



IMD WORLD

COMPETITIVENESS

YEARBOOK

SAMPLE

2020

Factor I: Economic Performance



STATISTICAL TABLES

FACTOR I:

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

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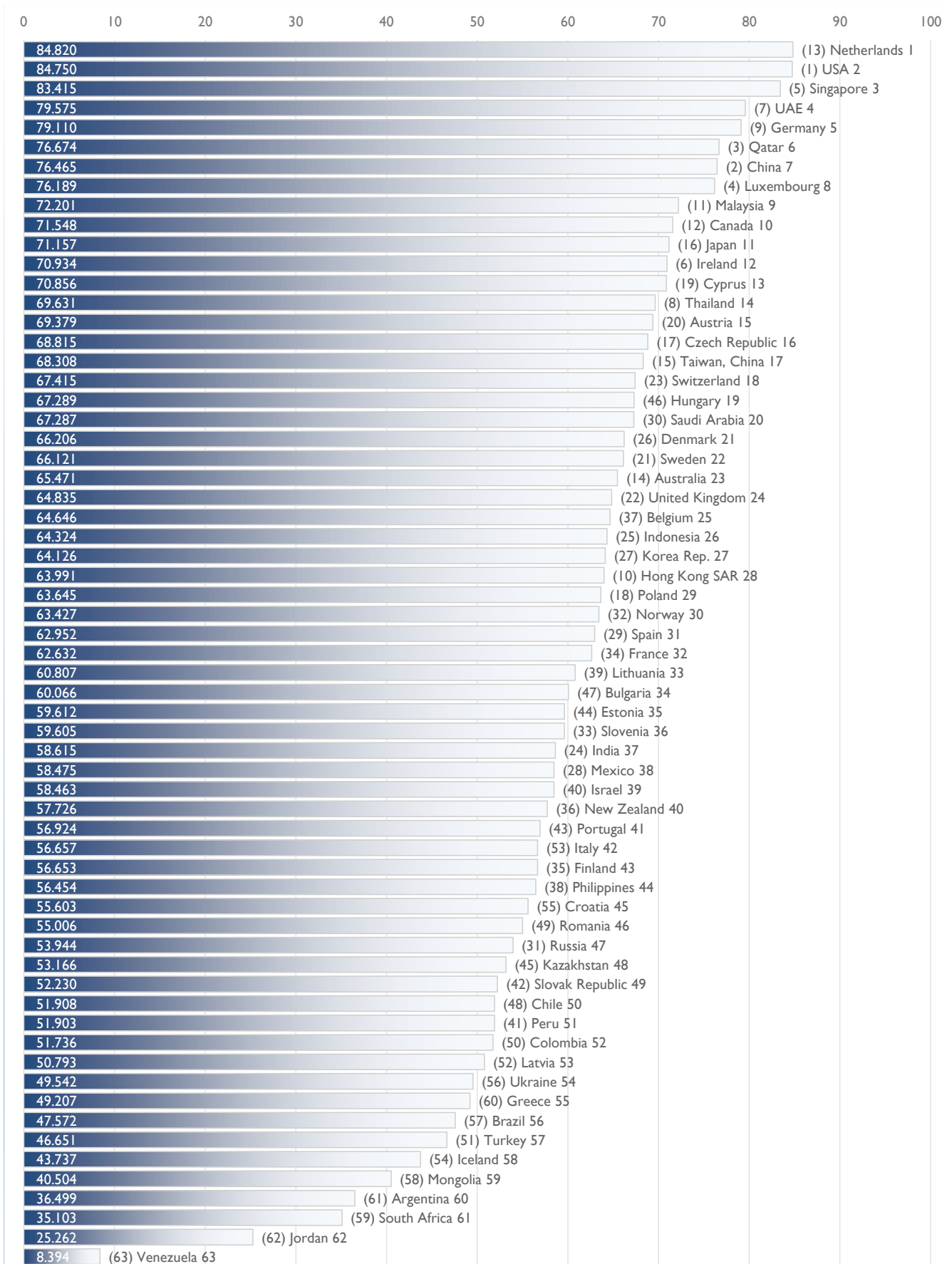
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Economic Performance

Macro-economic evaluation of the domestic economy



(2019 rankings are in parentheses)

Exchange Rate

National currency per US\$ (average)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1 ARGENTINA	8.075	9.233	14.758	16.563	28.095	48.148
2 AUSTRALIA	1.109	1.331	1.345	1.305	1.338	1.439
3 AUSTRIA	0.754	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
4 BELGIUM	0.754	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
5 BRAZIL	2.353	3.327	3.491	3.191	3.654	3.944
6 BULGARIA	1.474	1.764	1.768	1.735	1.657	1.747
7 CANADA	1.106	1.279	1.326	1.298	1.296	1.327
8 CHILE	570.348	654.124	676.958	648.834	641.277	702.897
9 CHINA	6.143	6.227	6.644	6.759	6.616	6.908
10 COLOMBIA	2.002	2.742	3.054	2.951	2.956	3.281
11 CROATIA	5.748	6.858	6.806	6.624	6.279	6.623
12 CYPRUS	0.754	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
13 CZECH REPUBLIC	20.758	24.599	24.440	23.376	21.730	22.932
14 DENMARK	5.612	6.728	6.732	6.603	6.315	6.669
15 ESTONIA	0.754	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
16 FINLAND	0.754	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
17 FRANCE	0.754	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
18 GERMANY	0.754	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
19 GREECE	0.754	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
20 HONG KONG SAR	7.754	7.752	7.762	7.793	7.839	7.836
21 HUNGARY	232.602	279.333	281.523	274.433	270.212	290.660
22 ICELAND	116.767	131.919	120.812	106.840	108.300	122.607
23 INDIA	61.030	64.152	67.195	65.122	68.389	70.420
24 INDONESIA	11.865	13.389	13.308	13.381	14.237	14.148
25 IRELAND	0.754	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
26 ISRAEL	3.578	3.887	3.841	3.600	3.591	3.565
27 ITALY	0.754	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
28 JAPAN	0.106	0.121	0.109	0.112	0.110	0.109
29 JORDAN	0.710	0.710	0.710	0.710	0.710	0.710
30 KAZAKHSTAN	179.192	221.728	342.160	326.001	344.706	382.747
31 KOREA REP.	1.053	1.131	1.160	1.130	1.101	1.165
32 LATVIA	0.754	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
33 LITHUANIA	2.600	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
34 LUXEMBOURG	0.754	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
35 MALAYSIA	3.273	3.906	4.148	4.300	4.035	4.142
36 MEXICO	13.292	15.848	18.664	18.927	19.244	19.264
37 MONGOLIA	1,817.939	1,970.309	2,140.291	2,439.777	2,472.484	2,663.541
38 NETHERLANDS	0.754	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
39 NEW ZEALAND	1.205	1.434	1.437	1.407	1.445	1.518
40 NORWAY	6.302	8.064	8.400	8.272	8.133	8.800
41 PERU	2.839	3.184	3.375	3.260	3.287	3.337
42 PHILIPPINES	44.395	45.503	47.492	50.404	52.661	51.796
43 POLAND	3.155	3.770	3.943	3.779	3.612	3.839
44 PORTUGAL	0.754	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
45 QATAR	3.640	3.640	3.640	3.640	3.640	3.640
46 ROMANIA	3.349	4.006	4.059	4.052	3.942	4.238
47 RUSSIA	38.378	60.938	67.056	58.343	62.668	64.738
48 SAUDI ARABIA	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750
49 SINGAPORE	1.267	1.375	1.382	1.381	1.349	1.364
50 SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.754	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
51 SLOVENIA	0.754	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
52 SOUTH AFRICA	10.853	12.759	14.710	13.324	13.234	14.448
53 SPAIN	0.754	0.901	0.903	0.885	0.847	0.893
54 SWEDEN	6.861	8.435	8.562	8.549	8.693	9.458
55 SWITZERLAND	0.916	0.962	0.985	0.985	0.978	0.994
56 TAIWAN, CHINA	30.368	31.908	32.325	30.442	30.163	30.927
57 THAILAND	32.480	34.248	35.296	33.940	32.310	31.048
58 TURKEY	2.189	2.720	3.020	3.648	4.828	5.674
59 UAE	3.673	3.673	3.673	3.673	3.673	3.673
60 UKRAINE	11.887	21.845	25.551	26.597	27.200	25.846
61 UNITED KINGDOM	0.608	0.655	0.741	0.777	0.750	0.783
62 USA	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
63 VENEZUELA	14.079	23.166	98.179	1,396.619	346.694	45,336.100

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(GDP)

2019

US\$ billions

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	21,427.7
2	CHINA	14,342.9
3	JAPAN	5,081.8
4	GERMANY	3,846.2
5	INDIA	2,894.7
6	UNITED KINGDOM	2,827.1
7	FRANCE	2,708.0
8	ITALY	2,001.2
9	BRAZIL	1,839.8
10	CANADA	1,761.9
11	RUSSIA	1,689.3
12	KOREA REP.	1,642.4
13	SPAIN	1,394.1
14	AUSTRALIA	1,386.8
15	MEXICO	1,258.3
16	INDONESIA	1,119.2
17	NETHERLANDS	880.5
18	SAUDI ARABIA	793.0
19	TURKEY	754.4
20	SWITZERLAND	703.1
21	TAIWAN, CHINA	611.1
22	POLAND	589.9
23	THAILAND	543.6
24	SWEDEN	531.4
25	BELGIUM	530.2
26	ARGENTINA	449.7
27	AUSTRIA	446.1
28	UAE	421.1
29	NORWAY	402.0
30	ISRAEL	395.1
31	IRELAND	388.7
32	SINGAPORE	372.1
33	HONG KONG SAR	366.0
34	MALAYSIA	364.7
35	PHILIPPINES	359.4
36	SOUTH AFRICA	351.4
37	DENMARK	348.1
38	COLOMBIA	323.8
39	CHILE	282.3
40	FINLAND	268.8
41	ROMANIA	248.7
42	CZECH REPUBLIC	246.6
43	PORTUGAL	237.6
44	PERU	230.3
45	GREECE	209.9
46	NEW ZEALAND	204.9
47	QATAR	183.5
48	KAZAKHSTAN	179.3
49	HUNGARY	161.0
50	UKRAINE	153.8
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	107.6
52	LUXEMBOURG	71.1
53	VENEZUELA	70.1
54	BULGARIA	67.9
55	CROATIA	60.4
56	LITHUANIA	54.1
57	SLOVENIA	53.7
58	JORDAN	43.8
59	LATVIA	34.1
60	ESTONIA	31.4
61	CYPRUS	24.6
62	ICELAND	24.2
63	MONGOLIA	13.9

GDP (PPP)

2019

Estimates ; US\$ billions at purchasing power parity

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	CHINA	27,307.0
2	USA	21,427.7
3	INDIA	11,043.2
4	JAPAN	5,711.9
5	GERMANY	4,443.6
6	RUSSIA	4,390.0
7	INDONESIA	3,735.6
8	BRAZIL	3,480.6
9	UNITED KINGDOM	3,162.4
10	FRANCE	3,061.8
11	MEXICO	2,616.3
12	ITALY	2,454.8
13	TURKEY	2,361.8
14	KOREA REP.	2,320.5
15	SPAIN	1,923.7
16	CANADA	1,904.4
17	SAUDI ARABIA	1,900.9
18	THAILAND	1,377.5
19	AUSTRALIA	1,362.1
20	TAIWAN, CHINA	1,339.8
21	POLAND	1,287.3
22	MALAYSIA	1,076.4
23	PHILIPPINES	1,027.2
24	NETHERLANDS	1,005.3
25	ARGENTINA	911.6
26	SOUTH AFRICA	804.7
27	COLOMBIA	785.8
28	UAE	744.1
29	SINGAPORE	593.8
30	BELGIUM	572.9
31	SWITZERLAND	566.2
32	SWEDEN	564.8
33	ROMANIA	549.2
34	KAZAKHSTAN	541.0
35	CHILE	495.2
36	HONG KONG SAR	482.2
37	AUSTRIA	476.8
38	PERU	476.0
39	IRELAND	417.9
40	CZECH REPUBLIC	413.0
41	UKRAINE	409.8
42	NORWAY	407.4
43	QATAR	358.9
44	ISRAEL	354.9
45	PORTUGAL	346.9
46	HUNGARY	335.8
47	GREECE	323.7
48	DENMARK	319.5
49	FINLAND	265.9
50	NEW ZEALAND	208.7
51	VENEZUELA	202.0
52	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	198.4
53	BULGARIA	170.9
54	CROATIA	112.6
55	LITHUANIA	103.0
56	JORDAN	96.3
57	SLOVENIA	79.2
58	LUXEMBOURG	68.8
59	LATVIA	59.5
60	ESTONIA	47.8
61	MONGOLIA	46.7
62	CYPRUS	36.9
63	ICELAND	20.0

WORLD GDP CONTRIBUTION

2019

Percentage share of world GDP in market prices

Background
Information

Ranking		%
1	USA	24.76
2	CHINA	16.33
3	JAPAN	5.95
4	GERMANY	4.46
5	INDIA	3.39
6	UNITED KINGDOM	3.17
7	FRANCE	3.13
8	ITALY	2.30
9	BRAZIL	2.13
10	CANADA	2.00
11	RUSSIA	1.89
12	KOREA REP.	1.88
13	SPAIN	1.61
14	AUSTRALIA	1.59
15	MEXICO	1.47
16	INDONESIA	1.28
17	NETHERLANDS	1.04
18	SAUDI ARABIA	0.90
19	TURKEY	0.86
20	SWITZERLAND	0.83
21	TAIWAN, CHINA	0.68
22	POLAND	0.65
23	THAILAND	0.61
24	SWEDEN	0.61
25	BELGIUM	0.60
26	AUSTRIA	0.52
27	ARGENTINA	0.51
28	NORWAY	0.48
29	UAE	0.47
30	ISRAEL	0.45
31	IRELAND	0.44
32	HONG KONG SAR	0.43
33	MALAYSIA	0.42
34	SINGAPORE	0.42
35	SOUTH AFRICA	0.41
36	PHILIPPINES	0.41
37	DENMARK	0.40
38	COLOMBIA	0.38
39	CHILE	0.34
40	FINLAND	0.31
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.29
42	ROMANIA	0.28
43	PORTUGAL	0.27
44	PERU	0.26
45	GREECE	0.25
46	NEW ZEALAND	0.24
47	QATAR	0.22
48	HUNGARY	0.20
49	KAZAKHSTAN	0.20
50	UKRAINE	0.17
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.12
52	VENEZUELA	0.08
53	LUXEMBOURG	0.08
54	BULGARIA	0.08
55	CROATIA	0.07
56	SLOVENIA	0.06
57	LITHUANIA	0.06
58	JORDAN	0.05
59	LATVIA	0.04
60	ESTONIA	0.04
61	CYPRUS	0.03
62	ICELAND	0.03
63	MONGOLIA	0.02

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION
EXPENDITURE (\$BN)

2019

US\$ billions

Background
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	USA	14,562.7
2	CHINA	5,263.2
3	JAPAN	2,730.9
4	GERMANY	2,008.3
5	UNITED KINGDOM	1,835.0
6	INDIA	1,756.9
7	FRANCE	1,453.9
8	BRAZIL	1,194.7
9	ITALY	1,192.9
10	CANADA	1,003.7
11	RUSSIA	849.1
12	MEXICO	822.6
13	SPAIN	803.0
14	KOREA REP.	768.3
15	AUSTRALIA	764.2
16	INDONESIA	633.7
17	TURKEY	433.0
18	SWITZERLAND	373.5
19	NETHERLANDS	372.4
20	POLAND	334.4
21	TAIWAN, CHINA	319.1
22	SAUDI ARABIA	308.8
23	ARGENTINA	289.5
24	BELGIUM	272.3
25	THAILAND	272.1
26	PHILIPPINES	268.2
27	HONG KONG SAR	250.9
28	SWEDEN	235.4
29	AUSTRIA	230.4
30	COLOMBIA	221.9
31	MALAYSIA	218.1
32	SOUTH AFRICA	211.7
33	ISRAEL	208.6
34	NORWAY	181.1
35	CHILE	177.8
36	UAE	163.9
37	DENMARK	161.9
38	ROMANIA	159.0
39	PORTUGAL	152.5
40	PERU	151.7
41	VENEZUELA	144.5
42	FINLAND	141.3
43	GREECE	136.9
44	SINGAPORE	133.9
45	UKRAINE	131.8
46	IRELAND	125.7
47	NEW ZEALAND	117.3
48	CZECH REPUBLIC	115.2
49	KAZAKHSTAN	93.4
50	HUNGARY	92.5
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	58.3
52	QATAR	43.1
53	BULGARIA	40.0
54	JORDAN	36.2
55	CROATIA	35.1
56	LITHUANIA	32.9
57	SLOVENIA	27.3
58	LUXEMBOURG	21.0
59	LATVIA	20.0
60	CYPRUS	15.9
61	ESTONIA	14.8
62	ICELAND	12.3
63	MONGOLIA	7.7

