





The Global Innovation Index 2014

The Human Factor in Innovation















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Soumitra Dutta, Bruno Lanvin, and Sacha Wunsch-Vincent Editors







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Second printing

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Releasing the Global Innovation Index 2014: Nurturing the Essential Human Factor in Innovation



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We are pleased to present the Global Innovation Index (GII) 2014. This year, the theme of the report is the 'Human Factor in Innovation'. The GII 2014, in its 7th edition, is again co-published by Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO, a specialized agency of the United Nations).

The GII recognizes the key role of innovation as a driver of economic growth and well-being. It aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation and to be applicable to developed and emerging economies alike. In doing so, it helps policy makers and business leaders move beyond one-dimensional innovation metrics towards a more holistic analysis of innovation drivers and outcomes.

Over the last seven years, the GII has established itself as a leading reference on innovation. When launching this same report last year, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stressed that the GII is a 'unique tool for refining innovation policies ... for providing an accurate picture on the role of science, technology and innovation in sustainable development', and for assessing where more efforts are urgently needed.

We like to think of the GII as a 'tool for action' for decision makers with the goal of improving countries' innovation performances. Numerous workshops in different countries have brought innovation actors together around the GII results with the aim of improving data availability, boosting the country's innovation performance, and designing fresh policy actions that are targeted for effective impact. These exchanges on the ground also generate feedback that, in turn, improves the GII.

The theme of this year's GII, the 'Human Factor in Innovation', explores the role of the individuals and teams behind the innovation process. Statistically capturing this human contribution to innovation is a daunting challenge. Even more complex are the challenges faced by all those who try to properly nurture the human factor in innovation.

Great efforts have been made to foster the availability of scientists and engineers in the developed and the developing world alike. But important gaps remain between rich and poor countries. Top talents continue to be scarce, and they cluster and grow around top infrastructure and institutions. Still, the availability and mobility of human capital worldwide has changed for the better in the past two decades, and with it the geography of innovation.

Workers with advanced degrees are an essential starting point for innovation. Yet their existence does not guarantee scientific or technological breakthroughs or other forms of non-technological or social innovations. Creative and critical thinking, and the appetite for taking risks and thinking entrepreneurially, often matter at least as much as technical qualifications. In addition, innovation is spurred by having favourable conditions in which actors and society are open to new approaches.

Putting the right environment in place that will nurture, promote, and enable the human factor behind business and social innovation is a complex task, but a critical one. There are many strands of action in the field of education, training, and skill formation; in collaboration; in the diffusion of knowledge; and in other areas, as described in this report. A particularly interesting issue concerns implementing new policies to help developing and developed countries retain, involve, or attract talent, sometimes by involving their skilled diaspora abroad in national innovation activities. A few developing countries have put these approaches into practice, generating lessons that can be refined and applied elsewhere.

This year the changes to the GII innovation framework are less numerous than in recent years. This is a sign of the increased stability of the measurement framework. At the same time, the journey to more effective innovation measurement is far from over. The GII team continually tests the model for relevance to better reflect an improved understanding of innovation. Thus the GII is both a user of novel innovation metrics and an effective 'demandeur' for further measurement exercises.

We hope that the collective efforts of all members and users of the GII project will continue to pave the way for better innovation policies around the world. We thank our Knowledge Partners in 2014, the Confederation of Indian Industry, du, and Huawei as well as our Advisory Board Members for their support.

SOUMITRA DUTTA

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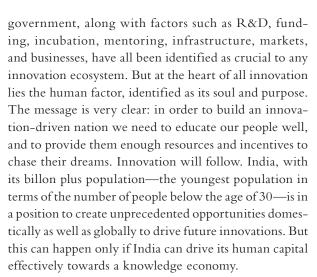
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The Human Factor: The Fundamental **Driver of Innovation**

The fundamental driver behind any innovation process is the human factor associated with it. We observe that some nations take the lead in innovation capability over others. A major factor for this disparity of innovation prowess is the quality of human capital linked to the innovation activities carried out in these nations. Other factors, such as technology and capital, also influence the innovation process; these directly correlate with the human factor. Hence nurturing human capital at all levels and in all sections of society can be crucial for developing the foundation for innovation.

Across the world, talented human capital is formed in two primary ways. First, each nation creates the infrastructure (by creating schools and colleges and other academic/R&D institutions) to enhance the knowledge of its population in various technological and nontechnological fields of study by providing both basic and advanced teaching and R&D facilities. Second, a nation attracts talented human capital from other parts of the world by providing suitable incentives, and then grooms and employs these workers in various innovation activities. The nation that can nurture and attract the best talent becomes the innovation trendsetter. For example, the United States of America has successfully built its innovation ecosystem by attracting the best brains in the world. US universities have been exceptionally effective in their quest to engage some of the most prominent people in the world, and have simultaneously created an ecosystem for entrepreneurs who have been able to establish some of the globe's biggest organizations. The crux of this success has always been the people who have been able to find the right kind of incentives in the US system that allow them to pursue their innovation dream.

In today's world, innovation is a subject of great importance because it stimulates sustainable growth in a highly competitive market. Scholars across the world are studying innovation in great detail and trying to determine the different parameters that influence its behaviour. Actors such as institutions, industry, academia, and



The theme of the current edition of Global Innovation Index is very apt. It tries to capture the nuances of the human factor that is responsible for innovation and growth. The different chapters of this report illustrate how human capital influences innovation trends and how nations in the developing world struggle to innovate to their full potential by providing inadequate infrastructure for education. Chapter 4, for example, presents the case of India, which now has an opportunity to make its education system into a source of high-quality graduates in areas such as engineering, basic sciences, and liberal arts; these highly qualified workers will contribute to India's innovative capacity.

I thank the entire GII team and all other Knowledge Partners in this report for coming up once again with this wonderful edition. I feel humble to have been part of this report for last few years and hope that this edition of the GII, like all previous editions, may strengthen the tools of policy makers across the world to enable them to make the right decisions for stimulating innovation.

Thank you.

CHANDRAJIT BANERJEE

Director General Confederation of Indian Industry

The Connected Human Factor: The Heart of Innovation



Throughout the last decade, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has made great strides in diversifying its economy, enabling it to establish its next growth chapter through its strategic plan, Vision 2021. The vision calls for the UAE to transform its economy into one where growth is driven by both knowledge and innovation. And with Dubai winning the right to host Expo 2020 and its ambition of becoming the global capital of the Islamic economy, the UAE is on the fast track to achieving its objectives.

It is without a doubt that this year's theme, the 'Human Factor in Innovation', is at the centre of the UAE government's Vision 2021 of becoming a knowledge-based economy. A core pillar of this vision is to actively embed digital solutions in everyday lives to guarantee efficient connectedness among citizens, researchers, entrepreneurs, businesses, and government. Connectivity and broadband have become essential requirements for human well-being, and the people of the UAE are continuously and increasingly inspired by the vision of the nation's leadership as the country progresses towards a 'smart' future. The UAE's Smart Government and Dubai's Smart City initiatives will pave the way for some of the most innovative digital applications available, which in turn will further enable the human factor through better, faster, and smarter communication and knowledge diffusion. That is what a smart city is all about—creating a better life for people in a happier, more connected world.

We at du are proud to play an active role in supporting the achievement of the UAE's vision by accelerating innovation and helping to make it accessible to everyone. Connected innovation—in particular the benefits of connectedness for the human factor in innovation—is at the heart of du and the company's aspirations.

We are working extensively with our partners to create citizen-centric services, smart devices, and connected ecosystems that will benefit our whole community. These solutions are not only in line with the national vision, but will also become the showcase for international cities aspiring to become digital-enabled. They will empower and facilitate creativity, business acumen, interaction, and the lives of all UAE residents and tourists.

As a key player in the UAE's economy, we are working hand-in-hand with national and international players to ensure that the country's innovation ecosystem is conducive for the next evolution as described in Vision 2021. We have a dream of connected innovation and want to share it with everyone. We owe it to our leaders, our citizens, our customers, our employees, and ourselves to ensure that the country can enjoy the benefits of a knowledge-based economy, powered by connectedness. The GII 2014 report provides tools that we, and every economy wanting to enhance its innovation capacity, can use.

OSMAN SULTAN
Chief Executive Officer

Human-Centric Innovation: Inspired Talent Is the Engine of Innovation



Humans have always improved life through innovation. From the discovery of fire to electricity, the Internet and beyond, new thinking is fundamental to social progress and economic growth. At its most effective, innovation is an inherently human endeavour. Successful innovation happens when people with skills, experience, and capabilities come together to understand or predict, and then address, other people's challenges. Talent, like capital and technology, is a key success factor for innovation. Inspiring potential talent will drive innovation and growth.

Education is a fundamental element in innovation and access to both basic and vocational education is key to talent development. Countries should invest more in education, building the human infrastructure to drive innovation and growth. It is equally important for industries and businesses to get involved in enhancing education systems. Advances in information and communication technologies (ICT) in recent years played a crucial role in transforming traditional education and making it more accessible, affordable, and effective globally. To support this, Huawei developed Telecom Seeds for the Future, a programme to develop local ICT talent, promote understanding and interest in ICTs, and develop participation in the digital community. Through this programme we have established 16 training centres where over 10,000 ICT students worldwide have been trained.

Businesses should build platforms for talent to thrive. Solid education sets the foundation for talent's future growth but is only the beginning. Professional practices in businesses and organizations are more important in cultivating talent. At the same time, success of talent brings business success. That is why Huawei is building a global platform for talented people to work and innovate together, share the value created, and realize their dreams.

Under Huawei's talent pyramid model, young professionals can grow on either our management or subject expert tracks. We encourage innovation by electing our most exceptional thinkers as prestigious Huawei Fellows and our layered reward model with tangible and intangible benefits enables high-performing employees to share in short-term monetary returns as well as long-term incentives. We also tailor policies and training to best suit different cultures and talent types, and we help employees better understand and live our core corporate values.

Global innovation needs global talent. To be successful in business today, when capital, goods, talent, and knowledge move quickly around the world, we need to treat global markets as a single market, building global value chains that integrate the world's best resources. By doing this, local innovation is promoted and used globally, making local innovation truly valuable in the global ecosystem. Huawei has put this theory into practice by integrating the world's top resources. Our 16 R&D centres in resource-rich locations, 28 joint-innovation centres, and more than 40 professional competency centres transform our global value chain into a larger global innovation platform that enables customers worldwide to access innovations from all over the world in the shortest time possible.

We are proud to be a Knowledge Partner for the Global Innovation Index in 2014 and explore the role and highlight the importance of human capital in fostering innovation. Like many institutions around the world, we are focused on finding and sharing best practice and developing and nurturing our most important resource, our people. The 2014 GII report will further the discussions needed among people so we can learn from each other and create an open and effective innovation environment. For Huawei, our commitment helps us deliver a major objective—to enable better connected people, societies, and countries, and ultimately a better connected world.

KEN HUDeputy Chairman Huawei Technologies

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http://comtrade.un.org/db/

PwC Global entertainment and media outlook 2013-2017, www.pwc.com/outlook

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In 2011, an Advisory Board was set up to provide advice on the research underlying the Global Innovation Index (GII), generate synergies at its stages of development, and assist with the dissemination of its messages and results. The Advisory Board is a select group of leading international practitioners and experts with unique knowledge and skills in the realm of innovation. Its members, while coming from diverse geographical and institutional backgrounds (international organizations, the public sector, non-governmental organizations, business, and academia), participate in their personal capacity. We are grateful for the time and support provided by the Advisory Board members.

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Executive Summary

The Global Innovation Index (GII) 2014 covers 143 economies around the world and uses 81 indicators across a range of themes. Thus, the GII 2014 presents us with a rich dataset to analyse for global innovation trends. The theme for this year's GII is the 'Human Factor in Innovation'. The importance of both individual and collective efforts of creators and scientists in the innovation process has been well documented in the literature. The results of the GII provide additional evidence of this significance.

This report presents chapters that discuss different aspects of the index and the theme, followed by appendices that provide the data from individual data tables for each indicator, a profile for each of the countries/economies covered this year, detailed information about the sources and definitions of each indicator, and technical notes about the composition of the index.

Below we provide a summary of the chapters.

Chapter 1, 'The Global Innovation Index 2014: Nurturing New Sources of Growth by Developing the Human Factor in Innovation' written by Soumitra Dutta, Rafael Escalona Reynoso, and Alexandra L. Bernard from Cornell University; Bruno Lanvin from INSEAD; and Sacha Wunsch-Vincent from WIPO, introduces the theme of the human factor and discusses the results of this year's rankings. The material below summarizes the key findings from the chapter:

- The need to gather more knowledge of, and a better understanding of, the role that the human factor—along with technology and capital—plays in innovation is critical. Statistically and analytically capturing this contribution and nurturing it through adequate education, training, and motivation in schools, universities, businesses, civil society, and the government itself is a challenge.
- As of 2013, a fall in the growth of public R&D support coupled with the continued hesitancy of company R&D expenditures seems to be leading to slower overall growth of total R&D expenditures

worldwide; this is the case especially in high-income countries. If indeed future-oriented policies aimed at stimulating innovation and new sources of growth are not widely pursued, hopes for sustained global growth could be dashed.

- The top 10 economies in the GII 2014 edition are Switzerland, the United Kingdom (UK), Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, the United States of America (USA), Singapore, Denmark, Luxembourg, and Hong Kong (China). Nine of these economies were already in the GII top 10 in 2013; Ireland, which was 10th in 2013, dropped to 11th this year, and Luxembourg climbed up into the top 10 from 12th position in 2013.
- The GII 2014 confirms the continued existence of global innovation divides even within income groups. All top 25 economies are in the highincome group. China and Malaysia are the only upper-middle income countries getting closer to these ranks.
- Sub-Saharan Africa is the region that sees the most significant improvement in GII rankings in 2014.
 Thirty-three countries make up the region in the GII. Of these 33, 17 climb in the rankings this year, three remain in the same position, two new countries are added, and the remaining 11 exhibit a drop in rank.
- Regional trends in the GII 2014 show some interesting new aspects. The BRICS economies show signs of divergence, with China improving at a significantly faster pace than its BRICS counterparts and India slipping back. If China continues to improve at this pace, it would not be a surprise to see it move from its current 29th position to within the top 25 within a few years. The divergence of India from the rest of the BRICS economies is the result of the challenges it faces in integrating its efforts along the

different dimensions of innovation to sustain a high level of innovation success.

In **Chapter 2**, 'The Human Factor in Innovation', Martin Schaaper from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics analyses and discusses major global trends related to the presence of skilled labour in countries. In particular, he makes the following points:

- The more developed the region, the higher the percentage of the population that have completed tertiary education.
- More and more students are enrolling in tertiary education.
- On tertiary enrolment, again the richer regions are far ahead of the poorer regions, in particular Sub-Saharan Africa.
- The regions with the highest numbers of people with tertiary education and with the highest enrolment ratios in higher education are also those with the most researchers as a proportion of the total population.
- Economies that are catching up are more dependent on technology transfer than they are on original R&D.
- R&D is generally unprofitable in countries with low levels of human capital.
- A very relevant factor for innovation is the movement of highly skilled people, whether they are students or experienced professionals.
- Economies at the lowest levels of development may be trapped in a vicious circle: low economic development does not offer a context that provides enough incentives for young people to pursue higher education, and without a skilled population, economies will not grow.
- More information is needed about the demand for skills by employers and the supply of these skills by highly educated people.

The chapter also provides some region-specific statistics:

• The two regions with the highest numbers of people with a tertiary education and with the highest enrolment ratios in higher education are also the two regions with the most researchers as a proportion of the total population: North America and Western Europe and Central and Eastern Europe

- The highest growth rates in enrolment in tertiary education are in Asia, with the exception of Central Asia, where the gross enrolment ratio even decreased after 2007.
- This region is dominated by China, which has not only been extensively expanding its higher education system, but has enlarged its research system even more.
- The magnitude of the global emigration rate of highly skilled persons from Africa is striking: it is estimated at 10.6% (9.7% for migration to OECD countries), compared with other regions of origin and the world average of 5.4% (4.3% to OECD countries).
- The leading countries of origin among immigrants with a highest degree in science and engineering are China and India.

Chapter 3, 'Educating Innovators and Entrepreneurs' written by Richard Scott and Stéphan Vincent-Lancrin from the OECD Directorate for Education and Skills, discusses the necessity of education and skills for successful innovation. The chapter offers some region-specific observations:

- Countries range from those with comparatively low test scores and high interest in science (e.g., Mexico) to those with comparatively high scores and low interest (e.g., Finland), but a few do have relatively high scores and high interest (e.g., Japan).
- Even in many Asian economies, where education systems have typically been associated with traditional learning models and a narrow focus on STEM subjects, there are signs of new efforts to emphasize creativity and critical thinking in national curricula.

The chapter concludes:

- Improving skills is one of the most important ways to raise innovation, productivity, and economic growth, and to improve social welfare and equality.
- Education systems that narrowly focus on test-based academic performance and numbers of students enrolled in science and technology subjects are not necessarily those that will produce young people with the creativity, critical thinking, and communication skills that innovative societies require.
- Analysis of PISA scores highlight a negative correlation between national-level student test scores in science and interest in science, but certain teaching

activities are able to improve scientific knowledge without undermining the development of other skills.

- Graduates of tertiary arts programmes are among the most likely to contribute to product or service innovation.
- Evidence of the effectiveness of school-level entrepreneurship education programmes is mixed; more work is needed to determine the successful elements of this type of intervention.
- Although many countries are addressing the kinds of skills needed for innovation in their curricula, school assessment methods may provide a barrier to their development.

Chapter 4, 'Higher Education in India: Growth with Challenges' written by Naushad Forbes from the Confederation of Indian Industry and Forbes Marshall Ltd, describes the characteristics of the higher education system in India. In particular, he makes the following points:

- Higher education has grown very rapidly in India over the last 30 years.
- Most of the growth has occurred primarily in professional fields, especially engineering and management.
- The growth has occurred in teaching rather than in research, with public research in India highly concentrated in autonomous research institutes instead of universities.
- Most of the growth has been in private institutes rather than public ones.
- Because the most dramatic growth has been in professional education such as engineering and management, the humanities and social sciences have been neglected.
- India now faces the following challenges: the need to ensure quality, to build graduate education and research universities, to provide equity of access, and to build excellent liberal arts universities.
- More useful measures have taken the form of various schemes to entice Indians with PhDs who are working overseas to come back home.

Chapter 5, 'Innovative Activities and Skills' written by Leonid Gokhberg and Valentina Poliakova from the National Research University – Higher School of

Economics, Russian Federation, posits that successful innovation requires the population to obtain a higher level of education, to be more creative, and to boost their ability to perceive essential achievements in science, technology, and innovation (STI) and implement those in daily practices.

Further, the chapter explains:

- Groups of the population that do not participate in the implementation and consumption of innovation because of the specificities of their jobs and/or their quality of life are at risk of being left behind by social exclusion and subsequent backwardness.
- Discrepancies between perception and impact assessments correlate with an economy's position on a transition curve towards a post-industrial, innovation-based economic model.
- The larger the shares of innovating companies and allied employment, the more operational the population's function as producers of innovation.
- Children have become a strong factor affecting technology diffusion, a fact explained by its deepening penetration into the contemporary lifestyle.
- As shown by the surveys, four types of survey respondents can be distinguished according to their attitude towards technological novelties: 'admirers' (9%), those who respond 'positively' (65%), those who respond 'indifferently' (16%), and those who respond 'negatively' (5%).
- The innovative potential of an individual is not an instinctive feature, and essential skills for innovation can be learned.
- National education systems are motivated to transform formal curricula and teaching techniques and to promote life-long learning aimed at supporting the innovative patterns of a population's behaviour and attitudes.
- There is a need to modernize education systems so that they will ensure the development of knowledge, innovative skills, and personal qualities (such as entrepreneurship, tolerance, self-confidence, leadership, creativity, activeness, and risk propensity) from early childhood.
- Popularizing innovation and allied novel practices aimed at upgrading competences and developing an innovation-friendly environment are also important components of boosting competitiveness.

Chapter 6, 'United Arab Emirates: Fostering a Unique Innovation Ecosystem for a Knowledge Based Economy' written by Ahmad Bin Byat and Osman Sultan from du, discusses the United Arab Emirates' (UAE's) path towards transformation into an innovative economy. The authors find three pillars of innovation in the UAE: human capital, financial capital, and technological capital. Innovation occurs at the intersection of these three, and policy in the country is aimed at enhancing these pillars.

The chapter explains:

- Telecommunications infrastructure and services are the backbone of a knowledge-based economy.
 Aside from this, the telecommunications sector in the UAE also has a key role to play in promoting innovation and in supporting the country's evolution towards a knowledge-based economy.
- To further the aim of the UAE's Vision 2021, the UAE has invested significantly in education and capability development, setting the foundation for long-term competitiveness.
- The UAE is actively working to promote innovation through policies and targeted initiatives aimed at developing human capital while addressing the requirements of financial and technological capital.
- The UAE currently boasts one of the most advanced education systems in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, thanks to continuous investments across all education levels.
- The UAE's budget allocation to education represents more than 20% of its total government budget, higher than the benchmark average of 13%.
- The key imperative going forward is to develop the deep technical skills that are required for disruptive innovations, as opposed to generalist skills.
- Attracting foreign talent is an important aspect of establishing and maintaining an innovative environment.
- Immigrants constituted 96% of the total UAE workforce in 2013 and 99.5% of the nation's 4 million private-sector employees. The UAE government is also encouraging the local population, which has been more drawn towards working in the public sector, to join the private sector to develop their skill sets.
- One other essential element of a successful ecosystem of innovation is the encouraging and fostering of young entrepreneurs. One of the most effective

- ways to do this is through mentoring, and the UAE is emerging as one of the best places for entrepreneurship to thrive.
- The UAE government's R&D efforts are targeted at specific sectors to solve its market needs and key socioeconomic challenges.
- Fostering an innovation ecosystem requires ensuring adequate early-stage funding, venture capital, and growth equity.
- Cultural barriers to innovation—such as fear of failure and an aversion to taking risks—can present serious difficulties, yet are starting to diminish in the UAE.

In **Chapter 7,** 'Retaining Top Innovators: An Essential Element of Competitiveness for Developing Countries', David R. Walwyn from the Department of Engineering and Technology Management, University of Pretoria, and Sibusiso Sibisi from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, South Africa, posit that the mobility of talented people is critical to a system's capacity for learning, adapting, and innovating. They explain:

- A small number of researchers and innovators account for a major proportion of the overall output.
- The most productive innovators are also the most mobile.
- The retention of this cohort of innovators is a neglected but important policy objective for developing countries.
- Talented innovators tend to cluster in the same places, even at the same institutions.
- Leading researchers and entrepreneurs are more likely to pursue their careers in the USA or the UK.
- The migration of innovators from developing to developed countries is also evident in statistics on inventions, where it has been shown that inventors in developed countries such as the USA and Switzerland are more likely to be immigrants than natives.
- The capacity of some countries to attract and support higher levels of extraordinary talent, allowing it to develop and flourish, is a consequence of many factors that include funding, facilities, international migration, strong local networks and clustering, and the 'Sanger factor'.

 Developing countries should pursue priorities other than the provision of research and innovation infrastructure necessary to retain the elite cohort.

Chapter 8, 'The Moroccan Diaspora and its Contribution to the Development of Innovation in Morocco' co-written by a collection of authors from the Moroccan Industrial and Commercial Property Office (OMPIC), R&D Maroc, several Moroccan ministries, the National Centre for Scientific and Technical Research, and the Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans Living Abroad, describes the Moroccans living abroad and the mobilization of the country's highly educated workforce. The chapter considers following points in detail:

- The mobilization of a highly educated workforce is an important part of international migration strategies.
- The lack of qualified human resources in a globalized and competitive market place that requires knowledge and know-how generates new reasons for Morocco's population to be mobile.
- The feminization of the group of Moroccans Living Abroad (MLAs) has continued, with the migration of single women reflecting the evolving emancipation of women in Moroccan society.
- Highly skilled Moroccans (those with a tertiary or graduate degree) make up 15% of the Moroccan Diaspora.
- The share of persons with a university diploma is twice as high among the MLAs as it is among the domestic Moroccan population.
- Identifying the skilled members of the Diaspora who contribute actively to innovation is extremely difficult because the data are often simply not available.
- Of the patent applications published under the PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty), 876 have been filed by MLA inventors at international locations in the 16 years from 1995 through 2011.
- An analysis of patents issued under the PCT enables the identification of patents by inventors who belong to the Moroccan Diaspora, which can serve as a proxy for determining MLA inventors.
- MLAs constitute a scientific potential of creativity and innovation for Morocco through mobilization programmes of the Moroccan Diaspora skills.

- There has been a steady return of migrants of working age in the last decade. Of those who returned to Morocco, 81% are under 54 years old, and more than two-thirds have their own businesses.
- To get those working abroad to return home, the following is recommended:
- » considering specific return campaigns centred around major technology projects,
- » mobilizing these human resources in a targeted manner and earmarking these projects, and
- » creating the conditions and environment favorable to the contribution of professionals who are now abroad to further the development of innovation in Morocco.

Rankings

Global Innovation Index rankings

Country/Economy	Score (0-100)	Rank	Income	Rank	Region	Rank	Efficiency Ratio	Rank	Median: 0.74
Switzerland	64.78	1	HI	1	EUR	1	0.95	6	
United Kingdom	62.37	2	HI	2	EUR	2	0.83	29	
Sweden	62.29	3	HI	3	EUR	3	0.85	22	
Finland	60.67	4	HI	4	EUR	4	0.80	41	
Netherlands	60.59	5	HI	5	EUR	5	0.91	12	
United States of America	60.09	6	HI	6	NAC	1	0.77	57	
Singapore	59.24	7	HI	7	SEAO	1	0.61	110	
Denmark	57.52	8	HI	8	EUR	6	0.76	61	
Luxembourg	56.86	9	HI	9	EUR	7	0.93	9	
Hong Kong (China)	56.82	10	HI	10	SEA0	2	0.66	99	
Ireland	56.67	11	HI	11	EUR	8	0.79	47	
Canada	56.13	12	HI	12	NAC	2	0.69	86	
Germany	56.02	13	HI	13	EUR	9	0.86	19	
Norway	55.59	14	HI	14	EUR	10	0.78	51	
Israel	55.46	15	HI	15	NAWA	1	0.79	42	
Korea, Republic of	55.27	16	HI	16	SEA0	3	0.78	54	
Australia New Zealand	55.01 54.52	17 18	HI HI	17 18	SEAO SEAO	4 5	0.70 0.75	81 66	
Iceland	54.05	19	HI	19	EUR	11	0.73	13	
Austria	53.41	20	HI	20	EUR	12	0.74	69	
Japan	52.41	21	HI	21	SEAO	6	0.69	88	
France	52.18	22	HI	22	EUR	13	0.75	64	
Belgium	51.69	23	HI	23	EUR	14	0.78	55	
Estonia	51.54	24	HI	24	EUR	15	0.81	34	
Malta	50.44	25	HI	25	EUR	16	0.99	3	
Czech Republic	50.22	26	HI	26	EUR	17	0.87	18	
Spain	49.27	27	HI	27	EUR	18	0.76	60	
Slovenia	47.23	28	HI	28	EUR	19	0.78	53	
China	46.57	29	UM	1	SEAO	7	1.03	2	
Cyprus	45.82	30	HI	29	NAWA	2	0.77	56	
Italy	45.65	31	HI	30	EUR	20	0.78	52	
Portugal	45.63	32	HI	31	EUR	21	0.74	73	
Malaysia	45.60	33	UM	2	SEA0	8	0.74	72	
Latvia	44.81	34	HI	32	EUR	22	0.82	32	
Hungary	44.61	35	UM	3	EUR	23	0.90	15	
United Arab Emirates Slovakia	43.25	36	HI	33	NAWA EUR	3	0.54	127	
Saudi Arabia	41.89 41.61	37 38	HI HI	34 35	NAWA	24 4	0.79 0.74	45 70	
Lithuania	41.00	39	HI	36	EUR	25	0.74	89	
Mauritius	40.94	40	UM	4	SSF	1	0.00	65	
Barbados	40.78	41	HI	37	LCN	1	0.69	87	
Croatia	40.75	42	HI	38	EUR	26	0.81	36	
Moldova, Republic of	40.74	43	LM	1	EUR	27	1.07	1	
Bulgaria	40.74	44	UM	5	EUR	28	0.84	25	
Poland	40.64	45	HI	39	EUR	29	0.72	76	
Chile	40.64	46	HI	40	LCN	2	0.68	92	
Qatar	40.31	47	HI	41	NAWA	5	0.60	114	
Thailand	39.28	48	UM	6	SEA0	9	0.76	62	
Russian Federation	39.14	49	HI	42	EUR	30	0.79	49	
Greece	38.95	50	HI	43	EUR	31	0.70	85	
Seychelles	38.56	51	UM	7	SSF	2	0.74	74	
Panama	38.30	52	UM	8	LCN	3	0.85	20	
South Africa	38.25	53	UM	9	SSF	3	0.68	93	
Turkey Romania	38.20 38.08	54 55	UM UM	10 11	NAWA EUR	6 32	0.93 0.84	11	
Mongolia	37.52	56	LM	2	SEAO	10	0.68	24 94	
Costa Rica	37.30	57	UM	12	LCN	4	0.81	38	
Belarus	37.10	58	UM	13	EUR	33	0.83	27	
Montenegro	37.01	59	UM	14	EUR	34	0.62	106	
TFYR of Macedonia	36.93	60	UM	15	EUR	35	0.70	82	
Brazil	36.29	61	UM	16	LCN	5	0.74	71	
Bahrain	36.26	62	HI	44	NAWA	7	0.60	117	
Ukraine	36.26	63	LM	3	EUR	36	0.90	14	
Jordan	36.21	64	UM	17	NAWA	8	0.80	40	
Armenia	36.06	65	LM	4	NAWA	9	0.83	28	
Mexico	36.02	66	UM	18	LCN	6	0.71	79	
Serbia	35.89	67	UM	19	EUR	37	0.79	46	
Colombia	35.50	68	UM	20	LCN	7	0.63	102	
Kuwait	35.19	69	HI	45	NAWA	10	0.78	50	
Argentina	35.13	70	UM	21	LCN	8	0.79	43	
Viet Nam	34.89	71	LM	5	SEA0	11	0.95	5	
Uruguay	34.76	72	HI	46	LCN	9	0.73	75	

Global Innovation Index rankings (continued)

Country/Economy	Score (0-100)	Rank	Income	Rank	Region	Rank	Efficiency Ratio	Rank	Median: 0.74
Peru	34.73	73	UM	22	LCN	10	0.62	107	
Georgia	34.53	74	LM	6	NAWA	11	0.68	90	
Oman	33.87	75	HI	47	NAWA	12	0.58	121	
India	33.70	76	LM	7	CSA	1	0.82	31	
Lebanon	33.60	77	UM	23	NAWA	13	0.59	119	
Tunisia	32.94	78	UM	24	NAWA	14	0.66	98	
Kazakhstan	32.75	79	UM	25	CSA	2	0.59	118	
Guyana	32.48	80	LM	8	LCN	11	0.74	68	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32.43	81	UM	26	EUR	38	0.65	101	
Jamaica	32.41	82	UM	27	LCN	12	0.65	100	
Dominican Republic	32.29	83	UM	28	LCN	13	0.85	21	
Morocco	32.24	84	LM	9	NAWA	15	0.70	83	
Kenya	31.85	85	LI	1	SSF	4	0.84	26	
Bhutan	31.83	86	LM	10	CSA	3	0.60	112	
Indonesia	31.81	87	LM	11	SEAO	12	0.96	4	
Brunei Darussalam	31.67	88	HI	48	SEAO	13	0.43	139	
Paraguay	31.59	89	LM	12	LCN	14	0.75	63	
Trinidad and Tobago	31.56	90	HI	49	LCN	15	0.63	103	
Uganda	31.14	91	LI	2	SSF	5	0.71	77	
Botswana	30.87	92	UM	29	SSF	6	0.50	133	
Guatemala	30.75	93	LM	13	LCN	16	0.68	95	
Albania	30.47	93	UM	30	EUR	39	0.50	131	
	30.47	94	UM	31	SEAO		0.34	141	
Fiji Ghana	30.39	95 96	LM	31 14	SSF	14 7		37	
Cabo Verde	30.26	96		15	SSF	8	0.81 0.55		
			LM					126	
Senegal	30.06	98	LM	16	SSF	9	0.85	23	
Egypt	30.03	99	LM	17	NAWA	16	0.76	59	
Philippines	29.87	100	LM	18	SEA0	15	0.81	35	
Azerbaijan	29.60	101	UM	32	NAWA	17	0.58	120	
Rwanda	29.31	102	LI	3	SSF	10	0.46	137	
El Salvador	29.08	103	LM	19	LCN	17	0.60	116	
Gambia	29.03	104	LI	4	SSF	11	0.76	58	
Sri Lanka	28.98	105	LM	20	CSA	4	0.87	17	
Cambodia	28.66	106	LI	5	SEA0	16	0.74	67	
Mozambique	28.52	107	LI	6	SSF	12	0.57	124	
Namibia	28.47	108	UM	33	SSF	13	0.55	125	
Burkina Faso	28.18	109	LI	7	SSF	14	0.71	78	
Nigeria	27.79	110	LM	21	SSF	15	0.94	8	
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	27.76	111	LM	22	LCN	18	0.70	84	
Kyrgyzstan	27.75	112	LI	8	CSA	5	0.46	136	
Malawi	27.61	113	LI	9	SSF	16	0.67	96	
Cameroon	27.52	114	LM	23	SSF	17	0.80	39	
Ecuador	27.50	115	UM	34	LCN	19	0.63	104	
Côte d'Ivoire	27.02	116	LM	24	SSF	18	0.93	10	
Lesotho	27.01	117	LM	25	SSF	19	0.40	140	
Honduras	26.73	118	LM	26	LCN	20	0.53	128	
Mali	26.18	119	LI	10	SSF	20	0.83	30	
Iran, Islamic Republic of	26.14	120	UM	35	CSA	6	0.57	122	
Zambia	25.76	121	LM	27	SSF	21	0.79	44	
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	25.66	122	UM	36	LCN	21	0.95	7	
Tanzania, United Republic of	25.60	123	LI	11	SSF	22	0.60	113	
Madagascar	25.50	124	LI	12	SSF	23	0.62	105	
Nicaragua	25.47	125	LM	28	LCN	22	0.53	129	
Ethiopia	25.36	126	LI	13	SSF	24	0.67	97	
Swaziland	25.33	127	LM	29	SSF	25	0.57	123	
Uzbekistan	25.20	128	LM	30	CSA	7	0.61	108	
Bangladesh	24.35	129	LI	14	CSA	8	0.68	91	
Zimbabwe	24.31	130	LI	15	SSF	26	0.79	48	
Niger	24.27	131	LI	16	SSF	27	0.50	132	
Benin	24.21	132	LI	17	SSF	28	0.60	115	
Algeria	24.20	133	UM	37	NAWA	18	0.53	130	
Pakistan	24.00	134	LM	31	CSA	9	0.89	16	
Angola	23.82	135	UM	38	SSF	29	0.82	33	
Nepal	23.79	136	LI	18	CSA	10	0.82	134	
Nepai Tajikistan	23.79	136	LI	18	CSA	10	0.49	134	
•									
Burundi	22.43	138	LI	20	SSF	30	0.46	135	
Guinea	20.25	139	LI	21	SSF	31	0.61	109	
Myanmar	19.64	140	LI	22	SEA0	17	0.71	80	
Yemen	19.53	141	LM	32	NAWA	19	0.60	111	
Togo	17.65	142	LI	23	SSF	32	0.25	142	
Sudan	12.66	143	LM	33	SSF	33	0.09	143	

Chapters

The Global Innovation Index 2014: Nurturing New Sources of Growth by Developing the Human Factor in Innovation

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The global economic recovery is now more sustained and broad-based than it was when we released the Global Innovation Index (GII) last year. The challenge today is to overcome a number of remaining obstacles and to spur sustainable growth and employment throughout the world.

New sources of growth for a stronger global economy

The global economy is on a stronger footing in 2014 than it was in the years directly following the crisis. Policy makers have rather effectively addressed urgent short-term financial pressures. Considering all factors, and because of progress being made in many advanced economies, economic growth is now more balanced across emerging markets and high-income countries, and the confidence of the private sector and investors, although still fragile, is generally on the rise.

Differences remain, however, regarding the speed of recovery among high-income economies. The United States of America (USA) is leading, and Europe and Japan are also returning to positive growth. Although the growth prospects in fast-developing emerging economies remain modest by historical standards, they are still significantly positive. Although risks remain, the possibility of a major set-back to the recovery is diminished. The

projections of leading economic institutions for 2015 are positive, and better than for 2014.

This generally optimistic perspective is mitigated by high unemployment and the certainty that all countries share the need to sustain the growth momentum. Indeed, potential economic output and current productivity levels are far lower than the growth trajectory that had been anticipated before the economic crisis.

The basic dilemma concerning the sources of future growth raised in last year's GII is ever more topical: On the one hand, governments feel constrained by the little room they have for fiscal stimulus and public investment while firms are still facing an uncertain economic environment. On the other hand, investment and future-oriented pro-growth policies are needed to avoid a generalized low-growth scenario and to spur employment. The importance of innovation and entrepreneurship cannot be overemphasized in this context.

Innovation expenditures: Resilient but in need of renewed attention

Over the last few years, this report and others cautioned that the economic crisis might have a lasting effect on innovation, slowing future growth levers that would be greatly needed. Governments were urged to compensate, where necessary, for shortfalls in private innovation expenditures. Stimulus packages included a number of future-oriented policies geared to innovation, such as infrastructure projects, investments in research and development (R&D), and green technologies.

This approach has borne fruit: The marked dip in business R&D spending in 2009 caused by the economic crisis was efficiently compensated for by public R&D investments and other policies (see Box 1). Government support of R&D and a renewed pick-up of business R&D ensured the healthy growth of innovation expenditure during 2010-12. Initially, advanced economies also preserved expenditures on education in the aftermath of the crisis. In terms of the global use of intellectual property (IP), the recovery has so far also been swift and broad-based. After 2009, patent applications worldwide experienced solid growth. The latest figures point to 9.2% patent filing growth in 2012, the strongest rate in nearly two decades, with China now topping the ranking of patents filed since 2011. Even if, as the GII often emphasizes, innovation cannot be reduced to investments in R&D and patents, these are encouraging signs.

Yet the fact that innovation expenditures will continue to grow cannot be taken for granted.

First, as of 2013, a fall in the growth of public R&D support

Box 1: Global R&D spending: Strong post-crisis recovery between 2010 and 2012; growth slowing since

Research and development (R&D) expenditures of firms dropped significantly in 2009 as a result of the economic crisis. This dip was efficiently mitigated by the public R&D investments that were taken by many economies in the following three years.

The recovery of business R&D spending in 2010 was quick, reaching 3% growth at the global level,¹ and, although the data are still incomplete, 4.5% in 2011.² In high-income countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), business R&D grew by 0.6% in 2010 and 4.8% in 2011, but it slowed again in 2012, reaching only 3.6% in that year.³ R&D spending among the top 1,000 spenders globally reached an all-time high of US\$638 billion in 2013, an increase of 5.8% from the previous year—but this growth is already significantly lower than it was in 2011 and 2012.⁴

Total economy-wide R&D spending—private and public R&D combined—also overcame the dip seen in 2009, and was followed by a constant growth of over 3% in 2010 and 2011. ⁵ Total R&D increased in most high-income countries as well, growing by 1.3% in 2010, 4% in 2011, and a lower 3% in 2012. ⁶ The slower growth seen in 2012 had already been influenced by weakening public R&D expenditures in high-income

countries, in particular in higher education institutions and the government sector. This growth slowdown in 2012 was encountered in the majority of high-income countries in the OECD, except a few such as the United States of America (USA). In some high-income countries—such as Spain, Finland, Portugal, Canada, the United Kingdom (UK), and Italy—overall R&D spending actually declined in 2012.

For 2013 and 2014, unofficial estimates point to a further slowdown in global R&D spending growth.⁸. The main drivers of this slowdown in growth are the declining support of public R&D caused by fiscal consolidation and the end of stimulus packages coupled with the hesitant growth of company R&D expenditures.

To be sure, the majority of countries for which data are available continue to show positive R&D expenditure growth in 2013 and 2014. Yet strong R&D spending growth in 2013 and 2014 is expected to take place mostly in Asia, in particular in China, the Republic of Korea, and India. Anticipated R&D spending growth in absolute terms or as a share of GDP in top R&D spending high-income countries such as the USA and Japan, as well as the UK and other European economies, is expected to be flat or much or much reduced when compared with 2011

or 2012, the latter of which had often already seen slower growth.

In sum, business and total R&D spending are both now significantly above pre-crisis levels in some economies; in others they are below those levels, and some economies have been unaffected (see Tables 1.1 and 1.2 on facing page). A large number of Eastern European countries, other large European economies such as France and Germany, some high-income Asian economies such as the Republic of Korea, and emerging economies such as China and the Russian Federation have experienced no aggregate fall in their R&D spending as a result of the crisis. Some economies have seen important dips in R&D spending during the crisis but also experienced an important recovery (e.g., Estonia and the Netherlands); some (e.g., Israel) have seen a more timid recovery. The USA and Singapore, for instance, have recently returned to their pre-crisis levels for combined public and private R&D. And some high-income economies, such as Spain, Finland, and Portugal, as well as the UK and Japan, continue to exhibit R&D spending below their pre-crisis levels.

Note

Notes and references for this box appear at the end of the chapter.

(Continued)

coupled with the continued hesitancy of company R&D expenditures seems to be leading to slower overall growth of total R&D expenditures worldwide; this is the case especially in high-income countries (see Box 1). In many advanced countries, fiscal consolidation also seems to have negatively affected public spending on education since 2010. Second, although governments have effectively included a significant number of future innovation-related growth projects in stimulus packages in 2009, support for such efforts

seems to have lost momentum in some countries.

There is a distinct danger that such trends could extend across various parts of the world. If indeed future-oriented policies aimed at stimulating innovation and new sources of growth are not widely pursued, hopes for sustained global growth could be dashed.

In many respects, however, the global innovation landscape is more active and inclusive than ever: In addition to higher levels of expenditures on innovation, we also see signs that the number and geographical

spread of students, researchers, and entrepreneurs are rising. If appropriately empowered, the more abundant and diverse skills and talent available worldwide to drive innovation can prove exceptionally effective.

The human factor in innovation

This year's theme, the 'Human Factor in Innovation,' explores the role of individual innovators and creators in the innovation process. This choice of theme stems from the growing interest that firms and governments have shown in identifying

Box 1: Global R&D spending: Strong post-crisis recovery between 2010 and 2012; growth slowing since (cont'd.)

Table 1.1: Business enterprise expenditure on R&D (BERD): Crisis and recovery compared

 $Countries\ with\ no\ fall\ in\ BERD\ during\ the\ crisis\ that\ have\ expanded\ since$

	CRISIS		RECOVERY		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Poland	100	105	111	136	202
Slovenia	100	103	124	160	185 ^p
Hungary	100	118	125	138	152
Ireland	100	115	115	116	121
France	100	102	105	108	110 ^p
Russian Federation	100	110	100	102	103

BERD above pre-crisis levels in 2012

	CRISIS		RECOVERY		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Estonia	100	98	129	261	227 ^p
Slovakia	100	93	130	127	174
Netherlands	100	93	98	127	134 ^p
Czech Republic	100	96	104	119	131 ^p
Belgium	100	97	105	115	114 ^p
Germany	100	97	100	107	108
Austria	100	96	101	103	107 ^p
Israel	100	96	96	102	105
Romania	100	102	94	98	104
Norway	100	98	95	100	104
United States of America	100	96	94	97	103 ^p
Italy	100	99	101	102	101 ^p

BERD below pre-crisis levels in 2012

	CRISIS		RECOVERY		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United Kingdom	100	96	96	102	98 ^p
Denmark	100	104	97	95	95 ^p
Canada	100	98	92	92	91 ^p
Sweden	100	89	86	89	89
Portugal	100	100	96	92	88 ^p
Spain	100	94	93	91	88
Finland	100	94	93	95	85
Luxembourg	100	97	77	77	77

Source: OECD MSTI, January 2014; data used: Business enterprise expenditure on R&D (BERD) at constant 2005 PPPS, Index = 2008.

Note: p = provisional data.

Table 1.2: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD): Crisis and recovery compared

Countries with no fall in BERD during the crisis that have expanded since

	CRISIS		RECOVERY		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
China	100	126	144	165	192
Poland	100	113	128	140	168
Slovenia	100	103	118	140	155 ^p
Republic of Korea	100	106	119	133	146
Czech Republic	100	100	106	126	143 ^p
Hungary	100	108	110	116	122
Chile	100	108	116	n/a	n/a
Argentina	100	114	130	148	n/a
Turkey	100	111	121	134	n/a
Belgium	100	100	106	114	115 ^p
Ireland	100	109	108	109	113
Germany	100	100	103	110	111
Russian Federation	100	111	104	105	111
France	100	104	104	106	107 ^p
Denmark	100	105	101	101	101 ^p

GERD above pre-crisis levels in 2012

	CRISIS		RECOVERY		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Estonia	100	95	111	179	171 ^p
Netherlands	100	99	103	113	119 ^p
Austria	100	98	103	104	108 ^p
Israel	100	96	96	100	103
Slovakia	100	97	132	147	181
Norway	100	101	99	102	105
United States of America	100	99	99	101	105 ^p
Singapore	100	83	88	101	n/a

GERD below pre-crisis levels in 2012

	CRISIS		RECOVERY		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Italy	100	99	101	100	99 ^p
Sweden	100	93	93	95	97
Japan	100	91	93	96	97
United Kingdom	100	99	98	99	96 ^p
Canada	100	100	97	96	94 ^p
Portugal	100	106	105	99	94 ^p
Finland	100	97	100	100	92
Spain	100	99	99	96	91
Romania	100	76	73	82	80
Luxembourg	100	99	89	n/a	n/a

Source: OECD MSTI, January 2014, data used: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) at constant 2005 PPPS, Index = 2008.

Note: p = provisional data.

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and energizing innovative individuals and teams. To point out relevant strategies and policies in this regard, it is important to learn more about what happens at the intersection of people, technology, financing, policy, and institutions. The need to gather more knowledge of, and a better understanding of, the role that the human factor—along with technology and capital-plays in innovation is critical. Statistically and analytically capturing this contribution and nurturing it through adequate education, training, and motivation in schools, universities, businesses, civil society, and the government itself is a challenge. The rich collection of chapters presented in this report provides a glimpse of how and which of these human aspects are affecting the innovation performance of nations globally.

Undoubtedly human capital plays a central role in the inception, the implementation, and the interorganizational, national, and international diffusion of innovation. As outlined in Chapter 2 by Martin Schaaper and Chapter 3 by Richard Scott and Stéphan Vincent-Lancrin, improving skills is one of the most important ways to raise innovation, productivity, and economic growth and to improve social welfare and equality.

Indeed, modern growth theory treats human capital formation as a central element and driver of the technical and innovative progress necessary for growth as the economic literature demonstrates. Becker (1964) was one of the first economic and social theorists to recognize human capital as a set of skills that increase the productivity of the worker within firms and—ultimately—the overall production process of nations. Although its role in production processes may be difficult to outline, human capital can

be thought of as the stock of knowledge or skills positively impacting economic output. Expanding on this notion, Nelson and Phelps suggest that 'educated people make good innovators';2 thus education speeds the process of technological diffusion. Lucas distinguishes between two sources of human capital accumulation: education and experience (learning-by-doing).3 Aghion and Howitt attest that differences in growth between nations and regions can be attributed in great part to differences in the levels of human capital and to their capacity to retain, attract, and expand these endogenously.4 Nelson and Phelps and the Schumpeterian growth literature describe economic growth as being driven by the stock of human capital, which in turn affects a country's ability to innovate or catch-up with more advanced and innovation-efficient economies. Current research and practical case studies at the national and regional level continue to empirically test and validate these new growth theories.

According to the OECD's Oslo Manual:

the most significant innovation capability is the knowledge accumulated by the firm, which is mainly embedded in human resources, but also in procedures, routines and other characteristics of the firm. Innovation capabilities, as well as technological capabilities, are the result of learning processes, which are conscious and purposeful, costly and time-consuming, non-linear and path-dependent and cumulative.⁵

Innovations, therefore, emerge from the complex thinking, acting, and interacting of people going about their everyday work under certain framework conditions. In this context, it is particularly important that the traditional technology and product-oriented perspective on innovation evolves into a more holistic one in which the key role of people and their working conditions is acknowledged. Moreover, there is also a demand side to innovation. As expressed in Chapter 5 by Leonid Gokhberg and Valentina Poliakova, successful innovations rely also on the various actors in society—for example, consumers, the government, and others—that will ultimately be the recipients and users of these innovations. Thus the human factor in innovation does not stop at the supply side but reaches far into how innovations are received, accepted, and diffused.

Globalization has altered the mobility of people across geographic and cultural boundaries, and thus has also contributed to promote these paradigm shifts. As underlined by Lanvin and Evans,

Today's economy benefits from being global and mobile. ... Mobility has been redefined. Ideas, know-how, and innovative and entrepreneurial people routinely cross borders and generate value locally and globally; projects involve people collaborating across different continents, all of whom are living outside their respective countries of birth. The engine of this global and mobile world is talent.⁷

Yet, as pointed out in Chapter 6, contributed by Ahmad Bin Byat and Osman Sultan, a key imperative going forward in the development of this mobile talent is also to advance in it the deep technical skills that are required for disruptive innovations.

While cross-border mobility and willingness to relocate abroad are possible with lower immigration and emigration barriers, nations—like corporations—now have to compete for talent. Inter-country and regional economic and demographic differences also stimulate labour flows; so do comparative gaps in real wage rates and differences in labour force age profiles.⁸ On the other hand, many barriers still exist; these limit the ways in which migrations by workers could benefit both their

countries of origin and their countries of destination. Yet mobility of talent remains critical for learning, adapting, and innovating within any regional systems of innovation.

Economists have made important progress in better understanding the causes and consequences of skilled-worker migrations. Recent research has shown that close to 75% of migrant inventors from low- and middle-income countries reside in the USA. China and India clearly stand out as the two largest middle-income countries of origin, followed by Russia, Turkey, Iran, Romania, and Mexico.¹⁰ Chapter 8 of this report, by Nour-Eddine Boukharouaa and co-authors, introduces the particular case of the Moroccan Diaspora, which is mainly located in France (32%), Spain (20%), Italy (12%), and other European countries, Arab countries (6%), the USA and Canada (together 3%), and some African and Asian countries. At the same time, countries are busily at work reversing the so-called brain drain and keen to help emerging economies to retain, involve, or attract talent, sometimes by simply involving their skilled diaspora abroad.

These diaspora networks, however, have changed the way in which highly skilled mobility is understood and examined by economists and policy makers.11 They have altered the traditional brain drain migration outflow into a brain gain skills circulation by turning the loss of human resources into a remote-althoughaccessible asset of expanded networks.12 This shifted the traditional emphasis on embedded knowledge of potential returnees (a human capital approach) to a connectionist approach where social capital, including technical and institutional links, is crucial. These diaspora networks are then perceived by firms and governments as the latest bridge institutions connecting developing economy insiders, with their risk-mitigating knowledge and connections, to outsiders in command of technical know-how and investment capital—all essential elements of innovation.¹³

Nonetheless, reverse migration trends are beginning to intensify.14 Many countries are luring returnee immigrants as a group of highly trained and qualified people with valuable managerial experience and entrepreneurial skills who simultaneously possess local market knowledge and access to networks in the host country.15 Chapter 7 of this report, by David Walwyn and Sibusiso Sibisi, explores in more detail some of the elements behind the capacity to attract and support higher levels of 'extraordinary' talent drawn from the example of South Africa. Such elements include, among other factors, adequate levels of funding, state-of-the-art facilities, international migration, strong local networks and clustering, as well as the 'Sanger factor'—the idea that success breeds success.

There is strong evidence of the positive impact of diasporas on portfolio investments and foreign direct investment (FDI). Moreover, supported by government policies and economic liberalization, dynamic reverse migration can convert brain drain into an inward talent flow. But today's reality is that only a remarkably small number of countries have actually ignited return migration or successfully implicated their diaspora in innovation activities or the crafting of innovation policies at home.

Understanding in more detail the human aspects behind innovation is essential for the design of policies that help promote the virtuous cycles that lead towards higher economic development and richer innovation-prone environments locally.

The GII conceptual framework

As in previous years, the GII relies on two sub-indices—the Innovation Input Sub-Index and the Innovation Output Sub-Index—each built around pillars. Four overall measures are calculated: the GII, the Input and Output Sub-Indices, and the Innovation Efficiency Ratio (Figure 1).

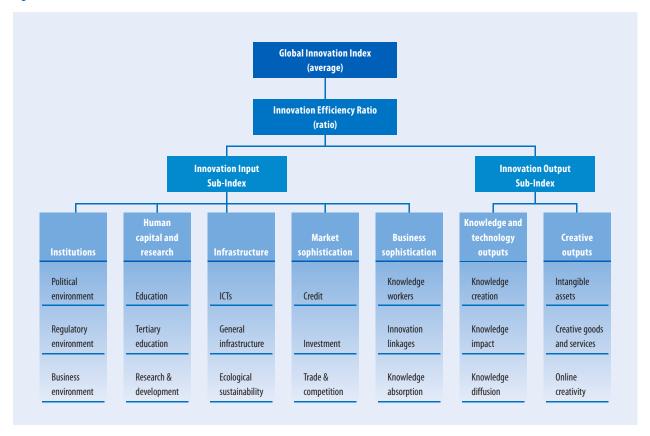
- The Innovation Input Sub-Index: Five input pillars capture elements of the national economy that enable innovative activities: (1) Institutions, (2) Human capital and research, (3) Infrastructure, (4) Market sophistication, and (5) Business sophistication.
- The Innovation Output Sub-Index: Innovation outputs are the results of innovative activities within the economy. There are two output pillars: (6) Knowledge and technology outputs and (7) Creative outputs.
- The overall GII score is the simple average of the Input and Output Sub-Indices.
- The Innovation Efficiency Ratio is the ratio of the Output Sub-Index over the Input Sub-Index. It shows how much innovation output a given country is getting for its inputs.

Each pillar is divided into three sub-pillars and each sub-pillar is composed of individual indicators, for a total of 81 indicators. Further details on the GII framework and the indicators used are provided in Annex 1. This year the GII model includes 143 economies, representing 92.9% of the world's population

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Figure 1: Framework of the Global Innovation Index 2014



and 98.3% of the world's GDP (in current US dollars).

Global Innovation Index 2014: Main findings

The 143 economies and 81 indicators presented in the GII 2014 cover a range of themes, presenting us with a rich dataset to analyse global innovation trends. However, it is important to note that the GII model has evolved over the last editions. Each year the variables included in the GII computation are reviewed and updated to provide the best snapshot of global innovation (more details of these changes to the framework are provided in Annex 2). Thus care needs to be exercised when analysing year-on-year changes in GII ranks.

Stability at the top

As expected, there is relative stability in the top 10: Switzerland leads again in 2014, the United Kingdom (UK) takes the second spot, and Finland makes it into the top 5. The USA (6th) declines by one spot this year.

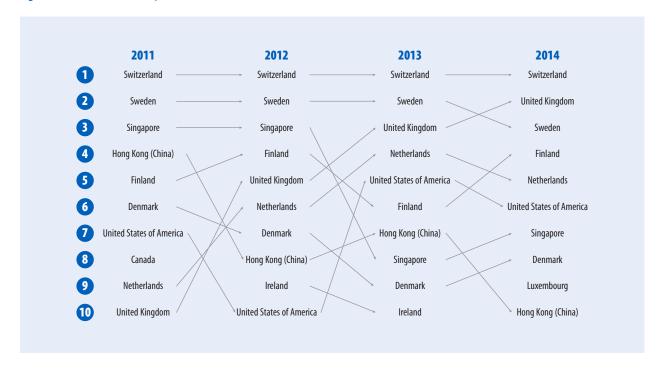
Except for one change, the top 10 ranked economies in the GII 2014 remain the same as in 2013. Luxembourg (ranked 12th in 2013) enters the top 10 at 9th position, pushing Ireland just over to 11th position in 2014 (down from rank 10 in 2013). The top 10 economies in 2014 are listed below; Figure 2 shows movement in the top 10 ranked economies over the last four years:

- 1. Switzerland
- 2. United Kingdom (UK)
- 3. Sweden
- Finland

- Netherlands
- United States of America (USA)
- Singapore
- 8. Denmark
- 9. Luxembourg
- 10. Hong Kong (China)

At first glance, these economies from around the world appear to have high income as a common factor explaining their dominance. However, several other highincome economies rank lower and struggle to break into the top tier. The answer lies in the GII model, which reflects the fact that innovation is a multi-faceted phenomenon with several input drivers and different output results. These innovation leaders are remarkable in consistently scoring high on most dimensions of the GII model. For example, top-ranked Switzerland secures a spot among the top 25 in

Figure 2: Movement in the top 10 of the GII



all pillars and sub-pillars with only four exceptions. Leadership from both business and government is essential for innovation excellence, and with the right approach, even a large economy such as the USA can be among the top innovators.

Other high-income countries inching towards the top tier performers include the Republic of Korea (21st in 2012, 18th in 2013, 16th in 2014) and Japan (25th in 2012, 22nd in 2013, 21st in 2014); both economies can attribute their ascent to improved rankings on the Output Sub-Index. Consequently they are closing the gap between Inputs and Outputs and improving their Innovation Efficiency Ratios.

Global innovation divides persist

The GII 2014 confirms the continued existence of global innovation divides (Box 2). Despite the increased globalization of R&D, the literature has noted that the actual production of high-quality scientific

research papers over the last three decades is spiky and geographically concentrated in only a few centres of excellence.18 The world's leading cities for the production of scientific papers at the highest levels have remained essentially the same for the past three decades.¹⁹ The GII takes a more holistic view of innovation, which includes several factors other than R&D spending and scientific publications, but GII findings show that even with such a broader view, sharp divides in innovation results remain widespread-across and within income groups and geographical regions.

The three top-ranked lower-middle-income and low-income countries are, respectively, the Republic of Moldova (43rd in 2014; 45th in 2013), Mongolia (56th; 72nd), and Ukraine (63rd; 71st); and Kenya (85th; 99th), Uganda (91st; 89th), and Rwanda (102nd; 112th). The average GII score (on a scale of 100) for high-income countries

is 48.83 (50.11 in 2013) as compared with 29.53 (29.83) and 25.62 (26.43) for low-middle-income and low-income countries, respectively. The average GII scores for Northern America (58.11) and Europe (47.23) are significantly higher than those for other regions such as Northern Africa and Western Asia (35.73) and Latin America and the Caribbean (32.85). Innovation divides also exist within and between world regions. Europe shows significant differences in ranks and GII scores across nations-examples are Finland (ranked 4th; score of 60.67), Spain (27th; 49.27), and Portugal (32nd; 45.63).

Although some limited movement has been seen across divides (see Box 2 for a more detailed analysis), the changes are slow and innovation divides are likely to persist. While less-developed nations continue to progress, they are often unable to keep pace with improvements being made by more wealthy nations. The

Box 2: The innovation divide persists

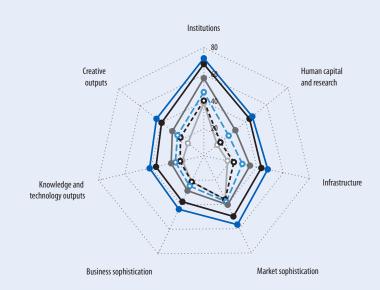
A persistent trait of the GII rankings has been the stability identified at the top (see Box 2 of Chapter 1 in the GII 2013). In 2014, Switzerland remains the indisputable leader for the fourth consecutive year. Among the top 10 and top 25, rankings have changed but the list of economies remains unaltered. Once again, all top 25 are exclusively highincome economies. The sole change in the top 10 this year is Luxembourg (9th) moving in and Ireland (11th) moving out. The fact that, at least since the GII began four years ago, the top 25 economies have all shared the characteristic of high income suggests the presence of an innovation divide, where the leaders remain uncontested and most major ranking moves occur only in lower tiers.

There is a clear distance between the top ranked economies and their followers. Figure 2.1 shows the average scores for three tiers of high-income economies (top 10, 15

through 25, and the remaining high-income economies), and the upper- and lower-mid-dle-income and low-income economies. The top 10 economies exhibit clear strengths over the second tier high-income economies in all areas, and particularly the three areas where the divide between these two tiers has increased since 2013: Infrastructure (information and communication technologies, general infrastructure, and ecological sustainability), Business sophistication (knowledge workers, innovation linkages, and knowledge absorption), and Creative outputs (Intangible assets, creative goods and services, and online creativity).

The widest divide among all groups is between the second tier and the third tier in high-income economy groups. Although the third tier appears to be performing marginally better in Infrastructure, Market sophistication, and Creative outputs, the divide is mostly attributable to a worse performance from the second tier. The divide between the third tier high-income group and the upper-middle-income group remains nearly unchanged in all pillars. The gap between high-income and middle-income performances is the largest in Institutions (20.62 points) and Human capital and research (17.22 points). However, the divide between these two continues to narrow in Market (10.94 points), Business sophistication (12.10 points), and Knowledge and technology outputs (12.63 points). Although the individual pillar scores for economies in either of these income groups are virtually indistinguishable, the group of upper-middle-income countries has not yet been able to move closer to the group of top 25 innovators. The only two non-high-income economies that have

Figure 2.1: The persistent innovation divide: Stability among the top 10 and top 25



Average scores
Top 10 (high income)
11 to 25 (high income)
High-income others
Upper-middle income
Universe Lower-middle income
Low income

Note: Countries/economies are classified according to the World Bank Income Group Classification (July 2013).

Box 2: The innovation divide persists (cont'd.)

managed to do so are China (29th) and Malaysia (33rd).

Between the lower-income groups the divide remains much less apparent. The lower-middle and low-income economies perform almost identically in four out of the seven pillars: Institutions, (2.12 points), Market (0.03 points) and Business sophistication (0.02 points), and Knowledge and technology outputs (2.14 points). This does not mean that economies at the lower levels of income are not making substantial changes in rank. On the contrary, the largest combined number of economies that changed their GII ranking this year—a total of 52—are found at these income levels. This is because the scores of many of these economies are very similar, especially for those countries in positions 76 to 100 (a span of 3.83 points)

and 101 to 125 (4.13 points), which suggests that small improvements to low-income economies' scores can have considerable impacts on their respective rankings.

When ranking regions from highest to lowest based on average Gll score, the order is as follows: Northern America (58.11), Europe (47.23), South East Asia and Oceania (41.72), Northern Africa and Western Asia (35.73), Latin America and the Caribbean (32.85), Central and Southern Asia (27.48), and Sub-Saharan Africa (27.45). The regional innovation divide between nations is largest between Northern America and Europe (10.88 points) and smallest between Central and Southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa (0.03). The gap between the other nations is, on average, around 4.94 points.

When comparing average scores on the pillar level, the innovation divide between regions is the largest in the Human capital and research pillar (with a span of 41.04 points between Northern America and Sub-Saharan Africa), and the smallest in the Creative outputs pillar (with a span of 26.04 points between Northern America and Central and Southern Asia). The gap between the first and second strongest performing regions (Northern America and Europe, respectively) is the largest in Market sophistication (25.40) and narrows significantly in Creative outputs (3.55).

Note

1 The regional groups are based on the United Nations classification.

benefits of legacy investments in human capital and the institutional context are difficult to replicate rapidly. For example, investments in the educational infrastructure in many low-income countries may take years to show results in terms of skilled graduates and even more time to yield tangible innovative outputs. This raises the pressure and the need for nations on the wrong side of the divide to accelerate their progress in driving innovation. Across the globe, however, some positive news is starting to register on that front, as discussed next.

Sub-Saharan Africa: A region of innovation learners

Sub-Saharan Africa now has more countries that are innovation learners. Over 2013, five African economies—Burkina Faso, Gambia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Rwanda—became part of the group

of economies defined as 'innovation learners' (economies that perform at least 10% higher than expected for their level of GDP; see Box 4 for more details), and the Sub-Saharan African region now makes up nearly 50% of the innovation learner economies. These five economies demonstrate rising levels of innovation, particularly in the areas of human capital and research (collectively improving in their ranking on this pillar by 71 places) and market sophistication (collectively improving by 148 places). By and large, Sub-Saharan Africa has seen the most significant improvement of all regions in the GII rankings, with Côte d'Ivoire showing the biggest improvement (20 places) and Mauritius taking the leading regional position (40th, an improvement of 13 places from 53rd in 2013.).

Many Sub-Saharan African countries are fostering innovation

through the implementation of various initiatives and programmes. For example, the government of Rwanda launched the Rwanda Innovation Endowment Fund (RIEF) to fund R&D to foster innovative areas such as agriculture, manufacturing, ICTs, and energy, in partnership with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and One UN Rwanda.20 In other examples, Gambia has grown its ICT infrastructure and innovative services through various initiatives, and Gambia's Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment has also launched an innovation grant as part of the Social Development Fund in order to commercialize local projects.21 Regional examples of projects that foster innovation include the Children and Community Initiative for Development (CAID) and the Africa Youth Panel (AYP), which have rolled out a range of capacity building initiatives for youth in the Sub-Saharan Africa. Although a direct link between these programs and the GII rankings is not formally demonstrated here, these policy initiatives show commitment to innovation at the right policy levels.

The BRICS economies: Trajectories may be diverging

In prior editions of the GII,²² we posited the inherent innovation challenge for middle-income economies, including the BRICS countries. We described how middle-income economies need to adopt a comprehensive knowledge-based growth strategy to integrate their efforts along the different dimensions of the GII framework and sustain a high level of innovation success.

Among the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa), four improved their positions (Brazil by three places to reach the 61st rank, the Russian Federation by 13 places to reach 49th, China by six places to reach 29th, and South Africa by five places to reach 53rd). India, on the other hand, has continued to slip by a further 10 places, dropping to 76th position this year. The progress of China and the Russian Federation in the rankings is among the most notable of all countries; China's ranking is now comparable to that of many highincome economies.

Most of the BRICS economies are also showing other signs of progress. All of them, with the exception of South Africa, qualify as 'efficient innovators' this year, meaning that they have innovation efficiency scores (calculated as total innovation outputs over total innovation inputs) greater than or equal to the average (0.74). When a subset of GII indicators related to the quality of innovation is considered, 23 three

BRICS economies (China, Brazil, and India) top the group of middle-income countries.

Alone among the BRICS, China seems on track to enter the top 25 in the GII. China ranks 2nd in innovation efficiency in 2014 on a global basis and is improving steadily along many dimensions of the GII. The country enjoys an impressive 2nd position in the Knowledge and technology outputs pillar and shows decent improvements in the Creative outputs pillar, ranking 1st in Creative goods exports. However, there is room for significant improvement in the Institutions pillar.

While all of the other BRICS economies have their own strengths and weaknesses, they are not yet showing the kind of accelerated and holistic improvements that are necessary to propel them into the top ranks of the GII. India, in particular, faces various challenges, education being one of the most acute. As pointed out in Chapter 4 by Naushad Forbes, 'Higher education has grown very rapidly in India over the last 30 years.' He explains that such rapid growth, concentrated in private rather than public institutions and focused on only a few professional fields, has given the rise to four crucial challenges: the need to (1) ensure quality, (2) build graduate education and research universities, (3) provide equity of access, and (4) build excellent liberal arts universities. Addressing these aspects may allow India to re-align its trajectory with the rest of the BRICS. If India does not start to focus on these challenges and on improving its innovation output, the country is likely continue to drop in the rankings and become less innovation efficient.

The human factor: The essential spark to innovation

Attempting to measure the entire spectrum of human factors behind innovation would be an impossible task. However, the GII framework offers a number of indicators that provide valuable evidence of the human factor (see Figure 3), such as school life expectancy (2.1.3); PISA scales in reading, mathematics, and science (2.1.4); pupil-teacher ratio (2.1.5); tertiary enrolment (2.2.1); tertiary inbound mobility (2.2.3), researchers (2.3.1); average score of the top 3 universities (2.3.3); and firms offering formal training (5.1.2).

According to the sum of their scores on this subset of indicators, the bottom 10 economies by income group include mostly underperforming economies (economies performing at levels below expected according to their level of development) in addition to economies performing only on par with expectations. However, the number of the economies classified as underperformers decreases as the income group moves from high to low income. For example, 7 out the 10 poorest performing high-income economies are underperformers, 4 out of the bottom 10 middle-income economies are underperformers, and 2 out of the bottom 10 low-income economies are underperformers. This indicates that higher-income economies are more reliant on the human factor to improve innovation performance.

The top performers within the high-income economies for the above subset of human factor—related variables are the Republic of Korea, Finland, and the UK. China takes the top position among the middle-income countries.

1 Korea, Republic of (GII 16) 2 Finland (GII 4) 3 United Kingdom (GII 2) High-income economies 4 New Zealand (GII 18) 5 Austria (GII 20) 6 Germany (GII 13) 7 Czech Republic (GII 26) 8 Spain (GII 27) 9 Estonia (GII 24) 10 Ireland (GII 11) Average (49 economies) 18 China (GII 29) 28 Argentina (GII 70) 34 Hungary (GII 35) Middle-income economies 35 Malaysia (GII 33) 38 Thailand (GII 48) ■ 2.1.3 School life expectancy, years 39 Fiji (GII 95) ■ 2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths, & science 2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary 42 Lebanon (GII 77) 2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross 45 Kazakhstan (GII 79) 2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, % 46 Bulgaria (GII 44) 2.3.1 Researchers, headcounts/mn pop. 47 Serbia (GII 67) 2.3.3 Average score top 3 universities ☐ 5.1.2 Firms offering formal training, % firms Average (71 economies) 200 300 400 600 Sum of scores

Figure 3: Education as a human aspect of innovation: Top 10 high- and top 10 middle-income economies

Notes: Numbers to the left of the economy name are the rank of education as a human aspect of innovation. Numbers in parentheses to the right of the economy name are the overall GII rank. Economies are classified by income according to the World Bank Income Group Classification (July 2013). Upper- and lower-middle income categories were grouped together as middle-income economies.

Discussion of results: The world's top innovators

The following section describes and analyses the salient features of the GII 2014 results for the global leaders in each index and the best performers in light of their income level.²⁴ A short discussion of the rankings at the regional level follows.²⁵

Tables 1 through 3 present the rankings of all economies included in the GII 2014 for the GII and the Input and Output Sub-Indices.

The top 10 in the Global Innovation Index

The top 10 economies in the GII 2014 edition are Switzerland, the UK, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, the USA, Singapore, Denmark, Luxembourg, and Hong Kong (China). Nine of these economies were already in the GII top 10 in 2013; Ireland, which was in the top 10 in 2013, dropped to 11th place this year, and Luxembourg climbed up into the top 10 from 12th position in 2013.

Switzerland maintains its 2011, 2012, and 2013 position as number 1 in the GII, as well as its 2012 and 2013 1st place position in the Innovation Output Sub-Index and in Knowledge and technology outputs and its 2nd place in Creative outputs. It achieves a spot among the top 25 in all pillars and subpillars with only four exceptions: sub-pillars Education (where it ranks 52nd); Knowledge absorption (47th), Business environment (32nd),

Table 1: Global Innovation Index rankings

Country/Economy	Score (0-100)	Rank	Income	Rank	Region	Rank	Efficiency Ratio	Rank	Median: 0.74
Switzerland	64.78	1	Н	1	EUR	1	0.95	6	
United Kingdom	62.37	2	HI	2	EUR	2	0.83	29	
Sweden	62.29	3	HI	3	EUR	3	0.85	22	
Finland	60.67	4	HI	4	EUR	4	0.80	41	
Netherlands	60.59	5	HI	5	EUR	5	0.91	12	
United States of America	60.09	6	HI	6	NAC	1	0.77	57	
Singapore	59.24	7	HI	7	SEAO	1	0.61	110	
Denmark	57.52	8	HI	8	EUR	6	0.76	61	
Luxembourg	56.86	9	HI	9	EUR	7	0.93	9	
Hong Kong (China)	56.82	10	HI	10	SEAO	2	0.66	99	
Ireland	56.67	11	HI	11	EUR	8	0.79	47	
Canada	56.13	12	HI	12	NAC	2	0.69	86	
Germany	56.02	13	HI	13	EUR	9	0.86	19	
Norway	55.59	14	HI	14	EUR	10	0.78	51	
Israel	55.46	15	HI	15	NAWA	1	0.79	42	
Korea, Republic of	55.27	16	HI	16	SEAO	3	0.78	54	
Australia	55.01	17	HI	17	SEAO	4	0.70	81	
New Zealand	54.52	18	HI	18	SEAO	5	0.75	66	
Iceland	54.05	19	HI	19	EUR	11	0.90	13	
Austria	53.41	20	HI	20	EUR	12	0.74	69	
Japan	52.41	21	HI	21	SEA0	6	0.69	88	
France	52.18	22	HI	22	EUR	13	0.75	64	
Belgium	51.69	23	HI	23	EUR	14	0.78	55	
Estonia	51.54	24	HI	24	EUR	15	0.81	34	
Malta	50.44	25	HI	25	EUR	16	0.99	3	
Czech Republic	50.22	26	HI	26	EUR	17	0.87	18	
Spain	49.27	27	HI	27	EUR	18	0.76	60	
Slovenia	47.23	28	HI	28	EUR	19	0.78	53	
China	46.57	29	UM	1	SEA0	7	1.03	2	
Cyprus	45.82	30	HI	29	NAWA	2	0.77	56	
Italy	45.65	31	HI	30	EUR	20	0.78	52	
Portugal	45.63	32	HI	31	EUR	21	0.74	73	
Malaysia	45.60	33	UM	2	SEA0	8	0.74	72	
Latvia	44.81	34	HI	32	EUR	22	0.82	32	
Hungary	44.61	35	UM	3	EUR	23	0.90	15	
United Arab Emirates	43.25	36	HI	33	NAWA	3	0.54	127	
Slovakia	41.89	37	HI	34	EUR	24	0.79	45	
Saudi Arabia	41.61	38	HI	35	NAWA	4	0.74	70	
Lithuania Mauritius	41.00 40.94	39 40	HI UM	36 4	EUR SSF	25 1	0.68	89 65	
Barbados	40.78	40			LCN	1	0.75 0.69		
Croatia	40.75	41	HI HI	37 38	EUR	26	0.09	87 36	
Moldova, Republic of	40.74	43	LM	1	EUR	27	1.07	1	
Bulgaria	40.74	43	UM	5	EUR	28	0.84	25	
Poland	40.64	45	HI	39	EUR	29	0.72	76	
Chile	40.64	46	HI	40	LCN	2	0.68	92	
Qatar	40.31	47	HI	41	NAWA	5	0.60	114	
Thailand	39.28	48	UM	6	SEAO	9	0.76	62	
Russian Federation	39.14	49	HI	42	EUR	30	0.79	49	
Greece	38.95	50	HI	43	EUR	31	0.70	85	
Seychelles	38.56	51	UM	7	SSF	2	0.74	74	
Panama	38.30	52	UM	8	LCN	3	0.85	20	
South Africa	38.25	53	UM	9	SSF	3	0.68	93	
Turkey	38.20	54	UM	10	NAWA	6	0.93	11	
Romania	38.08	55	UM	11	EUR	32	0.84	24	
Mongolia	37.52	56	LM	2	SEAO	10	0.68	94	
Costa Rica	37.30	57	UM	12	LCN	4	0.81	38	
Belarus	37.10	58	UM	13	EUR	33	0.83	27	
Montenegro	37.01	59	UM	14	EUR	34	0.62	106	
TFYR of Macedonia	36.93	60	UM	15	EUR	35	0.70	82	
Brazil	36.29	61	UM	16	LCN	5	0.74	71	
Bahrain	36.26	62	HI	44	NAWA	7	0.60	117	
Ukraine	36.26	63	LM	3	EUR	36	0.90	14	
Jordan	36.21	64	UM	17	NAWA	8	0.80	40	
Armenia	36.06	65	LM	4	NAWA	9	0.83	28	
Mexico	36.02	66	UM	18	LCN	6	0.71	79	
Serbia	35.89	67	UM	19	EUR	37	0.79	46	
Colombia	35.50	68	UM	20	LCN	7	0.63	102	
Kuwait	35.19	69	HI	45	NAWA	10	0.78	50	
Argentina	35.13	70	UM	21	LCN	8	0.79	43	
Viet Nam	34.89	71	LM	5	SEA0	11	0.95	5	
Uruguay	34.76	72	HI	46	LCN	9	0.73	75	

Table 1: Global Innovation Index rankings (continued)

Country/Economy	Score (0-100)	Rank	Income	Rank	Region	Rank	Efficiency Ratio	Rank	Median: 0.74
Peru	34.73	73	UM	22	LCN	10	0.62	107	
Georgia	34.53	74	LM	6	NAWA	11	0.68	90	
Oman	33.87	75	HI	47	NAWA	12	0.58	121	
India	33.70	76	LM	7	CSA	1	0.82	31	
Lebanon	33.60	77	UM	23	NAWA	13	0.59	119	
Tunisia	32.94	78	UM	24	NAWA	14	0.66	98	
Kazakhstan	32.75	79	UM	25	CSA	2	0.59	118	
Guyana	32.48	80	LM	8	LCN	11	0.74	68	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32.43	81	UM	26	EUR	38	0.65	101	
Jamaica	32.41	82	UM	27	LCN	12	0.65	100	
Dominican Republic	32.29	83	UM	28	LCN	13	0.85	21	
Morocco	32.24	84	LM	9	NAWA	15	0.70	83	
Kenya	31.85	85	LI	1	SSF	4	0.84	26	
Bhutan	31.83	86	LM	10	CSA	3	0.60	112	
Indonesia	31.81	87	LM	11	SEA0	12	0.96	4	
Brunei Darussalam	31.67	88	HI	48	SEA0	13	0.43	139	
Paraguay	31.59	89	LM	12	LCN	14	0.75	63	
Trinidad and Tobago	31.56	90	HI	49	LCN	15	0.63	103	
Uganda	31.14	91	LI	2	SSF	5	0.71	77	
Botswana	30.87	92	UM	29	SSF	6	0.50	133	
Guatemala	30.75	93	LM	13	LCN	16	0.68	95	
Albania	30.47	94	UM	30	EUR	39	0.50	131	
Fiji	30.39	95	UM	31	SEA0	14	0.34	141	
Ghana	30.26	96	LM	14	SSF	7	0.81	37	
Cabo Verde	30.09	97	LM	15	SSF	8	0.55	126	
Senegal	30.06	98	LM	16	SSF	9	0.85	23	
Egypt	30.03	99	LM	17	NAWA	16	0.76	59	
Philippines	29.87	100	LM	18	SEA0	15	0.81	35	
Azerbaijan	29.60	101	UM	32	NAWA	17	0.58	120	
Rwanda	29.31	102	LI	3	SSF	10	0.46	137	
El Salvador	29.08	103	LM	19	LCN	17	0.60	116	
Gambia	29.03	104	LI	4	SSF	11	0.76	58	
Sri Lanka	28.98	105	LM	20	CSA	4	0.87	17	
Cambodia	28.66	106	LI	5	SEAO	16	0.74	67	
Mozambique	28.52	107	LI	6	SSF	12	0.57	124	
Namibia	28.47	108	UM	33	SSF	13	0.55	125	
Burkina Faso	28.18	109	LI	7	SSF	14	0.71	78	
Nigeria	27.79	110	LM	21	SSF	15	0.94	8	
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	27.76	111	LM	22	LCN	18	0.70	84	
Kyrgyzstan	27.75	112	LI	8	CSA	5	0.46	136	
Malawi	27.61	113	LI	9	SSF	16	0.67	96	
Cameroon	27.52	114	LM	23	SSF	17	0.80	39	
Ecuador	27.50	115	UM	34	LCN	19	0.63	104	
Côte d'Ivoire	27.02	116	LM	24	SSF	18	0.93	10	
Lesotho	27.01	117	LM	25	SSF	19	0.40	140	
Honduras	26.73	118	LM	26	LCN	20	0.53	128	
Mali	26.18	119	LI	10	SSF	20	0.83	30	
Iran, Islamic Republic of	26.14	120	UM	35	CSA	6	0.57	122	
Zambia	25.76	121	LM	27	SSF	21	0.79	44	
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	25.66	122	UM	36	LCN	21	0.95	7	
Tanzania, United Republic of	25.60	123	LI	11	SSF	22	0.60	113	
Madagascar	25.50	124	LI	12	SSF	23	0.62	105	
Nicaragua	25.47	125	LM	28	LCN	22	0.53	129	
Ethiopia	25.36	126	LI	13	SSF	24	0.67	97	
Swaziland	25.33	127	LM	29	SSF	25	0.57	123	
Uzbekistan	25.20	128	LM	30	CSA	7	0.61	108	
Bangladesh	24.35	129	LI	14	CSA	8	0.68	91	
Zimbabwe	24.31	130	LI	15	SSF	26	0.79	48	
Niger	24.27	131	LI	16	SSF	27	0.50	132	
Benin	24.21	132	LI	17	SSF	28	0.60	115	
Algeria	24.20	133	UM	37	NAWA	18	0.53	130	
Pakistan	24.00	134	LM	31	CSA	9	0.89	16	
Angola	23.82	135	UM	38	SSF	29	0.82	33	
Nepal	23.79	136	LI	18	CSA	10	0.49	134	
Tajikistan	23.73	137	LI	19	CSA	11	0.45	138	
Burundi	22.43	138	LI	20	SSF	30	0.46	135	
Guinea	20.25	139	LI	21	SSF	31	0.61	109	
Myanmar	19.64	140	LI	22	SEA0	17	0.71	80	
Yemen	19.53	141	LM	32	NAWA	19	0.60	111	
Togo	17.65	142	LI	23	SSF	32	0.25	142	
Sudan	12.66	143	LM	33	SSF	33	0.09	143	

Table 2: Innovation Input Sub-Index rankings

Country/Economy	Score (0–100)	Rank	Income	Rank	Region	Rank	Median: 40.29
Singapore	73.60	1	HI	1	SEA0	1	
Hong Kong (China)	68.57	2	HI	2	SEAO	2	
United Kingdom	68.21	3	HI	3	EUR	1	
United States of America	67.92	4	HI	4	NAC	1	
Finland	67.53	5	HI	5	EUR	2	
Sweden	67.46	6	HI	6	EUR	3	
Switzerland	66.44	7	HI	7	EUR	4	
Canada	66.27	8	HI	8	NAC	2	
Denmark	65.52	9	HI	9	EUR	5	
Australia	64.57	10	HI	10	SEA0	3	
Netherlands	63.46	11	HI	11	EUR	6	
Ireland	63.31	12	HI	12	EUR	7	
New Zealand	62.47	13	HI HI	13	SEA0	4	
Norway Japan	62.37 62.21	14 15	HI	14 15	EUR SEAO	8 5	
Korea, Republic of	62.17	16	HI	16	SEA0	6	
Israel	61.80	17	HI	17	NAWA	1	
Austria	61.33	18	HI	18	EUR	9	
Germany	60.31	19	HI	19	EUR	10	
France	59.51	20	HI	20	EUR	11	
Luxembourg	58.78	21	HI	21	EUR	12	
Belgium	58.23	22	HI	22	EUR	13	
Estonia	56.81	23	HI	23	EUR	14	
Iceland	56.77	24	HI	24	EUR	15	
United Arab Emirates	56.23	25	HI	25	NAWA	2	
Spain	55.94	26	Н	26	EUR	16	
Czech Republic	53.59	27	HI	27	EUR	17	
Slovenia	53.07	28	HI	28	EUR	18	
Portugal	52.56	29	HI	29	EUR	19	
Malaysia	52.46	30	UM	1	SEA0	7	
Cyprus	51.73	31	HI	30	NAWA	3	
Italy	51.21	32	HI	31	EUR	20	
Malta	50.57	33	HI	32	EUR	21	
Qatar	50.38	34	HI	33	NAWA	4	
Latvia	49.21	35	HI	34	EUR	22	
Lithuania	48.73	36	HI	35	EUR	23	
Chile	48.44	37	HI	36	LCN	1	
Barbados	48.32	38	HI	37	LCN	2	
Saudi Arabia	47.85	39	HI	38	NAWA	5	
Poland	47.31	40	HI	39	EUR	24	
Hungary	47.04	41	UM	2	EUR	25	
Mauritius	46.89	42	UM	3	SSF	1	
Slovakia Greece	46.75 45.94	43 44	HI	40 41	EUR EUR	26 27	
China	45.79	45	HI UM	41	SEAO	8	
Montenegro	45.61	46	UM	5	EUR	28	
South Africa		47	UM	6	SSF	2	
Bahrain	45.60 45.45	48	HI	42	NAWA	6	
Fiji	45.21	49	UM	7	SEAO	9	
Croatia	45.10	50	HI	43	EUR	29	
Mongolia	44.76	51	LM	1	SEAO	10	
Thailand	44.75	52	UM	8	SEAO	11	
Seychelles	44.45	53	UM	9	SSF	3	
Bulgaria	44.34	54	UM	10	EUR	30	
Brunei Darussalam	44.30	55	HI	44	SEAO	12	
Russian Federation	43.77	56	Н	45	EUR	31	
TFYR of Macedonia	43.45	57	UM	11	EUR	32	
Colombia	43.45	58	UM	12	LCN	3	
Oman	42.82	59	HI	46	NAWA	7	
Peru	42.82	60	UM	13	LCN	4	
Lebanon	42.22	61	UM	14	NAWA	8	
Mexico	42.19	62	UM	15	LCN	5	
Brazil	41.74	63	UM	16	LCN	6	
Panama	41.40	64	UM	17	LCN	7	
Romania	41.36	65	UM	18	EUR	33	
Costa Rica	41.30	66	UM	19	LCN	8	
Botswana	41.20	67	UM	20	SSF	4	
Georgia	41.10	68	LM	2	NAWA	9	
Kazakhstan	41.10	69	UM	21	CSA	1	
Belarus	40.51	70	UM	22	EUR	34	
Albania	40.51	71	UM	23	EUR	35	
Jordan	40.29	72	UM	24	NAWA	10	

Table 2: Innovation Input Sub-Index rankings (continued)

Country/Economy	Score (0–100)	Rank	Income	Rank	Region	Rank	Median: 40.29
Uruguay	40.26	73	HI	47	LCN	9	
Rwanda	40.19	74	LI	1	SSF	5	
Serbia	40.06	75	UM	25	EUR	36	
Bhutan	39.76	76	LM	3	CSA	2	
Tunisia	39.75	77	UM	26	NAWA	11	
Turkey	39.66	78	UM	27	NAWA	12	
Kuwait	39.44	78	HI		NAWA		
				48		13	
Moldova, Republic of	39.42	80	LM	4	EUR	37	
Armenia	39.39	81	LM	5	NAWA	14	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	39.36	82	UM	28	EUR	38	
Argentina	39.18	83	UM	29	LCN	10	
Jamaica	39.17	84	UM	30	LCN	11	
Cabo Verde	38.89	85	LM	6	SSF	6	
Trinidad and Tobago	38.64	86	HI	49	LCN	12	
Lesotho	38.58	87	LM	7	SSF	7	
Ukraine	38.15	88	LM	8	EUR	39	
Morocco	37.99	89	LM	9	NAWA	15	
Kyrgyzstan	37.92	90	LI	2	CSA	3	
Azerbaijan	37.35	91	UM	31	NAWA	16	
Guyana	37.28	92	LM	10	LCN	13	
India	36.97	93	LM	11	CSA	4	
Guatemala	36.69	94	LM	12	LCN	14	
Namibia	36.67	95	UM	32	SSF	8	
Mozambique	36.42	95	LI	32	SSF	9	
El Salvador	36.42	97	LM	13	LCN	15	
Uganda	36.32	98	LI	4	SSF	10	
Paraguay	36.01	99	LM	14	LCN	16	
Viet Nam	35.75	100	LM	15	SEA0	13	
Dominican Republic	34.95	101	UM	33	LCN	17	
Honduras	34.84	102	LM	16	LCN	18	
Kenya	34.69	103	LI	5	SSF	11	
Egypt	34.05	104	LM	17	NAWA	17	
Ecuador	33.71	105	UM	34	LCN	19	
Ghana	33.50	106	LM	18	SSF	12	
Iran, Islamic Republic of	33.24	107	UM	35	CSA	5	
Nicaragua	33.22	108	LM	19	LCN	20	
Malawi	32.97	109	LI	6	SSF	13	
Philippines	32.93	110	LM	20	SEAO	14	
Gambia	32.92	111	LI	7	SSF	14	
			LI		SSF		
Burkina Faso	32.87	112		8		15	
Cambodia	32.85	113	LI	9	SEA0	15	
Tajikistan	32.82	114	LI	10	CSA	6	
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	32.74	115	LM	21	LCN	21	
Senegal	32.56	116	LM	22	SSF	16	
Indonesia	32.42	117	LM	23	SEA0	16	
Niger	32.35	118	LI	11	SSF	17	
Swaziland	32.21	119	LM	24	SSF	18	
Tanzania, United Republic of	31.98	120	LI	12	SSF	19	
Nepal	31.83	121	LI	13	CSA	7	
Algeria	31.65	122	UM	36	NAWA	18	
Madagascar	31.41	123	LI	14	SSF	20	
Uzbekistan	31.26	124	LM	25	CSA	8	
Sri Lanka	30.92	125	LM	26	CSA	9	
Burundi	30.63	126	LI	15	SSF	21	
Cameroon	30.59	127	LM	27	SSF	22	
Ethiopia	30.36	128	LI	16	SSF	23	
Benin	30.28	129	LI	17	SSF	24	
Bangladesh	29.00	130	LI	18	CSA	10	
Zambia	28.74	131	LM	28	SSF	25	
Mali	28.65	132	LI	19	SSF	26	
Nigeria	28.63	133	LM	29	SSF	27	
Togo	28.31	134	LI	20	SSF	28	
Côte d'Ivoire	28.01	135	LM	30	SSF	29	
Zimbabwe	27.18	136	LI	21	SSF	30	
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	26.32	137	UM	37	LCN	22	
Angola	26.21	138	UM	38	SSF	31	
Pakistan	25.44	139	LM	31	CSA	11	
Guinea	25.14	140	LI	22	SSF	32	
Yemen	24.36	140	LM	32	NAWA	19	
Sudan	23.20	142	LM	33	SSF	33	
Myanmar	23.03	143	LI	23	SEA0	17	

Table 3: Innovation Output Sub-Index rankings

Country/Economy	Score (0-100)	Rank	Income	Rank	Region	Rank	Median: 29.27
witzerland	63.11	1	HI	1	EUR	1	
etherlands	57.73	2	HI	2	EUR	2	
weden	57.13	3	HI	3	EUR	3	
nited Kingdom	56.52	4	HI	4	EUR	4	
uxembourg	54.94	5	HI	5	EUR	5	
inland	53.82	6	HI	6	EUR	6	
nited States of America	52.27	7	HI	7	NAC	1	
ermany	51.74	8	HI	8	EUR	7	
eland	51.33	9	HI	9	EUR	8	
lalta .	50.31	10	HI	10	EUR	9	
reland	50.04	11	HI	11	EUR	10	
enmark	49.52	12	HI	12	EUR	11	
rael	49.11	13	HI	13	NAWA	1	
orway	48.82	14	HI	14	EUR	12	
orea, Republic of	48.37	15	HI	15	SEAO	1	
hina	47.35	16	UM	1	SEAO	2	
zech Republic	46.85	17	HI	16	EUR	13	
ew Zealand	46.57	18	HI	17	SEAO	3	
stonia	46.27	19	HI	18	EUR	14	
anada	45.99	20	HI	19	NAC	2	
ustria	45.49	21	HI	20	EUR	15	
ustralia	45.46	22	HI	21	SEAO	4	
elgium	45.15	23	HI	22	EUR	16	
•		23	HI	22	SEAO		
ong Kong (China)	45.08					5	
ingapore	44.88	25	HI	24	SEAO	6	
rance	44.85	26	HI	25	EUR	17	
apan	42.61	27	HI	26	SEAO	7	
pain	42.60	28	HI	27	EUR	18	
ungary	42.18	29	UM	2	EUR	19	
loldova, Republic of	42.06	30	LM	1	EUR	20	
lovenia	41.38	31	HI	28	EUR	21	
ntvia	40.41	32	HI	29	EUR	22	
aly	40.09	33	HI	30	EUR	23	
yprus	39.92	34	HI	31	NAWA	2	
lalaysia	38.74	35	UM	3	SEAO	8	
ortugal	38.70	36	HI	32	EUR	24	
ulgaria	37.13	37	UM	4	EUR	25	
ovakia	37.02	38	HI	33	EUR	26	
urkey	36.74	39	UM	5	NAWA	3	
roatia	36.40	40	HI	34	EUR	27	
audi Arabia	35.37	41	HI	35	NAWA	4	
anama	35.20	42	UM	6	LCN	1	
lauritius	34.99	43	UM	7	SSF	1	
omania	34.80	44	UM	8	EUR	28	
ussian Federation	34.50	45	HI	36	EUR	29	
kraine	34.37	46	LM	2	EUR	30	
iet Nam	34.02	47	LM	3	SEAO	9	
oland	33.98	47	HI	37	EUR	31	
hailand			UM	9			
nanano elarus	33.81 33.68	49 50	UM	10	SEAO EUR	10 32	
osta Rica	33.31	51	UM	11	LCN	2	
thuania	33.27	52	HI	38	EUR	33	
arbados	33.24	53	HI	39	LCN	3	
hile	32.84	54	HI	40	LCN	4	
rmenia	32.73	55	LM	4	NAWA	5	
eychelles	32.68	56	UM	12	SSF	2	
rdan	32.13	57	UM	13	NAWA	6	
reece	31.95	58	HI	41	EUR	34	
erbia	31.73	59	UM	14	EUR	35	
donesia	31.20	60	LM	5	SEA0	11	
rgentina	31.07	61	UM	15	LCN	5	
ıwait	30.94	62	HI	42	NAWA	7	
outh Africa	30.90	63	UM	16	SSF	3	
razil	30.84	64	UM	17	LCN	6	
dia	30.42	65	LM	6	CSA	1	
FYR of Macedonia	30.42	66	UM	18	EUR	36	
longolia	30.28	67	LM	7	SEAO	12	
nited Arab Emirates	30.27	68	HI	43	NAWA	8	
atar	30.24	69	HI	44	NAWA	9	
lexico	29.86	70	UM	19	LCN	7	
ominican Republic							
ADDITION ALL REDUIDIN	29.64	71	UM HI	20	LCN	8	

Table 3: Innovation Output Sub-Index rankings (continued)

Country/Economy	Score (0-100)	Rank	Income	Rank	Region	Rank	Median: 29.27
Kenya	29.01	73	LI	1	SSF	4	
Montenegro	28.41	74	UM	21	EUR	37	
Georgia	27.95	75	LM	8	NAWA	10	
Guyana	27.67	76	LM	9	LCN	10	
Colombia	27.55	77	UM	22	LCN	11	
Senegal	27.55	78	LM	10	SSF	5	
Paraguay	27.18	79	LM	11	LCN	12	
Bahrain	27.08	80	HI	46	NAWA	11	
Sri Lanka	27.04	81	LM	12	CSA	2	
Ghana	27.03	82	LM	13	SSF	6	
Nigeria	26.95	83	LM	14	SSF	7	
Philippines	26.80	84	LM	15	SEA0	13	
Peru	26.65	85	UM	23	LCN	13	
Morocco	26.49	86	LM	16	NAWA	12	
Tunisia	26.14	87	UM	24	NAWA	13	
Côte d'Ivoire	26.04	88	LM	17	SSF	8	
Egypt	26.01	89	LM	18	NAWA	14	
Uganda	25.96	90	LI	2	SSF	9	
Jamaica	25.65	91	UM	25	LCN	14	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25.51	92	UM	26	EUR	38	
Gambia	25.15	93	LI	3	SSF	10	
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	24.99	93	UM	27	LCN	15	
Lebanon Oman	24.98	95 06	UM	28	NAWA	15	
Oman Guatamata	24.92	96	HI	47	NAWA	16	
Guatemala	24.82	97	LM	19	LCN	16	
Trinidad and Tobago	24.49	98	HI	48	LCN	17	
Cambodia	24.46	99	LI	4	SEA0	14	
Cameroon	24.46	100	LM	20	SSF	11	
Kazakhstan	24.40	101	UM	29	CSA	3	
Bhutan	23.89	102	LM	21	CSA	4	
Mali	23.71	103	LI	5	SSF	12	
Burkina Faso	23.49	104	LI	6	SSF	13	
Zambia	22.79	105	LM	22	SSF	14	
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	22.78	106	LM	23	LCN	18	
Pakistan	22.57	107	LM	24	CSA	5	
Malawi	22.25	108	LI	7	SSF	15	
Azerbaijan	21.84	109	UM	30	NAWA	17	
El Salvador	21.73	110	LM	25	LCN	19	
Zimbabwe	21.45	111	LI	8	SSF	16	
Angola	21.44	112	UM	31	SSF	17	
Ecuador	21.28	113	UM	32	LCN	20	
Cabo Verde	21.28	114	LM	26	SSF	18	
Mozambique	20.61	115	LI	9	SSF	19	
Botswana	20.54	116	UM	33	SSF	20	
Albania	20.43	117 118	UM LI	34 10	EUR SSF	39 21	
Ethiopia Noihi-	20.35						
Namibia	20.28	119	UM	35	SSF	22	
Bangladesh	19.70	120	LI	11	CSA	6	
Madagascar	19.58	121	LI	12	SSF	23	
Tanzania, United Republic of	19.21	122	LI	13	SSF	24	
Uzbekistan	19.14	123	LM	27	CSA	7	
Brunei Darussalam	19.04	124	HI	49	SEA0	15	
ran, Islamic Republic of	19.04	125	UM	36	CSA	8	
Honduras	18.62	126	LM	28	LCN	21	
Swaziland	18.45	127	LM	29	SSF	25	
Rwanda	18.43	128	LI	14	SSF	26	
Benin	18.13	129	LI	15	SSF	27	
Vicaragua	17.72	130	LM	30	LCN	22	
(yrgyzstan	17.58	131	LI	16	CSA	9	
Algeria	16.74	132	UM	37	NAWA	18	
Myanmar	16.25	133	LI	17	SEAO	16	
Viger	16.20	134	LI	18	SSF	28	
Nepal	15.74	135	LI	19	CSA	10	
Fiji	15.56	136	UM	38	SEA0	17	
Lesotho	15.45	137	LM	31	SSF	29	
Guinea Vancan	15.35	138	LI	20	SSF	30	
Yemen	14.70	139	LM	32	NAWA	19	
Tajikistan	14.65	140	LI	21	CSA	11	
Burundi	14.23	141	LI	22	SSF	31	
Тодо	6.98	142	LI	23	SSF	32	
Sudan	2.11	143	LM	33	SSF	33	

and General infrastructure (29th). A knowledge-based economy of 8.0 million people with one of the highest GDP per capita in the world (PPP\$46,430.1), its high Innovation Efficiency Ratio (6th highest of all economies in the index, and 1st among the GII top 10) allows Switzerland to translate its robust innovation capabilities into high-level innovation outputs. In addition, Switzerland is one of the five economies at the efficient frontier (see Annex 3).

The runner-up, the United Kingdom (UK) has gradually improved its ranking over time, from 3rd place in 2013 (up from 5th in 2012 and 10th in 2011), and comes 3rd in inputs and 4th in outputs. The UK places within the top 25 in all pillars and sub-pillars with only three exceptions: sub-pillars General infrastructure (60th), Intangible assets (40th), and Knowledge absorption (29th). With roughly six times the population of Sweden and eight times that of Switzerland, these results are commendable. Relative weaknesses are in the growth of its labour productivity (102nd) and the level of gross capital formation over GDP (132nd). Other indicators pointed out as weaknesses in the 2013 findings have since shown improvement, including its level of FDI net inflows (improving significantly this year, by 37 positions) and market access conditions to foreign markets for non-agricultural exports (improving by five positions), a result of the country's economic recovery. In addition, the UK is one of the five economies at the efficient frontier.

Sweden occupies 3rd place in 2014 (down from the runner-up position it held for the last four years), although it continues to lead among the Nordic countries. It ranks 3rd in outputs, and its drop to 6th place in inputs this year is the

main reason for its fall to 3rd position. Sweden does particularly well in the sub-pillar Research and development: its number of researchers (6th), gross expenditure on R&D (4th), and average score of the top 3 QS university rankings (14th) are all good showings. It also ranks 3rd in Knowledge and technology outputs because of its high number of PCT resident patent applications (5th) and royalties and license fee receipts (7th). In addition, Sweden is one of the five economies at the efficient frontier.

Finland is ranked 4th in the GII this year (6th in 2013), 5th in the Input Sub-Index, and 6th in the Output Sub-Index. It achieves positions among the top 25 in all pillars (1st place in Institutions and Human capital and researchers), 16 out of 21 sub-pillars (1st place in Political environment), and 56 out of the 79 indicators with available data. Its weakest showing is in Market sophistication, which, although still respectable, is slowly declining at 22nd position. At the indicator level, Finland achieves 1st place in government effectiveness; press freedom; the number of researchers; communications, computer and information services exports; ICTs and business model creation; and ICTs and organizational model creation. Some of its major weaknesses (measured in percent ranks to take account of missing values) are in gross capital formation (102nd), the growth rate of GDP per person employed (87th), FDI inflows (121st), and intensity of local competition (83rd). In addition, Finland is one of the five economies at the efficient frontier.

The Netherlands is ranked 5th, down from 4th in 2013, yet still higher than in previous years. Similar to 2013, it ranks 2nd in outputs, yet 11th in inputs (down slightly from 10th in 2013), and

drastically improves its innovation efficiency by 14 positions to 12th (2nd after Switzerland among the GII top 10). The country achieves leading positions (within the top 25) on all pillars, 16 of the 21 subpillars, and 55 out of 78 indicators with data, including 1st place in online e-participation and 2nd place in both press freedom and countrycode top-level domains. Its major weakness are in Tertiary education (although progress was made again this year—the Netherlands ranks 59th, up from 61st in 2013) and in General infrastructure (48th, down from 29th in 2013).

The United States of America (USA) is ranked 6th, down from 5th in 2013, and leads the rankings in Northern America, coming in 4th in inputs and 7th in outputs. The USA occupies 1st place in the Market sophistication sub-pillar and has leading positions (within the top 25) for all pillars and in 16 of the 21 subpillars, ranking 1st in Investment. It is also 1st out of 11 of the 77 indicators with data, including cost of redundancy dismissal, government's online service, total value of stocks traded, venture capital deals, number of GMAT test takers, domestic resident patent applications, citable documents H index, computer software spending, royalty and license fee receipts, generic toplevel domains, and video uploads on YouTube. Some areas of concern persist, however. In Tertiary education, where it ranks 41st, the USA continues to be the victim of its own success: the high level of its academic institutions leads to a 3rd position in tertiary enrolment, but to relatively low levels of student exchange with the rest of the world (where the USA ranks 49th). The level of tertiary graduates in science and engineering is also low (84th), although it has seen improvements in its weaker

areas, including Ecological sustainability (58th, up from 74th in 2013) and Intangible assets (72nd, up from 86th in 2013).

Singapore is ranked 7th, up one position from 2013, and is one of the five economies at the efficient frontier as well as the leading economy in Asia. It shows strength across the board in the Input Sub-Index, where it takes 1st place: Business sophistication (1st), Human capital and research (2nd), Infrastructure (2nd), Market sophistication (4th), and Institutions (6th). But it ranks only 25th in the Output Sub-Index, a result of its 13th place in Knowledge and technology outputs and 33rd place in Creative outputs. As a result, Singapore has the lowest efficiency ratio of the top 10 (110th-albeit an improvement from 121st in 2013). And Singapore has the lowest efficiency ratio of the top 10. Singapore has a leading position (within the top 25) in 6 out of 7 pillars (including 1st in Business sophistication) and 16 out of 21 sub-pillars, ranking 1st in 3 of them: Regulatory environment, Business environment, and Knowledge absorption. Singapore performs less well in government expenditure on education (111th), communications, computer and information services exports (96th), domestic resident trademark applications (82nd), and printing and publishing output (73rd).

Denmark is ranked 8th, up one position from 9th place in 2013. The strength of this country of 5.6 million people lies in its solid performance in both the Input Sub-Index (at 9th place) and the Output Sub-Index (12th). It achieves a leading position (within the top 25) in all pillars and in 13 out of 21 sub-pillars, with strengths in the cost of redundancy dismissal (1st), domestic credit to private sector (2nd), government effectiveness

(3rd), government expenditure on education (3rd), the number of researchers (3rd), the number of scientific and technical articles (3rd), and country-code top-level domains (3rd). Denmark experience several steep drops in 2014, resulting in the country's main weaknesses: its FDI net inflows (128th, 61st in 2013), GERD financed by abroad (53rd, 41st in 2013), high-tech imports less re-imports (70th, 37th in 2013), and printing and publishing manufactures (44th, 9th in 2013).

Luxembourg is ranked 9th in 2014 (up three places from 2013), the first time it has made its way into the top 10, with a strong performance in outputs (5th) and innovation efficiency (9th). Its pillar rankings of 2nd in Business sophistication (7th in 2013) and 16th in Knowledge and technology outputs (43rd in 2013) played a major role in achieving its place in the top 10. Its biggest strengths lie in the Creative outputs pillar, where it ranks 1st in four indicators: Madrid system trademark applications, cultural and creative services exports, national feature films produced, and generic top-level domains. Luxembourg's weaknesses remain in the cost of redundancy dismissal, tertiary enrolment, average QS university ranking top 3, ease of getting credit, ease of protecting investors, total value of stocks traded, market access to foreign markets for nonagricultural exports, high-tech imports less re-imports, growth rate of GDP per worker, and high- and medium-high-tech manufactures.

Hong Kong (China) is ranked 10th this year, down three positions from 7th in 2013 and losing the lead among Asian economies to Singapore. With a population of 7.2 million and a GDP per capita of PPP\$52,722.0, its major leverage comes from the Input Sub-Index,

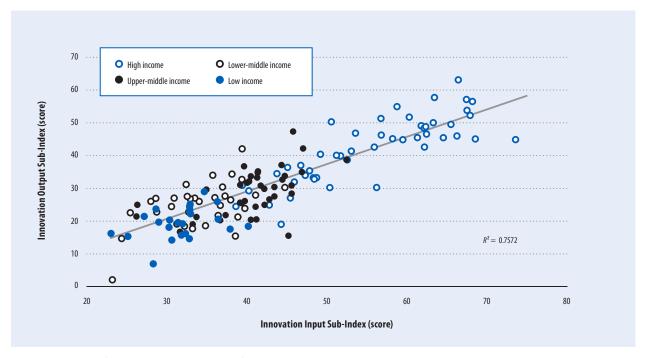
where it ranks 2nd after Singapore. The economy takes 1st place in Infrastructure, 3rd in Market sophistication (coming after the USA and the UK), and includes top positions in the Ecological sustainability, Credit, and Knowledge absorption sub-pillars. On the input side, its relative weakness is in Human capital and research (although still a very good 23rd position). Its less good showing in the Output Sub-Index, where it ranks 24th (down from 15th in 2013), is the result of a worsening position in the key Knowledge and technology outputs pillar (45th this year); this is, however, compensated for by a 6th place in Creative outputs. At the indicator level, Hong Kong (China) achieves 1st place in 10 indicators. Its major weaknesses are in the Knowledge diffusion sub-pillar (80th), with poor performances in high-tech exports less reexports (101st) and communication, computer and information services exports (103rd). Other areas of concern are the Education sub-pillar (57th), with weaknesses in government expenditure on education (97th), government expenditure per pupil in secondary education (70th), and pupil-teacher ratio in secondary education (75th).

The top 10 in the Innovation Input Sub-Index

The Innovation Input Sub-Index considers the elements of an economy that enable innovative activity through five pillars. The top 10 economies in the Innovation Input Sub-Index are Singapore, Hong Kong (China), the UK, the USA, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, Demark, and Australia. Canada and Australia are the only economies in this group that are not also in the GII top 10.

Canada is ranked 12th, down from 11th in 2013. It ranks 8th

Figure 4: Innovation Output Sub-Index vs. Innovation Input Sub-Index



Note: Countries/economies are classified according to the World Bank Income Group Classification (July 2013).

overall in the Input Sub-Index, with top 10 rankings on the Institutions pillar (7th)—linked to its strong performance (2nd) in the Business environment sub-pillar—and the Market sophistication pillar (5th), the result of a robust performance in the Investment (4th) and Trade and competition (5th) sub-pillars.

Australia is ranked 17th, up two positions from 19th in 2013. It ranks 10th overall in the Input Sub-Index, with top 10 rankings on three pillars: Human capital and research (7th), Infrastructure (7th), and Market sophistication (10th). Its strengths are in the Tertiary education (7th), Research and development (8th), ICTs (9th), General infrastructure (9th), and Trade and competition (1st) sub-pillars. The effects of the government's new venture capital

grants are evident in the improvement of the number of venture capital deals entered into, an indicator that shows an improvement of three places (from 26th to 23rd place). The results within the Creative goods and services sub-pillar are mixed, with two strengths and two weaknesses. Australia's weak variables include cultural and creative services exports (52nd) and national feature films produced (49th); the country's strengths include global entertainment and media output (3rd) as well as printing and publishing output (5th).

The top 10 in the Innovation Output Sub-Index

The Innovation Output Sub-Index variables provide information on elements that are the result of innovation within an economy. Although scores on the Input and Output Sub-Indices might differ substantially, leading to important shifts in rankings from one sub-index to the other for particular countries, the data confirm that efforts made to improve enabling environments are rewarded with increased innovation outputs (Figure 4).

The top 10 countries in the Innovation Output Sub-Index are Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden, the UK, Luxembourg, Finland, the USA, Germany, Iceland, and Malta. The USA enters the list this year (ranked 12th in 2013), while Israel (among the top 10 in 2013) drops to 13th place. Seven of these countries are in the GII top 10; their profiles are discussed there.

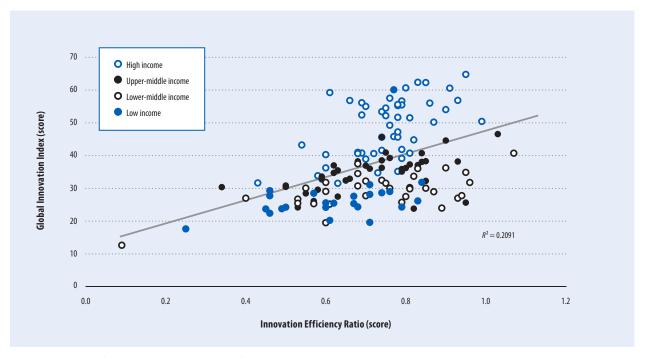
THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2014

Table 4: Ten best-ranked economies by income group (rank)

	Global Innovation Index	Innovation Input Sub-index	Innovation Output Sub-index	Innovation Efficiency Ratio
High-inc	ome economies (45 in total)			
1	Switzerland (1)	Singapore (1)	Switzerland (1)	Malta (3)
2	United Kingdom (2)	Hong Kong (China) (2)	Netherlands (2)	Switzerland (6)
3	Sweden (3)	United Kingdom (3)	Sweden (3)	Luxembourg (9)
4	Finland (4)	United States of America (4)	United Kingdom (4)	Netherlands (12)
5	Netherlands (5)	Finland (5)	Luxembourg (5)	Iceland (13)
6	United States of America (6)	Sweden (6)	Finland (6)	Czech Republic (18)
7	Singapore (7)	Switzerland (7)	United States of America (7)	Germany (19)
8	Denmark (8)	Canada (8)	Germany (8)	Sweden (22)
9	Luxembourg (9)	Denmark (9)	Iceland (9)	United Kingdom (29)
10	Hong Kong (China) (10)	Australia (10)	Malta (10)	Latvia (32)
Upper-r	middle-income economies (40 in	n total)		
1	China (29)	Malaysia (30)	China (16)	China (2)
2	Malaysia (33)	Hungary (41)	Hungary (29)	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of (7)
3	Hungary (35)	Mauritius (42)	Malaysia (35)	Turkey (11)
4	Mauritius (40)	China (45)	Bulgaria (37)	Hungary (15)
5	Bulgaria (44)	Montenegro (46)	Turkey (39)	Panama (20)
6	Thailand (48)	South Africa (47)	Panama (42)	Dominican Republic (21)
7	Seychelles (51)	Fiji (49)	Mauritius (43)	Romania (24)
8	Panama (52)	Thailand (52)	Romania (44)	Bulgaria (25)
		Couchallas (E2)	Thailand (49)	Belarus (27)
9	South Africa (53)	Seychelles (53)	manana (42)	Delarus (27)
9 10	South Africa (53) Turkey (54)	Bulgaria (54)	Belarus (50)	Angola (33)
10 Lower-r	Turkey (54) niddle-income economies (36 in	Bulgaria (54)	Belarus (50)	Angola (33)
10 Lower-r	Turkey (54) niddle-income economies (36 in Moldova, Republic of (43)	Bulgaria (54)	Belarus (50) Moldova, Republic of (30)	Angola (33) Moldova, Republic of (1)
10 Lower-r	Turkey (54) niddle-income economies (36 in	Bulgaria (54)	Belarus (50)	Angola (33)
10 Lower-r	Turkey (54) niddle-income economies (36 in Moldova, Republic of (43)	Bulgaria (54) n total) Mongolia (51)	Belarus (50) Moldova, Republic of (30)	Angola (33) Moldova, Republic of (1)
10 _ower-r 1 2	Turkey (54) niddle-income economies (36 in Moldova, Republic of (43) Mongolia (56)	Bulgaria (54) n total) Mongolia (51) Georgia (68)	Moldova, Republic of (30) Ukraine (46)	Angola (33) Moldova, Republic of (1) Indonesia (4)
10 Lower-r 1 2 3	Turkey (54) niddle-income economies (36 in Moldova, Republic of (43) Mongolia (56) Ukraine (63)	Bulgaria (54) n total) Mongolia (51) Georgia (68) Bhutan (76)	Moldova, Republic of (30) Ukraine (46) Viet Nam (47)	Moldova, Republic of (1) Indonesia (4) Viet Nam (5)
10 Lower-r 1 2 3 4	Turkey (54) niddle-income economies (36 in Moldova, Republic of (43) Mongolia (56) Ukraine (63) Armenia (65)	Mongolia (51) Georgia (68) Bhutan (76) Moldova, Republic of (80)	Moldova, Republic of (30) Ukraine (46) Viet Nam (47) Armenia (55)	Angola (33) Moldova, Republic of (1) Indonesia (4) Viet Nam (5) Nigeria (8)
10 Lower-r 1 2 3 4 5	Turkey (54) niddle-income economies (36 in Moldova, Republic of (43) Mongolia (56) Ukraine (63) Armenia (65) Viet Nam (71)	Bulgaria (54) Mongolia (51) Georgia (68) Bhutan (76) Moldova, Republic of (80) Armenia (81)	Moldova, Republic of (30) Ukraine (46) Viet Nam (47) Armenia (55) Indonesia (60)	Angola (33) Moldova, Republic of (1) Indonesia (4) Viet Nam (5) Nigeria (8) Côte d'Ivoire (10)
10 Lower-r 1 2 3 4 5 6	Turkey (54) niddle-income economies (36 in Moldova, Republic of (43) Mongolia (56) Ukraine (63) Armenia (65) Viet Nam (71) Georgia (74)	Bulgaria (54) Mongolia (51) Georgia (68) Bhutan (76) Moldova, Republic of (80) Armenia (81) Cabo Verde (85)	Moldova, Republic of (30) Ukraine (46) Viet Nam (47) Armenia (55) Indonesia (60) India (65)	Angola (33) Moldova, Republic of (1) Indonesia (4) Viet Nam (5) Nigeria (8) Côte d'Ivoire (10) Ukraine (14)
10 Lower-r 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Turkey (54) niddle-income economies (36 in Moldova, Republic of (43) Mongolia (56) Ukraine (63) Armenia (65) Viet Nam (71) Georgia (74) India (76)	Bulgaria (54) Mongolia (51) Georgia (68) Bhutan (76) Moldova, Republic of (80) Armenia (81) Cabo Verde (85) Lesotho (87)	Moldova, Republic of (30) Ukraine (46) Viet Nam (47) Armenia (55) Indonesia (60) India (65) Mongolia (67)	Angola (33) Moldova, Republic of (1) Indonesia (4) Viet Nam (5) Nigeria (8) Côte d'Ivoire (10) Ukraine (14) Pakistan (16)
10 Lower-r 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Turkey (54) niddle-income economies (36 in Moldova, Republic of (43) Mongolia (56) Ukraine (63) Armenia (65) Viet Nam (71) Georgia (74) India (76) Guyana (80)	Bulgaria (54) Mongolia (51) Georgia (68) Bhutan (76) Moldova, Republic of (80) Armenia (81) Cabo Verde (85) Lesotho (87) Ukraine (88)	Moldova, Republic of (30) Ukraine (46) Viet Nam (47) Armenia (55) Indonesia (60) India (65) Mongolia (67) Georgia (75)	Angola (33) Moldova, Republic of (1) Indonesia (4) Viet Nam (5) Nigeria (8) Côte d'Ivoire (10) Ukraine (14) Pakistan (16) Sri Lanka (17)
10 Lower-r 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Turkey (54) niddle-income economies (36 in Moldova, Republic of (43) Mongolia (56) Ukraine (63) Armenia (65) Viet Nam (71) Georgia (74) India (76) Guyana (80) Morocco (84)	Bulgaria (54) Mongolia (51) Georgia (68) Bhutan (76) Moldova, Republic of (80) Armenia (81) Cabo Verde (85) Lesotho (87) Ukraine (88) Morocco (89)	Moldova, Republic of (30) Ukraine (46) Viet Nam (47) Armenia (55) Indonesia (60) India (65) Mongolia (67) Georgia (75) Guyana (76)	Angola (33) Moldova, Republic of (1) Indonesia (4) Viet Nam (5) Nigeria (8) Côte d'Ivoire (10) Ukraine (14) Pakistan (16) Sri Lanka (17) Senegal (23)
10 Lower-r 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Turkey (54) niddle-income economies (36 in Moldova, Republic of (43) Mongolia (56) Ukraine (63) Armenia (65) Viet Nam (71) Georgia (74) India (76) Guyana (80) Morocco (84) Bhutan (86)	Bulgaria (54) Mongolia (51) Georgia (68) Bhutan (76) Moldova, Republic of (80) Armenia (81) Cabo Verde (85) Lesotho (87) Ukraine (88) Morocco (89)	Moldova, Republic of (30) Ukraine (46) Viet Nam (47) Armenia (55) Indonesia (60) India (65) Mongolia (67) Georgia (75) Guyana (76)	Angola (33) Moldova, Republic of (1) Indonesia (4) Viet Nam (5) Nigeria (8) Côte d'Ivoire (10) Ukraine (14) Pakistan (16) Sri Lanka (17) Senegal (23)
10 Lower-r 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Turkey (54) niddle-income economies (36 in Moldova, Republic of (43) Mongolia (56) Ukraine (63) Armenia (65) Viet Nam (71) Georgia (74) India (76) Guyana (80) Morocco (84) Bhutan (86)	Bulgaria (54) Mongolia (51) Georgia (68) Bhutan (76) Moldova, Republic of (80) Armenia (81) Cabo Verde (85) Lesotho (87) Ukraine (88) Morocco (89) Guyana (92)	Moldova, Republic of (30) Ukraine (46) Viet Nam (47) Armenia (55) Indonesia (60) India (65) Mongolia (67) Georgia (75) Guyana (76) Senegal (78)	Angola (33) Moldova, Republic of (1) Indonesia (4) Viet Nam (5) Nigeria (8) Côte d'Ivoire (10) Ukraine (14) Pakistan (16) Sri Lanka (17) Senegal (23) Armenia (28)
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 $Note: Economies\ with\ top\ 10\ positions\ in\ the\ GII,\ the\ Input\ Sub-Index,\ and\ the\ Output\ Sub-Index\ within\ their\ income\ group\ are\ highlighted\ in\ bold.$

Figure 5: Global Innovation Index vs. Innovation Efficiency Ratio



Note: Countries/economies are classified according to the World Bank Income Group Classification (July 2013).

Iceland is ranked 19th in the GII, down six positions from 13th in 2013. This Nordic country of 0.3 million people ranks 24th in the Input Sub-Index and 9th in the Output Sub-Index. On the output side, a 36th position in Knowledge and technology outputs is explained by some difficulty in translating good levels of patenting and scientific publications into high- and medium-high-tech output (82nd) and knowledge diffusion (120th). The main leverage on the output side comes from its 1st place in Creative outputs, where Iceland shows strengths in all sub-pillars and most indicators, particularly in online creativity (1st).

Germany is ranked 13th in the GII, up two places from its 2012 and 2013 position. As has been the case

for the past three years, Germany's relative strength lies in the Output Sub-Index (8th), although it ranks a respectable 19th in the Input Sub-Index and shows a balanced profile, with pillar rankings ranging from 11th to 25th, and all sub-pillars ranking among the top 50. Germany's output strengths are attributable to its 1st place in the citable documents H index and 5th position in both domestic resident patent applications and country-code top-level domains.

Malta is ranked 25th in the GII this year, down one place from 2013 with a drop of five places from its 5th place in the Output Sub-Index in 2013 to 10th place in 2014. With a rank of 33rd in the Input Sub-Index, explained in great measure by relative weakness in Human capital and

research (49th) and Market sophistication (65th), it achieves one of the highest efficiency ratios (ranked 3rd). Malta ranks 18th in Knowledge and technology outputs and 8th in Creative outputs.

Learning to innovate: Top performers by income group

Identifying the underlying conditions of a country and comparing performances among peers is the key to a good understanding of the implications of a country's ranking on the GII. This report attempts to abide by this underlying principle by assessing results on the basis of the development stages of countries.

Table 4 shows the 10 best performers in each index by income group. The top 28 positions in

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the GII are taken by high-income economies, three fewer than in 2013. Switzerland, the UK, Sweden, Finland, and the USA are among the high-income top 10 on the three main indices, while Switzerland, Luxembourg, and Malta are the only economies also in the high-income top 10 in the efficiency ratio.

Among the upper-middleincome 10 best performers, only three remain from 2013: China (29th), Malaysia (33rd), and Bulgaria (44th). Hungary (35th), Mauritius (40th), Thailand (48th), Seychelles (51st), Panama (52nd), South Africa (53rd), and Turkey (54th) enter the list this year, displacing Costa Rica (57th), Montenegro (59th), Romania (55th), and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (60th), as well as Latvia, Lithuania, and Chile (these latter three were reclassified as high-income countries during 2013). China, Hungary, Mauritius, and Bulgaria are among the 10 best performers in the three indices; of these, China, Hungary, and Bulgaria also make it to the upper-middleincome top 10 in the efficiency ratio.

The same analysis for lower-middle-income countries shows that eight of the top 10 countries from 2013 remain in the top 10 this year, with Morocco (84th) and Bhutan (86th) displacing Indonesia (87th) and Guatemala (93rd). The Republic of Moldova (43rd), Mongolia (56th), Ukraine (63rd), Armenia (65th), Georgia (74th), and Guyana (80th) are among the top 10 in the three indices; of these, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, and Armenia are the only countries with top 10 positions in the efficiency ratio as well.

Among low-income countries, nine out of 10 economies remain in the top 10, with Gambia (104th) displacing Tajikistan (137th). Those showing above-par performances in the three indices are Kenya (85th),

Uganda (91st), Gambia (104th), Cambodia (106th), Mozambique (107th), Burkina Faso (109th), and Malawi (113th); all of them, with the exception of Mozambique, are in the low-income top 10 on efficiency.

Doing more with less: The Innovation Efficiency Ratio

While the GII is calculated as the average of its Input and Output Sub-Indices, the Innovation Efficiency Ratio is calculated as the ratio of the Output over the Input Sub-Index. The relationship between the GII rankings and the efficiency ratios is slightly positive, as expected, implying that more efficient countries achieve, on average, better GII scores (Figure 5).

The efficiency ratio is designed to be independent from countries' stages of development, and indeed, the data reflect this. That said, the analysis by income group for efficiency ratios is particularly crucial, because economies might reach a relatively high efficiency ratio as a result of particularly low input scores. Efficiency ratios must be analysed jointly with GII, Input, and Output scores, and with development stages of the economies in mind. Efficiency ratios are reported next to the GII scores for this reason (Table 1).

The 10 countries with the highest Innovation Efficiency Ratios are countries that are particularly good at surmounting relative weaknesses on their Input Sub-Indices with relatively robust output results, with GII rankings ranging from 1st to 122nd: the Republic of Moldova (43rd), China (29th), Malta (25th), Indonesia (87th), Viet Nam (71st), Switzerland (1st), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (122nd), Nigeria (110th), Luxembourg (9th), and Côte d'Ivoire (116th).

Three of the top 10 most efficient economies are high-income economies: Malta, Switzerland, and Luxembourg. Within this group of high-income economies, European countries take up the first 20 positions, with the exception of Israel (14th) and Kuwait (18th). The USA and Canada are ranked 25th and 37th, respectively. In the high-income group, 36.7% have better rankings in outputs than they do in inputs.

Among upper-middle-income countries, China and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela are in the top 10. China, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Malaysia make it to the top 40 globally in outputs, surmounting lower capabilities (except for Malaysia, which ranks 30th in inputs and 35th in outputs). In this income group, 39.5% of countries have better rankings in outputs than in inputs.

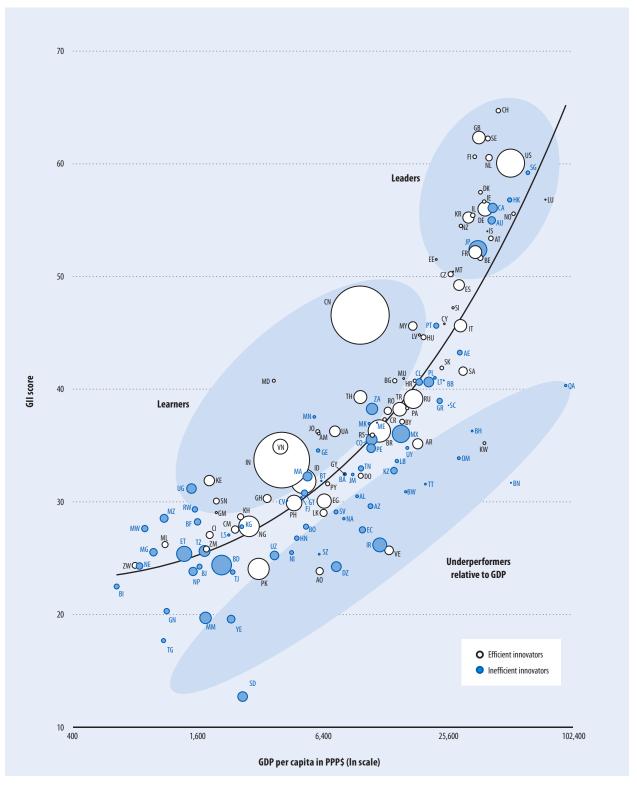
Among lower-middle-income countries, the Republic of Moldova, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Nigeria, and Côte d'Ivoire are among the global top 10. The Republic of Moldova, Viet Nam, and Ukraine are in the global top 50 in outputs, with lower positions in inputs. Within this income group, 63.6% of countries have better rankings in outputs than in inputs. No low-income countries are in the top 10 innovation efficiency rankings.

Leaders and learners: The reward of leveraging strengths and addressing weaknesses

Figure 6 illustrates the above findings by presenting the GII scores plotted against GDP per capita in PPP\$ (in natural logs). When countries' stages of development are considered, the GII results can be interpreted in a new light.

The economies that appear close to the trend line show results that are in accordance with what is expected

Figure 6: GII scores and GDP per capita in PPP\$ (bubbles sized by population)



Note: 'Efficient innovators' are countries/economies with Innovation Efficiency ratios \geq 0.74; 'Inefficient innovators' have ratios < 0.74; the trend line is a polynomial of degree three with intercept ($\theta^2 = 0.7163$).

Figure 6: GII scores and GDP per capita in PPP\$ (bubbles sized by population): ISO-2 Country Codes

Coun	Code	Country	Code	Country	Code
Nige	NG	Ghana	GH	United Arab Emirates	AE
Nicarag	NI	Gambia	GM	Albania	AL
Netherlar	NL	Guinea	GN	Armenia	AM
Norw	NO	Greece	GR	Angola	A0
Ne	NP	Guatemala	GT	Argentina	AR
New Zeala	NZ	Guyana	GY	Austria	AT
0m	0M	Hong Kong (China)	HK	Australia	AU
Panaı	PA	Honduras	HN	Azerbaijan	AZ
Pe	PE	Croatia	HR	Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA
Philippir	PH	Hungary	HU	Barbados	BB
Pakisi		Indonesia		Bangladesh	
Pola	PL	Ireland		Belgium	
Portu		Israel		Burkina Faso	
Paraqı		India		Bulgaria	
Qa		Iran, Islamic Rep.		Bahrain	
Romai		lceland		Burundi	
		ltalv		Benin	
Seri		Jamaica			
				Brunei Darussalam	
Rwan		Jordan		Bolivia, Plurinational St.	
Saudi Ara		Japan		Brazil	
Seychel		Kenya		Bhutan	
Sud		Kyrgyzstan		Botswana	
Swed		Cambodia		Belarus	
Singap	SG	Korea, Rep.	KR	Canada	CA
Slove	SI	Kuwait	KW	Switzerland	CH
Slova	SK	Kazakhstan	KZ	Côte d'Ivoire	CI
Sene	SN	Lebanon	LB	Chile	CL
El Salvao	SV	Sri Lanka	LK		CM
Swazila	SZ	Lesotho	LS	China	CN
To	TG	Lithuania	LT	Colombia	CO
Thaila	TH	Luxembourg	LU	Costa Rica	CR
Tajikist	TJ	Latvia	LV	Cabo Verde	CV
Tuni	TN	Morocco	MA	Cyprus	CY
Turk	TR	Moldova, Rep.	MD	Czech Republic	CZ
Trinidad and Toba	Π	Montenegro	ME	Germany	DE
Tanzania, United R	TZ	Madagascar	MG	Denmark	DK
Ukrai	UA	TFYR of Macedonia	MK	Dominican Republic	DO
Ugan	UG	Mali	ML	Algeria	DZ
United States of Amer	US	Myanmar	MM	Ecuador	EC
Urugı		Mongolia		Estonia	
Uzbekist		Malta		Egypt	
Venezuela, Bolivarian R				Spain	
Viet N		Malawi		Ethiopia	
Yem		Mexico		Finland	
South Afr		Malaysia		Fiji	
		Mozambique		France	
Zailii Zimbab		Nozambique			
	Z V V	Nattilbia		Georgia	

from their level of development.²⁶ A majority of economies are in this category. The farther up and above the trend line a country appears, the better its innovation performance compared with that of its peers at the same stage of development. White bubbles in the figure correspond to the efficient innovators (a majority of them are situated above the trend line), while the blue bubbles represent those countries in the lower half of the Innovation Efficiency Ratio.

- Among the innovation leaders we find the top 25 countries already discussed above and in Box 2: they are the same economies as in 2013, all with GII scores above 50. They have succeeded in creating well-linked innovation ecosystems where investments in human capital thrive in fertile and stable innovation infrastructures to create impressive levels of innovation outputs.²⁷
- · The group of innovation learners (to the left of the diagram) includes 12 high- and middleincome countries: the Republic of Moldova, China, Mongolia, Viet Nam, India, Jordan, Armenia, Senegal, Malaysia, Thailand, Ukraine, and Georgia (these countries appear 10% or more above the trend line, and are listed here in order of distance). They demonstrate rising levels of innovation results because of improvements made to institutional frameworks, a skilled labour force with expanded tertiary education, better innovation infrastructures, a deeper integration with global credit investment and trade markets, and a sophisticated business community—even if progress on these dimensions is not uniform across their economies. Among

low-income countries, Kenya, Uganda, Mozambique, Rwanda, Malawi, Gambia, and Burkina Faso (all from the Sub-Saharan African region) display abovepar performances.

The paradox of plenty: High GII rankings and below-par performances

Nine high-income economies, 21 middle-income economies, and 4 low-income economies show relative weaknesses in their innovation ecosystems when compared with countries of similar income levels (scores that are 10% or more below the trend line).

In the Middle East, with the exception of the United Arab Emirates, the resource-rich economies of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) are in this group: Qatar, Oman, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain. Other high-income economies included here are Brunei Darussalam, Trinidad and Tobago, Greece, and Uruguay.

Although the scaling by GDP of a few indicators (required for comparability across countries) penalizes these relatively wealthy countries, they often exhibit relative shortcomings in important areas in which this effect does not prevail, such as Institutions, Market sophistication, and Business sophistication.

These countries, however, are uniquely positioned to do better in the years to come. Many of them have been diversifying towards innovation-rich sectors already. But several of these countries are resource-rich in oil, gas, or some other natural resource, and their resource-extracting activities tend to crowd out investment in other productive sectors and hinder innovation. This phenomenon—reminiscent of what has been called the 'resource curse' or the 'paradox of plenty'—has been well documented

historically and across regions, and is noted by the GII.

The middle-income innovation challenge: The need for knowledge-based growth strategies

Middle-income countries with below-par performances, beginning with the farthest from the trend line, include Sudan, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Botswana, Algeria, Ecuador, Angola, Seychelles, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Yemen, Swaziland, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Namibia, Albania, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, and Honduras.

In previous editions, the GII posited that countries might develop their innovation capabilities and results following an innovation transition model in four stages, briefly sketched here.²⁸

- **Stage 1:** A critical level must be reached in all input areas for innovation activities to take off.
- Stage 2: Innovation results increase from improvements in institutions, tertiary education, infrastructure, and market and business sophistication.
- **Stage 3:** Input rankings improve with an innovation hysteresis effect that explains the steepness of the trend line, as illustrated in Figure 6. Innovation learners are found in stages 2 and 3.
- Stage 4: For innovation leaders, innovation capabilities and results stabilize at a higher level.

The remarkable stability of the top 25 and the steepness of the trend line between these top 25 and their middle-income followers is a phenomenon reflecting an inability of middle-income countries to compete with both high-skill economies

Box 3: Top-scoring middle-income economies narrowing the gap on innovation quality

Not all innovation inputs and outputs have the same impact on actual innovation. Where possible, introducing metrics on the quality of innovation inputs and outputs is desirable (see Box 3 in the GII 2013). Three indicators of innovation quality are used in the GII to overcome the traditional quantityfocused innovation metrics: (1) an indicator measuring the performance of a country's universities (2.3.3, QS university ranking average score of top 3 universities); one measuring the international scope of domestic inventions (5.2.5, Patent families filed in at least three offices); and, finally, one assessing the extent to which scientific publications emanating from one country are cited (6.1.5, Citable documents H index).

Figure 3.1 was constructed by summing the scores of these three indicators

to show the best-performing high- and middle-income economies in these innovation quality variables.

In terms of the innovation quality indicators, the United States of America (USA) holds the top place within the high-income group (as compared to its 6th place in the overall GII rankings). The USA keeps its leadership across these quality indicators for the second year in a row because, in part, of its top score in the citable documents H index and its 2nd place in the QS university ranking average. Japan reaches the 2nd spot in this innovation quality list, a rise from 4th position in 2013 and in striking difference to its lower overall GII ranking of 21st. In achieving this position, Japan is helped by its 1st position in patent families filed in at least three offices, its 6th position in

the citable documents H index, and its 7th position in the QS university ranking average score. France (22nd in the overall GII) and the Republic of Korea (16th) are similar to Japan in that they score far better in innovation quality indicators than in the overall GII rankings. France remains in 6th place in the high-income economies group because of an overall good performance in the quality indicators, particularly with the 4th largest number of citable documents. The Republic of Korea retains its 10th position with the 2nd highest number of inventions with international scope, in addition to good university scores and a higher than average number of citable documents. Although Germany does not make it into the overall GII top 10, it ranks 3rd in the quality indicators,

(Continued)

to the right and low-cost economies to the left (see Figure 6).

To address this situation, knowledge-based growth strategies are required to encourage innovation and creativity through a supportive ecosystem. To reach that goal, these middle-income economies must closely monitor the quality of their innovation inputs and outputs as yet another tool to achieve innovation competitiveness. We find that a few middle-income countries perform particularly well on innovation quality (see Box 3). Other adjustments made to the GII framework point in the same direction (Annex 2 includes a table summarizing adjustments made this year).

Regional rankings

This section discusses regional and sub-regional trends, with snapshots for some of the economies leading in the rankings. The two countries in the Northern America region are examined earlier: The USA's rankings are discussed in the section on 'The top 10 in the Global Innovation Index' and Canada's rankings are discussed in the section on 'The top 10 in the Innovation Input Sub-Index.' The other six regions are each considered here. Table 5 presents a heatmap with the scores for the top 10, along with average scores by income and regional groups. To put the discussion of rankings further into perspective, Figure 7 presents, for each region, bars representing the median pillar scores (second quartile) as well as the range of scores determined by the first and second quartile; regions are presented in decreasing order of their average GII rankings (except for the EU, which is placed at the end).

Some observations are noteworthy. For example, the great dispersion seen in South East Asia and Oceania in the first three pillars is greatly reduced in Business sophistication and Creative outputs; even if it is still lagging in overall GII rankings, the group of Sub-Saharan African countries achieve a better median score than the median Central and Southern Asian countries in three pillars; and the median score in South East Asia and Oceania is above that of Europe in Market and Business sophistication. Although Human capital and research, Infrastructure, and Knowledge and technology outputs present the expected shape, Institutions, Market sophistication, Business sophistication, and Creative outputs present the greatest dispersion in median scores compared to the GII. Knowledge and technology outputs is now less dispersed, a result of catching up by Northern Africa and West Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Central and Southern Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Box 3: Top-scoring middle-income economies narrowing the gap on innovation quality (cont'd.)

primarily because it has the highest rank for citable scientific publications.

Top 10 middle-income economies

Because of a change in income group status from middle income to high income, Chile and the Russian Federation dropped out of the top 10 middle-income economies in this chart this year. The list of top 10 middle-income economies with the highest scores in quality indicators continues to be led by China, which ranks 29th in the GII and 21st in quality indicators (29th/21st). China's top scores in two of the three innovation quality variables—the QS university average ranking `and the citable documents H index—result in its continued leadership among the middle-income countries in terms of

innovation quality indicators.

Apart from the Russian Federation, which left the middle-income category, the remaining BRICS economies are in the top 10 on innovation quality. India (76th/29th) is the only BRICS country that moved down in overall GII rank and yet managed to move up one position on quality in the middle-income group.

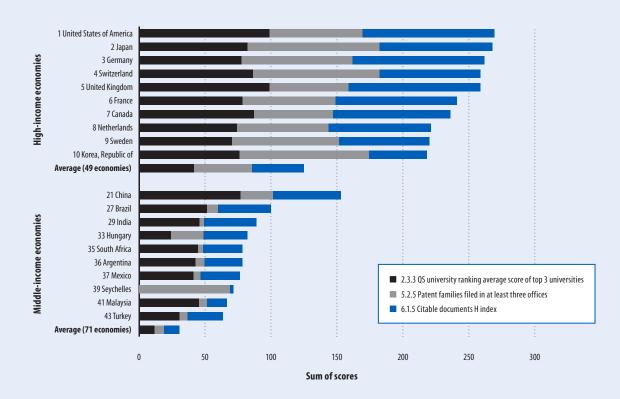
South Africa (53rd/35th) improved in the quality indicators by one place, primarily because of its jump in the ranking of patent families filed in at least three offices—from 81st place in GII 2013 to 53rd place this year.

Unlike the high-income economies—which display a more balanced quality indicator score portfolio—the majority in the middle-income economy group rely more

heavily on the QS university ranking average to boost their overall quality scores, while performing less well in patent families filed in at least three offices. Both China and Brazil highlight this point. The gap between high-income and middle-income average performance is the largest in patents (36.7 points), followed by university scores (30.1 points), then citable documents (28.0 points).

Although neither Chile nor the Russian Federation made it to the list of top 10 in their new high-income category, both still display a much better sum of scores in these three quality indicators than the majority of the top 10 middle-income countries.





Notes: Numbers to the left of the economy name are the innovation quality rank. Economies are classified by income according to the World Bank Income Group Classification (July 2013). Upper- and lower-middle income categories were grouped together as middle-income economies.

Best

Table 5: Heatmap for GII top 10 economies and regional and income group averages (1–100)

Country/Economy	II9	Institutions	Human capital and research	Infrastructure	Market sophistication	Business sophistication	Input	Knowldege and technology outputs	Creative outputs	Output	Efficiency
Switzerland	64.78	87.64	56.66	58.97	74.75	54.20	66.44	60.89	65.33	63.11	0.95
	62.37	88.59	60.29	60.57	81.43	50.18	68.21	56.42	56.62	56.52	0.83
Sweden	62.29	89.75	61.89	63.59	68.19	53.86	67.46	58.83	55.43	57.13	0.85
Finland	60.67	95.28	66.51	59.69	61.36	54.79	67.53	54.24	53.41	53.82	0.80
Netherlands	60.59	93.29	50.45	58.66	63.57	51.31	63.46	53.76	61.70	57.73	0.91
United States of America	60.09	86.21	58.34	57.55	83.78	53.70	67.92	58.10	46.45	52.27	0.77
Singapore	59.24	92.76	64.86	65.56	78.15	66.67	73.60	46.68	43.07	44.88	0.61
Denmark	57.52	93.65	61.48	59.11	67.78	45.60	65.52	46.65	52.39	49.52	0.76
Luxembourg	56.86	82.95	47.17	53.39	49.65	60.76	58.78	45.80	64.09	54.94	0.93
Hong Kong (China)	56.82	91.42	49.47	67.38	79.71	54.85	68.57	33.31	56.84	45.08	0.66
Average	36.9	62.51	31.02	37.09	50.16	33.32	42.82	29.15	32.82	30.99	0.71
Region											
Northern America											
Northern America	58.11	89.47	57.35	57.98	79.83	50.83	67.09	50.89	47.38	49.13	0.73
Europe	58.11 47.23	89.47 75.78	57.35 44.16	57.98 47.14	79.83 54.43	50.83 39.97	67.09 52.30	50.89 40.52	47.38 43.82	49.13 42.17	0.73 0.80
Europe	47.23	75.78	44.16	47.14	54.43	39.97	52.30	40.52	43.82	42.17	0.80
Europe South East Asia and Oceania	47.23 41.72	75.78 65.19	44.16 38.73	47.14 43.13	54.43 57.94	39.97 38.49	52.30 48.70	40.52 33.69	43.82 35.78	42.17 34.74	0.80 0.73
Europe South East Asia and Oceania Northern Africa and Western Asia	47.23 41.72 35.73	75.78 65.19 61.92	44.16 38.73 32.06	47.14 43.13 38.57	54.43 57.94 48.49	39.97 38.49 30.43	52.30 48.70 42.29	40.52 33.69 26.49	43.82 35.78 31.86	42.17 34.74 29.17	0.80 0.73 0.69
Europe South East Asia and Oceania Northern Africa and Western Asia Latin America and the Caribbean	47.23 41.72 35.73 32.85	75.78 65.19 61.92 55.95	44.16 38.73 32.06 24.96	47.14 43.13 38.57 33.44	54.43 57.94 48.49 45.95	39.97 38.49 30.43 32.68	52.30 48.70 42.29 38.59	40.52 33.69 26.49 22.69	43.82 35.78 31.86 31.52	42.17 34.74 29.17 27.11	0.80 0.73 0.69 0.70
Europe South East Asia and Oceania Northern Africa and Western Asia Latin America and the Caribbean Central and Southern Asia	47.23 41.72 35.73 32.85 27.48	75.78 65.19 61.92 55.95 48.64	44.16 38.73 32.06 24.96 22.14	47.14 43.13 38.57 33.44 31.12	54.43 57.94 48.49 45.95 45.14	39.97 38.49 30.43 32.68 21.27	52.30 48.70 42.29 38.59 33.66	40.52 33.69 26.49 22.69 21.24	43.82 35.78 31.86 31.52 21.34	42.17 34.74 29.17 27.11 21.29	0.80 0.73 0.69 0.70 0.64
South East Asia and Oceania Northern Africa and Western Asia Latin America and the Caribbean Central and Southern Asia Sub-Saharan Africa	47.23 41.72 35.73 32.85 27.48	75.78 65.19 61.92 55.95 48.64	44.16 38.73 32.06 24.96 22.14	47.14 43.13 38.57 33.44 31.12	54.43 57.94 48.49 45.95 45.14	39.97 38.49 30.43 32.68 21.27	52.30 48.70 42.29 38.59 33.66	40.52 33.69 26.49 22.69 21.24	43.82 35.78 31.86 31.52 21.34	42.17 34.74 29.17 27.11 21.29	0.80 0.73 0.69 0.70 0.64
South East Asia and Oceania Northern Africa and Western Asia Latin America and the Caribbean Central and Southern Asia Sub-Saharan Africa	47.23 41.72 35.73 32.85 27.48 27.45	75.78 65.19 61.92 55.95 48.64 53.14	44.16 38.73 32.06 24.96 22.14 16.31	47.14 43.13 38.57 33.44 31.12 24.43	54.43 57.94 48.49 45.95 45.14 44.75	39.97 38.49 30.43 32.68 21.27 27.82	52.30 48.70 42.29 38.59 33.66 33.29	40.52 33.69 26.49 22.69 21.24 20.55	43.82 35.78 31.86 31.52 21.34 22.66	42.17 34.74 29.17 27.11 21.29 21.61	0.80 0.73 0.69 0.70 0.64 0.65
Europe South East Asia and Oceania Northern Africa and Western Asia Latin America and the Caribbean Central and Southern Asia Sub-Saharan Africa Income level High income	47.23 41.72 35.73 32.85 27.48 27.45	75.78 65.19 61.92 55.95 48.64 53.14	44.16 38.73 32.06 24.96 22.14 16.31	47.14 43.13 38.57 33.44 31.12 24.43	54.43 57.94 48.49 45.95 45.14 44.75	39.97 38.49 30.43 32.68 21.27 27.82	52.30 48.70 42.29 38.59 33.66 33.29	40.52 33.69 26.49 22.69 21.24 20.55	43.82 35.78 31.86 31.52 21.34 22.66	42.17 34.74 29.17 27.11 21.29 21.61	0.80 0.73 0.69 0.70 0.64 0.65
South East Asia and Oceania Northern Africa and Western Asia Latin America and the Caribbean Central and Southern Asia Sub-Saharan Africa Income level High income Upper-middle income	47.23 41.72 35.73 32.85 27.48 27.45 48.83 34.76	75.78 65.19 61.92 55.95 48.64 53.14	44.16 38.73 32.06 24.96 22.14 16.31 46.81 29.58	47.14 43.13 38.57 33.44 31.12 24.43 50.37 36.41	54.43 57.94 48.49 45.95 45.14 44.75 58.25 47.30	39.97 38.49 30.43 32.68 21.27 27.82 42.96 30.85	52.30 48.70 42.29 38.59 33.66 33.29 55.58 40.60	40.52 33.69 26.49 22.69 21.24 20.55 39.58 26.95	43.82 35.78 31.86 31.52 21.34 22.66 44.58 30.87	42.17 34.74 29.17 27.11 21.29 21.61 42.08 28.91	0.80 0.73 0.69 0.70 0.64 0.65
South East Asia and Oceania Northern Africa and Western Asia Latin America and the Caribbean Central and Southern Asia Sub-Saharan Africa Income level High income Upper-middle income Lower-middle income	47.23 41.72 35.73 32.85 27.48 27.45 48.83 34.76 29.53	75.78 65.19 61.92 55.95 48.64 53.14 79.49 58.87 50.98	44.16 38.73 32.06 24.96 22.14 16.31 46.81 29.58 19.76	47.14 43.13 38.57 33.44 31.12 24.43 50.37 36.41 28.41	54.43 57.94 48.49 45.95 45.14 44.75 58.25 47.30 45.01	39.97 38.49 30.43 32.68 21.27 27.82 42.96 30.85 26.56	52.30 48.70 42.29 38.59 33.66 33.29 55.58 40.60 34.14	40.52 33.69 26.49 22.69 21.24 20.55 39.58 26.95 22.41	43.82 35.78 31.86 31.52 21.34 22.66 44.58 30.87 27.43	42.17 34.74 29.17 27.11 21.29 21.61 42.08 28.91 24.92	0.80 0.73 0.69 0.70 0.64 0.65

Note: Darker shadings indicate better performances. Countries/economies are classified according to the World Bank Income Group and the United Nations Regional Classifications (July 2012 and 11 February 2013, respectively)

Average

Sub-Saharan Africa (33 countries)

As pointed out in this report's main findings, a large group of the innovation learner economies are from Sub-Saharan Africa. Since the first edition of this report, only two Sub-Saharan African countries have reached positions in the upper half of the GII rankings: Mauritius has been in the top half since 2011 and is

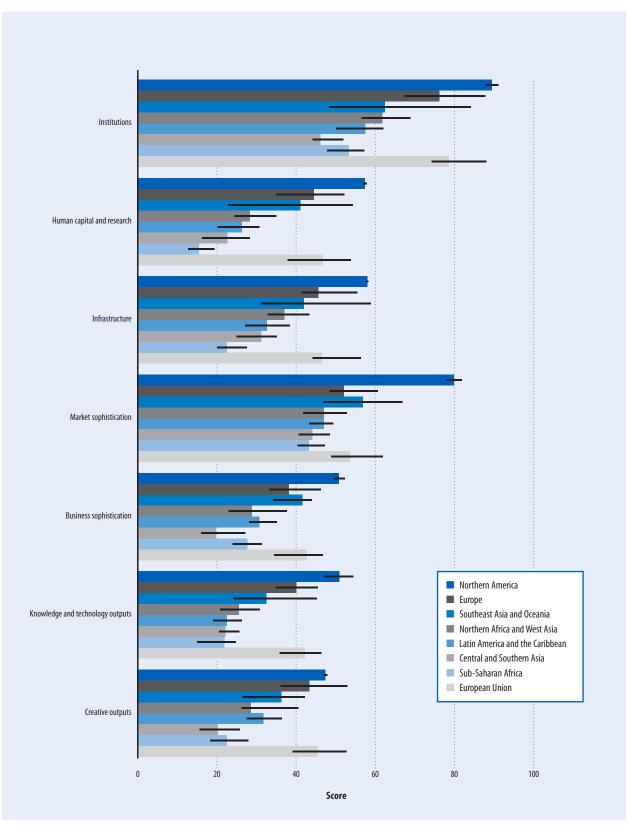
Worst

40th in 2014 (up from 54rd in 2013); and South Africa, which has been in the top half of the rankings in all previous editions of the GII, is 53rd in 2014 (up from 58th in 2013). This year, however, a new Sub-Saharan African county has been included in the GII rankings: Seychelles, 51st in its first year in the index, is the third Sub-Saharan African country

to be placed in the upper half of the GII rankings. In addition, six countries from this region are ranked among the top 100: Kenya, Uganda, Botswana, Ghana, Cabo Verde, and Senegal.

The remaining 24 countries in this region can be found at the bottom of the rankings (100 or lower); 13 of them have improved since

Figure 7: Median scores by regional group and by pillar



Note: The bars show median scores (second quartiles); the lines show the range of scores between the first and third quartiles.

Box 4: Sub-Saharan Africa: A region of innovation learners

Sub-Saharan Africa is the region that sees the most significant improvement in GII rankings in 2014. Thirty-three countries make up the region in the GII. Of these 33, 17 climb in the rankings this year, three remain in the same position, two new countries are added, and the remaining 11 exhibit a drop in ranking. Three countries—Mauritius (40th), Seychelles (51st), and South Africa (53th)—are in the upper half of the overall GII rankings.

This year, Rwanda (102nd), Gambia (104th), Mozambique (107th), Burkina Faso (109th), and Malawi (113th) join Kenya, Uganda, and Senegal among the Sub-Saharan countries referred to as 'innovation learners' (see Figure 6). This is an increase of five countries—an achievement when considering that the average GDP per capita of each of these five nations is below PPP\$2,000. The region now makes up nearly 50% of the innovation learner economies in this year's rankings. With respect to innovation efficiency, Senegal, Kenya, and Gambia stand out among economies that are innovation learners. With efficiency ratios (ERs) of 0.85, 0.84, and 0.76, respectively, these perform above much larger economies such as India (ER 0.82), Thailand (ER 0.76), and Georgia (ER 0.68).

Figure 4.1 compares the scores of four of Sub-Saharan Africa countries (Mauritius, South Africa, Kenya, and Nigeria) with the average scores for all Sub-Sahara African countries, the average scores for uppermiddle-income countries, and the average scores for high-income countries for all pillars and indices. The low-income country grouping includes half of the countries in Sub-Sahara Africa; on average, their scores are very close, which is why that income grouping is not shown separately in the graph.

Mauritius, one of the innovation learners, climbs 13 places, from 53rd to 40th rank. It performs above the upper-middle income group average score in GlI ranking (40th), the Input Sub-Index (42nd), the Output Sub-index (43rd), Infrastructure (67th), Market sophistication (20th), and Creative outputs (31st). Its greatest strength is in Institutions (27th), where it performs above the average score of the high-income group. It remains below the average of the

upper-middle income group in Human capital and research (80th), yet is closing the gap in both Business sophistication (80th) and Knowledge and technology outputs (72nd).

South Africa (improves by five places, moving up from 58th to 53rd) and also places above the upper-middle-income group average score in the three indices: GII (53rd), Input (47th), and Output (63rd). Its relatively strong pillars are Institutions (44th), Knowledge and technology outputs (62nd), Business sophistication (68th), and Creative outputs (70th). However, its greatest strength is in the Market sophistication pillar (18th), with a score that is above the average performance of high-income economies. Its performance is below par in Infrastructure (84th) and Human capital and research (70th).

Kenya, another one of Sub-Saharan Africa's innovation learners, improves by 14 places, rising from 99th to 85th in the rankings. It has scores in all three indices that are above those of the low-income group: Gll (85th), Input (103rd), and Output (73rd). Its greatest strengths are in Institutions (97th), where it performs even above the level of

(Continued)

2013. Kenya, Uganda, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Malawi, Gambia, and Burkina Faso are among innovation learners this year, while middle-income countries Namibia, Swaziland, Angola, and Sudan have below-par performances.

Central and Southern Asia (11 economies)

In all prior editions of the GII, only India (76th), Kazakhstan (79th), and Sri Lanka (105th) have consistently achieved positions among the first 100; this year, Sri Lanka drops out of the top 100 and is displaced by Bhutan (86th), a new addition to the GII. The remaining seven countries

of the region can be found at the bottom of the rankings: Kyrgyzstan (112th), the Islamic Republic of Iran (120th), Uzbekistan (128th), Bangladesh (129th), Pakistan (134th), Nepal (136th), and Tajikistan (137th). In 2014, none of the Central and Southern Asian countries are innovation leaders, with only India as an innovation learner, and Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, and Islamic Republic of Iran with below-par performances relative to their GDP (Figure 6).

India still comes 1st in the region, although it is now ranked 7th among lower-middle-income

countries (3rd in 2013) and has dropped 10 positions in the overall GII since 2013. With more than 1.2 billion inhabitants and a robust economy (India showed a GDP per capita of PPP\$4,077.1 in 2013, up from PPP\$3,851.3 of the previous year), this low-income country is again among the innovation learners. As noted earlier, India lost traction in the Output Sub-Index this year (65th, down from 42nd in 2013, but still 1st in the region) over the Input Sub-Index (93rd, down from 87th in 2013), which led to a further fall in its efficiency ratio (to 31st this year, down from 11th in 2013). Weak

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Box 4: Sub-Saharan Africa: A region of innovation learners (cont'd.)

lower-middle-income countries; and Market sophistication (40th), in which it scores well above the upper-middle-income average and guite close to that of the high-income group. With only the two exceptions of Human capital and research (117th) and Infrastructure (127th), Kenya performs above all the lower-middle income average scores—one income group above its own.

Nigeria also improves in the GII rankings this year, from 120th to 110th place. It places above both its region's average and its income group's average (lower-middle) in both its efficiency score (ranked 8th) and performance in Creative outputs (69th).

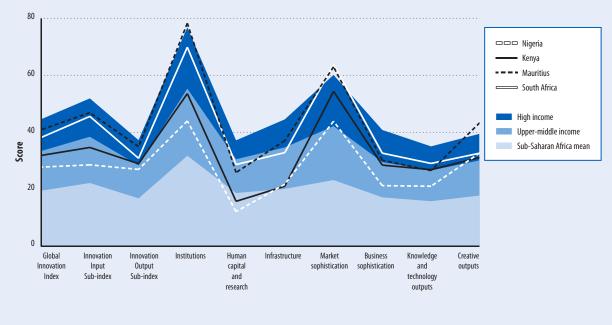
This group of Sub-Saharan African economies in the top half of the GII rankings, along with those described as innovative learners (a few exceptions aside),¹ performs close to or better than the regional average. The relative performance advantage of some of these nations is significant, reaching scores over 35% above the regional average in some areas. Examples include Mauritius's high score in Institutions, Ghana's score in Human capital and research, Seychelles' performance in Infrastructure, South Africa's high score in Market sophistication, Rwanda's levels of Business sophistication, Gambia's performance in Knowledge and

technology outputs, and Seychelles' score in Creative outputs.

Note

The exceptions are Malawi, Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Gambia in the Input Sub-Index; Rwanda in the Output Sub-Index; Mozambique and Gambia in Institutions: Kenva, Gambia, Burkina Faso, Malawi, and Senegal in Human capital and research; Malawi, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Kenya, and Rwanda in Infrastructure; Seychelles, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Senegal, and Malawi in Market sophistication; Senegal in Business sophistication; and Malawi, Gambia, Rwanda, and Mozambique in Creative outputs.





positions in Institutions (106th) and Human capital and research (96th), as well as Business sophistication (93rd), remain, with rankings in Knowledge and technology outputs (50th) and Creative outputs (82nd) worsening (from 37th and 65th in 2013, respectively). India's strengths

are in the sub-pillars Knowledge diffusion (24th), R&D (31st), and General infrastructure (33rd).

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Latin America and the Caribbean (22 economies)

Latin America and the Caribbean includes only upper- and middle-income economies, except for high-income Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Chile, and Uruguay (Chile and Uruguay both reclassified from upper-middle income to high income in 2013).