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

EXPENDITURE (%)

2019

Percentage of GDP

Background
Information

Ranking		%	
1	VENEZUELA	100.5	2017
2	JORDAN	85.8	2018
3	UKRAINE	85.7	
4	PHILIPPINES	74.6	
5	HONG KONG SAR	68.5	
6	COLOMBIA	68.5	
7	USA	68.0	
8	PERU	65.9	
9	MEXICO	65.4	
10	GREECE	65.2	
11	BRAZIL	64.9	
12	UNITED KINGDOM	64.9	
13	CYPRUS	64.9	
14	ARGENTINA	64.4	
15	PORTUGAL	64.2	
16	ROMANIA	63.9	
17	CHILE	63.0	
18	LITHUANIA	60.8	
19	INDIA	60.7	
20	SOUTH AFRICA	60.2	
21	MALAYSIA	59.8	
22	ITALY	59.6	
23	BULGARIA	58.9	
24	LATVIA	58.6	
25	HUNGARY	58.6	2018
26	CROATIA	58.1	
27	SPAIN	57.6	
28	TURKEY	57.4	
29	NEW ZEALAND	57.3	
30	CANADA	57.0	
31	POLAND	56.7	
32	INDONESIA	56.6	
33	MONGOLIA	55.3	
34	AUSTRALIA	55.1	
35	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	54.8	2018
36	JAPAN	53.7	
37	FRANCE	53.7	
38	SWITZERLAND	53.1	
39	ISRAEL	52.8	
40	FINLAND	52.6	
41	TAIWAN, CHINA	52.2	
42	GERMANY	52.2	
43	KAZAKHSTAN	52.1	2018
44	AUSTRIA	51.6	
45	BELGIUM	51.3	
46	SLOVENIA	50.9	
47	ICELAND	50.8	
48	RUSSIA	50.3	
49	THAILAND	50.1	
50	ESTONIA	47.1	
51	KOREA REP.	46.8	
52	CZECH REPUBLIC	46.7	
53	DENMARK	46.5	
54	NORWAY	45.1	
55	SWEDEN	44.3	
56	NETHERLANDS	42.3	
57	SAUDI ARABIA	38.9	
58	UAE	38.9	
59	CHINA	37.9	2018
60	SINGAPORE	36.0	
61	IRELAND	32.3	
62	LUXEMBOURG	29.5	
63	QATAR	23.5	

GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION

EXPENDITURE (\$BN)

2019

US\$ billions

Background
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions	
1	USA	3,018.4	
2	CHINA	1,997.2	2018
3	JAPAN	1,016.5	
4	GERMANY	783.0	
5	FRANCE	625.9	
6	UNITED KINGDOM	533.7	
7	ITALY	376.3	
8	BRAZIL	373.2	
9	CANADA	367.6	
10	INDIA	345.7	
11	RUSSIA	313.4	
12	KOREA REP.	283.4	
13	AUSTRALIA	265.6	
14	SPAIN	261.1	
15	NETHERLANDS	203.7	
16	SAUDI ARABIA	189.1	
17	MEXICO	146.0	
18	SWEDEN	138.2	
19	BELGIUM	122.7	
20	TURKEY	118.3	
21	POLAND	105.0	
22	NORWAY	98.4	
23	INDONESIA	98.0	
24	ISRAEL	90.4	
25	THAILAND	87.7	
26	AUSTRIA	86.2	
27	TAIWAN, CHINA	85.5	
28	SWITZERLAND	83.7	
29	DENMARK	83.7	
30	SOUTH AFRICA	74.8	
31	ARGENTINA	68.7	
32	FINLAND	62.1	
33	UAE	55.9	
34	COLOMBIA	50.1	
35	CZECH REPUBLIC	49.9	
36	PHILIPPINES	45.7	
37	ROMANIA	43.3	
38	MALAYSIA	42.7	
39	CHILE	41.2	
40	GREECE	40.9	
41	PORTUGAL	39.9	
42	HONG KONG SAR	39.4	
43	IRELAND	39.0	
44	NEW ZEALAND	38.8	
45	SINGAPORE	38.1	
46	QATAR	33.7	
47	PERU	26.5	
48	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	19.7	2018
49	HUNGARY	15.7	
50	KAZAKHSTAN	14.9	2018
51	UKRAINE	14.7	
52	VENEZUELA	12.9	2017
53	LUXEMBOURG	12.2	
54	BULGARIA	11.9	
55	CROATIA	11.9	
56	SLOVENIA	9.9	
57	LITHUANIA	9.2	
58	JORDAN	6.6	2018
59	ESTONIA	6.2	
60	LATVIA	6.2	
61	ICELAND	5.9	
62	CYPRUS	4.0	
63	MONGOLIA	1.7	

GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION

EXPENDITURE (%)

2019

Percentage of GDP

Background
Information

Ranking		%
1	SWEDEN	26.0
2	NORWAY	24.5
3	ICELAND	24.3
4	DENMARK	24.0
5	SAUDI ARABIA	23.8
6	BELGIUM	23.1
7	NETHERLANDS	23.1
8	FRANCE	23.1
9	FINLAND	23.1
10	ISRAEL	22.9
11	SOUTH AFRICA	21.3
12	CANADA	20.9
13	GERMANY	20.4
14	BRAZIL	20.3
15	CZECH REPUBLIC	20.2
16	JAPAN	20.0
17	ESTONIA	19.9
18	CROATIA	19.6
19	GREECE	19.5
20	AUSTRIA	19.3
21	AUSTRALIA	19.2
22	NEW ZEALAND	18.9
23	UNITED KINGDOM	18.9
24	ITALY	18.8
25	SPAIN	18.7
26	RUSSIA	18.5
27	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	18.5
28	SLOVENIA	18.4
29	QATAR	18.4
30	LATVIA	18.2
31	POLAND	17.8
32	BULGARIA	17.5
33	ROMANIA	17.4
34	KOREA REP.	17.3
35	LUXEMBOURG	17.1
36	LITHUANIA	17.0
37	PORTUGAL	16.8
38	CYPRUS	16.4
39	THAILAND	16.1
40	TURKEY	15.7
41	JORDAN	15.6
42	COLOMBIA	15.5
43	ARGENTINA	15.3
44	CHILE	14.6
45	CHINA	14.4
46	USA	14.1
47	TAIWAN, CHINA	14.0
48	UAE	13.3
49	PHILIPPINES	12.7
50	MONGOLIA	12.2
51	INDIA	11.9
52	SWITZERLAND	11.9
53	MALAYSIA	11.7
54	MEXICO	11.6
55	PERU	11.5
56	HONG KONG SAR	10.8
57	SINGAPORE	10.3
58	IRELAND	10.0
59	HUNGARY	9.7
60	UKRAINE	9.5
61	VENEZUELA	9.0
62	INDONESIA	8.8
63	KAZAKHSTAN	8.3

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL

FORMATION (\$BN)

2019

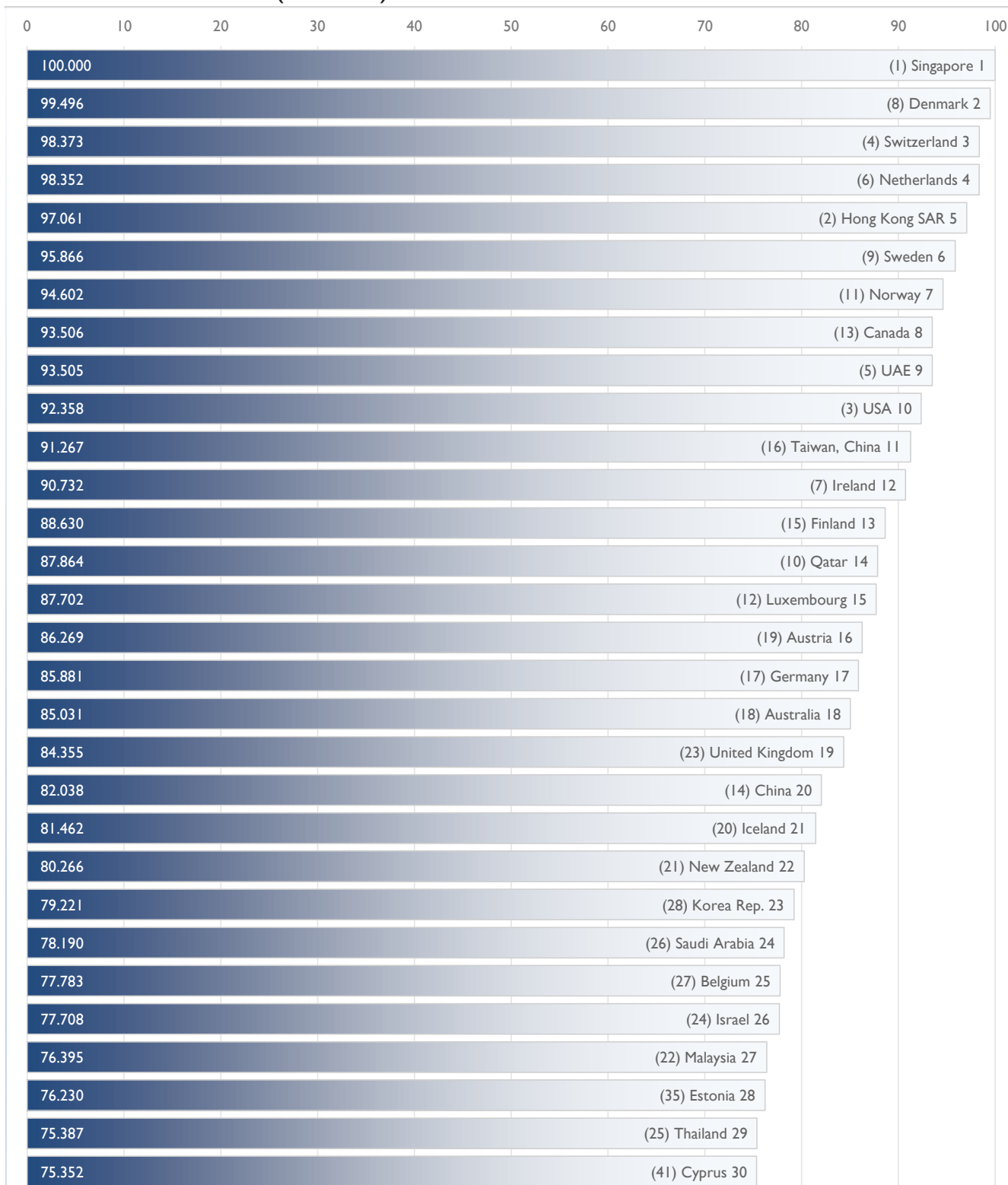
US\$ billions

Background
Information

Ranking		US\$ billions
1	CHINA	5,755.4
2	USA	4,410.1
3	JAPAN	1,235.4
4	GERMANY	836.1
5	INDIA	815.5
6	FRANCE	633.4
7	KOREA REP.	489.9
8	UNITED KINGDOM	482.1
9	CANADA	383.8
10	INDONESIA	361.9
11	ITALY	361.3
12	RUSSIA	358.4
13	AUSTRALIA	315.6
14	BRAZIL	282.5
15	SPAIN	279.0
16	MEXICO	262.8
17	TURKEY	196.8
18	NETHERLANDS	178.7
19	SAUDI ARABIA	175.2
20	SWITZERLAND	169.3
21	IRELAND	168.9
22	TAIWAN, CHINA	143.2
23	SWEDEN	133.6
24	BELGIUM	127.5
25	THAILAND	122.9
26	POLAND	109.7
27	AUSTRIA	108.6
28	NORWAY	105.3
29	UAE	100.4
30	PHILIPPINES	94.4
31	SINGAPORE	86.1
32	MALAYSIA	83.7
33	ISRAEL	83.5
34	QATAR	81.4
35	DENMARK	77.2
36	COLOMBIA	72.2
37	HONG KONG SAR	69.8
38	FINLAND	63.6
39	CHILE	63.4
40	SOUTH AFRICA	62.9
41	CZECH REPUBLIC	62.8
42	ARGENTINA	59.0
43	ROMANIA	58.8
44	PERU	48.8
45	NEW ZEALAND	48.6
46	HUNGARY	46.0
47	PORTUGAL	43.5
48	KAZAKHSTAN	38.0
49	UKRAINE	27.7
50	GREECE	24.0
51	SLOVAK REPUBLIC	22.5
52	CROATIA	12.5
53	BULGARIA	12.4
54	LUXEMBOURG	12.0
55	LITHUANIA	11.5
56	SLOVENIA	10.4
57	ESTONIA	8.2
58	LATVIA	7.8
59	JORDAN	7.0
60	ICELAND	4.9
61	CYPRUS	4.7
62	MONGOLIA	4.4
63	VENEZUELA	-5.4

The 2020 IMD World

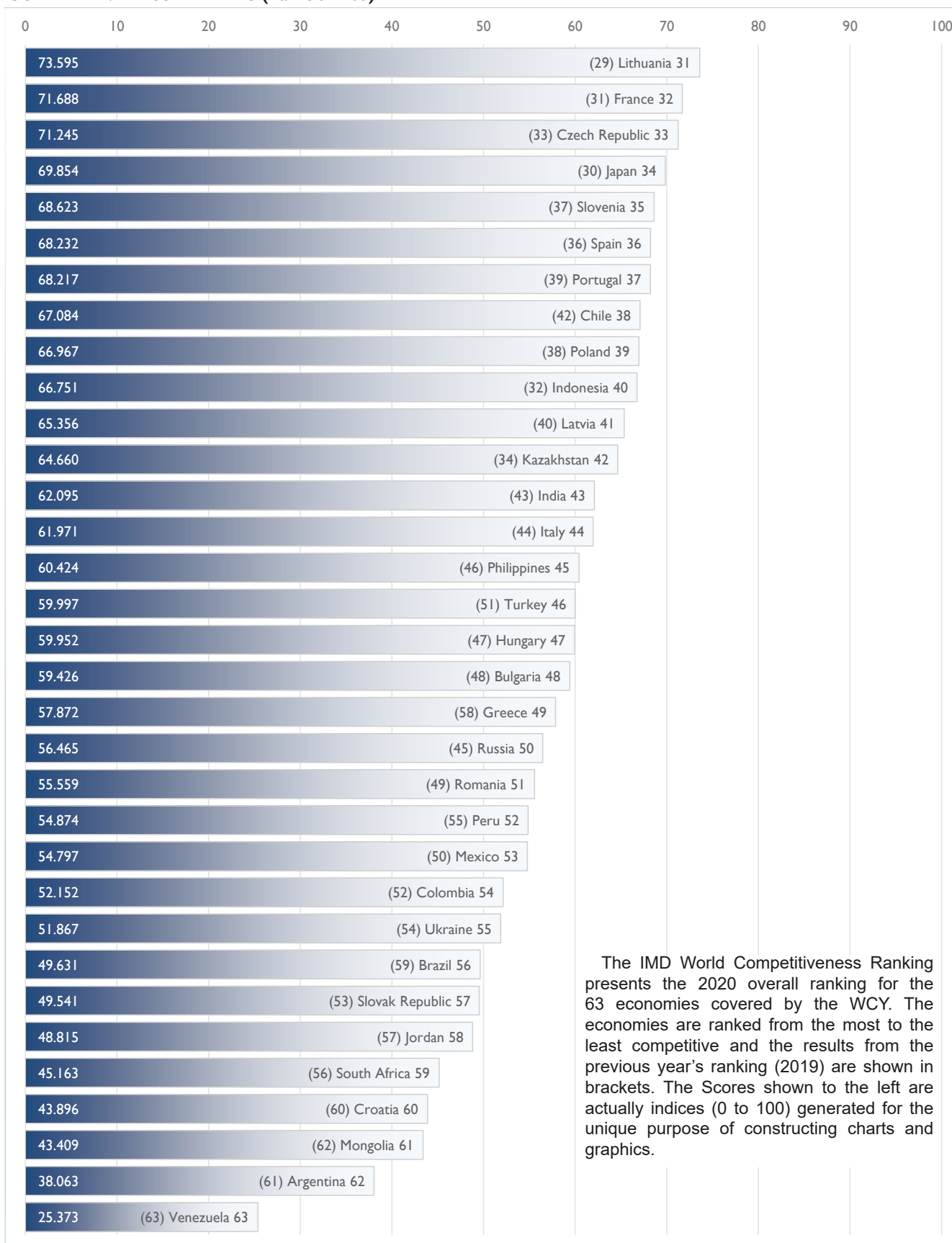
COMPETITIVENESS RANKING (Ranks 1 - 30)



(2019 rankings are in parentheses)

Competitiveness Ranking

COMPETITIVENESS RANKING (Ranks 31 - 63)



The IMD World Competitiveness Ranking presents the 2020 overall ranking for the 63 economies covered by the WCY. The economies are ranked from the most to the least competitive and the results from the previous year's ranking (2019) are shown in brackets. The Scores shown to the left are actually indices (0 to 100) generated for the unique purpose of constructing charts and graphics.