This year, Barbados (41st) reaches 1st place in the regional rankings, followed by Chile (46th) and uppermiddle-income countries Panama (52nd), Costa Rica (57th), Brazil (61st), Mexico (66th), Colombia (68th), and Argentina (70th), all in the first half of the rankings.

The remaining countries in the top 100 are Uruguay (72nd), Peru (73rd), and Guyana (80th), followed by the two Caribbean countries Jamaica (82nd) and Dominican Republic (83rd), as well as Paraguay (89th), Trinidad and Tobago (90th), and Guatemala (93rd). The remaining countries are ranked below 100: El Salvador (103rd), the Plurinational State of Bolivia (111th), Ecuador (115th), Honduras (118th), the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (122nd), and Nicaragua (125th).

No countries in the region are among innovation learners this year; eight display below-par performances relative to their GDP per capita (Figure 6): Honduras, El Salvador, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Argentina, Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Barbados is ranked 41st, up six positions from 47th place in 2013. With a population of 0.3 million and a GDP per capita of PPP\$25,180.9, Barbados ranks 38th in the Input Sub-Index (up from 42nd in 2013). It comes in at 53rd in the Output Sub-Index (down from 49th), primarily because of a lack of data for pillar 7 Creative outputs. The majority of its

strengths are on the input side, particularly in the Business sophistication pillar, where it ranks 5th (from 15th in 2013). Barbados ranks 3rd in patent families filed in three or more offices, 7th in joint venture-strategic alliance deals, and 11th in the number of GMAT test takers. Although its position in Human capital and research continues to deteriorate (from 38th to 58th), it improved in Infrastructure (131st to 103rd).

Brazil is ranked 61st (up from 64th in 2013), 16th among uppermiddle-income countries (up from 21st), and 5th in the region (up from 8th). Brazil is one of the four countries in the region that improves in the rankings this year. With a population of 198.7 million and a GDP per capita of PPP\$12,220.9, Brazil ranks 63rd in the Input Sub-Index, 64th in the Output Sub-Index, and 71st in the efficiency ratio; it also shows relative strengths in Business sophistication (37th), Infrastructure (60th), Human capital and research (62nd), Creative outputs (64th), and Knowledge and technology outputs (65th). Brazil's strongest performance is in the Knowledge absorption sub-pillar, ranking in the top 30 for three out of the four variables. Brazil's weaknesses remain in Institutions (95th), particularly in the Business environment sub-pillar (137th).

Northern Africa and Western Asia (19 economies)

Israel (15th) and Cyprus (30th) achieve the top two positions in the region for the third year running. Three of the six countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) come next: the United Arab Emirates (36th), Saudi Arabia (38th), and Qatar (47th). With per capita incomes ranging from PPP\$29,813.16 (Oman, 75th) to PPP\$98,813.66 (Qatar), most GCC

economies achieve rankings below those of their peers in GDP per capita (with the exception of the UAE, which performs on par with those of its peers), a feature common to most resource-rich economies.

In past editions of the GII, GCC countries appeared all together in a block right after Israel and Cyprus; the regional rankings are now more dispersed: Bahrain (62nd) comes behind Turkey (54th), Armenia (65th) and Kuwait (69th) come behind Jordan (64th), and Oman (75th) comes behind Georgia (74th).

At the bottom of the regional rankings we find Lebanon (77th), Tunisia (78th), Morocco (84th), Egypt (99th), Azerbaijan (101st), Algeria (133rd), and Yemen (141st). Although Israel is the only innovation leader in the region (its profile is discussed in the section on the Output Sub-Index top 10), Armenia, Jordan, and Georgia remain in the group of innovation learners, while Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Azerbaijan, Yemen, Algeria, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait, and Qatar show below-par performances compared to their income levels (Figure 6).

South East Asia and Oceania (17 economies)

This region includes 17 economies that are very dissimilar in levels of development. The first five rank among the top 25 in the three indices (GII, input, and output): Singapore (7th), which displaces Hong Kong (China) at the top of the regional rankings this year; Hong Kong (China), which is now 10th globally and 2nd regionally; the Republic of Korea (16th), Australia (17th), and New Zealand (18th). These five economies, as well as Japan (21st), are innovation leaders, all placing within the top 25. High-income Brunei Darussalam ranks a disappointing 88th place (13th out of 17 in the region).

Among upper-middle-income economies, China (29th) and Malaysia (33rd) rank high, with Thailand climbing from 57th in 2013 to 48th in 2014. Lower-middle-income Mongolia (56th), Viet Nam (71st), Indonesia (87th), and upper-middle income Fiji (95th) and lower-middle-income Philippines (100th) are among the top 100. Low-income Cambodia is ranked 106th and Myanmar—another new addition to the 2014 GII—is ranked 140th.

China, Mongolia, Viet Nam, Malaysia, and Thailand are among the innovation learners this year, whereas Myanmar and Brunei Darussalam show below-par performance (Figure 6).

For the third year in a row (even more markedly in 2014), China shows several remarkable strengths: Overall, it is ranked 29th, up from 35th in 2012, 1st among uppermiddle-income countries and 7th in the region. Ranking a strong 2nd in efficiency, China continues to improve in the Input Sub-Index (from 46th to 45th) and Output Sub-Index (from 25th to 16th). China's biggest improvement is in the Creative outputs pillar, partly due to retaining 1st position in the Creative goods exports variable (measured as the total value of creative goods exports net of re-imports over total trade), and an improvement from 12th to 8th position in the number of domestic resident trademark applications. Moreover, China remains 2nd overall in the Knowledge and technology outputs pillar, with strengths in all sub-pillars.

Europe (39 countries)

As last year, a total of 16 European countries (13 of them from the EU) are among the top 25: Switzerland (1st), the UK (2nd), Sweden (3rd), Finland (4th), the Netherlands (5th),

Denmark (8th), Luxembourg (9th), Ireland (11th), Germany (13th), Norway (14th), Iceland (19th), Austria (20th), France (22nd), Belgium (23rd), Estonia (24th), and Malta (25th). All of them achieve positions in the top 25 in both the Output and Input Sub-Indices with the exception of France (26th in outputs) and Malta (33rd in inputs).

Fifteen countries follow among the top 50, including all remaining EU countries, with the exception of Romania (55th): the Czech Republic (26th), Spain (27th), Slovenia (28th), Italy (31st), Portugal (32nd), Latvia (34th), Hungary (35th), Slovakia (37th), Lithuania (39th), Croatia (42nd), the Republic of Moldova (43rd), Bulgaria (44th), Poland (45th), the Russian Federation (49th), and Greece (50th).

Romania (55th), Belarus (58th), Montenegro (59th), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (60th), Ukraine (63rd), Serbia (67th), Bosnia and Herzegovina (81st), and Albania (94th) make up the rest of the European economies, all of which are ranked in the top 100. In addition, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine are positioned among the innovation learners, while Greece and Albania show below-par performances (Figure 6).

Ranked 49th, up 11 positions from its 62nd place in 2013, the Russian Federation (also discussed above in the BRICS section) is ranked 42nd among high-income countries and 30th in Europe. This year, the country makes significant progress in the Output Sub-Index (from 72nd in 2013 to 45th) closing gaps in Knowledge and technology outputs (from 48th in 2013 to 34th) and Creative outputs (from 101st in 2013 to 72nd). Its relatively strong position in Human capital and research (30th) was maintained, although it fell from 74th to 111th in

Market sophistication this year. The Russian Federation's main strengths are in Education, with robust scores in pupil-teacher ratio in secondary levels, tertiary enrolment, and graduates in science and engineering, in addition to Knowledge creation (number of domestic resident applications, domestic resident utility model applications, and citable documents H index).

Conclusion

The Global Innovation Index (GII) has grown over the years into a unique study of innovation capabilities and results around the world. The GII 2014 covers 143 economies and uses 81 indicators across a range of themes to analyse innovation in each economy. Thus the GII 2014 presents us with a rich dataset to analyse for global innovation trends.

The GII model is revised every year in a transparent exercise to improve the way innovation is measured. Such evolution will continue over the years as new metrics that provide better and more accurate measures of innovation, capabilities, and impact become available. Therefore the scores and rankings from one year to the next are not directly comparable (see Annex 2 for further details). The GII is focused both on improving the 'journey' to better measuring and understanding innovation and on identifying targeted policies and good practices.

Some of the results from GII 2014 mirror those from last year. We note that high-income economies continue to dominate the top 10 rankings. Innovation leaders such as Switzerland consistently score high on most dimensions of the GII model. Although not all high-income economies make it to the top of the GII rankings, the results show that innovation divides continue

to exist around the world—across income groups, across regions, and also within income groups and regions. The persistence of these innovation divides can be traced to the challenges of making progress in a holistic manner along all dimensions of the GII model and to the legacy benefits of investments (in education, infrastructure, institutions, etc.) made by leading economies in the sophistication of their business and market conditions, among other aspects.

Some interesting new regional trends are revealed in the GII 2014. The BRICS economies mostly progress in the rankings but show some divergence, with China improving at a significantly faster pace than its BRICS counterparts and India slipping back. If China continues to improve at this pace, it would not be a surprise to see that country move from its current 29th position to within the top 25 within a few years. The divergence of India from the rest of the BRICS economies is the result of the challenges it faces in integrating its efforts along the different dimensions of innovation to sustain a high level of innovation success.

A significant development is evident this year in selected parts of Sub-Saharan Africa. Five economies from this region—Burkina Faso, Gambia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Rwanda—entered the group of innovation learners (economies that perform greater than or equal to 10% of their expected level of development with respect to GDP-see Box 4 for more details). Sub-Saharan Africa now comprises nearly 50% of the innovation learner economies. These economies demonstrate rising levels of innovation, particularly in the areas of Human capital and research and Market sophistication.

The GII shows that it is crucial for lower-income economies to continue exploring ways to foster the environments in which new sources of innovation-based growth will flourish. These nations also face the challenges of optimizing the mix of institutional, infrastructural, and knowledge-based systems that will allow them to continue expanding their human capital, knowledge production capacity, and overall technology success.

The theme for this year's GII is the 'Human Factor in Innovation'. The importance of both individual and collective efforts of creators and scientists in the innovation process has been well documented in the literature. The results of the GII provide additional evidence of this significance. Further analysis of the GII results shows that the human factor is more critical for innovation success in higher-income economies than in lower-income economies. It is likely that better educated citizens are more successful in higherincome economies in leveraging the favourable contexts (in business and markets) for driving innovation.

The GII also recognizes that some important qualitative aspects of innovation policies and processes are not captured adequately within the GII model. Hence the GII report also includes special analytical chapters and case studies focused on country experiences. The following chapters provide additional details on successful strategies for leveraging the human factor in innovation.

Notes and References for Box 1 Notes

- UNESCO-UIS Science & Technology Data Center and OECD Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI), update from 2 May 2014. Data used: GERD, performed by Business enterprise (in '000 PPPS, constant prices, 2005). Economies included: Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.
- UNESCO-UIS Science & Technology Data Center, update from 2 May 2014. Data used: GERD, performed by Business enterprise in '000 PPP\$ (constant prices, 2005). Economies included: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.
- 3 OECD MSTI, updated 4 February 2014. Data used: Business enterprise expenditure on R&D (BERD) at constant 2005 PPP\$, OECD countries are represented by the Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) indicator 'OECD-total'.
- 4 Booz & Company, 2013. This growth is based on a changing sample of firms of the top 1,000 R&D spenders of a given year. Hence the numbers are upward biased compared with a stable sample of top R&D firms. That said, the composition of the top 1,000 spender list is quite stable over time.

- UNESCO-UIS Science & Technology Data Center, updated 5 May 2014. Data used: GERD in '000 PPP\$ (in constant prices, 2005). Countries included: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hong Kong (China), Hungary, Irag, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macao (China), Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Uruguay. For 2011, data were available for all the above-mentioned countries except for Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Hong Kong (China), Japan, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.
- 6 OECD MSTI, updated 4 February 2014. Data used: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) at constant 2005 PPPS, OECD countries are represented by the Main Science and Technology Indicators (MSTI) indicator 'OECD-total'.
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- 8 Batelle and R&D Magazine, 2014.

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- 1 Becker, 1964.
- 2 Nelson and Phelps, 1966.
- 3 Lucas, 1988.
- 4 Aghion and Howitt, 1999.
- 5 Eurostat and OECD 2005, p. 141.

- 6 Trantow et al., 2011.
- 7 Lanvin and Evans, 2013, p. 7.
- 8 Pritchett, 2006.
- 9 Luthria and Dale, 2013.
- 10 Fink et al., 2013.
- 11 Meyer and Wattiaux, 2006.
- 12 Meyer and Wattiaux, 2006.
- 13 Kuznetsov and Sabel, 2006.
- 14 Beechler and Woodward, 2009.
- 15 Tung and Lazarova, 2007.
- 16 Leblang, 2011.
- 17 Carr et al., 2005.
- 18 Dutta et al., 2013.
- 19 Dutta et al., 2013.
- 20 See http://mineduc.gov.rw/rief/.
- 21 See http://yourstory.com/2014/04/innovation-africa-digital-summit-2014.
- 22 Dutta et al., 2013, p. 23.
- 23 The three indicators are: university rankings, patent families and cited documents.
- 24 Countries are grouped according to the World Bank classification. Economies are divided according to 2011 gross national income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low-income, U\$\$1,025 or less; lower-middleincome, U\$\$1,026 to U\$\$4,035; uppermiddle-income, U\$\$4,036 to U\$\$12,475; and high-income, U\$\$12,476 or more.
- 25 Since 2012, the regional groups have been based on the United Nations Classification: EUR = Europe; NAC = Northern America; LCN = Latin America and the Caribbean; CSA = Central and Southern Asia; SEAO = South East Asia and Oceania; NAWA = Northern Africa and Western Asia; and SSF = Sub-Saharan Africa.
- 26 Polynomial of degree 3 with intercept.
- 27 Although the Czech Republic achieved a score at the level of all leader economies (above 50), it is not considered to be a leader economy because it is not among the top 25.
- 28 See the GII 2012 for a complete overview of the four stages.

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THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2014

The Global Innovation Index (GII) Conceptual Framework

The rationale for the Global Innovation Index

The Global Innovation Index (GII) project was launched by INSEAD in 2007 with the simple goal of determining how to find metrics and approaches that better capture the richness of innovation in society and go beyond such traditional measures of innovation as the number of research articles and the level of research and development (R&D) expenditures.¹

There were several motivations for setting this goal. First, innovation is important for driving economic progress and competitivenessfor both developed and developing economies. Many governments are putting innovation at the centre of their growth strategies. Second, the definition of innovation has broadened-it is no longer restricted to R&D laboratories and to published scientific papers. Innovation could be and is more general and horizontal in nature, and includes social innovations and business model innovations as well as technical ones. Last but not least, recognizing and celebrating innovation in emerging markets is seen as critical for inspiring people—especially the next generation of entrepreneurs and innovators.

The GII helps to create an environment in which innovation factors are under continual evaluation, and it provides a key tool and a rich database of detailed metrics for refining innovation policies. The GII is not meant to be the ultimate and definitive ranking of economies with respect to innovation. Measuring innovation outputs and impacts remains difficult; hence great emphasis is placed on measuring the climate and infrastructure for innovation and on assessing related outcomes.

Although the end result takes the shape of several rankings, the GII is more concerned with improving the 'journey' to better measure and understand innovation and with identifying targeted policies, good practices, and other levers that foster innovation. The rich metrics can be used—on the level of the index, the sub-indices, or the actual raw data of individual variables—to monitor performance over time and to benchmark developments against countries in the same region or of the same income class.

Drawing on the expertise of the GII's Knowledge Partners and its prominent Advisory Board, the GII model is continually updated to reflect the improved availability of statistics and our understanding of innovation. This year, however, the model has reached a level of maturity that requires only minor updates (refer to Annex 2).

An inclusive perspective on innovation

The GII adopts a broad notion of innovation, originally developed in the *Oslo Manual* developed by the European Communities and

the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):²

An innovation is the implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service), a new process, a new marketing method, or a new organizational method in business practices, workplace organization, or external relations.

This definition reflects the evolution of the way innovation has been perceived and understood over the last two decades.³

Previously economists and policy makers focused on R&D-based technological product innovation, largely produced in-house and mostly in manufacturing industries. This type of innovation was performed by a highly educated labour force in R&D-intensive companies. The process leading to such innovation was conceptualized as closed, internal, and localized. Technological breakthroughs were necessarily 'radical' and took place at the 'global knowledge frontier'. This characterization implied the existence of leading and lagging countries, with low- or middle-income economies only catching up.

Today, innovation capability is seen more as the ability to exploit new technological combinations; it embraces the notion of incremental innovation and 'innovation without research'. Non-R&D innovative expenditure is an important component of reaping the rewards of technological innovation. Interest in understanding how innovation takes

Box 1: Building a statistical and analytical framework of the highly skilled

Human capital is a central element of the innovation process, and the highly skilled play an especially important role in a knowledgebased economy. Significant efforts are now being devoted to improving both statistical and analytical frameworks and the availability and quality of the corresponding data to better understand the contribution of the human factor and its role in innovation. In particular, variables of interest for building indicators along the four different dimensions of measurement concerning the highly skilled, as elaborated as part of work being done by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), are set out in Figure 1.1. These dimensions are education, occupation, skills, and mobility.

A first set of indicators for measuring human capital focuses both on the role that education systems play in building competencies for science, technology, and innovation and on how this human capital is actually deployed in the labour market. These indicators position countries by looking at the performance of students from a young age and throughout the education system, with a special focus on those with scientific skills; those with science and engineering

degrees; and doctoral holders, who are specifically trained for research.

Additional indicators look beyond the education systems to labour market outcomes (the occupation dimension), the dimension of skills and related mismatches, and finally the mobility dimension.

Different data sources may be used to look at the dimensions illustrated in Figure 1.1. Some may be dedicated to a specific dimension, such as education statistics; others are more general and cover several dimensions, such as population censuses. Efforts to measure highly skilled labour at the international level have long relied on standard statistical sources such as censuses or labour force surveys. These are particularly useful with regard to their international harmonization and comparability, but present a number of limitations in terms of their frequency (population censuses) and sample size (labour force surveys). It has also become increasingly apparent that aggregate numbers derived from such data mask very heterogeneous situations across degree levels, fields of education, occupations, industries, countries, and so on, calling for the use of complementary information

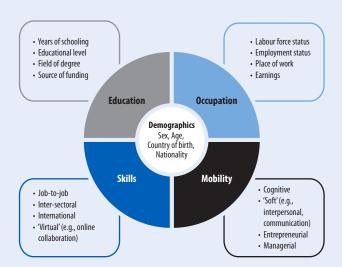
from other data sources. Recent work by the OECD suggests that a statistical data framework and infrastructure characterized by the following statistical activities would meet the requirements for developing a comprehensive evidence base of the highly skilled population across the wide range of measurement dimensions illustrated in Figure 1.1:

- analysis at different levels of aggregation: macro (basic aggregates), meso (e.g., industries), and micro (individual data);
- consistent coverage of relevant populations of interest (e.g., researchers, doctorate holders, publishing scientists, etc.); and
- access to and analysis of data at the micro level (e.g., enabling the linking of data collected from different sources and econometric analysis at the level of decision-making units).

The following links give examples of OECD statistical data work and analyses that use such a framework in different ways:

- Database on education statistics: http:// www.oecd.org/education/database.
 htm
- Statistics and indicators on the Careers of Doctorate Holders: www.oecd.org/ sti/cdh.
- Evidence on the mobility of scientists, based on bibliometric affiliation data: http://www.oecd.org/sti/researcherson-the-move-the-impact-of-brain-circulation.pdf.
- Database on immigrants in OECD and non-OECD countries: http://www.oecd. org/els/mig/dioc.htm.
- Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC): http://www.oecd.org/site/ piaac/.

Figure 1.1: Measurement dimensions of interest for a statistical and analytical framework of the highly skilled



Source: OECD Secretariat

Note: The variables listed in the figure are not exhaustive, but rather are a minimal set of variables for which data are considered most informative.

THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2014

place in low- and middle-income countries is increasing, along with an awareness that incremental forms of innovation can impact development. Furthermore, the process of innovation itself has changed significantly. Investment in innovation-related activity has consistently intensified at the firm, country, and global levels, adding both new innovation actors from outside highincome economies and nonprofit actors. The structure of knowledge production activity is more complex and geographically dispersed than ever.

A key challenge is to find metrics that capture innovation as it actually happens in the world today.4 Direct official measures that quantify innovation outputs remain extremely scarce.5 For example, there are no official statistics on the amount of innovative activity—defined as the number of new products, processes, or other innovations—for any given innovation actor, let alone for any given country (see Box 1, Annex 1 of Chapter 1 in the GII 2013). Most measures also struggle to appropriately capture the innovation outputs of a wider spectrum of innovation actors, such as the services sector or public entities.

The GII aims to move beyond the mere measurement of such simple innovation metrics. To do so will require the integration of new variables, with a trade-off between the quality of the variable on the one hand and achieving good country coverage on the other hand.

The timeliest possible indicators are used for the GII: 28.3% of data obtained are from 2013, 34.6% are from 2012, 11.6% are from 2011, 5.0% from 2010, and the small remainder (5.3%) from earlier years.⁶

Further, the Oslo Manual states that the human factor is important for enabling innovation at the

firm level because 'much essential knowledge, particularly technological knowledge, is unwritten.'⁷

The theme of this year's GII, the 'Human Factor in Innovation', explores the role of the individuals and teams behind the innovation process. Statistically capturing this human contribution to innovation is a daunting challenge.

The organizations—such as the OECD and the National Science Foundation (NSF)—specializing in developing new innovation metrics, for instance, have started to address this lack of data by attempting to better understand precisely what is needed to measure the impact of talented human capital.

The OECD Innovation Strategy addresses four key areas when assessing the role of the highly skilled: education, occupation, skills, and mobility (see Box 1).

The NSF's Science and Engineering Indicators 2014 report points out that measuring R&D human resources is not the only way to assess the human factor in innovation (Box 2). Other metrics—including employment in knowledge and technology-intensive industries and business sectors other than those specific to R&D—also need to be assessed.

The GII conceptual framework

The GII is an evolving project that builds on its previous editions while incorporating newly available data and that is inspired by the latest research on the measurement of innovation. This year the GII model includes 143 countries/economies that represent 92.9% of the world's population and 98.3% of the world's GDP (in current US dollars). The GII relies on two sub-indices—the Innovation Input Sub-Index and the Innovation Output Sub-Index—each built around pillars. Four measures are calculated (see Figure 1):

- **1. Innovation Input Sub-Index:** Five input pillars capture elements of the national economy that enable innovative activities.
- 2. Innovation Output Sub-Index: Innovation outputs are the results of innovative activities within the economy. Although the Output Sub-Index includes only two pillars, it has the same weight in calculating the overall GII scores as the Input Sub-Index.
- **3. The overall GII score** is the simple average of the Input and Output Sub-Indices.
- 4. The Innovation Efficiency Ratio is the ratio of the Output Sub-Index to the Input Sub-Index. It shows how much innovation output a given country is getting for its inputs.

Each pillar is divided into three sub-pillars, each of which is composed of individual indicators, for a total of 81 indicators. The GII pays special attention to presenting a scoreboard for each economy that includes strengths and weaknesses (Appendix I Country/ Economy Profiles), making accessible the data series (Appendix II Data Tables), and providing data sources and definitions (Appendix III) and detailed technical notes (Appendix IV). Adjustments to the GII framework, including a detailed analysis of the factors influencing year-onyear changes, are detailed in Annex 2. In addition, since 2011 the GII has been submitted to an independent statistical audit performed by the Joint Research Centre of the European Union (results are detailed in Annex 3).

A table is included here for each pillar. That table provides a list of the pillar's indicators, specifying their type (composite indicators are

Box 2: New measurement approaches show innovation outside of R&D laboratories

Measuring the human factor in innovation is an important part of understanding the economic and social conditions that foster innovation and assessing its impact. The National Science Foundation's National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES) has indicators on the human factor in innovation largely from data on the education, occupations, and activities of highly skilled people in the United States of America and worldwide. The NCSES reports much of this human innovation-related data in the National Science Board's

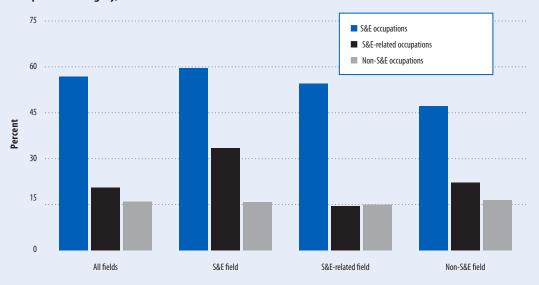
biannual publication *Science* and *Engineering Indicators* (*SEI*).

SEI 2014 reported several findings that shed light on the human factor in innovation. The first highlights the important role of scientists and engineers who use their knowledge in research and development (R&D). The 2010 data are from the National Science Foundation's SESTAT database, which indicate that 27% of employed US scientists and engineers reported R&D as a primary or secondary work activity (Figure 2.1). Although the scientists and

engineers employed in S&E occupations are those most likely to perform R&D (57%) as a primary or secondary work activity, a considerable proportion of those in S&E-related (21%) or non-S&E occupations (16%) also reported R&D as a primary or secondary activity.

To get at a more refined notion of the human factor in commercial innovation, for the first time in 2014, *SEI 2014* reported employment in US knowledge- and technology-intensive industries (Table 2.1). This group consists of eight industries comprising

Figure 2.1: Employed scientists and engineers with R&D activity, by broad field of highest degree and broad occupational category, 2010



Source: NSF/NCSES, 2010.

Notes: Scientists and engineers include those with one or more S&E or S&E-related degrees at the bachelor's level or higher or those who have only a non-S&E degree at the bachelor's level or higher and are employed in an S&E or S&E-related occupation. R&D activity here refers to the share of workers reporting basic research, applied research, design, or development as a primary or secondary work activity in their principal job—activities ranking first or second in work hours.

(Continued)

identified with an asterisk '*', survey questions with a dagger '†', and the remaining indicators are hard data); their weight in the index (indicators with half weight are identified with the letter 'a'); and the direction of their effect (indicators for which higher values imply worse outcomes are identified with the letter

'b'). The table then provides each indicator's average values (in their respective units) per income group (World Bank classification) and for the whole sample of 143 economies retained in the final computation (Tables 1a through 1g).

The Innovation Input Sub-Index

The first sub-index of the GII, the Innovation Input Sub-Index, has five enabler pillars: Institutions, Human capital and research, Infrastructure, Market sophistication, and Business sophistication. Enabler pillars define aspects of the environment

Box 2: New measurement approaches show innovation outside of R&D laboratories (continued)

Table 2.1: Employment and R&D for selected US industries, 2012 or most recent year

Industry		Employment (millions of persons)	S&E share	Average salary (actual US dollars)	Business R&D (2009) (US\$ billions)
All industries	;	133.7	4.4	45,000	282.4
	Commercial KI services	18.4	15.8	68,000	78.8
	HT manufacturing	1.8	26.4	70,000	135.9

Sources: BEA, Annual Industry Accounts, available at http://www.bea.gov/industry/index.htm#annual; BLS, Current Employment Statistics, available at http://www.bls.gov/ces/; BLS, Occupational Employment Statistics, special tabulations. accessed 15 July 2013: NSF/NCSES. 2013: NSB. 2014.

Notes: Business R&D consists of domestic funding by companies' own internal funds and funds from other sources. Employment consists of the nonagricultural workforce. HT manufacturing industries and KI services are classified by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. HT manufacturing includes computers, communications, semiconductors, electronic and measuring instruments, aircraft and space vehicles, and pharmaceuticals. KI services include health, education, business, information, and financial services. Business R&D of commercial KI services consists of professional and technical services and information. Coverage of some industries may vary among data sources due to differences in classification of industries. Salaries are rounded to the nearest thousand.

three commercial knowledge-intensive (KI) services—business, financial, and telecommunications; and five high-technology (HT) industries—aircraft and spacecraft, communications and semiconductors, computers, pharmaceuticals, and scientific instruments. US commercial KI services industries employ 18 million workers, or 14% of the non-government US labour force; US HT manufacturing industries employ 1.8 million workers, or 16% of the US manufacturing labour force (this comes to 1% of the total US non-government labour force). Both commercial KI services and HT manufactures pay higherthan-average wages because, in part, of their high concentration of highly skilled S&E workers. These data together cover a fuller range of human contributions to innovative business sectors, going beyond direct R&D personnel alone.

However, more work remains if we are to fully measure the human factor in innovation. The current approach of using data from education and labour force surveys provides an incomplete picture of the human impact on innovation. One limitation to this approach is the lack of systematic data on the skills themselves, which is arguably as important as data on occupation or education in human capital. A further limitation is the lack of data on the technological know-how of employees and workers. Technological know-how is probably at least as important as formal education and training, and it becomes increasingly important as individuals advance in their careers. Advances in gathering data that allow for the more precise measurement of the skills and know-how of the people who work in these fields would help economies tailor policies to enhance the human factor of the innovative environment.

Notes

1 Scientists and engineers are defined as people who work in science and engineering (S&E) or S&E-related occupations or who hold at least a bachelor's level degree in an S&E or S&E-related field. 2 The Scientists and Engineers Statistical Data System (SESTAT) database is available at http:// ncsesdata.nsf.gov/sestat/sestat.html.

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conducive to innovation within an economy.

Pillar 1: Institutions

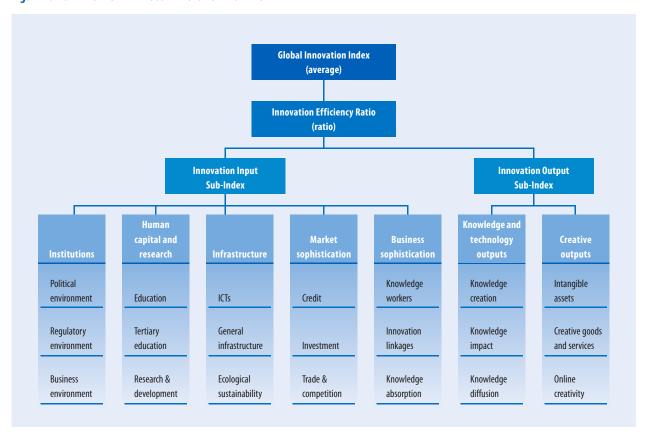
Nurturing an institutional framework that attracts business and fosters growth by providing good governance and the correct levels of protection and incentives is essential to innovation. The Institutions pillar captures the institutional framework of a country (Table 1a).

The political environment subpillar includes three indices that reflect perceptions of the likelihood that a government might be destabilized; the quality of public and civil services, policy formulation, and implementation; and perceptions of violations to press freedom.

The regulatory environment sub-pillar draws on two indices aimed at capturing perceptions on the ability of the government to formulate and implement cohesive policies that promote the development of the private sector and at Annex 1: The GII Conceptual Framework

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Figure 1: Framework of the Global Innovation Index 2014



evaluating the extent to which the rule of law prevails (in aspects such as contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts). The third indicator evaluates the cost of redundancy dismissal as the sum, in salary weeks, of the cost of advance notice requirements added to severance payments due when terminating a redundant worker.

The business environment subpillar expands on three aspects that directly affect private entrepreneurial endeavours by using the World Bank indices on the ease of starting a business; the ease of resolving insolvency (based on the recovery rate recorded as the cents on the dollar recouped by creditors through reorganization, liquidation, or debt enforcement/foreclosure proceedings); and the ease of paying taxes.

Pillar 2: Human capital and research

The level and standard of education and research activity in a country are prime determinants of the innovation capacity of a nation. This pillar tries to gauge the human capital of countries (Table 1b).

The first sub-pillar includes a mix of indicators aimed at capturing achievements at the elementary and secondary education levels. Education expenditure and school life expectancy are good proxies for coverage. Government expenditure per pupil, secondary gives a sense of the level of priority given to secondary education by the state. The quality of education is measured through the results to the OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), which examines 15-year-old students' performances in reading,

mathematics, and science, as well as the pupil-teacher ratio.

Higher education is crucial for economies to move up the value chain beyond simple production processes and products. The subpillar on tertiary education aims at capturing coverage (tertiary enrolment); priority is given to the sectors traditionally associated with innovation (with a series on the percentage of tertiary graduates in science and engineering, manufacturing, and construction); and the inbound and mobility of tertiary students, which plays a crucial role in the exchange of ideas and skills necessary for innovation.

The last sub-pillar, on R&D, measures the level and quality of R&D activities, with indicators on researchers (headcounts), gross

expenditure, and the quality of scientific and research institutions as measured by the average score of the top three universities in the QS World University Ranking of 2013. By design, this indicator aims at capturing the availability of at least three higher education institutions of quality within each economy (i.e., included in the global top 700), and is not aimed at assessing the average level of all institutions within a particular economy.

Pillar 3: Infrastructure

The third pillar includes three subpillars: information and communication technologies (ICTs), general infrastructure, and ecological sustainability (Table 1c).

Good and ecologically friendly communication, transport, and energy infrastructures facilitate the production and exchange of ideas, services, and goods and feed into the innovation system through increased productivity and efficiency, lower transaction costs, better access to markets, and sustainable growth.

The ICTs sub-pillar includes four indices developed by international organizations on ICT access, ICT use, online service by governments, and online participation of citizens.

The sub-pillar on general infrastructure includes the average of electricity output in kWh per capita; a composite indicator on logistics performance; and gross capital formation, which consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets and net inventories of the economy, including land improvements (fences, ditches, drains); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings.

Table 1a: Institutions pillar

		AV	erage value by ili	come group (o	-100)		
	Indicator	High income	Upper-middle income	Lower-middle income	Low income	Mean	
1	Institutions						
1.1	Political environment						
1.1.1	Political stability*	0.69	0.25	0.56	0.77	0.08	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	1.17	0.10	0.48	0.82	0.13	
1.1.3	Press freedom*b	21.07	34.51	37.50	33.96	30.57	
1.2	Regulatory environment						
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*a	1.11	0.06	0.42	0.68	0.16	
1.2.2	Rule of law*a	1.13	0.31	0.59	0.82	0.03	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks ^b	14.17	19.01	26.05	19.41	19.04	
1.3	Business environment						
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	87.05	80.66	79.43	68.90	80.68	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*						
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	80.22	65.51	56.49	56.44	67.08	

Average value by income group (0-100)

Note: (*) index, (†) survey question, (a) half weight, (b) higher values indicate worse outcomes.

Table 1b: Human capital & research pillar

	Average value by income group (0–100)						
	Indicator High		dle Lower-middl income	le Low income	Mean		
2	Human capital and research						
2.1	Education						
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP 5.2	8 4.69	4.67	4.23 .	4.81		
2.1.2	Gov't expend on edu./pupil, secondary ¹ 24.9	2 17.32	19.90	25.16 .	22.09		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	0 13.69	11.67	9.84 .	13.36		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths & science ^a 496.3	4 427.85	360.19	n/a .	469.85		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary ^{a,b}	8 16.16	20.03	28.17 .	17.54		
2.2	Tertiary education						
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross ^a	043.02	23.16	9.46 .	39.50		
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	7 23.01	18.57	16.82 .	21.08		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, % ^a 9.5	9 4.33	1.21	1.88 .	5.38		
2.3	Research and development (R&D)						
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop 4,918.5	8 1,192.64	508.06	122.86 .	2,155.99		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP1.6	7 0.52	0.28	0.34 .	0.90		
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3* 41.3	7 16.30	5.47	0.25 .	19.81		

Note: (*) index, (†) survey question, (a) half weight, (b) higher values indicate worse outcomes.

The sub-pillar on ecological sustainability includes three indicators: GDP per unit of energy use (a measure of efficiency in the use of energy), the Environmental Performance Index of Yale and Columbia Universities, and the number of certificates of conformity with standard ISO 14001 on environmental management systems issued.

Pillar 4: Market sophistication

The ongoing global financial crisis has underscored how crucial the availability of credit, investment funds, and access to international markets is for businesses to prosper. The Market sophistication pillar has three sub-pillars structured around market conditions and the total level of transactions (Table 1d).

The credit sub-pillar includes a measure on the ease of getting credit

Scaled by percent of GDP per capita.

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Table 1c: Infrastructure pillar

	Average value by income group (0-100)						
	Indicator	High income	Upper-middle income	Lower-middle income	Low income	Mean	
3	Infrastructure						
3.1	Information and communication technologies	(ICTs)					
3.1.1	ICT access*	7.38	4.81	3.27	2.05	4.99	
3.1.2	ICT use*	5.78	2.56	1.35	0.37	3.13	
3.1.3	Government's online service*	0.72	0.49	0.40	0.28	0.51	
3.1.4	E-participation*	0.49	0.24	0.19	0.06	0.29	
3.2	General infrastructure						
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/capa9,	476.98	2,808.78	1,305.40	. 577.56	4,816.63	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*a	3.49	2.85	2.63	2.45	2.95	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	20.24	25.52	25.16	25.37	23.59	
3.3	Ecological sustainability						
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	7.44	7.26	5.41	3.68	6.54	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	70.29	53.78	42.77	33.46	53.51	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environ. certificates/bn PPP& GDP ^a	4.54	3.30	0.49	0.30	2.79	

Average value by income group (0-100)

Note: (*) index, (†) survey question, (a) half weight, (b) higher values indicate worse outcomes.

Table 1d: Market sophistication pillar

Average value by income group (0–100)						
Indicator	High income	Upper-middle income	Lower-middle income	Low income	Mean	
Market sophistication						
Credit						
Ease of getting credit*	. 70.41 .	63.65	61.36	50.54	63.33	
Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	110.96 .	55.82	36.39	23.23	65.19	
Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.14 .	0.97	2.43	3.08	1.92	
Investment						
Ease of protecting investors*	. 59.73 .	56.84	47.07	47.10	54.01	
Market capitalization, % GDPa	67.46 .	42.21	26.03	31.10	49.31	
Total value of stocks traded, % GDP ^a	39.85 .	13.08	3.71	3.66	22.20	
Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP ^a	0.21 .	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.13	
Trade and competition						
Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %a,b	2.34 .	5.63	6.44	8.35	5.10	
Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, % ^{a,t}) 2.29 .	1.34	1.41	1.72	1.75	
Intensity of local competition [†]	5.38 .	4.64	4.76	4.53	4.92	
	Market sophistication Credit Ease of getting credit* Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP Microfinance gross loans, % GDP Investment Ease of protecting investors* Market capitalization, % GDP ^a Total value of stocks traded, % GDP ^a Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP ^a Trade and competition Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, % ^a ,b Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, % ^a ,	Indicator Market sophistication Credit Ease of getting credit*	Indicator High income Upper-middle income Market sophistication Credit Ease of getting credit* 70.41 63.65 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 110.96 55.82 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP 0.14 0.97 Investment Ease of protecting investors* 59.73 56.84 Market capitalization, % GDPa 67.46 42.21 Total value of stocks traded, % GDPa 39.85 13.08 Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPa 0.21 0.02 Trade and competition Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %a,b 2.34 5.63 Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %a,b 2.29 1.34	Indicator High income Upper-middle income Lower-middle income Market sophistication Credit Ease of getting credit* 70.41 .63.65 .61.36 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP .110.96 .55.82 .36.39 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP 0.14 0.97 .2.43 Investment	Indicator income income income Market sophistication Credit Ease of getting credit* 70.41 63.65 61.36 50.54 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 110.96 55.82 36.39 23.23 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP 0.14 0.97 2.43 3.08 Investment Ease of protecting investors* 59.73 56.84 47.07 47.10 Market capitalization, % GDPa 67.46 42.21 26.03 31.10 Total value of stocks traded, % GDPa 39.85 13.08 3.71 3.66 Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPa 0.21 0.02 0.02 0.09	

Note: (*) index, (†) survey question, (a) half weight, (b) higher values indicate worse outcomes.

aimed at measuring the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws facilitate lending by protecting the rights of borrowers and lenders, as well as the rules and practices affecting the coverage, scope, and accessibility of credit information. Transactions are given by the total value of domestic credit and, in an attempt to make the model more applicable to emerging markets, by

the gross loan portfolio of microfinance institutions.

The investment sub-pillar includes the ease of protecting investors index as well as three indicators on the level of transactions. To show whether market size is matched by market dynamism, stock market capitalization is complemented by the total value of shares traded. The last metric is a hard data metric on venture capital deals, taking into

account a total of 18,860 deals in 71 countries in 2013.

The last sub-pillar tackles trade and competition. The market conditions for trade are given by two indicators: the average tariff rate weighted by import shares and a measure capturing non-agricultural market access conditions to foreign markets (five major export markets weighted actual applied tariffs for non-agricultural exports). The third and last indicator is a survey question that reflects on the intensity of competition in local markets. Efforts made at finding hard data on competition have so far proved unsuccessful.

Pillar 5: Business sophistication

The last enabler pillar tries to capture the level of business sophistication to assess how conducive firms are to innovation activity (Table 1e). The Human capital and research pillar (pillar 2) made the case that the accumulation of human capital through education, and particularly higher education and the prioritization of R&D activities, is an indispensable condition for innovation to take place. That logic is taken one step further here with the assertion that businesses foster their productivity, competitiveness, and innovation potential with the employment of highly qualified professionals and technicians.

The first sub-pillar includes four quantitative indicators on knowledge workers: employment in knowledge-intensive services; the availability of formal training at the firm level; R&D performed by business enterprise (GERD) as a percentage of GDP (i.e., GERD over GDP); and the percentage of total gross expenditure of R&D that is financed by business enterprise. In addition, the sub-pillar includes an indicator related to the Graduate Management

Admission Test (GMAT).⁸ The total number of GMAT test takers (scaled by population aged 20 to 34 years old) were taken as a proxy for the entrepreneurial mindset of young graduates).

Innovation linkages and public/ private/academic partnerships are essential to innovation. In emerging markets, pockets of wealth have developed around industrial or technological clusters and networks, in sharp contrast to the poverty that may prevail in the rest of the territory. The innovation linkages subpillar draws on both qualitative and quantitative data regarding business/ university collaboration on R&D, the prevalence of well-developed and deep clusters, the level of gross R&D expenditure financed by abroad, and the number of deals on joint ventures and strategic alliances. The latter covers a total of 2.978 deals announced in 2013, with firms headquartered in 127 participating economies.9 In addition, the total number of Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and national office published patent family applications filed by residents in at least three offices is included this year to proxy for international linkages.

In broad terms, pillar 4 on market sophistication makes the case that well-functioning markets contribute to the innovation environment through competitive pressure, efficiency gains, and economies of transaction and by allowing supply to meet demand. Markets that are open to foreign trade and investment have the additional effect of exposing domestic firms to best practices around the globe, which is critical to innovation through knowledge absorption and diffusion, which are considered in pillars 5 and 6. The rationale behind sub-pillars 5.3 on knowledge absorption (an enabler) and 6.3 on knowledge diffusion (a

Table 1e: Business sophistication pillar

		Average value by income group (0–100)					
	Indicator	High income	Upper-middle income	Lower-middle income	Low income	Mean	
5	Business sophistication						
5.1	Knowledge workers						
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	37.42	22.37	17.48	6.71	26.63	
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	45.12	40.57	30.78	31.68	36.75	
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP ^a	1.11	0.24	0.09	0.07	0.64	
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % ^a	52.68	32.68	21.92	17.05	40.15	
5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20-34 ^a	92.64	95.33	37.09	13.47	136.62	
5.2	Innovation linkages						
5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration ^{†a}	4.49	3.58	3.20	3.07	3.75	
5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]	4.34	3.65	3.63	3.33	3.85	
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %	12.37	9.26	12.87	30.97	14.33	
5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDPa	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	
5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP ^a	1.11	80.0	0.03	0.06	0.50	
5.3	Knowledge absorption						
5.3.1	Royaly & license fees pay'ts, % total trade ^a	1.55	0.51	0.38	0.10	0.77	
5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, % tot. trade	9.35	9.24	7.46	6.80	8.53	
5.3.3	Comm., comp. & info services imp., % tot. trade						
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	4.55	4.19	4.80	5.17	4.61	

Note: (*) index, (†) survey question, (a) half weight, (b) higher values indicate worse outcomes

result)—two sub-pillars designed to be mirror images of each other is precisely that together they will reveal how good countries are at absorbing and diffusing knowledge.

Sub-pillar 5.3 includes four statistics that are linked to sectors with high-tech content or are key to innovation: royalty and license fees payments as a percentage of total imports; high-tech imports (net of re-imports) as a percentage of total trade; imports of communication, computer and information services as a percentage of total trade;¹⁰ and net inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) as a percentage of GDP.

The Innovation Output Sub-Index

Innovation outputs are the results of innovative activities within the economy. Although the Output Sub-Index includes only two pillars, it has the same weight in calculating the overall GII scores as the Input Sub-Index. There are two output pillars: Knowledge and technology outputs and Creative outputs.

Pillar 6: Knowledge and technology outputs

This pillar covers all those variables that are traditionally thought to be the fruits of inventions and/ or innovations (Table 1f). The first sub-pillar refers to the creation of knowledge. It includes five indicators that are the result of inventive and innovative activities: patent applications filed by residents both at the national patent office and at the international level through the PCT; utility model applications filed by residents at the national office; scientific and technical published articles in peer-reviewed journals; and an economy's number of articles (H) that have received at least H citations.

The second sub-pillar, on knowledge impact, includes statistics representing the impact of innovation activities at the micro- and macroeconomic level or related proxies: increases in labour productivity, the entry density of new firms, spending on computer software, and the number of certificates of conformity with standard ISO 9001 on quality

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Table 1f: Knowledge & technology outputs pillar

		Ave	erage value by in	come group (0-	-100)		
	Indicator	High income	Upper-middle income	Lower-middle income	Low income	Mean	
6	Knowledge and technology outputs						
6.1	Knowledge creation						
6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/bn PPP\$ GDP ^a	7.33	3.38	2.32	1.35	4.58	
6.1.2	PCT resident patent app/bn PPP\$ GDPa	3.28	0.38	0.11	0.11	1.46	
6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.95	4.05	5.85	1.07	3.22	
6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDPa	31.57	13.25	7.67	10.18	17.65	
6.1.5	Citable documents H index ^a	314.53	113.79	74.91	60.17	164.98	
6.2	Knowledge impact						
6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	0.91	1.92	2.18	2.16	1.59	
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64 ^a	5.82	2.96	0.79	0.36	3.38	
6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPa	0.49	0.31	0.27	0.31	0.39	
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDPa	16.61	12.65	3.34	1.26	10.09	
6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %a	33.10	22.78	16.45	7.27	25.00	
6.3	Knowledge diffusion						
6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade ^a	1.03	0.10	0.31	0.20	0.50	
6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, % tot. tradea	6.32	5.05	1.45	0.50	4.08	
6.3.3	Comm., comp. & info. services exp., % tot. trade ^a .	2.27	1.34	1.87	1.74	1.85	

Average value by income group (0-100)

Note: (*) index, (†) survey question, (a) half weight, (b) higher values indicate worse outcomes.

Table 1g: Creative outputs pillar

				3		
	Indicator	High income	Upper-middle income	Lower-middle income	Low income	Mean
7	Creative outputs					
7.1	Intangible assets					
7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app/bn PPP\$ GDP	60.53 .	61.17	92.92	26.96	62.79
7.1.2	Madrid trademark applications/bn PPP\$ GDPa	2.01 .	0.73	0.73	0.10	1.33
1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]	4.90 .	4.22	4.12	3.87	4.39
7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	4.68 .	4.04	3.90	3.59	4.18
7.2	Creative goods and services					
.2.1	Cultural & creative services exp., % total tradea	0.51 .	0.30	0.11	0.04	0.30
.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 ^a	7.92 .	2.69	5.26	0.68	5.15
.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 ^a	1.30 .	0.24	0.05	0.06	0.84
.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %	2.65 .	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
.2.5	Creative goods exports, %	1.77 .	2.20	1.01	0.12	1.48
7.3	Online creativity					
.3.1	Generic TLDs/th pop. 15–69	38.54 .	9.65	1.68	0.41	16.22
.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	51.61 .	28.80	13.03	3.66	28.93
.3.3	Wikipedia monthly edits/mn pop. 15–69 19,6	630.51 .	4,827.56	2,107.01	. 173.15	8,568.66
3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69	84.55 .	67.09	46.56	22.78	72.00

Note: (*) index, (†) survey question, (a) half weight, (b) higher values indicate worse outcomes. Scores rather than values are presented for indicators 7.3.1,

management systems issued. To strengthen the sub-pillar, the measure of high- and medium-hightech industrial output over total manufactures output was added this year.

The third sub-pillar, on knowledge diffusion, is the mirror image of the knowledge absorption subpillar of pillar 5. It includes four statistics all linked to sectors with high-tech content or that are key to innovation: royalty and license fees receipts as a percentage of total trade; high-tech exports (net of re-exports) as a percentage of total trade; exports

of communication, computer and information services as a percentage of total trade;11 and net outflows of FDI as a percentage of GDP.

Pillar 7: Creative outputs

The role of creativity for innovation is still largely underappreciated in innovation measurement and policy debates. Since its inception, the GII has always emphasized measuring creativity as part of its Innovation Output Sub-Index. The last pillar, on creative outputs, has three subpillars (Table 1g).

The first sub-pillar on intangible assets includes statistics on trademark applications by residents at the national office; trademark applications under the Madrid System by country of origin,12 and two survey questions regarding the use of ICTs in business and organizational models, new areas that are increasingly linked to process innovations in the literature.

The second sub-pillar on creative goods and services includes proxies to get at creativity and the creative outputs of an economy. This year, in an attempt to include broader sectoral coverage, a global entertainment and media output composite was added. In addition, the indicator on audio-visual and related services exports was renamed 'Cultural and creative services exports' and expanded to include information services, advertising, market research and public opinion polling, and other personal, cultural, and recreational services (as a percentage of total trade). These two indicators complement the remainder of the sub-pillar, which measures national feature films produced in a given country (per capita count); printing and publishing output (as a percentage of total manufactures output); and creative goods exports (as a percentage of total trade), all which are aimed at providing an overall sense of the international reach of creative activities in the country.

The third sub-pillar on online creativity includes four indicators, all scaled by population aged 15 through 69 years old: generic (biz, info, org, net, and com) and country-code top level domains, average monthly edits to Wikipedia, and video uploads on YouTube. Attempts made to strengthen this sub-pillar with indicators in areas such as blog posting, online gaming, the development of applications, and have so far proved unsuccessful.

Notes

- For a fuller introduction to the Global Innovation Index, see the GlI 2011. Examples of other composite innovation indices were reviewed there too. The Global Innovation Policy Index of the Information Technology and Innovation Foundation, which is quite complementary to the GlI, was formulated in 2012.
- 2 Eurostat and OECD, 2005.
- 3 OECD, 2010; INSEAD, 2011; and WIPO, 2011.
- 4 INSEAD, 2011; OECD Scoreboard, 2013; WIPO, 2011
- 5 INSEAD, 2011; OECD, 2011; WIPO, 2011
- 6 For completeness, 2.1% of data points are from 2009, 1.2% from 2008, 0.7% from 2007, 0.5% from 2006, 0.4% from 2005, and 0.3%. In addition, the GII is calculated on the basis of 9,820 data points (compared to 11,583 with complete series), implying that 15.22% of data points are missing. Data Tables (Appendix II) include the reference year for each data point and mark missing data as not available (n/a).
- 7 Eurostat and OECD, 2005, p. 21.
- 8 The GMAT is a standardized test aimed at measuring aptitude to succeed academically in graduate business studies. It is an important part of the admissions process for nearly 5,600 graduate management programmes in approximately 2,000 business schools worldwide.
- 9 These data were determined from a query on joint ventures/strategic alliances deals announced in 2013 from Thomson Reuters SDC Platinum database. A count variable was created: each participating nation of each company in a deal (n countries per deal) gets, per deal, a score equivalent to 1/n so that all country scores add up to the total number of deals.

- 10 In previous editions of the GII, indicators 5.3.1, 5.3.2, and 5.3.3 were scaled by total services imports.
- 11 In previous editions of the GII, indicators 6.3.1, 6.3.2, and 6.3.3 were scaled by total services exports.
- 12 Domestic resident trademarks and the Madrid System trademarks are now counted by number of applications, not by registrations, as was the case in previous editions of the GII.

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THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2014

Adjustments to the Global Innovation Index Framework and Year-on-Year Comparability of Results

The Global Innovation Index (GII) is a cross-country performance assessment, compiled on an annual basis, which continuously seeks to update/ improve the way innovation is measured. The GII report pays special attention to making accessible the statistics used in the Country/ Economy Profiles and Data Tables, providing data sources and definitions and detailing the computation methodology (Appendices I, II, III, and IV, respectively). This annex summarizes the changes made this year and provides an assessment of the impact of these changes on the comparability of rankings.

Adjustments to the Global Innovation Index framework

The GII model is revised every year in a transparent exercise. This year, no change was made at the pillar or sub-pillar level.

Beyond the use of World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) data, we collaborate with both public international bodies such as the International Energy Agency; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and private organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO); the Graduate Management Admission Council (GMAC); Thomson Reuters; IHS Global Insight; QS Quacquarelli

Table 1: Changes to the Global Innovation Index framework

	GII 2013		GII 2014
2.1.1	Current expenditure on education, % GNI	2.1.1	Government expenditure on education, % GDP
2.1.2	Public expenditure on education per pupil, all levels	2.1.2	Expenditure on education per pupil, secondary
2.2.4	Gross tertiary outbound enrolment ratio		Deleted
3.2.2	Electricity consumption		Deleted
3.2.3	Logistics Performance Index	3.2.2	Logistics Performance Index
3.2.4	Gross capital formation	3.2.3	Gross capital formation
5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %		GERD performed by business, %
5.1.5	GMAT mean score		Deleted
5.1.6	GMAT test takers		GMAT test takers
5.3.1	Royalty and license fees payments, % of total services imports	5.3.1	Royalty and license fees payments, % of total trade
5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, % total trade
5.3.3	Communications, computer and information services imports, % of total services imports	5.3.3	Communications, computer and information services imports, % of total trade
6.3.1	Royalty and license fees receipts, % of total services imports	6.3.1	Royalty and license fees receipts, % of total trade
6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %	6.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, % total trade
6.3.3	Communications, computer and information services exports, % of total services imports	6.3.3	Communications, computer and information services exports, % of total trade
7.1.1	National office resident trademark Registrations	7.1.1	National office resident trademark applications
7.1.2	Madrid system trademark registrations by country of origin	7.1.2	Madrid System trademark applications by country of origin
7.2.1	Audiovisual and related services exports, % of total services exports	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % of total trade (compilation including EBOPS 264, 278, 288, and 897)
7.2.3	Daily newspapers circulation	7.2.3	Global entertainment and media output
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % of total goods exports	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % of total trade

Note: White rows indicate indicators that were deleted or replaced; dark blue rows indicate indicator numbers that have changed; and light blue rows indicate indicators that have undergone methodological changes.

Symonds Ltd; ZookNIC Inc; Google; and PwC to obtain the best available data on innovation measurement globally.

Although the rationale for the adjustments made to the GII framework is explained in detail in Annex

1, Table 1 provides a summary of these changes for quick referencing. A total of 18 indicators were modified: 4 indicators were deleted or replaced, 11 underwent methodological changes (new computation methodology at the source, change of scaling factor, change of classification, etc.), and 3 changed indicator number as a result of the framework adjustments.

Eight GII indicators (refer to Table 1 for details) now use total trade as a denominator to better assess their overall economic importance when compared with a broader base.

The statistical audit performed by the Joint Research Centre (Annex 3) provides a confidence interval for each ranking following a robustness and uncertainty analysis of the modelling assumptions.

Sources of changes in the rankings

The GII compares the performance of national innovation systems across economies, but it also presents changes in economy rankings over time.

Importantly, scores and rankings from one year to the next are not directly comparable (see Annex 2 of the GII 2013 for a full explanation). Making inferences about absolute or relative performance on the basis of year-on-year differences in rankings can be misleading. Each ranking reflects the relative positioning of that particular country/economy on the basis of the conceptual framework, the data coverage, and the sample of economies—elements that change from one year to another.

A few particular factors influence the year-on-year ranking of a country/economy:

- the actual performance of the economy in question;
- adjustments made to the GII framework;
- data updates, the treatment of outliers, and missing values; and
- the inclusion or exclusion of countries/economies in the sample.

Additionally, the following characteristics complicate the time-series analysis based on simple GII scores or rankings:

- Missing values: The GII produces relative index scores, which means that a missing value for one economy affects the index score of other economies.
- Reference year: The data underlying the GII do not refer to a single year, but to several years, depending on what the latest available year is for any given variable. In addition, the reference years for the different variables are not the same for each economy. The motivation for this approach is that it widens the set of data points for crosseconomy comparability.
- Normalization factor: Most GII variables are normalized using either GDP or population. This approach is also intended to enable cross-economy comparability. Yet, again, year-onyear changes in individual variables may be driven either by the variable's numerator or by its denominator.
- Consistent data collection: Finally, measuring year-on-year performance changes relies on the consistent collection of data over time. Changes in the definition of variables or in the data collection process could create movements in the rankings that are unrelated to true performance.

The GII has been transparent about these time-series caveats since its inception.

A detailed economy study based on the GII database and the country/ economy profile over time, coupled with analytical work on the ground that includes innovation actors and decision makers, yields the best results in terms of grasping an economy's innovation performance over time as well as possible avenues for improvement.

Changes to the way missing information is managed have also been implemented. In particular, the following indicators were affected when data were not readably available:

 4.2.4 Venture capital deals per trillion PPP\$ GDP, and 5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals per trillion PPP\$ GDP

For these indicators, countries were given 'n/a' rather than zero if they were not included in the in the SDC Platinum database provided by Thomson Reuters, which is our source of data on joint ventures and strategic alliance deals.

• 5.2.5 Patent families per billion PPP\$ GDP

For indicator 5.2.5, those countries not included in the WIPO Statistic Database were given 'n/a'; those included in the database that had no data, zero, or 'n/a' were given zero as a value at the suggestion of WIPO.

• 7.3.4 Video uploads on YouTube

For indicator 7.3.4, those countries where Google is an official launched platform and those countries where comScore has determined a market share above 45% all received non-zero scores. All other economies in GII 2014 received 'n/a' for this indicator.

These changes can have implications on the overall rankings of particular economies for which data were not available this time around.

Joint Research Centre Statistical Audit of the 2014 Global Innovation Index

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Modelling the concepts underlying innovation at the national scale around the globe, as attempted in the Global Innovation Index (GII), raises both conceptual and practical challenges. The conceptual challenges are discussed in the main text of Chapter 1 of the GII 2014 report. In this annex, the focus is on the practical challenges related to the data quality and the methodological choices made by grouping these data into 21 sub-pillars, 7 pillars, 2 sub-indices, and an overall index.

We consider statistical soundness to be a necessary but not a sufficient condition for a sound GII. Given that the statistical analysis of an index is based primarily, but not solely, on correlations, correspondence of the GII with real-world phenomena needs to be critically addressed, whereas 'correlations need not necessarily represent the real influence of the individual indicators on the phenomenon being measured'.1 The point we are making here is that the validity of the GII relies on the interplay between statistical and conceptual soundness. To this end, the development of the GII has followed an iterative process that went back and forth between a theoretical understanding of innovation on the one hand and empirical observations of the data underlying the variables on the other.

The Econometrics and Applied Statistics Unit at the European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC) in Ispra (Italy) was invited for a fourth consecutive year to audit the GII following some adjustments that were made to the list of indicators included in the GII framework (see Chapter 1 for more details).

The JRC assessment of the 2014 GII focused on two main issues: the statistical soundness of its multi-level structure and the impact of key modelling assumptions on its scores and ranks.² These are necessary steps to ensure the transparency and reliability of the GII, to enable the public to derive more accurate and meaningful conclusions, and to support policy makers with choices on priority setting and policy formulation.

As in past GII reports, the JRC analysis complements the country rankings with confidence intervals for the GII, the Innovation Input Sub-Index, and the Innovation Output Sub-Index in order to better appreciate the robustness of these ranks to the computation methodology. In addition, the JRC analysis includes an assessment of potential redundancy of information in the GII and a measure of distance to the efficient frontier of innovation by using data envelopment analysis.

Conceptual and statistical coherence in the GII framework

An earlier version of the GII model was assessed by the JRC in April 2014. Fine-tuning suggestions were taken into account in the final

computation of the rankings in an iterative process with the JRC aimed at establishing the foundation for a balanced index. The entire process followed four steps (see Figure 1):

Step 1: Conceptual consistency

Eighty-one indicators were selected for their relevance to a specific innovation pillar on the basis of the literature review, expert opinion, country coverage, and timeliness. To represent a fair picture of country differences, indicators were scaled either at the source or by the GII team as appropriate and where needed.

Step 2: Data checks

The most recently released data were used for each country with a cut-off year of 2004. Almost 75% of the available data refer to 2012 or a more recent year. Countries were included if data availability was at least 63% (i.e., 51 out of 81 variables) and at least two of the three sub-pillars in each pillar could be computed. Potentially problematic indicators that could bias the overall results were identified as those having absolute skewness greater than 2 and kurtosis greater than 3.5;3 these were treated either by winsorization or by taking the natural logarithm (in cases with more than five outliers). These criteria were decided jointly with the JRC in 2011 (see Appendix IV Technical Notes for details).

Figure 1: Conceptual and statistical coherence in the GII 2014 framework

Step 4. Qualitative review

- Internal qualitative review (INSEAD, WIPO, Cornell University)
- · External qualitative review (JRC, international experts)



Step 3. Statistical coherence

- · Treatment of highly collinear variables as a single indicator
- · Assessment of grouping sub-pillars to pillars, to sub-indices, and to GII
- Use of weights as scaling coefficients to ensure statistical coherence
- Assessment of arithmetic average assumption
- · Assessment of potential redundancy of information in the overall GII



Step 2. Data checks

- · Check for data recency (almost 75% of available data refer to 2012-2014)
- Availability requirements per country: coverage > 63% and at least two sub-pillars per pillar
- Check for reporting errors (interquartile range)
- Outlier treatment (skewness and kurtosis)
- Direct contact with data providers



Step 1. Conceptual consistency

- Compatibility with existing literature on innovation and pillar defini-
- Scaling factors per indicator to represent a fair picture of country differences (e.g., GDP, population, total exports)

Source: Saisana and Saltelli, European Commission Joint Research Centre, 2014.

Step 3: Statistical coherence

Weights as scaling coefficients

Weights of 0.5 or 1.0 were decided jointly with the JRC and the GII team in 2012 to be scaling coefficients and not importance coefficients, with the aim of arriving at

sub-pillar and pillar scores that were balanced in their underlying components (i.e., that indicators and subpillars can explain a similar amount of variance in their respective subpillars/pillars). Paruolo et al. (2013) show that, in weighted arithmetic

averages, the ratio of two nominal weights gives the rate of substitutability between the two indicators, and hence can be used to reveal the relative importance of individual indicators. This importance can then be compared with ex-post measures of variables' importance, such as the non-linear Pearson correlation ratio. As a result of this analysis, 36 out of 81 indicators and two subpillars-7.2 Creative goods and services and 7.3 Online creativity were assigned half weights, while all other indicators and sub-pillars were assigned a weight 1.0.

Principal components analysis and reliability item analysis

Principal component analysis (PCA) was used to assess to what extent the conceptual framework is confirmed by statistical approaches. PCA results confirm the presence of a single latent dimension in each of the seven pillars (one component with an eigenvalue greater than 1.0) that captures between 57% (pillar 4: Market sophistication) up to 82% (pillar 1: Institutions) of the total variance in the three underlying subpillars. These results reveal that the adjustments made to the 2014 GII framework did not affect the solid statistical coherence properties of the previous version. Furthermore, results confirm the expectation that the sub-pillars are more correlated to their own pillar than to any other (see Table 1). It is interesting to note that sub-pillar 7.3 Online creativity has the same degree of correlation (0.86) with its own pillar Creative outputs (pillar 7) that it has with Human capital and research (pillar 2) and Infrastructure (pillar 3), which evidences an association between human capital and infrastructure on one hand and online content, such as Wikipedia monthly edits and video uploads on YouTube, on the other.

Table 1: Statistical coherence in the GII: Correlations between sub-pillars and pillars

	Sub-pillar	Institutions	Human capital and research	Infrastructure	Market sophistication	Business sophistication	Knowledge and technology outputs	Creative outputs
	Political environment	0.91	0.71	0.76	0.61	0.74	0.63	0.77
	Regulatory environment	0.93	0.65	0.69	0.61	0.67	0.56	0.65
	Business environment	0.88	0.75	0.78	0.71	0.63	0.60	0.66
	Education	0.62	0.77	0.63	0.43	0.50	0.59	0.54
	Tertiary education	0.57	0.81	0.68	0.49	0.56	0.47	0.54
	Research and development (R&D)	0.72	0.89	0.82	0.69	0.69	0.82	0.71
	Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	0.78	0.88	0.93	0.65	0.71	0.72	0.77
INPUT	General infrastructure	0.46	0.50	0.68	0.39	0.44	0.38	0.46
	Ecological sustainability	0.72	0.69	0.82	0.53	0.58	0.61	0.71
	Credit	0.68	0.68	0.64	0.86	0.56	0.62	0.60
	Investment	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.81	0.43	0.38	0.28
	Trade and competition	0.51	0.42	0.45	0.56	0.42	0.40	0.45
	Knowledge workers	0.74	0.79	0.75	0.62	0.87	0.72	0.70
	Innovation linkages	0.51	0.37	0.42	0.38	0.72	0.33	0.51
	Knowledge absorption	0.45	0.41	0.43	0.39	0.72	0.43	0.44
	Knowledge creation	0.61	0.78	0.67	0.60	0.61	0.85	0.62
	Knowledge impact	0.41	0.52	0.51	0.39	0.34	0.75	0.45
OUTDUT	Knowledge diffusion	0.49	0.46	0.45	0.44	0.63	0.71	0.51
OUTPUT	Intangible assets	0.44	0.34	0.42	0.29	0.49	0.32	0.75
	Creative goods and services	0.64	0.62	0.69	0.49	0.60	0.60	0.79
	Online creativity	0.81	0.86	0.86	0.63	0.73	0.78	0.86

Source: Saisana and Saltelli, European Commission Joint Research Centre, 2014

The five input pillars share a single statistical dimension that summarizes 78% of the total variance, and the five loadings (correlation coefficients) of these pillars are all very similar. This similarity suggests that the five pillars make roughly equal contributions to the variation of the Innovation Input Sub-Index scores, as envisaged by the developing team. The reliability of the Input Sub-Index, measured by the Cronbach alpha value, is very high, at 0.93, which is well above the 0.70 threshold for a reliable aggregate.⁴

The two output pillars— Knowledge and technology outputs and Creative outputs—are sufficiently correlated with each other (0.67); they are also both strongly correlated with the Innovation Output Sub-Index (0.91). This result suggests that the Output Sub-Index is also well balanced in its two pillars.

Finally, building the GII as the simple average of the Input and Output Sub-Indices is also statistically justifiable because the Pearson correlation coefficient of either sub-index with the overall GII is 0.97; the two sub-indices have a correlation of 0.87. Thus far, results show that the grouping of sub-pillars into pillars, sub-indices, and the overall GII 2014 is statistically coherent, and that the GII has a balanced structure at each aggregation level.

Assessing potential redundancy of information in the GII

As already discussed, the Input and Output Sub-Indices correlate

strongly with each other and with the overall GII. Furthermore, the five pillars in the Input Sub-Index have a very high statistical reliability. These results—the strong correlation between Input and Output Sub-Indices and the statistical reliability of the five Input pillars—may be interpreted by some as a sign of redundancy of information in the GII. Yet this is not the case here. In fact, for more than 51.7% (up to 74.1%) of the 143 economies included in the 2014 GII, the GII ranking and any of the seven pillar rankings differ by 10 positions or more (see Table 2). This is a desired outcome because it demonstrates the added value of the GII ranking, which helps to highlight other components of innovation that do

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Table 2: Distribution of differences between pillar and GII rankings

		Inno		Innovation Out	put Sub-Index		
Rank differences (positions)	Institutions (%)	Human capital and research (%)	Infrastructure (%)	Market sophistication (%)	Business sophistication (%)	Knowledge and technology outputs (%)	Creative outputs (%)
More than 29	18.2	14.0	12.6	32.9	23.8	22.4	8.4
20–29	10.5	18.2	11.9	18.2	15.4	10.5	12.6
10–19	24.5	25.2	30.1	23.1	22.4	21.7	30.8
10 or more*	53.1	57.3	54.5	74.1	61.5	54.5	51.7
5–9	21.0	18.2	21.0	16.1	19.6	23.8	24.5
Less than 5	22.4	22.4	21.7	9.1	16.1	17.5	23.1
Same rank	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.8
Total [†]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Saisana and Saltelli, European Commission Joint Research Centre, 2014.

not emerge directly by looking into the seven pillars separately.

Step 4: Qualitative review

Finally, the GII results—including overall country classifications and relative performances in terms of the Innovation Input or Output Sub-Indices—were evaluated to verify that the overall results were, to a great extent, consistent with current evidence, existing research, and prevailing theory. Notwithstanding these statistical tests and the positive outcomes on the statistical coherence of the GII structure, it is important to note that the GII model is and has to remain open for future improvements as better data, more comprehensive surveys and assessments, and new relevant research studies become available.

Impact of modelling assumptions on the **GII results**

Every economy score on the GII and its two sub-indices depends on modelling choices: the seven-pillar structure, the indicators selected, the imputation or not of missing data, the normalization, the weights, and the aggregation method, among other elements. These choices are based on expert opinion (e.g., selection of indicators), or common practice (e.g., min-max normalization in the [0, 100] range), driven by statistical analysis (e.g., treatment of outliers) or simplicity (e.g., no imputation of missing data). The robustness analysis performed by the JRC aimed at assessing the simultaneous and joint impact of these modelling choices on the rankings. It thus complements the GII 2014 ranks with error estimates stemming from the unavoidable uncertainty in the choices made.

The robustness assessment of the GII was based on the combination of a Monte Carlo experiment and a multi-modelling approach, following good practices suggested in the composite indicators literature.⁵ We focused on three key issues: pillar weights, missing data, and the aggregation formula. The data are assumed to be error-free because potential outliers and eventual errors and typos were corrected during the computation phase (see Step 2 in Figure 1).

The Monte Carlo simulation related to the issue of weighting and comprised 1,000 runs, each

corresponding to a different set of weights for each of the seven pillars, randomly sampled from uniform continuous distributions centred in the reference values. The choice of the range for the weights' variation was driven by two different needs: to ensure a wide enough interval to have meaningful robustness checks and to respect the rationale of the GII that places the Input Sub-Index and the Output Sub-Index on equal footings. Given these considerations, limit values of uncertainty intervals for the pillar weights are: 10%-30% for the five Input pillars and 40%-60% for the two Output pillars (see Table 3).

The GII developing team, for transparency and replicability, has always opted not to estimate missing data. The 'no imputation' choice, which is common in similar contexts, might encourage economies not to report low data values.6 To overcome this limitation, the JRC estimated missing data using the Expectation Maximization (EM) algorithm.7

Regarding the aggregation formula, decision-theory practitioners have challenged the use of simple arithmetic averages because of their

^{*} This column is the sum of the prior three rows.

[†] This column is the sum of all white rows

Table 3: Uncertainty parameters: Missing values, aggregation, and weights

			Reference	Alternative	
I.	I. Uncertainty in the treatment of missing values II. Uncertainty in the aggregation formula at the pillar level III. Uncertainty intervals for the GII weights		No estimation of missing data	Expectation Maximization (EM)	
II.			Arithmetic average	Geometric average	
III.					
	GII Sub-Index	Pillar	Reference value for the weight	Distribution assigned for robustness analysis	
	Innovation Input	Institutions	0.2	U[0.1, 0.3]	
		Human capital and research	0.2	U[0.1, 0.3]	
		Infrastructure	0.2	U[0.1, 0.3]	
		Market sophistication	0.2	U[0.1, 0.3]	
		Business sophistication	0.2	U[0.1, 0.3]	
	Innovation Output	Knowledge and technology outputs	0.5	U[0.4, 0.6]	
		Creative outputs	0.5	U[0.4, 0.6]	

Source: Saisana and Saltelli, European Commission Joint Research Centre, 2014.

fully compensatory nature, in which a comparative high advantage on a few indicators can compensate for a comparative disadvantage on many indicators.8 We relaxed this strong perfect substitutability assumption inherent in the arithmetic average and we considered instead the geometric average, which is a partially compensatory approach that rewards economies with balanced profiles and motivates economies with unbalanced profiles to improve in the GII pillars in which they perform poorly, and not just in any GII pillar.9

Four models were tested based on the combination of no imputation versus EM imputation, and arithmetic versus geometric average, combined with 1,000 simulations per model (random weights versus fixed weights), for a total of 4,000 simulations for the GII and each of the two sub-indices (see Table 3 for a summary of the uncertainties considered in the GII 2014).

Uncertainty analysis results

The main results of the robustness analysis are shown in Figure 2 with median ranks and 90% confidence intervals computed across the 4,000 Monte Carlo simulations for the GII and the two sub-indices. Countries are ordered from best to worst according to their reference rank (black line), the dot being the median rank.

All published GII 2014 ranks lay within the simulated 90% confidence intervals, and for most economies these intervals are narrow enough for meaningful inferences to be drawn: there are fewer than 10 positions for 81 of the 143 economies. However, it is also true that some economy ranks vary significantly with changes in weights and aggregation function and, where applicable, they also vary because of the estimation of missing data. Indeed, 21 economies have 90% confidence interval widths between 20 and 29. Confidence interval widths for 6 of them lie between 30 and 39 (Bangladesh, Fiji, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Togo, Uganda, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), and for 2 countries the widths are over 40 (Bhutan, Tajikistan). For these countries, the GII ranks should be interpreted cautiously. Some caution is also warranted in the Input Sub-Index for 32 economies that have 90% confidence

interval widths over 20 (up to 37 for Dominican Republic). The Output Sub-Index is more sensitive to the methodological choices: 40 economies have 90% confidence interval widths over 20 (up to 67 for Bhutan). This sensitivity is mostly the consequence of the estimation of missing data and the fact that there are only two pillars (with 0.68 correlation); hence changes to the imputation method, weights, or aggregation formula have a more notable impact on the country ranks.

Although some economy ranks, either in the GII 2014 or its two subindices, appear to be sensitive to the methodological choices, the published rankings for the vast majority can be considered representative of the plurality of scenarios we have simulated herein. Taking the median rank as our yardstick for an economy's average rank in the realm of the GII's unavoidable methodological uncertainties, we find that 75% of the economies shift fewer than five positions with respect to the median rank in the GII (four and seven positions in the Input and Output Sub-Index, respectively).

For full transparency and information, Table 4 reports the GII 2014

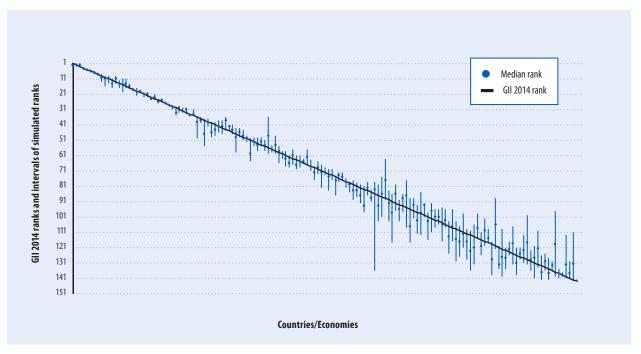
Table 4: GII 2014 and Input/Output Sub-Indices: Ranks and 90% confidence intervals

	GII 2	2014	Input Si	ıb-Index	Output	Sub-Index
Country/Economy	Rank	Interval	Rank	Interval	Rank	Interval
Switzerland	1	[1, 3]	7	[6, 9]	1	[1, 3]
United Kingdom	2	[1, 3]	3	[2, 5]	4	[1, 4]
Sweden	3	[1, 3]	6	[3, 6]	3	[1, 3]
Finland	4	[4, 5]	5	[2, 8]	6	[5, 6]
Netherlands	5	[4, 6]	11	[10, 14]	2	[2, 4]
United States of America	6	[5, 7]	4	[3, 6]	7	[7, 11]
Singapore	7	[6, 8]	1	[1, 1]	25	[21, 26]
Denmark	8	[7, 9]	9	[7, 10]	12	[8, 13]
Luxembourg	9	[8, 13]	21	[18, 23]	5	[5, 6]
Hong Kong (China)	10	[9, 16]	2	[2, 6]	24	[20, 28]
Ireland	11	[9, 14]	12	[10, 17]	11	[9, 13]
Canada	12	[11, 17]	8	[6, 9]	20	[18, 26]
	13		19		8	[7, 9]
Germany Norway	14	[9, 14]	14	[17, 19]	14	
		[12, 17]		[11, 18]		[12, 17]
Israel	15	[11, 20]	17	[11, 21]	13	[11, 16]
Korea, Rep.	16	[11, 17]	16	[11, 17]	15	[11, 15]
Australia	17	[14, 17]	10	[10, 12]	22	[19, 25]
New Zealand	18	[17, 19]	13	[12, 19]	18	[17, 22]
Iceland	19	[17, 22]	24	[23, 26]	9	[7, 15]
Austria	20	[18, 20]	18	[15, 20]	21	[19, 23]
Japan	21	[20, 23]	15	[13, 16]	27	[26, 31]
France	22	[20, 23]	20	[19, 21]	26	[20, 25]
Belgium	23	[23, 25]	22	[21, 23]	23	[21, 25]
Estonia	24	[21, 24]	23	[21, 25]	19	[15, 20]
Malta	25	[25, 27]	33	[30, 35]	10	[9, 13]
Czech Republic	26	[24, 26]	27	[26, 29]	17	[15, 18]
Spain	27	[26, 27]	26	[23, 26]	28	[27, 29]
Slovenia	28	[28, 29]	28	[27, 29]	31	[29, 31]
			45			
China	29	[28, 31]		[34, 53]	16	[14, 23]
Cyprus	30	[29, 35]	31	[29, 36]	34	[33, 34]
Italy	31	[30, 33]	32	[30, 33]	33	[32, 34]
Portugal	32	[30, 33]	29	[28, 32]	36	[35, 36]
Malaysia	33	[30, 34]	30	[26, 31]	35	[35, 38]
Latvia	34	[34, 35]	35	[35, 39]	32	[32, 33]
Hungary	35	[31, 35]	41	[37, 45]	29	[28, 31]
United Arab Emirates	36	[36, 50]	25	[23, 31]	68	[57, 95]
Slovakia	37	[36, 40]	43	[41, 48]	38	[37, 40]
Saudi Arabia	38	[37, 55]	39	[35, 45]	41	[41, 69]
Lithuania	39	[37, 42]	36	[34, 39]	52	[46, 53]
Mauritius	40	[39, 49]	42	[39, 58]	43	[43, 48]
Barbados	41	[39, 48]	38	[34, 48]	53	[48, 56]
Croatia	42	[38, 46]	50	[45, 53]	40	[39, 42]
	43		80		30	
Moldova, Rep.		[38, 47]		[74, 83]		[27, 30]
Bulgaria	44	[36, 45]	54	[48, 55]	37	[35, 38]
Poland	45	[41, 45]	40	[39, 43]	48	[45, 50]
Chile	46	[41, 47]	37	[33, 39]	54	[53, 60]
Qatar	47	[43, 59]	34	[32, 36]	69	[65, 83]
Thailand	48	[43, 49]	52	[42, 55]	49	[46, 50]
Russian Federation	49	[44, 51]	56	[45, 60]	45	[42, 49]
Greece	50	[48, 52]	44	[42, 51]	58	[56, 62]
Seychelles	51	[50, 65]	53	[47, 78]	56	[52, 63]
Panama	52	[49, 55]	64	[60, 72]	42	[39, 51]
South Africa	53	[49, 58]	47	[39, 56]	63	[60, 70]
Turkey	54	[49, 55]	78	[66, 83]	39	[37, 40]
Romania	55	[51, 58]	65	[59, 70]	44	[41, 52]
Mongolia	56	[36, 60]	51	[40, 54]	67	[39, 68]
Costa Rica	57	[54, 59]	66	[58, 72]	51	[50, 53]
Belarus	58	[48, 60]	70	[57, 80]	50	[41, 54]
					74	
Montenegro	59	[55, 66]	46	[44, 55]		[61, 79]
TFYR of Macedonia	60	[58, 63]	57	[54, 72]	66	[58, 68]
Brazil	61	[58, 68]	63	[54, 69]	64	[61, 71]
Bahrain	62	[61, 69]	48	[44, 53]	80	[75, 83]
Ukraine	63	[57, 67]	88	[72, 92]	46	[43, 50]
Jordan	64	[61, 70]	72	[66, 81]	57	[56, 65]
Armenia	65	[61, 69]	81	[71, 87]	55	[53, 56]
Mexico	66	[63, 66]	62	[55, 63]	70	[67, 71]
Serbia	67	[57, 67]	75	[64, 82]	59	[52, 61]
Colombia	68	[64, 71]	58	[49, 59]	77	[74, 78]
Kuwait	69	[69, 77]	79	[72, 84]	62	[59, 76]
	70	[65, 73]	83	[62, 89]	61	[61, 67]
	/0	[00, 10]	0.0		01	101,0/1
Argentina Viet Nam	71	[67, 82]	100	[89, 103]	47	[44, 58]

Table 4: GII 2014 and Input/Output Sub-Indices: Ranks and 90% confidence intervals (continued)

	GII	2014	Input	t Sub-Index	Output	Sub-Index
Country/Economy	Rank	Interval	Rank	Interval	Rank	Interval
Peru	73	[70, 84]	60	[56, 69]	85	[81, 104]
Georgia	74	[70, 77]	68	[61, 82]	75	[72, 78]
Oman	75	[75, 87]	59	[53, 65]	96	[93, 117]
India	76	[72, 78]	93	[84, 95]	65	[61, 69]
Lebanon	77	[72, 77]	61	[55, 71]	95	[79, 95]
Tunisia	78	[76, 82]	77	[60, 87]	87	[84, 91]
Kazakhstan	79	[78, 85]	69	[59, 72]	101	[97, 102]
Guyana Bosnia and Herzegovina	80 81	[77, 90]	92 82	[83, 111]	76 92	[63, 86]
Jamaica	82	[79, 88] [80, 92]	84	[72, 89] [75, 89]	91	[84, 95] [90, 100]
Dominican Republic	83	[81, 98]	101	[91, 128]	71	[69, 108]
Morocco	84	[78, 87]	89	[76, 98]	86	[78, 86]
Kenya	85	[83, 91]	103	[89, 110]	73	[69, 79]
Bhutan	86	[78, 136]	76	[72, 89]	102	[73, 140]
Indonesia	87	[80, 104]	117	[105, 124]	60	[59, 86]
Brunei Darussalam	88	[75, 101]	55	[50, 72]	124	[100, 128]
Paraguay	89	[63, 90]	99	[90, 101]	79	[45, 94]
Trinidad and Tobago	90	[84, 104]	86	[80, 91]	98	[97, 124]
Uganda	91	[86, 118]	98	[93, 109]	90	[85, 125]
Botswana	92	[80, 97]	67	[59, 77]	116	[101, 118]
Guatemala	93	[90, 104]	94	[93, 109]	97	[95, 110]
Albania	94	[86, 98]	71	[65, 84]	117	[91, 117]
Fiji	95	[77, 108]	49	[41, 74]	136	[92, 137]
Ghana	96	[89, 118]	106	[104, 116]	82	[75, 121]
Cabo Verde	97	[89, 102]	85	[78, 91]	114	[90, 116]
Senegal	98	[93, 112]	116	[108, 118]	78	[75, 113]
Egypt	99	[85, 113]	104	[90, 115]	89	[83, 115]
Philippines	100	[92, 101]	110	[102, 114]	84	[79, 85]
Azerbaijan	101	[98, 116]	91 74	[88, 108]	109	[108, 123]
Rwanda El Salvador	102 103	[92, 111] [96, 108]	97	[66, 101] [91, 102]	128 110	[94, 128] [108, 118]
Gambia	103	[96, 106]	111	[91, 102]	93	[74, 100]
Sri Lanka	105	[95, 117]	125	[113, 136]	81	[77, 87]
Cambodia	106	[96, 108]	113	[100, 122]	99	[95, 102]
Mozambique	107	[104, 125]	96	[88, 100]	115	[111, 138]
Namibia	108	[96, 117]	95	[88, 107]	119	[115, 123]
Burkina Faso	109	[104, 130]	112	[107, 126]	104	[102, 130]
Nigeria	110	[107, 127]	133	[131, 139]	83	[80, 103]
Bolivia, Plurinational St.	111	[99, 121]	115	[101, 127]	106	[104, 115]
Kyrgyzstan	112	[109, 129]	90	[82, 99]	131	[128, 140]
Malawi	113	[110, 136]	109	[106, 127]	108	[107, 135]
Cameroon	114	[106, 132]	127	[119, 129]	100	[98, 132]
Ecuador	115	[99, 115]	105	[96, 111]	113	[110, 117]
Côte d'Ivoire	116	[111, 126]	135	[132, 137]	88	[82, 108]
Lesotho	117	[102, 120]	87	[80, 97]	137	[124, 137]
Honduras	118	[109, 118]	102	[96, 104]	126	[123, 127]
Mali	119	[117, 139]	132	[130, 141]	103	[102, 130]
Iran, Islamic Rep.	120	[89, 122]	107	[91, 121]	125	[78, 124]
Zambia	121	[120, 135]	131	[123, 142]	105	[103, 131]
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep.	122	[109, 140]	137	[120, 142]	94	[92, 122]
Tanzania, United Rep.	123	[121, 135]	120	[111, 126]	122	[120, 137]
Madagascar	124 125	[117, 126]	123 108	[117, 133]	121 130	[110, 122]
Nicaragua Ethiopia	125	[107, 132] [121, 139]	108	[89, 123] [124, 139]	130	[128, 133] [114, 134]
Swaziland	126	[121, 139]	119	[124, 139]	118	[114, 134]
Uzbekistan	128	[113, 131]	124	[111, 133]	123	[106, 129]
Bangladesh	129	[100, 132]	130	[113, 135]	120	[88, 121]
Zimbabwe	130	[123, 136]	136	[131, 142]	111	[99, 112]
Niger	131	[120, 141]	118	[112, 132]	134	[119, 141]
Benin	132	[110, 134]	129	[120, 132]	129	[89, 129]
Algeria	133	[126, 142]	122	[107, 127]	132	[130, 142]
Pakistan	134	[125, 136]	139	[138, 142]	107	[96, 107]
Angola	135	[128, 142]	138	[136, 141]	112	[108, 137]
Nepal	136	[130, 136]	121	[112, 134]	135	[125, 137]
Tajikistan	137	[97, 140]	114	[104, 129]	140	[88, 141]
Burundi	138	[135, 141]	126	[119, 129]	141	[138, 141]
Guinea	139	[137, 140]	140	[117, 141]	138	[135, 139]
Myanmar	140	[113, 141]	143	[117, 143]	133	[93, 134]
Yemen	141	[130, 141]	141	[119, 141]	139	[130, 140]
Togo	142	[111, 142]	134	[123, 137]	142	[88, 142]
Sudan	143	[143, 143]	142	[142, 143]	143	[143, 143]

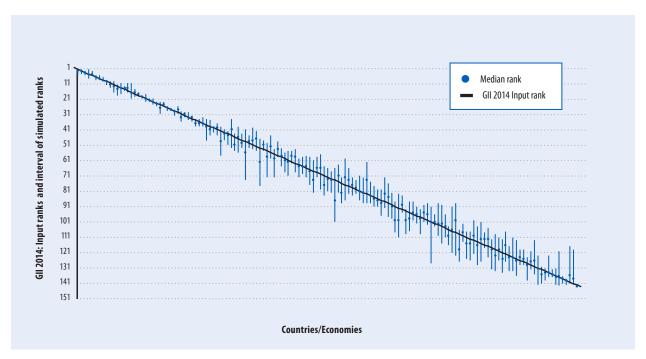
Figure 2a: Robustness analysis (GII rank vs. median rank, 90% confidence intervals)



Source: Saisana and Saltelli, European Commission Joint Research Centre, 2014.

Notes: The Spearman rank correlation between the median rank and the GII 2014 rank is 0.993. Median ranks and intervals are calculated for over 4,000 simulated scenarios combining random weights, imputed versus missing values, and geometric versus arithmetic averages at the pillar level.

Figure 2b: Robustness analysis (Input rank vs. median rank, 90% confidence intervals)



Source: Saisana and Saltelli, European Commission Joint Research Centre, 2014.

Notes: The Spearman rank correlation between the median rank and the Innovation Input 2014 rank is 0.997. Median ranks and intervals are calculated for over 4,000 simulated scenarios combining random weights, imputed versus missing values, and geometric versus arithmetic averages at the pillar level.

Figure 2c: Robustness analysis (Output rank vs. median rank, 90% confidence intervals)

Source: Saisana and Saltelli, European Commission Joint Research Centre, 2014.

Note: The Spearman rank correlation between the median rank and the Innovation Output 2014 rank is 0.981. Median ranks and intervals are calculated for over 4,000 simulated scenarios combining random weights, imputation versus no imputation of missing values, and geometric versus arithmetic averages at the pillar level.

Countries/Franchies

Index and Sub-Index country ranks together with the simulated median ranks and 90% confidence intervals in order to better appreciate the robustness of the results to the choice of weights and aggregation function and the impact of estimating missing data (where applicable).

Sensitivity analysis results

Complementary to the uncertainty analysis, sensitivity analysis has been used to identify which of the modelling assumptions have the highest impact on certain country ranks. Figure 3 plots the rankings of the GII and its sub-indices versus one-at-a-time changes of either the EM imputation method or the geometric aggregation formula, with random weights, with summary results included in Table 5. The most influential assumption is the choice of no imputation versus

EM imputation, in particular for the Output Sub-Index, next for the GII, and least for the Input Sub-Index. This sensitivity is a result of data availability, which is less satisfactory in the case of the Output Sub-Index: although no economy has indicator coverage of less than 63% over the 54 variables in the Input Sub-Index, 38 economies have data coverage below this threshold over the 27 variables in the Output Sub-Index. This factor has impacted the uncertainty analysis as well, and has propagated from the Output Sub-Index to the estimation of the overall GII. The choice of the aggregation formula has a very limited impact on the country/economy ranks.

Our recommendation would be to consider country/economy ranks in the GII 2014 and in the Input and Output Sub-Indices not only at face value but also within the 90%

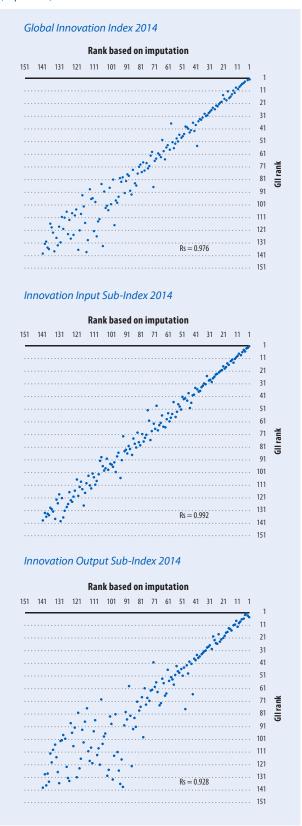
confidence intervals in order to better appreciate to what degree a country/economy rank depends on the modelling choices.

Distance to the efficient frontier in the GII by data envelopment analysis

Several innovation-related policy issues at the national level entail an intricate balance between global priorities and economy-specific strategies. Comparing the multidimensional performance on innovation by subjecting economies to a fixed and common set of weights may prevent acceptance of an innovation index on the grounds that a given weighting scheme might not be fair to a particular economy. An appealing feature of the more recent data envelopment analysis (DEA) literature applied in real decision-making settings is that it

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Figure 3a: Sensitivity analysis: Impact of modelling choices (Imputation)



Source: Saisana and Saltelli, European Commission Joint Research Centre, 2014. $Note: Rs = Spearman\ rank\ correlation; imputation\ based\ on\ expectation-maximization\ algorithm.$

Figure 3b: Sensitivity analysis: Impact of modelling choices (Geometric average)

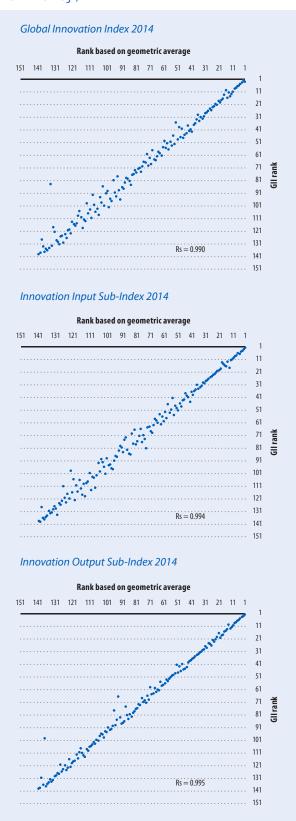
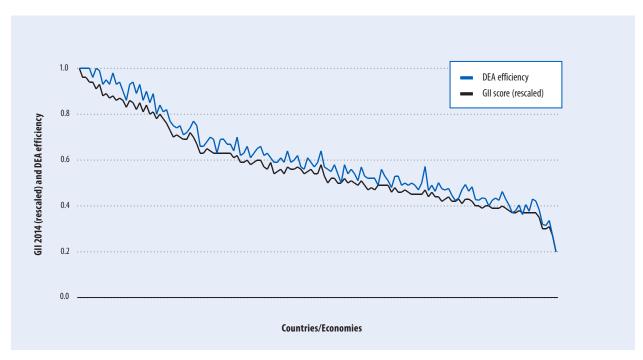


Table 5: Sensitivity analysis: Impact of modelling choices on economies with most sensitive ranks

Index or Sub-Index	Uncertainty tested (pillar level only)	Number of economies that <i>improve</i> by 20 or more positions	Number of economies that <i>deteriorate</i> by 20 or more positions
GII	Geometric vs. arithmetic average	0	1
	EM imputation vs. no imputation of missing data	6	0
	Geometric average and EM imputation vs. arithmetic average and missing values	7	3
Input Sub-Index	Geometric vs. arithmetic average	0	0
	EM imputation vs. no imputation of missing data	0	0
	Geometric average and EM imputation vs. arithmetic average and missing values	1	1
Output Sub-Index	Geometric vs. arithmetic average	0	1
	EM imputation vs. no imputation of missing data	13	16
	Geometric average and EM imputation vs. arithmetic average and missing values	13	16

Source: Saisana and Saltelli, European Commission Joint Research Centre, 2014.

Figure 4: GII 2014 scores and DEA 'distance to the efficient frontier' scores



Note: For comparison purposes, we have rescaled the GII scores by dividing them with the best performer in the overall GII 2014.

Table 6: Pie shares and distance to the efficient frontier: Top 15 economies in the GII 2014

Counttry/Economy	DEA efficiency	Institutions	Human capital and research	Infrastructure	Market sophistication	Business sophistication	Knowledge and technology outputs	Creative outputs
United Kingdom	1.00	0.08	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.07	0.19	0.08
Switzerland	1.00	0.06	0.19	0.10	0.09	0.18	0.19	0.19
Singapore	1.00	0.07	0.20	0.20	0.12	0.20	0.17	0.05
Sweden	1.00	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.11
Finland	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.05	0.16	0.20	0.08
United States of America	0.99	0.20	0.20	0.06	0.20	0.09	0.20	0.05
Hong Kong (China)	0.98	0.20	0.05	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.05	0.15
Netherlands	0.96	0.20	0.06	0.20	0.05	0.20	0.09	0.20
Denmark	0.95	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.15
Canada	0.94	0.20	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.13
Ireland	0.93	0.20	0.08	0.05	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.07
Israel	0.93	0.05	0.20	0.07	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.08
Luxembourg	0.93	0.20	0.07	0.20	0.05	0.20	0.08	0.20
Germany	0.90	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.05	0.05	0.20	0.12
Iceland	0.86	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.20

Source: Saisana and Saltelli, European Commission Joint Research Centre, 2014. Note: Pie shares are in absolute terms, bounded by 0.05 and 0.20.

can determine endogenous weights that maximize the overall score of each decision-making unit given a set of other observations.

In this section, the assumption of fixed pillar weights common to all economies is relaxed once more; this time economy-specific weights that maximize an economy's score are determined endogenously by DEA.¹⁰ In theory, each economy is free to decide on the relative contribution of each pillar to its score, so as to achieve the best possible score in a computation that reflects its innovation strategy. In practice, the DEA method assigns a higher (lower) contribution to those pillars in which an economy is relatively strong (weak). Reasonable constraints on the weights are assumed to preclude the possibility of an economy achieving a perfect score by assigning a zero weight to weak pillars: for each economy, the share of each pillar score (i.e., the pillar score multiplied by the DEA weight over the total score) has upper and lower bounds of 5% and 20%, respectively. The DEA score is then measured as the weighted average of all seven pillar scores, where the weights are the economy-specific DEA weights compared to the best performance among all other economies with those same weights. The DEA score can be interpreted as a measure of the distance to the efficient frontier.

Table 6 presents the pie shares and DEA scores for the top 15 economies in the GII 2014. All pie shares are determined in accordance with a starting point that grants leeway to each economy when assigning shares while not violating the (relative) upper and lower bounds. The pie shares are quite diverse and reflect current national innovation strategies. This year, for example, Switzerland assigns 19% of its DEA score to *Creative outputs*, while the same pillar accounts for no more

than 5% of Sweden's DEA score. More than half of the top 15 economies assign the maximum allowed (20%) to the first three Input pillars of the GII: Institutions, Human capital and research, and Infrastructure. Five economies—the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Singapore, Sweden, and Finland—reach a perfect DEA score of 1, and the United States of America and Hong Kong (China) are very close to the frontier. It is worth noting that the 15 economies that achieved the highest DEA scores are the same economies in the top 15 of the GII (except for Iceland, which ranks 19th in the GII). Figure 4 shows how closely related the DEA scores and GII 2014 scores are for all 143 economies (correlation of 0.994).

Conclusion

The JRC analysis suggests that the conceptualized multi-level structure

of the GII 2014 with its 21 subpillars, 7 pillars, 2 sub-indices, and overall index is statistically sound and balanced: that is, each indicator and sub-pillar makes a similar contribution to the variation of its respective sub-pillar or pillar. The no-imputation choice of not treating missing values, common in relevant contexts and justified on the grounds of transparency and replicability, can at times have an undesirable impact on some country scores for the Innovation Output Sub-Index in particular, with the additional negative side effect that it may encourage countries not to report low data values. The choice of the GII team this year to use weights as scaling coefficients during the development of the index (the same choice that was made for the GII 2012 and 2013) constitutes a significant departure from the traditional vision of weights as a reflection of indicators' importance in a weighted average. Such a consideration will, it is hoped, also be made by other developers of composite indicators.

The strong correlations among the GII components are proven not to be a sign of redundancy of information in the GII. For more than 51.7% (up to 74.1%) of the 143 economies included in the GII 2014, the GII ranking and any of the seven pillar rankings differ by 10 positions or more. This demonstrates the added value of the GII ranking, which helps to highlight other components of innovation that do not emerge directly by looking into the seven pillars separately.

All published GII 2014 ranks lie within the simulated 90% confidence intervals that take into account the unavoidable uncertainties in the estimation of missing data, the weights (fixed vs. random), and the aggregation formula (arithmetic vs. geometric average) at the pillar level. For most economies, these intervals are narrow enough for meaningful inferences to be drawn: fewer than 10 positions for 81 of the 143 economies. Caution is needed for some countries with ranks that are highly sensitive to the methodological choices. The Output Sub-index is more sensitive to the methodological choices, mostly because of the estimation of missing data and the fact that this sub-index has only two pillars (with 0.68 correlation); hence changes to the imputation method, weights, or aggregation formula have a more notable impact on the country ranks. Nevertheless, country ranks, either in the GII 2014 or in the two sub-indices, can be considered representative of the many possible scenarios: 75% of the economies shift fewer than five positions with respect to the median rank in the GII (four and seven positions, respectively, in the Input and Output Sub-Indices).

The distance to the efficient frontier measure calculated with DEA scores could replace the Innovation Efficiency Ratio as a measure of efficiency, even if it is conceptually closer to the GII score than it is to the Efficiency Ratio. In fact, the 15 economies that achieved the highest DEA scores are the same economies in the top 15 of the GII (except for Iceland, which is ranked 19th in the GII).

All things considered, the JRC audit conducted herein shows the usefulness of the GII 2014 as a statistically sound benchmarking tool in reliably identifying strengths and weaknesses in national innovation practices around the world. We invite readers and users of the GII 2014 not to use this index as a standalone metric but to see it instead as a pointer back to the wealth of information gathered in the GII framework, which is a sound attempt to pave the

way for better and more informed innovation policies worldwide.

Notes

- OECD/EC JRC, 2008, p. 26.
- The JRC analysis was based on the recommendations of the OFCD/FC_IRC (2008) Handbook on Composite Indicators and on more recent research from the JRC. The JRC audits on composite indicators are conducted upon request of the Index developers and are available at http:// composite-indicators.jrc.ec.europa.eu/.
- Groeneveld and Meeden (1984) set the criteria for absolute skewness above 1 and kurtosis above 3.5. The skewness criterion was relaxed to account for the small sample of 143 economies.
- See Nunnally, 1978.
- Saisana et al., 2005; Saisana et al., 2011.
- With arithmetic average, the no-imputation choice is equivalent to replacing missing values with the average of the available (normalized) data within each sub-pillar.
- The Expectation-Maximization (EM) algorithm (Little and Rubin, 2002) is an iterative procedure that finds the maximum likelihood estimates of the parameter vector by repeating two steps: (1) The expectation E-step: Given a set of parameter estimates, such as a mean vector and covariance matrix for a multivariate normal distribution, the F-step calculates the conditional expectation of the complete-data log likelihood given the observed data and the parameter estimates. (2) The maximization M-step: Given a complete-data log likelihood, the M-step finds the parameter estimates to maximize the complete-data log likelihood from the E-step. The two steps are iterated until the iterations converge.
- Munda, 2008.
- In the geometric average, pillars are multiplied as opposed to summed as they are in the arithmetic average. Pillar weights appear as exponents in the multiplication. All pillar scores were greater than zero, hence there was no reason to rescale them to avoid zero values that would have led to zero geometric averages.

The original question in the DEA literature concerned how to measure each unit's relative efficiency in production compared with a sample of peers, given observations on input and output quantities and, often, no reliable information on prices (Charnes and Cooper, 1985). A notable difference between the original DEA guestion and the one applied here is that no differentiation between inputs and outputs is made (Melyn and Moesen, 1991; Cherchye et al., 2008). To estimate DEA-based distance to the efficient frontier scores, we consider the m = 7 pillars in the GII 2014 for n = 143 economies, with y_{ii} the value of pillar i in economy i. The objective is to combine the pillar scores per economy into a single number, calculated as the weighted average of the m pillars, where w_i represents the weight of the jth pillar. In absence of reliable information about the true weights, the weights that maximize the DEA-based scores are endogenously determined. This gives the following linear programming problem for each country i: (bounding

$$\gamma_i = \max_{wij} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{7} y_{ij} w_{ij}}{\max_{\substack{Y \in V, \ i=1}} \sum_{j=1}^{7} y_{ij} w_{ij}}$$

constraint)

subject to

 $W_{ii} \ge 0$,

(non-negativity constraint)

where

 $j = 1, \ldots, 7,$ i = 1, ..., 143

In this basic programming problem, the weights are non-negative and a country's score is between 0 (worst) and 1 (best).

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The Human Factor in Innovation

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This chapter will analyse and discuss major global trends related to the presence of skilled labour in countries, drawing on aggregated data collected by UNESCO through its Institute for Statistics (UIS) and other international organizations. Although there is a rich literature on the relation between skills and innovation, it is not possible in this chapter to delve deeply into that literature and explore the data accordingly. Such an analysis would require both more space than is available here and a micro-econometric data analysis. The data presented here are nationally aggregated data that do not allow for such detailed consideration.

The role of innovation

Innovation is instrumental to the increase of human well-being. It can make a difference in addressing urgent developmental challenges such as providing access to drinking water, eradicating neglected diseases, and reducing hunger. Technology and technological advances are a key component of innovation—they raise productivity and, by extension, contribute to economic growth.1 Particularly in high- and middle-income economies, the evidence of innovation's vital importance is overwhelming, but it is important for economies at

all stages of development, although different types and degrees of innovation play different roles at various stages. In order for low- and middle-income countries to reach per capita income levels similar to those of the richest economies, they need to expand both their access to technology and their capacity to use it.2 This process of 'catching up' generally occurs through imitation and technology acquisition rather than independent research and experimental development (R&D) and innovation.3 However, technology transfer itself poses substantial problems of adaptation and absorption that are related to investments in technological capability. A successful transfer requires a complex array of skills, knowledge, and organizational structures in order to operate a technology efficiently and accomplish any process of technological change.4

Skills for innovation

Innovation depends on people who are able to generate and apply knowledge and ideas in the workplace and in society at large, but explicit links between specific skills and innovation are difficult to establish.⁵ And although a 'strong connection between education and economic development has often been proposed, the content, mechanisms,

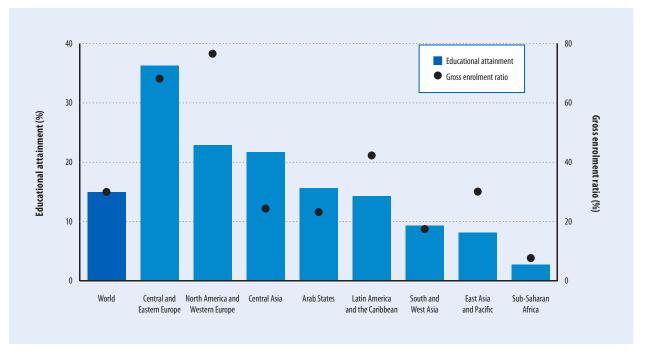
and outcomes of this link remain a matter of debate'. The broad definitions of skills and innovation, the difficulty of measuring human capital and innovation outputs and outcomes, and the relative scarcity of innovation-specific empirical studies all serve to limit the clear identification of such relationships. Furthermore, no simple or unambiguous connection exists between a given innovation or technology and the demand it makes for skilled workers.

How a technology is deployed is mediated by many factors, most notably [...] by firm strategies and work organisation methods. Moreover, the direction of causation is ambiguous: skills and knowledge are both an input and output of innovation. Implementing a particular innovation often requires training a workforce and use of a given innovation by the workforce in the production process and consumption gives rise to incremental improvements to the original innovation.⁷

To take maximum advantage of R&D and other innovative activities being carried out in a country, framework conditions conducive to innovation are vital. The most important condition is the presence of a large, well-educated stock of human capital, which helps countries accelerate technological catch-up.⁸ The connection between human capital and innovation in low- and middle-income countries, and its corresponding impact on productivity, stems mainly from the

2: The Human Factor in Innovation

Figure 1: Proportion of population aged 25 years and older with tertiary education and gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by region (2011, %)



Source: UIS Data Centre, accessed January 2014.

Notes: Based on data for the latest year available for 114 economies; no estimations were made. The 'gross enrolment ratio' (GER) for tertiary education is defined as the number of students enrolled in tertiary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the five-year age group starting from the official secondary school graduation age. The composition of the regions can be found in the annex at the end of this chapter.

contribution of skilled workers dedicated to adapting existing technologies.9 The negative effect of a large, poorly educated population is the primary reason for poor innovative performance. Positive externalities from higher educational attainment are found in the form of both a higher rate of innovation and more rapid technology transfer.¹⁰ The existence of skilled labour is a more decisive element in the transmission of tacit knowledge than university or industry research.11 Improving human capital through formal education and continuous R&D activities increases firms' absorptive capacity, thereby facilitating technology adoption and mastery. The chain reaction that results from a more highly skilled labour force offers possibilities for generating improvements and follow-up innovations.12

Higher education and educational attainment

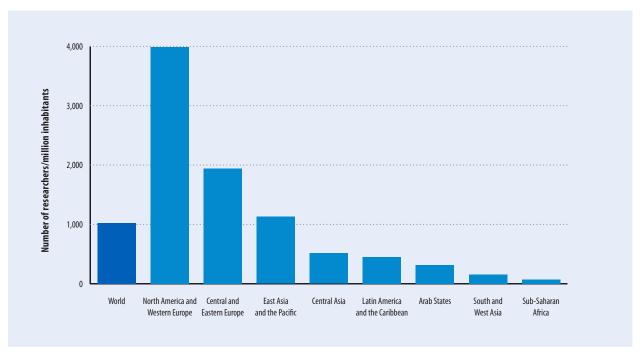
Although the link between a country's stock of highly educated people and its wealth is not clearcut or direct, correlations can be observed. Analysing enrolment rates in tertiary education provides an indication of whether and how this situation may change in the years to come. Figure 1 shows the proportion of the population over 25 years old that has completed tertiary education, broken down by region on the primary axis. The figure also shows regional averages for the gross enrolment ratio (GER) in tertiary education for the year 2011 on the secondary axis.

What stands out is that the highest proportion of population with a university degree is found in Central and Eastern Europe, at 36%—far ahead of richer North America and

Western Europe (23%) and also ahead of Central Asia (22%). At the other end of the scale, and more according to expectations, we find Sub-Saharan Africa at only 3%. The data further show that the highest enrolment ratio is found in North America and Western Europe, indicating that this region is catching up in educational attainment—but only slowly, because the countries in Central and Eastern Europe follow closely. The two regions that follow-Latin America and the Caribbean and East Asia and the Pacific—are adding more people with a tertiary education to their populations than the other regions, and will therefore over time move up in the rankings. It is noteworthy that the global enrolment ratio, at 30%, is double the global stock of people with a tertiary education, meaning that more people are pursuing tertiary education than in the

The Human Factor in Innovation

Figure 2: Researchers per million inhabitants (2009)



Source: UIS Data Centre, accessed January 2014; data calculated December 2011.

Note: The composition of the regions can be found in the annex at the end of this chapter.

past. Looking at the evolution of the global GER over the last decade, the premium placed on a higher education degree becomes clear. There has been an explosion in enrolment in tertiary education, with the global GER almost doubling between 1998 and 2011. This growth has been uneven across regions, however. The highest growth rates are in Asia, with the exception of Central Asia, where the GER even decreased after 2007.

Research and experimental development

Since World War II, investment in R&D has been regarded as one of the key strategies needed to secure technological potential and, therefore, innovation and economic growth. However, R&D is unprofitable for low levels of human capital; it becomes profitable only when human capital reaches a certain threshold.¹³ This implies a correlation between

the data shown in the previous section and the volume of R&D carried out in economies. Figure 2 sheds light on this.

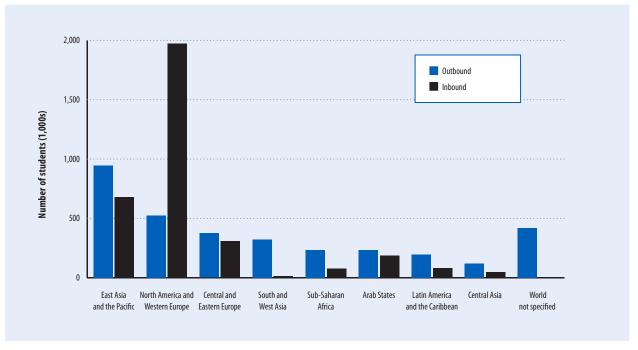
Figure 2 shows the strong correlation between the educational attainment and enrolment (GER) shown in Figure 1 and the number of researchers. The two regions with the highest numbers of people with a tertiary education and with the highest enrolment ratios in higher education are also the two regions with the most researchers as a proportion of the total population: North America and Western Europe and Central and Eastern Europe. At the other end, South and West Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa have the fewest highly educated people and the fewest researchers. East Asia and the Pacific deserves a special mention, as it ranks higher on the share of researchers in the population than it does on the attainment scale. This region is dominated by China, which has not only been extensively expanding its higher education system, but has enlarged its research system even more.

Digging a bit deeper into the data contributes a perspective on the role of women in research. Although globally more girls than boys enter university, at the PhD level, even though they are close, the share of girls drops below 50%. However, the proportion of women in research shows a particularly large gap, with women making up only 30% of the global research population. This gap can be observed not only in the poorer parts of the world, but also in the richer parts. Various explanations are offered, including gender stereotyping and working conditions that are unfavourable for women, especially during their childbearing years. The fact remains, however, that a great deal of potential remains unused, and governments should

2: The Human Factor in Innovation

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Figure 3: Internationally mobile students, thousands (2009)



Source: UIS Data Centre, accessed January 2014.

Notes: 'Internationally mobile students' (or 'mobile students') are those who have crossed a national border and moved to another country with the objective of studying. The composition of the regions can be found in the annex at the end of this chapter

take action to tap into this pool of potential researchers.

Despite the observed correlations among attainment, enrolment, and the number of researchers, more elements are at play than skills alone. For example, in the Community Innovation Survey 201014—when firms in the European Union were asked which factors were the most important obstacles to innovation—the lack of qualified personnel as a highly important factor hampering innovation activities on average ranked only 6th for innovative enterprises and 7th for non-innovative enterprises out of 11 factors proposed.15 The UIS is currently collecting global innovation statistics. When the results are released in July 2014, the lack of skills will be an indicator that can be studied for many more countries.

International mobility

The last decades have seen an explosion in the cross-border traffic of people of all skill levels. In this migratory trend, the most relevant factor for innovation is the movement of highly skilled people, whether they are students or experienced professionals. Figure 3 shows the number of internationally mobile students in 2009.

In 2009, almost 3.4 million students were studying abroad. By far the most popular destinations were the developed economies of North America and Western Europe—this was the only region with a net inflow. It received close to 2 million students, of which about one-third attended university in the United States of America (USA). Mobility is of course not limited to students. The Careers of Doctorate Holders (CDH) survey—developed by the Organisation for Economic

Co-operation and Development (OECD), the UIS, and Eurostat¹⁶ includes a module on international mobility. According to Auriol et al., '[t]he 2009 CDH figures reveal that, in the countries for which data are available, an average of 14% of national citizens with a doctorate have been internationally mobile in the previous 10 years';¹⁷ furthermore, 'the USA steadily appears among the three first destination countries [...]. Likewise, the three largest EU countries (France, Germany, and the United Kingdom) appear among the favourite destinations, as well as those countries with strong historical, cultural, or linguistic links with the reporting country'.18

The CDH indicators provide interesting information on international mobility, but they do not enlighten us about the migration patterns of doctorate holders and the possible resulting brain drain for economies. The data at hand are

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too sparse and insufficiently robust to allow such analysis. In order to study migration better, the OECD has compiled data on migrant stocks from a wide array of origin countries. This database (called DIOC-E) covers 89 destination countries and includes information on 110 million migrants aged 15 and over.19 Of all migrants in the database, 68% live in OECD countries; the remaining 32% live in the non-OECD countries currently included in the database. Low-skilled migration to both OECD and non-OECD countries still dominates in absolute terms. However, the emigration rate for highly skilled persons exceeds the total emigration rate in all regions, which reflects the selective nature of migration. The magnitude of the global emigration rate of highly skilled persons from Africa is striking: it is estimated at 10.6% (9.7% for migration to OECD countries), compared with other regions of origin and the world average of 5.4% (4.3% to OECD countries).20

Historically, the USA has been the destination of choice of many science and engineering (S&E) students and workers. This continues to be the case. The National Science Foundation's Science and Engineering Indicators provides interesting information on foreign-born scientists and engineers in the USA. For example, in 2011, foreign-born individuals accounted for 21% of workers employed in non-academic S&E occupations in the USA, which is higher than their representation in the overall population (13%).21 Furthermore, in most S&E occupations, the higher the degree level, the greater the proportion of the workforce who are foreign born: workers from overseas range from between 13% and 23% at the bachelor's level to over 40% at the doctoral level. The leading countries

of origin among immigrants with a highest degree in S&E are China and India. Most foreign-born noncitizen recipients of US S&E doctorates report that they plan to stay in the USA after graduation (75%); this proportion has risen over time, with the highest proportions reported by S&E doctorate recipients from China and India (86% to 87%, a proportion that has been declining since the early 2000s).²²

Concluding remarks

The data analysed in this chapter broadly confirm preconceptions about the link between innovation and skills. UIS data show a correlation between educational attainment and level of development. Generally, the more developed the region, the higher the percentage of the population that have completed tertiary education, although the correlation is not perfect. And more and more students are enrolling in tertiary education, clearly showing the importance attached to education before entering the labour market. On tertiary enrolment, again the richer regions are far ahead of the poorer regions, in particular Sub-Saharan Africa. Furthermore, the regions with the highest numbers of people with tertiary education and with the highest enrolment ratios in higher education are also those with the most researchers as a proportion of the total population. This can be explained in part by the fact that economies that are catching up are more dependent on technology transfer than they are on original R&D. Moreover, R&D is generally unprofitable for firms with low levels of human capital.

Economies at the lowest levels of development may be trapped in a vicious circle. Low economic development does not offer a context

that provides enough incentives for young people to pursue higher education, and without a skilled population, economies will not grow. Furthermore, people vote with their feet and move to places that offer more opportunities. Internationally mobile students overwhelmingly move to North America and Western Europe, which is the only region with a net inflow of foreign students. The USA remains the most popular destination not just for students but also for highly skilled professionals, and an important part of that country's innovative prowess can be ascribed to these very talented foreigners.

However, correlation is not the same as causation. These data neither provide explanations nor do they indicate the direction of potential causation. Does a lack of skills lead to poor development, or does poor development lead to a less-skilled population? The data presented here are nationally aggregated data, further summed up to regional totals, which does not allow for such a detailed analysis. To properly answer the question of how skills relate to innovation, more information is needed about the demand for skills by employers and the supply of these skills by highly educated people. To that end, firm-level surveys should ask more questions about skills and how those skills relate to firm performance.

But surveys also need to be carried out at the level of the individual. The CDH survey is a prime example of the type of survey and data collection that warrants being taken up more widely. So far, there is also insufficient hard evidence about the extent of brain drain and its impact. More information is needed, but it is extraordinarily difficult to collect. Finally, to fully understand the link between innovation and human

resources, all information collected needs to be analysed at the microdata level using econometric methods (see Box 1, Annex 1 in Chapter 1).

Notes

- 1 See OECD, 2012; UIS, 2014; and many others.
- 2 Crespi and Zuniga, 2012.
- 3 Bell and Pavitt, 1993; Katz, 1986.
- 4 Archibugi and Pietrobelli, 2003.
- 5 OECD, 2011.
- 6 Bruland, 2003
- 7 Toner, 2011, p.59.
- 8 Nelson and Phelps, 1966; Griffith et al., 2004.
- 9 López Boo, 2009; Navarro et al, 2010
- 10 Bilbao-Osorio and Rodríguez-Pose, 2004.
- 11 Audretsch and Feldman, 1996.
- 12 Goedhuys et al., 2008
- 13 Sorensen, 1999.
- 14 See http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/ portal/page/portal/microdata/documents/ CIS_Survey_form_2010.pdf.
- 15 The 11 hampering factors are: Lack of qualified personnel; Lack of information on technology; Lack of information on markets; Difficulty in finding cooperation partners for innovation; Markets dominated by established enterprises; Uncertain demand for innovative goods or services; No need to innovate due to prior innovations; No need to innovate due to no demand for innovations; Lack of funds within the enterprise or group; Lack of finance from sources outside the enterprise; and Innovation costs too high.
- 16 Auriol et al., 2012.
- 17 This is a low estimate since the data are based on the declarations of returnees and do not take into account those who are currently and may remain abroad. [Furthermore, most of the data are for] individuals in countries that host world-leading research organisations [who] may [therefore] perceive a lesser need to move abroad.' Auriol et al., 2013, p. 57. Other factors may play a role too.
- 18 Auriol et al., 2013, p. 57.
- 19 For further information about the DIOC-E database, see http://www.oecd.org/migration/databaseonimmigrantsinoecdandnonoecdcountriesdioc-e.htm. Results are written up in Dumont et al., 2010.
- 20 Dumont et al., 2010.
- 21 NSB, 2014.
- 22 NSB 2014

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Composition of the regions

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 $[\]star$ Palestine is a member of UNESCO and is included for that reason in this annex and in the aggregate data in Figures 1, 2, and 3.

Educating Innovators and Entrepreneurs

RICHARD SCOTT and STÉPHAN VINCENT-LANCRIN, OECD Directorate for Education and Skills

Successful innovation rests on a foundation of education and skills. As the Global Innovation Index (GII) demonstrates, increasing the educational achievement of young people is crucial to a country's ability to generate new knowledge and to innovate. But we should not assume that existing education systems are necessarily aligned with the need to produce the next generation of innovators. Education systems that narrowly focus on test-based academic performance and numbers of students enrolled in science and technology subjects are not necessarily those that will produce young people with the creativity, critical thinking, and communication skills that innovative societies require. In particular, a narrow focus on the acquisition of academic knowledge risks encouraging a teaching model that threatens to dampen innovative and entrepreneurial spirit rather than foster it. Instead, school education should ensure that young people not only acquire excellent knowledge but are also able to apply knowledge in a variety of contexts, and should also ensure that they develop less easily measured skills such as creativity. Decision makers should avoid crowding out arts and non-technical subjects that have an important role to play in developing the skills conducive to innovation in all its forms. The push for academic excellence needs to be combined with quality teaching and learning methods that stimulate a wide range of thinking and behavioural skills.

Aligning education and skills policies with the objective of increasing global innovation capacity is especially pressing in light of recent global economic trends. Over recent decades, rapid technological change has revolutionized many aspects of everyday life. But it has also changed the nature of work, especially in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries. Higher-order thinking skills, such as the ability to process large quantities of information, have become more important in the workplace at the expense of routine skills that can now be undertaken by increasingly sophisticated machines. In this context, education systems need to equip young people with the skills to both participate in and respond to innovation in the workplace. Moreover, especially in light of the recent global economic crisis, improving skills is one of the most important ways to raise innovation, productivity, and economic growth, and to improve social welfare and equality.

This chapter explores the role of education, primarily at the school level, in fostering the dispositions and skills conducive to innovation. It examines what skills are required for innovative societies, how different teaching methods may help foster these skills, what policies and initiatives economies are undertaking in this area, and some of the remaining challenges. Finally, implications for the GII are discussed.

Context and background

Education policies to foster innovation have traditionally focused on increasing participation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) disciplines. Recently, however, a more comprehensive view of innovation, which recognizes the contribution of a wider set of skills and disciplines, has emerged. While STEM specialists are undoubtedly important for certain types of innovation, particularly technological innovation, government policy needs to take a broad view of the competencies used in the innovation process.

Surveys of tertiary-educated employees show that innovation requires a broad range of skills. The international REFLEX survey, which interviews graduates five years after their graduation, shows that innovative employees (whom we define as those working in an organization that innovates

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and participating in the introduction of these innovations) report that they use more of all types of skills in their jobs than their non-innovative counterparts. Among the results from the self-reported use of skills that most distinguish innovative and non-innovative workers are 'coming up with new ideas and solutions' (creativity), 'a willingness to question ideas' (critical thinking), and 'the ability to present new ideas or products to an audience' (communication).

Reflecting this evidence from innovative workers, along with findings from the wider literature,² skills for innovation can be grouped into three broad categories:

- Subject-based skills, which represent knowledge and knowhow in a particular field.
- Thinking and creativity, including both higher-order skills and creative cognitive habits. These competencies include critical faculties, imagination, and curiosity.
- Behavioural and social skills, including skills such as self-confidence, leadership and management, collaboration, and persuasion.

In terms of qualifications, it is not just graduates of tertiary education who contribute to innovation. Technical skills such as craft, design, and testing play an important role in innovation, especially in the incremental changes that make up a large proportion of innovation in practice.3 Vocational education and training, in particular, help provide these essential capabilities. Moreover, non-technological innovation (such as new organizational methods and marketing innovations) requires a skill-set very different from that provided by traditional university-level science and engineering training. Again, a mix of qualification levels appears to be important. Balanced innovation systems need doctorate-holding researchers with focused expertise, but also informed users and consumers who have the curiosity and imagination to adapt goods and services to their own needs. Developing a wide set of skills is important for all individuals, not just for the sub-set who will go on to innovate.

Together, these insights help define the role of education in innovation. Developing excellent subject-based knowledge is undoubtedly important for an innovative society, but it is not enough on its own. In addition to raising academic achievement across all levels of education, innovation policies need to pay more attention to what skills young people acquire. Fostering critical thinking, creativity, and behavioural and social skills should be viewed as a central element of the remit of schools, colleges, and universities.

How can different types of school education develop skills for innovation?

Work by the OECD Centre for Educational Research and Innovation (CERI) highlights several areas where school education can help develop skills for innovation. In general, there are good examples of how schooling may foster innovation, but the link between the two is still not fully understood.

Improving students' knowledge and learning outcomes is an important indicator and target in many national education systems. But evidence suggests that performance in exams or standardized tests—the way these outcomes are usually measured—is not necessarily associated with the skills that

matter for innovation. Using data from the 2006 OECD Programme of International Student Assessment (PISA), Avvisati and Vincent-Lancrin (forthcoming) highlight a negative correlation between national-level student test scores in science and interest in science. In fact, few countries successfully manage to combine above-average levels of student interest in science with above-average performance in the PISA science test. Countries range from those with comparatively low test scores and high interest in science (e.g., Mexico) to those with comparatively high scores and low interest (e.g., Finland), but a few do have relatively high scores and high interest (e.g., Japan). Because scientific interest was measured by embedded questions in the PISA questionnaire, these international patterns are unlikely to be simply the result of cultural differences among countries.

Looking at the within-country pattern (i.e., among schools in a single country), there is substantial diversity across countries. The negative association between interest and PISA test scores in science holds for around half of OECD countries. In Brazil, Chile, and the United States of America, for example, schools with the best test scores in science tend to have lower levels of student interest in science, suggesting that the prevalent modes of teaching and learning may develop disciplinary knowledge at the expense of interest in the topic or curiosity. But schools with strong science test performance in some other countries, such as Japan or the Republic of Korea, seem to also have students with high levels of interest. (It is noteworthy that this within-country pattern can hold in countries such as the Republic of Korea, where overall student interest

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in science topics is low by international standards.)

The apparent trade-off between performance on tests and curiosity of pupils is thus neither universal nor inevitable. Since engagement and motivation is a key aspect of the skills required for innovation, it is important that teaching and learning activities to improve proficiency on science tests do not undermine the development of other skills.

Which teaching practices can foster both competence in scientific knowledge while maintaining students' engagement and curiosity? Analysis of the same PISA data on science teaching points towards the importance of linking classroom topics to real-world applications. Avvisati and Vincent-Lancrin (forthcoming) examine how four different types of science pedagogy (application, hands-on activities, interaction, and investigation) relate to student attitudes and performance. Of the four teaching models, increasing the time dedicated to application-based pedagogies is estimated, controlling for other factors, to have the largest positive association with interest and enjoyment of science, although there is no clear association with performance in the PISA science test. The results indicate that developing positive attitudes among science students in school requires more than just aiming at good test results, and that linking classroom theory to everyday problems is a way of fostering motivation alongside efforts to improve subject knowledge.

The use of classroom technology is also often put forward as a way of helping enhance skills such as creative thinking, engagement, and collaboration. Kärkkäinen and Vincent-Lancrin (2013) outline how technology-enhanced teaching models in STEM education—such as online laboratories or educational

gaming—can expand the range of learning opportunities available to students and, in the right circumstances, help develop higher-order thinking. But technology—be it interactive whiteboards, tablet computers, or other tools—is best viewed as facilitating appropriate teaching and learning of these skills rather than replacing the traditional classroom.

In mathematics education, too, increasing attention is being paid to the teaching and learning models that best equip students with useful, long-lasting skills rather than providing them solely with the ability to pass tests and use mathematics within the confines of the classroom. In particular, the skills needed to solve unfamiliar, complex, and non-routine mathematical problems are likely to be important in an innovative society. A particular skill associated with the ability to tackle such problems is metacognition, or one's control of the thought process around learning. In contrast to commonly used techniques such as rote-learning or memorization, metacognitive teaching models guide students to consciously think about the process behind solving mathematical problems. Findings from a number of experimental studies show that metacognitive mathematics teaching can improve test performance in mathematics and, simultaneously, foster important skills such as maths reasoning and motivation, which may contribute to innovation.4 Though such new instruction models need to be tested on a wider scale, there appears to be scope in many countries to focus on developing a wider set of mathematical skills.

Reflecting the breadth of competencies used in innovation, efforts to foster innovative skills among school students should also look beyond science and mathematics. The link between arts education and innovation, especially, is often recognized. Indeed, graduates of tertiary arts programmes are among the most likely to contribute to product or service innovation.⁵

As summarized in Winner et al. (2013), arts education can influence the skills used in innovation in a number of ways. Different types of arts education help develop verbal or visual-spatial skills, which in turn play an important role in non-artistic fields such as verbal competence (speaking, reading, and understanding written text) and in some maths or science activities. Most notably, experimental studies show that one-to-one music lessons have a positive effect on IQ and academic achievement, and that music education enhances verbal skills. Theatre education leads to an improvement in verbal skills; visual arts education improves observational skills and probably visual-spatial skills and geometrical reasoning, while more tentative evidence suggests that dance education enhances visualspatial skills. Experimental research also shows that theatre education has a positive impact on the development of some social and emotional skills such as empathy, perspective taking, and emotion regulation skills that are key dimensions of communication.

Although there is as yet no clear evidence, good arts teaching probably also typically develops some of the habits of mind that are crucial for innovation. And although most studies that have examined the link between arts education and creativity (measured by paper-and-pencil tests such as the Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking)⁶ find a positive association, it is too early for general conclusions to be drawn. But a recent ethnographic study of high-standard

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visual arts teaching shows that good teachers explicitly try to develop not only technical artistic skills but also creativity, critical thinking, and persistence.7 Moreover, the typical teaching methods are highly personalized and include class projects, individual consultations with teachers, mid-project critiques, peer review, and a presentation of one's work to other students or a wider audience. Teaching methods in visual arts (and many other art forms) thus seem closer to the teaching practices that can nurture skills for innovation than those generally used in academic subjects.

Another pillar in innovation and education policy is aimed at increasing the rate of entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship education is a popular policy tool to develop entrepreneurial skills and encourage a more favourable culture and attitude towards innovation and the creation of new firms. The content of entrepreneurship education often varies. School-level entrepreneurship education often involves trying to foster entrepreneurial skills through problem-solving activities and contextual learning based on interactive projects and games. By contrast, entrepreneurship education for upper-secondary school pupils and young adults is more typically based on providing information and developing the practical knowledge and skills needed to run a business. For example, the INJAZ Junior Achievement programme in the Middle East aims to provide business skills and financial literacy to students in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates through a mixture of classroom and extracurricular activities.8

However, the relative importance of education compared to other underlying determinants of entrepreneurship is still uncertain. The pervasive 'jack-of-all-trades' theory of entrepreneurship posits that successful entrepreneurs are generalists with skills in a variety of fields rather than specific expertise in one area.9 This theory points to the importance of broad-based schooling. But many of the thinking and behavioural skills required for innovation are also central to entrepreneurship, in addition to characteristics such as the ability to adapt to change and to tolerate risk and uncertainty. Therefore, the lessons from the different teaching methods discussed above are also highly relevant for fostering entrepreneurial as well as innovative potential.

Evidence of the effectiveness of school-level entrepreneurship education programmes is mixed. Oosterbeek et al. (2010) showed that a 'mini-company' initiative in the Netherlands had no statistically significant effect on the entrepreneurial skills of students and a significant negative effect on their willingness to start a business. But other studies suggest that entrepreneurship education in school can develop non-cognitive entrepreneurial skills (including persistence, creativity, and proactivity), at least in the short term.10 More work is needed to draw general conclusions and determine the successful elements of this type of intervention.

What are countries doing to foster innovation skills in school education?

By influencing what and how children learn, school curricula play a central role in developing skills from an early age. The role of skills for innovation in national curricula appears to have become more prominent in recent years in many countries. A survey of OECD countries in 2009 found that all responding countries

included at least some aspects of 21st-century skills in primary and lower-secondary curricula.¹¹ Most primary and secondary education curricula in developed countries refer to critical thinking, creativity, problem-solving, and social skills.

Different country efforts take many forms. Denmark's 2012 National Innovation Strategy,12 for instance, promotes the integration of innovation and entrepreneurship into the mainstream curriculum and increases practice-based teaching in schools and innovation courses in teacher training programmes. In addition, some countries—including Finland, Portugal, and Swedenhave embedded entrepreneurship education into primary and secondary school curricula, while a number of OECD countries, including Australia and Ireland, encourage the integration of information and communication technologies into schools. However, although national curriculum efforts to boost entrepreneurship and innovation skills appear to be pervasive across OECD countries, it can be hard to identify their impacts. Despite national policies, implementation can vary significantly across countries, and teaching tends to vary widely on a school-by-school basis. Though national curricula are important, maintaining school diversity and a variety of different teaching approaches can have many advantages.

Even in many Asian economies, where education systems have typically been associated with traditional learning models and a narrow focus on STEM subjects, there are signs of new efforts to emphasize creativity and critical thinking in national curricula. Since 2009, the Republic of Korea (an OECD country) expects its schools to foster creativity as part of subject-based learning, but also to devote almost 10% of overall school

time to projects and other transversal activities that foster creativity. By the end of secondary school, students in Singapore are expected to have developed critical and inventive thinking skills as well as social and emotional abilities such as being 'resilient in the face of adversity'. Singapore has also adopted a mathematics curriculum based around metacognitive approaches to complex problem solving. In China, since 2009, more emphasis has been placed on changing traditional teaching models. In Indonesia, the practice of 'lesson study' aims to promote professional learning among teachers and help them to reflect on their teaching methods and align those methods with the needs of students.¹³

In many other countries across the world, education systems start from different positions and face different challenges in curriculum reforms. In India, for example, the rote learning system (i.e., repetition as a technique for memorization) that still prevails in many Indian schools impedes the development of curricula focused on skills for innovation. But encouraging examples of curriculum reform and organizational innovation have started to appear in India—the Apeejay school network, for example, promotes educational programmes for creativity and innovation, with practices such as enquiry-based projects designed to develop creativity and original thinking.¹⁴ Not all efforts need to take place in the classroom, however. In Costa Rica, for example, the Innovating at Home programme aims to teach parents how to develop their children's creativity from an early age.15 These examples show there is increasing emphasis and interest in developing wider skills in a variety of country contexts.

Developing skills for innovation in school: Remaining challenges

Despite policy efforts in many countries to place more attention on the skills that school students acquire, a number of shared challenges remain. One potential barrier to developing skills for innovation is student assessment.

Assessment processes at the school level are typically poorly aligned with skills for innovation. Despite the fact that curricula in an increasing number of countries emphasize a wide range of skills, student assessment tends to focus heavily on content knowledge and cognitive skills.16 This might reflect the fact that assessments focus on the competencies that are most understood or are easiest to measure, or that assessment is limited to formats that are easy for teachers to mark and those that allow different pupils, schools, and regions to be easily compared.

High-stakes examinations generally imply that teaching and learning activities become conditioned on preparing and passing tests. Often teaching becomes focused on the mechanical learning of what is tested rather than on developing student skills across the board. The potential benefits from, say, application-based or metacognitive teaching may become apparent only when assessments try to measure factors such as problem solving or reasoning. This has been shown in studies of problem-based learning in higher education, and may also be true in primary and secondary education. Although one might expect that 'teaching to the test' could foster positive outcomes if tests were appropriately designed to reflect different competencies, it is not possible to design (short) tests that reflect all the competencies that society values.17 The inclusion of a broader

Box 1: Assessing creativity in schools

A study commissioned by the OECD and the CCE (Creativity, Culture and Education) examines how creativity could be assessed by primary school teachers. Lucas et al. (2013) propose a prototype tool for assessing creativity in schools that maps the habits of mind or dispositions associated with creativity along five principal dimensions: inquisitive, persistent, imaginative, collaborative, and disciplined. Two field trials of the assessment tool in 17 primary schools in England showed that the tool allowed teachers to be more precise and confident in developing pupils' creativity, while children showed signs of better understanding and being able to record their progress. Although the focus is on creativity, the tool is broad enough to capture other skills such as 'collaborative' competencies, which have a strong bearing on behavioural and social skills. For schools, the tool had the advantage of reminding teachers of the importance of a broad set of competencies and what they mean in the school setting. Further development of such formative assessment tools could increase teachers' and students' awareness of skills for innovation and help these skills be monitored in school learning.

range of competencies in new forms of assessment would, however, give all stakeholders greater incentives (see Box 1).

More progress is required across the world to ensure that educational assessment encourages schools to produce well-rounded students. This will require efforts not only from policy makers and school decision makers but also from teachers, who may need to be trained to assess a variety of student skills. Innovations such as formative assessment tools or curriculum-embedded assessments can help to ensure that teachers are

equipped to assess real student learning in a timely manner. 18 In addition, advances in software development have increased the potential for computer-based assessments (both formative and summative), increasing the capability for a wide range of skills to be assessed in a flexible manner. Finally, the development of longitudinal information systems that track students' progress over time represent a good vehicle that can be used to monitor progress in acquiring a variety of skills over time and to design appropriate and personalized interventions for that purpose.19

Opportunities and challenges for the Global Innovation Index

The issues discussed in this chapter raise some interesting issues for the GII. At present the Index uses (if available) a number of school-level education indicators, including expenditure on education; school life expectancy; pupil-teacher ratios; and PISA results in reading, maths, and science. Given current data availability and measurement challenges, these indicators adequately capture the role of education in innovation, but there could be scope to broaden the range of indicators in the future.

The first point to note is that, in many countries, the first priority in widening the pool of individuals available to take part in innovation is to strengthen educational participation and the foundation skills of individuals. Changes in indicators that reflect these fundamental priorities remain relevant for the GII.

Second, the ongoing development of the OECD PISA assessment should, over time, allow the GII to draw from a wider set of indicators on pupil skills. Since 2003 PISA has included a paper-based measure of problem-solving skills, defined as an

individual's ability to use cognitive processes to confront and resolve real, cross-disciplinary questions. In PISA 2012 the definition of problem solving was revised and assessment moved to a computer-based test. The computer-based testing can assess how willing a student is to engage with a problem rather than just checking for a right answer. In 2015, PISA will include a computerbased assessment of collaborative problem-solving skills, measuring the capacity of an individual to a group's success in problem solving by sharing effort and understanding.

But other existing and yet-to-bedeveloped indicators could, in the future, help better capture how well countries' education systems support innovation. First, more international data are needed on student outcomes in the areas of creativity, critical thinking, and behavioural and social skills. Many of these skills can be measured but indicators on a wider scale are still lacking. Tests for creativity, for instance (such as the Torrance tests) already exist, but widespread and field-specific measures would help assess the different aspects of student creativity in diverse fields. Data on student attitudes towards entrepreneurship (which already exist in many countries) could also contribute to the GII, though caution is needed as attitudes can reflect a number of issues. The second main opportunity for new indicators is proxies of educational processes conducive to developing skills for innovation. The fact that school assessment processes tend to be poorly aligned to skills for innovation means that a wider range of information on how schools in different countries operate is needed. Indicators of national curricula, assessment mechanisms, the use of active teaching models, university entrance exams, and work

organization in the education sector could all shed light on the conditions for skills development.

Concluding remarks

In the context of a globalized world where innovation is a main driver of long-term economic growth, one of the key challenges for education and training systems is to find effective ways to equip more people with the skills to contribute to innovation in all its forms. Evidence points to a range of skills that are required for innovation, with these requirements varying by innovation type. Education in many disciplines can contribute, but the way subjects are taught is as important as the subject matter-linking content to real-world applications and teaching students the skills to address new problems are important. Although many countries are addressing the kinds of skills needed for innovation in their curricula, school assessment methods may provide a barrier to their development. More metrics are needed for policy makers to gauge progress in fostering innovative and entrepreneurial competencies and to allow the GII to capture a broader range of student learning outcomes. Addressing these issues is one of the key ways education systems can produce young people able to adapt to and engage in the global knowledge economy.

Notes

- 1 The REFLEX survey is a large-scale survey of higher education graduates in 14 European countries and Japan. It was conducted in 2005 and financed by the Sixth Framework Programme of the European Union. See http://www.fdewb.unimaas.nl/roa/reflex/.
- See, for example, Tether et al., 2005.
- 3 Toner, 2011.
- Mevarech et al., 2010.
- 5 Avvisati et al., 2013.

- 6 Torrance 1998
- 7 Hetland et al., 2013.
- 8 Reimers et al., 2012.
- 9 Lazear, 2004.
- 10 For example, Rosendahl Huber et al., 2012.
- 11 Ananiadou and Claro, 2009.
- 12 See http://ufm.dk/en/publications/2012/files-2012/innovation-strategy.pdf.
- 13 OECD, 2013.
- 14 See OECD, 2012.
- 15 This example comes from the response from Costa Rica (unpublished) to the OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook 2014 survey.
- 16 Ananiadou and Claro, 2009.
- 17 Looney, 2009.
- 18 Schleicher, 2012; Kärkkainen and Vincent-Lancrin 2013
- 19 OECD, 2010.

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Higher Education in India: Growth with Challenges

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The British economist Joan Robinson once said, '. . . whatever you can rightly say about India, the opposite is also true.'1 Nowhere is this more true than in higher education. Excellence at a few institutes co-exists with mediocrity at many others. The opportunity for social mobility grasped by millions of Indians who obtain a college degree contrasts vividly with the waste of millions who remain excluded from a system in which they cannot afford to participate. And the dynamism presented by the creation of new private institutions throws into relief the stagnant governance structures of Indian public universities.

Higher education has grown very rapidly in India over the last 30 years, with the proportion of those who attend tertiary institutions to the relevant age group rising from 6% in 1983 to around 20% by 2011.2 This growth has been greatly compressed into only a few areas. First, most of the growth has occurred primarily in professional fields, especially engineering and management. Second, the growth has occurred in teaching rather than in research, with public research in India highly concentrated in autonomous research institutes instead of universities.3 Third, most of the growth has been in private institutes rather than public ones. And fourth, because the most dramatic growth has been in professional education such as engineering and management, the humanities and social sciences have been neglected.

Such rapid growth, concentrated in private rather than public institutions and focused on only a few professional fields, has given rise to four crucial challenges. These are the need to ensure quality, to build graduate education and research universities, to provide equity of access, and to build excellent liberal arts universities. This chapter considers ways in which the growth of the higher education system has been compressed and the challenges that have followed, and provides suggestions for how these challenges can best be tackled.

The problem of quality

Engineering, pharmaceuticals, business, and computer applications have been the recipients of most of the growth in higher education in India. Both the number of engineering colleges and their enrolment have grown at a rate of 20% a year for 30 years. At the height of this boomfrom 1995 to 2010—India opened the doors to approximately one new engineering college and one new management institute each day. In 2012-13, India had around 3,500 engineering colleges and 2,500 management institutes.4 In 2013, out of the nearly 1.5 million approved engineering seats, almost 1.2 million new students were admitted to various engineering programs across

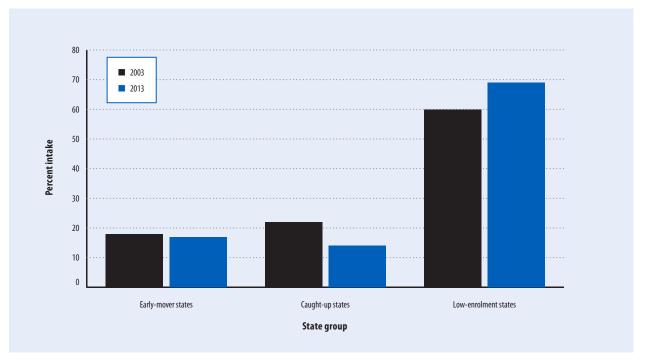
India (see Figure 1). This is a 30-fold increase over the 1983 annual enrolment of 40,000 engineers. This growth has contributed directly to India's abundance of engineers, but raising their quality is a pressing concern and represents the first challenge.

To keep the quality of an engineering education level with the quality it had 30 years ago (hardly an ambitious goal), the number of faculty would need to have increased 30-fold. Because PhDs in science and engineering have only doubled and those holding a Master's degree in science and engineering have only tripled, the number of those who have achieved the credentials to teach at the tertiary level has not kept pace, so the number of faculty needed to ensure quality teaching falls very short. In fact, a severe faculty shortage affects almost every Indian institute.

Various attempts have been made to address the quality problem. Most of these have focused on regulation, which can dictate the physical infrastructure for institutes and the qualification requirements for faculty. More useful measures have taken the form of various schemes to entice Indians with PhDs who are working overseas to come back home (an example is the Ramalingaswani Re-entry Fellowship programme) and programmes to make a career in academics and research more attractive to recent graduates (such

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Figure 1: Percent total undergraduate engineering student intake by state groups, 2003 and 2013



Source: Personal communication, Dr S. S. Mantha, Chairman, AICTE, 7 February 2014.

Note: 'Early-mover states' are those that expanded college enrolment early (these encompass 30% of the population); 'Caught-up states' are those that expanded college enrolment later, but have now caught up (these encompass 19% of the population); and 'low-enrolment states' are those where college enrolment is still disproportionately low (these encompass 51% of the population).

as the J.C. Bose National Fellowship programme).6 Such programmes will have some impact, but it will be felt mainly at the top end of the institutional scale. Well over half the faculty at the great bulk of institutes in India are 'temporary' faculty who do not have to meet the requirements, and who have to date displayed little interest in graduate programmes or research. It seems that trying to regulate quality into institutes has largely failed. Instead, a combination of market and institutional mechanisms has much greater potential for providing an effective boost to quality in education.

For many years, when demand for professional course seats exceeded supply, tertiary institutions had little incentive to improve the quality of their faculty or their facilities. The supply of places at institutes of higher learning has now exceeded demand in India for the last five years in the southern states of the country,7 and institutes are finally being forced to compete with each other to attract enough students. Simply relying on the market to weed out those institutes that cannot perform at an improved level and thus provide a higher-quality education, therefore, will address much of the problem. The state can also play a useful role in ensuring that this happens, however, first by ignoring the cry of incumbent colleges to limit the number of new seats and new institutes. Second, introducing a strong compulsory accreditation and assessment programme that publishes college quality indicators would go a long way towards harnessing this market solution. And third, one could emulate the state university

system prevalent in the United States of America (USA) in the second half of the 20th century, where a few excellent (and relatively inexpensive) state universities provided an excellent 'quality control' pool for more expensive private universities that must either be better in some way than their public counterparts or admit less-qualified students.

What evidence is there that relying on the market to improve matters in higher education will work? As noted above, some improvement in the five states where supply exceeds demand is already in evidence. Moreover, consider the geographical concentration of India's higher education system. In 2003, the five southern states accounted for two-thirds of seats and less than one-third of the population. This mismatch was entirely a supply-and-demand

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Table 1: Undergraduate engineering student intake by states

State categories	Annual student intake (2003)	Percent of total	Annual student intake (2013)	Percent of total	Population (2011)	Percent of total
States that moved early in expanding college enrolment (Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerela)	248,700	69	695,871	60	363,603,498	30
States that moved later but have caught up (Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Haryana, Punjab)	50,294	14	260,215	22	228,135,519	19
States where college enrolment is still disproportionately low (Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Bihar, others)	62,302	17	210,381	18	618,830,556	51
Total	361,296	100	11,66,467	100	1,210,569,573	100

Source: Personal communication, Dr S. S. Mantha, Chairman, AICTE, 7 February 2014.

issue. The five southern states had been the first to permit private engineering colleges, and student demand followed. Recent work by Chandrashekhar and Sharma shows how, over the last 10 years, 5 million students migrated from states such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Rajasthan to prosperous states such as Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Delhi in search of an education.9 That migration prompted other states to join in the private education boom to meet the demand of their own students. By 2013, many other states-such as Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Punjab-had caught up, and their share of engineering students now reflects their share in the population (see Table 1).

The need to build graduate education and research universities¹⁰

The concentration by field has combined with a focus on teaching programmes. Graduate technical education has stagnated relative to undergraduate education. There are some signs of life now, with the better private engineering colleges starting Master's degree programmes and the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) growing their PhD programmes in a big way. But India will need 10

years of increased output to address the faculty shortages just at the top technical institutes, even before beginning to substantively address the shortages that are rife across the country's mainstream technical education system. Even at the very top, a recent article indicates that the 15 IITs have over 2,000 faculty vacancies—equivalent to more than one-third of its total faculty positions.¹¹

Thus the second challenge is to raise the quantity and quality of graduate technical education, an issue linked to where public research is done. Although India was also an early investor in public scientific research, this investment went overwhelmingly into autonomous scientific research institutions. The result of doing scientific research in autonomous institutions has been that research has largely bypassed the university system.¹²

A few leading institutes, especially the IITs, are now focusing much more on research than they did in earlier years, 13 but most publicly funded research is still done in autonomous institutes. Although research in the higher education sector has grown (from 1% to 4% of national research and development, or R&D, funds) over the last 20 years, even its current level of 4% compares

poorly with an international norm of 15% to 25% of national R&D spending. Instead India continues to locate over 90% of its public research spending within autonomous institutes. Every other major economy concentrates public research within the university system.

Doing public research within the university system is a long-established international principle.¹⁴ High-quality graduate education requires research, and combining research and teaching will benefit both. World-class graduate education requires teachers who do research. And the benefits to be had by combining research and teaching do not flow only one way, to teaching. Research too benefits, which is particularly important for India's innovation system.

The successful experience of the Republic of Korea and Taiwan, Province of China, for example, indicates that the flow of innovation runs sequentially from industrial development to industrial in-house R&D and then to public scientific research. An industrial sector competing with the best firms in the world in increasingly sophisticated industrial sectors is a requirement for sustaining investment in in-house R&D, and strong in-house R&D is

4: Higher Education in India

a requirement for sustaining investment in public scientific research of value to industry. It is only since 1991 that Indian industry has increasingly had to compete with the world's leading firms. This competition in turn has driven greater investment in in-house R&D by specific Indian firms and industries such as pharmaceuticals. The more advanced technological sectors in Indian industry are only now capable of utilizing, and therefore sustaining, public investment in scientific research. By combining this research with teaching, the Indian economy will get the primary benefit of doing research: availability of trained researchers.

The issue of the isolation of Indian public research has simply received no public attention and is not on the reform agenda. Indeed, at a minimum India should grandfather the problem and allocate increases in public research spending to the higher education sector. Instead, the problem is perpetuated. In the government's 11th Plan (2007-2012),15 14 new autonomous public research institutes were initiated; in the current 12th Plan (2012-2017), doors are opening on another seven public research institutes.16 Opening new autonomous research institutes outside of the higher education system remains the number one long-term problem with the Indian higher education system. It is foolish to remain oblivious to something where contrary international evidence is so overwhelming, so well founded, and so well known.

Providing equity of access

The rapid growth of the Indian education system has overwhelmingly taken place in the private sector, leading to concern about equity and access. Engineering enrolment rose from 15% in private institutes in 1960

to over 90% by 2006–07.¹⁷ Growth in public-sector higher education over the last 30 years has been small, with some renewed investment only in the last eight years.¹⁸

Obtaining clear data on just what proportion of spending on higher education is put towards public education and what is put towards private education is not easy in India. The official numbers indicate that India spends around 0.5% of GDP on higher education.19 Myvery rough—estimate indicates that private spending on higher education is about 2% of GDP.20 Why does this not show in the official data? Many private engineering and medical colleges charge before the admission what are called 'capitation fees'-they collect a certain amount as a cash donation (sometimes with no receipt) and put this in a trust that is formed to receive the money. The amount charged for the capitation fee varies considerably, based on course and institute desirability. A good private engineering institute in Maharashtra, for example, would charge an official fee set by the state of US\$1,500 per year, but would add a capitation fee of US\$15,000 as an immediate, one time 'donation' to the trust before admission is granted. The fees for attending a medical college would be even more extreme.

Overall, Indian higher education is increasingly private and increasingly expensive, in spite of the growing state regulations regarding what can be charged and who can be admitted. The fact that spending on private education is evident in surveys of consumer spending but not in official education data means that capitation fees, long made illegal, are alive and well.²¹ The conclusion is clear: as Kapur and Mehta put it in the title of their 2004 paper, Indian education has gone from 'half-baked socialism to half-baked capitalism'.²²

So the fourth challenge is to provide equity of access for all Indians.

Only the very best performing poor (who get into some leading public institutions such as the IITs on merit) have access to high-quality education. They cannot afford the bulk of private education on offer, and they cannot access loans because the fees must be paid unofficially in cash. The result is that student loans cover less than 3% of students; this is in substantial contrast to the situation in the USA, the United Kingdom, and Australia, where more than 50% of students obtain student loans.23 Reforms that free all institutes to charge the fees they wish would allow poor students to obtain loans for their education. The state could then guarantee all student loans, which could be made available through the banking system. These loans could be repaid in an equitable way. One of the most interesting approaches to student loan repayment is the Australian system, where education loans are repaid through a surcharge percent on income tax paid.24 This has the merit of speeding up repayment for those earning more and reducing or eliminating it for those in lowpaying occupations. Finally, there is no reason for the state to subsidize the tuition of professional courses at the IITs or Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), where median earnings after graduation comfortably cover the cost of education. The money saved by not subsidizing professional education could be used to fund a loan or grant programme for poor students.

Building world-class, full-service research universities

A focus on professional fields has the corollary of neglect of the social sciences and humanities. India today

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arguably does not have even a single world-class, full-service university.²⁵ The country requires several. The last 10 years have begun to see some private investment in liberal arts colleges and a few endowed universities. Much remains to be done, however, to build full-service universities that provide an excellent education in the humanities and social sciences. The abundance of political and intellectual freedom in India can help the liberal arts to thrive, and the country's education policy should make full use of this advantage.

The most elusive feature of a world-class institute is excellence. Excellence is hard to define-most university presidents who have it say it is 'in the water'. But in whatever way it is defined, excellence is sorely missing in Indian higher education. Only at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore, the country's IITs, and some IIMs can one find excellence in abundance. Creating a culture of excellence in an existing educational institution that is only mediocre is a much harder task than growing new fields in an institution that already has it. Because of this, India's best chance of creating a few world-class, fullservice universities is to grow its IITs and its IISc into full-service universities, where graduate and undergraduate educations are combined and where science, engineering, and the liberal arts and humanities are all of equal merit. Establishing fullservice universities from the IITs and IISCs should be the Indian government's project for the next 20 years.

Conclusions

The relatively small reform of the early 1980s of allowing private colleges in some states triggered a massive expansion of professional education, almost all privately provided.

We should not underestimate just how impressive this expansion has been, but the quality problem India now faces is a direct consequence of its emphasis on quantity over quality. The solution is not to limit expansion but rather to improve quality. In typical Indian style, the state manages to simultaneously overplay and underplay its role. The state overregulates private institutes, limiting what can be started, how many students can be admitted, what fees can be charged (although it has been unsuccessful in eliminating the persistent capitation fees), and the curriculum that is taught. At the same time, it underplays the assessment of institute quality, which it should publish; continues to spend money on public research in the wrong place (autonomous institutes); and grossly underinvests in the liberal arts and social sciences. Meanwhile, the public agenda is dominated by debate on extending caste-based reservations in public and private institutions, a move focused nine parts on electioneering and one part on educating.26

India has a tremendous opportunity, an opportunity provided by a unique combination of the huge availability of talent in student numbers with an education system that—with all its problems—has demonstrated its ability to respond effectively to market demand, a strong social propensity to invest in education at great personal cost, and an abundance of the political and intellectual freedom in which academic enquiry can thrive. To produce 1.5 million engineers a year, of whatever quality, is no mean achievement. India must now move on four fronts: first, it must build true research universities by moving public research funding from autonomous institutes to the university system. That will grow

graduate programmes, which will simultaneously provide faculty for the education sector and trained researchers for industry. Second, it must use the market more and more to improve quality in the largely private professional education system, with the state ensuring public assessment so parents and students decide which institutes are of adequate quality to survive. Third, it must ensure equity of access on merit by permitting institutes to set their own fees and recover costs in a transparent manner, for which state guaranteed loans are easily available. The state will need to step in to provide adequate support for non-professional fields, but there is no reason to subsidize education in an IIT or IIM or to regulate what an engineering college can charge. And finally, it must focus higher education investment on building a few world-class, full-service universities that will produce the country's intellectuals of the future. India must not squander this opportunity.

Notes

- 1 Sen, 2005.
- 2 Minglebox.com, 2013; World Bank Data, available at http://data.worldbank.org/ indicator/SE.TER.ENRR.
- 3 Examples of autonomous labs across the country are the 39 labs within the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) labs.
- 4 Personal communication from Dr S.S. Mantha, Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), 7 February 2014.
- 5 Although subjective and difficult to quantify, a 'poor quality' engineering education means that students who receive such an engineering degree have low employability because of their poor skillset.
- 6 The Ramalingaswami Re-entry Fellowship programme was instituted by the Ministry of Science & Technology's Department of Biotechnology in 2006. See http://dbtindia.nic.in/docs/Ramalingaswamiadvertisement%2013-14. pdf for details. For information about the J. C. Bose Fellowships, see Government of India, Ministry of Science & Technology, 2005.

- 7 The southern states where places have exceeded demand are Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Kerala, which together accounted for two-thirds of all engineering seats until a decade ago.
- 8 Forbes, 2003.
- 9 Chandrashekhar and Sharma, 2014.
- Much of the material in this section is taken from Forbes, 2013.
- 11 Srivastava, 2013.
- 12 Forbes, 2013, p. 261.
- 13 Ramya, 2013.
- See in particular the work of Nathan Rosenberg and Richard Nelson, and especially Rosenberg and Nelson, 1994; Nelson, 1993; Pavitt, 1998; Mowrey, 1998; and OECD, 1998.
- 15 Government of India, Planning Commission, 2007.
- 16 Government of India, Planning Commission, 2013a.
- 17 Cheney et al. 2005, p. 17; Ernst & Young, 2011, p. 19.
- The government has set up 8 new Indian Institutes of Technology, 7 new Indian Institutes of Management, and 74 new state universities in the last eight years (Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, 2011a, b; UCG, 2012).
- 19 UGC, 2008.
- 20 My estimate combines the work of Agarwal (2006) with University Grants Commission data for public spending (University Grants Commission, 2008) and some investigating with National Sample Surveys (Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, no date) of consumer spending.
- 21 The Times of India, 2013.
- 22 Kapur and Mehta, 2004; see also Kapur and Mehta, 2007.
- 23 Agarwal, 2006.
- In India, cess is collected by the government as a percent of all taxes (income tax, service tax, excise duty tax, etc.). This money is then used directly to subsidize the tuition fees of professional courses of government-sponsored academic institutions, some of which—such as the IITs and IIMs—have excellent reputations. Students who graduate from these high-status institutions generally get well-salaried jobs and ideally can repay the cost of their education. These students usually do not need the cess to cover their education cost, unlike students from lower-rank institutions, which are not funded through cess.