(2019 rankings are in parentheses)

Factor Rankings - 5 years overview

	OVERALL					Economic Performance				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Argentina	55	58	56	61	62	53	56	60	61	60
Australia	17	21	19	18	18	24	25	19	14	23
Austria	24	25	18	19	16	19	40	17	20	15
Belgium	22	23	26	27	25	33	23	44	37	25
Brazil	57	61	60	59	56	55	59	54	57	56
Bulgaria	50	49	48	48	48	40	37	28	47	34
Canada	10	12	10	13	8	14	16	13	12	10
Chile	36	35	35	42	38	34	34	41	48	50
China	25	18	13	14	20	3	2	2	2	7
Colombia	51	54	58	52	54	46	41	51	50	52
Croatia	58	59	61	60	60	56	57	56	55	45
Cyprus	-	37	41	41	30	-	28	22	19	13
Czech Republic	27	28	29	33	33	20	19	16	17	16
Denmark	6	7	6	8	2	22	20	26	26	21
Estonia	31	30	31	35	28	39	44	32	44	35
Finland	20	15	16	15	13	47	45	43	35	43
France	32	31	28	31	32	25	24	30	34	32
Germany	12	13	15	17	17	8	7	12	9	5
Greece	56	57	57	58	49	58	61	61	60	55
Hong Kong SAR	1	1	2	2	5	5	11	9	10	28
Hungary	46	52	47	47	47	26	36	39	46	19
Iceland	23	20	24	20	21	29	39	57	54	58
India	41	45	44	43	43	16	18	21	24	37
Indonesia	48	42	43	32	40	37	33	27	25	26
Ireland	7	6	12	7	12	6	4	11	6	12
Israel	21	22	21	24	26	31	31	37	40	39
Italy	35	44	42	44	44	36	38	47	53	42
Japan	26	26	25	30	34	18	14	15	16	11
Jordan	53	56	52	57	58	57	62	62	62	62
Kazakhstan	47	32	38	34	42	52	54	49	45	48
Korea Rep.	29	29	27	28	23	21	22	20	27	27
Latvia	37	40	40	40	41	51	53	53	52	53
Lithuania	30	33	32	29	31	45	42	36	39	33
Luxembourg	11	8	11	12	15	7	3	4	4	8
Malaysia	19	24	22	22	27	11	13	8	11	9
Mexico	45	48	51	50	53	23	30	35	28	38
Mongolia	60	62	62	62	61	59	60	48	58	59
Netherlands	8	5	4	6	4	9	9	6	13	1
New Zealand	16	16	23	21	22	41	32	33	36	40
Norway	9	11	8	11	7	32	48	40	32	30
Peru	54	55	54	55	52	50	50	55	41	51
Philippines	42	41	50	46	45	38	26	50	38	44
Poland	33	38	34	38	39	27	27	18	18	29
Portugal	39	39	33	39	37	48	51	42	43	41
Qatar	13	17	14	10	14	2	8	5	3	6
Romania	49	50	49	49	51	42	49	34	49	46
Russia	44	46	45	45	50	49	46	38	31	47
Saudi Arabia	-	36	39	26	24	-	21	23	30	20
Singapore	4	3	3	1	1	4	6	7	5	3
Slovak Republic	40	51	55	53	57	44	52	46	42	49
Slovenia	43	43	37	37	35	43	47	29	33	36
South Africa	52	53	53	56	59	54	58	59	59	61
Spain	34	34	36	36	36	30	35	31	29	31
Sweden	5	9	9	9	6	17	17	24	21	22
Switzerland	2	2	5	4	3	10	15	25	23	18
Taiwan, China	14	14	17	16	11	15	12	14	15	17
Thailand	28	27	30	25	29	13	10	10	8	14
Turkey	38	47	46	51	46	35	43	52	51	57
UAE	15	10	7	5	9	12	5	3	7	4
Ukraine	59	60	59	54	55	60	55	58	56	54
United Kingdom	18	19	20	23	19	28	29	45	22	24
USA	3	4	1	3	10	1	1	1	1	2
Venezuela	61	63	63	63	63	61	63	63	63	63

Government Efficiency					Business Efficiency					Infrastructure					
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
58	58	60	61	63	55	58	49	59	62	51	52	47	51	52	Argentina
14	18	14	13	15	17	27	24	24	21	18	18	16	17	18	Australia
35	33	32	28	25	22	17	14	17	16	12	11	14	11	10	Austria
28	32	35	36	35	19	26	23	28	22	13	13	20	21	19	Belgium
61	62	62	62	61	51	49	50	57	47	46	51	52	54	53	Brazil
33	39	37	42	39	54	56	57	54	53	47	47	51	50	50	Bulgaria
10	13	9	14	10	12	11	7	16	10	9	10	7	12	8	Canada
27	26	24	26	20	36	31	26	41	37	45	45	43	47	45	Chile
51	45	46	35	37	26	18	15	15	18	25	25	19	16	22	China
53	56	58	56	56	45	53	56	47	52	56	58	58	56	56	Colombia
56	57	56	58	59	61	63	62	63	63	43	46	46	49	48	Croatia
-	22	28	32	21	-	50	53	52	35	-	40	41	42	38	Cyprus
29	29	27	34	36	30	34	32	37	38	26	28	30	31	32	Czech Republic
8	7	6	6	4	6	8	3	7	1	2	4	3	3	2	Denmark
20	23	21	27	19	34	32	27	33	27	33	29	32	34	33	Estonia
21	16	15	17	16	21	13	16	13	13	5	6	6	5	4	Finland
52	52	39	48	46	37	40	31	38	43	15	12	12	9	13	France
19	21	19	22	24	15	16	19	26	25	10	9	11	10	11	Germany
59	61	61	60	52	57	57	59	58	51	38	39	40	41	39	Greece
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	21	20	23	22	14	Hong Kong SAR
54	54	48	45	47	56	60	58	56	59	39	41	39	39	41	Hungary
17	8	16	15	17	27	24	22	19	15	17	17	17	13	17	Iceland
47	48	50	46	50	31	29	29	30	32	58	60	56	55	49	India
32	30	36	25	31	39	30	35	20	31	57	59	59	53	55	Indonesia
13	9	13	11	13	2	3	10	3	5	23	19	21	23	23	Ireland
22	24	20	30	27	23	22	18	21	26	14	16	13	18	20	Israel
50	53	53	53	57	35	45	44	42	45	32	33	31	32	30	Italy
37	35	41	38	41	29	35	36	46	55	11	14	15	15	21	Japan
44	49	43	43	45	40	47	39	35	46	52	57	54	58	58	Jordan
31	19	25	21	29	44	23	34	29	34	48	43	42	43	51	Kazakhstan
26	28	29	31	28	48	44	43	34	28	22	24	18	20	16	Korea Rep.
30	36	33	33	32	43	39	40	43	44	37	35	37	35	37	Latvia
24	34	31	29	33	28	33	30	23	24	29	30	29	30	34	Lithuania
12	15	17	10	12	9	6	8	12	17	24	22	24	25	24	Luxembourg
18	25	23	24	30	14	19	17	18	29	31	32	33	28	31	Malaysia
46	51	54	52	55	42	36	48	49	48	53	55	55	57	57	Mexico
55	60	57	59	53	58	62	61	61	57	60	62	62	62	62	Mongolia
15	12	8	9	11	10	4	6	4	4	7	8	9	8	9	Netherlands
4	5	7	8	8	13	20	28	22	30	20	23	25	24	25	New Zealand
6	6	5	7	6	8	7	5	8	8	6	5	4	7	6	Norway
41	43	47	49	40	50	55	51	55	50	59	61	61	61	60	Peru
36	37	44	41	42	24	28	38	32	33	55	54	60	59	59	Philippines
34	44	40	44	43	32	37	37	36	40	34	34	34	36	35	Poland
48	40	34	37	34	46	46	33	45	41	28	27	26	29	27	Portugal
5	11	10	5	7	20	12	13	10	11	41	38	38	40	40	Qatar
43	47	51	51	49	49	52	52	51	54	42	50	49	48	47	Romania
39	46	52	47	48	52	51	54	53	58	36	36	35	37	42	Russia
-	31	30	18	22	-	38	45	25	19	-	44	44	38	36	Saudi Arabia
3	3	3	3	5	5	10	11	5	6	8	7	8	6	7	Singapore
42	55	55	57	60	38	54	60	60	61	40	42	45	44	46	Slovak Republic
45	42	42	39	38	53	48	47	40	39	30	31	28	27	29	Slovenia
40	50	49	50	54	47	41	46	44	56	54	56	57	60	61	South Africa
49	38	38	40	44	41	42	42	39	42	27	26	27	26	26	Spain
11	14	11	16	14	4	9	4	6	3	4	3	5	4	1	Sweden
2	2	2	4	2	3	5	9	9	9	3	1	2	2	3	Switzerland
9	10	12	12	9	16	15	20	14	12	19	21	22	19	15	Taiwan, China
23	20	22	20	23	25	25	25	27	23	49	49	48	45	44	Thailand
38	41	45	55	51	33	43	41	48	36	44	48	50	46	43	Turkey
7	4	4	2	3	11	2	2	1	7	35	37	36	33	28	UAE
57	59	59	54	58	60	59	55	50	49	50	53	53	52	54	Ukraine
16	17	18	19	18	18	21	21	31	20	16	15	10	14	12	United Kingdom
25	27	26	23	26	7	14	12	11	14	1	2	1	1	5	USA
60	63	63	63	62	59	61	63	62	60	61	63	63	63	63	Venezuela

Sub-factor Rankings

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

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

Methodology in a Nutshell

1. The IMD World Competitiveness ranking analyzes and ranks the capacity of countries to create and maintain an environment which sustains the competitiveness of enterprises.
2. It means that we assume that wealth creation takes place primarily at enterprise level (whether private or state-owned) - this field of research is called: "competitiveness of enterprises".
3. However, enterprises operate in a national environment which enhances or hinders their ability to compete domestically or internationally - this field of research is called: "competitiveness of countries" and is covered by the World Competitiveness ranking.
4. Based on analysis made by leading scholars and by our own research and experience, the methodology of the World Competitiveness ranking thus divides the national environment into four main factors:

Economic Performance
Government Efficiency
Business Efficiency
Infrastructure

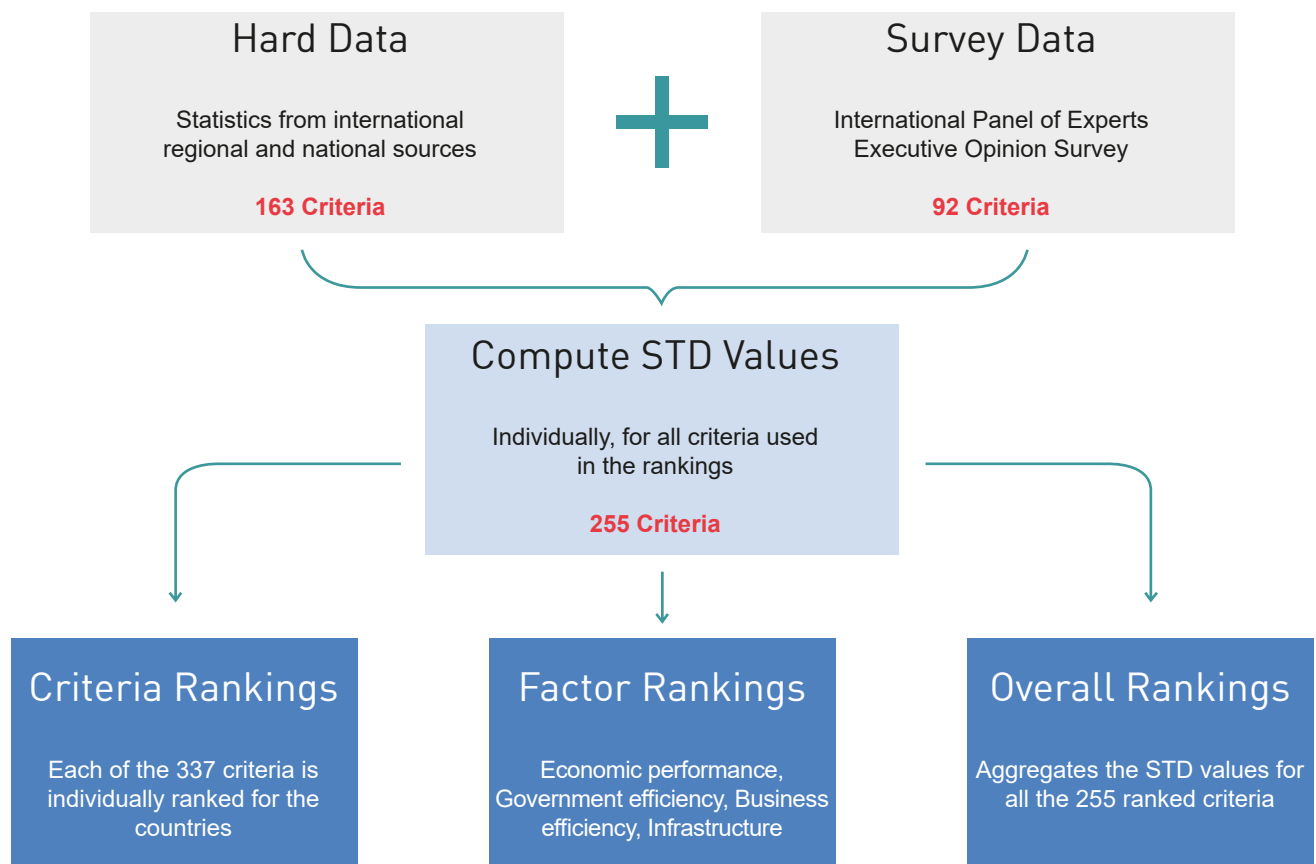
5. In turn, each of these factors is divided into 5 sub-factors which highlight every facet of the areas analyzed. Altogether, the World Competitiveness ranking features 20 such sub-factors.
6. These 20 sub-factors comprise 337 criteria, although each sub-factor does not necessarily have the same number 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 is perceived (e.g. availability of competent managers). Hard criteria represent a weight of $\frac{2}{3}$ in the overall ranking whereas the survey data represent a weight of $\frac{1}{3}$.
9. In addition, some criteria are for background information only, which means that they are not used in calculating the overall competitiveness ranking (e.g. population under 15).
10. Finally, aggregating the results of the 20 sub-factors makes the total consolidation, which leads to the overall ranking of the IMD World Competitiveness ranking.

What is the IMD World Competitiveness Ranking?

Competitiveness Factors and Sub-factors

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

Computing the Rankings



Statistical Tables

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

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

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

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

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




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




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

Hard data (A)

Public Finance		2.1.01
GOVERNMENT BUDGET		
SURPLUS/DEFICIT (\$BN)		2019
US\$ billions		
		
Ranking		US\$ billions
1	GERMANY	55.74
2	NORWAY	25.76
3	RUSSIA	16.22
4	NETHERLANDS	15.71
5	DENMARK	12.73
6	KOREA REP.	11.94
7	SWITZERLAND	9.81
8	AUSTRIA	3.27
9	GREECE	3.07
10	SWEDEN	2.62
11	QATAR	1.73
12	LUXEMBOURG	1.55
13	IRELAND	1.50
14	BULGARIA	1.41
15	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.67
16	PORTUGAL	0.45
17	CYPRUS	0.43
18	SLOVENIA	0.29
19	CROATIA	0.23
20	NEW ZEALAND	0.23
21	LITHUANIA	0.14
22	MONGOLIA	0.08

Survey Responses (B)

Business Legislation - Competition and Regulations		2.4.13
CREATION OF FIRMS		
		2020
Creation of firms is		
hindered by legislation		supported by legislation
		
Ranking		Survey [0..10]
1	DENMARK	8.95
2	SINGAPORE	8.74
3	NEW ZEALAND	8.71
4	ESTONIA	8.67
5	HONG KONG SAR	8.59
6	SWEDEN	8.49
7	UAE	8.36
8	USA	8.22
9	ICELAND	8.09
10	NETHERLANDS	8.07
11	FINLAND	8.05
12	AUSTRALIA	8.00
13	SWITZERLAND	7.94
14	IRELAND	7.92
15	QATAR	7.87
16	UNITED KINGDOM	7.82
17	KAZAKHSTAN	7.82
18	LUXEMBOURG	7.77
19	NORWAY	7.70
20	PORTUGAL	7.69
21	LITHUANIA	7.64
22	CHILE	7.57
23	SAUDI ARABIA	7.54
24	CANADA	7.51
25	CYPRUS	7.50
26	TURKEY	7.26
27	NETHERLANDS	7.23

APPENDICES

Criteria Excluded From Profiles

1.1.01	Gross domestic product (GDP)	4.1.02	Arable area
1.1.02	GDP (PPP)	4.1.03	Water resources
1.2.11	Exports of goods - growth	4.1.10	Roads
1.2.14	Exports of commercial services - growth	4.1.11	Railroads
1.2.24	Terms of trade index	4.1.17	Total indigenous energy production (%)
1.3.14	Portfolio investment assets (\$bn)	4.2.05	Computers in use
1.3.15	Portfolio investment liabilities (\$bn)	4.2.15	High-tech exports (\$m)
1.4.01	Employment	4.3.01	Total expenditure on R&D (\$m)
1.4.03	Employment - growth	4.3.04	Business expenditure on R&D (\$m)
		4.3.06	Total R&D personnel nationwide
2.1.08	Interest payment	4.3.12	Scientific articles
2.1.12	General government expenditure	4.3.14	Nobel prizes per capita
2.5.03	Ageing of population	4.3.15	Patent applications
2.5.11	Females in parliament	4.3.17	Patent grants
2.5.13	Gender inequality	4.4.14	Water consumption intensity
		4.4.16	CO2 emissions intensity
3.1.02	Overall productivity (PPP) - real growth	4.4.22	Ecological balance (reserve/deficit)
3.2.11	Labor force (millions)	4.5.12	Educational assessment
3.2.13	Labor force growth	4.5.19	Illiteracy
3.2.15	Part-time employment		
3.3.03	Financial card transactions		
3.3.12	Listed domestic companies		
3.3.13	Stock market index (%)		
3.3.15	Initial Public Offerings (\$m)		
3.3.18	M&A activity		
3.4.12	Women on boards		

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

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

International and Regional Organizations

Eurostat, Luxembourg:
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>
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Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, Rome, Italy:
www.fao.org

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

United Nations, New York, USA and Geneva, Switzerland:
UNCTAD, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Energy Statistics Yearbook
Human Development Report (UNDP)
UN Demographic Database
World Investment Database UNCTADSTAT
UNEP Sustainable Development Goals
UNIDO

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

World Bank, Washington DC, USA:
Global Database of Shared Prosperity (GDSP)
Global Financial Inclusion Database
World Development Indicators Database
Development Data Group – <http://databank.worldbank.org>
Doing Business
Entrepreneurship Survey and Database

World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland:
World Health Statistics
www.who.org

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Geneva, Switzerland:
WIPO Statistics Database
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

National Sources

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Canada: Information and Communications Technology Council (ICTC)
Statistics Canada, Agriculture Canada, Bank of Canada, Department of Finance - Fiscal Reference Tables & Annual Financial Report, Canada Fact and Figures: Immigration Overview.

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

China: 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.

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

Czech Republic: Consumer Forum (Spotřebitelské fórum)
Czech National Bank, Czech Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance, Prague Stock Exchange, ARAD, Ministry of Transport.

Denmark: Confederation of Danish Industries
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, Economic Research

Bank of Finland, Statistics Finland, National Accounts, Customs Foreign Trade,

France: Business France, Paris

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

Greece: Federation of Industries of Greece (SBE), Thessaloniki; Foundation for Economic and Industrial Research (FEIR/IOBE), Athens

Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT), Bank of Greece, Ministry of Economy, Labor Force Survey, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Finance, Athens Stock Exchange.

Hong Kong SAR: Hong Kong Trade Development Council

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

Hungary: National University of Public Service, Competitiveness and Fiscal Stability Research Group

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

Iceland: Icelandic Chamber of Commerce, Reykjavik

Statistics Iceland, Central Bank of Iceland, Ministry of Finance, Leigulistinn, Landsvirkjun.

India: National Productivity Council, New Delhi

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

Indonesia: Lembaga Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia (LM FEB UI), Jakarta, NuPMK Consulting, Jakarta

Bank of Indonesia, Central Board of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, National Budget, Department of Manpower, Indonesian Financial Statistics.

Ireland: IDA Ireland

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

Israel: The Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce, Tel-Aviv

Bank of Israel, Ministry of Finance, Central Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Health.

Italy: CONFINDUSTRIA, Economic Research Department, Rome

Bank of Italy, ISTAT National Accounts and Labour Force Survey, Ministry of Education.

Japan: Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc., Tokyo

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

Jordan: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

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: Economic Research Institute, JSC of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nur-Sultan

National Bank, Agency of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Committee of Intellectual Property Rights of the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of economic Development and Trade.

Korea Rep.: Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP)

Bank of Korea, Statistics Korea, Ministry of Strategy and Finance, National Tax Service, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Philippines: Asian Institute of Management, Rizalino S. Navarro Policy Center for Competitiveness
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: SGH Warsaw School of Economics, Warsaw
Central Statistical Office of Poland, Central Bank of Poland, CSO Statistical Bulletin, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Infrastructure.

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

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

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

Russia: Moscow School of Management SKOLKOVO

Central Bank of Russia, Federal State Statistical Service, Ministry of Finance, SDDS, Roskazna, RSY.

Saudi Arabia: NCC, National Competitiveness Center

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

Singapore: Economics Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Singapore

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

Slovak Republic: The F.A Hayek Foundation, Bratislava

National Bank of Slovakia, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, Trend Analyses from ref. Banks, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, UPSVAR.

Slovenia: Institute for Economic Research, Ljubljana

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

South Africa: Productivity SA

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

Spain: Spanish Confederation of Employers, Madrid

National Statistics Institute (INE), Ministry of Economy, Bank of Spain, Balance of Payments, CEOE; Ministry of Education.

Taiwan, China: National Development Council, Taipei

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

Thailand: Thailand Management Association (TMA), Bangkok

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

Turkey: TUSIAD, Turkish Industry and Business Association, Economic Research Department

Central Bank of Republic of Turkey, State Institute of Statistics, Turkish Statistical Institute - TURKSTAT, State Planning Organization, Undersecretariat of Treasury, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, The Bank Association of Turkey.

United Arab Emirates: Federal Competitiveness & Statistics Authority (FCSA), Dubai

Central Bureau of Statistics, National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, National Foundation on R&D.

Ukraine: International Management Institute (MIM-Kyiv)

National Bank of Ukraine, National Accounts, Ministry of Economy, Balance of Payments, Statistical Yearbook, Ukrainian State Committee on Statistics, Ministry of Finance.

Venezuela: Venezuelan 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

BMI Research:

A Fitch Group Company

Computer Industry Almanac Inc., Arlington Heights, USA:

The Conference Board, New York, USA:

Cushman & Wakefield:

Office Space Across the World Report

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

Economist Intelligence Unit
www.eiu.com

Euromonitor International, London, UK:
Passport GMID

Fitch

Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
www.gemconsortium.org

Global Footprint Network, Oakland, USA:
www.footprintnetwork.org

GMI Ratings, New York, USA:
www.gmiratings.com

HCM International Ltd, Geneva, Switzerland:
CCT-ProSurveyTM

MERCER HR Consulting, Geneva, Switzerland:
www.mercerHR.com

M-Labs and cable.co.uk:
Worldwide broadband speed league

MIT Media Lab:
The Observatory of Economic Complexity

Moody's

MSCI, New York, USA:

National Science Foundation, Arlington, USA:
Science and Engineering Indicators
www.nsf.gov

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

Reporters Without Borders
www.rsf.org

Standard and Poor's

The Nobel Foundation, Stockholm, Sweden:

The World Justice Project:
Rule of Law Index

Thomson Reuters, London, England:
Thomson One Banker

Times Higher Education:
World University Ranking

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

US Department of Agriculture, Washington DC, USA

Notes and Sources by Criteria

The source of the survey criteria is always :
IMD World Competitiveness Center's Executive Opinion Survey 2020.
Which was conducted from mid-February to early May 2020, with a total number of 5'866 respondents.

Standard notes used in the data tables

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

Exchange Rate	As most data are expressed in U.S. dollars, you will find the exchange rates used at the beginning of the Statistical Tables. The sources for the Exchange Rates are International Financial Statistics Online March 2020 (IMF) and national sources.
Per capita	For all information presented "per capita" the sources for the population are Passport GMID (Euromonitor) and national sources.
% of GDP	For all information presented as a "percentage of GDP" the sources for GDP are the OECD Main Economic Indicators April 2020 and national sources.

Economic sectors

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

Factor 1: Economic Performance

1.1 Domestic Economy

1.1.00 [B] Exchange Rate

International Financial Statistics Online March 2020 (IMF)
National sources

[Period average.](#)

1.1.01 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

[Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Malaysia: Data 2017 & 2018: Preliminary; Data 2019 is sum of 4 quarters.](#)

1.1.02 GDP (PPP)

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2020
Conference Board - Total Economy Database 2019

The 2019 data for GDP PPP are estimates.

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

1.1.03 [B] World GDP contribution

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2020

[Based on GDP, current prices, U.S. dollars.](#)

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

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

[Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Including not for profit institutions serving households. Malaysia: Data 2017 &](#)

2018: Preliminary; Data 2019 is sum of 4 quarters.

1.1.05 [B] Household consumption expenditure (%)

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

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

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

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Malaysia: Data 2017 & 2018: Preliminary; Data 2019 is sum of 4 quarters.
Singapore: Financial year.

1.1.07 [B] Government consumption expenditure (%)

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

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

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Saudi Arabia: Domestic aggregate for non-oil sector supply and demand.
Malaysia: Data 2017 & 2018: Preliminary; Data 2019 is sum of 4 quarters.

1.1.09 Gross fixed capital formation (%)

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

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

1.1.10 [B] Gross domestic savings (\$bn)

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

GDP minus Household Consumption minus Government Consumption. Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Malaysia: Data 2017 & 2018: Preliminary; Data 2019 is sum of 4 quarters.

1.1.11 [B] Gross domestic savings (%)

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

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

1.1.12 [B] Economic sectors

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2020
ILOSTAT
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Bulgaria: break in series in 2012, new classification has been used (NACE A10), industry includes categories B-E. Hong Kong: Agriculture Includes mining and quarrying; Industry includes manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, waste management and construction. Malaysia: industry includes import duty. Ireland break in series 2010 (new classification)

1.1.13 Economic complexity index

The Observatory of Economic Complexity, MIT Media Lab
<https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/>

The Economic Complexity Index (ECI) is a holistic measure of the productive capabilities of large economic systems, usually cities, regions, or countries. In particular, the ECI looks to explain the knowledge accumulated in a population and that is expressed in the economic activities present in a city, country, or region. To achieve this goal, the ECI defines the knowledge available in a location, as the average knowledge of the activities present in it, and the knowledge of an activity as the average knowledge of the places where that economic activity is conducted.

1.1.14 Real GDP growth

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2020
Conference Board - Total Economy Database 2019

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year.

1.1.16 [B] Household consumption expenditure - real growth

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Including not for profit institutions serving households. Data 2017 & 2018: Preliminary; Data 2019 is sum of 4 quarters.

1.1.17 [B] Government consumption expenditure - real growth

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Singapore: Financial year. Data 2017 & 2018: Preliminary; Data 2019 is sum of 4 quarters.

1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Saudi Arabia: Domestic aggregate for non-oil sector supply and demand. Data 2017 & 2018: Preliminary; Data 2019 is sum of 4 quarters.

1.1.20 GDP per capita

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for most recent year. Malaysia: Data 2017 & 2018: Preliminary; Data 2019 is sum of 4 quarters.

1.1.21 GDP (PPP) per capita

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2020
Conference Board - Total Economy Database 2019

The 2019 data for GDP PPP are estimates.

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

1.1.22 [B] Forecast: Real GDP growth

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2020
National sources

1.1.23 [B] Forecast: Inflation

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2020
National sources

1.1.24 [B] Forecast: Unemployment

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2020
National sources

1.1.25 [B] Forecast: Current account balance

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2020
National sources

1.2 International Trade

1.2.01 [B] Current account balance (\$bn)

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
IMF World Economic Outlook October 2019
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. Brazil: From January to May 2019. Hong Kong: In mid-2013, a technical revision exercise to review the estimation method of cross-boundary movements of goods and services in the GDP compilation framework was conducted. As a result of the exercise, estimates of exports of goods as well as imports and exports of services in the current account of BoP were revised back to 2009.

1.2.02 Current account balance

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
IMF World Economic Outlook October 2019
National sources

Current account equals the trade balance plus the balance of other goods, services, and income, private unrequited transfers,

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

1.2.03 [B] Balance of trade (\$bn)

World Trade Organization Statistics database
www.wto.org

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Hong Kong SAR, Singapore: including re-exports. Saudi Arabia: Defense imports are excluded.

1.2.04 [B] Balance of trade (%)

World Trade Organization data
data.wto.org

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. Hong Kong SAR, Singapore: including re-exports. Saudi Arabia: Defense imports are excluded.

1.2.05 [B] Balance of commercial services (\$bn)

World Trade Organization data
data.wto.org

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

1.2.06 [B] Balance of commercial services (%)

World Trade Organization data
data.wto.org

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

1.2.07 [B] World exports contribution

World Trade Organization Statistics database
www.wto.org

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

1.2.08 Exports of goods (\$bn)

World Trade Organization data
data.wto.org

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

1.2.09 Exports of goods (%)

World Trade Organization data
data.wto.org

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

1.2.10 [B] Exports of goods per capita

World Trade Organization data
data.wto.org

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

1.2.11 Exports of goods - growth

World Trade Organization data
data.wto.org

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

1.2.12 Exports of commercial services (\$bn)

World Trade Organization data
data.wto.org

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

1.2.13 Exports of commercial services (%)

World Trade Organization data
data.wto.org

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

1.2.14 Exports of commercial services - growth

World Trade Organization data
data.wto.org

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

1.2.15 [B] Exports of goods & commercial services

World Trade Organization data
data.wto.org

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

1.2.16 [B] Exports breakdown by economic sector

World Trade Organization data
data.wto.org

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

1.2.17 Export concentration by partner

UNCTAD

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

1.2.18 Export concentration by product

UNCTAD

Top five named export products, as a percentage of total exports, using the UNCTAD product data based on the SITC commodity classification, Revision 3, at the two-digit level; giving 65 product categories.