- 25 At a presentation on our higher education system that I made at the Planning Commission some years ago, I repeated this assertion. After much heated discussion a few held that we perhaps had one, in JNU (Jawaharlal Nehru University, in Delhi). For a country of our size to have arguably one world-class liberal arts institution surely proves the point!
- 26 Sharma, 2014.

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Innovative Activities and Skills

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With the transition to a knowledgebased economy, innovation has become a driving force for economic and social change. It is already more than just a factor in the production of goods and services—it has become a form of mass awareness of both innovation and its implications.1 In this central role, successful innovation requires the population to obtain a higher level of education, to be more creative, and to boost their ability to perceive essential achievements in science, technology, and innovation (STI) and implement those in daily practices. Progress today therefore depends not only on an economy's level of development in STI, but also on the depth of its penetration into society as well as the intellectual potential of the population, its competence in generating and applying new knowledge, and its ability to adapt to qualitatively new trends of STI development.

Population plays multiple roles in innovation.² It acts as the subject of production, a role that requires not only basic STI knowledge but also an ability to continuously perfect professional and technical skills. As consumers, people perceive and use new products and technologies. As citizens, they may engage in discussions of critical STI issues and of respective government policies. A lack of necessary skills in any particular part of the population

becomes an obstacle to the creation and distribution of new technologies and social practices throughout society. Because technological changes occur rather quickly and on a global scale, such a lack puts nations that have not carried out a timely transition to the new technological structure at risk of being left behind.³

For this reason, national governments seek to learn more about the types of skills needed for innovation and about efficient ways to engage the population in innovative activities, including, in a broad sense, the generation of innovation and its implementation, social recognition, and dissemination. This chapter provides some insights on human capital inputs into innovation on the basis of relevant surveys (see Box 1).

Readiness to innovate

People perceive innovation at both macro- and micro-levels. While the former is associated with a nation's economic and social progress, the latter is connected to the quality of an individual's life. The balance of these interpretations indicates social legitimation of innovation in the 'lifeworld' where 'people both create social reality and are constrained by the preexisting social and cultural structures created by their predecessors'. The case of the European Union (EU) is exemplar: the average ratio

between the two groups that clearly recognize the importance of innovation for both economic growth and personal lives is 1:1 (42% and 43%, respectively) (Figure 1). The picture for the Russian Federation is rather different: it demonstrates a substantial gap between the perception of innovation as a source of economic growth (39% of respondents in 2011) and its actual impact on daily life (17%). Even though the first group has nearly tripled during 2009–11, the second group remains stable.

Further to the work of Inglehart (1997), we suggest that such discrepancies between perception and impact assessments correlate with an economy's position on a transition curve towards a post-industrial, innovation-based economic model. The percentage of respondents who understand the economic value of innovation—that is, its effects on the competitiveness of companies and their products—in the Russian Federation is two- to threefold lower than the EU average. The gap with countries notable for the highest shares of innovating companies in industry, such as Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium, and Sweden, is even greater. In those EU countries with minimal scores of innovation activities in industry, such as Lithuania, Bulgaria, Latvia, and Romania, appreciation of the economic value of innovation is lower

5: Innovative Activities and Skills

Box 1: Surveys of public attitudes towards, and understanding of, STI

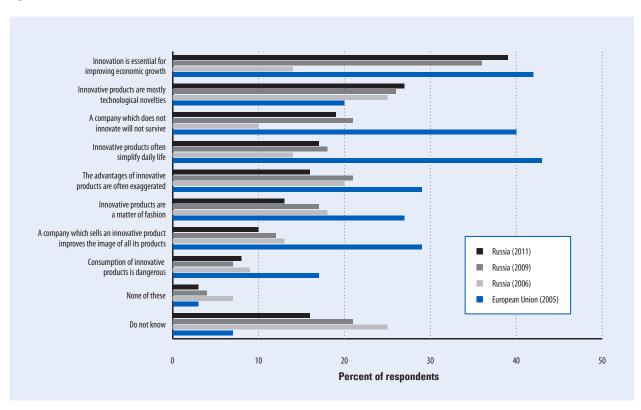
Public opinion polls on science-related issues began in the United States of America as early as 1970s. Since the 1990s, Member States of the European Union (EU), Brazil, Canada, China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the Russian Federation, along with some other countries, have been tracking public attitudes towards science, technology, and innovation (STI) as well as tracking public understanding of STI on a regular basis. Important motivations for tracking these attitudes with surveys have been the societal impact of tremendous successes in STI in addition to well-known technogenic disasters and their tragic aftermaths.

National surveys are usually based on representative adult population samples and cover a broad variety of issues, such as interest in STI and the use of respective sources of information (including various types of media, specialized literature, friends, etc.); test-based metrics of understanding of its major concepts (scientific literacy); assessments of its impact on the economy, society, and daily life; views on allied government policies; the social prestige of related occupations; measures of innovative skills (e.g., Internet and computer skills); the consumption of technologically novel goods and services; attitudes towards ethically

controversial or dangerous STI areas (nuclear power, stem cell research, genetically modified organisms or GMOs); and so on. Special indicators vary according to a policy agenda and national particularities.

Survey findings are taken into consideration by national governments in the elaboration of priority programmes (education, space, environment, nuclear energy, biotechnology) and in their methods of communicating STI to the general public. The findings are also considered by businesses in their strategy planning for the market promotion of innovative products or actions in societally sensitive STI areas.





Source: EU data are from Eurobarometer, 2005; data for Russia are from the Survey on Innovation Behaviour of the Population conducted by the Institute for Statistical Studies and Economics of Knowledge (ISSEK)/National Research University — Higher School of Economics (HSE), 2006, 2009, 2011.

Table 1: The motivation for using innovations at households in the Russian Federation (% respondents)

User motivation	2003	2011
l admire technological novelties and use them whenever possible	8	9
It is necessary to use technological novelties to keep abreast of life	35	41
I use certain technological novelties as far as I need them in my job	10	12
My children encourage our family to use technological novelties	3	12
l almost do not come across modern technological equipment in everyday life	21	12
Modern technological equipment frightens me	3	5
None of these statements	10	4
Do not know	10	5

Source: Survey on Innovation Behaviour of the Population conducted by the Institute for Statistical Studies and Economics of Knowledge (ISSEK)/National Research University — Higher School of Economics (HSE), 2011.

than the average by 10-20 percentage points. In other words, the larger the shares of innovating companies and allied employment, the more operational the abovementioned population's function as producers of innovation. Ireland and Portugal, which have high rankings for their industry innovation indicators, have been exceptions in this regard: their populations' disappointment, which is a result of the influence of the recent economic downturn despite the innovativeness of industry, has been translated into assessments similar to those of Eastern Europe.

For the Russian Federation, despite the yet-insufficient impact of innovation on daily life, the overall tendency of public opinion regarding innovative products looks rather favourable. During the last decade, the share of 'technological enthusiasts'-those who actively exploit novelties-reached 50%; another 12% were represented by the 'forced users,' who are motivated to use new technologies and methods by job requirements. Only a marginal stratum (5%) are still frightened by modern technological equipment (Table 1). Children have become a strong factor affecting technology diffusion, a fact explained by its deepening penetration into the contemporary lifestyle. However, nearly one out of eight respondents remains isolated from technological innovation—a warning signal

reflecting the quality of life in certain population groups.

Four types of respondents can be distinguished according to their attitude towards technological novelties: 'admirers' (9%), those who respond 'positively' (65%), those who respond 'indifferently' (16%), and those who respond 'negatively' (5%). The first group is rather narrow and is represented mostly by men (61% of all admirers), the younger generation between 18 and 35 years of age (67%); one-third belongs to a higher-income category (compared with 16% for the overall sample); and 28% of admirers are university graduates (vs. 21% among all respondents). Such an attitude is an attribute of a specific lifestyle that is not generally widespread. The polar opposite groups offer quite a contrast: those who are either indifferent to innovation (e.g., do not use modern technological equipment in daily life or are not able to identify themselves with any survey statements) or who are even negatively motivated (i.e., frightened by technological novelties) are most frequently women, older than 55 years, and of poor social strata. Low income and conservative attitudes obviously hamper dissemination of innovative products.

The middle group—the positive users of innovation—is the most common and comprises two-thirds of the Russian population. These

users are typical mainstream consumers;5 their proportion can be interpreted as an important indicator of social demand for innovation, and is in fact a focal point of modern innovation policies.6 The diffusion of positive attitudes reveals the increase of the population's receptivity to innovation. Subsequent changes in social behaviour caused by the recognition of the impact of innovation on economic growth and openness to novelties will stimulate the market supply of technologically advanced products and services as well as public engagement in new practices enabled by the latter.

Innovative behaviour: Skills and activities

For analytical purposes, we divide participants in innovative activities into three basic categories: 'innovators', 'team members', and 'users'. Each category is notable for a specific set of skills that plays a crucial role in each stage of the innovation cycle (see Box 2).

According to the Higher School of Economics (HSE) survey, innovators—those who have been engaged in initiating and/or implementing improvements at work (launching new or modifying existing products or services, technologies, business processes, etc.)—amounted to roughly a quarter of the sample population (27%). However, only

Box 2: Skills for innovation: A measurement framework

Our analysis of skills for innovation is based upon findings of a 2010 Higher School of Economics (HSE) survey of the employed population with tertiary and vocational secondary education degrees in the Russian Federation.

A relevant methodological basis for this survey was provided by the European Qualification Framework, which defined skills as cognitive (involving the use of logical, intuitive, and creative thinking) or practical (involving manual dexterity and the use of methods, materials, tools and instruments) meaning the ability to apply knowledge and use know-how to complete tasks and solve problems.¹ The literature often concentrates on skills as social values and attitudes rather than abilities,² although some scholars focus on practical skills.3 However, both aspects should be taken into consideration to ensure comprehensive measurement.4

For survey purposes, the following classification was proposed: technological

competencies (the level of engagement with advanced technologies); information skills (the ability to conceive and use information from different sources, including mass media and the Internet, and to use information technologies for communication and information search); management skills (project-management skills, managerial and organizational knowledge); marketing skills; entrepreneurial skills (the ability to start a new business, manage it, and assume responsibility and risk); communication skills; and personal qualities (creativity, proactive attitude, leadership, self-efficacy, tolerance, risk-propensity).

Notes

- 1 European Commission, 2010; Méhaut, 2012.
- 2 Florida, 2002; Batinic et al., 2008; Sojka and Deeter-Schmelz, 2008; Chell and Athayde, 2009; Zaytseva and Shulalova, 2011; Zaytseva et al., 2013.
- 3 Hanel, 2008; Smatko, 2012, 2013.
- 4 OECD, 2011a, p. 52.

60% of them (or 16% of the total sample) were identified as successful innovators who achieved their own desired goals. Their distinctive feature is that they exhibit the widest range of relevant skills among all the actors:

- Successful innovators are the most active in browsing professional information on the web (66% of respondents in this group); reading STI literature (68%); attending exhibitions and conferences (43%); and studying information about competitors, consumers, and/or suppliers (46%).
- They are technologically advanced because they are studying new professions (83%) and

- learning new work techniques (86%) and equipment (69%).
- They are notable for achieving the highest scores in e-skills: 75% of successful innovators use search engines (compared with 60% for the whole sample); 67% send e-mails with attached files (vs. 50%); 58% are able to install new devices (vs. 41%); and 47% use specialized software (vs. 33%).
- In addition to strong cognitive skills, they are best equipped with the knowledge of business processes and are experienced in team building and steering, developing enterprise strategies, marketing, and external communications.

In terms of personal qualities, successful innovators, to a large degree, exhibit entrepreneurship, leadership, self-confidence, and creativity (Table 2). Interestingly, unsuccessful innovators have similar psychographic profiles, but their skill range is more restricted. This similarity implies that the innovative potential of an individual is not an instinctive feature, and essential skills for innovation can be learned. The same is true for personal qualities, or 'soft' skills.8 National education systems are therefore motivated to transform formal curricula and teaching techniques and to promote life-long learning aimed at supporting the innovative patterns of a population's behaviour and attitudes.

Successful innovators are accompanied by skilled employees (team members) who contribute to developing new ideas (15% of respondents). The percentage of efficient team members whose innovative projects have been implemented is even lower-7%. These workers are comparable to innovators in their skill profile, though it is narrower: their e-skills are less advanced and their professional duties are subjected to in-house operations. Even the efficient team members typically visit exhibitions or conferences (33%) or participate in strategy planning, fundraising, and communication activities less often than the successful innovators. Such team member employees are conscientious assistants rather than leaders: their core personal qualities include a proactive attitude and self-confidence, although they lack leadership, creativity, and risk propensity. Efficient team members are somewhat older than innovators (44 vs. 41 years on average) and less frequently have a university diploma (56% vs. 69%, respectively), but they are better skilled than their

Table 2: Personal qualities of the innovative workforce

	All	Innov	rators	Team m	embers	Use	ers	Non-participants
Quality		Successful	Unsuccessful	Efficient	Inefficient	Active	Passive	
Entrepreneurship	0.32	0.71	0.55	0.40	0.32	0.16	0.17	0.04
Tolerance	0.57	0.61	0.56	0.62	0.54	0.57	0.55	0.53
Self-confidence	0.42	0.60	0.51	0.46	0.44	0.37	0.36	0.19
Leadership	0.09	0.53	0.38	0.13	0.10	-0.13	-0.08	-0.15
Creativity	0.10	0.51	0.40	0.17	0.08	-0.01	-0.12	-0.19
Activeness	0.09	0.37	0.35	0.18	0.05	0.04	-0.12	-0.17
Risk propensity	-0.01	0.15	0.10	-0.04	0.05	-0.05	-0.11	-0.13

Source: Survey on Innovation Behaviour of the Population, conducted by the Institute for Statistical Studies and Economics of Knowledge (ISSEK)/National Research University — Higher School of Economics (HSE), 2010.

Note: Numbers in the table are on the scale of —2.00 (minimal expression) to +2.00 (maximum expression).

inefficient colleagues. This finding provides additional evidence of the impact of training on technological capabilities and the innovative potential of firms.

The third important group engaged in the implementation of innovation unites new knowledge and technology users. It covers almost half of employees (48%) and is divided into two subgroups: 'active users' (22%) and 'passive users' (26%). Active users include those who have upgraded competencies during the last five years. This is the youngest group among all respondents, while the passive users are the oldest. In terms of core competencies, active users stand far behind both the innovators and the team members: they are insufficiently motivated to use innovation and less ambitious, with weaker leadership, creativity, and risk propensity qualities, but they are hard-working and tolerant. Such characteristics allow younger members of this subgroup to advance their position (by, for example, moving into the group of team members or even to become successful innovators) in the course of improving their professional qualities and developing their careers.

Beyond the abovementioned categories, 10% of employees with tertiary and vocational secondary

degrees are not engaged in any innovative activities. This group is the least skilled and least well adapted for innovation, and its members usually occupy lower positions and perform the jobs that do not require special education. A large proportion of them have qualifications that do not meet the needs of the labour market. Their lack of self-confidence and creativity hampers learning and their ability to adapt to changing circumstances.

Policy implications

Surveys of public attitudes towards STI and public understanding of it shed light on the linkages among social values, skills, and innovation. These linkages have to be taken into account by national governments when designing evidence-based policies aimed at building public trust to be shared among different parts of the society. No single approach to such a complex task can work in every instance, and a onesize-fits-all model is insufficient when applied to different countries. However, some successful practices are worth considering.

The Strategy for Innovative Development until 2020, adopted by the Russian government in December 2011, centres around

promoting innovation culture, improving allied competencies, creating a positive image of innovative entrepreneurship, increasing the societal prestige of STI activities, and developing an innovation-friendly environment. An earmarked President's Decree of May 2012 urged all governmental agencies to ensure the coordination of sectoral policies and programmes with this document, which consequently allowed a comprehensive action plan as a whole-of-the-government policy to be established.

The primary component of this action plan is the reform of education, with the goal of supporting the development of innovative skills and personal qualities from early childhood. The plan is envisaged to upgrade education programmes by placing particular emphasis on modern information and communication technology (ICT)enabled techniques and information resources, enlarging public support for kindergartens and schools, and establishing necessary outreach to parents and raising their awareness about the benefits of innovation. An infrastructure that helps to identify particular talents of students early and to promote those talents through individual advanced education services is being developed in collaboration with leading universities. The training of qualified teachers is given particular attention, and certain measures are being taken to reconsider respective education standards for teacher training. Government-supported federal student Olympiads in mathematics, natural and social sciences, and information technology take place every year, and the winners are accepted by the best national universities. Tertiary education reforms include offering college-level applied baccalaureate degrees that combine fundamental knowledge with advanced technological skills in specific areas, stronger integration of courses in management and entrepreneurship into university programmes (especially for engineering), and strengthening universities' innovative infrastructures (with technoparks, business incubators, technology transfer centres, spin-off firms, etc.) and cooperation on research and development with companies.9 Training in innovative entrepreneurship has also become a key priority for multiple life-long learning programmes and networks supported by universities, venture companies, industry, and regional authorities.

Large-scale inclusive innovation policy actions have been implemented at national and regional levels to broaden access to new technology and combat social exclusion. Several government programmes envisage funding to promote e-government public services, high-tech health aid and telemedicine, and Internet penetration to remote areas.

An important role in promoting innovative culture is played by innovation-development institutions—the Russian Venture Company, RUSNANO, the Agency for Strategic Initiatives, and a few others—which together have

created a joint task force for popularizing innovation. The task force provides subsidies to STI museums, exhibitions, and media; organizes contests for individual innovators; and supports the innovation projects of young inventors and start-up communities. Information centres in sensitive high-tech sectors (such as the 17 centres established by the nuclear energy corporation Rosatom in the areas of its enterprises' presence) contribute greatly to the communication of STI knowledge to the general public and the popularization of science education among children. Another successful example of promoting innovation is the national Science Festival initiated by the Moscow City Government in 2006. Since its inception, the Science Festival has spread to 70 regions and involved more than 500 organizations—universities, research centres, innovating companies, museums, and so on. The Festival enjoyed over a million visitors across the whole country in 2013.

Conclusion

The population's engagement with innovation requires greater attention from policy makers and from society at large. The findings analysed in this chapter suggest that, in most cases, people recognize the importance of innovation for socioeconomic development, although such an appreciation is not always coupled with intensive penetration of innovation into individual lifestyles. A large part of the population remains isolated from technological advancements and uninvolved with any innovative activities. This isolation is explained by social barriers and the lack of personal attitudes, skills, and abilities needed to master knowledge and technology. This mixture represents a societal

mindset, ¹⁰ reflecting the actual status of innovation-related values that embody people's active involvement with the social environment and its improvement by finding better solutions for specific situations at work or in everyday life. At the individual level, taken together with a composite of skills and personal qualities, it determines the role of a person in innovative processes and his or her intellectual and material progress that can result from seizing opportunities for life-long learning.

Groups of the population that do not participate in the implementation and consumption of innovation are at risk of being left behind by social exclusion and subsequent backwardness. This may occur because of a lack of means and adequate skills, but it may also be deliberate because of poor self-confidence and an inability to adjust to a changing environment. All these factors can significantly hamper innovation processes and, consequently, mark a space for inclusive policy actions. Popularizing innovation and allied novel practices aimed at upgrading competencies and developing an innovation-friendly environment are also important components of boosting competitiveness. Another critical element is the modernization of education systems so that they will ensure the development of knowledge, innovative skills, and personal qualities (such as entrepreneurship, tolerance, self-confidence, leadership, creativity, activeness, and risk propensity) from early childhood.

Given the changing nature of innovation and the long-term character of public awareness and trust building processes, the policies that address these areas have to be adaptive and continuous, and their efficiency will, to a great extent, determine the global competitiveness of nations.

Notes

- 1 Gokhberg and Shuvalova, 2004, p. 8
- Miller, 1996. Here and below, we follow the internationally harmonized definition of innovation: 'An innovation is the implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service), or process, a new marketing method, or a new organizational method in business practices, workplace organization or external relations' (OECD/Eurostat, 2005, p. 46). Although this definition was initially intended for companies, we apply it with certain modifications at the level of households and individuals and include, among other things, user innovation aimed at household improvements, entertainment, leisure, personal health and comfort, and so on, beyond technological and organizational novelties.
- 3 Miller, 1996; Gokhberg and Shuvalova, 1997
- 4 Ritzer, 2011, p. 219.
- 5 Rogers, 1962.
- 6 OECD, 2011b.
- 7 In some cases, people may simultaneously play different roles depending on their particular positions in specific innovation projects. For instance, an initiator can promote his or her own idea and at the same time implement a supporting function in a project run by another colleague. In order to produce more accurate analytical distinctions we consider pure, ideal types.
- 8 Chell and Athayde, 2009.
- 9 For details, see Gokhberg and Roud, 2012.
- 10 Gokhberg and Meissner, 2013.

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The United Arab Emirates: Fostering a Unique Innovation Ecosystem for a Knowledge-Based Economy

AHMAD BIN BYAT and OSMAN SULTAN, du

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is quickly transforming itself from an oil-based economy to an innovative, knowledge-based economy. In fact, knowledge-based industries and services now make up a greater part of the UAE's GDP than oil revenues, having grown from 32.1% in 2001 to 37.5% in 2012.1 By moving towards a knowledge-based economy, the UAE has diversified its economy and positioned itself as a key player in real estate, renewable energy, and aviation; it has also become a global hub for trade and logistics, financial services, and tourism. It has done this by innovating and aspiring to gamechanging developments: the UAE is home to the world's tallest tower and its most sustainable eco-city, one of the world's largest airlines, and stateof-the art infrastructure and smart government services—all helping it to move away from simply localizing external innovation to developing its own intellectual property and creative outputs.

The country's leadership aspires to create a knowledge-based economy fueled by innovation. This is evident in the UAE's *Vision 2021*, which aims to build a nation where 'knowledgeable and innovative Emiratis will confidently build a competitive and resilient economy.'2 Towards this end, the UAE has invested significantly in education and capacity development, setting the foundation for long-term competitiveness.

The telecommunications sector in the UAE also has a key role to play in promoting innovation and in supporting the country's evolution towards a knowledge-based economy. Telecommunications infrastructure and services are the backbone of a knowledge-based economy. The sector's players are particularly well positioned to champion the UAE's national innovation ecosystem development goals by using their experience in commercializing innovation, their technical talent, and their institutionalized diversification into the digital space.

The UAE's innovation ecosystem

The three pillars of the innovation ecosystem are human capital, financial capital, and technological capital (Figure 1). The UAE is actively working to promote innovation through policies and targeted initiatives aimed at developing the human element of the ecosystem while also addressing the key enablers of the human factor: the requirements of financial and technological capital.

Human capital

Human capital is fundamental to all innovative change: a well-educated and highly skilled population and workforce are a necessary condition for the potential of innovation to be realized. To this end, the UAE has advanced its human capital on several fronts. The country has evolved

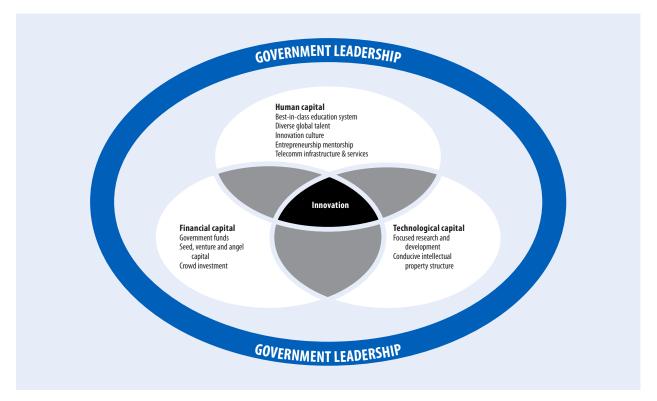
into a melting pot that taps into the experiences and perspectives of people from more than 200 different nations, and its population has grown enormously from 1975 to 2012—much more than the global average growth rate. It currently boasts one of the most advanced education systems in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, thanks to continuous investments across all education levels. Moreover, advancing women's education and economic participation has resulted in women assuming leadership roles throughout the nation. A burgeoning culture of innovation—fostered by the collaborative efforts of government, educational institutions, entrepreneurial organizations, corporations, and the media—is bridging cultural barriers. Finally, support systems for innovation in the form of mentors, incubators, and accelerators are starting to emerge.

Education system

The UAE's budget allocation to education represents more than 20% of its total government budget, higher than the benchmark average of 13% (see Figure 2). The country is investing in building local talent by overhauling primary, secondary, and higher education systems and offering various opportunities for vocational training. As a result, the country's rank on the Education sub-pillar of the Global Innovation

6: The United Arab Emirates: Fostering a Unique Innovation Ecosystem

Figure 1: The pillars of innovation in the UAE



Source: Strategy& analysis.

Index has improved in two years, from 65th in 2011 to 15th in 2013.

Keeping its national education strategy first rate is a continual effort. The UAE is constantly improving its educational strategy to ensure that the programmes developed in its schools comply with international standards. The Abu Dhabi Educational Council, for example, has developed a new curriculum to build the 21st-century skills needed to foster innovation; these skills include critical thinking, creativity, communication, and collaboration. This curriculum is beginning to teach these skills when students are young.

In the UAE, higher education institutes are expanding by establishing world-class local universities, attracting top universities to open branches in the UAE, and striking international partnerships. This

effort has been driven by national policies to develop adequate higher education and research facilities targeted at different sectors. A few recent successes include:

- The Khalifa University of Science, Technology, and Research has begun to offer various engineering degrees (including aerospace, biomedical and industrial engineering) in its aim to become an internationally recognized research university. Several international universities with a focus on post-graduate degrees (which also attract practiced professionals to the country)—including INSEAD, Paris-Sorbonne, and the London Business School—have opened branches in the UAE in the past few years. Dubai alone has attracted 26 international universities from over 10 countries.
- The Masdar Institute, established in 2007 in close cooperation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), is the world's first graduate-level research institute dedicated to alternative energy and sustainability.
- NYUAD, a joint venture between New York University and the Emirate of Abu Dhabi launched in 2010, offers liberal arts and science programmes and hosts a centre for advanced research.

The development of UAE nationals' capabilities is a top priority for the government. This place in the government's agenda is evidenced by its investment in continuing education and career guidance for its nationals through multiple initiatives. The government's key

2a: UAE education budget, US\$ billions (2012-14)* 2b: Benchmark education budget, various countries (2010-12) 23% +13% Percent total gov't budget 2.68 **US**\$ billions 2.42 12% 12% 11% 2.11 11% 10% Belgium Spain Singapore Sweden Jnited Kingdom Germany Netherlands witzerland 18% 21% 20% Percent total gov't budget

Figure 2: Budget allocation for education as percent of total government budget

Source: World Bank, 2013; UAE Ministry of Finance.

imperative going forward is to develop the deep technical skills that are required for disruptive innovations, as opposed to generalist skills. Almost 30% of students in higher education institutions in the UAE are studying business and economics; 14% are studying engineering and 8% are in the sciences.

The National Human Resource and Development Authority (Tanmia) was established in 1999 to support UAE nationals by linking them with potential employers and providing them with career guidance. In another example, Advanced Technology Investment Company (ATIC)—a wholly owned subsidiary of the Mubadala Development Company focused on the semiconductor industry—is actively developing Emirati talent in the technology space. For example, Tech Quest is an ATIC programme for middle and

high school students aimed at creating future leaders in mathematics, science, technology, and engineering. AlNokhba, another ATIC programme, provides internships and scholarships for bright Emirati graduates across a broad range of advanced technology-driven industries.

The private sector also contributes to the talent development of UAE nationals. In the UAE, telecommunications operators contribute 1% of their revenues to the ICT Fund of the TRA (a government entity); one of the ICT Fund's mandates is to grant scholarships to UAE nationals to study engineering within the UAE or abroad. The ICT Fund also promotes educational institutes within the ICT space by equipping them with laboratories.

Diverse talent

The representation of more than 200 nationalities within the country has made the UAE a melting pot that is fertile ground for innovation. Immigrants constituted 96% of the total UAE workforce in 2013 and 99.5% of the nation's 4 million private-sector employees. Traditionally, the local population has been more drawn towards working in the public sector but this is now beginning to change; the UAE government is encouraging the local population to join the private sector to develop their skill sets. This is a boon for the UAE: multicultural teams help fuel innovation by addressing issues in creative ways, drawing on members' unique experiences from their countries of origin.

Attracting foreign talent is an important aspect of establishing

^{*} Note: Data are the latest available.

and maintaining an innovative environment. In the UAE, several factors have played a role in attracting immigrants. The overall good quality of life in the country, which includes a safe and welcoming environment, state-of-the-art infrastructure, ease of doing business, and absence of income tax have been key drivers. Free zones have been set up where businesses can enjoy 100% foreign ownership and special tax and administrative incentives: there are 36 such zones in total across the seven emirates, including twofour54 media and production in Abu Dhabi, dedicated to media and entertainment organizations; Dubai Knowledge Village, dedicated to Human Resource Management and learningexcellence; Ras Al-Khaimah Industrial and Technology Park, a world-class business hub facilitating industrial growth and development; and Fujairah Creative City, which benefits smaller media companies and freelancers.

Women are another key contributor to UAE's diverse talent pool. The World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2013 ranked the UAE number one for female educational attainment.3 Although cultural nuances restrict their labour participation (27.5% participate in the workforce, compared with 62.5% of men), women have taken up entrepreneurial roles. The UAE is committed to advancing female leadership and increasing female participation in the economy through various initiatives. For example, every government agency is required to have at least one board member who is a woman. The Abu Dhabi Hub of the Global Shapers Community, launched by the World Economic Forum in 2013, seeks to support women through Fikrati, a competition aimed at fostering an entrepreneurial culture among Emirati women. The Emirates Business Women Council builds awareness, educates, promotes opportunities, and effects positive change in the community.

Innovation culture

Establishing a culture that encourages innovation and individual characteristics conducive to the ability to look beyond an established norm is essential to an environment that enhances innovative ability. Cultural barriers to innovation—such as fear of failure and an aversion to taking risks—can present serious difficulties. Such barriers are starting to diminish in the UAE.

Although government jobs have historically been the preferred employment for UAE nationals, 71% of UAE millennials (those who are 35 years old or younger) currently have entrepreneurial aspirations.4 Women, in particular, may prefer entrepreneurship because of the flexible working hours and the ability to work from home. In fact, more tech entrepreneurs in the UAE are female than in many other parts of the world: women account for 35% of tech entrepreneurs in the region, compared with a global average of $10\%.^{5}$

A collaborative effort among government authorities, private corporations, media, and entrepreneurial organizations is driving this cultural shift through regular innovation- and entrepreneurshipthemed events, dedicated media content, and awards that celebrate innovation successes. Start-up Weekends at which aspiring entrepreneurs can pitch and develop ideas have been organized in Dubai, Abu Dhabi, and Sharjah. Top-quality talent is visibly recognized in the UAE through various awards such as the Young Emirati Innovators Prize (YEIP), the Patent Filing Award,

and the Manchester Innovation Award. Wamda, a regional platform for empowering entrepreneurs, has a media site dedicated to entrepreneurship. Other media organizations—such as TechView.me and TechStars, which provide seed funding, mentorship, and a network of alumni and mentors—focus exclusively on tech entrepreneurship within the region. For instance, du encourages its employees to innovate and has started an 'ideation platform' through which employees can share their innovative ideas.

An interesting example of innovative entrepreneurship is that of Sougha, a social enterprise initiative launched by the Khalifa Fund that is proving to be instrumental in reducing innovation barriers. Sougha's model is interesting for many nuances, including being a reliable platform for skilled Emirati artisans to become entrepreneurs and providing them with essential business know-how and consumer insights. This allows the artisans to use their skills to create non-traditional products, such as iPad cases made of traditional weaves, thus extending the market and consumer scope. Truly, this is an example of a model that is bridging the gap between traditional culture and contemporary needs. Most importantly, it is helping Emiratis embrace innovation.

Entrepreneurial mentorship

One other essential element of a successful ecosystem of innovation is the encouraging and fostering of young entrepreneurs. One of the most effective ways to do this is through mentoring. In the UAE, this is taking shape—more than 10 incubators/accelerators are operational in the country—a substantial increase from the three that were active in 2008. These include in 5 (in Dubai Internet City), Turn 8 (by DP World), i360

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accelerator, Silicon Oasis Founders, SeedStartup, Endeavor, twofour54's Ibtikar, afkar.me, the First Steps Business Center, and the Dubai SME Business Incubation Center.

These incubators and accelerators offer a variety of mentorship and business support services for UAE nationals and immigrants alike. SeedStartup, for example, brings international start-ups to a threemonth acceleration programme held in Dubai. The programme provides value-added services and events (e.g., a demo day that connects start-ups with investors) and seed investment up to US\$25,000 for a 10% flat stake. Start-ups from Bahrain, India, Italy, Jordan, Malaysia, Tanzania, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America (USA) have already participated in SeedStartup's programme. In another example, Dubai SME provides a variety of advisory and incubation services to small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) in Dubai, including the Intilaq programme focused on UAE nationals, the Business Incubation Center, and the Dubai Entrepreneurship Academy. Dubai SME also issues best practice recommendations, launches competitions (e.g., the Young Entrepreneur Competition, or YEC), and ranks the top 100 SMEs in Dubai each year. Furthermore, the TRA's ICT Fund supports governmentsponsored incubators within the country by financing entrepreneurs in the ICT space within these incubation centres.

The UAE private sector too is establishing and supporting platforms for collaboration, innovation, and new entrepreneurial ventures. One of the foremost examples of this was *The Entrepreneur* reality show, presented by du and aired regionally. This show provided a platform for aspiring entrepreneurs to

realize their dreams, network, and exchange ideas with the goal of nurturing talent. Along with a platform from which to launch the business, the winner also received mentorship by experts over the course of a year.

Telecommunications infrastructure and services

Connectivity creates access to information and connects people, enabling them to learn online, build their skills, and collaborate in real time. In a world where physical boundaries are steadily diminishing, good telecommunications can be a catalyst to fulfilling dreams. Beyond basic connectivity, telecommunications infrastructure and services play a critical role in supporting innovation. For example, du offers a user-friendly platform called 'du Developer Cloud' that enables innovators to develop mobile applications at no cost. du has also launched a series of initiatives in line with Dubai's vision of becoming a Smart City and in line also with the UAE's overall Smart Government programme. These initiatives include the provision of WiFi access across all public areas in the UAE, the introduction of smart telecommunications building infrastructure guidelines, and the development of a smart application for the General Directorate of Residency and Foreigners Affairs.

Financial capital

Even highly skilled human capital cannot perform to its full potential without sufficient financial capital. Ensuring that funds are made available can usefully be an object of government policy, but private sources of capital also have a role to play. Within the UAE, several sources of funding are available, including government funds, equity investing, and crowd funding or crowd investment.

Government funds typically provide early-stage funding and include the TRA's ICT Fund, the Khalifa Fund, the Expo 2020 fund, and others. In terms of equity investment in the UAE, venture capital (VC) is the most accessible, despite the low risk tolerance of VC funds. Seed capital and angel investment are still scarce and are not yet institutionalized. Crowd-based funding and investment is a nascent form of funding within the UAE, and provides early-stage funding for start-ups.

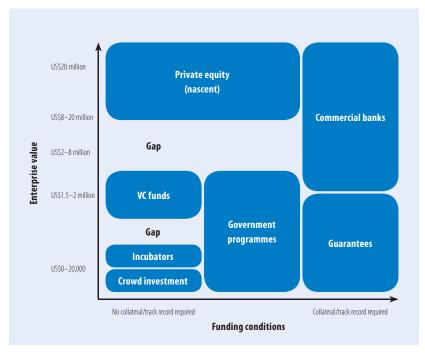
Government funds

The government has undertaken many initiatives to support the funding of innovation. The TRA's ICT Fund aims to drive the country's ICT sector by providing R&D funding, scholarships for students of ICT engineering programmes, and support for incubators. Additionally, the Khalifa Fund for Enterprise Development (with approximately US\$550 million in capital) aims to develop local enterprises in Abu Dhabi by funding programmes, including microfinance and start-up loans, and by supporting entrepreneurs. The Expo 2020 Partnership Fund (€100 million) supports innovation and entrepreneurship ideas of varying size, scale, and stages of development with a focus on mobility, sustainability, and the creation of opportunities.6

Seed, angel, and venture capital

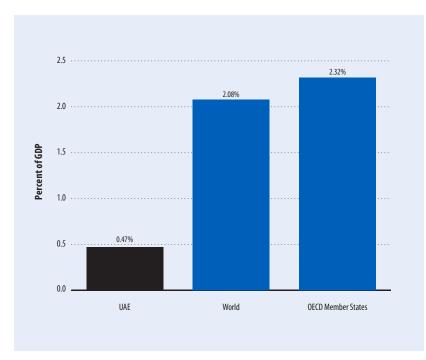
As noted earlier, government funding alone requires supplementation with private funding to meet the growing demand. In the UAE, seed capital is also available through incubators and, more recently, through crowd investment. This capital is still scarce, however, and institutionalized angel investment networks that provide smart capital are absent. This gap prevents innovators from

Figure 3: The funding gap in the UAE innovation ecosystem



Source: Strategy& analysis; interviews with key stakeholders in the UAE innovation system.

Figure 4: R&D expenditure as a % of GDP (2011)



Source: World and OECD average data: World Bank, 2013; UAE data: Strategy& analysis.

growing from the idea stage to the product stage and becoming eligible for VC funding (see Figure 3).

The number of regional VC funds actively investing in the UAE is growing.⁷ The number of VC deals in the region has grown by 50% between 2010 and 2012, with much of it (47%) focused on technology. Based on available data, the UAE captured 7% of the total deals in the MENA region over that time period.8 This trend has made Series A funding relatively accessible, although VC firms are still risk-averse and prefer to invest in established start-ups. Nonetheless, a wide range of UAEbased start-ups—such as Careem, the online chauffeur-driven car service; Glambox, the beauty products enterprise; and Souqalmal, the enterprise that enables UAE residents to compare financial services, schools, and other large purchases—have recently raised VC funding.

Beyond Series A funding, obtaining follow-on funding has been challenging, given the few private equity funds in the region focused on growth equity investments, especially within the technology sector.

Crowd investment

Crowd investment is an innovative approach that is becoming a viable source of early-stage funding for start-ups. Although crowd investment is still at a nascent stage globally, it is encouraging to see it being slowly accepted in the UAE. However, there is a need to boost it further, as new crowd-investment organizations may help address the scarcity of seed capital in the region.

Examples of crowd-investment organizations that are operating in the UAE include Zoomal, which follows the model pioneered by Kickstarter in the USA to support projects that require US\$5,000 or less; Aflamnah, a source of

project-based crowd funding in the region focused on films; PiSlice, an online platform to facilitate microfinance; and Eureeca, a platform providing funding in exchange for equity.

Technological capital

Along with human capital and financial capital, technology is critical for unlocking ground-zero innovation. Although the UAE's spending on R&D as a percentage of its GDP is still below international benchmarks, in an attempt to address the need for this essential element of innovation, the country is kick-starting several targeted and industry-focused initiatives to develop its R&D efforts, as mentioned in the following section. Furthermore, the UAE government has reviewed its laws on intellectual property and copyright to align them with international standards.

Targeted research and development

In line with UAE's vision of a knowledge-based economy, the government's R&D efforts are targeted at specific sectors to solve its market needs and key socioeconomic challenges. However, the UAE's R&D expenditure as a percentage of its GDP was 0.47% in 2011 (0.74% of non-oil GDP), below the global average of 2.08% and the OECD average of 2.32% (see Figure 4). Several players are implementing programmes and initiatives to solve this issue, including government, universities, and governmentbacked companies. As for the rest of the MENA region—and quite different from global trends—it is the public sector, rather than the private sector, driving efforts to encourage R&D in the UAE.

One example of a public scheme to enhance R&D is the Abu Dhabi Education Council, which pledged US\$1.3 billion for university R&D between 2009 and 2018. In addition, the Abu Dhabi government will launch a research funding mechanism to institutionalize research activities in higher education institutions and secure sustainable funding. Abu Dhabi's plans are already resulting in the development of new R&D centres. For example, Khalifa University and Mubadala Aerospace are planning to establish an aerospace research and innovation centre at Khalifa University.

Beyond driving R&D in universities, the UAE government is keen on establishing scientific hubs to address socioeconomic issues relevant to the region. For example, TechnoPark was established as a science and technology park whose scientific activities are managed by the Dubai Institute of Technology (DIT). DIT is focused on enhancing research in five sectors: water, health, energy, engineering, and logistics and mobility. The International Center for Biosaline Agriculture is another example of an R&D centre focused on innovation specific to regional issues. It is a centre of excellence that aims to deliver agricultural and water scarcity solutions in marginal environments.

Investment in R&D has seen some success, even though most of the proposals are from the public sector. For example, Emirati companies, including Masdar Capital (a division of Masdar Institute) and ATIC, are investing in international companies with advanced technologies with the aim of potentially bringing these technologies to the region in the future.

The telecommunications sector in the UAE, through the TRA's ICT Fund, is actively sponsoring R&D projects and centres in various universities, including Khalifa University and UAE University.

The ICT Fund has dedicated AED 25 million to support the Arabic Digital Content initiative, which will develop tools and programmes to enhance Arabic content. The ICT Fund also finances Ankabout, the UAE's Advanced National Research and Education Network (NREN), offering academic institutions connectivity to other education networks around the world.

As a result of this recent R&D activity, innovative technologies are emerging in the country (see Box 1). Examples include:

- A Khalifa University professor who benefited from the university's internal research fund was granted a US patent for the world's smallest semiconductor transistor.⁹
- Emirati students were granted a US patent for inventing a foot-based vehicle navigation system to allow disabled people to drive cars without using their hands.¹⁰
- The Masdar Institute and Abu Dhabi National Oil Corporation (ADNOC) are developing a technology that enables commercial-scale projects for carbon capture, usage, and storage, thus minimizing carbon footprint.¹¹
- The Masdar Institute is developing a technology to desalinate sea water using renewable energy sources, and is building the London Array, the world's largest offshore wind farm.¹²

Conducive intellectual property structure

As the UAE evolves in its innovation journey, it will need to build a robust and enforceable intellectual property rights system. Recently, the government has reviewed its laws on intellectual property and copyright and harmonized them with international standards (e.g., the US Patent Office

Box 1: UAE start-ups

The UAE's budding innovation ecosystem has inspired Emiratis and immigrants alike to become entrepreneurs, spawning several entrepreneurship success stories (see

Table 1.1). For example, UAE-based technology start-up launches are forecasted to rise at a faster rate than the MENA average between 2012 and 2015. By 2015, the UAE

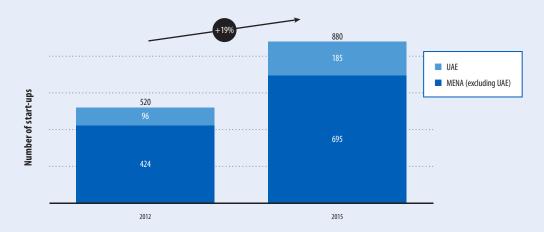
is expected to witness 185 new tech-based start-ups (see Figure 1.1).

Table 1.1: Some UAE start-ups

Start-up name	Business type
Zawya	Online business intelligence platform focused on MENA; acquired by Thomson Reuters
cobone	Daily deals website; launched in 2010; acquired by New York—based investment firm Tiger Management for an undisclosed amount (rumored to be between US\$20 million and US\$40 million)
Just Falafel	Vegetarian fast-food chain incorporating worldwide tastes in the falafel recipe with a focus on health; franchise business model, going global, currently planning IPO
Careem	Online car-booking service; raised US\$1.7 million in a round led by STC Ventures and including angel investors
Glambox.me	Online beauty sampling shop and community; received US\$1.4 million from STC Ventures, R&R Ventures, and MBC Ventures to expand regionally
Souqalmal.com	Financial comparison website for products and services in financial services, education, and healthcare; raised US\$1.2 million from Hummingbird Ventures in its second round of funding
Qordoba	Language software and service solutions, including content development and website, social media application, and business document localization while integrating local customs and cultural references
nabbesh.com	Skill exchange platform connecting businesses with project-based and contract talent; winner of The Entrepreneur, a reality TV competition presented by du; prizes, provided by du, of AED 1 million with a further AED 500,000 in professional services.
JadoPado	E-commerce portal with innovative approach to user experience and supply chain management
Bayt.com	Online job site linking job seekers with employers; Bayt.com has more than 12.5 million registered job seekers
The Luxury Closet	Platform for buying and selling luxury items
propertyfinder.ae	Real estate listing service
mumzworld.com	E-commerce platform for mothers
Wally	Personal finance application with more than 100,000 users
Eureeca.com	A crowd-investment platform where businesses can raise capital from the crowd

Source: Strategy& analysis.
Note: The list in this table is not exhaustive

Figure 1.1: Number of tech start-ups in MENA (2012–15)



Source: DIC in collaboration with Frost & Sullivan, 2012; Strategy& analysis.
Note: Of the MENA start-ups that emerged in 2005–2012, 17% were launched in the UAE.

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and Patent Cooperation Treaty).¹³ In addition, the Abu Dhabi Technology Development Committee developed the Takamul programme, which offers advisory and financial support for international patent applications. The total number of patent applications underwritten by Takamul has now risen to 66, of which 33 were underwritten in 2013 alone.¹⁴

Lessons learned

In the UAE's innovation ecosystem, the pieces of the puzzle are falling into place. The nation now offers a number of unique advantages, including a strong education system, a diverse pool of multinational and local talent, a growing innovation culture, and a series of targeted R&D initiatives. The collaborative efforts and leadership of the government is capitalizing on these strengths while addressing the challenges that remain. The private sector is playing a critical role in supporting the government's agenda and promoting the national innovation ecosystem.

The UAE has had to overcome several challenges in its journey towards becoming a knowledge-based society. These include wide dependence on oil revenues, a small population, and a cultural aversion to taking risks. Through its own example, the UAE can offer several recommendations to countries looking at commencing on their own innovation journey:

- Institutionalize top-down aspirations. A clear government vision that visibly communicates the importance of innovation on the government agenda creates a top-down push for innovation and prioritizes key focus areas.
- Unlock telecommunications operators' potential role in the innovation ecosystem.

Telecommunications operators are in a position to champion the development of national innovation ecosystems and can play a key role in catalyzing the human, financial, and technological factors in innovation.

- · Attract and promote talent. Talent is critical for the development of a sustainable innovation ecosystem. Although it is important to fill capability gaps in the short term by attracting and supporting immigrant talent, fundamental improvements through longer-term initiatives to the system for training domestic talent are essential. The UAE is doing this by overhauling its education system and making some fundamental changes to the culture so that the population will embrace innovation.
- Provide and promote smart capital at all funding levels. Different types and amounts of funding are required at various stages of innovation evolution depending on its risk/return profile, whether this innovation is taking place in a start-up or a larger enterprise. Fostering an innovation ecosystem requires ensuring adequate early-stage funding, venture capital, and growth equity. Any gaps in these funding sources can break the overall system.
- Partnerships, partnerships, partnerships. Various stake-holders are required to work simultaneously and in concert for innovation to happen. This includes entrepreneurs, government entities, educational institutions, funds, the media, entrepreneurial organizations, and others. Unlocking innovation requires getting these disparate parties with distinct agendas to

work together to drive the same objective.

While major improvements have been made across each element of the innovation ecosystem, there are some gaps that still need to be addressed:

- Limited technical talent. The number of students going into STEM fields (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) in the UAE is still low compared with international standards. As a result, there are limited specialists with deep technical skills (e.g., developers, user experience experts) who can contribute to ground-zero innovation.
- Restricted R&D budgets in the private sector. Although the UAE government has put several initiatives in place to stimulate R&D activities, the overall spending in the country still lags behind because of limited spending by the private sector.
- Environmental sustainability. The UAE needs to ensure that its rapid pace of economic development is sustainable. This entails lowering the country's ecological footprint and effectively addressing climate change to sustain a natural environment conducive to innovation that will continue attracting foreign talent. The development of Masdar City and investment in solar parks, by both the government and the private sector, are steps in the right direction.
- Increased prevalence of health issues. High incidence of diabetes, early onset heart conditions, and widespread obesity are three serious health issues currently facing UAE nationals. A healthy mind goes hand in hand with a

healthy body, and thus addressing these issues and promoting healthy lifestyles is critical for supporting the development of a progressive, knowledge-based economy. This shift has already started through government pledges and movements by the private sector such as du's Every Step Counts initiative.

Although the UAE's innovation ecosystem is still evolving, policies that address these issues—issues of clear vision, talent, funding, and cooperation among stakeholders—are an essential part of what has worked for the UAE. Such policies will repay the effort needed to implement them with an environment that is more conducive to innovating, and thus to reaping the associated benefits for a nation's people.

Notes

- 1 The data in the chapter are all from the UAE Yearbook 2013 unless specified otherwise. The yearbook is available at http:// www.uaeyearbook.com/yearbook2013. php?lang=ENG; see National Media Council, 2013. Knowledge-based industries include financial services, manufacturing, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage and communication, and real estate and business services.
- 2 Vision 2021, p. 1; see http://www.vision2021. ae/downloads/UAE-Vision2021-Brochure-English.pdf UAE-Vision2021-Brochure-English. pdf.
- 3 World Economic Forum, 2013.
- 4 Bayt.com, 2014.
- 5 The Economist, 2013.
- 6 Wam 2013
- 7 Examples of these funds are Middle East Venture Partners, MBC Ventures, STC Ventures, and Wamda Capital.
- 8 MENA Private Equity Association, 2013.
- 9 Khalifa University, News Details, 2014.
- 10 Kazmi, 2013.
- 11 Sambidge, 2013.
- 12 MIT Technology Review Custom, no date.
- 3 Zawya, 2013.

14 Abu Dhabi Technology Development Committee, 2013.

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Retaining Top Innovators: An Essential Element of Competitiveness for Developing Countries

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The inclusion of indicators for human capital development as a core feature of innovation measurement is an acknowledgement of the importance of highly skilled innovators to successful innovation, especially to high-technology innovation. However, such indicators tend to focus on the conventional supply channels of secondary and tertiary education, overlooking the significant influence of migration.

Openness and permeability are fundamental and essential properties of a functional national system of innovation (NSI). In particular, the mobility of talented people is critical to a system's capacity for learning, adapting, and innovating. Paradoxically, policy support for migration in developing countries presents a difficult balancing act. Although facilitating a developing economy's human capital growth through immigration and international training opportunities, policy support for migration can lead to the net emigration of scarce skills. Further complicating this issue, the most productive innovators are also the most mobile. In this chapter, we argue that the retention of this cohort of innovators is a neglected but important policy objective for developing countries.

The first section of the chapter outlines the disproportionate contribution that exceptional innovators and researchers make to the NSI, and notes that these unusual individuals also tend to cluster geographically. The importance of policies that focus on the retention of high-performance innovators and their clustering within specific locations is underlined.

In the chapter's second section, the principles of innovation-led growth and its centrality to the economic development of middleincome countries are discussed. In particular, we refute the argument that innovation—especially radical innovation—should not be a priority and that developing countries should instead focus on the acquisition and absorption of readily available existing technology. Using South Africa as an example, we argue that the loss of highly productive researchers and innovators is a critical issue, and that achieving innovation-led growth will require a full spectrum of researchers and innovators.

The scarce 'human factor' in innovation

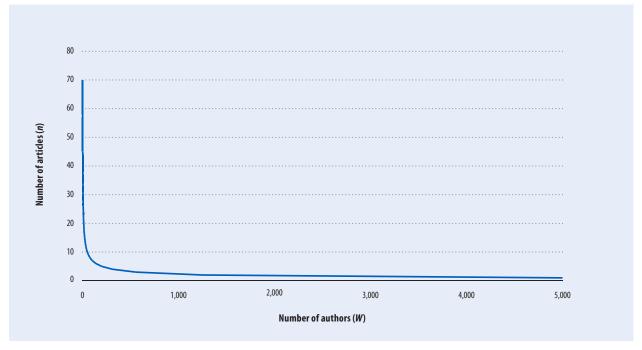
In order to study the impact of policies that affect an economy's innovative capacity, we look first at the people who actually perform the tasks associated with innovation.

Research and innovation outputs per individual vary widely

Patterns of research and innovation productivity at the level of the individual are highly unequal. As a consequence, research and innovation productivity is skewed, with a relatively small number of contributors accounting for a major portion of the outputs. This empirical observation has been studied over a long period and by a number of authors, including Lotka (1926) and Pao (1985), who have concluded that only a small number of researchers account for a major proportion of the overall output. It is these individuals who change the rules of the game, who create new technology paradigms, and who provide the necessary science that leads to technological revolutions.

This inequality exists across a wide range of fields and output indicators; we consider here three examples in more detail. In the first example, we look at the frequency of scientific publications by author. These data follow a skewed distribution, as originally noted and described mathematically by Lotka (see Figure 1). This mathematical formulation, which became known as Lotka's Law, states that the number of authors, W, making n contributions is about $1/n^2$ of those making a single contribution. In other words, 10% of authors produce 50% of the total publications, and the top 5% of authors account for 39% of publications. Subsequent studies have shown that Lotka's Law overestimates the productivity of high-output researchers and that the distribution

Figure 1: Lotka's Law on publication frequency per author



Source: Curve developed from Lotka's Law (Lotka, 1926).

is more accurately modelled using a standard Pareto distribution with a Gini coefficient of about 0.5.² Even under the more conservative estimates, however, it is still apparent that 20% of researchers produce 50% of the total output, and 8% produce 25% of the contributions.³

In a second example, also from the research literature, it is noted that the citation rates of scientific articles follow an exponential distribution, as shown in Figure 2. The graph shows that only a small proportion of total articles (less than 0.001%) achieve a citation rate of more than 400 cites per article. On the basis that citation rates reflect the outcome of a specific publication on the research community, it is apparent that only a small number of articles—and, by implication, a small number of authors—significantly influence the global research community.

In the final example, we consider the unequal distribution of university licensing income in the United States of America (USA) (see Figure 3). This is an indicator of university-based innovation rather than research performance. It is clear that a handful of US institutions excel in this area, a feat that is considered to be the consequence of the clustering of top inventors working within well-resourced institutions and supported by top administrators, technology transfer staff, and research students. The graph also reinforces the notion that innovation output at an institutional and national level can be influenced by adopting specific policies aimed at attracting and retaining an active group of highly productive inventors. Unfortunately, these data are not available for developing countries, although it is suspected that the results are likely to be even more pronounced in this group, with even

fewer universities generating the total licensing income than is the case in developed countries.

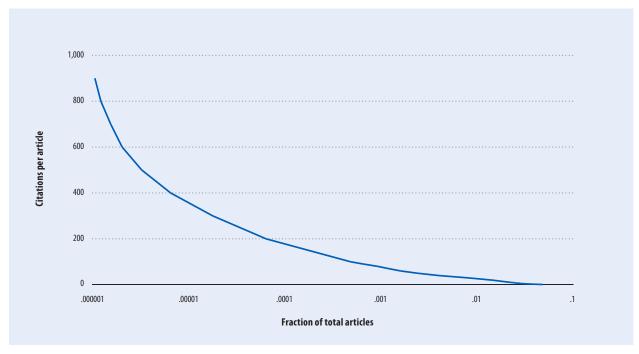
The above examples have been chosen to cover output, outcome, and impact indicators. All three examples illustrate clearly the initial proposition: high-impact innovators are a small and elite cohort.

The elite cohort clusters in narrow geographic locations

A second characteristic of research and innovation performance is that, in addition to unequal distribution at the level of the individual, performance is also geographically unequal. Talented innovators tend to cluster in the same places, even at the same institutions. This pattern has occurred throughout history and around the world, as can be found in the chronicles of China, Egypt, Greece, India, and Italy, and more recently Vienna. Eric Kandel is well known as the neuropsychiatrist who

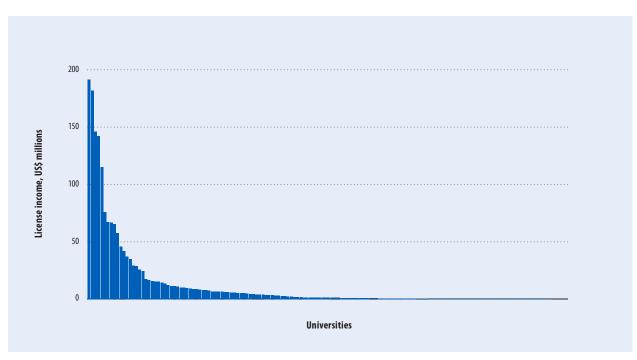
7: Retaining Top Innovators

Figure 2: Distribution of citations per article



Source: Radicchi et al., 2008.

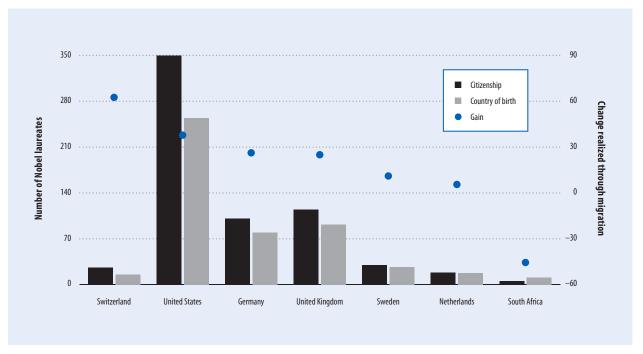
Figure 3: Distribution of licensing income of US universities (FY 2011)



Source: AUTM, 2013.

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Figure 4: The impact of mobility on the citizenship of all Nobel laureates, 1901–2013



Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_Nobel_laureates_per_capita; Schmidhuber, 2010.

unravelled the physiological basis of memory storage, for which he received the Nobel Prize in 2000. He is also an expert on Viennese history of the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, a period of remarkable intellectual progress referred to as the 'Age of Insight'.4 Bringing together a diverse range of people, Vienna supported the blossoming of science and culture, including the work of the physicians Sigmund Freud, Carl von Rokitansky, and Johann Schnitzler; the artists Gustav Klimt, Oskar Kokoschka, and Egon Schiele; the philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein; and the architects Adolf Loos and Otto Wagner.

Many cities and indeed countries may strive to repeat Vienna's extraordinary output, and Kandel is not the only scholar to have sought an explanation for its distinction. Interestingly, one of the important contributors to this phase of extraordinary insight and progress

is considered to be migration, as the city drew intellectuals from all over Central Europe during this period. The combination of a multi-disciplinary and multi-ethnic population with an active cosmopolitan life within the social spaces of the Viennese coffee houses facilitated a powerful cross-fertilization of ideas, the outcomes of which have continued to influence the practice of medicine, psychiatry, music, and other disciplines.

Clusters of high output and performance repeat themselves across time and place as these factors of education, multi-disciplinary discourse, quality of life, human migration, and resources are aligned to the required extent. Although the appearance of these clusters may seem random with respect to time and geography, countries and institutions can and do intervene to influence the likelihood of research and innovation excellence. For instance, many countries have specific policy

instruments that appoint internationally ranked researchers to secure, tenured, university-based positions. In South Africa, the Research Chairs Initiative was established in 2006 by the Department of Science and Technology as a strategic intervention aimed at reversing the attrition of research and innovation capacity in the country's higher education institutions and increasing the number of world-class researchers in the country. The initiative has sought to provide well-structured employment packages that include making research grants, facilities, and postgraduate students available to top researchers. By March 2012, 152 chairs had been awarded, of which 89 had been operationalized.5

This initiative, together with the Department of Education's performance management framework for South African universities, can be said to have been instrumental in successfully addressing the stagnation in scientific publications by

7: Retaining Top Innovators

Table 1: Well-known	South African	antronronours	in chronological	order of innovation	(1960s onwards)
lable I: Well-Kilowii	Juulii Airicaii	entrepreneurs.	. III CIII VII VII VULGI	i oruer or illilovacioi	i i 17005 viiwatus <i>i</i>

Entrepreneur	Industry sector	Company	Date of innovation	Birth	Residence
George Pratley	Adhesives	Pratley (Pty) Ltd	1960s	South Africa	South Africa (deceased)
Ferdinand Chauvier	Leisure and hospitality	Kreepy Krawly	1974	Belgian Congo	USA
Herbert Sheffel	Rail transport	South African Railways	1970s	South Africa	Unknown
Sol Kerzner	Hotel and tourism	Sun International	1980s	South Africa	USA
Patrick Soon-Shiong	Biotechnology and health	Abraxis BioScience	1991	South Africa	USA
Mark Shuttleworth	Information technology	Thawte	1995	South Africa	United Kingdom
Elon Musk	Space and automobiles	PayPal, Zip2, SpaceX, and Tesla	1999	South Africa	USA
Pieter de Villiers	Information technology	Clickatell	2000	South Africa	USA
Roelof Botha	Information technology	PayPal and Sequoia Capital	2001	South Africa	USA
Percy Amoils	Medical (ophthalmic)	Cryoprobe	2002	South Africa	South Africa
Gavin Hood	Film (Tsotsi)	Not applicable	2005	South Africa	USA
Paul Maritz	Information technology	VMware (CEO)	2008	Zimbabwe	USA
Sindiso Khumalo	Textiles and design	Sindiso Khumalo	2009	South Africa	United Kingdom
Chris Pinkham	Information technology	Amazon EC2 and Nimbula	2010	South Africa	USA
Willem van Biljon	Information technology	Amazon EC2 and Nimbula	2010	South Africa	USA

Source: Survey on Innovation Behaviour of the Population conducted by the Institute for Statistical Studies and Economics of Knowledge (ISSEK)/National Research University – Higher School of Economics (HSE), 2011.

South African researchers over the period 1986 to 2004; certainly the output was relatively unchanged over the period 1994 to 2004 (from 3,500 to 4,000 publications), but it then rose steeply to over 9,750 publications by 2012. Local institutions have now adopted strategies that focus on attracting the best academics, leading to a more robust employment market.

Even such proactive policies, however, have been insufficient to retain South Africa's top talent. Historical patterns of mobility have shown that leading researchers and entrepreneurs are more likely to pursue their careers in the USA or the United Kingdom (UK) (see Table 1 and Figure 4). For instance, of the five South African Nobel laureates who have received their prize for chemistry or medicine, all now live in other countries, and South Africa is the only major Nobel country (with more laureates than any other developing countries, and indeed more than many developed ones) that has seen a net emigration of prize winners (see Figure 4).

According to the table of top South African entrepreneurs (see Table 1), only one is still resident in the country. Although South Africa has an impressive reputation for Nobel recipients and entrepreneurs—including the 2013 laureate Michael Levitt and the USA-based space entrepreneur Elon Musk—it has not been successful in retaining this talent and providing longer-term career opportunities. The general pattern is that such talented individuals have migrated to other countries, especially the USA and the UK.

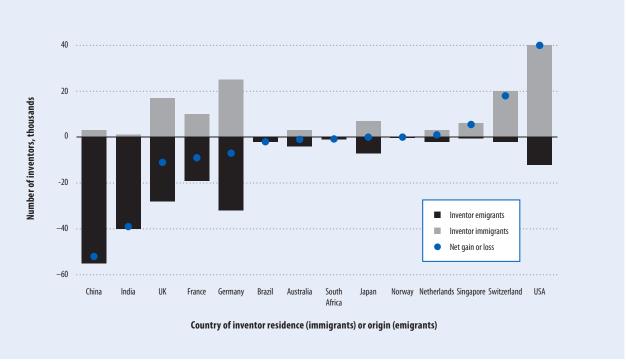
The migration of innovators from developing to developed countries is also evident in statistics on inventions, where it has been shown that inventors in developed countries such as the USA and Switzerland are more likely to be immigrants than natives (see Figure 5), and these inventors are more frequently cited in the patent literature. The ratio of immigrant to total inventors is especially high in Swiss and US universities, where up to 50% of all university inventors are immigrants.⁷

The capacity of some countries to attract and support higher levels of extraordinary talent, allowing it to develop and flourish, is a consequence of many factors that include funding, facilities, international migration, strong local networks and clustering, and the 'Sanger factor' (see Box 1). The probability that the exact circumstances of education, funding, creative thinking, and other framework conditions will occur simultaneously at a specific location and point in time is low despite the efforts of governments to provide such conditions, and countries vulnerable to skills emigration should incentivize this cohort to remain in their countries of birth.

Implications for developing countries: How to train and retain the best human capital

Although it may seem surprising, the relevance to innovation policy of the two characteristics of research and innovation, as described in the previous section and broadly named

Figure 5: Immigrant vs. emigrant inventors, 2001–2010



Source: CDIP, 2013.

Note: In the USA there are 194,000 immigrant inventors, for a net gain of 183,000 inventors.

as the disproportionate productivity of human capital, is often overlooked or ignored in developing countries. Although the need to attract and retain top talent in developed countries has been known and practiced over a long period, it is frequently argued that developing countries should pursue priorities other than the provision of research and innovation infrastructure necessary to retain the elite cohort. In this section, we provide a limited overview of technology policy for developing countries and the two sides of this debate. This is followed by a more detailed discussion of the conditions in South Africa, which illustrates why the loss of human capital is a major problem and hinders efforts to improve innovation output.

There are many views on the optimal economic growth strategy for developing countries, and for every theory there is an exception or even a counterargument. One of the key debates concerns the proper balance between research and development (R&D) and technology transfer/adaption. Innovation is both an inventive (creation of new knowledge) activity and an imitative (reworking of the existing stock of knowledge) one, with the latter being the dominant mode of innovation within firms. These two aspects have also been referred to as the 'learning face' (which acquires and absorbs technology) and the 'innovative face' (which seeks and applies new knowledge). Some studies argue that, in developing countries, the knowledge-using or learning face is quantitatively more important because it draws on the huge stock of existing knowledge that can be exploited for productive activity.8

The importance of imitative innovation can be extended to the point that public R&D and radical innovation is no longer a policy focus of developing countries.9 But this approach does not allow developing countries to take full advantage of their own potential—imitative innovation alone is not sufficient. Instead, such countries should seek to adapt global knowledge to local conditions in order to solve local problems and in pursuit of international markets. They should develop the capability to enable the adoption of newer and better technologies than are currently in use, especially through experiential training for recent graduates, providing a type of experience that is often not available elsewhere. They should develop the necessary human capital to undertake incremental innovation in market-facing enterprises

Box 1: Framework conditions for elite innovators

The following factors are considered essential framework conditions for the emergence of elite innovators:

- The human factor. Innovation is undertaken by people who are empowered with the necessary education, training, and skills that facilitate the development of innovative products and services.¹
- Public research and development (R&D). The role of the public sector and the state in supporting innovation is not restricted to providing the necessary policies and incentives for innovation to prosper. The public sector also plays an important role in making the type of innovative breakthroughs from which the private sector is itself able to innovate, thereby driving economic growth and development.²
- Culture. The openness of societies to new technologies and the pace of innovation itself can be significantly influenced by social culture. Societies that are resistant to innovation, have low levels of trust, impede mobility or

- migration, and are opposed to collaboration are less likely to be entrepreneurial and produce top innovators.
- Intellectual property regulation. A suitable intellectual property regime, which can achieve a balance between the protection of intellectual property rights and support for open innovation, is essential for productive innovation.³
- Advanced information technology ecosystem. Rapid and reliable communication has become essential for developing and sustaining innovation networks.
- Support for new firms. Small and micro-enterprises, particularly new firms, are important for the commercialization of new ideas that can transform these ideas into jobs and wealth. Governments should implement a wide range of measures to support entrepreneurs. These measures include imposing a favourable tax climate, making bankruptcy measures more lenient, and providing incentives for research.⁴

• The Sanger factor. This condition refers to the comment made by Fred Sanger on the award of his second Nobel prize, who commented that ' "It's much more difficult to get the first prize than to get the second one ... because if you've already got a prize, then you can get facilities for work, and you can get collaborators, and everything is much easier."'⁵ In other words, success breeds success: talented individuals who receive recognition for an initial achievement are soon rewarded with offers of money, facilities, and prestigious, tenured posts in the expectation of equivalent outputs in the future.

Notes

- 1. OECD, 2010.
- 2. Mazzucato, 2013.
- 3. OECD, 2010.
- 4. OECD, 2010.
- 5. Gellene, 2013.

(both state-owned and private). And, finally, they should identify, in-license, and adapt technology while paying special attention to supporting the innovation activities of domestic private companies and state-owned entities.¹⁰

This perspective has been strengthened by the discussion of innovation-led growth, particularly the strategy that has become known as the 'Beijing Consensus'. China's commitment to a policy of innovation-led growth and the consequent substantial investment in R&D, as a route to economic development and a means of exiting poverty, has been evident since the early 1990s when China began to invest at a level at least three times higher than

that of countries with a similar GDP per capita, such as Argentina and South Africa. Since 1995, R&D spending in China has increased at a stunning annual rate of nearly 19% and in 2010 reached a huge US\$178 billion PPP —the second largest R&D spending rate worldwide and almost double the rate of a basket of comparator countries. The success of this investment supports the arguments of the Beijing Consensus and the notion that innovation and technology has supported 'super-fast change in some sectors'. 14

The rapid growth as a consequence of China's approach has prompted South Africa to adopt a similar innovation-led growth strategy.¹⁵ Although it may be premature

to assess the outcome of this strategy, it is clear that South Africa is, so far, failing to grow its high-technology industries and remains locked in a resource-based economy. The limited response to several public-sector innovation initiatives, including the Ten Year Innovation Plan and the National R&D Strategy,16 raises questions about the factors missing in South Africa's innovation strategy. Using the success factors mentioned earlier (see Box 1) as an analytical checklist, it is apparent that South Africa has made progress in the following areas:

 overcoming extremely poor framework conditions of the 1990s;¹⁷

- providing strong government support for basic science projects, such the Square Kilometre Array project,¹⁸ and public-sector R&D in general; and
- facilitating a high proportion of business enterprise expenditure on R&D relative to the gross expenditure on R&D.

However, South Africa has weaknesses in the following important areas:

- human capital development falls short; this is the most significant weakness of the country's NSI;¹⁹
- trust among business, labour, and government is lacking; as a result, business is insufficiently involved in the development of the NSI and there is not a strong culture of innovation;²⁰
- system-level monitoring is inadequate to inform necessary strategic interventions;²¹ and
- the retention of top innovators is inadequate, thereby limiting the impact from this elite cohort (as demonstrated in this chapter). On the assumption that their contribution to the overall innovation output follows a pattern similar to the Pareto distributions mentioned earlier, it is estimated that South Africa's failure to retain the top 5% of researchers and entrepreneurs slices 20% from its potential innovation output.

These weaknesses suggest a number of interventions South Africa could make to address the retention issue. A key starting point is the shortfall in human and social capital. The country needs to actively improve the overall skills level in the economy and build trust between business and government. Policy makers must understand the factors

that drive entrepreneurs abroad in more detail, and must address these issues with directed policies that secure better retention. They must improve partnerships among the universities, the public research institutions, and the business sector in order to improve the spillovers from publicly funded R&D. The latter intervention is particularly important given the increasing levels of support for R&D and the relative stagnation in innovation output.

Conclusion

South Africa, alongside other middle-income countries, faces major challenges as it attempts to diversify its economy from a traditional reliance on mineral extraction and primary industry. In charting the way forward, it has adopted the National Development Plan 2030, which has set a clear policy agenda together with many ambitious targets.22 The Plan is based on the principles of innovation-led growth and clearly identifies the need to improve the quality of education, to support skills development in the population, and to encourage innovation as key enablers for economic development.

Although the country could address the general standard of education and skills development for the population as a whole, this intervention may not succeed in raising the level of innovation, which appears to respond in a nonlinear manner to the standard inputs of public expenditure on R&D and education. The skewed distribution of innovation performance, as outlined in this chapter, may be an important consideration for the new policy agenda. It is not only the number of scientists and engineers per 10 million population that could stimulate higher rates of innovation and increase the contribution of high technology goods and services. The support and retention of elite innovators, high-output academics, and productive entrepreneurs should also be ensured. A failure to address the ongoing emigration of this cohort could slice 20% from its potential innovation output and strip the country of essential skills to meet its transformative needs.

Notes

- 1 Lotka, 1926.
- 2 Kyvik, 1989.
- 3 Kyvik, 1989.
- 4 Kandel, 2012.
- 5 National Research Foundation, 2012.
- 6 Pouris and Pouris, 2012.
- 7 CDIP, 2013.
- 8 Arnold and Bell, 2001; Cohen and Levinthal, 1989.
- 9 Arnold and Bell, 2001.
- 10 Arnold and Bell, 2001.
- 11 Ramo, 2004.
- 12 Walwyn, 2008.
- 13 OECD, 2012.
- 14 Ramo, 2004.
- 15 National Planning Commission, 2011.
- 16 For the Ten Year Innovation Plan, see Department of Science and Technology, 2007; for the National R&D Strategy, see Department of Science and Technology, 2001
- 17 OECD, 2007.
- 18 Hanekom, 2013; Sapa Reporter, *Times Live*, 2013; Sapa Reporter, *TechCentral*, 2014.
- 19 Department of Science and Technology, 2012.
- 20 OECD, 2007.
- 21 Department of Science and Technology, 2012.
- 22 National Planning Commission, 2011.

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The Moroccan Diaspora and its Contribution to the Development of Innovation in Morocco

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Morocco has always been a cross-roads, a place where people are mobile and aware of other cultures. Its location on the borders of three distinctive worlds—the Arab world, North Africa, and Europe—and alongside both the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea has meant that its people can embrace international contact and cultural, economic, and scientific exchange.

Today the mobilization of a highly educated workforce is an important part of international migration strategies. However, the lack of qualified human resources in a globalized and competitive marketplace that requires knowledge and know-how generates new reasons for Morocco's population to be mobile. Indeed, the expertise of Moroccans living abroad can answer specific needs of the nation's emerging sectors.

This chapter aims to describe some of the programmes that have been put in place to assist Moroccans Living Abroad (MLAs) in order to enhance the development of innovation in Morocco. The chapter examines the production of intellectual property, with a focus on patents by the MLA population as a proxy for the development of innovation, and draws some lessons about what

has worked in Morocco that can be applied to other countries at a similar level of development.

The examples given here are presented to demonstrate some approaches that have been successful for Morocco in the hopes that they will prove useful for other developing countries confronting the same issues. These examples are offered in the same spirit of exchange that is found to be so useful and necessary to the successful implementation of innovation strategies.

Moroccans throughout the world

In 2012, about 4.5 million Moroccans—15% of its total population—were living abroad. Although this group was originally comprised of men who migrated on their own after World War II, when Europe needed manpower for reconstruction, a recent move towards family reunification has meant that wives have now joined their husbands. The feminization of the group of MLAs has continued, with the migration of single women reflecting the evolving emancipation of women in Moroccan society.

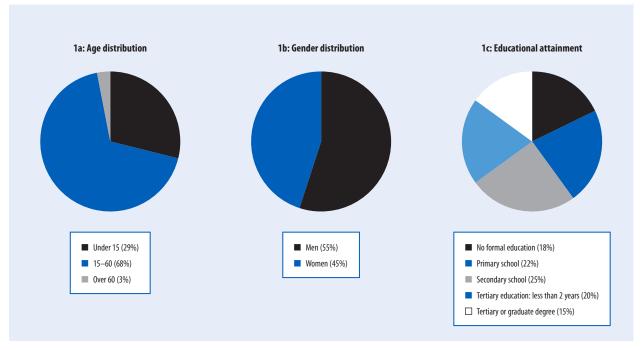
According to a survey conducted in 2005 by the High Commissioner for the Plan, the age pyramid among

MLAs shows a strong predominance of young and working-age people.¹ Men comprise 55% of this group, with women making up 45% (see Figure 1a, 1b). This gender distribution represents the feminization of migration over time. Although these data are from 2005 (no newer data are available), nevertheless they indicate a trend.

Highly skilled Moroccans (those with a tertiary or graduate degree) make up 15% of the Moroccan Diaspora (Figure 1c). This comes to more than 400,000 Moroccans living abroad who have either a bachelor's or graduate degree. The trans-generational socioeconomic ascent of the immigrant population, especially considering the flow of graduates of Moroccan higher education out of the country, is poised to create a high concentration of highly skilled workers among those living abroad. It should be noted that these people consist not only of MLAs who had already received their bachelor's degrees in Morocco when they emigrated, but also includes a generation of their children who were educated in the new country of residence. It is especially noteworthy that the share of persons with a university diploma is twice as high among the MLAs as it is among the domestic Moroccan

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Figure 1: Characteristics of Moroccans living abroad, 2005



Source: High Commissioner for the Plan, 2005.

population. It is important to point out here that all programmes put in place in Morocco aim to involve highly educated MLAs in contributing to the development of Moroccan innovation.

More than 32,000 MLAs are senior executives or professionals in the private sector. They are mainly researchers, research and development (R&D) managers, university professors, and business people.

The Moroccan Diaspora is mainly located in France (32%), Spain (20%), Italy (12%), and other European countries, Arab countries (6%), the United States of America (USA) and Canada (together 3%), and some African and Asian countries (Figure 2). It would be useful to look at data about the skill level of the MLAs for each country, but these data are unfortunately not available.

Professionals and the innovative output of the Moroccan Diaspora

Identifying the skilled members of the Diaspora who contribute actively to innovation is extremely difficult because the data are often simply not available. For example, scientific publications do not mention the nationality of the authors. and some authors have more than one nationality.

However, Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) patent applications present a unique feature: they specify the place of residence and nationality of applicants. Thus an analysis of patents issued under the PCT enables the identification of patents by inventors who belong to the Moroccan Diaspora, which can serve as a proxy for determining MLA inventors. An analysis of the change to PCT patent applications

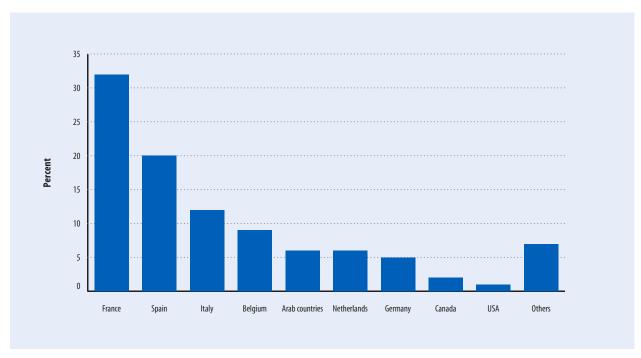
over the years, when considered in conjunction with the change in the numbers of highly skilled MLAs, reveals that the MLAs file more patents, especially in recent years.

According to this analysis, 876 patent applications published under the PCT have been filed by MLA inventors at international locations in the 16 years from 1995 through 2011 (Figure 3).

This large number of Moroccans filing for patents abroad illustrates the important role that research laboratories in developed countries play in stimulating creativity and invention among Moroccan scientists abroad.

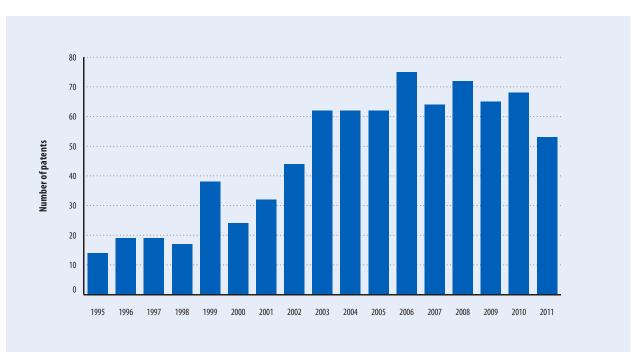
The geographical distribution of the patents of the Moroccan Diaspora shows that they are concentrated in the three countries: France, the USA, and Spain. This finding illustrates the correlation between

Figure 2: Geographic distribution of Moroccans living abroad, 2013



Source: Ministry in Charge of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs, 2013a.