1.2.19 [B] Imports of goods & commercial services (\$bn)

World Trade Organization data
data.wto.org

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. 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. Saudi Arabia: Defense imports are excluded.

1.2.20 [B] Imports of goods & commercial services (%)

World Trade Organization data
data.wto.org

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. 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. Saudi Arabia: Defense imports are excluded.

1.2.21 [B] Imports of goods & commercial services - growth

World Trade Organization data
data.wto.org

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year. 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. Saudi Arabia: Defense imports are excluded.

1.2.22 [B] Imports breakdown by economic sector

World Trade Organization data
data.wto.org

Estimates based on preliminary data for the most recent year.

1.2.23 Trade to GDP ratio

World Trade Organization data
data.wto.org

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

1.2.24 Terms of trade index

International Financial Statistics Online April 2020 (IMF)

World Development Indicators April 2020

National sources

Base year 2010. Hong Kong base year 2018. Taiwan base year 2016. Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, United Kingdom and USA: base year 2000. Slovenia: base year 2015.

1.2.25 Tourism receipts

World Tourism Organization

Tourism Highlights 2019, <http://mkt.unwto.org/publication/unwto-tourism-highlights>

Provisional data for the most recent year.

1.3 International Investment

1.3.01 Direct investment flows abroad (\$bn)

UNCTADSTAT 2019 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

International Financial Statistics Online April 2020 (IMF)

National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.

Preliminary estimates for 2019, provisional data for 2018.

1.3.02 Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)

UNCTADSTAT 2019 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

International Financial Statistics Online April 2020 (IMF)

National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.

Preliminary estimates for 2019, provisional data for 2018.

1.3.03 Direct investment stocks abroad (\$bn)

UNCTADSTAT 2019 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

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

1.3.04 Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)

UNCTADSTAT 2019 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

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

1.3.05 Direct investment flows inward (\$bn)

UNCTADSTAT 2019 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

International Financial Statistics Online April 2020 (IMF)

National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.

Preliminary estimates for 2019, provisional data for 2018.

1.3.06 Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)

UNCTADSTAT 2019 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

International Financial Statistics Online April 2020 (IMF)

National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.

Preliminary estimates for 2019, provisional data for 2018. Jordan: as of September 2019.

1.3.07 Direct investment stocks inward (\$bn)

UNCTADSTAT 2019 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

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

1.3.08 Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)

UNCTADSTAT 2019 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

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

1.3.09 [B] Balance of direct investment flows (\$bn)

UNCTADSTAT 2019 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>
International Financial Statistics Online April 2020 (IMF)
National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.

[Preliminary estimates for 2019, provisional data for 2018.](#)

1.3.10 [B] Balance of direct investment flows (%)

UNCTADSTAT 2019 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>
International Financial Statistics Online April 2020 (IMF)
National sources

Break in series, up to 2004 IFS BPM5.

[Preliminary estimates for 2019, provisional data for 2018.](#)

1.3.11 [B] Net position in direct investment stocks (\$bn)

UNCTADSTAT 2019 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

[Estimates, sometime based on the adding of the flows to the stock of a previous year or by accumulating flows.](#)

1.3.12 [B] Net position in direct investment stocks (%)

UNCTADSTAT 2019 <http://unctadstat.unctad.org>

[Estimates, sometime based on the adding of the flows to the stock of a previous year or by accumulating flows.](#)

1.3.14 Portfolio investment assets

International Financial Statistics Online April 2020 (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.](#)

1.3.15 Portfolio investment liabilities

International Financial Statistics Online April 2020 (IMF)
National sources

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

[2013-2005 IFS uses BPM6; Break in series: Up to 2004 IFS uses BPM5.](#)

1.4 Employment

1.4.01 Employment

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
ILOSTAT
National sources

[Data on employment are often estimates and provisional for the most recent year. Australia: In November. Austria: break in series in 2004 and 2008. Brazil: Break in series in 2011. Finland: including armed forces. Hong Kong SAR: 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. Portugal: break in series in 2011. Romania: 3rd quarter for 2018; break in series in 2002. Spain: break in series in 2005. UAE: break in series in 2016.](#)

1.4.02 Employment (%)

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
ILOSTAT
National sources

[Data on employment are often estimates and provisional for the most recent year. Australia: In November. Austria: break in series in 2004 and 2008. Brazil: Break in series in 2011. Finland: including armed forces. Hong Kong SAR: 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. Portugal: break in series in 2011. Romania: 3rd quarter for 2018; break in series in 2002. Spain: break in series in 2005. UAE: break in series in 2016.](#)

1.4.03 Employment - growth

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
ILOSTAT
National sources

[Data on employment are often estimates and provisional for the most recent year. Australia: In November. Austria: break in series](#)

in 2004 and 2008. Brazil: Break in series in 2011. Finland: including armed forces. Hong Kong SAR: 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. Portugal: break in series in 2011. Romania: 3rd quarter for 2018; break in series in 2002. Spain: break in series in 2005. UAE: break in series in 2016.

1.4.04 [B] Employment - long-term growth

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
ILOSTAT
National sources

Data on employment are often estimates and provisional for the most recent year. Australia: In November. Austria: break in series in 2004 and 2008. Brazil: Break in series in 2011. Hong Kong: Figures before 2012 have been revised based on the up-to-date benchmark population data and the revised employment figures compiled from the GHS, taking into account the results of the 2011 Population Census. Mexico: without non-specific employment. Portugal: break in series in 2011. Romania: 3rd quarter for 2018; break in series in 2002. Spain: break in series in 2005. UAE: break in series in 2016.

1.4.05 [B] Employment by sector

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
ILOSTAT
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. Australia: In November. Austria: break in series in 2004 and 2008. Hong Kong SAR: 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. Portugal: break in series (methodological change) in 2008 and 2011. Romania: third quarter for 2018.

1.4.06 [B] Employment in the public sector

ILO LABORSTA
<http://laborsta.ilo.org>
National sources

Public sector employment covers employment in the government sector plus employment in publicly-owned resident enterprises and companies, operating at central, state (or regional) and local levels of government. It covers all persons employed directly by those institutions, regardless of the particular type of employment contract. Argentina: in urban areas only. Australia: In June. Bulgaria: break in series in 2012, new classification has been used (NACE A10), industry includes categories F-U. China: estimates. Indonesia: total number of public servants. Romania: 3rd quarter for 2018.

1.4.07 Unemployment rate

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

China: registered unemployment rate in urban areas. Hong Kong SAR: Labour force refers to the land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over who satisfy the criteria for being classified as employed persons or unemployed persons; unemployment rate refers to the proportion of unemployed persons aged 15 or over in the labour force. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: third quarter for 2018.

1.4.08 Long-term unemployment

Eurostat 2020
OECD Labor Market Statistics April 2020
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. Philippines: Based on number of people who are out of work and looking for work for 20 or more weeks. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: data for 2007-2013 were revised based on the resident population re-estimated in accordance with the Population and Housing Census in 2011; third quarter for 2018. Singapore: unemployed residents for 25 weeks or more.

1.4.09 Youth unemployment

OECD (2020), 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 SAR: Youth unemployment refers to those unemployed persons aged 15-24. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Singapore: Resident youth unemployment rate.

1.4.10 [B] Youth exclusion

International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT <https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer4/>
National sources

Share of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) is the proportion of young people who are not in education, employment, or training to the population of the corresponding age group: youth (ages 15 to 24)

1.5 Prices

1.5.01 Consumer price inflation

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2020

Harmonized inflation rates, year average.

1.5.02 Cost-of-living index

MERCER Cost of Living survey 2018

www.mercer.com

Break in series in 2015: In the main city as of 2015, average of main cities in large countries (made by IMD WCC) or in the capital in smaller ones up to 2014. The Mercer survey covers 214 cities across five continents and measures the comparative cost of over 200 items in each location, including housing, transport, food, clothing, household goods and entertainment. It is the world's most comprehensive cost of living survey and is used to help multinational companies and governments determine compensation allowance for their expatriate employees. New York is used as the base city (=100) for the index and all cities are compared against New York. Currency movements are measured against the US dollar. The cost of housing - often the biggest expense for expats - plays an important part in determining where cities are ranked.

Data is not always comparable over years (money fluctuations in 2010 and 2011).

1.5.03 [B] Apartment rent

UBS Prices and Earnings 2018

National sources

Average cost of housing per month, in a medium price range in major cities, which an apartment seeker would expect to pay on the free market at the time of the survey. We standardized requirements to Western preferences, with an unfurnished three-room apartment. We only looked at newly built apartments with a bathroom and a kitchen. Prices included utilities (energy and water taxes), but not the use of a garage. Kazakhstan: average of 5 main cities, estimate for 80m2.

1.5.04 Office rent

Cushman & Wakefield's Office Space Across the World 2019

CB Richard Ellis Prime Office Occupancy Costs, 2014

National Sources

Office total occupation costs in the most expensive city - Cushman & Wakefield. Break in series in 2015: average of main cities in large countries (made by IMD WCC) or in the capital in smaller ones up to 2014 CBRE. Including rent, management costs, property taxes and basic ongoing building maintenance. Kazakhstan: Data on rental prices for administrative and office premises in the city of Nur Sultan were obtained from a sample survey of enterprises included in the sample, taking into account all the costs of maintaining buildings and structures, including VAT.

1.5.05 Food costs

US Dept Agr. 2020

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

1.5.06 Gasoline prices

OECD Energy Prices and Taxes 1/2020 (International Energy Agency)

National sources

For 2019, OECD prices refer to mid-year, otherwise end-year. Prices refer to the simple average of the domestic monthly reference prices with tax for premium gasoline. Hong Kong SAR: Since 95 Ron unleaded gasoline are no longer on sale in Hong Kong, the price series are estimated based on the average retail price of 98 Ron unleaded petrol in Hong Kong and the average price difference between 95 and 97/98 Ron unleaded gasoline in neighbouring economies.

Government Efficiency

2.1 Public Finance

2.1.01 [B] Government budget surplus/deficit (\$bn)

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<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>

World Economic Outlook October 2019 (IMF)

National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2019.

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

2.1.02 Government budget surplus/deficit (%)

© European Communities, 1995-2020
<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>
World Economic Outlook October 2019 (IMF)
National sources

Provisional data or estimates for 2019.

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

2.1.03 [B] Total general government debt (\$bn)

World Economic Outlook October 2019 (IMF)

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

2.1.04 Total general government debt (%)

World Economic Outlook October 2019 (IMF)

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

2.1.05 Total general government debt-real growth

World Economic Outlook October 2019 (IMF)

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

2.1.06 [B] Central government domestic debt

National sources

Israel: as of September 30, 2019. Italy: Central Government debt held by residents. New Zealand: domestic debt incl. foreign.

2.1.07 [B] Central government foreign debt

National sources

Israel: as of September 30, 2019. Italy: Central Government debt held by non-residents. New Zealand: domestic debt incl. foreign.

2.1.08 Interest payment (%)

Government Finance Statistics 2020 (IMF)
Eurostat April 2020
National sources

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

2.1.12 General government expenditure

Eurostat April 2020
National sources

Total general government spending, netting out intergovernmental grants and transfers. Belgium: including interest. Cyprus: Figures cover the period Q4 - Q3. Singapore: Financial year.

2.2 Tax Policy

2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues

OECD Revenue Statistics 2019
Government Finance Statistics 2019
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. Japan: The tax revenue figures exclude revenue from Social security funds. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007. Singapore: financial year.

2.2.02 [B] Collected personal income tax

OECD Revenue Statistics 2019
Government Finance Statistics 2019
National sources

Personal income taxes paid to general government. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007. Singapore: financial year.

2.2.03 [B] Collected corporate taxes

OECD Revenue Statistics 2019

Government Finance Statistics 2019

National sources

Corporate taxes paid to general government. Colombia: break in series in 2008. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007. Singapore: financial year.

2.2.04 [B] Collected indirect tax revenues

OECD Revenue Statistics 2019

Government Finance Statistics 2019

National sources

Indirect taxes paid to general government. Colombia: break in series in 2008. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007. Singapore: financial year.

2.2.05 [B] Collected capital and property taxes

OECD Revenue Statistics 2019

Government Finance Statistics 2019

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. Colombia: break in series in 2008. Philippines: Property and documentary stamp taxes. Russia: break in series in 2005 and 2007. Singapore: financial year.

2.2.06 [B] Collected social security contribution

OECD Revenue Statistics 2019

Government Finance Statistics 2019

National sources

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

2.2.07 Effective personal income tax rate

PricewaterhouseCoopers, "Resource Tax Manager"

This criterion is based on the GDP per capita 2018 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 2018.

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

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

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

2.2.08 Corporate tax rate on profit

PricewaterhouseCoopers, "Resource Tax Manager"

National sources

Rates in effect on January 1, 2018 when available. For better comparability between countries, we show the maximum tax rates. But average effective corporate tax rates are often lower. General assumptions from PWC: 1) They have worked on the profit before tax, in order to make tax rates as comparable as possible between them. 2) They have assumed model company is an ordinary commercial company. 3) They have assumed company is active on its national territory exclusively, therefore a company having neither a branch nor a subsidiary abroad. Dividend income, branch profit tax credit and their specific tax treatment could therefore be ignored. 4) Tax treatment of specific types of income is not mentioned, such as for instance the capital gain taxes. 5) Each country has its particular rules as regards deductible items and therefore, many specific deductions or add-backs could simply not be taken into consideration. Typical examples to illustrate this mechanism are specific incentive tax credits (on creation of jobs), credit for tax on equity, etc. 6) So far as possible, they have not taken into consideration the national mechanisms put in place to reduce double taxation of income (company and its shareholder), like the French avoir fiscal or the British ACT. Specific comments are indicated where a dual system based on different rates exists as regards distributed/undistributed profit. 7) They have therefore also ignored withholding tax levied upon dividend distributions; having assumed this is a tax relating to the shareholder and not the company. 8) Only tax on profit is considered, with possible surtax (national surtax or cantonal, state or municipal taxes) where appropriate. 9) Surtax linked to payment of tax, such as interest for late payment or similar mechanisms were not taken into consideration, as this depends on specific situation of each contributor, on the one hand, and was likely to give a wrong image as not all countries have such rules. 10) Tax on equity, on share capital or certain types of assets are not included, as systems are difficult to compare between them and would not have provided a coherent image.

2.2.09 Consumption tax rate

Consumption tax trends (OECD)
National Sources

Value Added Tax (VAT)/Goods and Services Tax (GST) to international services and intangibles transactions. China: rates can be 6%, 10% or 16%. 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, China: sales tax; however various consumption tax rates are applied.

2.2.10 Employee's social security contribution rate

PricewaterhouseCoopers, "Resource Tax Manager"

This criterion is based on the GDP per capita 2018 figures.

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

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

2.2.11 Employer's social security contribution rate

PricewaterhouseCoopers, "Resource Tax Manager"

This criterion is based on the GDP per capita 2018 figures.

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

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

2.3 Institutional Framework

2.3.01 [B] Real short-term interest rate

International Financial Statistics Online April 2020 (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. Finland: Eonia rate. Malaysia: Interbank Money Market, Average of the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR).

2.3.03 Interest rate spread

International Financial Statistics Online April 2020 (IMF)
National sources

Based on average annual rates (for corporations), estimates for some countries. Finland: For households and firms. Portugal: Average of monthly rates to non-financial corporations. Slovenia: For lending rate: Loans over EUR 1 million, floating and up to 1 year initial rate fixation; for deposit rate: Average interest rate on all deposits with agreed maturity up to 1 year. Turkey: 3 month time deposit.