Figure 3: PCT patents of inventors of the Moroccan Diaspora, 1995–2011

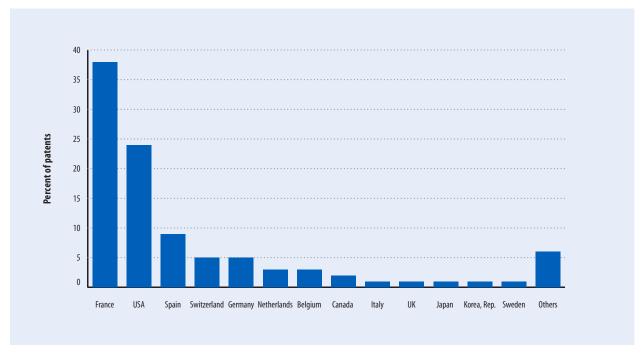


Source: Patent Scope Database available at http://www.wipo.int/patentscope/en/.

Note: It should be noted that, starting in 2012, information on the nationality of the inventors of PCT patents is no longer available through the Patents Scope Database.

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Figure 4: Regional mapping of patents of the Moroccan Diaspora



Source: The patent database of the European Patent Office, available at http://ep.espacenet.com/

the number of Moroccan students in these countries who became researchers and the number of patent applications they file. Indeed, most Moroccan migrant students settle in the country of their studies.

From Figures 2 and 4, we can conclude that the geographic distribution of MLAs and the geographic distribution of Moroccan patent applications are correlated—see, for example, the data for France and Spain. Note, however, that very few MLAs are living in the USA, but that country has a very high percent of MLA inventors. This is because the innovation ecosystem in the USA is more efficient and flexible.

Data from the Espacenet database of the European Patent Office, which includes patents published in more than 90 countries, shows 778 patents for which one of the inventors is originally from Morocco.2 This research looks only at Moroccan inventors living abroad, not all Moroccan inventors (Figure 4).

A breakdown of the PCT patents of inventors from the Moroccan Diaspora by technical field shows that 20% of the patents belong to medical sciences, followed by organic chemistry with a share of 10% and then biochemistry with 8%.

Moroccan inventors operate in research centres that range from university research laboratories and those of private companies to national scientific research centres. Inventors from the Moroccan Diaspora operate primarily in companies such as France Telecom, Procter & Gamble Company, PHILIPS, Institut Pasteur, and NOVARTIS, among others.3

New research on return migration by the World Intellectual Property Organization shows that

few Moroccan emigrant inventors only 2.39%—return to their home country to file patents at home.4

Two conclusions can be drawn from these data:

- 1. Moroccan competencies—professional workers, organizations, and academic institutionsabroad contribute to innovation at a global level.
- 2. MLAs constitute a scientific potential of creativity and innovation for Morocco through mobilization programmes of the Moroccan Diaspora skills.

Mobilizing the Moroccan Diaspora: Strategy and programmes

Aware of the Moroccan Diaspora's role in the development of innovation in Morocco, since the 1990s the government of Morocco has made

major efforts to involve the MLAs directly. These efforts have been focused on both national political strategy and strategy targeted towards MLAs.

Elements of the national strategy

In addition to political measures undertaken to enhance the involvement of MLAs, particularly through specific elements that aim to foster such involvement in the Moroccan Constitution of 2011, actions targeting the Moroccan Diaspora and that aimed to facilitate their mobilization and contribute to the development of Morocco were carried out.

Mobilization strategies

One example of a successful strategy is the programme for the mobilization of highly skilled MLAs called 'Mobilization Program Skills'.5 This programme calls upon Moroccan professionals who are ready to contribute with their expertise, experience, and know-how to the development of Morocco. It aims to provide a framework for these professionals that will inform them of opportunities in Morocco and allow them to develop partnerships with Moroccan public and private actors and support professionals abroad who establish projects in Morocco. This strategy is based on the compilation of networks of MLA competencies, the organization of preparatory meetings to inform MLAs about the needs for competencies in sectors that attract them in Morocco, the encouragement of proposals for entrepreneurship and partnership projects by the network that meet the needs of Morocco, the organization of a forum with Moroccan counterparts interested in these projects, and the establishment of partnerships for their implementation.

A second example is a programme called 'MDM invest'. This provides

a mechanism to encourage investors in Moroccan enterprises. It is built around providing three basic possibilities for funding. MDM invest can provide:

- equity (in foreign currency) of at least 25% of the projected amount of the project,
- a state subsidy of 10% of the start-up costs (with a ceiling of 5 million dirhams), and/or
- a bank loan (if necessary) that can reach 65% of the start-up costs.

A third example is the United Nations programme entitled TOKTEN (Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals).⁶ Since 1993, Morocco has organized several meetings of the Moroccan Diaspora as part of the TOKTEN programme. TOKTEN aims primarily at mobilizing national professionals living abroad to contribute, through missions and scientific support, for the development of Morocco.

These TOKTEN meetings brought together Moroccan professionals from all backgrounds to discuss the possibilities of mobilization without, however, leading to real programmes and without choosing to move to the institutionalization of a sustainable mechanism in the framework of a national strategy of mobilization of Moroccan professionals living abroad.

Innovation strategy

In June 2009, Morocco created a national innovation strategy entitled 'Innovation Morocco' to build a favourable ecosystem for the development of innovation within Moroccan companies and research organizations. Innovation Morocco was made operational in March 2011.

This strategy consists of four strategic areas:

- Governance and Regulatory Framework,
- Infrastructure and Clusters,
- Funding and Support, and
- · Mobilizing Talents.

The first three of these are out of the scope of this chapter, but we consider here the mobilization of talent, which includes members of the worldwide Moroccan community of innovation. In this context, the Moroccan Office for Industrial and Commercial Property, in partnership with the Ministry of Industry, established the Moroccan Innovation club—a virtual platform dedicated to innovation-to network Moroccan innovation actors both in Morocco and abroad. The web platform (available at http:// www.marocinnovation.ma) was launched during the country's 2nd National Innovation Summit in March 2011. Although the formal evaluation of this programme has not yet taken place, the platform is likely to prove useful to Moroccan innovation worldwide.

The Moroccan Association for Scientific Innovation and Research (MAScIR)

The Ministry of Industry, Trade, Investment and the Digital Economy established the Moroccan Association for Scientific Innovation and Research (MAScIR) Foundation in 2007. The foundation's mission is to promote and develop a centre of innovation and competitiveness based on the needs of the market. MAScIR leads projects that are positioned on technological and application niches with a high added value in the areas of advanced technology such as nanotechnology, biotechnology, and microelectronics.

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So far, 17 former MLAs are working in MAScIR in all specialties. They are researchers, PhD students, and experts in other specialities, working as platform directors, centre directors, project managers, researchers, and engineers in a wide range of sectors, including medical and green biotechnology, automotive, chemical industry, electronics, and basic research. The Diaspora comes from many countries to participate in MAScIR, including Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Saudia Arabia, Spain and the USA. Former MLAs have provided, since its inception, a new dynamic to the expansion of the R&D activities conducted by MAScIR. MLAs have participated in 50% of the 44 patents filed by MAScIR to date. Furthermore, 176 scientific papers have been published by MAScIR since its creation.

The Maghribcom platform

The web platform Maghribcom was inaugurated on 31 January 2013. It provides a place for MLAs to encounter the initiatives and policies of the Ministry in Charge of Moroccans Living Abroad. It offers Moroccan professionals an appropriate information framework in terms of business opportunities, ad hoc collaboration, investment, and employment. Its objective is to serve as a springboard to establish win-win partnerships between economic operators, universities, and research institutions in Morocco on one hand, and Moroccan professionals abroad on the other hand, on a temporary or permanent basis. This platform is accessible at http://www. maghribcom.gov.ma/.

By 20 January 2014, almost exactly a year after its launch, the Maghribcom platform had 73 professionals who put their curriculum vitae online to participate in Moroccan projects and listed 860 competencies offered by MLAs.

The success of this programme depends on all stakeholders committing to total involvement, which includes continued updating and maintaining transparency by so that the suitability of demand and offer can be determined by all parties to these partnerships.

The success enjoyed Maghribcom in just one year is evidence of Morocco's desire to appoint Moroccan professionals who are currently based abroad to posts within Morocco. To this end, Maghribcom called for the mobilization of efforts and means for the identification and segmentation of skill needs in research, training, expertise, and investment for each sector plans to guide the supply of competencies to satisfy the demands of Moroccan economy's priority sectors.

The FINCOME programme

The FINCOME (Moroccan Forum of International Competences Abroad) programme aims to involve Moroccan professionals residing abroad in supporting the economic, social, and cultural development of Morocco in terms of training, research, expertise, consultancy, or investment initiatives of their own.

FINCOME was implemented by the country's National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRST) and the Association R&D Maroc—a private-sector association of business enterprises established to boost innovation—via open tenders on the platform http://www.fincome. cnrst.ma/.

Since FINCOME began, an annual call for proposals for specific activities to be carried on in Morocco for developing innovation is launched by CNRST, thus creating a mechanism and the promise of partial funding to support expert activities carried on by Moroccan professionals residing abroad, especially in the field of education and research. In 2010, the scope of activities for this programme was enlarged to include the development of new business: this resulted in more activities in this year.

The results of this programme, since its launch in December 2006, are shown in Figure 5.

Since its inception, the FINCOM programme has supported 330 accomplishments (expert consultations, meetings, projects, and new businesses) by mobilizing 384 experts from the Moroccan Diaspora.

Innovative entrepreneurship for Moroccan professionals living abroad

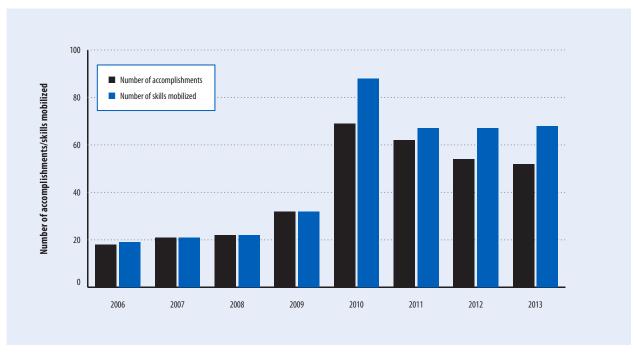
In 2011, the CNRST adopted an innovative business incubator called 'Morocco Incubation' that hosts project developers to create innovative companies from the Moroccan professionals living abroad. The experiment is still in its infancy, and the flow of projects has not yet reached its goal. Cumbersome administrative and financial procedures to which this centre is subject does not make it attractive to the MLAs. Only three projects were accepted in 2011: two of these led to the creation of companies in Morocco, but only one is still active. The other two enterprises have returned to their home countries.

This finding is related to the fact that, despite the considerable efforts of the government and all socioeconomic stakeholders, the chain of innovation in Morocco still has missing links that hinder the successful implementation of such projects.

Competencies networks of Moroccans living

The competencies of the Moroccan Diaspora—professionals, organizations, and academic institutions—are

Figure 5: Results of the FINKOM programme



Source: National Centre for Scientific and Technical Research (CNRST), 2013.

organized into networks to coordinate efforts and create synergies in relation to their contributions to the development of Morocco. The following sections provide details about some of these networks.

The Moroccan Competencies Forum (MCF)

Among these networks, the Moroccan Competencies Forum (MCF) aims to increase the involvement of the Moroccan Diaspora in the socioeconomic development of Morocco. These networks exist in Europe, Canada (http://www.fcmrc. net), and the USA (http://www.amcnusa.org). The stated mission of the American Moroccan Competencies Network, for example, is to 'mobilize and catalyse the engagement of US-based Moroccan professionals, organizations, and academic institutions in the advancement of the

socio-economic development of Morocco and the Moroccan community in the US.' It advances this mission in several ways, including holding conferences for members, among other activities.

DMK Network

Established in 2009, the German-Moroccan network of competencies DMK (Deutsch-Marokkanisches Kompetenznetzwerkev) now includes more than 700 German and Moroccan experts working in different disciplines.

The main objectives of this network are to improve relations between the two countries in terms of technology transfer and to facilitate the integration of Moroccans living in Germany.

The DMK network has been involved with several projects. Among them are:

- the establishment of a double degree programme that confers a master in Computer Science from the Technical University of Munich (TUM) and Al Akhawayn University in Ifrane (AUI);
- the establishment of a counselling centre in Frankfurt run by Moroccans living in Germany;⁹
 and
- the promotion of the transfer of knowledge in medicine: the network has arranged for medical devices provided by the University of Göttingen to be received by the Faculty of Medicine in Marrakech, and organized a training course on new techniques in the field.

Public-private partnership: The creation of the International University of Rabat

In 2006, after working for more than 20 years in a science career in France, Professor Noureddine Mouaddib mobilized teachers and researchers from the academic and scientific Moroccan Diaspora to create the International University of Rabat (UIR). This project is the first public-private partnership in the field of higher education in Morocco.

The strategic orientation of the UIR-research, development, and innovation (RDI)—consists of the establishment of applied research with a strong, innovative market-oriented component in order to meet the socioeconomic needs of the country. The majority of UIR researchers— 30 of them—are derived from the academic and scientific Moroccan Diaspora; they are deeply involved in promoting RDI in the Moroccan scientific environment. Since its creation in 2010, the UIR has recorded more than 100 scientific publications, books, and book chapters and 70 patents applications by its faculty teachers-researchers. In 2013 alone, the UIR filed 47 patent applications, a net increase in that year.10

Conclusion

The migration of Moroccan professionals to countries abroad began in the late 1990s. MLAs have seen educational achievement and have been elevated to highly qualified competencies, and the more than 400,000 MLAs have seen their contribution to creativity and innovation gain momentum during the last decade.

The efforts on the part of the Moroccan government have fostered a rapprochement with those living abroad. The public opinions of their leaders have strongly encouraged highly qualified individuals to

create projects in Morocco. A study conducted by the European Training Foundation in 2012 revealed a steady return of migrants of working age in the last decade. Of those who returned to Morocco, 81% are under 54 years old, and more than two-thirds have their own businesses. The projects of those who have returned to Morocco are in different sectors of the economy, and are often innovative projects that were designed and built out of their experience abroad before being undertaken in Morocco.

Although action has been taken by the government to encourage this development, policies and actions are not yet fully adequate to the needs of the Moroccan economy, which requires a serious boost to its pool of skilled human resources.

The operations carried out and the tools put in place so far are failing because of the relative weakness of their efficiency. A general communication campaign inviting professionals and other competencies to return to their home country may have only a limited effect. It is clear that, apart from the direct action of the FINCOME programme, the different programmes noted above were not much more than announcements.

Because of the lack of monitoring tools, it is difficult to provide updated data and specific indicators regarding the highly skilled Moroccans living abroad. More information about their research and the innovations they have contributed from other countries, as well as more data about the impact of the different actions taken in Morocco towards mobilizing innovative migrants of the Moroccan Diaspora, would provide an opportunity to tailor policy towards specific ends.

In order to compete successfully in the world marketplace for highly

qualified professionals, and to provide for the globalization of markets and business, it is increasingly urgent to make the home country attractive to those who now contribute abroad. This means:

- considering specific return campaigns centred around major technology projects,
- mobilizing these human resources in a targeted manner and earmarking these projects, and
- creating the conditions and environment favourable to the contribution of professionals who are now abroad to further the development of innovation in Morocco.

Morocco has been successful in some ways, but needs to do more to realize the innovative potential of its highly educated workers. As for other developing countries, ensuring that the home country becomes more attractive to these migrants is an important early step. But to do that, more and better data are needed. There is a great need for further research in this area.

Notes

- 1 See the 2005 survey at the High Commission for the Plan, 2005, available at http://www. hcp.ma/Enquete-de-2005-sur-l-insertionsocio-economique-dans-les-pays-d-accueildes-Marocains-residant-a-l-etranger_a102. html
- 2 This research was carried out on the patent search engine Espacenet of the European Patent Office, available at http://worldwide. espacenet.com/searchResults?compact =false&ST=advanced&IN=[MA]&locale= en_EP&DB=EPODOC.
- 3 Data on organizations that employ MLAs can be found in the Patent Scope Database at http://patentscope.wipo.int/search/fr/result. jsf?query=ana:ma%20-an:%28pct/ma*%29.
- 4 Breschi et al., 2014.

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- Details of the programme are available at http://www.marocainsdumonde.gov. ma/le-minist%C3%A8re/programmesdu-minist%C3%A8re/programme-demobilisation-des-comp%C3%A9tences.aspx.
- Belguendouz, 2010.
- AMCN no date
- For an announcement of such a conference, see Lemag: English, 2013.
- For details about the counselling centre, see http://www.dmk-online.org/.
- See 'Patents' on the UIR website at http:// www.uir.ac.ma/en/recherche/les-brevets/
- 11 This study was carried out from a field survey by the European Training Foundation (ETF) with the assistance of AMERM (Moroccan Association for Studies and Research on Migration), and published in March 2013 (EFT, 2013).

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- High Commission for the Plan. 2005. '2005 Survey on the Socio-Economic Integration in the Host Country of Moroccans Residing Abroad'. Available at http://www.hcp.ma/Enquete-de-2005-sur-l-insertion-socio-economique-dansles-pays-d-accueil-des-Marocains-residant-a-letranger a102.html.
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Appendices

Appendix

Country/Economy Profiles

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Country/Economy Profiles

The following tables provide detailed profiles for each of the 143 economies in the Global Innovation Index 2014. They are constructed around three sections.

- 1 Five key indicators at the beginning of each profile are intended to put the economy into context. They present the population in millions, GDP in US\$ billions, and GDP per capita in PPP current international dollars. The fourth indicator categorizes the economy into income group and the fifth indicates its geographical region. 3
- The next section provides the economy's scores and rankings on the Global Innovation Index (GII), the Innovation Output Sub-Index, the Innovation Input Sub-Index, and the Innovation Efficiency Ratio.

The GII ranking for the 2013 edition comes next. Four economies were added in 2014, and three were excluded. For that reason, and because of adjustments made to the GII framework every year and other technical factors not directly related to actual performance (missing data, updates of data, etc.), the GII rankings are not directly comparable from one year to the next. Please refer to Annex 2 of Chapter 1 for details.

Scores are normalized in the 0–100 range except for the Innovation Efficiency Ratio, for which scores

revolve around the number 1 (this index is calculated as the ratio between the Output and Input Sub-Indices).

The Innovation Input Sub-Index score is calculated as the simple average of the scores in the first five pillars, while the Innovation Output



Sub-Index is calculated as the simple average of the last two pillars.

Pillars are identified by single-digit numbers, sub-pillars by two-digit numbers, and indicators by three-digit numbers. For example, indicator 1.3.1, Ease of starting a business, appears under sub-pillar 1.3, Business environment, which in turn appears under pillar 1, Institutions.

The 2014 GII includes 81 indicators and three types of data. Composite indicators are identified with an asterisk (*), survey questions from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey are identified with a dagger (†), and

the remaining indicators are all hard data series.

For hard data, the original value is provided (except for indicators 7.3.1, 7.3.2, and 7.3.4, for which the raw data were provided under the condition that only the normalized scores be published). Normalized scores in the 0–100 range are provided for everything else (index and survey data, sub-pillars, pillars, and indices).

When data are either not available or out of date (the cutoff year is 2004), 'n/a' is used (please refer to Annex 2 of Chapter 1 for more information regarding the use of 'n/a' and zero in particular indicators). The year of each data point is indicated in the Data Tables shown in Appendix II.

For further details, see Appendix III, Sources and Definitions, and Appendix IV, Technical Notes.

4 To the far right of each column, a solid circle indicates that an indicator is one of the strengths of the country/economy in question, and a hollow circle indicates that it is a weakness.

All top ranks (of 1) are high-lighted as strengths; for the remaining indicators, strengths and weaknesses of a particular economy are based on the percentage of economies with scores that fall below its score (i.e., percent ranks).

- For a given economy, strengths

 (a) are those scores with percent ranks greater than the 10th largest percent rank among the 81 indicators in that economy.
- Similarly, for that economy, weaknesses (0) are those scores with percent ranks lower than the 10th smallest percent rank among the 81 indicators in that economy.

Percent ranks embed more information than ranks and allow for comparisons of ranks of series with missing data and ties in ranks. Examples from Sweden illustrate this point:

- 1. Strengths for Sweden are all indicators with percent ranks above 0.97 (10th largest percent rank for Sweden); weaknesses are all indicators with percent ranks below 0.62 (Sweden's 10th smallest percent rank).
- Sweden ranks 5th out of 143 in 3.2.1 Electricity output, kWh/ cap with a percent rank of 0.97; this indicator is a strength for Sweden.
- 3. Sweden also ranks 5th in 5.1.3 GERD performed by business, % GDP, but with a percent rank of 0.95 (because only 87 countries are covered by that indicator), this indicator is not a strength for Sweden.
- 4. The rank of 52 (percent rank of 0.59) in 3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq is a weakness for Sweden. By contrast, the rank of 76 for Sudan for that same indicator is a strength

for Sudan (with a percent rank of 0.39, this is above the cutoff for strengths for Sudan, which is 0.37).

Percent ranks are not reported in the Country/Economy Profiles but they are presented in the Data Tables (Appendix II).

Notes

- Data are from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.
- 2 Data for GDP and GDP per capita are from the International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook 2014 database.
- 3 Income group is according to the World Bank Income Group Classification (July 201 3): LI = low income; LM = lower-middle income; UM = upper-middle income; and HI = high income. Geographical regions are based on the United Nations Classification: EUR = Europe; NAC = Northern America; LCN = Latin America and the Caribbean; CSA = Central and Southern Asia; SEAO = South East Asia and Oceania; NAWA = Northern Africa and Western Asia; and SSF = Sub-Saharan Africa.

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Angola	142	Egypt	178	Lithuania	214	Senegal	250
Argentina	143	El Salvador	179	Luxembourg	215	Serbia	251
Armenia	144	Estonia	180	Madagascar	216	Seychelles	252
Australia	145	Ethiopia	181	Malawi	217	Singapore	253
Austria	146	Fiji	182	Malaysia	218	Slovakia	254
Azerbaijan	147	Finland	183	Mali	219	Slovenia	255
Bahrain	148	France	184	Malta	220	South Africa	256
Bangladesh	149	Gambia	185	Mauritius	221	Spain	257
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Bosnia and Herzegovina	156	Guyana	192	Myanmar	228	Tanzania, United Rep	264
Botswana	157	Honduras	193	Namibia	229	TFYR of Macedonia	265
Brazil	158	Hong Kong (China)	194	Nepal	230	Thailand	266
Brunei Darussalam	159	Hungary	195	Netherlands	231	Togo	267
Bulgaria	160	Iceland	196	New Zealand	232	Trinidad and Tobago	268
Burkina Faso	161	India	197	Nicaragua	233	Tunisia	269
Burundi	162	Indonesia	198	Niger	234	Turkey	270
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Côte d'Ivoire	171	Kenya	207	Poland	243	Viet Nam	279
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Cyprus	173	Kuwait	209	Qatar	245	Zambia	281
Czech Republic	174	Kyrgyzstan	210	Romania	246	Zimbabwe	282
Denmark	175	Latvia	211	Russian Federation	247		

Albania

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment	73.3	6	•
Populatio	n (millions)		3.2		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	73.3	14	•
GDP (US\$	billions)		12.9		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
GDP per o	apita, PPP\$	9	,506.1		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
Income g	roup	Upper-middle i	ncome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
					4.3	Trade & competition	68.9	114	
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		37	
		Score (0-100)	Dl.		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		19	
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	value (hard data)	Rank 94		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]			_
	on Output Sub-Index		117			The role of role of the conference of the confer	0.0	.52	Ŭ
	In Input Sub-Index		71		5	Business sophistication	24.9	115	
	in Efficiency Ratio		131	\circ	5.1	Knowledge workers	30.3	95	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		93	0	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	16.1	86	
diobai iii	novation muck 2013 (out of 142)		,,		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	19.9	93	
1	Institutions	58.8	79		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a	
1.1	Political environment		78		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	n/a	n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*	61.8	81		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20-34	147.9	37	•
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		85		5.2	Innovation linkages	178	134	\circ
1.1.3	Press freedom*		82		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		129	
1.2	Regulatory environment	EO 1	94		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		133	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		67		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		52	
1.2.1	Rule of law*		96		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		98		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		52	
1.2.3			90						
1.3	Business environment		75		5.3	Knowledge absorption		61	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		40		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		58	_
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		54		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %			0
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	58.5	105		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		51	
2	Human capital 0 receases	22.0	02		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	9.6	14	•
2	Human capital & research		93 96		6	Knowledge & technology outputs	20.2	111	
2.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP				6.1	Knowledge creation			\circ
2.1.1			106		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		100	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/ca School life expectancy, years		n/a n/a		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		69	
2.1.3	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		11/a 57	0	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		61	0
2.1.4	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		60	O	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		107	
2.1.5			00		6.1.5	Citable documents H index		128	0
2.2	Tertiary education		80						Ŭ
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		45		6.2	Knowledge impact			
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		67		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %			
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.3	77		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64		65	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	2.7	96		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		n/a	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	545.2	70		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		61	_
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.2	95		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	1.2	96	O
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		64	
					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		75	
3	Infrastructure	34.1	79		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		96	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (IC		93		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		17	
3.1.1	ICT access*		89		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	2.6	27	•
3.1.2	ICT use*		63		-	Constitution and the contract of	20.6	122	
3.1.3	Government's online service*		90		7	Creative outputs			_
3.1.4	E-participation*	10.5	94		7.1	Intangible assets		133	O
3.2	General infrastructure	28.4	95		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		86	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	1,291.6	89		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		59	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	46.0	78		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		116	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		67		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	39.8	118	
3.3	Ecological sustainability		44		7.2	Creative goods & services		69	
	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq				7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	0.7	15	•
3.3.1 3.3.2	Environmental performance*		62	•	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69		n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$		70		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15-69		n/a	
د.د.د	150 17001 CHVIIOHIHEHRAI CERRIICARES/DH PPP\$	עטו	70		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		n/a	
	Market sophistication	61.9	21	•	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.1	95	
4				-	7.3	Online creativity	12.0	86	
4 4.1	Credit	43.6	48						
	Credit		13	•	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69		53	
4.1 4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	87.5		•	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	6.8	53 82	
4.1		87.5 38.3	13				6.8 19.6		

Investment **Key indicators** 42 4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP.....n/a n/a 4.2.2 Total value of stocks traded, % GDP.....n/a n/a 4.2.3 Income group.......Upper-middle income 4.2.4 Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP......0.0 Region.........Northern Africa and Western Asia 4.3 Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %......8.6 4.3.1 Score (0-100) 4.3.2 Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %.....n/a n/a or value (hard data) Intensity of local competition[†]......42.7 131 O Global Innovation Index (out of 143)......24.2 4.3.3 Innovation Output Sub-Index16.7 132 5 Business sophistication 17.2 137 O 5.1 Knowledge workers......20.5 122 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %......19.1 Global Innovation Index 2013 (out of 142)23.1 Firms offering formal training, % firms......17.3 5.1.2 GERD performed by business, % GDPn/a n/a 1 Institutions......47.2 118 5.1.3 GERD performed by business, %......n/a n/a 1.1 Political environment......40.8 123 5.1.4 GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34......2.8 Political stability*......32.8 131 5.1.5 1.1.1 Innovation linkages19.0 131 Government effectiveness*......26.1 106 1.1.2 5.2 1.1.3 Press freedom*......63.5 5.2.1 University/industry research collaboration[†]......18.5 135 O Regulatory environment50.5 113 5.2.2 1.2 5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad, %......n/a n/a 1.2.1 Regulatory quality*.....15.1 137 O 5.2.4 JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP.................0.0 1.2.2 Rule of law*......24.5 113 Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks17.3 5.2.5 Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0 1.2.3 Knowledge absorption......12.1 5.3 1.3 5.3.1 Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade......0.1 1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*......68.5 120 High-tech imports less re-imports, %......5.7 Ease of resolving insolvency*......44.1 5.3.2 1.3.2 5.3.3 Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.2 Ease of paying taxes*......38.1 133 1.3.3 5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP......1.4 2 Human capital & research......25.5 82 ● 6 Knowledge & technology outputs 19.5 114 2.1 Education......44.1 6.1 2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP4.3 6.1.1 Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP......0.4 Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap.....n/a n/a 2.1.2 6.1.2 2.1.3 School life expectancy, years......14.0 Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP......n/a n/a 6.1.3 PISA scales in reading, maths, & science......n/a 2.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP......7.1 6.1.4 2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary.....n/a 6.1.5 Citable documents H index......78.0 Tertiary education......30.6 2.2 Knowledge impact......32.4 6.2 Tertiary enrolment, % gross......31.5 2.2.1 Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %......1.0 2.2.2 Graduates in science & engineering, %25.0 6.2.1 New businesses/th pop. 15-64......0.5 6.2.2 2.2.3 Computer software spending, % GDP......n/a n/a 6.2.3 Research & development (R&D)......1.6 111 2.3 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP......1.6 112 6.2.4 Researchers, headcounts/mn pop......406.5 2.3.1 High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %n/a n/a 6.2.5 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP......0.1 2.3.2 Knowledge diffusion......20.5 129 6.3 2.3.3 QS university ranking, average score top 3*......0.0 6.3.1 Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade......0.0 103 3 Infrastructure......32.2 86 6.3.2 Information & communication technologies (ICTs)......18.4 116 Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade......0.3 118 3.1 6.3.3 3.1.1 ICT access*......36.0 6.3.4 3.1.2 7 Creative outputs14.0 138 O Government's online service*.....25.5 3.1.3 128 7.1 3.1.4 E-participation*.....5.3 111 7.1.1 General infrastructure......45.9 32 23 Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP......0.1 7.1.2 Electricity output, kWh/cap......1,423.7 3.2.1 7.1.3 ICTs & business model creation[†]......31.5 3.2.2 Logistics performance*.....31.7 ICTs & organizational model creation[†]......31.8 7.1.4 132 0 Gross capital formation, % GDP......43.3 3.2.3 Creative goods & services.....4.0 114 7.2 Ecological sustainability......32.4 3.3 82 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade......0.2 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq.....6.6 3.3.1 54 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69.....n/a 7.2.2 3.3.2 Environmental performance*......50.1 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69......0.1 7.2.3 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.4 Printing & publishing manufactures, %.....n/a n/a 7.2.4 7.2.5 4 Market sophistication......36.2 138 ○ Online creativity.....12.5 84 • 4.1 7.3 7.3.1 4.1.1 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69......2.5 121 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP14.3 134 4.1.2 7.3.2 Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a n/a 4.1.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-69......700.5 103 7.3.3

7.3.4

Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69......46.0

Angola

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment	53.3	23	•
Populatio	on (millions)		20.8		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*		66	•
GDP (US\$	billions)		121.7		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
GDP per o	capita, PPP\$		5,247.3		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
Income g	roup	Upper-middle	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
Region		Sub-Sahara	n Africa		4.3	Trade & competition	58.6	133	
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %			
		Score (0-100)	Dl.		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		11	
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	or value (hard data)	Rank 135		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]			_
	on Output Sub-Index		112						_
	on Input Sub-Index		138		5	Business sophistication	17.8	135	
	on Efficiency Ratio		33		5.1	Knowledge workers	22.2	116	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		135		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	n/a	
diobai iii	movation mack 2013 (out or 142)	23.3	133		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	26.9	72	•
1	Institutions	39.1	136		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
1.1	Political environment				5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	n/a	n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*	56.4	87	•	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20-34	5.1	131	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		133		5.2	Innovation linkages	25.1	101	
1.1.3	Press freedom*	62.2	106		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]			
1.2	Regulatory environment	25.5	125		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]			
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %			
1.2.1	Rule of law*			0	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		56	
1.2.2	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks			O	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP			Ĭ
1.2.3									
1.3	Business environment				5.3	Knowledge absorption			0
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*				5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade			
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			0	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %			
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	56.9	112		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		72	
2	Human carital 0 vaccards	12.0	120		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.9	142	0
2	Human capital & research				6	Knowledge & technology outputs	24 8	83	
2.1	Education			•	6.1	Knowledge & technology outputs			
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP				6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP			0
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/		n/a		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP			\circ
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		100		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		n/a 98		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			\circ
2.1.3					6.1.5	Citable documents H index			
2.2	Tertiary education								
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		118		6.2	Knowledge impact		37	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %				6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		35	•
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	n/a		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	0.9	120		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		n/a	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	148.4	93		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.1	106		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	n/a	n/a	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		98	•
					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		84	_
3	Infrastructure	17.5	137		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %	n/a	n/a	
3.1	Information & communication technologies		126		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		134	0
3.1.1	ICT access*		128		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	2.4	30	•
3.1.2	ICT use*				-	Constitution and the contract of	10.1	127	
3.1.3	Government's online service*				7	Creative outputs			
3.1.4	E-participation*	2.6	116		7.1	Intangible assets			
3.2	General infrastructure	12.2	141	0	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	288.0	111		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP			
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	26.6	127		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		130	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	13.8	135		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	32.3	130	
2.2	Ecological sustainability				7.2	Creative goods & services	1.9	125	
3.3					7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	0.0	79	
3.3.1 3.3.2	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq Environmental performance*		42 132		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPF			\circ	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15-69		n/a	
۵.۵.۵	130 14001 ENVIRONMENTAL CERTINICATES/DN PPF	, UDF 7U.U	12/	J	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %			
	Market sophistication	47.9	107		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	n/a	n/a	
4	•				7.3	Online creativity	03	135	
4 4.1	Credit	168	1.5.5						
4.1	Credit		133 112					135	
4.1 4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	43.8	112 112		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	0.1		
4.1		43.8	112				0.1		

I: Country/Economy Profiles

Argentina

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment2		136	0
Populati	on (millions)		41.1		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*5		81	
GDP (US	\$ billions)		488.2		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		94	0
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	1	8,749.3		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	0.3	86	
Income o	JroupUp	oer-middle	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	53	
	Latin America				4.3	Trade & competition6	96	113	
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		88	
		core (0–100)			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		37	
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	(hard data)	Rank 70		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 5		126	0
	on Output Sub-Index		61		_				
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index	39.2	83		5	Business sophistication32		66	
Innovati	on Efficiency Ratio	0.8	43		5.1	Knowledge workers4		60	
Global Ir	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	37.7	56		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %2		54	
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms5		10	•
1	Institutions				5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		52	
1.1	Political environment				5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		59	
1.1.1	Political stability*				5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–343	7.0	85	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		84		5.2	Innovation linkages1	8.7	133	0
1.1.3	Press freedom*	74.3	45		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 4	5.0	59	
1.2	Regulatory environment	40.2	129	0	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 3	7.0	110	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	23.6	129	0	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		87	0
1.2.2	Rule of law*				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		88	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	30.3	129	0	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	65	
1.3	Business environment	185	124	\circ	5.3	Knowledge absorption3	8.0	22	•
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			0	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		5	
1.3.1	Ease of resolving insolvency*				5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		26	_
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*			\circ	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		48	
1.5.5	Ease of paying taxes		12/	0	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		70	
2	Human capital & research	38.3	41						
2.1	Education				6	Knowledge & technology outputs25	.2	81	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.8	36		6.1	Knowledge creation1	0.8	75	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		38		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	1.0	68	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		16		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPr	n/a	n/a	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	396.7	55	0	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP	0.2	49	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	10.9	29		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP1		72	
2.2	Tertiary education	30.6	49		6.1.5	Citable documents H index22	2.0	35	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross				6.2	Knowledge impact3	1.0	102	
2.2.1	Graduates in science & engineering, %				6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		78	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			0	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		79	
	·				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		63	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		39		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		52	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		40		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		n/a	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP					· ·			
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	42.7	32		6.3	Knowledge diffusion		50	
3	Infrastructure	38.0	65		6.3.1 6.3.2	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade High-tech exports less re-exports, %		38 51	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs		57		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		31	
3.1.1	ICT access*		53		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		78	•
3.1.2	ICT use*				0.5.4	T DITTICE OUTTIONS, 70 GDT	0.2	70	
3.1.3	Government's online service*		60		7	Creative outputs36	5.9	49	
3.1.4	E-participation*				7.1	Intangible assets4		82	
					7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP8		25	•
3.2	General infrastructure		64		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		62		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation †4		113	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		48		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 4	8.5	85	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	24.2	58		7.2	•		51	
3.3	Ecological sustainability	36.5	64		7.2	Creative goods & services			
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	7.9	39		7.2.1 7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		7 37	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		84		7.2.2	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		30	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GD	P1.7	49		7.2.3 7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		n/a	
					7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade		82	
4	Market sophistication			0					
4.1	Credit				7.3	Online creativity3		36	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		69		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		67	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–696		16	•
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.0	87	0	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69	0.9	51	

Armenia

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment	28.9	104	
Population	on (millions)	3.0		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	66.7	21	•
GDP (US	5 billions)	10.5		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		107	0
GDP per	capita, PPP\$6	5,190.7		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		106	0
Income o	roupLower-middle	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	30	
Region	Northern Africa and Weste	rn Asia		4.3	Trade & competition	76.1	60	
	5 (0.400)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		49	
	Score (0–100) or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	0.7	59	
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	65		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	.59.7	97	
	on Output Sub-Index32.7	55		_				
Innovatio	on Input Sub-Index39.4	81		5	Business sophistication2		90	
Innovatio	on Efficiency Ratio	28	•	5.1	Knowledge workers		75	
Global In	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)37.6	59		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		n/a	
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firmsGERD performed by business, % GDP		65	
1	Institutions66.4	58		5.1.3 5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a n/a	
1.1	Political environment	63		5.1.4	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		55	
1.1.1	Political stability*	62			·			
1.1.2 1.1.3	Press freedom*	70 61		5.2	Innovation linkages		111	
1.1.3				5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		102	0
1.2	Regulatory environment70.2	53		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		80	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*57.4	61		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		71 38	
1.2.2	Rule of law*	84		5.2.4 5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		53	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks11.0	45						
1.3	Business environment	54		5.3	Knowledge absorption		77	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*97.3		•	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		n/a	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	68		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		68	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*70.8	62		5.3.3 5.3.4	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade FDI net inflows, % GDP		73 40	
2	Human capital & research21.4	99		5.5.4	FDI NEL INIOWS, % GDP	4.9	40	
2.1	Education 28.4			6	Knowledge & technology outputs3	1.8	51	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	105		6.1	Knowledge creation	27.7	37	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap17.7	67		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	7.0	16	•
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years12.3	84		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	0.4	42	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a	n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP	2.0	16	•
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondaryn/a	n/a		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		26	•
2.2	Tertiary education	82		6.1.5	Citable documents H index1	05.0	62	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross46.0	56		6.2	Knowledge impact	32.2	95	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	78		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	3.3	33	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %3.4	48		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		48	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)6.6	78		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		n/a	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	47		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		117	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	79		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	4.9	87	0
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		44	
				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade	n/a	n/a	
3	Infrastructure30.0	93		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		94	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)26.0	98		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		23	•
3.1.1	ICT access*45.2	73		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	0.2	83	
3.1.2	ICT use*26.0	67		7	Creative outputs3	26	63	
3.1.3	Government's online service*	113		7.1	Intangible assets		43	
3.1.4	E-participation*0.0	129	O	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP1		15	
3.2	General infrastructure28.7	91		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		26	Ĭ
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap2,397.7	70		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		44	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*37.7	97		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]		34	•
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP24.5	56		7.2	Creative goods & services		81	
3.3	Ecological sustainability35.4	69		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		52	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq5.8	72		7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		53	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*61.7	46		7.2.2	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.2	111	0	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		45	
4	Market conhistication 50.4	E e		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		72	
4	Market sophistication	56			Online creativity		65	
4.1 4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	42		7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		83	
4.1.1	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP42.9	78		7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		53	
1.1.4							33	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP4.0	13		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-69 14,9	601		

I: Country/Economy Profiles

Australia

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment	50.4	29
Populati	on (millions)	22.7		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	56.7	55 O
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	84.6	20
	capita, PPP\$			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	69.2	10
	groupHigh ii			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.1	23
	South East Asia and O			4.3	Trade & competition	960	1 •
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		45
	Score (0–100)			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		56
Global	or value (hard data) Innovation Index (out of 143)	Rank 17		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		11
	on Output Sub-Index	22		1.5.5	mensity of local competition	00.5	
	on Input Sub-Index	10		5	Business sophistication	.43.9	26
	on Efficiency Ratio	81	\circ	5.1	Knowledge workers		22
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)53.1	19	0	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	42.9	16
diopai ii	iniovation index 2015 (out of 142)	17		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		n/a
1	Institutions88.9	11		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	1.3	16
1.1	Political environment86.3	14		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	58.4	23
1.1.1	Political stability*90.1	19		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	159.6	31
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*83.9	12		5.2	Innovation linkages	384	48
1.1.3	Press freedom*84.8	24		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		14
1.2	Regulatory environment93.7	12		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		34
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*95.0	7		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		76 0
1.2.2	Rule of law*94.4	12		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		27
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	49		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		20
				5.3	Knowledge absorption	20.2	42
1.3	Business environment	12		5.3.1	Knowledge absorption Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		42 14
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	-	•	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		28
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	17		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trad		86 0
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*78.7	38		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		42
2	Human capital & research61.8	7		5.5.1	T DITTICE ITHIOWS, 70 GDT		72
2.1	Education55.5	24		6	Knowledge & technology outputs	38.5	31
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP5.6	43		6.1	Knowledge creation	36.6	26
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap19.9	59	0	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		40
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years19.9	1		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	1.8	26
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science512.5	14		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP	1.3	26
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondaryn/a	n/a		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		12
2.2	Tertiary education59.9	7	•	6.1.5	Citable documents H index	514.0	10
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross83.2		•	6.2	Knowledge impact	48.4	34
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	73	-	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		41
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		•	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		8
			-	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	0.3	31
2.3	Research & development (R&D)			6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	9.6	49
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn popn/a	n/a		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		54 0
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP2.4 QS university ranking, average score top 3*85.8	13	•	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	30.4	78 0
2.3.3	Q3 university ranking, average score top 3	J		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		32
3	Infrastructure60.1	7	•	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		56
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)78.4	9	•	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trad		87 0
3.1.1	ICT access*76.4	21		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		49
3.1.2	ICT use*	8	•				
3.1.3	Government's online service*86.3	9		7	Creative outputs		12
3.1.4	E-participation*76.3	8		7.1	Intangible assets		45
3.2	General infrastructure55.0	9	•	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		32
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap10,929.8	10		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		28
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	18		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		21
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP28.5	26		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	65.7	20
				7.2	Creative goods & services	42.4	12
3.3	Ecological sustainability46.8 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq6.1	37	0	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		64 0
3.3.1	Environmental performance*82.4	66 3	•	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		49 0
3.3.2 3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP2.1	3 47		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		3 •
د.د.د	130 1-1001 CHVIIOHHICHGI CERHICATES/DH FFF3 GDF2.1	4/		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		5 •
4	Market sophistication68.1	10		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.6	52
4.1	Credit	11		7.3	Online creativity	68.6	10
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*93.8	3		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		10
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP123.3	22		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	68.9	14
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6920		25
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69		13

Austria

Key ir	ndicators			4.2	Investment		87	0
Populati	on (millions)	8.5		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	0.0	81	0
GDP (US	\$ billions)	415.4		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP2		61	0
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	12,596.6	,	4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP1		38	
Income	groupHigh	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	.0.1	19	
Region		Europe		4.3	Trade & competition	30.5	27	
	Score (0–100'			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %	.1.1	10	
	or value (hard data)			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	.3.3	97	0
Globa	l Innovation Index (out of 143) 53.4			4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	30.5	9	•
	on Output Sub-Index45.5			_				
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index61.3	18	;	5	Business sophistication4		24	
	on Efficiency Ratio0.7		0	5.1	Knowledge workers		14	
Global II	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)51.5	23		5.1.1 5.1.2	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		25	
1	In additional CO.	12		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firmsGERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a 10	
1.1	Institutions 88.8 Political environment 90.4			5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		10	
1.1.1	Political stability*			5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3419		25	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*82.4		-	5.2	Innovation linkages		32	
1.1.3	Press freedom*90.6			5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		22	
1.2	Regulatory environment96.4		•	5.2.1	State of cluster development [†]		16	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		-	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %1		30	
1.2.2	Rule of law*97.1			5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		63	0
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.0			5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	.1.5	13	
1.3	Business environment79.5			5.3	Knowledge absorption2	25.1	72	\circ
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*79.2		0	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		36	_
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*87.2			5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		53	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*72.2			5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade	.1.4	44	
	. , ,			5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	.0.5	125	0
2	Human capital & research61.5		•				25	
2.1	Education55.9			6	Knowledge & technology outputs4		25	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			6.1 6.1.1	Knowledge creation		24 21	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap29.6			6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		13	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		22	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary95			6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		23	
	·			6.1.5	Citable documents H index37		17	
2.2	Tertiary education		•	6.2	Knowledge impact	1/1 3	46	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross71.0 Graduates in science & engineering, %			6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		82	\circ
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		77	_
	·			6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		13	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)61.9 Researchers, headcounts/mn pop7,780.1			6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	14.9	31	
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP2.9			6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	38.1	22	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*47.4		-	6.3	Knowledge diffusion2	11.2	29	
2.5.5	23 driversity faritality, average score top 3	20		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		27	
3	Infrastructure53.7	21		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %	.8.3	24	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)62.7	26		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		38	
3.1.1	ICT access*79.6			6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	.4.5	17	
3.1.2	ICT use*59.7			7	Creative outputs	0.0	15	
3.1.3	Government's online service*74.5			7.1	Creative outputs		34	
3.1.4	E-participation*36.8	42		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		31	
3.2	General infrastructure45.7			7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		7	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap7,665.8			7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation †		34	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		•	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]		46	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP21.9		0	7.2	Creative goods & services		22	
3.3	Ecological sustainability52.6			7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		19	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq93			7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		15	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		•	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		9	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP3.1	32		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		40	0
4	Market sophistication57.2	32		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	.1.3	37	
4.1	Credit59.5			7.3	Online creativity5	58.8	19	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*81.3			7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		18	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP117.0	26		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		10	•
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-6919,34		27	
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69	31.7	25	

Azerbaijan

Key in	ndicators				4.2	Investment	7	10	lacksquare
Populati	on (millions)		9.3		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*66.	.7	21	•
	\$ billions)				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn/	a	n/a	
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	1	1,044.2		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDPn/	a	n/a	
	groupUpper-mi				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/	a	n/a	
	Northern Africa and N				4.3	Trade & competition73.	0	92	
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %3.		70	
	Score (0-				4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		9	
Global	or value (hard I Innovation Index (out of 143)2		Rank 101		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 52.		122	-
	on Output Sub-Index		101		1.5.5	Theristy of local competition	0	122	
	on Input Sub-Indexon Input Sub-Index		91		5	Business sophistication20.	1 1	131	0
	on Efficiency Ratio		120		5.1	Knowledge workers21.	6	119	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		105		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %24.	.2	57	
Global II	inovation index 2013 (out or 142)	27.0	103		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms10.	.5	101	0
1	Institutions5	3.4	100		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP0.		72	
1.1	Political environment			0	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %17.	.8	66	
1.1.1	Political stability*	18.9	108		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3434.	7	88	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*2				5.2	Innovation linkages19.	q	130	\circ
1.1.3	Press freedom*	2.3	128	0	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		81	
1.2	Regulatory environment	1 5	111		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 46.		72	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		93	\circ
1.2.1	Rule of law*				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		81	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks				5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		89	
1.3	Business environment6				5.3	Knowledge absorption		111	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*				5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		105	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*				5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %4.		115	0
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	73.7	52		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.		99	
2	Human capital & research20	٠.	100		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP7.	/	21	•
2.1	Education			0	6	Knowledge & technology outputs 19.	1 -	115	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP				6.1	Knowledge creation3.		126	0
2.1.1	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			0	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP1.		59	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		88		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		90	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science				6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		54	0
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP4.		115	
					6.1.5	Citable documents H index45.		116	
2.2	Tertiary education		99		6.2	Knowledge impact	2	98	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		90		6.2.1	Knowledge impact		40	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		76		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		70	•
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	.2.5	55		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP/		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)1		63		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.		101	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop1,29		51		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %8.		79	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		86						
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*1	9.2	53		6.3	Knowledge diffusion22.			
_			0.5		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade			
3		2.4	-		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %0.			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		78		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.			_
3.1.1	ICT access*		65		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP6.	/	8	•
3.1.2	ICT use*		48		7	Creative outputs24.6	6 .	104	
3.1.3					7.1	Intangible assets40:		86	
3.1.4	E-participation*1		84		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP37.		66	
3.2	General infrastructure2		98		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		63	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap2,21		75		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 63.		41	•
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		110		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 64.		23	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	24.7	52						Ĭ
3.3	Ecological sustainability	34.7	75		7.2	Creative goods & services		108	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		57		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		86	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		59		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–693.		45	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	.0.6	78		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a	_
					7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		79 121	
4	Market sophistication59		26	•	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.		121	O
4.1	Credit2		56		7.3	Online creativity10.		91	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*6		53		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–691.		99	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		119		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6918.		83	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	.3.7	15	•	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–696,203.		52	
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69n/	а	n/a	

Bahrain

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment36.7		
Populati	on (millions)		1.3		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*46.7	97	
GDP (US	5 billions)		32.2		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP89.0		•
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	34	,584.4		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP1.3		
Income o	roup	. High ii	ncome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/a	
Region	Northern Africa and	Wester	rn Asia		4.3	Trade & competition76.0	63	
	Score (C	100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %5.7	91	
	or value (han		Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %1.9	90	
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)		62		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 72.2	38	
	on Output Sub-Index		80		_			
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index	45.5	48		5	Business sophistication35.7		
	on Efficiency Ratio		117		5.1	Knowledge workers 43.4		
Global In	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	36.1	67		5.1.1 5.1.2	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		
1	In additional area	7.0	F 2		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms/a GERD performed by business, % GDP/a		
1	Institutions 6		52		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %/a		
1.1.1	Political stability*		120		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		45					
1.1.3	Press freedom*		137	0	5.2 5.2.1	Innovation linkages		•
					5.2.1	State of cluster development [†]		
1.2 1.2.1	Regulatory environment		32 41		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %/a		
1.2.1	Rule of law*		52		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		•
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks			•	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0		
			22		5.3	Knowledge absorption13.5	128	\circ
1.3 1.3.1	Business environment Ease of starting a business*		103	•	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade/a		0
1.3.1	Ease of resolving insolvency*		25		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %4.2		0
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*			•	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.3		
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP2.7	68	
2	Human capital & research2		78					
2.1	Education		82		6	Knowledge & technology outputs28.4	63	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		119	0	6.1	Knowledge creation		
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		n/a		6.1.1 6.1.2	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		0
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP/a		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		n/a 25		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP4.3		
	·				6.1.5	Citable documents H index39.0		
2.2	Tertiary education		66					
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		73		6.2 6.2.1	Knowledge impact42.8 Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %1.0		\circ
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, % Tertiary inbound mobility, %		65 19		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		0
					6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		79		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP17.4		
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		n/a		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %n/a		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDPQS university ranking, average score top 3*		n/a 65		6.3	Knowledge diffusion39.4	34	
2.3.3	Q3 university fallking, average score top 3	0.0	03		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade/a		
3	Infrastructure4	8.1	29		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %0.0		0
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		21	•	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade3.4		
3.1.1	ICT access*	72.5	27		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	22	•
3.1.2	ICT use*		37		_			
3.1.3	Government's online service*			•	7	Creative outputs25.8		
3.1.4	E-participation*	65.8	19	•	7.1	Intangible assets		_
3.2	General infrastructure	45.1	27		7.1.1 7.1.2	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP9.4		0
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap10,4		12	•	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		48		7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation 58.7		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	25.9	42			y .		
3.3	Ecological sustainability	31.2	88		7.2 7.2.1	Creative goods & services		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	2.9	111	0	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade/2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69/2		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	51.8	74		7.2.2 7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.3	27		7.2.3	Printing & publishing manufactures, %/2		
4	Market conhiction	0 -	60		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.0		0
4 1	Market sophistication4 Credit4		68			Online creativity28.0		
4.1 4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		112	\circ	7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–699.2		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		47	0	7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6922.6		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		
						1		

I: Country/Economy Profiles

Bangladesh

Key in	ndicators				4.2	Investment	38.2	56	
	on (millions)		154.7		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	66.7	21	•
	\$ billions)				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		80	
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		39	•
	group				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
	Central an					·			
negion	Central all	iu Journe	מונא וווו.		4.3	Trade & competition			
	Score	e (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %			0
	or value (h		Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		127	
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	24.4	129		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	65.5	71	
	on Output Sub-Index		120						
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index	29.0	130		5	Business sophistication			
	on Efficiency Ratio		91		5.1	Knowledge workers			
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)		130		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	7.3	102	0
diobai ii	movacion mack 2013 (out of 142)	27.3	150		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	n/a	n/a	
1	Institutions	45.2	128		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP			
1.1	Political environment			\circ	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %			
1.1.1	Political stability*			0	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34			
	Government effectiveness*								
1.1.2					5.2	Innovation linkages			
1.1.3	Press freedom*	58.0	118		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]			0
1.2	Regulatory environment	38.2	132		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]			_
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %	n/a	n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*	21.4	121		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		82	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	31.0	131		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	106	0
	·				5.3	Knowledge absorption	7 2	140	_
1.3	Business environment					9 .			0
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*				5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade			
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*				5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %			_
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	71.2	61		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade			0
_					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.0	114	
2	Human capital & research				_	Manufadas O tadas alam dam autouta	22.2	00	
2.1	Education				6	Knowledge & technology outputs			
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		124	0	6.1	Knowledge creation			
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	13.9	88		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years				6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	n/a	n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	30.6	105		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	4.0	117	
2.2	Tertiary education	160	108		6.1.5	Citable documents H index	97.0	67	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross				6.2	Knowledge impact	299	104	
			83		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		26	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %			_	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		89	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.1	109	O	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		73	_
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	5.7	82		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			O
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	n/a	n/a						
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	n/a		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		n/a	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*				6.3	Knowledge diffusion	30.5	77	
	ζ, ε ε ξ, ε ε ε ξ, ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε ε				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		101	
3	Infrastructure	.26.7	110		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)	18.8	114		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade	1.4	62	•
3.1.1	ICT access*		121		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		105	
3.1.2	ICT use*		124						
3.1.3	Government's online service*		86		7	Creative outputs	17.2	130	
3.1.4	E-participation*		98		7.1	Intangible assets			
					7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		78	
3.2	General infrastructure		77		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP			
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	292.8	110		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]			
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		83		7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation +			
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	27.6	31		7.1.7	ic 13 & organizational model creation		113	
3.3	Ecological sustainability	30.0	94		7.2	Creative goods & services			
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		43		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	0.0	100	0
	Environmental performance*			-	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	0.7	83	
3.3.2			138	O	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15-69	n/a	n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	11/a	n/a		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %			
4	Market sophistication	44 1	99		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			
	Credit								_
4.1	Ease of getting credit*		81		7.3	Online creativity			U
4.1.1			81		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		67		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	2.2	24		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69			
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69	n/a	n/a	

Barbados

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment	33.3	81	
	n (millions)		0.3		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	30.0	133	0
GDP (US	billions)		4.3		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		6	•
GDP per	apita, PPP\$	25	5,180.9		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	0.5	79	
Income g	roup	High i	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
Region	Latin America a	nd the Car	ribbean		4.3	Trade & competition	72.0	97	
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		137	0
		re (0–100)	Dank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		17	_
Glohal	Innovation Index (out of 143)	(hard data)	Rank 41		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		48	Ĭ
	on Output Sub-Index		53			The state of the s			
	ın İnput Sub-İndex		38		5	Business sophistication	55.0	5	•
	n Efficiency Ratio		87		5.1	Knowledge workers	61.9	24	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		47		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	30.3	46	
alobal III	The fact of the fa	10.5	.,		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	53.1	19	
1	Institutions	78.5	26		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
1.1	Political environment	87.3	12		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	n/a	n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*	95.0	10	•	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	390.1	11	•
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	79.6	20		5.2	Innovation linkages	63.1	3	•
1.1.3	Press freedom*	n/a	n/a		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		37	Ĭ
1.2	Regulatory environment	75.3	41		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		73	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		54		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*		30		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		7	•
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		76		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		3	•
					5.3	Knowledge absorption	20.0	17	
1.3	Business environment		38		5.3.1	Knowledge absorption Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		32	•
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		73		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, % total trade		n/a	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		26		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trad		12	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	00./	81		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		23	•
2	Human capital & research	31.6	58		5.5.⊤	1 DITICE IIIIOW3, 70 GDI	7.0	23	
2.1	Education		50		6	Knowledge & technology outputs	38.0	33	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		41		6.1	Knowledge creation	30.0	33	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		39		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	0.1	98	0
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		36		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		1	•
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		56		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	9.7	75	
			35		6.1.5	Citable documents H index	50.0	111	0
2.2	Tertiary education		35		6.2	Knowledge impact	440	49	
2.2.1 2.2.2	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		35 86		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		85	\circ
2.2.2	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		12		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		n/a	
					6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)				6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		57	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop				6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		n/a	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.3	Knowledge diffusion		22	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3 6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		32 40	
3	Infrastructure	27.0	102						
3 .1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs).		63		6.3.2 6.3.3	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		n/a 48	
3.1.1	ICT access*		25		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		7	
3.1.2	ICT use*		31		0.5.4	T DITICL OUTHOWS, 70 GDT	/ ./	,	•
3.1.3	Government's online service*		99		7	Creative outputs	28.5	85	
3.1.4	E-participation*			\circ	7.1	Intangible assets		93	
					7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP	28.0	77	0
3.2	General infrastructure			0	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap				7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]	55.5	71	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*				7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	52.0	73	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		130	O	7.2	Creative goods & services	22.0	56	
3.3	Ecological sustainability		87		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		28	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		n/a		7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		94		7.2.2	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDF	0.6	81		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		n/a	
4	Manufact as which is as it =	40.7			7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		n/a	
4	Market sophistication		66						
4.1	Credit		54		7.3	Online creativity		81	
111	case or getting credit"		81		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		42 76	
4.1.1	Domostic cradit to private saster N/CDD	000	20			Country code TI De/th pass 15 60			
4.1.1 4.1.2 4.1.3	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		39 n/a		7.3.2 7.3.3	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		69	

I: Country/Economy Profiles

Belarus

Key ir	ndicators			4.2	Investment50.	.0	30	
	on (millions)	9.5		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*50.	.0	81	
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn/		n/a	
	capita, PPP\$15			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP/		n/a	
	group			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/			
	groupopper middle i				•			
negion		Luiope		4.3	Trade & competition59.		130	0
	Score (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %1		44	
	or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %7			0
Globa	I Innovation Index (out of 143) 37.1	58		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] n/	′a	n/a	
Innovati	on Output Sub-Index33.7	50		-	Design of the second se	_	111	
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index40.5	70		5	Business sophistication24.			
Innovati	on Efficiency Ratio	27	•	5.1	Knowledge workers53		35	
Global II	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)34.6	77		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %35.		31	
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms47.		31	
1	Institutions52.1			5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		34	
1.1	Political environment44.6			5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		7	•
1.1.1	Political stability*66.3	69		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3450.		75	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*15.8			5.2	Innovation linkages8	8.	140	0
1.1.3	Press freedom*51.7	129	0	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] n/		n/a	
1.2	Regulatory environment46.6	120	0	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] n/	′a	n/a	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*20.2			5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %8	.7	47	
1.2.2	Rule of law*21.0	124	0	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.	0.	55	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks21.7			5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.	0.	95	0
1.3	Business environment65.0	69		5.3	Knowledge absorption12.	5	133	0
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*90.9	31		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		78	
1.3.1	Ease of resolving insolvency*	66		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %4.			0
1.3.2	Ease of paying taxes*	86		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.		110	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes03.0	00		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP2		81	
2	Human capital & research39.8	38		3.3	. 5.116.1116.13, 76 651		0.	
2.1	Education53.6	35		6	Knowledge & technology outputs38.	8	30	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP5.1	55		6.1	Knowledge creation49.		13	•
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/capn/a	n/a		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP11.		6	•
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years15.7	25	•	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.	.1	74	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a	n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP7		1	•
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondaryn/a	n/a		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP6	.8	92	
				6.1.5	Citable documents H index106.	.0	60	
2.2	Tertiary education	24	-	6.2	Knowledge impact41.	Λ	61	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		•	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %4.		9	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	17		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–641		55	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %2.1	59		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)15.7	53		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.		120	\circ
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop2,081.2	38		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %28.		36	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.7	49						
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*11.8	58		6.3	Knowledge diffusion26		100	
_	16			6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0		70	
3	Infrastructure39.9			6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %1.		63	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)38.6	68		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1.		78	
3.1.1	ICT access*	45		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.	.2	77	
3.1.2	ICT use*	44		7	Creative outputs28.	6	84	
3.1.3	Government's online service*41.2	94		7.1	Intangible assets		74	
3.1.4	E-participation*7.9	98		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP121.		9	
3.2	General infrastructure46.3	22	•	7.1.1	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP21.		16	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap3,399.4	58		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation †		n/a	•
3.2.2	Logistics performance*39.7	91		7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] n/		n/a	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP39.5	6	•		· ·			
3.3	Ecological sustainability34.7	74		7.2	Creative goods & services10.		92	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq4.2	95		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.		41	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	32		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–690.		97	0
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.2	113	0	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n/		n/a	
		5	_	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %n/		n/a	
4	Market sophistication46.0	86		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.	.5	61	
4.1	Credit	100		7.3	Online creativity17.	.5	70	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*50.0	96		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–692		76	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP22.6	114		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6936.	.4	49	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–697,714.		49	
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69/		n/a	

Belgium

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment	47.9	35
Populati	on (millions)		11.1	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	70.0	16
GDP (US	\$ billions)		.506.6	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		31
	capita, PPP\$			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	21.3	29
	group			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.2	15
Region		ا	Europe	4.3	Trade & competition	817	21
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		10
		e (0-100)		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		97 0
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	hard data)	Rank 23	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		5
	on Output Sub-Index		23	1.5.5	mensity of local competition	02.0	5
	on Input Sub-Index		22	5	Business sophistication	.46.5	18
	on Efficiency Ratio		55	5.1	Knowledge workers		13 •
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		21	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	44.6	11
diobai ii	movacion muck 2013 (out of 142)	52.5	21	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	n/a	n/a
1	Institutions	.87.9	15	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	1.5	12
1.1	Political environment		15	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	67.8	13
1.1.1	Political stability*	87.7	28	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20-34	172.3	28
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		13 •	5.2	Innovation linkages	43.9	33
1.1.3	Press freedom*	87.1	19	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		6
1.2	Regulatory environment	Q1 /	17	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		19
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		21	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		36
1.2.2	Rule of law*		20	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		64 0
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		1 •	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		17
	,			5.3	Knowledge absorption	27.6	55
1.3	Business environment		14	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		45
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		16	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		41
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		6	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trad		14
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	7 U. I	66	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		139 🔾
2	Human capital & research	.51.7	20	3.3.1	1 D111CC 11110VV3, 70 GD1	0. 1	133 0
2.1	Education		19	6	Knowledge & technology outputs	.44.6	19
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		19	6.1	Knowledge creation		22
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		7 •	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		53
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		21	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		17
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		15	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		n/a	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	44.0	14
2.2	Tertiary education	116	40	6.1.5	Citable documents H index	454.0	13 •
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		25	6.2	Knowledge impact	44.1	48
2.2.1	Graduates in science & engineering, %		74 0	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		92 0
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		20	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		38
	·			6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		7 •
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		17	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		51
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		18	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	34.2	29
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		15	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		21
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	00.0	15	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		19
3	Infrastructure	46.5	33	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		23
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		37	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		30
3.1.1	ICT access*		18	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		24
3.1.2	ICT use*		26				
3.1.3	Government's online service*		39	7	Creative outputs	.45.7	22
3.1.4	E-participation*		84 0	7.1	Intangible assets		55
2.2	General infrastructure		26	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP	47.4	57 O
3.2	Electricity output, kWh/cap		26 29	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		20
3.2.1	Logistics performance*		7	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		29
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		77 0	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	63.5	28
	·		<i>//</i> O	7.2	Creative goods & services	31.7	37
3.3	Ecological sustainability		53	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		50
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		58	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		21
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		36	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		15
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.5	39	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		46 0
4	Market sophistication	59.5	30	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		27
	Credit		30	7.3	Online creativity		22
4.1 4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		69 O	7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		29
-T. I. I			34	7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		11
417	L)omestic credit to private sector % (3L)P					/ U.T	1.1
4.1.2 4.1.3	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		n/a	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		9 •

Benin

Key ir	ndicators				4.2	Investment33.	.3	76	
	on (millions)		10.1		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*33.	.3	125	
	\$ billions)				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn/		n/a	
					4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP/			
	capita, PPP\$								
	group				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/	d	n/a	
Region		.Sub-Saharaı	n Africa		4.3	Trade & competition49.	.7	142	0
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %15.	.0	138	0
		Score (0–100)			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %6.			
Clabal		ue (hard data)	Rank		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 62.		85	
	Innovation Index (out of 143)				4.3.3	intensity of local competition	J	05	
	on Output Sub-Index		129		5	Business sophistication25.2	2 4	111	
	on Input Sub-Index		129						
	on Efficiency Ratio		115		5.1	Knowledge workers24.			
Global II	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	25.1	127		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %n/		n/a	
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms26.		73	
1	Institutions	53.4	101		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn/	а	n/a	
1.1	Political environment	57.2	70	•	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %n/	a	n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*		54		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3411.	.6	117	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		101		5.0			110	
1.1.3	Press freedom*		65		5.2	Innovation linkages22.		118	
1.1.5			05		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 28.		123	
1.2	Regulatory environment	63.2	80		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 31.		125	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	38.5	102		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n/		n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*	28.8	101		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/	a	n/a	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		48	•	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.	.0	106	0
	, , , ,				F 2	Kanada alamatina	1	F0	
1.3	Business environment			0	5.3	Knowledge absorption28.		50	•
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*				5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.		88	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	19.2	120		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %n/		n/a	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	36.0	135	0	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade2.	.2	9	
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP1.	.6	94	
2	Human capital & research	18.1	108						
2.1	Education	36.5	91		6	Knowledge & technology outputs 15.0	0 1	127	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		50	•	6.1	Knowledge creation9.	9	81	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap.		42		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/	a	n/a	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years				6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		80	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP/		n/a	
					6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP15.		58	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	23.9	85		6.1.5	Citable documents H index			•
2.2	Tertiary education	17.2	107		0.1.3				
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	12.4	101		6.2	Knowledge impact4.	.7	133	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		93		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %n/	a	n/a	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %				6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64n/	'a	n/a	
2.2.5					6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP/		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		124		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP2.		96	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	114.8	100		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		n/a	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	n/a		0.2.3			11/ a	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion30.	.6	76	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.	.0	114	0
3	Infrastructure	18.3	134		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %n/	a	n/a	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICT:				6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1.		51	•
3.1.1	ICT access*		117		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP2.		122	0
3.1.2	ICT use*		127		0.5.1	2	_		Ŭ
3.1.3	Government's online service*			0	7	Creative outputs21.2	2 1	119	
				0	7.1	Intangible assets42.		81	
3.1.4	E-participation*	/.9	98		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP/		n/a	
3.2	General infrastructure	22.9	122			• •			
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	16.9	124	0	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP/		n/a	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		66		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 49.		96	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP				7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 35.	.2	126	
5.2.5					7.2	Creative goods & services0.	0	140	\circ
3.3	Ecological sustainability	19.0	138	0	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		103	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	3.5	103		7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69/		n/a	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	32.4	125						
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GI		120		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69/		n/a	
					7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %/		n/a	
4	Market sophistication	36.5	137	0	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total traden/	а	n/a	
4.1	Credit		107		7.3	Online creativity0.	.5	133	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		112		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		110	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		111		7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		131	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	2.3	23		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6931.		135	U
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69n/	d	n/a	

Bhutan

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment36.	7	59	
Populatio	on (millions)	().7		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*36.	7 1	119	
GDP (US\$	billions)		2.0		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn/			
	apita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDPn/			
Income g	roupLower-midd	le incor	ne		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/s	a r	n/a	
Region	Central and Sou	thern A	sia		4.3	Trade & competition53.	4 1	137	0
	S 10 10	10)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %17.8		140	
	Score (0–10 or value (hard da		ınk		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %n/	a r	n/a	
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)31.		36		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 61.	5	91	
	n Output Sub-Index23		02						
Innovatio	n Input Sub-Index39	.8	76		5	Business sophistication29.3		85	
	n Efficiency Ratio0		12		5.1	Knowledge workers31.		91	
Global In	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)n	/a n	ı/a		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %16.		85	
		_			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms29.9		66	
1	Institutions62.		2		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP/		n/a - /-	
1.1	Political environment		47	_	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %/GERD performed by business, %		n/a 81	
1.1.1	Political stability*		30	-	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3439.0		01	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		47		5.2	Innovation linkages43.4		35	_
1.1.3	Press freedom*71		58		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 28.0		123 (0
1.2	Regulatory environment67		53		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 41.		93	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*19		36		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %/		n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*51		56	-	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		10	•
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8	.3 2	23		5.2.5	Paterit families filed in 5+ offices/bri PPP\$ GDP	d I	n/a	
1.3	Business environment49	.9 11	18		5.3	Knowledge absorption13.		129	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*80		91		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		122 (0
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*0		40	0	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		84	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*69	.8 6	59		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.		95	
2	Human capital & research17.	Λ 11	6		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	9 1	. 17	
2 2.1	Education		71		6	Knowledge & technology outputs 2.8	3 14	42	0
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP4		70		6.1	Knowledge creation5.			_
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap31		19		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/			
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years12		77		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/		n/a	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/	a r	n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary19		79		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP6.2	7	94	
2.2	Tertiary education8	.8 12)5		6.1.5	Citable documents H index18.0) 1	141	0
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross				6.2	Knowledge impact2.	5 1	140	0
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		/a		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %n/		n/a	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %n/				6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	2	85	
	,			_	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPn/a	a r	n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)			O	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.6	5 1	109	
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		/a /a		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %n/	a r	n/a	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0		70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion0.	7 1	140	0
2.5.5	Q5 driversity ranking, average score top 5	.0 /		0	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.0		107	0
3	Infrastructure44.	0 4	3	•	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %0.0		127	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)18	.8 11	13		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.	1 1	129	0
3.1.1	ICT access*26	.8 10)5		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDPn/a	a r	n/a	
3.1.2	ICT use*10)5		_				
3.1.3	Government's online service*35)6		7	Creative outputs45.0		25	•
3.1.4	E-participation*2	.6 11	16		7.1	Intangible assets		66	
3.2	General infrastructure66	.4	1	•	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP/		n/a - /-	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/capn/	a n	/a		7.1.2 7.1.3	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP/ ICTs & business model creation [†] 47.8		n/a 105	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*36	.1 10)5		7.1.3 7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation +			
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP47	.7	4			•			
3.3	Ecological sustainability46	.9 3	36	•	7.2	Creative goods & services83.		1 (•
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eqn/		/a		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade/		n/a	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*46		92		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–6958.		1 (•
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDPn/		/a		7.2.3 7.2.4	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69/Printing & publishing manufactures, %/		n/a n/a	
		_			7.2. 4 7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		n/a 7 (
4	Market sophistication45.		7						_
4.1	Credit		38		7.3	Online creativity		106	
	Ease of getting credit*50	.0 9	96		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–692.		89	
4.1.1			70		7 ^ ^	6	`		
4.1.1 4.1.2 4.1.3	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP47 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP6	.5 7	73	•	7.3.2 7.3.3	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6915		86 108	

Bolivia, Plurinational State of

key ir	alcators				4.2	investment		30 0
opulati	on (millions)	1	0.5		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*40.0) 11	13
DP (US	\$ billions)	2	9.8		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP16.4	1 7	79
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP0.1	10)2 0
	groupLower-midd				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a		
	Latin America and the					•		
icgion	Laun America and the	Caribbe	can		4.3	Trade & competition69.8		
	Score (0–10	0)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %3.7	7 6	54 •
	or value (hard dat		ank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.2		35 •
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143) 27.	8 1	11		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 47.2	2 12	29 0
	on Output Sub-Index22		106					
	on Input Sub-Index32		115		5	Business sophistication27.7	' 9	6
	on Efficiency Ratio		84		5.1	Knowledge workers40.1	6	56
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		95		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %15.3	3 9	91
iiubai ii	illovation index 2013 (out of 142)	.5	73		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms54.1		17 •
1	Institutions32.	7 1/	11	\circ	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP/a		
• I.1	Political environment50		87	0	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %/a		
	Political stability*53		95		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		
1.1.1	Government effectiveness*	.4						5
1.1.2			90		5.2	Innovation linkages23.0		17
1.1.3	Press freedom*67	.2	88		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 42.5	5 6	58
1.2	Regulatory environment11	.2 1	41	0	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 42.5		35
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*27				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %1.9	7	73
.2.2	Rule of law*17				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	a n/	/a
.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks				5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0		72
						Knowledge absorption20.1		24
1.3	Business environment36				5.3			
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*55		35	0	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.2		76
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*41	.2	59	•	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		56
.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*12	.7 1	42	0	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.7	7	76
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP3.6	5 6	50 •
2	Human capital & research28.	1 7	74					
2.1	Education44	.9	63	•	6	Knowledge & technology outputs21.4		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP6	.9	13	•	6.1	Knowledge creation5.9	10)5
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap19		63		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	a n/	/a
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years13		70		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	a n/	/a
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		ı/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	a n/	/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary18		76		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP3.8		18
					6.1.5	Citable documents H index61.0		96
2.2	Tertiary education37		55					
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross37		69		6.2	Knowledge impact32.3		94
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %n/	′a n	ı/a		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		38 •
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %n/	′a n	ı/a		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–640.6		73
2.3	Research & development (R&D)1	7 1	10		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP0.3		52 0
					6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP3.4	1 8	31
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop212		84		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %n/a	a n/	/a
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0		92	_	6.3	Knowledge diffusion26.0) 10	12
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0	.0	70	0				
3	Infrastructura 26	0 10	١٥		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.1		50
	Infrastructure26.				6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		30
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)27		97		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1.		33
3.1.1	ICT access*32		98		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP) 10)4
3.1.2	ICT use*14		96		_		4.0	_
3.1.3	Government's online service*41	.2	94		7	Creative outputs24.1		
3.1.4	E-participation*21	.1	65		7.1	Intangible assets37.2)4
3.2	General infrastructure21	7 1	26	\circ	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP46.8		58
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap715		99	0	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a	a n	/a
					7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 48.0)4
3.2.2	Logistics performance*39		91		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 45.5	5 9	95
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP19	.3	98		7.2			72
3.3	Ecological sustainability31	.8	86		7.2	Creative goods & services		73
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq5		69		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.1		56
3.3.2	Environmental performance*50		79		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–694.1		31
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0		68		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n/a		
	.55551 environmental eertineates/pitting GDI0		50		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %n/a		/a
1	Market sophistication48.	2 7	71		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.7	7 5	50 •
• 1.1	Credit		30		7.3	Online creativity5.2	2 10	18
1.1.1	Ease of getting credit*43		12		7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		95
	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP44		12 77	\cup	7.3.1 7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6912.1		95 96
1.1.2						Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69995.1		
1.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP13	./	1	•	7.3.3			97
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop, 15-69n/a	ı n	/ d

Bosnia and Herzegovina

	dicators			4.2	Investment46		6 (
	on (millions)			4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*46		
,	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn/		а
iDP per	capita, PPP\$	8	3,280.4	4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDPn/		а
ncome (groupU	pper-middle i	ncome	4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/	a n/a	а
legion			Europe	4.3	Trade & competition68	7 115	5
		C (0, 100)		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %1	5 41	1 (
		Score (0—100) ue (hard data)	Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0	0 14	4
ilohal	Innovation Index (out of 143)		81	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 40		2 (
	on Output Sub-Index		92		,		
	on Input Sub-Index		82	5	Business sophistication37.	9 40) (
	on Efficiency Ratio		101	5.1	Knowledge workers65		9 (
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)		65	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %n/	a n/a	а
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms67		6 (
1	Institutions	59.5	78	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn/		а
.1	Political environment	51.4	84	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %n/		
.1.1	Political stability*	52.6	98	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3430	6 97	7
.1.2	Government effectiveness*	28.4	96	5.2	Innovation linkages29	1 82	2
.1.3	Press freedom*	73.1	55	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 55		6 (
.2	Regulatory environment	70.6	52	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 16		5 (
.2.1	Regulatory quality*		76	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n/		
.2.1	Rule of law*	400	73	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/		
.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		31	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDPn/		
				5.3	Knowledge absorption19		
.3	Business environment		94	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0		
.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		114	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, % total trade		
.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		69	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0		
.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	00.3	102	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP3		
	Human capital & research	18.1	107	3.3.1	1 Di Net Illiows, 70 gbi	, 50	,
1	Education		n/a	6	Knowledge & technology outputs29.	2 61	
1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		n/a	6.1	Knowledge creation6		9
1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap.		n/a	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0	1 105	5
1.3	School life expectancy, years		n/a	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0		5
.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/	a n/a	а
.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		n/a	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP9	5 76	5
				6.1.5	Citable documents H index44	0 119	9
.2	Tertiary education		68	6.2	Knowledge impact52	2 21	1 (
.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		68	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %0		
2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		n/a	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		
.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	5.9	29 •	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPn/		
.3	Research & development (R&D)	2.4	101	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		a 7 .
3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	763.3	60	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		
.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		116 0				
3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70 O	6.3	Knowledge diffusion28		
				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0		
	Infrastructure		95	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %1		
.1	Information & communication technologies (ICT		92	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1		
1.1	ICT access*		70	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0	0 107	7
1.2	ICT use*		57	7	Creative outputs	0 114	_
1.3	Government's online service*		99	7	Creative outputs21.		
1.4	E-participation*	0.0	129 O	7.1	Intangible assets 32		
2	General infrastructure	26.3	104	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP16		7
2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	4,074.7	53	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.2	Logistics performance*	54.8	55	7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation †51		
2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		123 O	7.1.4	· ·		
3	Ecological sustainability	327	81	7.2	Creative goods & services7		
3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		97	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0		
3.1	Environmental performance*		93	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-692		1
3.2 3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ G		23	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n/		
ر.ں	.55 1 1001 CHARGITHETICAL COLUMNATOR OF FF Q C	ر.ر	۷ 🔻	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %n/		
	Market sophistication	51.9	47	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0	2 81	1
.1	Credit		55	7.3	Online creativity15	9 76	5
1.1	Ease of getting credit*		69	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–692		
.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		51	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6925		
	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		17 •	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6911,760		2 (
1.1.3							

Botswana

	odicators			4.2	Investment		70	
	on (millions)			4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*60.0		42	
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP31.8		56	
	capita, PPP\$16			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		72	
	groupUpper-middle i			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	а	n/a	
Region	Sub-Saharar	n Africa		4.3	Trade & competition77.9	9	43	
	Score (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %3.6	6	63	
	or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.0	0	1	•
	Innovation Index (out of 143)	92		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 62.2	2	88	
	on Output Sub-Index	116 67		5	Business sophistication24.5	5 1	117	
	on Input Sub-Index41.2 on Efficiency Ratio0.5	133	0	5.1	Knowledge workers33.		86	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)31.1	91	0	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %17.	1	81	
GIODAI II	movedion mack 2013 (out of 142)	71		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms51.8	8	23	•
1	Institutions71.5	42		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	1	59	
1.1	Political environment74.1	36	•	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %15.6		68	
1.1.1	Political stability*92.8	13	•	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3435.6	6	86	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*52.6	49		5.2	Innovation linkages27.5	5	89	
1.1.3	Press freedom*77.1	36		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 37.2	2	97	
1.2	Regulatory environment69.1	59		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 43.0	0	84	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*66.9	40		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n/a		n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*64.5	39		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		48	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks21.7	103		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0	0	106	0
1.3	Business environment71.3	41		5.3	Knowledge absorption12.5	5	134	0
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*72.6	110		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.2	2	83	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*65.6	30	•	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %n/a		n/a	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*75.8	45		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.4		112	
_				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP2.0	0	86	
2	Human capital & research25.1	85		6	Knowledge & technology outputs23.7	7	92	
2.1	Education	29		6.1	Knowledge creation5.2		112	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP9.5 Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap33.0	15	-	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP/2		n/a	
2.1.2	School life expectancy, years11.7	92		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		99	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a		n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary13.9	48		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP5.9	9	101	
2.2	Tertiary education13.9	116		6.1.5	Citable documents H index57.0	0	100	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	120	0	6.2	Knowledge impact41.2	2	60	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	n/a	0	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %n/a		n/a	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %4.2	40		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–6412.3		7	•
	Research & development (R&D)6.8	77		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPn/a		n/a	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	77 58		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		130	0
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	57		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %n/a	а	n/a	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion24.8	8	110	
2.0.0	es aniversity ranning, average seems top 5	, ,		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.0	0	102	0
3	Infrastructure35.4	76		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %n/a	а	n/a	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)21.1	107		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.			0
3.1.1	ICT access*35.8	93		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.	1	111	
3.1.2	ICT use*	106		7	Creative outputs 17:	. 1	120	_
3.1.3	Government's online service*	104		7 7.1	Creative outputs		119	S
3.1.4	E-participation*2.6	116	0	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP/2		n/a	
3.2	General infrastructure43.3	32	•	7.1.1	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		56	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap183.3	116		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 44.0		116	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*48.8	68		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 39.		121	0
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP38.3	8		7.2	Creative goods & services0.0		141	$\overline{}$
3.3	Ecological sustainability41.6	52		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		105	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq11.9		•	7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69/		n/a	J
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	90		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69/		n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.3	96		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %/2		n/a	
4	Market sophistication49.5	60		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total traden/a		n/a	
4.1	Credit	68		7.3	Online creativity1.6	6	122	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*62.5	69		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		103	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP32.0	93		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		118	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-69245.0	0	114	
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69n/a	а	n/a	

Brazil

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment36.1		
Populatio	on (millions)	.198.7		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*53.3	66	
GDP (US	5 billions)	2,242.9		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP54.6		
GDP per	capita, PPP\$12	2,220.9		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP37.0	23	•
Income g	roupUpper-middle i	ncome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0) 44	
Region	Latin America and the Cari	ibbean		4.3	Trade & competition75.3	74	
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		
	Score (0–100) or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.3		
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	61		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 66.3	67	
	on Output Sub-Index30.8	64					
	on Input Sub-Index41.7	63		5	Business sophistication39.3		
	on Efficiency Ratio	71		5.1	Knowledge workers45.5		
Global In	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	64		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %20.5		
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		
1	Institutions53.9	96		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP/6		
1.1	Political environment	69		5.1.4 5.1.5	GERD performed by business, %		
1.1.1	Political stability*	67					
1.1.2 1.1.3	Government effectiveness* 37.5 Press freedom* 67.3	78		5.2	Innovation linkages35.7		
1.1.5		87		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 49.7		
1.2	Regulatory environment66.2	70		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*51.2	70		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %/2		_
1.2.2	Rule of law*	66		5.2.4 5.2.5	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		J
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks15.4	71					
1.3	Business environment	137	0	5.3	Knowledge absorption36.8		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*54.7	136		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade1.3		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*20.7	117		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %11.3		-
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*39.3	131	0	5.3.3 5.3.4	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade1.6 FDI net inflows, % GDP3.4		•
2	Human capital & research31.1	62		5.5.4	FDI NEL INIOWS, % GDP	01	
2.1	Education50.6	43		6	Knowledge & technology outputs28.1	65	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	33		6.1	Knowledge creation18.8	54	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/capn/a	n/a		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP2.1		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years14.2	52		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.3	61	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science402.1	53	0	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP1.2		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary16.7	68		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP14.9		
2.2	Tertiary education12.6	120	0	6.1.5	Citable documents H index305.0	22	•
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	n/a		6.2	Knowledge impact37.4	72	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	96	0	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %0.3	96 (0
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %0.2	101	0	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-642.2		
2.3	Research & development (R&D)30.1	34		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP0.3		
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop1,202.8	52		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP11.1		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP1.2	31		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %39.6	21	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*51.5	23	•	6.3	Knowledge diffusion28.0		
				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.2	39	
3	Infrastructure39.2	60		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %3.3		
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)51.6	41		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.3		0
3.1.1	ICT access*	63		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.4	74	
3.1.2	ICT use*34.1	55		7	Creative outputs33.6	64	
3.1.3	Government's online service*	32		7.1	Intangible assets		
3.1.4	E-participation*50.0	31	•	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP51.7		
3.2	General infrastructure29.2	90		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP/a		
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap2,703.9	67		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 61.3		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	45		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 59.0		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP19.2	101		7.2	Creative goods & services9.3	100	
3.3	Ecological sustainability36.7	62		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq7.5	44		7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*53.0	70		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.4	53		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0.0		0
4	Market sophistication45.2	89		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.2		
4 .1	Credit	112		7.3	Online creativity31.6	5 47	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*50.0	96		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–692.0		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP68.4	48		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP0.1	74		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6975.4	37	

Brunei Darussalam

	odicators			4.2	Investment		36	
Populati	on (millions)	0.4		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	46.7	97	
GDP (US	\$ billions)	16.2		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
GDP per	capita, PPP\$53	3,430.9		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
ncome	groupHigh i	ncome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
Region	South East Asia and O	ceania		4.3	Trade & competition	78.5	37	
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		75	
	Score (0–100)	ь.		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		61	
Global	or value (hard data) I Innovation Index (out of 143)	Rank 88		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		59	
	on Output Sub-Index	124		1.5.5	Theristy of local corripction			
	on Input Sub-Index44.3	55		5	Business sophistication	.34.1	62	
	on Efficiency Ratio0.4	139		5.1	Knowledge workers	50.9	39	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	74	0	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	n/a	
aiobai ii	110 Tallott 110 CA 2013 (001 01 112)	, ,		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	n/a	n/a	
1	Institutions73.4	37	•	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
1.1	Political environment72.0	42		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	n/a	n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*88.2	25		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	114.5	45	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*63.1	37	•	5.2	Innovation linkages	34.1	61	
1.1.3	Press freedom*64.6	100		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		63	
1.2	Regulatory environment86.9	22		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		36	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	23	-	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*68.6	35		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		57	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.0			5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		55	
				5.3	Knowledge absorption	175	117	
1.3	Business environment 61.4	120		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		94	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	138 43		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %			\circ
1.3.2 1.3.3	Ease of resolving insolvency*	43 29		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trad		121	
1.5.5	Ease of paying taxes	29		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		25	
2	Human capital & research22.7	95		3.3	. 5			
2.1	Education	87		6	Knowledge & technology outputs			0
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP3.5	101		6.1	Knowledge creation	4.2	121	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap8.1	104	0	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years14.5	49		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	0.1	68	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a	n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary10.1	27		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			
2.2	Tertiary education26.8	85		6.1.5	Citable documents H index	40.0	122	0
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	85		6.2	Knowledge impact	7.3	129	0
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	63		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %			
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %4.2	38		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		n/a	
				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	103		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.2	84	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop676.3	65		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	n/a	n/a	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.0 QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0	114 70		6.3	Knowledge diffusion	27.0	95	
2.3.3	Q3 university faliking, average score top 3	70	O	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade			
3	Infrastructure36.6	70		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)49.4	46		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade			
3.1.1	ICT access*65.5	40		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		85	
3.1.2	ICT use*25.3	68						
3.1.3	Government's online service*59.5	44		7	Creative outputs	.25.3	102	
3.1.4	E-participation*47.4	34		7.1	Intangible assets		100	
3.2	General infrastructure23.7	117		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		99	0
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	14		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	n/a		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		64	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP15.2	127	0	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	57.0	52	
				7.2	Creative goods & services	10.8	91	
3.3	Ecological sustainability	63		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	n/a	
3.3.1 3.3.2	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq4.8 Environmental performance*66.5	85 37		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69		n/a	
3.3.2 3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.1	62		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a	
د.د.ر	130 1 TOO I CHVITOHITICHICAI CETUIICALES/DITPPP3 GDP	02		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		n/a	
4	Market sophistication54.7	38		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.4	65	
4.1	Credit	61		7.3	Online creativity	12.7	83	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*68.8	53		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		41	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP31.5	95		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		74	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-69	1,852.6	83	
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69		n/a	

Bulgaria

Key ir	dicators			4.2	Investment	27.7	111	0
Populati	on (millions)	7.3	}	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	60.0	42	
GDP (US	\$ billions)	53.0)	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	13.1	83	0
	capita, PPP\$1			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	0.7	74	
Income	groupUpper-middle	income	2	4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	32	
				4.3	Trade & competition	70.1	111	0
	5 (5 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		10	
	Score (0—100) or value (hard data)		,	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		97	0
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143)			4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		97	0
	on Output Sub-Index37.1				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
	on Input Sub-Index44.3			5	Business sophistication		53	
	on Efficiency Ratio0.8			5.1	Knowledge workers		49	
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)41.3			5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		48	
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		64	
1	Institutions68.5			5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		36	
1.1	Political environment63.2			5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		21	
1.1.1	Political stability*73.8			5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	318./	15	•
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*44.5			5.2	Innovation linkages		64	
1.1.3	Press freedom*71.4	72		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		111	
1.2	Regulatory environment76.5		3	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		104	_
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*63.0		,	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %			•
1.2.2	Rule of law*43.0		,	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		77	0
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.0	1		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	77	
1.3	Business environment65.7	66)	5.3	Knowledge absorption		73	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*90.7	35	,	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		54	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*34.5	82		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		47	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*72.0	58	3	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade.		67	
_				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	4.0	53	
2	Human capital & research31.2			6	Knowledge & technology outputs3	26.2	38	
2.1	Education			6.1	Knowledge creation	10.2	53	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP4.1 Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap24.9			6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		47	
2.1.2	School life expectancy, years14.3			6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		50	
2.1.3	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science440.4			6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		17	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		46	
				6.1.5	Citable documents H index1	138.0	44	
2.2	Tertiary education			6.2	Knowledge impact	570	10	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		37	_
2.2.2	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		11	•
				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		40	Ĭ
2.3	Research & development (R&D)13.3			6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		1	•
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop2,017.4			6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		58	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			6.3	Knowledge diffusion	221	67	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*6.7	64	+	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		54	
3	Infrastructure42.7	47	,	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		43	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)39.2			6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		40	
3.1.1	ICT access*			6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		47	
3.1.2	ICT use*42.0				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
3.1.3	Government's online service*49.0	72	2	7	Creative outputs	38.1	45	
3.1.4	E-participation*2.6		0	7.1	Intangible assets		42	
3.2	General infrastructure37.0	54	L	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP1		5	_
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap6,687.6			7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		9	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		101	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP21.2			7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	45.3	99	0
	Ecological sustainability51.9			7.2	Creative goods & services	25.1	49	
3.3 3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq4.6			7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		14	•
3.3.2	Environmental performance*64.0			7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69		48	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP13.6			7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a	
ر.ي.ي	.50501 environmental certificates/biffff y dbf15.0	7		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		59	
4	Market sophistication44.2	97	,	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.9	42	
4.1	Credit34.7	72	2	7.3	Online creativity	27.4	56	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*81.3	27	,	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69		28	•
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP71.9)	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69		66	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP0.0	79	0	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 18,5		29	
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	

Burkina Faso

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment2		113	
	on (millions)				4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*3		119	
	\$ billions)				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPr			
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDPr			
	group				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	37	
Region	Sub-S	aharar	n Africa		4.3	Trade & competition7	0.5	107	
	Score (0	_100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		117	
	or value (hard		Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	0.0	18	•
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	28.2	109		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 50	6.5	110	
Innovati	on Output Sub-Index	.23.5	104		-	Business combistionation 31	^	75	
	on Input Sub-Index		112		5 5.1	Business sophistication		120	
	on Efficiency Ratio		78		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %r		n/a	
Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	.27.0	116		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms2		79	
1	Institutions5	6.5	87		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a	
1.1	Political environment		88		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %r		n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*				5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	7.4	126	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*				5.2	Innovation linkages5	0.3	15	
1.1.3	Press freedom*	76.3	41	•	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 3		96	
1.2	Regulatory environment	67.6	62		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 3		127	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			_	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %5		2	•
1.2.2	Rule of law*				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDPr	n/a	n/a	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks			•	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDPr	n/a	n/a	
1.3	Business environment	516	114		5.3	Knowledge absorption2	1.2	94	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*				5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		125	0
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*				5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %	4.8	103	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*				5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade	2.2	10	•
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	0.1	134	0
2	Human capital & research1				_	Manufadas 8 tachaalaan antanta 23	. 1	04	
2.1	Education				6	Knowledge & technology outputs23 Knowledge creation	•. I ⊿ ⊃	94	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP				6.1 6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		120 101	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		71	_	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		88	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, yearsPISA scales in reading, maths, & science		126 n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		52	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		94		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		77	
					6.1.5	Citable documents H index6		94	
2.2	Tertiary education		98		6.2	Knowledge impact30		75	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % grossGraduates in science & engineering, %		125 58		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		29	
2.2.2	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		52		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		86	
	·				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)				6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		118	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %r		n/a	
2.3.2	QS university ranking, average score top 3*		87	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion2	84	86	
2.3.3	Q3 driiversity farikirig, average score top 3	0.0	70	0	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		86	
3	Infrastructure2	1.5	126		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		107	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)	16.3	122		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		27	•
3.1.1	ICT access*	18.7	125	0	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	0.0	102	
3.1.2	ICT use*		128	0	_			407	
3.1.3	Government's online service*				7	Creative outputs23			
3.1.4	E-participation*	15.8	79		7.1	Intangible assets		58	•
3.2	General infrastructure	21.0	129		7.1.1 7.1.2	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		n/a		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation †5		85	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		125		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 4		116	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	17.1	116						
3.3	Ecological sustainability	27.3	107		7.2 7.2.1	Creative goods & services Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		118 58	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		n/a		7.2.1 7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		89	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		107		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69r		n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	121	0	7.2.3	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		n/a	
4	Market sophistication4	0 4	122		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			
4 4.1	Credit4		113		7.3	Online creativity		143	0
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		112		7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		143	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		115		7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		139	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			•	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–691		139	
	-				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69r			

Burundi

Key inc	dicators				4.2	Investment	63.3	14	•
Populatio	n (millions)		9.8		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	63.3	32	•
GDP (US\$	billions)		2.7		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
GDP per o	apita, PPP\$		641.7		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
Income g	roup	Low	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
Region		Sub-Saharaı	n Africa		4.3	Trade & competition	63.3	127	
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %			
		core (0–100)	Dank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		1 (•
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	ie (hard data)	Rank 138		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]			_
	on Output Sub-Index		141						_
	in Input Sub-Index		126		5	Business sophistication	26.7	104	
	in Efficiency Ratio		135		5.1	Knowledge workers	18.5	127	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		n/a		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	n/a	
GIODUI IIII	110741011 1146.7 2013 (041 01 1 12)		11/ 0		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	22.1	86	
1	Institutions	45.5	127		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
1.1	Political environment	30.6	139		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	n/a	n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*	24.5	138		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	6.3	127	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	5.3	141	0	5.2	Innovation linkages	36.7	52	
1.1.3	Press freedom*	62.0	107		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]			
1.2	Regulatory environment	52.1	109		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]			
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		12	•
1.2.2	Rule of law*				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		74		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		29	•
					F 2	Knowledge absorption	240	75	
1.3	Business environment				5.3 5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		73 91	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		17	_	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		31 (
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		138		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		34	_
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	00.4	101		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		133	•
2	Human capital & research	17 5	111		5.5.7	T DI FICE ITHOWS, 70 GDT		133	
2.1	Education		92		6	Knowledge & technology outputs	12.3	139	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP				6.1	Knowledge creation	2.8	133	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		13	-	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		114	_	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.0	124	
2.2					6.1.5	Citable documents H index	24.0	138	
2.2	Tertiary education				6.2	Knowledge impact	n/a	n/a	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % grossGraduates in science & engineering, %		99		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %			
2.2.2	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		99 27		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			
2.2.3					6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP			
2.3	Research & development (R&D)				6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop				6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		101		6.3	Knowledge diffusion			
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3 6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade			
3	Infrastructure	16 1	1/11	0					
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs		141		6.3.2 6.3.3	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		103 94	
3.1.1	ICT access*		n/a		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		99	
3.1.2	ICT use*				0.5.4	T DI Net Outnows, 70 GDF	0.0	22	
3.1.3	Government's online service*		138		7	Creative outputs	16.2	132	
3.1.4	E-participation*				7.1	Intangible assets			
					7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
3.2	General infrastructure				7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP			
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		n/a		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]	31.8	134	0
3.2.2	Logistics performance*				7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	27.5	136	0
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	19.6	95		7.2	Creative goods & services	12	113	
3.3	Ecological sustainability	25.8	113		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		60	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		n/a		7.2.1 7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		137		7.2.2	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69			
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GE	DPn/a	n/a		7.2.3	Printing & publishing manufactures, %			
		4= 5			7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		86	
4			76		, .2.5	2. 22.370 goods exports, 70 total (lade		00	
4	Market sophistication								
4.1	Credit	15.2	137		7.3	Online creativity		125	
4.1 4.1.1	Credit	15.2	137 134	0	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	0.0	141 (0
4.1	Credit	15.2 25.0 19.5	137	0			3.3		

Cabo Verde

Key ir	ndicators				4.2	Investment40.0		51 •	i
Populati	on (millions)		0.5		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*40.0		13	
GDP (US	\$ billions)		1.9		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn/a	n/	/a	
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	4	,337.7		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDPn/a	n/	/a	
Income	groupLower-m	niddle i	ncome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/	/a	
Region	Sub-S	aharan	Africa		4.3	Trade & competition67.6	5 11	17	
		400)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %10.2)
	Score (0 or value (harc		Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.4		47 🌑	
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143)		97		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 55.3		16 0	1
Innovati	on Output Sub-Index	21.3	114		-	Bi			
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index	38.9	85		5	Business sophistication30.3		'9	
	on Efficiency Ratio		126	0	5.1	Knowledge workers			
Global I	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	29.7	103		5.1.1 5.1.2	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		7a 83	
1	Institutions	0.6	76		5.1.2	GERD performed by business, % GDP/24.			
1	Institutions 5 Political environment.		44		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %/a		/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*		31	_	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3428.2		98	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		63	-					
1.1.3	Press freedom*		23		5.2 5.2.1	Innovation linkages		51	
					5.2.1	State of cluster development [†]			
1.2	Regulatory environment	.55./	103 72		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %/2		/a	
1.2.1	Rule of law*		45		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP/2			
1.2.2	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		127	-	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP/a			
				0					
1.3	Business environment		112		5.3	Knowledge absorption		57	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		68	_	5.3.1 5.3.2	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		21 O 30 •	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		140 68	0	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade1.5		35	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	.70.0	08		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		56	
2	Human capital & research1	7.9	109		3.3	1 51 1 66 11 11 10 13 7 7 8 55 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	,	, ,	
2.1	Education		85		6	Knowledge & technology outputs 14.6	12	8 0)
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.0	60		6.1	Knowledge creation6.8	3 9	96	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	14.8	85		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a		/a	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	.13.2	66		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a		/a	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP/			
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	.16.8	70		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP9.5		78	
2.2	Tertiary education	.13.0	119	0	6.1.5	Citable documents H index12.0		+3 O	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	.20.6	89		6.2	Knowledge impact9.5		25 0	,
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	n/a	n/a		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %n/a			
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.1	81		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64n/a			
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	1.2	114		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP/2			
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop2	60.9	81		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP4.2		72	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.1	108	0	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %			
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion27.7		90	
_					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.0			
3		9.3	-		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs) ICT access*		89		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade2.5		26	
3.1.1	ICT access*		94 80		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		80	
3.1.2	Government's online service*		87		7	Creative outputs27.9	8	88	
3.1.4	E-participation*		60		7.1	Intangible assets52.3		31)
					7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/	/a	
3.2	General infrastructure			•	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/	/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap Logistics performance*		n/a n/a		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 54.5		76	
3.2.2	Gross capital formation, % GDP		13		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 50.0) 8	81	
					7.2	Creative goods & services	13	35 0)
3.3	Ecological sustainability		92		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.0		83	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		n/a		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69n/a		/a	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		98 84		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n/a		/a	
3.3.3	130 14001 environmental certificates/bri PPP\$ GDP	O3	ŏ 4		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %n/a		/a	
4	Market sophistication4	7.3	77		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total traden/a	n/	/a	
4.1	Credit		76		7.3	Online creativity6.3	10)4	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		96		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–690.7		11	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		54	•	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-6916.9		85	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-69675.6			
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69n/a	n/	/a	

Cambodia

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment		23
Populati	on (millions)		14.9		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	53.3	66
GDP (US	\$ billions)		15.7		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		
GDP per	capita, PPP\$		2,576.2		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	n/a	n/a
Income o	group	Low i	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
Region	South East Asi	ia and C	Oceania		4.3	Trade & competition	52.0	139 C
		0 400)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		
	or value (hai	0-100)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)				4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	65.0	74
	on Output Sub-Index		99					
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index	32.9	113		5	Business sophistication		
Innovati	on Efficiency Ratio	0.7	67		5.1	Knowledge workers		
Global Ir	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	n/a	110		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		
	To the second		420		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firmsGERD performed by business, % GDP		
1	Institutions4				5.1.3 5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP		
1.1	Political environment Political stability*				5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		
1.1.1	Government effectiveness*							
1.1.2	Press freedom*				5.2	Innovation linkages		47
					5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		102 41
1.2	Regulatory environment				5.2.2 5.2.3	State of cluster development [†]		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		47 •
1.2.2	Rule of law* Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks				5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		
1.2.3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
1.3	Business environment				5.3	Knowledge absorption		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			0	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		96
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*				5.3.2 5.3.3	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		125 C
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	/1.5	59		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		27
2	Human capital & research	14.1	127		5.5.4	T DI NEC IIIIOWS, 70 GDT		21
2.1	Education				6	Knowledge & technology outputs	26.4	76
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP				6.1	Knowledge creation	4.0	124
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		109 C
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	10.9	106		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	n/a	n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	28.9	100		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		110
2.2	Tertiary education	13.7	117		6.1.5	Citable documents H index	49.0	113
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross				6.2	Knowledge impact	50.4	26
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	12.5	95		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		15
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.1	111	0	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	0.0	131	0	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		n/a
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop				6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		113
					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade	0.0	72
3	Infrastructure				6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		97
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)				6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		82
3.1.1	ICT access*		100		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	0.2	79
3.1.2	ICT use*				7	Creative outputs	22.6	113
3.1.3	E-participation*				7.1	Intangible assets		91
					7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		81
3.2	General infrastructure				7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap			0	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		74
3.2.2	Logistics performance*Gross capital formation, % GDP		97		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	55.3	60
3.2.3	·		66		7.2	Creative goods & services	94	99
3.3	Ecological sustainability		121		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		n/a
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		75		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		62
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		122		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.3	102		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		n/a
4	Market sophistication	55.8	35	•	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.3	68
4.1	Credit		15		7.3	Online creativity	1.1	126
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		40		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		83		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		123
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		1	•	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		109
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a

Cameroon

	odicators				4.2	Investment43.3		43 (•
Populati	on (millions)		. 21.7		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*43.3		105	
GDP (US	\$ billions)		. 28.0		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn/a	а	n/a	
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	2,4	122.8		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDPn/a	а	n/a	
Income	groupLower-midd	lle in	come		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	а	n/a	
Region	Sub-Saha	aran /	Africa		4.3	Trade & competition70.	3	109	
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %11.9			0
	Score (0–10		Dl.		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		29	
Gloha	or value (hard dat I Innovation Index (out of 143)27.		Rank 114		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		88	Ĭ
	on Output Sub-Index24		100			Theristy of local competition	_	00	
	on Input Sub-Index		127		5	Business sophistication23.3	3 1	123	
	on Efficiency Ratio		39		5.1	Knowledge workers28.	1	102	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)25		125		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %n/a	а	n/a	
GIODUI II	110701011 1110CX 2013 (OUT 01 112)	••	123		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms24.5	5	82	
1	Institutions46.	8 1	119		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn/a	а	n/a	
1.1	Political environment44	.5	111		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %n/a	а	n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*51	.6	102		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3437.2	2	84	•
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*16		126		5.2	Innovation linkages30.9	9	72 (
1.1.3	Press freedom*65	.2	99		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 34.0		111	Ĭ
1.2	Regulatory environment53	2	107		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		89	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*24		126		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %/2		n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP/2		n/a	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		70		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0		71	
1.3	Business environment		132	0	5.3	Knowledge absorption		137 (O
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*76		99		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		79	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*16				5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		n/a	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*34	.5	136	0	5.3.3			120	
2	Human capital & research17.	ο 1	110		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP1.4	+	104	
2.1	Education				6	Knowledge & technology outputs21.8	8 1	103	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP				6.1	Knowledge creation9.3		87	•
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap20		56		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP/		n/a	•
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years10		110		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		85	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP/		n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary21		83		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP12.2		69	•
					6.1.5	Citable documents H index72.0		87	•
2.2	Tertiary education22		93		6.2			110	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross11		105		6.2 6.2.1	Knowledge impact		110 52 (
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		47	•	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64/2		n/a	•
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %1	.4	75		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		72 (\circ
2.3	Research & development (R&D)1	.0	115		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		125	0
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop232		83		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %5.		86	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDPn/	/a	n/a						
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0	.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion27.		93	
_					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		98	
3		•	132	_	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %/			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)13				6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.		92	_
3.1.1	ICT access*		125		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP1.	I	119 (0
3.1.2	ICT use*1		126	0	7	Creative outputs27.1	1	96	
3.1.3	Government's online service*30		120		7.1	Intangible assets47.0		54 (
3.1.4	E-participation*2	.0	116		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP//		n/a	
3.2	General infrastructure20	.5	131	0	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP/		n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap299		109		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation [†] 50.3		94	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*36		103		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation +		104	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP19	.3	97						
3.3	Ecological sustainability26	.1	111		7.2	Creative goods & services		90	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq6		63	•	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade/		n/a	_
3.3.2	Environmental performance*36		119		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		101 (O
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0		109		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69/		n/a	
					7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		60	
4	Market sophistication45.		91		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total traden/a		n/a	
4.1	Credit21		125		7.3	Online creativity3.3		116	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*50		96		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–690.4		124	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP15		131	0	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–699.5		104	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP0	.9	41	•	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6974.3		127	
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69n/a	а	n/a	

Canada

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment	30.6	4 •
Populati	on (millions)		34.9		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	36.7	4 •
GDP (US	\$ billions)	1,8	25.1		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP11	0.7	11
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP6	6.3	11
	jroup				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	.0.7	1 •
Region	Northo	ern Am	erica		4.3	Trade & competition	35.6	5 •
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		7
	Score (0— or value (hard c		Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		34
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)5		12		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		31
	on Output Sub-Index		20					
	on Input Sub-Index		8		5	Business sophistication4		15
	on Efficiency Ratio		86	0	5.1	Knowledge workers6		17
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		11		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		13
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		n/a
1	Institutions92				5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		24
1.1	Political environment8		11		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		35
1.1.1	Political stability*9		14		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3489	£3.1	4 •
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*8		10		5.2	Innovation linkages		31
1.1.3	Press freedom*8	37.3	18		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 6		17
1.2	Regulatory environment9		11		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 6		17
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*9		10		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		60 0
1.2.2	Rule of law*9		11		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		18
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks1	0.0	37		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	.1.0	18
1.3	Business environment9	94.1	2		5.3	Knowledge absorption		34
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*9		2	•	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		8
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*9		9		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		29
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*9	91.0	8		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		63 0
2	Human capital & receased 56	c 1	12		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	.2.5	74 0
2 2.1	Human capital & research		13		6	Knowledge & technology outputs4	3.7	21
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		47		6.1	Knowledge creation	18.9	14
2.1.1	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		n/a		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	.3.2	36
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		n/a		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		25
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		8		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		n/a		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		19
2.2	Tertiary education	n/a	n/a		6.1.5	Citable documents H index65	0.8	5 •
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		n/a		6.2	Knowledge impact	12.2	57
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		n/a		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		67 0
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		n/a		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64	.1.1	58 0
2.3	Research & development (R&D)6		12		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	.0.7	4 •
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		n/a		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		66 O
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		23		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	28.7	37
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*8			•	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	39.9	33
					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		20
3	Infrastructure58	8.4	13		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %	.4.8	32
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)7		14		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		46
3.1.1	ICT access*7		20		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	.3.1	23
3.1.2	ICT use*6		19		7	Creative systemate		16
3.1.3	Government's online service*8				7	Creative outputs		16
3.1.4	E-participation*6	08.4	15		7.1 7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		30 53 O
3.2	General infrastructure6		5		7.1.1	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap18,54		4		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation [†]		27
3.2.2	Logistics performance*8		12		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation		12
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP2	24.3	57					
3.3	Ecological sustainability3	39.7	57		7.2	Creative goods & services		66 O
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		84	0	7.2.1 7.2.2	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		47 42
3.3.2	Environmental performance*7		24		7.2.2	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		13
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	.1.2	59	0	7.2.3 7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		85 0
	BB-ulica - ulictrationati	- 0	_		7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade		49
4	Market sophistication75			•				
4.1 4.1.1	Credit	21.4	17 27		7.3 7.3.1	Online creativity		6 • 6 •
→.I.I					7.3.1 7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		20
417	Domestic credit to private sector % (-DP 17)	/2 /					17.7	∠ U
4.1.2 4.1.3	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP12 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		19 n/a		7.3.2	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		24

Chile

Key in	ndicators			4.2	Investment	44.0	42	
Populati	on (millions)	17.5		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*		32	
GDP (US	\$ billions)	.277.0		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		10	•
GDP per	capita, PPP\$,067.3		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		30	
Income	groupHigh i	ncome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	36	
Region	Latin America and the Cari	bbean		4.3	Trade & competition	82.3	15	•
	5 (0.400)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		72	
	Score (0–100) or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		38	
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	46		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		34	
	on Output Sub-Index32.8	54						
	on Input Sub-Index48.4	37		5	Business sophistication		46	
	on Efficiency Ratio	92	0	5.1	Knowledge workers		59	
Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)40.6	46		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		59	
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		34	
1	Institutions71.7	41		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		51	
1.1	Political environment74.1	37		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		48	
1.1.1	Political stability*74.2	51		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		47	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*74.3	24		5.2	Innovation linkages	30.1	77	
1.1.3	Press freedom*73.8	51		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]	54.5	39	
1.2	Regulatory environment73.8	44		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		47	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*89.0	14	•	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		27	
1.2.2	Rule of law*84.0	21	•	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		61	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks27.4	120	0	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	92	0
1.3	Business environment67.3	62		5.3	Knowledge absorption	37.5	23	•
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*88.1	53		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade	0.9	31	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*30.8	91	0	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %	9.7	34	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*83.0	26		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		68	
				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	11.3	11	•
2	Human capital & research32.4	57			Kanadadaa O taabaalaaa aataata	27.2		
2.1	Education41.9	74		6	Knowledge & technology outputs		66	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	74		6.1	Knowledge creation		69 65	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap17.9	66		6.1.1 6.1.2	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPPCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		44	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	39	_	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		42	\circ
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	45		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		52	0
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary20.0	81	O	6.1.5	Citable documents H index		37	
2.2	Tertiary education35.6	63						
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross74.4	17		6.2	Knowledge impact		51	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	60		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		17 18	_
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %0.3	99	0	6.2.2 6.2.3	New businesses/th pop. 15–64Computer software spending, % GDP		51	_
2.3	Research & development (R&D)19.9	45		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		41	O
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop551.2	69		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		49	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	68						
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*45.2	28		6.3	Knowledge diffusion			0
2	Informations 40.3	20		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		58	
3	Infrastructure48.2	28		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)58.5 ICT access*56.5	29		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade FDI net outflows, % GDP		107	
3.1.1 3.1.2	ICT use* 36.7	59 50		6.3.4	FDI Net Outnows, % GDP	/.0	O	•
3.1.2	Government's online service*	24		7	Creative outputs	.38.3	44	
3.1.4	E-participation*	19		7.1	Intangible assets		23	•
				7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		21	
3.2	General infrastructure	51		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap3,921.2	54		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]	67.0	28	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	39		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	61.0	36	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP25.7	46		7.2	Creative goods & services	80	103	\circ
3.3	Ecological sustainability48.1	33		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		n/a	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq8.5	33		7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		54	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	29		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		37	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP3.4	31		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		81	0
4	Market sophistication53.3	44		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		77	
4 4.1	Credit	44 78		7.3	Online creativity		39	
4.1 4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	53		7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		70	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP73.3	44		7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		38	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	44		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		45	
	2.22 3.22 .22, 00			7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69		31	

China

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment	40.5	50	
Populatio	on (millions)	. 1,350.7		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	50.0	81	
GDP (US	5 billions)	. 9,181.4		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	44.9	44	
	capita, PPP\$			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		9	
Income g	roupUpper-middle	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	42	
Region	South East Asia and	Oceania		4.3	Trade & competition	75.1	75	
	S (0. 100			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %	4.1	73	
	Score (0–100 or value (hard data			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	2.6	94	
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143) 46.6			4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	71.0	43	
	on Output Sub-Index47			_				
Innovatio	on Input Sub-Index45.8	3 45		5	Business sophistication		32	
Innovatio	on Efficiency Ratio1.0) 2		5.1	Knowledge workers		29	
Global In	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)52.2	2 35		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			_
	1 11 11			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firmsGERD performed by business, % GDPGDP			•
1	Institutions48.3			5.1.3 5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP		13	•
1.1	Political environment			5.1.4	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		33	
1.1.1	Political stability*				·			
1.1.2 1.1.3	Press freedom*			5.2	Innovation linkages		74	
1.1.5				5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		32	
1.2	Regulatory environment49.3			5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		23	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*42.1			5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		67	0
1.2.2	Rule of law*			5.2.4 5.2.5	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		36	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks27.4	120	0					
1.3	Business environment55.5			5.3	Knowledge absorption		28	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*67.4			5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		34	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*38.1			5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %			•
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*61.1	100		5.3.3 5.3.4	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade FDI net inflows, % GDP		123 65	
2	Human capital & research43.4	32		5.5.4	FDI NEL INIOWS, % GDP	5.0	00	
2.1	Education			6	Knowledge & technology outputs	.59.0	2	•
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP/2		_	6.1	Knowledge creation		4	•
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap/a			6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		1	•
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years13.1			6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	1.5	29	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science587.5		•	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP	59.9	1	•
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary14.5	5 55		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		56	
2.2	Tertiary education13.9	115	0	6.1.5	Citable documents H index	385.0	16	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			6.2	Knowledge impact	65.7	3	•
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %/a			6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	7.4	2	•
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		0	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)45.0) 23		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		24	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop			6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		16	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		16	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*76.8	3 10	•	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		23	
				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade	0.0	68	
3	Infrastructure45.0			6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		1	•
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)36.1			6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		89	
3.1.1	ICT access*43.6			6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	1.4	41	
3.1.2	ICT use*27.0			7	Creative outputs	35 7	59	
3.1.3	Government's online service*			7.1	Intangible assets		47	
3.1.4	E-participation*21.1	65		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		8	
3.2	General infrastructure65.3			7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		55	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap3,508.4			7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		50	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]		31	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP48.9) 2	•	7.2	Creative goods & services	336	33	
3.3	Ecological sustainability33.5	80		7.2 7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		39	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq3.7			7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			0
3.3.2	Environmental performance*43.0			7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69			0
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP7.5	16		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %			0
4	Market conhistication 50.5	54		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade			•
	Market sophistication			7.3	Online creativity		87	
4.1 4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		86	
4.1.1	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP131.6			7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		55	
1.1.4							117	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	2 62		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-69	[90]		

Colombia

Key in	ndicators		4.2	Investment43		44	
Populati	on (millions)	47.7	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*83		6	
GDP (US	\$ billions)	. 381.8	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP70).9	25	
	capita, PPP\$11		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		45	
	groupUpper-middle i		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP(59 ()
	Latin America and the Car			•			
negion	Latin America and the Car	ibbeaii	4.3	Trade & competition78		33	
	Score (0–100)		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		89	
	or value (hard data)	Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		28	
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143) 35.5	68	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 67	′.7	61	
Innovati	on Output Sub-Index27.6	77					
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index43.4	58	5	Business sophistication30		76	
	on Efficiency Ratio	102	5.1	Knowledge workers38		71	
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	60	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %16	8.c	84	
			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms56	5.7	13	
1	Institutions60.4	71	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		69 (C
1.1	Political environment45.0	107	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %26	5.2	58	
1.1.1	Political stability*31.3	134 (5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3465		66	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*41.2	66		Innovation linkages21		122 /	_
1.1.3	Press freedom*	105	5.2			122 (J
			5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 47		51	
1.2	Regulatory environment64.9	76	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		71	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*58.9	58	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		69	_
1.2.2	Rule of law*35.6	83	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		107 ()
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks16.7	78	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP).0	90	
1.3	Business environment71.4	40	5.3	Knowledge absorption32	2.1	36	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*81.6	81	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		39	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*74.5	23		High-tech imports less re-imports, %13		18	•
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*58.0	107	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade(74	
1.5.5	Lase of paying taxes	107	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		50	
2	Human capital & research29.4	65	3.3	1 5 1 1 cc 11 11 0 1 3 7 % G 5 1		50	
2.1	Education	104	6	Knowledge & technology outputs24	.4	85	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP4.4	77	6.1	Knowledge creation		93	
2.1.1	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap15.2	84	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		80	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years13.2	68	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		67	
		58 (Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		39	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science			Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		97	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary25.4	91 (6.1.5	Citable documents H index133		47	
2.2	Tertiary education39.9	46	0.1.5			47	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross45.0	57	6.2	Knowledge impact39		66	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %21.5	44	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		43	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %n/a	n/a	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–642		43	
2.2	Passarch 9 development (D9D)	Γ6	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP).2	65 (C
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	56	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP19	9.9	21	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop346.4	76	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %22	2.1	47	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	90	6.3	Knowledge diffusion26	5.1	101	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*39.1	34	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		43	
2	Infractructure 44.9	40					
3	Infrastructure	40	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %(72	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)56.0	33	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade(102	_
3.1.1	ICT access*	75	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	J. I	112 ()
3.1.2	ICT use*22.6	76	7	Creative outputs30	7	76	
3.1.3	Government's online service*84.3	16	7.4	Intangible assets		105	
3.1.4	E-participation*73.7	11		Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP37			
3.2	General infrastructure29.7	87	7.1.1			68	_
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap1,317.3	88	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		73 ()
3.2.2	Logistics performance*50.0	64	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 59		59	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP23.7	64	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 56).5	54	
		21	7.2	Creative goods & services16	5.4	76	
3.3	Ecological sustainability	31	///	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade).2	42	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq13.2	2	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69).6	85 (0
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	77	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		44	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP2.9	36	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		23	
1	Market conhictication 51.0	40	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade(70	
4	Market sophistication51.8	48					
4.1	Credit	79	7.3	Online creativity		45	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*62.5	69	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		66	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP48.9	69	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6951		35	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP1.8	26	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		64	
			7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-6967	′.3	46	

Costa Rica

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment			
Populatio	n (millions)		4.8	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	30.0	133	0
GDP (US	billions)		49.6	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			0
	apita, PPP\$			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	0.1	101	0
Income g	roupUpper-mi	ddle ir	come	4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
Region	Latin America and th	ne Caril	obean	4.3	Trade & competition	82.2	17	
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		57	Ĭ
	Score (0– or value (hard		Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		13	•
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)		57	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		50	
	n Output Sub-Index		51		·			
	n Input Sub-Index		66	5	Business sophistication	35.9	47	
	n Efficiency Ratio		38	5.1	Knowledge workers		79	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		39	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		61	
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		28	
1	Institutions60		56	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		63	_
1.1	Political environment		35 •		GERD performed by business, %		67	0
1.1.1	Political stability*	31.1	40	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	59.3	69	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		46	5.2	Innovation linkages		93	
1.1.3	Press freedom*	37.9	16 •	J.Z.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		32	•
1.2	Regulatory environment		54	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		43	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*6		45	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		55	
1.2.2	Rule of law*		46	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		90	0
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks1	8.7	87	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	78	
1.3	Business environment	55.9	95	5.3	Knowledge absorption	44.0	8	•
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	79.4	92	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		55	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*2	26.0	108	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		3	•
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*6	52.2	96	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		80	
_				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	5.3	36	
2	Human capital & research2		87	6	Knowledge & technology outputs	3U 3	57	
2.1	Education		68		Knowledge & technology outputs	44	118	\circ
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		22 • 86	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	0.2	94	
2.1.2	School life expectancy, years		61	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		79	
2.1.3	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		46	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		56	0
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		62	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		95	
	•		0.4	6.1.5	Citable documents H index	103.0	64	
2.2 2.2.1	Tertiary education		94 53	6.2	Knowledge impact	344	86	
2.2.1	Graduates in science & engineering, %		97 O		Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		36	
2.2.2	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		72	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		30	
				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		44	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		69	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		74	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		43	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		72	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		61	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	520	8	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	.0.0	70 0	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		81	•
3	Infrastructure3	8.1	64	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		9	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		60	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade.		1	
3.1.1	ICT access*		61	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		39	
3.1.2	ICT use*	30.6	60					
3.1.3	Government's online service*	19.7	68	7	Creative outputs		55	
3.1.4	E-participation*	31.6	48	7.1	Intangible assets		17	
3.2	General infrastructure	69	102	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		12	•
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap2,07		77	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		81	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation†		43	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		76	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]		37	
3.3	Ecological sustainability		40	7.2	Creative goods & services		62	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		11	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		85	0
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		52	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		75	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		55	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a	
	Golden de america de la company de la c			7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		24	
4	Market sophistication4		121 0	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		48	
	Credit		110	7.3	Online creativity		77	
4.1		60	81	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	15.7	33	•
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*							
	Ease of getting credit*	19.1	68 64	7.3.2 7.3.3	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		72 59	

Côte d'Ivoire

Regulation political content of the properties	Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment21			_
Comparison March	Populati	on (millions)		19.8		4.2.1			125	0
The part The part	GDP (US	\$ billions)		28.3		4.2.2			57	•
Some Some	GDP per	capita, PPP\$		1,818.1					76	
Service 100 Service 101 Service 10						4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/	/a	n/a	
Global Innovation Index (out of 143)	Region		Sub-Saharaı	n Africa		4.3	Trade & competition74	.8	78	•
Solida Innovation Index (out of 143)			Score (0. 100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %6	.8	104	
Global Innovation Index (utro f 143)		or va		Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0	.9	69	•
Interestive filtering Rale	Global			116		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 66	.2	68	•
Second color Seco	Innovati	on Output Sub-Index	26.0	88		-	During a subjection to	_	120	_
Mail										0
Section Sect										
Institutions	Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	23.4	136						
1.1 Political environment	1	Institutions	18 8	112			3			
Political sability*					0					
1.12 Government effectiveness* 1.13 135 0 521 Innovation linkages 236 117						5.1.5				
Press freedom*					0	5.2				
Regulatory environment	1.1.3									
Regulatory quality* Regulatory quality* Regulatory quality* September September Regulatory quality* Regulatory quality* September Regulatory quality* Regula	1 2									0
Nule of faw*										_
20					0	5.2.4			n/a	
Business environment						5.2.5				0
13.1 Ease of starting a business*	1 2			115		53	Knowledge absorption 14	. 5	126	
132 Ease of resolving insolvency* 337 85 5.32 High-tech imports less re-imports, % 47 104 103 103 105										
Human capital & research 13.0 131 0 5.34 FD net inflows, % GDP 1.4 103 131 0										
2 Human capital & research					-	5.3.3				•
Education		. , 3				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP1	.4	103	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	2				0		W	_		
2.1.2 Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap										•
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years		·								
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths, & science							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
2.1. Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary							·			
2.2 Tertiary education 7.0 129 ○ 6.1.5 Citable documents H index 680 90 2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross 8.4 116 6.2 Knowledge impact. 540 16 ● 2.2.2 Graduates in science & engineering, % n/a n/a 6.2.1 Growth rate of PPPS GDP/worker, % 5.3 7 ● 2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, % 1.3 78 6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64. n/a n/a 2.3 Research & development (₱&D) 0.6 122 6.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64. n/a n/a 2.3 Gross expenditure on ₱&D, % GDP n/a n/a 2.3 Gross expenditure on ₱&D, % GDP n/a n/a 2.3 QS university ranking, average score top 3* 0.0 70 0 6.3 Knowledge diffusion 2.3.2 117 2.3.1 Information & communication technologies (ICTS) 1.83 117 6.3.1 Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade 0.0 106 0 1.3 High-a medium-high-tech manufactures, % 0.9 71 ● 3.1.1 Information & communication technologies (ICTS) 1.83 117 6.3.2 Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade 0.9 86 1.4 Eparticipation* 3.3 3.3 110 7 Creative output, kWh/cap 3.3 3.3 110 7 Creative output, kWh/cap 3.3 1.4 E-participation* 3.3 3.3 10 7 1.5 Logistics performance* 4.4 4 84 7.1 Logistics performance* 4.4 4 84 7.1 Logistics performance* 4.4 84 7.1 Logistics performance 4.4 84 7.1 Logistics performance 4.4 84 7.1 Logistics performance 4.4 84 7.1 Logistics performance 4.4 84 7.1 Logistics performance 4.4 84 7.1 Logistics performance 4.4 84 7.1 Logistics performance 4.4 84 7.1 Logistics performance 4.4 84 7.1 Logistics performance 4.4 84 7.1 Logistics performance 4.4 84 7.1 Logistics performance 4.4 84 7.1 Logistics performance 4.4 84 7.1 Lo										
Tertiary education										
2.2.2 Graduates in science & engineering, %					0				16	
22.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %										_
23 Research & development (R&D).										
Research & development (R&D)		·								
Researchers, neadcounts/mn pop.										
23.3 QS university ranking, average score top 3*						6.2.5				
3 Infrastructure					_	63	Knowledge diffusion 23	2	117	
Infrastructure	2.3.3	Qs university ranking, average score top 5"	0.0	70	O					0
3.1. Information & communication technologies (ICTs)18.3 117	3	Infrastructure	20.1	131	0					
3.1.2 ICT use*										
3.1.3 Government's online service* 33.3 110 7 Creative outputs 47.9 50 • 3.1.4 E-participation* 13.2 84 7.1 Intangible assets 47.9 50 • 3.2 General infrastructure 20.9 130 0 7.1.1 Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDPn/a n/a n/a Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a n/a n/a Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a n/a N	3.1.1	ICT access*	25.8	108		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0	.2	81	
3.1.4 E-participation*	3.1.2			130	0	_		_		
3.2 General infrastructure	3.1.3						·			
3.2.1 Electricity output, kWh/cap	3.1.4	E-participation*	13.2	84						•
3.2.1 Letertricity output, kWn/cap	3.2	General infrastructure	20.9	130	0		• •			
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	3.2.1			108						
3.3	3.2.2									
21.1 127 3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq. 2.8 114 O 3.3.2 Environmental performance* 39.7 109 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.4 92 4 Market sophistication 37.7 133 O 4.1 Credit 1.2 Credit 1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 18.3 123 4.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 0.5 122 4.1.1 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 18.3 123 4.1.2 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP 0.2 61 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 0.0 69 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 0.0 69 7.2.3 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 0.0 1/2 7.2.4 Printing & publishing manufactures, % 0.0 112 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.0 112 7.2.6 Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.0 69 7.2.7 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 0.0 1/2 7.2.8 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 0.0 112 7.2.9 Online creativity 0.0 112 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 0.0 69 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 0.0 15–69 0.0 1/2 7.2.3 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 0.0 112 7.2.4 Printing & publishing manufactures, % 0.0 112 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.0 112 7.2.6 Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.0 112 7.2.7 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 0.0 1/2 12 7.2.8 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 0.0 112 7.2.9 Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.0 112 7.2.9 Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.0 112 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 0.0 1/2 12 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 0.0 1/2 12 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 0.0 1/2 12 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 0.0 1/2 12 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 0.0 1/2 12 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 0.0 1/2 12 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports of the properties of the properties 0.0 1/2 12 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports of the properties 0.0 1/	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	17.9	111			· ·			_
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	3.3			127			9			0
33.2 Environmental performance* 39.7 109 7.2.3 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	2.8		0		• •			
4 Market sophistication 37.7 133 7.2.5 Printing & publishing manufactures, % n/a n/a 4.1 Credit 16.9 132 0 7.3 Online creativity 1.9 120 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 43.8 112 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 .0.5 122 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 18.3 123 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 .3.3 117 4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP .0.2 61 7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 n/a n/a	3.3.2			109						
4 Market sophistication 37.7 133 o 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade .0.0 112 4.1 Credit 16.9 132 o 7.3 Online creativity 1.9 120 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 43.8 112 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 .0.5 122 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 18.3 123 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 .3.3 117 4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP .0.2 61 7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 .n/a n/a	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ G	DP0.4	92						
4.1 Credit	1	Market conhistication	277	122	_					
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 43.8 112 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69. 0.5 122 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP. 18.3 123 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69. 3.3 117 4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP. 0.2 61 7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69. n/a										
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP					U					
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP										
		<u> </u>								

Croatia

Key ir	dicators				4.2	Investment	4	139 (0
Populati	on (millions)		. 4.3		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*33.		125 (0
GDP (US	\$ billions)		58.1		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP38.		52	
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP0.		70 (
Income	group	ligh inc	ome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0!	0	51 (0
Region		Eu	rope		4.3	Trade & competition77.	0	53	
	Score (0–	100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %1.	3	38	
	or value (hard o	,	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.	5	50	
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143) 4		42		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 58.	7	102 (0
	on Output Sub-Index		40		-	Business continuismin	_		
	on Input Sub-Index4		50		5	Business sophistication 32.4 Knowledge workers 41		69	
	on Efficiency Ratio		36		5.1 5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %32.		62 40	
Global I	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	41.9	37		5.1.1	Firms offering formal training, % firms28:		69 (\cap
1	Institutions69	2 2	45		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		39	
1.1	Political environment		46		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %45.		39	
1.1.1	Political stability*7		43		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3497.		53	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*5		41		5.2	Innovation linkages26.	6	92 (\circ
1.1.3	Press freedom*7		54		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 41.		74	0
1.2	Regulatory environment7		48		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		108	0
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*6		53		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %14.		33	
1.2.2	Rule of law*5		55		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.		43	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks1		69		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.	1	47	
1.3	Business environment		61		5.3	Knowledge absorption29.	7	44	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*8		51		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade1.		22	•
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*3		87		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		69	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*8			•	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade1.		15	•
	. , 3				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP2.	3	84	
2	Human capital & research35		48			K 0 244	_	40	
2.1	Education5		17		6	Knowledge & technology outputs34.9		40	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		81		6.1	Knowledge creation22.		45	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		n/a		6.1.1 6.1.2	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP22 PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		39 43	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		47		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app/tr PPP\$ GDP1.		32	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science48 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary48		33	•	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP40.		17	•
					6.1.5	Citable documents H index143.		42	Ĭ
2.2	Tertiary education3		69		6.2			29 (
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		41		6.2.1	Knowledge impact		110	-
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %2 Tertiary inbound mobility, %2		56 94		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–6423		35	0
	·				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP/		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)1		49		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP33.		10	•
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop2,64		32		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		n/a	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDPQS university ranking, average score top 3*		44 62		6.3	Knowledge diffusion33.	5	54	
2.3.3	Q5 university ranking, average score top 5"	././	02		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		49	
3	Infrastructure45	5.4	37		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %3.			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)5		39		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade2.		35	
3.1.1	ICT access*6	6.6	37		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.	2	115 (0
3.1.2	ICT use*4		32	•	_		_		
3.1.3	Government's online service*6		40		7	Creative outputs37.9		47	
3.1.4	E-participation*2	9.0	53		7.1	Intangible assets 43.		75	
3.2	General infrastructure3	0.6	81		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP56.		46	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap2,42		69		7.1.2 7.1.3	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP1. ICTs & business model creation†58.		19 62	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*6	1.5	42		7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 54.		64	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP2	20.5	85						
3.3	Ecological sustainability5	3.3	16	•	7.2	Creative goods & services35.		26 (
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		34		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		3 (•
3.3.2	Environmental performance*6		45		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–692. Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		46	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	.9.8	11		7.2.3 7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %//		n/a n/a	
	and the state of				7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade		62	
4	Market sophistication42								
4.1	Credit		85		7.3	Online creativity		50	
4.1.1	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		40 49		7.3.1 7.3.2	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–6914. Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6944.		36 41	
4.1.2	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		49 89		7.3.2 7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		30	
1.1			υý	_	7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69		n/a	
								, u	

Cyprus

Key in	ndicators			4.2	Investment	3.2	83	
Populati	on (millions)	1.1		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*6	3.3	32	
GDP (US	\$ billions)	21.8		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	8.7	92 (0
GDP per	capita, PPP\$29	5,265.4		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		63	
Income	groupHigh i	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPr	ı/a	n/a	
Region	Northern Africa and Weste	rn Asia		4.3	Trade & competition7	5.7	70	
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		10	
	Score (0–100)	Dl.		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		97 (\circ
Global	or value (hard data) or value (hard data) 45.8	Rank 30		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 70		45	
	on Output Sub-Index	34		1.5.5	Theristy of local competition	5.0	.5	
	on Input Sub-Index	31		5	Business sophistication33	.8	63	
	on Efficiency Ratio	56		5.1	Knowledge workers3		68	
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	27		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %3	5.0	34	
GIODUI II	17.3			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firmsr	ı/a	n/a	
1	Institutions83.5	19	•	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	ე.1	66	
1.1	Political environment81.7	20	•	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %1	3.9	71 (0
1.1.1	Political stability*81.1	39		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3417	ე.6	29	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*77.7	22		5.2	Innovation linkages3	92	45	
1.1.3	Press freedom*86.2	22		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 4		52	
1.2	Regulatory environment88.5	20		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 5		49	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	24		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %1		34	
1.2.1	Rule of law*	25		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		16	•
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.0		•	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		26	Ĭ
	,						00	
1.3	Business environment	21	•	5.3	Knowledge absorption		88	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*88.0	54		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		69	_
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*74.6	22		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		106 (J
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*78.2	40		5.3.3 5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		39 48	
2	Human capital & research39.4	39		5.5.4	FDITIEL ITIIOWS, % GDP	+.3	40	
2.1	Education	10		6	Knowledge & technology outputs34	.6	42	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	10	-	6.1	Knowledge creation2	81	36	
2.1.1	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap40.7		•	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		92 (0
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years14.0	57		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		22	_
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary9.7	22		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP4		13	•
				6.1.5	Citable documents H index8		72	
2.2	Tertiary education51.1	22		6.2			22	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross46.5	54		6.2 6.2.1	Knowledge impact5 Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		23 103 (_
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	68		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–642		103	_
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %28.0	I		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPr		n/a	•
2.3	Research & development (R&D)8.9	71		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1		38	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop1,734.9	45		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		67	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.5	62						
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion2			
_	16			6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		80	
3	Infrastructure37.6			6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)42.7	59		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		79	_
3.1.1	ICT access*	44		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	1.5	120 (O
3.1.2	ICT use*	42		7	Creative outputs45	3	24	
3.1.3	Government's online service*56.2	51		7.1	Intangible assets		27	
3.1.4	E-participation*7.9	98		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP8		26	
3.2	General infrastructure25.4	108		7.1.1	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		1	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap6,161.3	33		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation [†] 5		73	•
3.2.2	Logistics performance*64.7	35		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 5		79	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP10.5	140	0		*			
3.3	Ecological sustainability44.6	42		7.2	Creative goods & services		48	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq8.9	25		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		16	•
3.3.2	Environmental performance*66.2	38		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		39	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.4	56		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a	
				7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		15	_
4	Market sophistication64.4	16		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		111 (J
4.1	Credit84.4	1	•	7.3	Online creativity4		28	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*68.8	53		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–699		7	•
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP302.2		•	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-693		48	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-6910,39		44	
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69r	ı/a	n/a	

Czech Republic

-	ndicators			4.2	Investment		
	on (millions)			4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*		8
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		7
OP per	capita, PPP\$	27	,200.1	4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		4
ome	group	High ir	ncome	4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	5
gion			urope	4.3	Trade & competition	80.5	2
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		1
		Score (0–100)		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		9
1 - 1 1		value (hard data)	Rank	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		,
	I Innovation Index (out of 143)		26	4.3.3	intensity of local competitions	00.3	
	on Output Sub-Index		17	5	Business sophistication	46.2	2
	on Input Sub-Index		27				
novati	on Efficiency Ratio	0.9	18	5.1	Knowledge workers		2
obal Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	48.4	28	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		2
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		
	Institutions	76.2	31	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		2
.1	Political environment	82.1	19	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	53.6	3
1.1	Political stability*	91.2	16	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20-34	37.3	8
1.2	Government effectiveness*		36	5.2	Innovation links are	25.0	5
1.3	Press freedom*		14		Innovation linkages		
1.5			17	J.Z.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		3
2	Regulatory environment		40	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		4
2.1	Regulatory quality*		29	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		1
2.2	Rule of law*	74.1	29	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		10
2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		94 (5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	3
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			5.3	Knowledge absorption	/1 E	1
3	Business environment		43				4
3.1	Ease of starting a business*		94 (Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		
3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		27	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		1
3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	65.0	87 (Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total tra-		3
				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	5.4	3
	Human capital & research	45.7	29				
1	Education	51.6	41	6	Knowledge & technology outputs	46.4	1
1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.2	82 (6.1	Knowledge creation		1
1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/ca		44	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	3.1	3
1.3	School life expectancy, years		17	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		3
1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		19	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		
1.5	-			6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		2
1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	1 1.2	30	6.1.5	Citable documents H index		3
2	Tertiary education	46.0	31	0.1.5	Citable documents in index	239.0	-
2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	64.6	28	6.2	Knowledge impact	50.6	2
2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		40	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	1.1	10
2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		18	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64	3.0	3
				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		3
3	Research & development (R&D)		28	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		
3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	4,442.5	25	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		1
3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	1.9	20	0.2.3	night & medium-nighteen manufactures, %	40.0	
3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	34.0	37	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	41.8	2
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade	0.1	4
	Infrastructure	50.8	25	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %	17.1	
1	Information & communication technologies (K		45	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trace		5
1.1	ICT access*		38	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		5
1.2	ICT use*		30	J.J.T			_
1.2	Government's online service*		53	7	Creative outputs	47 3	1
				7.1	Intangible assets		5
1.4	E-participation*	26.3	56		Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		
2	General infrastructure	39.8	44	7.1.1			1
2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		21	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		2
2.2	Logistics performance*		44	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		7
2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		71	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	52.5	7
				7.2	Creative goods & services	43.5	1
3	Ecological sustainability		5	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		2
3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	5.8	73		National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		
3.2	Environmental performance*		5	7.2.2			2
3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$		1	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		2
				7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		3
	Market sophistication	49.1	62	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	11.3	
1	Credit		50	7.3	Online creativity	510	2
	Ease of getting credit*		53	7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		3
1.1							
1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		56	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		1
.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		1
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69	86.2	1

Denmark

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment	51.3	27
	on (millions)	5.6		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	63.3	32
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		24
	capita, PPP\$			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		27
	group			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		13
	y r			4.2	Trade & competition		4.5
J				4.3	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		45 10
	Score (0–100)			4.3.1 4.3.2			97 0
	or value (hard data)	Rank			Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, % Intensity of local competition [†]		25
	Innovation Index (out of 143)57.5	8		4.3.3	intensity of local competition.	/4./	23
	on Output Sub-Index49.5	12		5	Business sophistication	.45.6	22
	on Input Sub-Index	9		5.1	Knowledge workers		11
	on Efficiency Ratio	61 9		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		9
GIODAI II	IIIOVALIOII IIIUEX 2013 (OUL OI 142)	9		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		n/a
1	Institutions93.6	4	•	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		8
1.1	Political environment91.4	8		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	65.7	16
1.1.1	Political stability*87.8	27		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	106.3	50
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*93.3	3	•	5.2	Innovation linkages	416	38
1.1.3	Press freedom*92.9	5	•	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		21
1.2	Regulatory environment98.2	3		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]	55.0	32
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*95.7	6	_	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		53 0
1.2.2	Rule of law*	5	_	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		23
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.0	1	_	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		15
	,		_	5.3	Knowledge absorption	26 E	62
1.3	Business environment	6	•	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		23
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	23 10		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		70 0
1.3.2 1.3.3	Ease of resolving insolvency*92.1 Ease of paying taxes*89.5	11		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trad		21
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes	11		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		128 0
2	Human capital & research61.5	9		3.3	. 5		120 0
2.1	Education60.8	7		6	Knowledge & technology outputs	.46.6	14
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP8.7	3	•	6.1	Knowledge creation	46.7	20
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap33.0	16		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	6.8	17
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years16.9	10		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	6.8	7
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science498.2	22		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		36 O
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondaryn/a	n/a		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		3 •
2.2	Tertiary education45.4	33		6.1.5	Citable documents H index	427.0	14
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross73.6	19		6.2	Knowledge impact	49.7	28
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	55	0	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	0.4	79 O
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %7.5	23		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64	4.4	26
2.3	Research & development (R&D)78.2	4		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	0.6	14
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	3	-	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		36
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP3.0	6		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	44.8	14
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*70.9	13		6.3	Knowledge diffusion	43.6	25
2.3.3	25 driiversity fariking, average score top 5	15		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		13
3	Infrastructure59.1	9		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		27
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)76.0	13		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade	e1.6	58
3.1.1	ICT access*81.8	12		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	1.7	38
3.1.2	ICT use*81.5	3	•	_			
3.1.3	Government's online service*85.6	13		7	Creative outputs		13
3.1.4	E-participation*55.3	28		7.1	Intangible assets		38
3.2	General infrastructure39.5	46		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		49 0
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap5,438.8	38		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		8
3.2.2	Logistics performance*95.6	5		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		32
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP17.4	114	0	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	63./	26
3.3	Ecological sustainability61.7	6		7.2	Creative goods & services		13
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq10.6	13	•	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		18
3.3.2	Environmental performance*76.9	13		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		11
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP8.4	14		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		7
	2			7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		44 0
4	Market sophistication67.8	11		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.7	32
4.1	Credit74.4	5	•	7.3	Online creativity		12
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*81.3	27		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		17
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP205.8	2	•	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		3 •
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-692		21
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69	91.1	9

Dominican Republic

	dicators			4.2	Investment50	
	on (millions)			4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*50	
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn,	
	capita, PPP\$			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDPn,	
	groupUpper-middle			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn,	'a n/a
egion	Latin America and the Ca	ribbean		4.3	Trade & competition75	.6 71
	Score (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %6	.1 96
	or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0	.6 57
lobal	Innovation Index (out of 143) 32.3			4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 65	.3 72
	on Output Sub-Index29.6	71				
	on Input Sub-Index34.9	101		5	Business sophistication29.	
novati	on Efficiency Ratio0.8	21	•	5.1	Knowledge workers44	
obal In	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	79		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %17	
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms55	
	Institutions53.4	99		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn,	
1	Political environment56.4			5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %n,	
1.1	Political stability*71.4		•	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3426	.6 101
1.2	Government effectiveness*26.2			5.2	Innovation linkages26	.2 96
1.3	Press freedom*71.7	66		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 38	.5 88
2	Regulatory environment49.8	116		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 43	.5 82
2.1	Regulatory quality*45.1			5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n,	'a n/a
2.2	Rule of law*27.0	105		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0	
2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks26.2			5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0	.0 83
3	Business environment53.9			5.3	Knowledge absorption19	.0 109
3.1	Ease of starting a business*81.0			5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0	
3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*9.3		0	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %	
3.3	Ease of paying taxes*71.3		0	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0	
).)	Lase of paying taxes71.5	00		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP4	
	Human capital & research7.1	142	0			
	Education14.2			6	Knowledge & technology outputs22.	8 95
.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP2.2			6.1	Knowledge creation1	.7 141
.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap8.5			6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0	.2 90
.3	School life expectancy, yearsn/a			6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0	.0 95
.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a			6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn,	'a n/a
.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary29.2		0	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP0	.7 140
,				6.1.5	Citable documents H index41	.0 120
<u>2</u> .1	Tertiary education			6.2	Knowledge impact35	9 77
2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %2	
	Graduates in science & engineering, %			6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	
2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %n/a			6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPn,	
3	Research & development (R&D)0.0		0	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	
3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn popn/a			6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	
3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDPn/a				,	
3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	
	Informations 24.0	00		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total traden,	
	Infrastructure34.0			6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %0	
	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)39.3	66		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1	
.1	ICT access*33.5	97		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0	.5 65
.2	ICT use*22.7	74		7	Creative outputs36.	4 53
.3	Government's online service*	56		7.1	Intangible assets	
.4	E-participation*47.4	34		7.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDPn.	
2	General infrastructure19.1	132	0	7.1.1	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn.	
2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap1,289.8	90		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation [†] 59	
2.2	Logistics performance*43.3			7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation	
.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP15.3	126	0		· ·	
	Ecological sustainability43.6	47	•	7.2	Creative goods & services18	
.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq11.8		•	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total traden,	
.2	Environmental performance*53.2			7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–690	
1.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.3	95		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n,	
		,,,		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %n,	
	Market sophistication50.4	55	•	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade1	.0 39
	Credit25.6			7.3	Online creativity8	.9 96
.1	Ease of getting credit*56.3	81		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–693	
1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP23.1	113		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6920	
	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP1.1	35	•	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–691,760	
1.3	Triterotti lattice gross toaris, 70 dbt					

Ecuador

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment		137	0
	on (millions)	15.5		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*4	40.0	113	
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		95	
	capita, PPP\$10			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		96	
	group			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
	Latin America and the Car							
negion	Laun America and the Car	IDDEall		4.3	Trade & competition7		80	
	Score (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		73	
	or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	0.3	40	•
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143) 27.5	115		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 5	58.2	106	
	on Output Sub-Index21.3	113						
	on Input Sub-Index33.7	105		5	Business sophistication23	3.8	120	
	on Efficiency Ratio	104		5.1	Knowledge workers3	33.1	88	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)32.8	83		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %1	14.7	94	
diobai ii	110Vacion index 2013 (out of 142)	05		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms5	56.4	14	•
1	Institutions43.6	130	\circ	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.0	76	
1.1	Political environment	97		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	8.5	77	0
1.1.1	Political stability*			5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–344		79	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness* 27.2	99						
1.1.3	Press freedom*	98		5.2	Innovation linkages2		120	
1.1.5				5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 4		48	•
1.2	Regulatory environment35.2	136	0	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 4		66	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*21.7	133	0	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		88	0
1.2.2	Rule of law*14.5			5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		86	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks31.8	133	0	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	75	
1.3	Business environment47.9	125		5.3	Knowledge absorption1	163	120	
	Ease of starting a business*		_	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		66	
1.3.1				5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		42	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	122		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		135	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*61.6	98		5.3.4				O
2	Human capital & research21.6	00		5.5.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	0.0	118	
2	Education	98		6	Knowledge & technology outputs14	44	130	\circ
2.1		93		6.1	Knowledge creation			0
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP4.4	78		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP			_
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap17.6	68		6.1.2			54	O
2.1.3	School life expectancy, yearsn/a	n/a			PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a	n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		53	_
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary11.5	35		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			0
2.2	Tertiary education26.4	87		6.1.5	Citable documents H index8	33.0	76	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross38.9	67		6.2	Knowledge impact3	34.8	84	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	92		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	1.9	56	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %n/a	n/a		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64	.n/a	n/a	
				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		70	0
2.3	Research & development (R&D)2.2			6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		58	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop180.7	90		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		66	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.2	83			*			_
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		136	0
_				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade			
3	Infrastructure35.9			6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)33.8	80		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		101	
3.1.1	ICT access*43.4	76		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	.n/a	n/a	
3.1.2	ICT use*22.2	78		_				
3.1.3	Government's online service*45.8	82		7	Creative outputs28		86	
3.1.4	E-participation*23.7	60		7.1	Intangible assets4		70	
3.2	General infrastructure	70		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP6		36	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	85		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	80		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 5		80	
	Gross capital formation, % GDP28.2		•	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 5	54.0	64	
3.2.3		20		7.2	Creative goods & services1	1// 1	83	
3.3	Ecological sustainability40.7	54		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		27	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq8.7	30	•	7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/a	_
3.3.2	Environmental performance*58.5	51			Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69			
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.0	64		7.2.3			n/a	
				7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		55	
4	Market sophistication43.7	103		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	U. I	99	
4.1	Credit	70		7.3	Online creativity	8.7	97	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*56.3	81		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69		94	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP28.3	102		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		81	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP3.3	16	•	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–692,51		72	
	-			7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69		n/a	

Egypt

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment18.9		0
Population	on (millions)	80.7		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*36.7	119	
GDP (US	\$ billions)	271.4		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP22.5		
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	6,578.5		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP7.8	44	
Income o	groupLower-middle	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0	64	0
Region	Northern Africa and West	ern Asia		4.3	Trade & competition65.4	124	
	C (0. 100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %8.1		
	Score (0–100) or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %1.1	78	
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	99		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 51.0	123	0
	on Output Sub-Index26.0	89					
Innovatio	on Input Sub-Index34.1	104		5	Business sophistication28.9		
Innovatio	on Efficiency Ratio0.8	59		5.1	Knowledge workers		
Global In	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)28.5	108		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		•
	and a	422		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms21.7 GERD performed by business, % GDP/a		
1	Institutions42.1			5.1.3 5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP/a		
1.1	Political environment			5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3435.2		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness* 20.3	110	O				
1.1.2	Press freedom*		\circ	5.2	Innovation linkages		
				5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 27.5		
1.2	Regulatory environment		0	5.2.2 5.2.3	State of cluster development [†] 51.5 GERD financed by abroad, %/a		_
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			5.2.3	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.1		
1.2.2	Rule of law*		_	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0		
1.2.3	·		O				
1.3	Business environment54.0			5.3	Knowledge absorption		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*86.5			5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.4		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*17.9		0	5.3.2 5.3.3	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*57.6	110		5.3.3 5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		0
2	Human capital & research27.8	75		3.3.4	T DI NEC ITINOWS, 70 GDF0.2	130	0
2.1	Education48.3			6	Knowledge & technology outputs25.4	80	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP3.8			6.1	Knowledge creation11.5	71	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/capn/a			6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP1.3		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years13.1	71		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.1		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a	n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary12.1	39	•	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP13.6		
2.2	Tertiary education19.0	102		6.1.5	Citable documents H index132.0	48	•
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross28.8			6.2	Knowledge impact33.2	89	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %			6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	90	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %1.9	62		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64n/a		
2.3	Research & development (R&D)16.2	50		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP0.2		
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop1,146.1	54		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP4.5		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.4	67		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %21.4		
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*28.2	44	•	6.3	Knowledge diffusion31.4	69	
				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.3	34	•
3	Infrastructure36.1			6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %0.1	105	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)48.9	48		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1.7		
3.1.1	ICT access*	77		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.1	92	
3.1.2	ICT use*25.1 Government's online service*60.1	70		7	Creative outputs26.6	97	
3.1.3	E-participation*	42 15		7.1	Intangible assets40.1		
3.1.4				7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP/a		
3.2	General infrastructure23.0			7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP0.1		
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	78		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 49.0		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	56	_	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 50.8		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP15.6	125	0	7.2	Creative goods & services9.7		
3.3	Ecological sustainability36.5	65		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.3		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq5.9	69		7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–690.5		_
3.3.2	Environmental performance*61.1	48		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–690.1		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.1	61		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0.0		
4	Market sophistication35.4	1/11	0	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		
4 4.1	Credit		U	7.3	Online creativity16.6		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–691.7		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP29.7	99		7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–691.4		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			7.3.2	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		
)						

El Salvador

Key in	ndicators			4.2	Investment21.		134 (
Populati	on (millions)	6.3	3	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*30.		133 (0
GDP (US	\$ billions)	24.5	5	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP45.	2	43	
	capita, PPP\$			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP0.		89	
	groupLower-middle			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP/		n/a	
	Latin America and the Car				,			
negion	Laun America and the Car	ibbcai		4.3	Trade & competition73.		88	
	Score (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %5.		87	
	or value (hard data)	Rank	(4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.		54	
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143) 29.1	103	3	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 59.	2	100	
	on Output Sub-Index21.7	110)					
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index36.4	97	7	5	Business sophistication31.8		71	
	on Efficiency Ratio	116	ó	5.1	Knowledge workers42.		57	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	88		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %11.	9	96	
0.000				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms60.	4	9	•
1	Institutions57.4	84		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn/	а	n/a	
1.1	Political environment61.7	57	7	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %n/	а	n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*70.8	58		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3425.	7	103	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness* 37.0	80		5.0	Innovation linkages31.			
1.1.3	Press freedom*			5.2	Innovation linkages31.	ط -	69	
1.1.5				5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 37.	5	94	
1.2	Regulatory environment55.8		-	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 51.		48	-
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*57.2		-	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %18.		22	
1.2.2	Rule of law*25.9)	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/		n/a	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks22.9	106	5	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.	0	74	
1.3	Business environment54.6	102)	5.3	Knowledge absorption20.	8	97	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*78.4	95		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.		51	
		80		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %8.		45	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.		83	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*50.6	121		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP1.			
2	Human capital & research18.5	105		5.5.4	T DI NEC IIIIOWS, 70 GDF1.	1	113	
	Education 29.6			6	Knowledge & technology outputs 13.0	5 1	134	\cap
2.1				6.1	Knowledge creation1.			
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP3.4	103		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/			_
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap11.3	92		6.1.2				_
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years12.3	86			PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP			J
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a	n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP/			_
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary24.3	86	5	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			
2.2	Tertiary education25.5	89)	6.1.5	Citable documents H index31.	J	132 (S
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross25.5	83	3	6.2	Knowledge impact6.	2	130 (0
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	42		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %n/		n/a	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %0.4	95		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–640.		78	
2.2.5			,	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP/		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)0.4			6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP4.		73	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop96.1	103	3	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %/		n/a	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.0	115	0		· ·			
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0	70	0 (6.3	Knowledge diffusion33.		56	
				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.	1	46	
3	Infrastructure31.3	89)	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %2.	5	48	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)43.6	55)	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade2.		29	•
3.1.1	ICT access*39.5	84	1	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.	2	114 (0
3.1.2	ICT use*12.5	99)					
3.1.3	Government's online service*67.3	32	•	7	Creative outputs29.8		78	
3.1.4	E-participation*55.3	28	3	7.1	Intangible assets51.		36	•
2.2	General infrastructure16.4	100	3 0	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDPn/		n/a	
3.2				7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/	а	n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap931.8	92		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 51.	8	85	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	93		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 50.	7	76	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP14.0	133	3 0	7.2			04	
3.3	Ecological sustainability33.9	78	3	7.2	Creative goods & services		94	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq8.7	29	•	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.	J	102 (
3.3.2	Environmental performance*43.8	100)	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		94 (J
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.3	98		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n/		n/a	
				7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %/		n/a	
4	Market sophistication43.1	106	,	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.	7	46	
4.1	Credit	74		7.3	Online creativity6.	5	102	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	53		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–692.		82	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP40.1	82		7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		91	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		3	7.3.2	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		81	
1.1.5	1.0	20	-	7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69		n/a	
				7.J.T	viaco apioaas ori rourabe, pop. 15-09	J	1 1/ CI	

Estonia

Key ir	ndicators			4.2	Investment3	7.6	58
Populat	ion (millions)		1.3	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*5	6.7	55
GDP (US	\$ billions)		. 24.5	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP1		88 O
	capita, PPP\$			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	0.8	71 O
Income	groupHig	gh in	come	4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.3	12
Region.		Eı	urope	4.3	Trade & competition7	8.5	36
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		10
	Score (0–10		Dank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		97 0
Gloha	or value (hard dat I Innovation Index (out of 143)51.		Rank 24	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 70		20
	ion Output Sub-Index46		19		-		
	ion Input Sub-Index56		23	5	Business sophistication46	5.3	19
	ion Efficiency Ratio		34	5.1	Knowledge workers6	8.6	12 •
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)50		25	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %4	1.8	20
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms6	9.3	5 •
1	Institutions78.	6	24	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		18
1.1	Political environment79.	.2	26	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %5		25
1.1.1	Political stability*80.	.4	42	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3414	4.7	38
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*66.	.5	33	5.2	Innovation linkages3	1.9	68
1.1.3	Press freedom*90.	.7	9 •	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 50		35
1.2	Regulatory environment85.	8	23	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 4		76 O
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*85.		18	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %1		42
1.2.2	Rule of law*77.		24	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		69 0
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		54	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		25
1.3	Business environment		46	5.3	Knowledge absorption3	85	20
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*90.		40 37	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		71 0
1.3.1	Ease of resolving insolvency*41.		58	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		22
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*		31	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		23
1.5.5	Lase of paying taxes	./	51	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		24
2	Human capital & research46.	3	28				
2.1	Education59.		8 •	6	Knowledge & technology outputs39).1	29
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP5.	.7	38	6.1	Knowledge creation2	9.8	34
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap31.		17	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP		73 O
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years16.		15	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		31
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science526.	.1	7	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		15
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary8.	.8	13	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP5		9 •
2.2	Tertiary education38.	.1	54	6.1.5	Citable documents H index13	0.0	50
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross71.		23	6.2	Knowledge impact4	9.1	30
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		50	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	2.0	55
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %1.		65 O	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64	0.0	92 O
2.3	Research & development (R&D)41.	7	27	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPr		n/a
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		17	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP3		14 •
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP2.		17	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %3	1.4	34
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*20.		51	6.3	Knowledge diffusion3	8.5	36
2.3.3	Q3 driversity fariking, average score top 320.	.0	51	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		62
3	Infrastructure57.	4	15	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %1		20
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)74.		16	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade	2.3	32
3.1.1	ICT access*72.	.7	26	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	4.9	14
3.1.2	ICT use*65.	.2	18				
3.1.3	Government's online service*82.	.4	18	7	Creative outputs53		11 •
3.1.4	E-participation*76.	.3	8 •	7.1	Intangible assets5		12 •
3.2	General infrastructure42	4	34	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP8		27
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap8,929.		15	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		10
3.2.2	Logistics performance*49.		65	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		9 •
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP27.		35	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	4.3	3 •
				7.2	Creative goods & services3	8.8	21
3.3	Ecological sustainability		11 •	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	0.1	59 O
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq4. Environmental performance*		92 0	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–691		7 •
3.3.2	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP13.		20	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69r		n/a
3.3.3	130 1400 Fenvironmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 13.	.J	5 •	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %	0.0	22
4	Market sophistication55.	4	36	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.3	36
4.1	Credit		34	7.3	Online creativity5	7.9	21
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*75.		40	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–691		37
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP79.		40	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–695		21
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP/		n/a	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6958,89-		1 •
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69r		n/a