2.3.04 Country credit rating

Fitch, Moody's and S&P

IMD WCC created index of the three country credit ratings Fitch, Moody's and S&P. Each rating, including the outlook, is converted to a numerical score from 20-0 and totalled for each country.

2.3.06 [B] Foreign currency reserves

International Finance Statistics Online April 2020 (IMF)

2.3.07 Foreign currency reserves per capita

International Finance Statistics Online April 2020 (IMF)

2.3.08 Exchange rate stability

International Financial Statistics Online April 2020 (IMF)

Parity changes are in absolute values. Period average for all countries.

2.3.14 Rule of law

The World Justice Project Rule of Law Index

The WJP Rule of Law Index offers a detailed, multidimensional view of the extent to which countries adhere to the rule of law in

practice, and is the most comprehensive index of its kind. To date, over 100,000 citizens and experts have been interviewed in 99 countries. The Index measures the rule of law using 47 indicators organized around 8 themes.

2.3.15 Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Report 2019

<http://sustainabledevelopment.report>

The Sustainable Development Report 2019 presents an updated SDG Index and Dashboards with a refined assessment of countries' distance to SDG targets. The report has been successfully audited for the first time by the European Commission Joint Research Centre. New indicators have been included, primarily to refine the indicator selection on agriculture, diets, gender equality and freedom of speech. We have also added more metrics for international spillovers, including on fatal work accidents.

2.3.16 Democracy Index

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The Economist Intelligence Unit's index is based on the view that measures of democracy which reflect the state of political freedoms and civil liberties are not thick enough. They do not encompass sufficiently, or, in some cases, at all, the features that determine how substantive democracy is. Freedom is an essential component of democracy, but not, in itself, sufficient. In existing measures, the elements of political participation and functioning of government are taken into account only in a marginal and formal way. The Democracy Index is based on five categories: electoral process and pluralism; civil liberties; the functioning of government; political participation; and political culture. The five categories are interrelated and form a coherent conceptual whole. The condition of holding free and fair competitive elections, and satisfying related aspects of political freedom, is clearly the sine qua non of all definitions.

2.4 Business Legislation

2.4.01 Tariff barriers

World Bank

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.

2.4.07 Government subsidies

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Government Finance Statistics 2020

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).

2.4.12 [B] New business density

World Bank, Entrepreneurship Survey and Database

New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year. New business density is calculated by new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64.

2.4.14 Start-up days

Doing Business 2020

World Bank

Average time for men and women since 2016. Time is recorded in calendar days. The measure captures the median duration that incorporation lawyers or notaries indicate is necessary in practice to complete a procedure with minimum follow-up with government agencies and no unofficial payments. It is assumed that the minimum time required for each procedure is one day, except for procedures that can be fully completed online, for which the minimum time required is recorded as half a day. Although procedures may take place simultaneously, they cannot start on the same day (that is, simultaneous procedures start on consecutive days). A registration process is considered completed once the company has received the final incorporation document or can officially commence business operations. If a procedure can be accelerated legally for an additional cost, the fastest procedure is chosen if that option is more beneficial to the economy's distance to frontier score. When obtaining a spouse's approval, it is assumed that permission is granted at no additional cost unless the permission needs to be notarized. 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 not measured. It is assumed that the entrepreneur is aware of all entry requirements and their sequence from the beginning but has had no prior contact with any of the officials involved. For a complete definition of the business please see <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology/Starting-a-Business>

2.4.15 Start-up procedures

Doing Business 2020

World Bank

Average number of procedures for men and women since 2016. A procedure is defined as any interaction of the company found-

ers with external parties (for example, government agencies, lawyers, auditors or notaries) or spouses (if legally required). Interactions between company founders or company officers and employees are not counted as procedures. Procedures that must be completed in the same building but in different offices or at different counters 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 or solicited by the majority of entrepreneurs. If the services of professionals are required, procedures conducted by such professionals on behalf of the company are counted as separate procedures. Each electronic procedure is counted as a separate procedure. Approvals from spouses to own a business or leave the home are considered procedures if required by law or if by failing to obtain such approval the spouse will suffer consequences under the law, such as the loss of right to financial maintenance. Obtaining permissions only required by one gender for company registration and operation, or getting additional documents only required by one gender for a national identification card are considered additional procedures. In that case, only procedures required for one spouse but not the other are counted. Both pre- and post-incorporation procedures that are officially required or commonly done in practice for an entrepreneur to formally operate a business are recorded. For more information and a complete definition of the business please see <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology/Starting-a-Business>

2.4.19 Redundancy costs

Doing business 2020

World Bank

Redundancy cost measures the cost of advance notice requirements and severance payments 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 considered. One month is recorded as 4 and 1/3 weeks. For more details please see <https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/methodology/employing-workers>

2.5 Societal Framework

2.5.02 Homicide

UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes

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

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

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

2.5.03 Ageing of population

Passeport GMID

Source: © Euromonitor International 2020

National sources

2.5.06 Gini coefficient

Human Development Report 2020 (UNDP)

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

2.5.07 [B] Income distribution - lowest 10%

World Development Indicators Database

2.5.08 [B] Income distribution - highest 10%

World Development Indicators Database

2.5.09 Income share held by lowest 60% - growth

World Bank, Global Database of Shared Prosperity (GDSP)

National sources

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

2.5.11 Females in parliament

Human Development Report 2020 (UNDP)

National sources

Share of seats in national parliament: Proportion of seats held by women in a lower/ single house or /and an upper house/ senate

expressed as percentage of total seats. For countries with bicameral legislative systems, the share of seats is calculated based on both houses. China Hong Kong: percentage of Executive Council seats held by women.

2.5.12 [B] Unemployment rate - gender ratio

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

Percentage of the civilian labor force which is unemployed, female divided by male ratio. The government defines unemployed as people who are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 64 who were: without work during the reference week, i.e. neither had a job nor were at work (for one hour or more) in paid employment or self-employment; currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week; actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four weeks period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of at most three months. Belgium: % of active population. Czech Republic: January - September for 2018. Philippines: data calculated from the July 2018 Labor Force Survey. Romania: 3rd quarter for 2018. Singapore: for resident population.

2.5.13 Gender inequality

Human Development Report 2020 (UNDP)

A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievement between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. Hong Kong: local calculation based on UNDP methodology.

2.5.14 Disposable Income

Passport GMID

Source: © Euromonitor International 2020

National sources

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

2.5.15 Freedom of the Press Reporters Without Borders

The degree of freedom available to journalists in 180 countries is determined by pooling the responses of experts to a questionnaire devised by RSF. This qualitative analysis is combined with quantitative data on abuses and acts of violence against journalists during the period evaluated. The criteria evaluated in the questionnaire are pluralism, media independence, media environment and self-censorship, legislative framework, transparency, and the quality of the infrastructure that supports the production of news and information.

Business Efficiency

3.1 Productivity & Efficiency

3.1.01 Overall productivity (PPP)

MF World Economic Outlook April 2020

Conference Board - Total Economy Database 2019

Adjusted Conference Board series: GDP growth and levels adjusted for rapidly falling ICT prices. More specifically, GDP deflators for 3 countries with significant ICT production and trade, including China, Japan and the United States are adjusted downward using an alternative series of ICT price deflators developed by Byrne and Corrado (2016, updated and revised in 2018). These alternative prices show faster declines than what official data suggests. Hence, GDP growth is revised upward for these countries, and as a consequence all variables in this version that are based on GDP (e.g. GDP levels, labor productivity, per capita GDP) differ with those from the original version of the TED (see below). Since country specific PPPs are updated to reflect 2018 prices using the change in the country specific GDP deflator relative to the US GDP deflator, GDP levels in all countries differ from the original version.

3.1.02 Overall productivity (PPP) - real growth

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2020

Conference Board - Total Economy Database 2019

Adjusted Conference Board series: GDP growth and levels adjusted for rapidly falling ICT prices. More specifically, GDP deflators for 3 countries with significant ICT production and trade, including China, Japan and the United States are adjusted downward using an alternative series of ICT price deflators developed by Byrne and Corrado (2016, updated and revised in 2018). These alternative prices show faster declines than what official data suggests. Hence, GDP growth is revised upward for these countries, and as a consequence all variables in this version that are based on GDP (e.g. GDP levels, labor productivity, per capita GDP) differ with those from the original version of the TED (see below). Since country specific PPPs are updated to reflect 2018 prices using the change in the country specific GDP deflator relative to the US GDP deflator, GDP levels in all countries differ from the original version.

3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2020

Conference Board - Total Economy Database 2019

Adjusted Conference Board series: GDP growth and levels adjusted for rapidly falling ICT prices. More specifically, GDP deflators for 3 countries with significant ICT production and trade, including China, Japan and the United States are adjusted downward using an alternative series of ICT price deflators developed by Byrne and Corrado (2016, updated and revised in 2018). These alternative

prices show faster declines than what official data suggests. Hence, GDP growth is revised upward for these countries, and as a consequence all variables in this version that are based on GDP (e.g. GDP levels, labor productivity, per capita GDP) differ with those from the original version of the TED (see below). Since country specific PPPs are updated to reflect 2018 prices using the change in the country specific GDP deflator relative to the US GDP deflator, GDP levels in all countries differ from the original version.

3.1.04 [B] Agricultural productivity (PPP)

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2020

ILOSTAT

National sources

3.1.05 [B] Productivity in industry (PPP)

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2020

ILOSTAT

National sources

3.1.06 [B] Productivity in services (PPP)

IMF World Economic Outlook April 2020

ILOSTAT

National sources

3.2 Labor Market

3.2.01 Compensation levels

Passport GMID

Source: © Euromonitor International 2020

National sources

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

3.2.02 [B] Unit labor costs for total economy

OECD (2020), "Productivity and unit labour cost by industry, ISIC Rev. 4", OECD Productivity Statistics (database),

<https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00687-en>

National sources

Annual unit labour costs (ULCs) measure the average cost of labour per unit of output and are calculated as the ratio of total labour costs to real output. OECD countries: Data of real gross value added, labour compensation, hours worked and employment are sourced from the OECD Annual National Accounts. Brazil: for industry only.

3.2.03 Remuneration in services professions

UBS Prices and Earnings 2018

National sources

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

3.2.04 Remuneration of management

HCM International Ltd, April 2019

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).

3.2.05 [B] Remuneration spread

HCM International Ltd, April 2019

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).

3.2.06 Working hours

Conference Board Total Economy Database™
UBS Prices and Earnings 2018
National sources

Estimates. Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Ukraine and Venezuela: Weighted average of 14 professions in major cities (industrial sector: Construction worker, department manager, electrical engineer, female industrial worker, industrial technician; service sector: cook (chef de partie), bank credit clerk, call center agent, automobile mechanic, product manager, bus driver, secretary/personal assistant, female sales assistant, hospital nurse).

3.2.08 [B] Industrial disputes

ILO Database <http://laborsta.ilo.org>
National sources

Due to different definitions and regulations, especially on the minimum duration of reported strikes, data are not always comparable. Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Chile, France, Hungary, Korea, Lithuania, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Turkey, Ukraine : strikes only. Germany: excluding disputes lasting less than one day or not entailing a loss of more than 100 working days and those involving less than 10 employees in the firm. India: Excluding strikes with less than 10 workers. Ireland, Israel: Excludes strikes lasting less than 10 days. Mexico: strikes only, strikes for more than 8 hours only. Norway, Philippines, Switzerland: excludes strikes that last less than 1 day. Poland: strikes only, excluding the ones that last less than one hour. Russia: strikes only, excluding the ones that last less than half a day. Spain: excludes strikes that last less than one hour. USA: excluding strikes with less than 500 workers.

3.2.11 Labor force

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

Estimates for 2019. Austria: break in series in 2008. Belgium: untill Q3 for 2018. Brazil: break in series in 2014. China and Saudi Arabia: estimate calculated by the World Competitiveness Center based on employment and unemployment rate for 2018. Denmark: break in series in 2009. Lithuania: break in series 2011 - census revised labor force figure downwards by 10% (emigration to EU over past decade). Latvia: break in series in 2012. Malaysia: break in series in 2010. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: for 2018 - third quarter. Spain: break in series in 2005.

3.2.12 Labor force (%)

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

Estimates for 2018. Austria: break in series in 2008. Belgium: untill Q3 for 2018. Brazil: break in series in 2014. China and Saudi Arabia: estimate calculated by the World Competitiveness Center based on employment and unemployment rate for 2018. Denmark: break in series in 2009. Lithuania: break in series 2011 - census revised labor force figure downwards by 10% (emigration to EU over past decade). Latvia: break in series in 2012. Malaysia: break in series in 2010. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: for 2018 - third quarter. Spain: break in series in 2005.

3.2.13 Labor force growth

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

Estimates for 2019. Austria: break in series in 2008. Belgium: untill Q3 for 2018. Brazil: break in series in 2014. China and Saudi Arabia: estimate calculated by the World Competitiveness Center based on employment and unemployment rate for 2018. Denmark: break in series in 2009. Lithuania: break in series 2011 - census revised labor force figure downwards by 10% (emigration to EU over past decade). Latvia: break in series in 2012. Malaysia: break in series in 2010. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: for 2018 - third quarter. Spain: break in series in 2005.

3.2.14 [B] Labor force long-term growth

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

Estimates for 2019. Austria: break in series in 2008. Belgium: untill Q3 for 2018. Brazil: break in series in 2014. China and Saudi Arabia: estimate calculated by the World Competitiveness Center based on employment and unemployment rate for 2018. Denmark: break in series in 2009. Lithuania: break in series 2011 - census revised labor force figure downwards by 10% (emigration to EU over past decade). Latvia: break in series in 2012. Malaysia: break in series in 2010. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: for 2018 - third quarter. Spain: break in series in 2005.

3.2.15 Part-time employment

OECD (2020), Labor Force Statistics

National sources

Part-time employment refers to persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week in their main job. Indonesia: less than 35 hours per week. Philippines: PSA defines part-time workers as workers who work for less than 40 hours per week.

3.2.16 Female labor force

OECD (2020), Main Economic Indicators - complete database
National sources

Estimate for 2019. Austria: break in series in 2008. Belgium: until Q3 for 2018. Denmark: break in series in 2009. Malaysia: break in series in 2010. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Romania: for 2018 - third quarter. Spain: break in series in 2005. Philippines: 2018 data calculated from the July 2018 Labor Force Survey.

3.2.17 [B] Foreign labor force

OECD (2019) 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. Belgium: until Q3 for 2018. Bulgaria: Active persons from foreign countries estimates. Croatia: estimate. Greece: 3rd quarter for 2015. Japan: break in series in 2008. Hungary: not including the unemployed. Luxembourg: for salaried workforce only. Norway: self-employed not included. Philippines: Based on Alien Employment Permits Issued. Singapore: Foreign employment. Slovenia: break in series in 2008; from 2008 foreign born labor force; up to 2007 fixed-term working permits for foreigners. Turkey: Number of work permits given to foreigners.

3.3 Finance

3.3.01 Banking sector assets

IMF Monetary and Financial Stats (MFS) April 2020
Including net foreign assets and total domestic claims for depository corporations.

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

3.3.02 [B] Financial cards in circulation

Passport GMID
Source: © Euromonitor International 2020
National sources

Including credit, debit and ATM cards, charge and pre-paid cards as well as storecards and smart cards.

ATM Function:

An ATM card (also called a cash card, cash dispenser card or cash machine card) enables access to an ATM machine in order to receive cash or monitor account activity. In Euromonitor's system, ATM transactions refer to cash withdrawal and do not include other ATM transaction activity including top-ups, deposits and money transfer. The ATM value and volume categories contain all ATM cash withdrawal activity regardless of the type of card (e.g., debit) used to access cash.

Charge Card Function:

A charge card (sometimes referred to as a Travel and Entertainment card) shares the pay later component with credit cards. However, charge card balances normally have to be paid off monthly and do not attract interest charges. Charge cards typically possess high (or even no) pre-set spending limits and may carry a high annual fee.

Credit Function:

Credit cards allow for purchases against a preapproved line of credit. The account holder has the choice of whether to pay off the entire balance each month or opt for monthly installments with the balance serving as revolving credit. If the cardholder decides to revolve a balance, the consumer pays interest. Credit cards can include affinity cards, reward cards and types of co-branded cards. Co-branded retailer cards—issued by retailers acting as financial institutions and without usage restrictions—are included in this category. Cards issued by a retailer with usage limited to a specific store within a predefined retail group fall under the store cards definition. Debit cards with an overdraft function are not counted as cards with a credit function.

Debit Function:

Debit cards merge the functionality of both an ATM card and direct payment from a bank account (a check substitute in some markets). A debit card allows the cardholder to receive cash and monitor account activity at an ATM machine, as well as pay for goods and services via a point-of-sale terminal. A debit card payment transaction involves the automatic withdrawal of funds from the cardholders demand deposit bank account (checking or giro). Since the funds are removed from a bank account, no interest is charged on payments.

Store Cards:

A store card (also known as a retailer or private label card) contains a pay later component and revolving line of credit similar to credit cards. However, store cards must contain usage limited to specific stores within a predefined retail group unlike retailer co-branded cards. Co-branded credit cards issued by retailers acting as financial institutions and without usage restrictions fall into the credit card category.

3.3.03 Financial card transactions

Passport GMID
Source: © Euromonitor International 2020
National sources

Includes both card payment and ATM transactions.

Card Payment Transactions includes debit, credit, charge, store and prepaid transaction. Cyprus: Includes payments by resident PSPS with cards issued by resident PSPS and payments by non-resident PSPS with cards issued by resident PSPS. Taiwan, China: Official ATM data records all transactions on ATMs; this includes deposits, withdrawals and fund transfer.

3.3.04 Access to financial services

Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank

Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider (% of adults aged 15 years and older. Taiwan: Financial institution account (% age 15+).

3.3.05 Access to financial services - gender ratio

Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank

Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider (% of adults aged 15 years and older. Expressed as a ratio: males minus females. Taiwan: Financial institution account (% age 15+).

3.3.09 [B] Stock market capitalization (\$bn)

Passport GMID

Source: © Euromonitor International 2020

National sources

World Bank 2010+, S&P Global Stock Markets Factbook up to 2009

3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)

Passport GMID

Source: © Euromonitor International 2020

National sources

World Bank 2010+, S&P Global Stock Markets Factbook up to 2009

3.3.11 [B] Value traded on stock markets

The World Bank Development Indicators

<http://databank.worldbank.org>

World Bank 2010+, S&P Global Stock Markets Factbook up to 2009

3.3.12 Listed domestic companies

Thomson Reuters – Thomson One Banker

WBDI

World Bank 2010+, S&P Global Stock Markets Factbook up to 2009

3.3.13 Stock market index

Passport GMID

Source: © Euromonitor International 2020

National sources

Stock market index is a hypothetical basket of securities designed to summarize the performance of stocks market. Usually all indexes are chain-linked, meaning that they are always calculated based on the price level of the previous trading day. The indexes are market weighted, calculated based on the change in the total market value from one point in time to another of all the shares included in the index. The figure for a certain time period refers to an average of daily data for that period.

3.3.15 Initial Public Offerings

Thomson Reuters – Thomson One Banker

Thomson Reuters Standard Initial Public Offering by issue date, by equity domicile nation. Three year average.

3.3.18 M&A Activity

Thomson Reuters – Thomson One Banker

WBDI

Number of Mergers and Acquisitions divided by the number of listed domestic companies. 3 years average.

3.4 Management Practices

3.4.11 Women in management

ILO

The World Bank (Development Data Group)

<http://databank.worldbank.org>

The proportion of females in total employment in senior and middle management. It corresponds to major group 1 in both ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 minus category 14 in ISCO-08 (hospitality, retail and other services managers) and minus category 13 in ISCO-88 (general managers), since these comprise mainly managers of small enterprises. Hong Kong: Women in management refer to

those employed women who were managers and administrators. The percentages refer to shares of females among all managers and administrators.

3.4.12 Women on boards

©2019 Copyright MSCI

Women on Boards Report, MSCI

www.msci.com

National sources

% of board seats held by women, of the approximately 2'500 companies around the world measured by MSCI. Kazakhstan: including public sector.

3.4.13 Fear of failure rate

Global Entrepreneurship Monitor <https://www.gemconsortium.org/data>

Percentage of 18-64 population perceiving good opportunities to start a business who indicate that fear of failure would prevent them from setting up a business.

3.4.14 Total early-stage Entrepreneurial Activity

Global Entrepreneurship Monitor <https://www.gemconsortium.org/data>

Percentage of 18-64 population who are either a nascent entrepreneur or owner-manager of a new business.

Infrastructure

4.1 Basic Infrastructure

4.1.01 [B] Land area

FAO 2019 - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

National Sources

Including area under inland water bodies.

4.1.02 Arable area

FAO 2019 - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

National Sources

Including arable and permanent cropland.

4.1.03 Water resources

FAO 2019. AQUASTAT Main Database - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

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.

4.1.06 [B] Population - market size

UNDP Human Development Report 2019

Mid-year estimates. Croatia: new census in 2011 with a new methodology. India: break in series in 2011. Jordan: series have been revised according to the new Population and Housing Census published in 2016: end of year population for 2019. Portugal: methodological change in 2011. Russia: including Crimea as of 2015. UAE: re-estimation of the national population was made by the National Bureau of Statistics in 2010 (consequent increase as of 2008). Lithuania: break in series 2011 - census revised population figure downwards by 10% (emigration to EU over past decade). Philippines: Latest available census data is for 2010. 2011-2015 figures are projections based on PSA's annual Philippines in Figures publication.

4.1.07 Population - growth

UNDP Human Development Report 2019

4.1.08 [B] Dependent Population

Passport GMID

Source: © Euromonitor International 2020

National sources

Singapore: Resident population.

4.1.09 Dependency ratio

Passport GMID
Source: © Euromonitor International 2020
National sources

Singapore: Resident population.

4.1.10 Roads

World Roads Statistics
International Road Federation, <http://www.irfnet.org>
National sources

Total network including motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads and other roads. Hong Kong SAR: Estimates based on topographic maps, which include roads maintained by various Departments as well as all private roads. Indonesia: including national, provinces and sub districts roads. Qatar: Based on NRS data (Network Referencing System) using Centre line instead of Double carriage as taken in earlier calculations, Information Systems Department, Public Works Authority (ASGHAL), State of Qatar(2019).

4.1.11 Railroads

International Railways Statistics 2019 Synopsis
National sources

Total length of public lines worked at end of year. Data may not be always comparable between countries. Hong Kong: Includes heavy rail, light rail, tram, peak tram and airport automated people mover. Singapore: Rapid Transit Systems. Taiwan: incl. THSRC and TRA since 2008, TRA only for previous years.

4.1.12 [B] Air transportation

World Development Indicators database (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.

4.1.16 [B] Total indigenous energy production **Energy Balances 2019 © OECD/International Energy Agency 2020**

Estimates for the most recent year.

4.1.17 Total indigenous energy production (%)

Energy Balances 2019 © OECD/International Energy Agency 2020

Estimates for the most recent year.

4.1.18 [B] Total final energy consumption

Energy Balances 2019 © OECD/International Energy Agency 2020

Estimates for the most recent year.

4.1.19 [B] Total final energy consumption per capita

Energy Balances 2019 © OECD/International Energy Agency 2020

Estimates for the most recent year.

4.1.20 Electricity costs for industrial clients

OECD Energy Prices and Taxes 1/2020 (International Energy Agency)
National sources

For 2019, OECD prices refer to mid-year, otherwise end-year. 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. Kazakhstan: Average limit rates for groups of 13 energy-producing companies approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Philippines: November 2016 to October 2017 data. Singapore: domestic low tension supplies. USA: excluding taxes.

4.2 Technological Infrastructure

4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications

Passport GMID
Source: © Euromonitor International 2020
National sources

Investment refers to as the annual capital expenditure; this is the gross annual investment in telecom (including fixed, mobile and other services) for acquiring property and network. The term investment means the expenditure associated with acquiring

the ownership of property (including intellectual and non-tangible property such as computer software) and plant. This includes expenditure on initial installations and on additions to existing installations where the usage is expected to be over an extended period of time. Note that this applies to telecom services that are available to the public, and exclude investment in telecom software or equipment for private use.

4.2.02 Mobile Broadband subscribers

Business Monitor International

Total active mobile 3G and 4G subscriptions, excluding broadband connections on dedicated data SIM cards or USB dongles. Data given as a percentage of the total mobile market.

4.2.03 Mobile Telephone costs

Business Monitor International

Monthly blended mobile average revenue per user, including postpaid and prepaid subscriptions.

4.2.05 Computers in use

Computer Industry Almanac Inc. April 2018
National sources

PCs in-use includes tablets. Tablets are personal computing devices and usage are similar to PCs.

4.2.06 Computers per capita

Computer Industry Almanac Inc. April 2018
National sources

4.2.07 Internet users

Computer Industry Almanac Inc. April 2018
National sources

4.2.08 Broadband subscribers

Business Monitor International

Total number of dedicated internet connections with download speeds higher than 256kbps. Includes both fixed and mobile connections (dedicated mobile data connections on data SIMs, USB dongles and M2M connections, but excluding smartphone-based voice and data 3G/4G connections). Per 1'000 inhabitants. Taiwan: fixed broadband only.

4.2.09 Internet bandwidth speed

M-Labs / cable.co.uk

Ookla

Akamai

OpenSignal

Average connection speed in Mbps: data transfer rates for Internet access by end-users.

Values presented are an average compiled from four different sources: M-Labs / cable.co.uk; Ookla; Akamai; and OpenSignal.

4.2.15 High-tech exports (\$)

The World Bank (Development Data Group)

<http://databank.worldbank.org>

National sources

High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.

4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)

The World Bank (Development Data Group)

<http://databank.worldbank.org>

National sources

High-technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.

4.2.17 ICT service exports

The World Bank (Development Data Group)

<http://databank.worldbank.org>

ICT service exports (% of service exports). Information and communication technology service exports include computer and communications services (telecommunications and postal and courier services) and information services (computer data and news-related service transactions).

4.3 Scientific Infrastructure

4.3.01 Total expenditure on R&D (\$)

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for the most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden: break in series. Hungary (up to 2003), Israel: defense excluded(all or mostly). Indonesia: Estimate based on target GERD by the Ministry of Science and Technology. Sweden: underestimated or based on underestimated data. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditure.

4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&D (%)

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for the most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden: break in series. Hungary (up to 2003), Israel: defense excluded(all or mostly). Indonesia: Estimate based on target GERD by the Ministry of Science and Technology. Sweden: underestimated or based on underestimated data. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditure.

4.3.03 [B] Total expenditure on R&D per capita (\$)

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for the most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden: break in series. Hungary (up to 2003), Israel: defense excluded(all or mostly). Indonesia: Estimate based on target GERD by the Ministry of Science and Technology. Sweden: underestimated or based on underestimated data. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditure.

4.3.04 Business expenditure on R&D (\$)

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Korea, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain and Taiwan: break in series. Indonesia: estimate based on target BERD by the Ministry of Research and Technology. Israel: defense excluded (all or mostly). Hungary: the sum of the breakdown does not add to the total. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditures.

4.3.05 Business expenditure on R&D (%)

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Chile, Denmark, France, Korea, Kazakhstan, Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain and Taiwan: break in series. Indonesia: estimate based on target BERD by the Ministry of Research and Technology. Israel: defense excluded (all or mostly). Hungary: the sum of the breakdown does not add to the total. USA: excludes most or all capital expenditures.

4.3.06 Total R&D personnel

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Hungary, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and Taiwan: break in series. United Kingdom: underestimated or based on underestimated data. Jordan, Philippines: based on headcount, not FTE.

4.3.07 Total R&D personnel per capita

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Hungary, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and Taiwan: break in series. United Kingdom: underestimated or based on underestimated data. Jordan, Philippines: based on headcount, not FTE.

4.3.08 [B] Total R&D personnel in business enterprise

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Hungary, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and Taiwan: break in series. Bulgaria: researchers only. United Kingdom: underestimated or based on underestimated data. Jordan, Philippines: based on headcount, not FTE.

4.3.09 [B] Total R&D personnel in business per capita

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, Hungary, Japan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden and Taiwan: break in series. Bulgaria: researchers only. United Kingdom: underestimated or based on underestimated data. Jordan, Philippines: based on headcount, not FTE.

4.3.10 Researchers in R&D per capita

OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

National estimates, projections or provisional data for most recent year. Researchers in R&D are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods, or systems and in the management of the projects concerned. Postgraduate PhD students (ISCED97 level 6) engaged in R&D are included.

4.3.11 Science degrees

NSF Science & Engineering Indicators 2020

Courtesy: National Science Foundation

National sources

Including physical/biological sciences, mathematic and statistics, computer science, agricultural sciences, social and behavioral sciences and engineering. China data include mathematics under physical and biological sciences and computer sciences under engineering. Hong Kong: Includes degrees in medicine, dentistry and health; sciences; engineering and technology; architecture, and social sciences. India: data include social sciences in humanities and arts (non-S&E). Japan: social science also include business administration. Philippines: Includes graduates of Engineering and Technology, Mathematics and Computer Science, Medical and Allied, and Natural Sciences. Singapore: data include social sciences in humanities (non-S&E) and mathematical sciences in physical and biological sciences. United Kingdom: includes former colleges and polytechnical institutions.

4.3.12 Scientific articles

NSF Science & Engineering Indicators 2020

Courtesy: National Science Foundation

National sources

Article counts are from a selection of journals, books, and conference proceedings in S&E from Scopus. Articles are classified by their year of publication and are assigned to a region/country/economy on the basis of the institutional address(es) listed in the article. Articles are credited on a fractional-count basis. The sum of the countries/economies may not add to the world total because of rounding. Some publications have incomplete address information for coauthored publications in the Scopus database. The unassigned category count is the sum of fractional counts for publications that cannot be assigned to a country or economy. Hong Kong: Includes articles in biology and medicine; physical sciences; engineering; and social sciences.

4.3.13 [B] Nobel prizes

The Nobel Foundation

<http://nobelprize.org>

List of Nobel Laureates 1950-2019. Number of laureates (by nationality) awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950.

4.3.14 Nobel prizes per capita

The Nobel Foundation

<http://nobelprize.org>

List of Nobel Laureates 1950-2019. Number of laureates (by nationality) awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950.

4.3.15 Patent applications

WIPO Statistics Database

<http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/>

TIPO for Taiwan, China

Total patent applications (Direct and PCT national phase entries) by applicant's origin. Counts are based on the patent filing date. Country of origin refers to the country of residency of the first-named applicant in the application. Taiwan: data compiled by TIPO using data supplied by international patent offices (USPTO, JPO, EPO, KIPO, SIPO).

4.3.16 Patent applications per capita

WIPO Statistics Database

<http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/>

TIPO for Taiwan, China

Total patent applications (Direct and PCT national phase entries) per 100'000 inhabitants, by applicant's origin. Counts are based on the patent filing date. Country of origin refers to the country of residency of the first-named applicant in the application. Taiwan: data compiled by TIPO using data supplied by international patent offices (USPTO, JPO, EPO, KIPO, SIPO).

4.3.17 Patent grants

WIPO Statistics Database

<http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/>

TIPO for Taiwan, China

Total patent grants (Direct and PCT national phase entries) by applicant's origin. Three year average to reduce volatility. Counts are based on the grant date. Country of origin refers to the country of residency of the first-named applicant in the application. Taiwan: data compiled by TIPO using data supplied by international patent offices (USPTO, JPO, EPO, KIPO, SIPO).

4.3.18 Number of patents in force

WIPO Statistics Database

<http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/>

TIPO for Taiwan, China

Patents in Force per 100'000 inhabitants, by applicant's origin. Country of origin refers to the country of residency of the first-named applicant in the application. Taiwan: data compiled by TIPO using data supplied by international patent offices (USPTO, JPO, EPO, KIPO, SIPO).

4.3.19 Medium- and high-tech value added

UNIDO CIP 2019 database

<https://stat.unido.org/database/CIP%202019>

The indicator is calculated as the share of the sum of the value added from medium and high-tech industry economic activities to manufacturing value added. The medium and high-tech industry is defined using OECD classification as the following by International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 3 and Revision 4 Division respectively: ISIC Rev. 3 (24, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 excluding 351). Manufacturing value added is the value added of manufacturing industry, which is Section C of ISIC Rev.4, and Section D of ISIC Rev.3. Data can be found in UNIDO INDSTAT4 Database by ISIC Revision 3 and ISIC Revision 4 respectively. Data are collected using General Industrial Statistics Questionnaire which is filled by NSOs and submitted to UNIDO annually. Data for OECD countries are obtained directly from OECD. Country data are also collected from official publications and official web-sites.

4.4 Health and Environment

4.4.01 Total health expenditure

World Health Statistics (World Health Organization)

<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>

National sources

4.4.02 [B] Total health expenditure per capita

World Health Statistics (World Health Organization)

<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>

National sources

4.4.03 [B] Public expenditure on health (%)

World Health Statistics (World Health Organization)

<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>

National sources

4.4.05 Universal health care coverage index

World Health Organization

2017 Global Monitoring Report. Geneva, WHO 2017. http://www.who.int/healthinfo/universal_health_coverage/report/2017/en/

UHC means people receive the health services they need without suffering financial hardship. Data on coverage of essential health services and financial protection are used to monitor progress toward UHC.

4.4.06 Life expectancy at birth

Human Development Report 2020 (UNDP)

4.4.07 [B] Healthy life expectancy

Passport GMID

Source: © Euromonitor International 2020

National sources

Break in series in 2003. Health adjusted life expectancy is based on life expectancy at birth but includes an adjustment for time in poor health. It is the average number of years that a person at birth can expect to live in “full health” by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury.

4.4.08 [B] Infant mortality

World Health Statistics (World Health Organization)

<http://apps.who.int/ghodata/>

National sources

Under-five mortality rate is the probability (expressed as per 1000 live births) of a child born in a specific year dying before reaching five years of age, if subjected to current age-specific mortality rate.

4.4.09 Medical assistance

Passport GMID

Source: © Euromonitor International 2020

National sources

Doctors/Physicians: The number of physicians, general practitioners and specialists (including self-employed) who are actively practicing medicine in public and private institutions. The data should exclude dentists, stomatologists, qualified physicians who are working abroad, working in administration, research and industry positions. Data should include foreign physicians licensed to practice and actively practicing medicine in the country. The data refer to the total number of nurses certified/registered and actively practicing in public and private hospitals, clinics and other health facilities, including self-employed. Nursing assistants and midwives should be included. Data should exclude nurses who are working abroad, in administrative, research and industry positions. A midwife is defined as a practitioner of the obstetric art, qualified to deliver babies and to care for women before, during, and after childbirth. Brazil: Break in series in 2007. China: since 2002 refer to the certified (assistant) doctors. Hong Kong SAR: physicians refer to doctors registered with the Medical Council of Hong Kong with full registration on the local and overseas lists, nurses refer to those registered/enrolled in any part of the register with the Nursing Council of Hong Kong (NCHK). Midwives refer to those registered with the Midwives Council of Hong Kong (MWCHK). The data series is the sum of the number of registered nurses, enrolled nurses and midwives. Philippines: including all doctors and nurses working abroad.

4.4.10 [B] Urban population

Global Market Information Database

Source: © Euromonitor International 2020

National sources

The infrastructure, types of houses and dwellings in agglomerations, density, landscapes, etc., are very different between the countries, hence, naturally, it is impossible to have a uniform definition. Refers to metropolitan regions, which in most cases differ from city proper.

4.4.11 Human development index

UNDP Human Development Report 2019

HDI examines three basic dimensions to measure a country's growth and achievements in human development. The first of these is health for the country's people. This is measured by life expectancy at birth and those with higher life expectancies rank higher than those with lower life expectancies. The second dimension measured in the HDI is a country's overall knowledge level as measured by the adult literacy rate combined with the gross enrollment ratios of students in primary school through the university level. The third and final dimension in the HDI is a country's standard of living. Those with higher standards of living rank higher than those with lower standards of living. This dimension is measured with the gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power parity terms, based on United States dollars. The human development index values were calculated by the UNDP using a consistent methodology and data series; they are not strictly comparable with those published in earlier Human Development Reports. Break in series in 2009.

4.4.12 Energy intensity

Energy Balances 2019 © OECD/International Energy Agency 2020

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 [B] Waste water treatment plants

OECD Environmental Data May 2020

EUROSTAT May 2020

National sources

Percentage of national population connected to a sewerage treatment plant, public treatment and other treatment. Malaysia: Wastewater treatment plants which are operated by public authorities only.

4.4.14 Water consumption intensity

FAO 2020. AQUASTAT Main Database - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

OECD Environmental Data

EUROSTAT

National sources

Annual quantity of freshwater withdrawn for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes. It includes renewable freshwater resources as well as potential over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater and eventual use of desalinated water or treated wastewater. It does not include other categories of water use, such as for cooling of power plants,

mining, recreation, navigation, fisheries, etc., which are sectors that are characterized by a very low net consumption rate. Belgium: excluding manufacturing cooling. China: Does not include ecological protection of 10.54 km³. Philippines: Data excludes water use for power, fisheries, livestock, recreation and other uses. USA: Includes 63.45 km³ of withdrawal of saline water (sea water, coastal brackish, saline groundwater), mostly for cooling of thermoelectric plants and some for mining, does not include Puerto Rico.

4.4.15 [B] CO2 emissions

IEA Statistics Online: CO2 emissions 2018 © OECD/IEA

Total Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions refer to the mass of CO₂ released from the burning (combustion) of fuel in a particular country or region. Fuels combusted include coal and coal products, oil, natural gas, industrial waste and non-renewable municipal waste.

4.4.16 CO2 emissions intensity

IEA Statistics Online: CO2 emissions 2018 © OECD/IEA

Total Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions refer to the mass of CO₂ released from the burning (combustion) of fuel in a particular country or region. Fuels combusted include coal and coal products, oil, natural gas, industrial waste and non-renewable municipal waste.

4.4.17 Exposure to particle pollution

OECD (2020), "Air quality and health: Exposure to PM_{2.5} fine particles - countries and regions", OECD Environment Statistics (database)

Particle pollution, also called particulate matter or PM, is a mixture of solids and liquid droplets floating in the air. Some particles are released directly from a specific source, while others form in complicated chemical reactions in the atmosphere. Particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter pose the greatest problems, because they can get deep into lungs and even the bloodstream. Cyprus: includes PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀.

4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)

OECD IEA Renewable Statistics 2019

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. Is equal to the direct sum of HYDRO, GEOTHERM, SOLARPV, SOLARTH, TIDE, WIND, MUNWASTER, PRIMSBIO, BIOGASES, BIOGASOL, BIODIESEL, OBIOLIQ, RENEWNS and CHARCOAL.

4.4.19 Forest area growth

UN SDG Indicators Database
FAO, Global Forest Resources Assessment

4.4.20 [B] Total biocapacity

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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 [B] Ecological footprint

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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 Ecological balance (reserve/deficit)

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Ecological deficit / reserve is the difference between the biocapacity and Ecological Footprint of a region or country. An ecological deficit occurs when the Footprint of a population exceeds the biocapacity of the area available to that population. Conversely, an ecological reserve exists when the biocapacity of a region exceeds its population's Footprint. If there is a regional or national ecological deficit, it means that the region is importing biocapacity through trade or liquidating regional ecological assets. In contrast, the global ecological deficit cannot be compensated through trade, and is therefore equal to overshoot by definition.

4.4.23 Environment-related technologies

OECD (2020), "Green growth indicators", OECD Environment Statistics (database)

The number of environment-related inventions is expressed as a percentage of environment-related inventions worldwide. This indicator allows the importance of inventive activity in a given country to be assessed in terms of its contribution to the global pool of inventions.

Indicators of technology development are constructed by measuring inventive activity using patent data across a wide range of environment-related technological domains (ENV-TECH), including environmental management, water-related adaptation, and climate change mitigation technologies. The counts used here include only higher-value inventions (with patent family size ≥ 2).

Data are obtained from the Patents: Technology development dataset of the OECD Environment Database. Detailed information on the methodology used to compute the patent counts is in the associated metadata.

4.4.24 Environmental agreements

UNEP Sustainable Development Goals

Number of international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals where the country's commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement have been met.

The indicator refers to the following Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs): The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention); The Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade (Rotterdam Convention); The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention); The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol); Minamata Convention on Mercury (Minamata Convention).

4.5 Education

4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

Eurostat April 2020

National sources

Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure in educational institutions (current and capital). It excludes transfers to private entities such as subsidies to households and students, but includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. It includes pre-primary, primary, secondary all levels and tertiary public institutions. Chile and Jordan: Budgetary central government. Philippines: Includes expenditure for items other than basic and higher education such as vocational education, culture and sports.

4.5.02 [B] Total public expenditure on education per capita

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

Eurostat April 2020

National sources

Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure in educational institutions (current and capital). It excludes transfers to private entities such as subsidies to households and students, but includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. It includes pre-primary, primary, secondary all levels and tertiary public institutions. Chile and Jordan: Budgetary central government. Philippines: Includes expenditure for items other than basic and higher education such as vocational education, culture and sports.

4.5.03 Gov. expenditure on education per student

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

Initial government funding per secondary student as a percentage of GDP per capita. Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure (current and capital) on a given level of education (secondary) minus international transfers to government for education, divided by the number of student enrolled at that level of education. Philippines: calculated by the partner institute. Slovenia: upper secondary education. Slovenia: upper secondary education. Taiwan, China: including elementary and secondary schools.

4.5.04 Total public expenditure on education per student

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

Eurostat October 2019

National sources

Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure in educational institutions (current and capital). It excludes transfers to private entities such as subsidies to households and students, but includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. It includes pre-primary, primary, secondary all levels and tertiary public institutions. Chile and Jordan: Budgetary central government. Philippines: Includes expenditure for items other than basic and higher education such as vocational education, culture and sports.

4.5.05 Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

OECD Education at a Glance 2019

National sources

For public and private institutions, based on full-time equivalent. Primary education (ISCED level 1): level of which the main function is to provide the basic elements of education at such establishments as elementary schools, primary schools. The ratio of students to teaching staff is calculated as the total number of full-time equivalent students divided by the total number of full-time equivalent educational personnel. Teaching staff refers to professional personnel directly involved in teaching students. The classification includes classroom teachers; special education teacher; and other teachers who work with students as a whole class in a classroom, in small groups in a resource room, or in one-to-one teaching inside a regular classroom. Teaching staff also includes chairpersons of departments whose duties include some amount of teaching, but it does not include non-professional personnel who support teachers in providing instructions to students, such as teacher's aides and other paraprofessional personnel. Data are UNESCO or OECD estimates and from national statistics. Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Hong Kong SAR, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, UAE and Ukraine: based on headcounts. Canada: Primary includes pre-primary education. France: Public and government-dependent private institutions only for all levels. Ireland and Switzerland: Public institutions only for all levels.

4.5.06 Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

OECD Education at a Glance 2019

National source

For public and private institutions, based on full-time equivalent. Secondary education (ISCED levels 2 and 3): level providing general and/or specialized instruction at middle schools, secondary schools, high schools, teacher training schools and schools of a vocational or technical nature. The ratio of students to teaching staff is calculated as the total number of full-time equivalent students divided by the total number of full-time equivalent educational personnel. Teaching staff refers to professional personnel directly involved in teaching students. The classification includes classroom teachers; special education teacher; and other teachers who work with students as a whole class in a classroom, in small groups in a resource room, or in one-to-one teaching inside a regular classroom. Teaching staff also includes chairpersons of departments whose duties include some amount of teaching, but it does not include non-professional personnel who support teachers in providing instructions to students, such as teacher's aides and other paraprofessional personnel. Data are UNESCO or OECD estimates and from national statistics. Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Hong Kong, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Singapore, Thailand, UAE, Ukraine and Venezuela: Based on headcounts. Australia: general programs only. Ireland, Israel and Switzerland: public institutions only. France: Public and government-dependent private institutions only. Iceland: lower secondary only.

4.5.07 Secondary school enrollment

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

Net enrollment ratio, all programs, is the number of children of official school age (as defined by the education system) enrolled in secondary school, expressed as a percentage of the number of children of official school age for those levels in the population. Enrollment data are based on annual enrollment surveys, typically conducted at the beginning of the school year. They do not reflect actual attendance or dropout rates during the school year. Problems affecting cross-country comparisons of enrollment data stem from inadvertent or deliberate misreporting of age, and from errors in estimates of school-age populations. China and Slovak Republic: gross enrolment. Slovenia: Share of young people between 15 and 18 years of age enrolled in full-time education.

4.5.08 Higher education achievement

OECD Education at a Glance 2019

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. Hong Kong: Figures starting from 2012 exclude post-secondary diploma or certificate and exclude foreign domestic helpers. Kazakhstan: The data were reviewed taking into account the inclusion of graduates in technical and vocational education organizations (MCKO-5). New-Zealand and Slovenia: break in series. Peru: Tertiary education type A refers to University tertiary level and tertiary education type B refers to Non-university tertiary level; for 25 years and more. Singapore: proportion of resident non-students aged 25-34 years with polytechnic, professional qualification or other diploma, or university qualification. Japan: Data for tertiary education include upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary programmes (less than 5% of adults are in this group).

4.5.09 Women with degrees

OECD Education at a Glance 2019

Educational attainment in tertiary education of 25-64 year-old females expressed as a percentage of the female population 25-64. In most countries data refer to ISCED 2011 (codes 5/6/7/8). Japan: includes data from another category. Kazakhstan: Proportion of women aged 24-44 who have received tertiary education.

4.5.10 Student mobility inbound

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.

4.5.11 [B] Student mobility outbound

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

International flows of mobile students (men and women) from a given country (in tertiary education) studying abroad. Data can refer to the school or financial year prior or after the reference year.

4.5.12 Educational assessment - PISA

PISA 2018 (OECD)

<http://www.oecd.org/pisa/>

The OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a regular survey of 15-year olds which assesses aspects of their preparedness for adult life. PISA selects a sample of students that represents the full population of 15-year-old students in each participating country or education system, in both public and private schools. 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. Hong Kong (China), Netherlands, Portugal and United States: Data did not meet the PISA technical standards but were accepted as largely comparable. China: limited regions (B-S-J-Z); the municipalities of Beijing and Shanghai and the provinces of Jiangsu and Zhejiang participated.

4.5.13 Students who are not low achievers - PISA

PISA 2018 (OECD)

<http://www.oecd.org/pisa/>

The OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) is a regular survey of 15-year olds which assesses aspects of their preparedness for adult life. PISA selects a sample of students that represents the full population of 15-year-old students in each participating country or education system, in both public and private schools. 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. Hong Kong (China), Netherlands, Portugal and United States: Data did not meet the PISA technical standards but were accepted as largely comparable. China: limited regions (B-S-J-Z); the municipalities of Beijing and Shanghai and the provinces of Jiangsu and Zhejiang participated.

4.5.14 [B] English proficiency - TOEFL

The TOEFL® Test - Test of English as a Foreign Language™

www.ets.org

TOEFL iBT materials selected from Test and Score Summary for TOEFL® Internet-based tests, 2016

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TOEFL iBT Total and Section Score Means – Nonnative English-Speaking Examinees. The data are based on examinees who took the TOEFL internet based test between January 2015 and December 2015. The maximum score is 120 (Reading 30, Listening 30, Speaking 30 and Writing 30).

4.5.18 University education index

World University Ranking, Times Higher Education

IMD WCC created index calculated from the Times Higher Education ranking of the top 1'000 universities, measuring the quantity and quality of the universities in each economy. 33% weighting is the number of universities in THES ranking for each country, 33% weighting is the total score, 33% weighting is the total score per capita.

4.5.19 Illiteracy

UNESCO <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

National sources

UNESCO or national estimates.

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The first number indicates the Competitiveness Factor, the second number indicates the sub-factor and the third number indicates the criterion number.

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