Ethiopia

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment			
opulati	on (millions)		91.7		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*			
DP (US	\$ billions)		48.1		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
DP per	capita, PPP\$		1,366.0		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP			
	group				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
Region		.Sub-Sahara	n Africa		4.3	Trade & competition	65.9	123	
		Score (0-100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %			
		ue (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	0.0	22	•
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)				4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	50.5	125	
	on Output Sub-Index		118		_				
nnovati	on Input Sub-Index	30.4	128		5	Business sophistication			
	on Efficiency Ratio		97		5.1	Knowledge workers			
ilobal Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	24.8	129		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		87 85	
	la etituti e a e	40.7	112		5.1.2 5.1.3	Firms offering formal training, % firmsGERD performed by business, % GDP			
1	Institutions				5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % dbr			
l.1 l.1.1	Political environment Political stability*				5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34			
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		93			·			
1.1.2	Press freedom*				5.2	Innovation linkages		67	
					5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] State of cluster development [†]		73 117	
1.2	Regulatory environment				5.2.2 5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		15	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality* Rule of law*				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		73	
1.2.2	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		102 90		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP			
1.2.3									
1.3	Business environment		97		5.3	Knowledge absorption		60	
.3.1	Ease of starting a business*				5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade			
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		67		5.3.2 5.3.3	High-tech imports less re-imports, % Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trac		87	•
.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*		84		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		88	_
2	Human capital & research	11.4	137		5.5.1	T DI TICE II III OWS, 70 GDT	2.0	00	
2.1	Education				6	Knowledge & technology outputs	17.5	120	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		68		6.1	Knowledge creation	9.8	82	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap.	10.4	95		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	0.2	88	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	6.6	127	0	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science				6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		31	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	39.7	113	0	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		90	
2.2	Tertiary education	17.3	106		6.1.5	Citable documents H index	/3.0	85	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2.8	131	0	6.2	Knowledge impact		96	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	15.2	85		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %			
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	n/a		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			_
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	2.0	107		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP			
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	83.6	105		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		128 73	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.2	82		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %			
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion			
		25.2	447		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade			
3	Infrastructure				6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICT: ICT access*	*	101 133	0	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trad FDI net outflows, % GDP		44	
3.1.1 3.1.2	ICT access				6.3.4	FDI Net Outllows, % GDP	11/d	n/a	
3.1.3	Government's online service*		78		7	Creative outputs	23.2	111	
3.1.4	E-participation*			•	7.1	Intangible assets		98	
					7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
3.2	General infrastructure		122		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
3.2.1 3.2.2	Electricity output, kWh/cap Logistics performance*				7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]			
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		18		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	37.5	124	
	·				7.2	Creative goods & services	15.1	80	
3.3	Ecological sustainability		136		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		98	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		116		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GI				7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.3	130 14001 environmental certificates/bit PPP\$ GI	∠rU.U	129	U	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		20	•
1	Market sophistication	41.0	119		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.0	113	
1.1	Credit				7.3	Online creativity	0.1	141	0
1.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		96		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69			
112	Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	170	125		732	Country-code TI Ds/th pop 15-60	0.3	12/	

7.3.3

7.3.4

Microfinance gross loans, % GDP1.3 31 •

4.1.3

Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-69......28.6 136

Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69.....n/a n/a

Fiji

Key in	ndicators				4.2	Investment31.7		36
	on (millions)				4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*60.0		12
	\$ billions)				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP11.7		36
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3 4.2.4	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		94 C
	groupSouth East As							
negion	Jouth Last As	oia aiiu o	ccama		4.3	Trade & competition		0
		(0-100)			4.3.1 4.3.2	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %9.9. Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %1.0		23 C 74
Global	or value (ha		Rank 95		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition has access weighted tariff, %		
	on Output Sub-Indexon		136	\circ	4.5.5	Theristy of local competition	A 11/	u
	on Input Sub-Index		49	0	5	Business sophistication51.3		2 •
	on Efficiency Ratio		141	0	5.1	Knowledge workers54.5		84
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)		97		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %n/a		
_					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms58.		0
1	Institutions		82		5.1.3 5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP/6 GERD performed by business, %/7		
1.1	Political environment		90 76		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		
1.1.1 1.1.2	Political stability*Government effectiveness*		124	\circ				
1.1.3	Press freedom*		86	0	5.2 5.2.1	Innovation linkages		
					5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration †/2 State of cluster development †		
1.2 1.2.1	Regulatory environment		81 113		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %/a		
1.2.1	Rule of law*		114		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP/a		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		34	•	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP/a		
1.3	Business environment		78		5.3	Knowledge absorption48.		5
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		124	0	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.0		2 0
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		44		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %8.5		18
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*		74		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade 4.5)	1
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP5.4	1 3	35
2	Human capital & research		40		6	Knowledge & technology outputs 16.9	12	2
2.1	Education		98		6.1	Knowledge & technology outputs 16.8 Knowledge creation		3
2.1.1 2.1.2	Expenditure on education, % GDPGov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		86 109	\circ	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP/a		
2.1.2	School life expectancy, years		26		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP/2		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a		′a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		96		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP24.5	5 4	10
2.2	Tertiary education	813	3	•	6.1.5	Citable documents H index40.0) 12	!2
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		32	-	6.2	Knowledge impact7.6	5 12	27 C
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		n/a		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %n/a	a n/	′a
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	32.9	1	•	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64n/a		′a
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	0.0	131	0	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPn/a		
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		n/a		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP3.		36
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	n/a		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		33 C
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion22.9		
2	Infine chini chi inc	21.2	01		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.0		77
3 3.1	Infrastructure Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		91 100		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		99 97
3.1.1	ICT access*		87		6.3.3 6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		32
3.1.2	ICT use*		82		0.5.1	1 Di Net Odthows, 70 dD1	_ 0	_
3.1.3	Government's online service*		104		7	Creative outputs14.3		5 C
3.1.4	E-participation*	7.9	98		7.1	Intangible assetsn/a		′a
3.2	General infrastructure	31.0	80		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDPn/a		
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		n/a		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP/		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		118	0	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] /o ICTs & organizational model creation [†] /o		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	23.4	68		7.1.4			
3.3	Ecological sustainability	36.9	61		7.2	Creative goods & services		'1
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		n/a		7.2.1 7.2.2	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade/2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		′a 57
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		69		7.2.2	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69//		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.7	72		7.2.3	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		a 80
4	Market conhistication	16 0	02		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		75
1 1.1	Market sophistication		82		7.3	Online creativity10.9		88
+. i 4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		53		7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–692.9		78
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		41	•	7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6927.2		57
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		82		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		35
T. I .J						Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69n/a		

Finland

Key in	dicators		4.2	Investment	59.1	18	
Populati	on (millions)	5.4	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	56.7	55 (С
	\$ billions)		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	63.5	29	
	capita, PPP\$35		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	50.4	17	
	groupHigh i		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.4	6	
			4.3	Trade & competition	71.0	99 (\sim
-		•	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		10)
	Score (0–100)		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		97 (\sim
Global	or value (hard data) or value (hard data) 60.7	Rank 4	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		83 (_
		-	7.5.5	Thensity of local competition	05.0	05 (_
	on Output Sub-Index	6 5	5	Business sophistication	54.8	7	
	on Efficiency Ratio	41	5.1	Knowledge workers		5	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	6	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		12	
dional ii	illovation linex 2015 (out of 142)	0	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		n/a	
1	Institutions95.3	1 •	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		4	
1.1	Political environment	1	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		11	
1.1.1	Political stability*99.5	2	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	338.0	13	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*100.0	1	5.2	Innovation linkages	503	16	
1.1.3	Press freedom*93.6	1		University/industry research collaboration [†]		2	
			5.2.1	State of cluster development [†]		11	•
1.2	Regulatory environment	6 5	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		46 (\sim
1.2.1		2		JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		36)
1.2.2	Rule of law* 99.8		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		5	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks10.1	38					
1.3	Business environment91.2	7	5.3	Knowledge absorption		21	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*93.0	20	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		13	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*95.6	3	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		61 (Э
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*85.0	22	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trac		3	
_			5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	0./	121 (Э
2	Human capital & research66.5	1 •	6	Knowledge & technology outputs	5/12	8	
2.1	Education 63.8	4	6.1	Knowledge & technology outputs	E2.0	10	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	16	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		10	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap36.5	9	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		2	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	8	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		12	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	6	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		8	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary9.5	18	6.1.5	Citable documents H index		18	
2.2	Tertiary education55.5	15					
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross95.5	2		Knowledge impact		41	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %27.7	15	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		87 (Э
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %5.1	34	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		39	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)80.2	3	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		17	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop10,678.8	1	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		43	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP3.5	3	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	45.0	13	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*59.4	17	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	62.3	4	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		4	
3	Infrastructure59.7	8	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %	5.3	28	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)79.8	6	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trad		1	
3.1.1	ICT access*	19	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	3.4	21	
3.1.2	ICT use*80.5	4	_			4.0	
3.1.3	Government's online service*88.2	7	7	Creative outputs		10	
3.1.4	E-participation*73.7	11	7.1	Intangible assets		11	
3.2	General infrastructure50.8	15	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		35	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap13,007.8	8	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		14	_
3.2.2	Logistics performance*96.8	3	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		1	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP19.0	102 (7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	79.0	1	•
3.3	Ecological sustainability48.5	32	7.2	Creative goods & services		35	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq5.1	81 (7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		40	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	18	1.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		10	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP6.7	20	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		10	
د.د.د	130 1-1001 CHVIIOHHICHGA CCIGHICAGS/DH FFF 3 ODF0./	20	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		54 (C
4	Market sophistication61.4	22	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.7	47	
4.1	Credit53.2	27	7.3	Online creativity	64.2	14	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*75.0	40	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		26	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP98.2	31	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		18	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–694		3	
	-		7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69		5	

France

Key ir	ndicators		4.2	Investment		25
	on (millions)		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*		66 O
GDP (US	\$ billions)	2,737.4	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		26
	capita, PPP\$35		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		20
	groupHigh i		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.3	10
Region		Europe	4.3	Trade & competition	77.9	42
	Score (0–100)		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %	1.1	10
	or value (hard data)	Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		97 O
Globa	I Innovation Index (out of 143) 52.2	22	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	75.3	24
	on Output Sub-Index44.8	26	5	Business sophistication	47.4	16
	on Input Sub-Index59.5	20	5 .1	Knowledge workers		10
	on Efficiency Ratio	64	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		10
Global li	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)52.8	20	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		n/a
1	Institutions78.6	25	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		14
1.1	Political environment78.0	30	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	64.2	18
1.1.1	Political stability*79.2	45	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		17
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*76.4	23	5.2	Innovation linkages	39.5	43
1.1.3	Press freedom*78.4	33	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		31
1.2	Regulatory environment87.0	21	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]	56.8	29
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*77.8	26	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %	7.7	51 0
1.2.2	Rule of law*85.7	19	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		46
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks11.8	50	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.6	10 •
1.3	Business environment70.7	47	5.3	Knowledge absorption	33.7	31
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*91.4	27	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade	1.1	25
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*51.2	41	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		23
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*69.5	71	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		46
			5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.5	73 O
2	Human capital & research55.9	15	6	Knowledge & technology outputs	44.2	20
2.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	26 32	6.1	Knowledge & technology outputs		25
2.1.1	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap29.2	32 25	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		20
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years16.0	23	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		14
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science499.8	20	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		59 0
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary12.8	41	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	28.5	33
2.2	Tertiary education52.5	18	6.1.5	Citable documents H index	681.0	4 •
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	42	6.2	Knowledge impact	47.2	36
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	21	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		95 O
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %11.9	14	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64		34
2.3	Research & development (R&D)60.0	15	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		11
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	20	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		32
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP2.3	14	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	42.6	18
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*78.3	8 •	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	48.7	16
			6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		12 •
3	Infrastructure54.7	19	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		12 •
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)72.7	17	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		72 O
3.1.1	ICT access*79.5	14 •	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	1.5	40
3.1.2	ICT use*66.0	16	7	Creative outputs	45 5	23
3.1.3 3.1.4	Government's online service*87.6 E-participation*57.9	8 • 25	7.1	Intangible assets		76 O
			7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		94 0
3.2	General infrastructure	30	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		17
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	20	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		20
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	12 •	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	59.5	40
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP19.6	94 O	7.2	Creative goods & services	36.7	23
3.3	Ecological sustainability47.4	34	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		12
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq7.8	41	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		20
3.3.2	Environmental performance*71.1 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP3.6	27 29	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		14
3.3.3	130 14001 environmental certificates/DN PPP\$ GDP3.6	29	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		53 O
4	Market sophistication61.0	24	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.7	34
4.1	Credit53.1	28	7.3	Online creativity	59.5	18
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*68.8	53	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		20
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP116.0	27	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69		29
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6927,		13 •
			7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69	87.6	13

Gambia

	odicators				4.2	Investment26.		115	
Populati	on (millions)		1.8		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*26.		140 (С
	\$ billions)				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn/		n/a	
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDPn/			
	groupLo				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/	а	n/a	
Region	Sub-Saha	ıran	Africa		4.3	Trade & competition70.	.7	106	
	Score (0–10	IO)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %12.		134 (С
	or value (hard dat	.,	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.	.0	10	
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143) 29.	0	104		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 63.	.5	81	
	on Output Sub-Index25		93		-	Business conhictions and 22 in	2	65	_
	on Input Sub-Index32		111		5 5.1	Business sophistication 33. Knowledge workers 27.		65 (104	•
	on Efficiency Ratio		58	•	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %n/		n/a	
Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)26	.4	122		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms25.		77	
1	Institutions45.	g ·	126		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn/		n/a	
1.1	Political environment		92		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %n/		n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*65.		71		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3425.	.6	104	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*27.		100		5.2	Innovation linkages35.	8	55	
1.1.3	Press freedom*54.		124		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 44.		61	_
1.2	Regulatory environment50.	5	114		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 47.		69	•
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*42.		90		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %15.		25	•
1.2.2	Rule of law*31.		93		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/	a	n/a	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks26.		113		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDPn/	a	n/a	
1.3	Business environment		139	\circ	5.3	Knowledge absorption36.	9	24	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*60.		132	0	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade/		n/a	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*29.		96		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %4.		114	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*23.		138	0	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade3.	.2	2	•
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP4.	.0	55	
2	Human capital & research15.					Kanadadan O Andrada ayan tarata			
2.1	Education21.				6	Knowledge & technology outputs29.		60	_
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP4.		90		6.1 6.1.1	Knowledge creation		38 (n/a	•
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap13.		89 119	_	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/		n/a	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years9. PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/		n/a	O	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/		n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		n/a		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP29.		32	•
	·				6.1.5	Citable documents H index80.		79	
2.2	Tertiary education		91	_	6.2	Knowledge impact12.		124	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		126 57	O	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %n/		n/a	
2.2.2	Tertiary inbound mobility, %n/		n/a		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64n/		n/a	
					6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP/		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)1.		117	_	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	9	123	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop34. Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.		117 98	0	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %16.		59	
2.3.2	QS university ranking, average score top 3*		98 70	\circ	6.3	Knowledge diffusion49.	8	12	
2.3.3	Q3 university fariking, average score top 3	.0	70	0	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total traden/			
3	Infrastructure22.	5	122		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %			0
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)15.	.2	125		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade6.		6	
3.1.1	ICT access*24.	.2	114		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDPn/	a	n/a	
3.1.2	ICT use*4		119		_				
3.1.3	Government's online service*32				7	Creative outputs20.			
3.1.4	E-participation*0.	.0	129	0	7.1	Intangible assets		90	
3.2	General infrastructure23.	.0	120		7.1.1 7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		88 n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/capn/	′a	n/a		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation [†] 59.		59	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*33.		113		7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation †		62	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP17.	.3	115			· ·			
3.3	Ecological sustainability29.	.3	96		7.2	Creative goods & services		139 (J
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eqn/	′a	n/a		7.2.1 7.2.2	Cultural & creative services exports, % total traden/ National feature films/mn pop. 15–69n/		n/a n/a	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*29.	.3	131		7.2.2	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDPn/	′a	n/a		7.2.3	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		93 (0
4	Moulest combinations	,	7-		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		117	_
4	Market sophistication47.		75						
4.1 4.1.1	Credit		45 133		7.3 7.3.1	Online creativity		115 128	
4.1.1	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		129	0	7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		102	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP14.		1	•	7.3.2	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		130	
	17.	_		_	7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69n/			

Georgia

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment3	5.8	65	
Populati	on (millions)	4.5		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*70	0.0	16	•
GDP (US	\$ billions)	16.2		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	6.0	99	0
GDP per	capita, PPP\$6	5,144.8		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		105	0
Income o	groupLower-middle i	ncome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPr	n/a	n/a	
Region	Northern Africa and Weste	rn Asia		4.3	Trade & competition7	5.4	73	
	S (0. 100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		6	•
	Score (0—100) or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	0.6	55	
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	74		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 5	5.3	116	0
	on Output Sub-Index28.0	75		_				
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index41.1	68		5	Business sophistication23			
	on Efficiency Ratio	90		5.1	Knowledge workers29		97	
Global Ir	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	73		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		65	
	1 11 11			5.1.2 5.1.3	Firms offering formal training, % firms1- GERD performed by business, % GDPr		98 n/a	O
1	Institutions	46		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a	
1.1	Political environment	67 106		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3474		58	
1.1.1	Government effectiveness*	44			·			
1.1.2	Press freedom*	80		5.2	Innovation linkages		115	
				5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		126 108	0
1.2	Regulatory environment	34		5.2.2 5.2.3	State of cluster development [†]		n/a	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	42 61		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		83	
1.2.2 1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.0		•	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		56	
1.3	Business environment	37		5.3	Knowledge absorption		108	_
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			5.3.1 5.3.2	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		106 76	O
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	78		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		102	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*85.5	20	•	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		39	
2	Human capital & research23.5	90		3.3.1	. 5.1166 111613, 75 651	0.0	0,	
2.1	Education	90		6	Knowledge & technology outputs30	0.0	58	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP2.0	129	0	6.1	Knowledge creation20		49	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap15.5	82		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		24	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years13.2	67		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		64	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a	n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		18	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary7.6	2		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		47	
2.2	Tertiary education26.9	84		6.1.5	Citable documents H index78	8.0	82	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross27.9	79		6.2	Knowledge impact4		44	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %20.7	48		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		3	•
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %1.7	68		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		20	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)6.9	76		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		n/a	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop1,812.6	44		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		87	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.2	89		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		69	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion24		116	
_				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		69	
3	Infrastructure33.3	82		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		91	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)40.0 ICT access*50.6	64		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		91	
3.1.1	ICT use* 28.2	68 62		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	1.4	42	
3.1.2	Government's online service*	42		7	Creative outputs25	.9	99	
3.1.4	E-participation*21.1	65		7.1	Intangible assets3		122	0
				7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP40	6.2	59	
3.2	General infrastructure	88		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		38	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap2,270.4 Logistics performance*46.0	73		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 48	8.8	99	
3.2.2	Gross capital formation, % GDP23.6	78 65		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 4	2.3	114	0
				7.2	Creative goods & services2	2.1	55	
3.3	Ecological sustainability30.1	93		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		63	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq6.1	67		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		29	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	91	_	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69r	n/a	n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.2	117	O	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		13	•
4	Market sophistication55.2	37		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.1	100	
4.1	Credit	25		7.3	Online creativity10	6.5	75	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*93.8		•	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		93	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP34.5	91		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–692		64	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP4.7	11	•	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6911,91.	2.3	41	
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69r	n/a	n/a	

Germany

Key ir	ndicators			4.2	Investment	42.7	47	
Populati	on (millions)		81.9	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*		81 C)
GDP (US	\$ billions)	3	,636.0	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	43.7	46	
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	40	,006.7	4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		25	
	group			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.2	14	
Region			Europe	4.3	Trade & competition	80.8	26	
		Score (0-100)		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %	1.1	10	
		ue (hard data)	Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	3.3	97 C)
Globa	I Innovation Index (out of 143)		13	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	81.0	8)
	on Output Sub-Index		8 •	_				
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index	60.3	19	5	Business sophistication		21	
	on Efficiency Ratio		19	5.1	Knowledge workers		23	
Global li	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	55.8	15	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		14	
	and the same of			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		49 9	
1	Institutions		21	5.1.3 5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDPGERD performed by business, %		15	
1.1	Political environment		16	5.1.4	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		21	
1.1.1	Political stability*Government effectiveness*	84.6	32					
1.1.2	Press freedom*		14 15	5.2	Innovation linkages		24	
1.1.3				5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		9	
1.2	Regulatory environment		29	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		3	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		15	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		64 C	
1.2.2	Rule of law*		16	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		59 C	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	21.6	99 O	5.2.5			7	,
1.3	Business environment	81.0	19	5.3	Knowledge absorption		46	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		76	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		41	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		13	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		36	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	73.1	54	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade.		20	
2	Human capital 8, recearch	E6 2	14	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	0.8	120 C)
2.1	Human capital & research		36	6	Knowledge & technology outputs	53.1	11	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		58	6.1	Knowledge creation	65.0	6	
2.1.1	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		41	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		5	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		19	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		9	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		13	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		10	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		42	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		31	
	Tertiary education		27	6.1.5	Citable documents H index	740.0	1 •)
2.2.1	Tertiary education		27 43	6.2	Knowledge impact	484	35	
2.2.1	Graduates in science & engineering, %		43 19	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		97 C)
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		24	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		52	
	·			6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		16	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		10	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		29	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		13	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	53.6	6)
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDPQS university ranking, average score top 3*		7 • 9	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	459	20	
2.3.3	Q3 university fallking, average score top 3	//.4	9	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		18	
3	Infrastructure	56.3	17	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		19	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICT:		15	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade.		43	
3.1.1	ICT access*		5 •	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		28	
3.1.2	ICT use*	60.5	21					
3.1.3	Government's online service*	75.2	24	7	Creative outputs		14	
3.1.4	E-participation*	76.3	8	7.1	Intangible assets		25	
3.2	General infrastructure	42.3	35	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		30	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		27	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		15	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		4 •	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation †		14	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		112 0	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]		16	
3.3	Ecological sustainability	52.2	21	7.2	Creative goods & services		42	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		21	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		68 C)
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		6	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		40	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GI		44	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		11	
				7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		56 C)
4	Market sophistication		25	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		29	
4.1	Credit		22	7.3	Online creativity		11	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		27	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		15	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		29	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		5)
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.3.3 73.4	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6924,6	636.9 83.9	15 20	

Ghana

Key ir	ndicators				4.2	Investment27.7	110	
Populati	on (millions)		25.4		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*63.3	32	•
GDP (US	\$ billions)		44.2		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP8.5		
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP0.1		
Income	groupLower	-middle	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0	41	
Region	Sul	-Sahara	n Africa		4.3	Trade & competition70.8	104	
	6	(0. 100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %8.6		
	or value (h	e (0-100) ard data)			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %1.9	91	
Globa	I Innovation Index (out of 143)		96		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 67.0	64	
	on Output Sub-Index		82		_			
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index	33.5	106		5	Business sophistication29.3		
Innovati	on Efficiency Ratio	8	37	•	5.1	Knowledge workers22.1		
Global li	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	30.6	94		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %n/a		
	1		404		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms31.1		_
1	Institutions				5.1.3 5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP		
1.1	Political environment			-	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3461.4		O
1.1.1	Political stability*Government effectiveness*	1.80	64					
1.1.2	Press freedom*			•	5.2	Innovation linkages30.1		
1.1.5					5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 40.5		
1.2	Regulatory environment				5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		_
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %31.2 JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0		•
1.2.2	Rule of law*			-	5.2.4 5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0		0
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	49.8	137	0				
1.3	Business environment				5.3	Knowledge absorption35.7		•
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*				5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total traden/a		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*				5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %6.9		
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	73.4	53	•	5.3.3 5.3.4	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total traden/a FDI net inflows, % GDP8.1		
2	Human capital & research	22.8	94		5.5.4	FDI NEL INIOWS, % GDP8.1	19	•
2.1	Education				6	Knowledge & technology outputs31.1	54	•
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			•	6.1	Knowledge creation6.2	102	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			-	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/a	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years				6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.0		0
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science				6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary				6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP6.9	91	
2.2	Tertiary education	18.7	103		6.1.5	Citable documents H index73.0	85	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross				6.2	Knowledge impact54.2	14	•
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %				6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %5.6		•
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %				6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64n/a	n/a	
					6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPn/a	n/a	
2.3.1	Research & development (R&D) Researchers, headcounts/mn pop				6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.5	129	0
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %n/a	n/a	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*			\circ	6.3	Knowledge diffusion33.0	61	•
2.5.5	Q3 driversity familing, average score top 3		, 0		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total traden/a		
3	Infrastructure	20.6	129		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %0.4		
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)	20.4	108		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total traden/a	n/a	
3.1.1	ICT access*	24.0	115		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.0	103	
3.1.2	ICT use*		89		_		440	
3.1.3	Government's online service*		120		7	Creative outputs22.9		
3.1.4	E-participation*	10.5	94		7.1	Intangible assets 42.6		
3.2	General infrastructure	21.5	127		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP/a		
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	448.5	107		7.1.2 7.1.3	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	35.7	106		7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation +		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	20.3	88			y .		
3.3	Ecological sustainability	19.8	133	0	7.2	Creative goods & services		0
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq				7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total traden/a		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*				7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69/a		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	112		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69/a		
					7.2.4 7.2.5	Printing & publishing manufactures, %/a Creative goods exports, % total trade		0
4	Market sophistication					-		U
4.1	Credit				7.3	Online creativity		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*				7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–690.8		_
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		128		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		0
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	U. 1	65		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		_
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6922.6	62	O

.24.6 122

Investment **Key indicators** 42 4.2.1 Ease of protecting investors*.. 4. 4. Income group.......High income 4. Region.....Europe 4. 4. Score (0-100) 4. or value (hard data) Rank Global Innovation Index (out of 143)...... 38.9 50 4. Innovation Output Sub-Index32.0 58 5 Innovation Input Sub-Index......45.9 5. 5. Institutions.......66.6 57 1 1.1 5. Political stability*......60.1 84 1.1.1 Government effectiveness*......49.1 57 1.1.2 5. 1.1.3 Press freedom*......71.5 70 5.2 5.2 5. 5.2

1.2 1.2.1 1.2.2 1.2.3	Regulatory environment	61.8 57.2	46 49 48 74	
1.3 1.3.1 1.3.2 1.3.3	Business environment	67.7 89.4 36.0	59 43 77 41	
2 2.1 2.1.1 2.1.2 2.1.3 2.1.4 2.1.5 2.2 2.2.1 2.2.2 2.2.3	Human capital & research Education Expenditure on education, % GDP Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap School life expectancy, years PISA scales in reading, maths, & science Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary Tertiary education Tertiary enrolment, % gross Graduates in science & engineering, % Tertiary inbound mobility, %	50.1 4.1 16.5 465.6 7.9 53.1 91.4	31 46 89 52 14 39 3 17 5 16 39	•
2.3 2.3.1	Research & development (R&D) Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	27.3	37 26	
2.3.2 2.3.3	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDPQS university ranking, average score top 3*		50 43	
	,	28.341.151.366.946.557.5		
2.3.3 3.1 3.1.1 3.1.2 3.1.3 3.1.4 3.2 3.2.1 3.2.2 3.2.3 3.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	28.341.151.366.946.557.534.222.95,080.848.413.249.2	43 52 42 36 38 48 45 124 45 69 137 30	
2.3.3 3.1 3.1.1 3.1.2 3.1.3 3.1.4 3.2 3.2.1 3.2.2 3.2.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	41.151.366.946.557.534.222.95,080.848.413.249.247.9	43 52 42 36 38 48 45 124 45 69 137	

4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	53.3	66	
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		76	
4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	6.0	46	
4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	69	0
4.3	Trade & competition	71.5	101	
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		10	
4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		97	\circ
4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		84	0
т.Э.Э	intensity of local competition.	02.5	04	
5	Business sophistication	.30.6	78	
5.1	Knowledge workers		67	
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	31.1	43	
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		92	0
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		45	
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		52	
5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		8	•
5.2	Innovation linkages		83	
5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		115	_
5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		121	0
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		26	
5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		13	•
5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	61	
5.3	Knowledge absorption	23.0	84	
5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade	0.6	48	
5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %	6.8	71	
5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trad	le1.4	40	
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		109	
6	Knowledge & technology outputs	30.6	55	
6.1	Knowledge creation	18.6	55	
6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	2.3	49	
6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	0.3	46	
6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP	0.1	60	0
6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	36.2	21	•
6.1.5	Citable documents H index	266.0	29	
6.2	Knowledge impact	44 0	50	
6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		106	\circ
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		n/a	
6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		15	
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		26	
6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		65	
6.3	Knowledge diffusion		82	
6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		50	
6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		55	
6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trad		66	
6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	0.3	76	
7	Creative outputs	22.2	65	
7				
7.1	Intangible assets		135	
7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		98	0
7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		45	
7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		123	0
7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	37.8	123	0
7.2	Creative goods & services		17	•
7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	0.0	77	
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69		26	
7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15-69	0.6	28	
7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %	0.1	1	•
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.5	55	
7.3	Online creativity	430	33	
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		38	
7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		31	
7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		35	
7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69		21	
/.3.4	VIGEO UDIO405 OF TOUTUDE/DOD 13-09	O ⊃ /	/ / /	

Guatemala

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment33	3 7	76
Populati	on (millions)		15.1		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*33.	3 12	25 0
GDP (US	\$ billions)		54.4		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn/		ı/a
GDP per	capita, PPP\$		5,282.4		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDPn/	a n	ı/a
Income	groupLower-n	niddle i	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/	a n	ı/a
Region	Latin America and	the Car	ibbean		4.3	Trade & competition81	2 :	24 •
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %2		50
	Score (C	,	Donk		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		58
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)		Rank 93		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 70.		50
	on Output Sub-Index		97					
	on Input Sub-Indexon		94		5	Business sophistication30.	7 7	77
	on Efficiency Ratio		95		5.1	Knowledge workers22		15
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		87		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %9.	4 9	98
0.000			0,		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms43.	6 3	38 •
1	Institutions5	7.8	83		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP0.	0 8	87 0
1.1	Political environment	46.9	99		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %0.		84 0
1.1.1	Political stability*	49.7	105		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3423.	5 10	08
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	20.5	117		5.2	Innovation linkages47.	9 2	20 •
1.1.3	Press freedom*	70.6	76		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 45.		55
1.2	Regulatory environment	46.0	121		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 52.		43
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %52.		4
1.2.2	Rule of law*				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/		ı/a
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks				5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		82
					5.3	Knowledge absorption21	5 (92
1.3	Business environment		20 89	•	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		40
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*				5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %8.		46
1.3.2 1.3.3	Ease of resolving insolvency* Ease of paying taxes*				5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.		03
1.5.5	Ease of paying taxes	II/a	II/a		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP2		82
2	Human capital & research1	7.3	113		3.3	. 5	,	J_
2.1	Education		124		6	Knowledge & technology outputs22.	3 9	8
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		112		6.1	Knowledge creation2	1 13	39 0
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			0	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.		03 O
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		109		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.	0 10	08 0
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.		50
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	14.5	54		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP1		35 O
2.2	Tertiary education	244	90		6.1.5	Citable documents H index53.	0 10	06
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		93		6.2	Knowledge impact31.	1 10	00
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		71		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %0.		88
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %				6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–640.	5 7	75
					6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPn/	a n	ı/a
2.3	Research & development (R&D)			0	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP2	3 9	94
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn popGross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	a n	ı/a
2.3.2	QS university ranking, average score top 3*				6.3	Knowledge diffusion33.	9 [51
2.3.3	Q3 university fallking, average score top 3	0.0	70	O	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		45
3	Infrastructure2	8.1	100		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		62
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		77		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade2.		22
3.1.1	ICT access*		n/a		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		09
3.1.2	ICT use*		n/a					
3.1.3	Government's online service*	46.4	79		7	Creative outputs27.	3 9	94
3.1.4	E-participation*		60		7.1	Intangible assets46.		60
3.2	General infrastructure	101	133	\circ	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP54.	0 5	50
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap5		105	0	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/		ı/a
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		75		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 59.		56
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		129		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 58.	0 4	48 🔵
					7.2	Creative goods & services9	8 9	97
3.3	Ecological sustainability		89		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.		75
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		60		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–691		65
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		88		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69/	a n	ı/a
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	114		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %n/		ı/a
4	Market sophistication4	0.5	61		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		57
4 4.1	Credit		77		7.3	Online creativity		01
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		13		7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		55 •
	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		94		7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		94
	Domestic credit to private sector, 70 GDr		24					
4.1.2 4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	04	50		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–691,239.	7 (92

Investment **Key indicators** 42 Population (millions)11.5 4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP......n/a 4.2.2 Total value of stocks traded, % GDP.....n/a 4.2.3 Income group.......Low income 4.2.4 Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP......n/a Region......Sub-Saharan Africa Trade & competition56.9 134 4.3 Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %......11.9 4.3.1 Score (0-100) Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %......3.1 95 • 4.3.2 or value (hard data) Intensity of local competition[†]......51.0 123 4.3.3 138 5 Business sophistication26.3 107 5.1 Knowledge workers......9.9 140 5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %......0.7 110 O Global Innovation Index 2013 (out of 142)25.7 Firms offering formal training, % firms.....21.1 5.1.2 GERD performed by business, % GDPn/a n/a 1 Institutions......42.6 132 5.1.3 GERD performed by business, %......n/a n/a 1.1 5.1.4 GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20-34......4.0 134 5.1.5 1.1.1 Political stability*......34.3 128 Government effectiveness*......6.9 138 Innovation linkages27.2 1.1.2 5.2 1.1.3 Press freedom*......71.5 5.2.1 University/industry research collaboration[†]......19.8 132 Regulatory environment57.3 5.2.2 1.2 GERD financed by abroad, %......n/a n/a 5.2.3 1.2.1 Regulatory quality*.....22.2 132 5.2.4 JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP.....n/a n/a 1.2.2 Rule of law*......6.8 141 O Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.0 5.2.5 Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.1 1.2.3 Knowledge absorption......41.9 Business environment......33.0 142 O 5.3 1.3 5.3.1 Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade......0.0 114 1.3.1 Ease of starting a business*......64.3 126 High-tech imports less re-imports, %n/a n/a Ease of resolving insolvency*......18.7 124 5.3.2 1.3.2 5.3.3 Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade.....0.6 1.3.3 Ease of paying taxes*......16.1 140 O 5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP......18.8 2 Human capital & research......7.7 140 Knowledge & technology outputs 12.5 138 2.1 6 Knowledge creation......3.2 130 6.1 2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP2.5 121 6.1.1 Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP......n/a Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap......9.9 99 2.1.2 PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP......0.1 6.1.2 2.1.3 School life expectancy, years......8.7 121 6.1.3 Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP......n/a n/a PISA scales in reading, maths, & science.....n/a n/a 2.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP......2.9 6.1.4 2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary......33.1 109 6.1.5 Citable documents H index.....34.0 Tertiary education.......7.0 131 2.2 Knowledge impact......3.0 6.2 Tertiary enrolment, % gross......9.9 110 2.2.1 Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %n/a n/a 2.2.2 Graduates in science & engineering, %n/a n/a 6.2.1 New businesses/th pop. 15-64......0.2 6.2.2 2.2.3 Computer software spending, % GDP......n/a n/a 6.2.3 2.3 ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP2.1 6.2.4 Researchers, headcounts/mn pop......n/a n/a 2.3.1 High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %n/a n/a 6.2.5 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP......n/a n/a 2.3.2 Knowledge diffusion......31.2 6.3 2.3.3 QS university ranking, average score top 3*......0.0 6.3.1 Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade......0.0 3 Infrastructure......16.5 139 6.3.2 High-tech exports less re-exports, %......n/a n/a Information & communication technologies (ICTs).........4.4 143 O Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade......1.6 57 3.1 6.3.3 3.1.1 ICT access*......17.1 6.3.4 ICT use*......0.5 3.1.2 7 Creative outputs 18.2 126 Government's online service*......0.0 3.1.3 142 0 Intangible assets 34.7 117 Domestic res trademark app/bn PPP\$ GDP 7/2 n/a n/a 7.1 3.1.4 E-participation*......0.0 129 O 7.1.1 General infrastructure......26.0 106 3 2 Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP.....n/a 7.1.2 3.2.1 Electricity output, kWh/cap.....n/a 7.1.3 ICTs & business model creation[†]......38.0 3.2.2 Logistics performance*......34.5 ICTs & organizational model creation[†]......31.3 134 O 7.1.4 Gross capital formation, % GDP......19.2 Creative goods & services..... 3.2.3 100 7.2 3.3 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade............0.0 7.2.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq.....n/a n/a 3.3.1 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69......0.8 7.2.2 3.3.2 Environmental performance*......28.0 133 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15-69.....n/a 7.2.3 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.2 105 Printing & publishing manufactures, %......n/a n/a 7.2.4 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade......n/a n/a 4 Market sophistication......32.5 142 O Online creativity..... 4.1 7.3 4.1.1 7.3.1 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69......0.3 135 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP......9.1 140 O 4.1.2 7.3.2 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-69......5.3 142 O 4.1.3 7.3.3

7.3.4

Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69.....n/a n/a

Guyana

Key inc	dicators				4.2	Investment	.29.8	99	
-	n (millions)		0.8		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	.53.3	66	
GDP (US\$	billions)		3.0		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	.21.4	67	
	apita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	0.0	104	0
	roupLowe				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
	Latin America a				4.3	Trade & competition	77.5	49	
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		101	
		re (0–100)			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %			•
Clabal		hard data)	Rank		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		66	
	Innovation Index (out of 143)		80		٦.٥.٥	intensity of local competition.	.00.5	00	
	n Output Sub-Index		76		5	Business sophistication5	51.2	13	•
	n Input Sub-Index		92		5.1	Knowledge workers		28	•
	n Efficiency Ratio		68		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		n/a	
GIODAI IIII	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	34.4	78		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		18	
1	Institutions	55.9	89		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a	
1.1	Political environment		79		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*		94		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		52	•
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		79		F 2	···		21	
1.1.3	Press freedom*		56		5.2 5.2.1	Innovation linkages		21 60	_
					5.2.1	State of cluster development [†]		56	
1.2	Regulatory environment		95		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		n/a	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		116		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*		92		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	16./	78		3.2.3			II/a	
1.3	Business environment	55.8	96		5.3	Knowledge absorption			•
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	81.8	79		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade			•
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	19.0	121		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		50	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	66.7	81		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade.			•
_					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	6.4	30	
2	Human capital & research			0	6	Vnoudedge 9 technology outputs 1	106	117	
2.1	Education				6	Knowledge & technology outputs 1 Knowledge creation	0.0	117	_
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP				6.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		100		6.1.1				
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		112		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3 6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		132	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	20.3	82		6.1.5	Citable documents H index		136	
2.2	Tertiary education	14.2	114		0.1.0			130	0
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	12.9	100		6.2	Knowledge impact		136	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	13.4	91		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		n/a	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.4	96		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	0.0	131	0	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP			
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		n/a		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		n/a		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		n/a	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*		70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	.50.3	11	•
					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade	3.4	5	•
3	Infrastructure	25.3	116		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %	0.0	123	0
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)	17.7	119		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade	3.7	14	•
3.1.1	ICT access*	31.8	99		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
3.1.2	ICT use*	13.6	97						
3.1.3	Government's online service*	25.5	128	0	7	Creative outputs3		52	
3.1.4	E-participation*	0.0	129	0	7.1	Intangible assets		33	_
3.2	General infrastructure	326	72		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		n/a		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		123	\circ	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		90	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		48		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	.52.2	71	
					7.2	Creative goods & services	.33.6	34	•
3.3	Ecological sustainability		114		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		n/a	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		n/a		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			•
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		115		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	115		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		n/a	
	Market conhistication	40.4	122		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		120	
4		4 U.4	123						
4 1	Market sophistication		120	\circ					
4.1	Credit	14.0	138		7.3 7.3.1	Online creativity		92	
4.1 4.1.1	CreditEase of getting credit*	14.0	134		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	3.2	69	
4.1	Credit	14.0 25.0 41.0					3.2 .25.8		

Honduras

	ndicators				4.2	Investment30.0		95	
Populati	on (millions)		7.9		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*30.0		133 C)
GDP (US	\$ billions)		. 18.8		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn/a		n/a	
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDPn/a		n/a	
Income	groupLower-mid	dle ind	come		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	a r	n/a	
Region	Latin America and the	Carib	bean		4.3	Trade & competition73.9)	85	
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %			
	Score (0–1 or value (hard d.		Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.0		15	
Gloha	Innovation Index (out of 143)26		118		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 59.3		99	
	on Output Sub-Index		126	\circ		,			
	on Input Sub-Index		102	0	5	Business sophistication32.9) (67	
	on Efficiency Ratio		128	0	5.1	Knowledge workers30.5	5	93	
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)2		107		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %12.8	3	95 C)
0.000		0.0			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms33.8	3	52	
1	Institutions46	.1 1	25	0	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn/a	a r	n/a	
1.1	Political environment46	5.9	100		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %n/a	a r	n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*5	5.9	88		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3438.0)	82	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*2	1.7	116		5.2	Innovation linkages45.7	7	29	
1.1.3	Press freedom*6	3.1	104		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 39.0		83	
1.2	Regulatory environment4	2.0	127	\circ	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 49.0		60	•
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*4		88		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n/a		n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*14			0	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	1 6	n/a	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks30				5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a		n/a	
					5.3	Knowledge absorption22.4	1	89	
1.3	Business environment		119		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		64	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*69		116		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %6.4		80	•
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*20		118		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.7		81	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*5	7.8	109		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP5.9		33	
2	Human capital & research19	.7 1	103		5.5.7	T DITTIECT ITHOWS, 70 GDT	,	33	•
2.1	Education4		80		6	Knowledge & technology outputs 16.2	2 13	25 ()
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDPr		n/a		6.1	Knowledge creation2.1		138 C	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/capr		n/a		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.2		87	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		97		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.0		101 ()
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencer		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.2		45	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondaryr		n/a		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP1.4		137 C)
					6.1.5	Citable documents H index39.0) 1	124 C)
2.2	Tertiary education		105		6.2	Knowledge impact12.8	2 1	123 C	`
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		91 88		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %/a		n/a	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		83		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64/2		n/a	
	· ·				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP0.3		46	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		127	0	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP3.7		79	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn popr		n/a		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %/a		n/a	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		113						
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		53	,
3	Infrastructure26	.6 1	11		6.3.1 6.3.2	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		n/a 86	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)23				6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade2.1		37	
3.1.1	ICT access*30		102		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		91	•
3.1.1	ICT access		102		۲. د. ن	1. D. T.C. Out.11047.7. J.D.1		J1	
3.1.3	Government's online service*		97		7	Creative outputs21.1	1.	20	
3.1.4	E-participation*1		84		7.1	Intangible assets38.4		101	
					7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP51.3		55	
3.2	General infrastructure		103		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a	1 E	n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap918		93		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 47.8	3 1	105	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*36		103		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 47.3	3	91	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP24		51	•	7.2	Creative goods & services2.7	7 1	119	
3.3	Ecological sustainability30		90		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade/a		n/a	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		71		7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		96 C)
3.3.2	Environmental performance*48		87		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69/a		n/a	_
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP).5	85		7.2.3	Printing & publishing manufactures, %/a		n/a	
4	Mauliat appliations:	•		_	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.1		91	
4	Market sophistication48		64	-					
4.1	Credit		52		7.3	Online creativity		110	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*8		13		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		109	
4.1.2 4.1.3	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP5 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP5		64 25		7.3.2 7.3.3	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6911.6 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–691,398.7		98 87	
4.1.3	which that ice gloss loans, 10 ddr	<u></u>	20		7.3.3 7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69/2		87 n/a	
					7.5.4	11/6	, [. 1/ a	

THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2014

Hong Kong (China)

	dicators	7.		4.2	Investment	
	on (millions)			4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	
	capita, PPP\$			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	
	groupHigh i			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0
on	South East Asia and O	ceania		4.3	Trade & competition	
	Score (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %	0.0
	or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	
ba	Innovation Index (out of 143) 56.8	10		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	82.0
vati	on Output Sub-Index45.1	24		_	and the second	
vati	on Input Sub-Index68.6	2	•	5	Business sophistication	
vati	on Efficiency Ratio	99	0	5.1	Knowledge workers	
bal Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)44.7	7		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	
	Institutions91.4	8		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	
	Political environment84.3	18		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	
1	Political stability*89.6	20		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–341,3	326.1
2	Government effectiveness*89.6	7		5.2	Innovation linkages	.45.7
3	Press freedom*73.8	49		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]	
	Regulatory environment97.2	5		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]	
1	Regulatory quality*	2	•	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %	
2	Rule of law*	18		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	
3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	1	•	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	
			-	5.3	Knowledge absorption	
1	Business environment	4		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade	
1	Ease of starting a business*	10 18		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, % total trade	
.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	4		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade.	
)	Ease of paying taxes"90.3	4		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	
	Human capital & research49.5	23		3.3.1	1 D1 11CC 11110VV3, 70 GD1	50.,
	Education	57		6	Knowledge & technology outputs	33.3
1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	97	0	6.1	Knowledge creation	
2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap17.3	70		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	0.5
3	School life expectancy, years	31	_	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	
4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	3		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP	1.2
5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary17.8	75	0	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a
				6.1.5	Citable documents H index	292.0
1	Tertiary education	11		6.2	Knowledge impact	525
1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	37		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	
2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	8		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	
3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %7.8	22		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	
	Research & development (R&D)44.8	24		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	
1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop3,471.2	29		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	
2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	45				
3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*85.1	6		6.3	Knowledge diffusion	
				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade	
	Infrastructure67.4	1	•	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %	
	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)79.0	8		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade	
1	ICT access*	1		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	31.9
2	ICT use*	15		7	Creative outputs	56 0
3	Government's online service*n/a	n/a			Intangible assets	
4	E-participation*n/a	n/a		7.1 7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP	
	General infrastructure50.0	18		7.1.1	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP	
1	Electricity output, kWh/cap5,520.5	37		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation !	
2	Logistics performance*99.6	2	•	7.1.3 7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation†	
3	Gross capital formation, % GDP26.3	40				
	Ecological sustainability73.2	1		7.2	Creative goods & services	
1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq21.2	1		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	
2	Environmental performance*n/a	n/a	•	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	
3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP2.9	35		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69	
	.55551 CHAROTHTCHCAI COMMICCONDITTITY GDT2.9	55		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %	
	Market sophistication79.7	3	•	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.3
	Credit	2		7.3	Online creativity	69.1
1	Ease of getting credit*93.8	3		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	
2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP198.1	4		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	
		n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6930,(
.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a					

Hungary

Key in	ndicators		4.2	Investment		132	0
Populati	on (millions)	9.9	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	43.3	105	0
GDP (US	\$ billions)	.132.4	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	16.8	78	0
	capita, PPP\$20		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	8.7	43	
	groupUpper-middle i		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	47	
Region		Europe	4.3	Trade & competition	75.9	64	
			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		10	
	Score (0—100) or value (hard data)	Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		97	0
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)44.6	35	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		41	
	on Output Sub-Index42.2	29					
	on Input Sub-Index47.0	41	5	Business sophistication		45	
	on Efficiency Ratio	15 •		Knowledge workers		55	
Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)46.9	31	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		32	
			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		99	0
1	Institutions72.3	40	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		26	
1.1	Political environment	45	5.1.4 5.1.5	GERD performed by business, %GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		17 51	
1.1.1	Political stability*	37	3.1.3				
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	43	5.2	Innovation linkages		85	
1.1.3	Press freedom*73.9	47	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		40	
1.2	Regulatory environment78.8	33	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		106	0
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*74.1	33	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		28	_
1.2.2	Rule of law*62.7	40	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		98	0
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks13.4	60	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	34	
1.3	Business environment67.0	63	5.3	Knowledge absorption		15	•
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*92.2	25	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		24	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*40.6	62	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		14	•
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*68.4	78	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trad		59	
2	Human souital 8 massauch 37.0	42	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	6.8	28	
2 2.1	Human capital & research	42 45	6	Knowledge & technology outputs	41 9	24	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP4.9	45 64	6.1	Knowledge creation	24.8	42	
2.1.1	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap21.8	51	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	3.6	33	
2.1.2	School life expectancy, years15.4	37	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		34	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	30	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		29	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	26	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		29	
			6.1.5	Citable documents H index	254.0	30	
2.2	Tertiary education	65	6.2	Knowledge impact	527	18	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	40 75	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		112	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	75 36	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		21	
			6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		38	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)29.4	36	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		9	•
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop3,695.9	27	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		4	•
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	28	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		18	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*24.1	46	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		16	-
3	Infrastructure45.6	36	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		8	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)55.7	34	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trad		64	
3.1.1	ICT access*64.6	42	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		15	•
3.1.2	ICT use*44.8	39					
3.1.3	Government's online service*68.6	31	7	Creative outputs	42.5	35	
3.1.4	E-participation*44.7	36	7.1	Intangible assets		87	
3.2	General infrastructure	97	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP	53.5	51	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	57	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		25	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*61.9	39	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		63	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP16.7	117 0	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	52.2	71	
			72	Creative goods & services	39.6	19	•
3.3	Ecological sustainability	18 •	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	1.0	8	•
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq7.2 Environmental performance*7.3	47 28	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69		43	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP8.9	13	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		31	
ر.ر.ر	130 1 1001 CHVIIOHHEIRai CCItilicates/DH1111 2 GDF0.5	٠,٠	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		71	
4	Market sophistication42.1	115 O	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	6.9	8	•
4.1	Credit	98	7.3	Online creativity	48.6	27	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*68.8	53	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		44	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP56.4	57	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69		17	•
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP0.0	90 0	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-692		23	
			7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69	85.7	19	

Iceland

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment	30.7	92 0
Population	on (millions)		0.3		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	50.0	42
GDP (US	\$ billions)		14.7		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP2		70 0
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	40	,999.6		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		50
Income o	group	High i	ncome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	.0.1	27
Region			Europe		4.3	Trade & competition	78.6	34
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		8
	Score (or value (hai	(0-100)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		72
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)		19		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		80 0
	on Output Sub-Index		9					
	on Input Sub-Index		24		5	Business sophistication44		25
	on Efficiency Ratio		13		5.1	Knowledge workers6		9
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		13		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		6
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		n/a
1	Institutions	88.6	14		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		17
1.1	Political environment		10		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		33
1.1.1	Political stability*		8		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3458	36.6	7 •
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		19		5.2	Innovation linkages	35.0	59
1.1.3	Press freedom*	91.5	7		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 6	52.8	24
1.2	Regulatory environment	90.1	19		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		52
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	76.6	28		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		49
1.2.2	Rule of law*		15		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	10.1	38		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	.0.2	35
1.3	Business environment	86.4	13		5.3	Knowledge absorption2	28.9	48
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	91.1	29		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade	.1.3	17
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	89.5	11		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		88 0
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	78.6	39		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		32
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	.3.8	57
2	Human capital & research4		24		_	Knowledge 8 technology cytoste		26
2.1	Education		18		6	Knowledge & technology outputs30	0.0	36
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		8		6.1 6.1.1	Knowledge creation		21 38
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		54	•	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		30 15
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		31		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		n/a		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		1 •
2.1.3					6.1.5	Citable documents H index		39
2.2	Tertiary education		43					
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		9		6.2 6.2.1	Knowledge impact		59 46
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		81	0	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		12
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		30		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		n/a
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		20		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		70
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop10,		2		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		82 0
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		12					
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion2 Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		120 0
3	Infrastructure4	17 A	30		6.3.1			8
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		30		6.3.2 6.3.3	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		60 74
3.1.1	ICT access*			•	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP2		125 0
3.1.2	ICT use*		7		0.5.1	7 DTTTCC Odd10W3, 70 GD1	-3.5	125 0
3.1.3	Government's online service*		53		7	Creative outputs66	5.1	1 •
3.1.4	E-participation*		79		7.1	Intangible assets6	56.0	6 •
3.2	General infrastructure		20		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP12	24.6	7
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap54,			•	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		1 •
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		32		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 6		29
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		136	\circ	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 6	55.7	20
	·			_	7.2	Creative goods & services	50.9	6 •
3.3	Ecological sustainability		66		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		36
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		121	O	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	57.2	1 •
3.3.2	Environmental performance*ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		14		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
3.3.3	130 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.3	42		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %	.0.1	4 •
4	Market sophistication	54.1	41		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	.0.2	83 0
4.1	Credit		29		7.3	Online creativity	31.4	1 •
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		40		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–6910		1 •
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		32		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		8
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		4 •
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69		n/a

Key in	alcators				4.2	investment44	.2	41	
Populati	on (millions)		1,236.7		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*63	.3	32	
GDP (US	\$ billions)		1,870.7		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP68	.6	27	•
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP33	.8	26	•
	groupLo				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0		24	
	Centra					'			
negion	Centra	ii aiiu Joutiit	מונה וווו.		4.3	Trade & competition76		59	
	9	Score (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %8		113	
		ue (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %1		89	
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	33.7	76		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 75	.8	22	•
	on Output Sub-Index		65						
	on Input Sub-Index		93		5	Business sophistication28.	.0	93	
	on Efficiency Ratio			•	5.1	Knowledge workers25	.0	110	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)				5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %n/	/a	n/a	
Global II	movation muck 2015 (out or 142)		00		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms15		97 (0
1	Institutions	50.8	106		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP0		43	
1.1	Political environment				5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %35		50	
1.1.1	Political stability*			0	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3478		57	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		82	0					
1.1.2	Press freedom*				5.2	Innovation linkages38		46	
1.1.3	Press freedom:		115		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 50		43	
1.2	Regulatory environment	62.2	83		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 64		15	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	36.5	108		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n/		n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0		54	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks				5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0	0.1	84	
				_	5.3	Knowledge absorption20	12	100	
1.3	Business environment								
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			0	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0		35	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*				5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %6		73	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	51.0	120		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0		75	
_					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP1	.7	89	
2	Human capital & research					W	_		
2.1	Education			0	6	Knowledge & technology outputs32.		50	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	3.2	109		6.1	Knowledge creation18		57	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	12.6	90		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP2		52	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	11.7	91		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0		59	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	336.0	62	0	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/	/a	n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	25.9	92		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP9	.8	74	
2.2	Totalon code code	117	122	_	6.1.5	Citable documents H index301	.0	24	•
2.2	Tertiary education			O	6.2	Knowledge impact34	1	87	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		86			9 .		24	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %				6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %			•
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.1	106	0	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–640		87	_
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	32.0	31	•	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		74 (0
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop				6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP6		59	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		41		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %31	.8	33	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*				6.3	Knowledge diffusion44	.1	24	•
2.5.5	Q3 driiversity fariking, average score top 3		21		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0		61	
3	Infrastructure	32.1	87		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %2		45	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICT:		99		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade9		1 (
3.1.1	ICT access*		111		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		64	
3.1.2	ICT use*		112		U.J.T	TDITICE Outflows, 70 dDI	.)	04	
3.1.3	Government's online service*		56		7	Creative outputs28.	6	82	
					7.1	Intangible assets39		94	
3.1.4	E-participation*	10.4	73		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP37		69	
3.2	General infrastructure	43.1	33		7.1.1	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP0		72 (
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	847.6	95			ICTs & business model creation [†] 63			J
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	58.3	46		7.1.3			39	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		14	•	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 60	.0	38	
			100		7.2	Creative goods & services21	.1	58	
3.3	Ecological sustainability				7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0).1	65	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		80		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–691		58	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			0	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–690		58 (0
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GI	DPn/a	n/a		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0		82 (
	and the state of	=			7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade4		13	
4	Market sophistication								
4.1	Credit		80		7.3	Online creativity14		78	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		27		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–691		102	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		65		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-6914		88	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.2	55		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-69536	.9	106	
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6941	6	58 (0

Indonesia

Key ir	ndicators			4.2	Investment31.4		89
Populati	on (millions)	246.9		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*60.0		42
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP45.2		42
	capita, PPP\$			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP10.4	1 4	40
Income	groupLower-middle	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0) (67 0
Region	South East Asia and	Oceania		4.3	Trade & competition77.1	!	51
	5 (0.400)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %2.6		54
	Score (0–100) or value (hard data)			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %1.6		87
Globa	I Innovation Index (out of 143)			4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 67.2		63
	on Output Sub-Index31.2						
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index32.4	117		5	Business sophistication22.8		
	on Efficiency Ratio1.0		•	5.1	Knowledge workers7.6		
Global II	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)35.8	85		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %8.6		99
_				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms4.8		05 0
1	Institutions38.1		0	5.1.3 5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP		81 0
1.1	Political environment			5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		/a 12
1.1.1	Political stability*						
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*33.1			5.2	Innovation linkages36.1		53
1.1.3	Press freedom*59.0			5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 58.2		29 •
1.2	Regulatory environment17.9		0	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		27 •
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*41.6			5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %/a		/a
1.2.2	Rule of law*29.9			5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		71
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks57.8	139	0	5.2.5			05 0
1.3	Business environment48.5	123		5.3	Knowledge absorption24.7		76
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*69.2			5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.8		33 •
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*18.9			5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		38
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*57.4	111		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.7		78
2	Human canital 8 massauch	02		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP2.3	3 8	83
2 1	Human capital & research			6	Knowledge & technology outputs23.2	9	93
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP2.8			6.1	Knowledge creation		
2.1.1	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap7.7		\circ	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP0.5		76
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years12.7		0	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.0		10 0
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		0	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.2		47
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary14.8			6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP1.1		38 0
				6.1.5	Citable documents H index112.0) !	55
2.2	Tertiary education			6.2	Knowledge impact40.5	5 6	63
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %4.2		19
2.2.2	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		\circ	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		80
			0	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		21
2.3	Research & development (R&D)11.6			6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP4.5		68
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop173.2			6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %32.0) :	32
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.1			6.3	Knowledge diffusion25.3	2 1/	08
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*31.6	40	•	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		78
3	Infrastructure33.1	83		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %3.4		39
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)30.8			6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.6		98
3.1.1	ICT access*36.2			6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.6		60
3.1.2	ICT use*						
3.1.3	Government's online service*49.7	68		7	Creative outputs39.2	2 4	13
3.1.4	E-participation*21.1	65		7.1	Intangible assets61.5		8 •
3.2	General infrastructure41.1	42		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDPn/a		/a
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap752.6			7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a		/a
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 64.2		37 •
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP34.6		•	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 59.7	7	39 •
				7.2	Creative goods & services18.5	5 6	65
3.3	Ecological sustainability27.2 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq4.7			7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total traden/a		/a
3.3.1	Environmental performance*4.4			7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–690.5		88
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.9			7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–690.1		53
ر.ر.ر	.55 . 100 Ferry norm nertical certificates/DITTTT Q GDF	50		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		69
4	Market sophistication45.3	88		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade2.1	1 2	25 •
4.1	Credit			7.3	Online creativity14.6		79
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*56.3			7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–691.9		96
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP34.9			7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		09
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP1.2	34		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-69836.9		01
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6948.7	7 !	55

Iran, Islamic Republic of

Key in	ndicators			4.2	Investment	.22.3	131	
opulati	on (millions)	76.4		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	.36.7	119	
DP (US	\$ billions)	366.3		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	.20.9	69	
DP per	capita, PPP\$1	2,264.1		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	3.9	52	
ncome	groupUpper-middle	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
	Central and South			4.3	Trade & competition	560	136	\circ
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %			
	Score (0–100)			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		76	
ilohal	or value (hard data) I Innovation Index (out of 143)26.1			4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]			
	on Output Sub-Index							
	on Input Sub-Index			5	Business sophistication1	7.3	136	0
	on Efficiency Ratio0.6			5.1	Knowledge workers	.16.6	131	
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)27.3			5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	.15.3	89	
110001111	110 tation index 2013 (out of 112)	113		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	n/a	n/a	
1	Institutions43.0	131		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.1	61	
1.1	Political environment28.8	140	0	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	.10.6	74	
1.1.1	Political stability*33.3	130		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	n/a	n/a	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*26.4	102		5.2	Innovation linkages	24.1	109	
1.1.3	Press freedom*26.6	142	0	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		86	
1.2	Regulatory environment43.1	126		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		95	
.2.1	Regulatory quality*11.6			5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		n/a	
.2.2	Rule of law*21.6			5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		106	0
.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks23.1			5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	104	
				5.3	Knowledge absorption	11 2	136	\circ
1.3	Business environment			5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		82	0
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*83.7			5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		117	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*23.7			5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade.		84	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*64.0	92		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		119	
2	Human capital & research36.4	46		3.5.1	1 D1 11ct 11110W3, 70 GD1	0.0	117	
<u>-</u> 2.1	Education35.6			6	Knowledge & technology outputs	20.0	113	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP3.7			6.1	Knowledge creation	.25.3	40	•
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap16.3			6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	8.0	13	•
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years15.2		•	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	113	0
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a			6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondaryn/a			6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	.24.7	39	•
2.2	Tertiary education58.1	10	•	6.1.5	Citable documents H index1	35.0	45	•
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			6.2	Knowledge impact	32.8	91	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		•	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		113	0
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		-	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		n/a	
				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		66	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		•	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		89	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop1,483.7			6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		25	•
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		•	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	1 0	139	\circ
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*15.4	50	•	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		94	
3	Infrastructure33.6	81		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)31.4	•		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade			
3.1.1	ICT access*46.8			6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP			
3.1.2	ICT use*11.4							
3.1.3	Government's online service*49.0			7	Creative outputs1	8.1	128	
3.1.4	E-participation*18.4			7.1	Intangible assets		132	
3.2	General infrastructure41.3		•	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	102	0
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap			7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		67	
3.2.1	Logistics performance*			7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		102	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP36.2		•	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	.43.7	104	
	·			7.2	Creative goods & services	7.3	105	
3.3	Ecological sustainability28.0			7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		71	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq3.9			7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		61	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*51.1	75		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.6	76		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		92	0
1	Market sophistication35.9			7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.5	59	
1.1	Credit29.5			7.3	Online creativity		85	
1.1.1	Ease of getting credit*56.3			7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		84	
1.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP12.9			7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		60	
1.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–692,7		70	
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69	n/a	n/a	

Ireland

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment	60.5	16	j
Population	on (millions)		4.6	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	83.3	6	;
GDP (US	billions)		.217.9	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	51.8	38	}
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	39	,547.4	4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		47	7 0
Income o	roup	High i	ncome	4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.7	1	•
Region			Europe	4.3	Trade & competition	76.0	62	2 0
	c.	ore (0-100)		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %	1.1	10)
		(hard data)	Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	3.3	97	7 0
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)		11	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	71.5	40)
	on Output Sub-Index		11					
	on Input Sub-Index		12	5	Business sophistication			•
	on Efficiency Ratio		47	5.1	Knowledge workers		8	
Global In	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	57.9	10	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		22	
			_	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms			3
1	Institutions		9	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		20	
1.1	Political environment		13	5.1.4 5.1.5	GERD performed by business, %		9 22	
1.1.1	Political stability*		24	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		22	-
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		16	5.2	Innovation linkages		17	
1.1.3	Press freedom*		13	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		12	
1.2	Regulatory environment		15	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		20	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		13	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		19	
1.2.2	Rule of law*		13	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		14	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	12.2	52	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 5+ offices/bit PPP\$ GDP	0.8	23	,
1.3	Business environment		3 •		Knowledge absorption			1
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		21	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade			•
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		8	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %			2 0
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	92.9	6 •		Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total tra		58	
2	Human capital & research	E2 2	18	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	15./	8	j
2 2.1	Education		14	6	Knowledge & technology outputs	53.2	10)
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		20	6.1	Knowledge creation	34.9	28	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		27	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	2.6	42	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		4	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		23	3
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		12	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	ì
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		n/a	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	36.2	22	<u>)</u>
2.2	Tertiary education	524	19	6.1.5	Citable documents H index	271.0	27	7
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		20	6.2	Knowledge impact	58.1	7	7
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		34	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	1.1	65	5 0
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		15	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64	4.5	23	}
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		21	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		2	2
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		22	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		42	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		22	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	62.3	3	3
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*		16	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	66.7	1	•
				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		9)
3	Infrastructure	45.3	38	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %	12.2	18	}
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		44	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total tra-		1	•
3.1.1	ICT access*	75.9	22	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	10.1	4	1 •
3.1.2	ICT use*		20	7	Creative cutouts	46.0	10	
3.1.3	Government's online service*		56	7	Intangible assets		19	3 0
3.1.4	E-participation*	13.2	84 C	7.1 7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP			
3.2	General infrastructure	28.5	93 C	7.1.1	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP			7 0
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		35	7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation [†]		13	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		24	714	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]		14	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	11.0	139 C)	<u> </u>			
3.3	Ecological sustainability	56.4	10	7.2	Creative goods & services		28	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	12.6	4	7.2.1 7.2.2	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		13	0
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		19	7.2.2	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		17	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDI	P2.2	43	7.2.3 7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %			9 0
4	Manufack and little 1 of	70.0	_	725	Creative goods exports, % total trade		23	
4	Market sophistication		7 •	,				
4.1	Credit	/4.2	6		Online creativity		13	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		13	7.3.1 7.3.2	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		13 30	
	Domestic credit to private sector 0/ CDD	1061					30	,
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		7 • n/a	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		16	į.

Israel

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment	.68.8	8 •
Populati	on (millions)	7.9)	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	.83.3	6 •
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		33
GDP per	capita, PPP\$3	4,770.1		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		19
lncome (groupHigh	income	2	4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	1.0	1 •
Region	Northern Africa and West	ern Asia	ì	4.3	Trade & competition	.75.7	69
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		62
	Score (0–100)			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		62
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)55.5			4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		91 0
	on Output Sub-Index						
	on Input Sub-Index61.8			5	Business sophistication5	8.2	3 •
	on Efficiency Ratio0.8			5.1	Knowledge workers	.88.7	1 •
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)			5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		19
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	n/a	n/a
1	Institutions67.7	54		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	3.3	1 •
1.1	Political environment60.3	59)	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	.84.4	1 •
1.1.1	Political stability*39.6	119	0	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–341,1	112.8	3 •
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*74.3	25		5.2	Innovation linkages	.59.4	4 •
1.1.3	Press freedom*67.0	91	0	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		8 •
1.2	Regulatory environment68.1	61		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		37
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*79.1			5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		7
1.2.2	Rule of law*71.6			5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		25
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks			5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		6 •
	·			5.3	Knowledge absorption	26.4	63
1.3	Business environment			5.3.1	Knowledge absorptionRoyalty & license fees payments, % total trade		63 21
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*89.4			5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, % total trade		37
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade.		115 0
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*70.3	65		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		49
2	Human capital & research61.9	5	•	J.J.T	T DITTICE ITITIOWS, 70 GDT		72
2.1	Education			6	Knowledge & technology outputs5	54.3	7 •
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP5.6			6.1	Knowledge creation	.51.5	12
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap15.4		0	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		27
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		11
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science474.1			6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary9.8			6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	.42.9	16
				6.1.5	Citable documents H index4	114.0	15
2.2 2.2.1	Tertiary education 63.0			6.2	Knowledge impact	487	32
2.2.1 2.2.2	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		60 0
2.2.2	Tertiary inbound mobility, %			6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		33
	,			6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		29
2.3	Research & development (R&D)73.1			6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		13
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn popn/a			6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		31
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP						2 .
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*56.0	21		6.3	Knowledge diffusion		3 • 15
3	Infrastructure53.7	20		6.3.1 6.3.2	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		
3 .1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)77.2			6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		1 •
3.1.1	ICT access*75.7			6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		35
3.1.2	ICT use*58.6			0.5.4	T DITICE OUTHOWS, 70 GDT	∠. ۱	33
3.1.3	Government's online service*85.0			7	Creative outputs4	13.9	30
3.1.4	E-participation*89.5			7.1	Intangible assets		84 0
				7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		92 0
3.2	General infrastructure			7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		36
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap7,675.6			7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		25
3.2.2	Logistics performance*71.4			7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	.66.5	18
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP18.6		0	7.2	Creative goods & services	314	38
3.3	Ecological sustainability46.4		3	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		53
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq9.0			7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		27
3.3.2	Environmental performance*65.8			7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		22
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP2.7	37	,	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		18
4	Maylest applications:			7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		31
4	Market sophistication67.5						
4.1	Credit 58.0			7.3	Online creativity		17
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit to private sector % CDD 89.5			7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		23
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP			7.3.2 7.3.3	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		34 6 •
4.1.3	1411C101111a11CC 91033 10a113, 70 dDr	11/ d					
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69	.94./	5

Italy

Key in	dicators		4.2	Investment	.7	71
Populati	on (millions)	60.9	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*60		42
GDP (US	\$ billions)2	,072.0	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP23		63
GDP per	capita, PPP\$30	,289.4	4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP37		22
	groupHigh i		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	50 O
Region		urope	4.3	Trade & competition73	.2	89
	Score (0–100)		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %1		10
	or value (hard data)	Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		97 O
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143) 45.7	31	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 65	.8	70
	on Output Sub-Index40.1	33	5	Business sophistication40	^	35
	on Input Sub-Index51.2	32	5.1	Knowledge workers53		37
	on Efficiency Ratio	52	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %34		35
GIODAI II	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)47.8	29	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firmsn		n/a
1	Institutions73.2	39	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		28
1.1	Political environment67.9	49	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %54		30
1.1.1	Political stability*78.0	46	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34187	.4	26
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*51.8	50	5.2	Innovation linkages39	.4	44
1.1.3	Press freedom*73.9	48	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 45		57
1.2	Regulatory environment81.1	30	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]	.8	1 •
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*67.9	39	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %9	.1	44
1.2.2	Rule of law*56.3	51	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDPC		70 O
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.0	1	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	1.7	24
1.3	Business environment70.7	48	5.3	Knowledge absorption27	.4	56
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*87.7	58	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade1	.0	26
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*66.4	29	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %7		60
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*57.9	108 (-	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade1		19 •
_			5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.4	129 0
2	Human capital & research42.1	33	6	Knowledge & technology outputs 42	7	23
2.1	Education	40 75	6.1	Knowledge creation36	4	27
2.1.1 2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap25.3	37	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP4		28
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	18		PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP1		28
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science489.5	28	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP1		23
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary10.1	28	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP31	.0	28
2.2	Tertiary education39.7	48	6.1.5	Citable documents H index588	0.8	7 •
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	29	6.2	Knowledge impact53	.8	17 •
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	41	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %1		108 0
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	46	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-641	.9	44
2.3	Research & development (R&D)34.5	29	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPC		12
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop2,496.3	36	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP75		1 •
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP1.3	30	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %36	.2	26
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*51.3	24	6.3	Knowledge diffusion37		38
			6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		21
3	Infrastructure49.8	26	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)51.1	43	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1		65
3.1.1	ICT access*71.5	30	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP)./	54
3.1.2	ICT use*	34 48	7	Creative outputs37	5	48
3.1.3 3.1.4	E-participation*	56	7.1	Intangible assets35		113 0
			7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP56		48
3.2	General infrastructure	59	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP1		24
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	46 22	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 47	.3	108 0
3.2.2 3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP17.4	113 (7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 40	8.0	116 0
			7.2	Creative goods & services28	.6	41
3.3	Ecological sustainability	4	721	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		29
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq10.1 Environmental performance*74.4	15 (22	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–693		38
3.3.2 3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP10.9	7	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–691		21
د.د.د	130 1-4001 CHVIIOHIHCHIGI CCITHICATES/DH FFF 2 GDF 10.9	,	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		51
4	Market sophistication51.0	52	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade2		24
4.1	Credit	44	7.3	Online creativity51		25
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*50.0	96 (Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-6925		27
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP124.5	21		Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6955		28
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6924,558		17 •
			7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6981	.5	26

..33.3

66

48

Key indicators 4.2 Investment Ease of protecting investors*.....53.3 4.2.1 Population (millions) 2.7 4.2.2 Market capitalization, % GDP......43.1 GDP (US\$ billions).... Total value of stocks traded, % GDP......1.4 62 4.2.3

GDP per o	apita, PPP\$	9,04	48.1	
	oupUpper-mido			
Region	Latin America and the	Caribb	ean	
	Score (0–10	101		
	or value (hard da		Rank	
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143) 32	.4	82	
Innovatio	n Output Sub-Index25	5.7	91	
Innovatio	n Input Sub-Index39	9.2	84	
Innovatio	n Efficiency Ratio).7	100	
Global Inr	ovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	2.9	82	
1	Institutions67.	9	53	
1.1	Political environment66	.2	50	
1.1.1	Political stability*68	.2	63	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*40	.3	69	
1.1.3	Press freedom*90	.1	11	•
1.2	Regulatory environment66	4	68	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*54		63	
1.2.2	Rule of law*35		86	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks14		64	
1.3	Business environment71		44	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		32	_
1.3.1	Ease of resolving insolvency*68		28	-
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*		117	
1.5.5	Ease of paying taxes	.0	1 1 /	
2	Human capital & research25.	1	84	
2.1	Education44		64	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP6		27	•
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap25	.8	35	•
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years12		80	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen		n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary16	.8	71	
2.2	Tertiary education30	.7	75	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross30	.8	75	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %n,	/a ı	n/a	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %n		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)0	.0 1	131	0
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn popn.		n/a	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDPn		n/a	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0		70	0
2	Information 26	0.1	00	
3	Infrastructure		104	
3.1.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)22 ICT access*		86	
3.1.1	ICT access*		85	
3.1.2	Government's online service*		119	
3.1.4	E-participation*		129	0
				J
3.2	General infrastructure		119	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		79	0
3.2.2 3.2.3	Logistics performance*		118 78	O
3.3	Ecological sustainability		73	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq6		64	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	.3	53	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0	.4	91	
4	Market sophistication44.	6	94	
4.1	Credit22		121	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*50	.0	96	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector. % GDP		101	

4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/a
4.3	Trade & competition78.4	38
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %7.5	109
4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.0	1
4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 70.0	50
5	Business sophistication31.5	72
5.1	Knowledge workers	77
5.1.1 5.1.2	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	73 74
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	n/a
5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34210.4	24
5.2	Innovation linkages36.0	54
5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 43.3	64
5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 50.3	54
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n/a	n/a
5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/a
5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0	106 (
5.3 5.3.1	Knowledge absorption	96 37 •
5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %	118 (
5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade1.7	28
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP1.2	108
6	Knowledge & technology outputs21.9	100
6.1	Knowledge & technology outputs21.3 Knowledge creation	101
6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.8	71
6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/a
6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/a
6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP5.4	105
6.1.5	Citable documents H index57.0	100
6.2	Knowledge impact28.7	111
6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %0.6	100 (
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–641.1	56
6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	28
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.1 High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %/a	121 (
6.2.5		n/a
6.3	Knowledge diffusion30.9	72
6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.1	59
6.3.2 6.3.3	High-tech exports less re-exports, %	112 (25 (
6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	113 (
7	Creative outputs29.4	80
7.1	Intangible assets	24
7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/a
7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/a
7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 53.0	82
7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 54.7	61
7.2	Creative goods & services1.3	132 (
7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.0	97 (
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69n/a	n/a
7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n/a	n/a
7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %	n/a
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.1	104
7.3	Online creativity	99
7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–693.2	71
7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6920.0	80
7.3.3 7.3.4	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69	86 n/a
, .J.T	11/a	1 1/ CI

Japan

Key ir	ndicators			4.2	Investment48.9		
	on (millions)			4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*70.0		
	\$ billions)4			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP61.8	32	
	capita, PPP\$36			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP60.5		
	groupHigh i			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0	34	
Region	South East Asia and O	ceania		4.3	Trade & competition82.1	18	
	Score (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %1.3		
	or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %4.0)
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143) 52.4	21		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 87.3	1 •)
	on Output Sub-Index42.6	27		-	Business sophistication46.8	17	
	on Input Sub-Index62.2	15		5 5.1	Knowledge workers61.7		
	on Efficiency Ratio0.7	88		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %24.9		
Global li	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)59.4	22		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms/a		
1	Institutions84.1	18		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP2.6)
1.1	Political environment80.5	23		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %77.0	3 •	,
1.1.1	Political stability*88.6	23		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34128.0	41	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*78.2	21		5.2	Innovation linkages46.3	26	
1.1.3	Press freedom*74.8	44		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 66.0		
1.2	Regulatory environment90.2	18		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 70.3	6 •)
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*78.1	25		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %0.5)
1.2.2	Rule of law*82.8	23		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.0	1	•	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP5.3	1 •)
1.3	Business environment81.7	18		5.3	Knowledge absorption32.3	35	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*81.9	78		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade2.1	6	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*98.3	1	•	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %13.2		
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*64.8	88		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.6		
_				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP0.0	135 O)
2	Human capital & research54.4	17		6	Knowledge & technology outputs47.2	12	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	42 92	\circ	6.1	Knowledge creation52.8	11	
2.1.1	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap25.3	36	O	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP62.7		,
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years15.3	38		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP9.5		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science540.4	5		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP1.4		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary11.8	37		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP15.7	57	
2.2	Tertiary education37.5	57		6.1.5	Citable documents H index635.0	6 •)
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	38		6.2	Knowledge impact40.5	65	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	53		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %0.5)
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %3.9	42		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-641.2	54	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)74.8	6		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP0.3)
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	10		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP11.0		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	5	•	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %52.0	8	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*82.2	7		6.3	Knowledge diffusion48.2	17	
				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade3.3		
3	Infrastructure58.9			6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %13.4		
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)78.1	10		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.2)
3.1.1	ICT access*	15		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP2.1	34	
3.1.2	ICT use*	6 9	•	7	Creative outputs38.1	46	
3.1.3 3.1.4	E-participation*73.7	11		7.1	Intangible assets38.8)
				7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP0.0		
3.2	General infrastructure	25		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP0.5		
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap8,060.6 Logistics performance*92.1	22 8		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 70.7	19	
3.2.2	Gross capital formation, % GDP20.7	84		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 61.2	35	
				7.2	Creative goods & services36.4	24	
3.3	Ecological sustainability	15		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.0)
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq8.9 Environmental performance*72.4	24		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-695.0		
3.3.2	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP6.1	26 22		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–692.2		
د.د.د	130 1-301 CHVIIOHHICHIAI CCHINCA(ES/DH FFF 3 GDF0.1			7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0.0		
4	Market sophistication66.8	13		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade2.7		
4.1	Credit	8		7.3	Online creativity38.2		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*81.3	27		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–6920.3		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP176.7	10		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6937.7		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6979.0	30	

Jordan

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment	26.0	117	0
	on (millions)	6.3		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	30.0	133	0
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		19	•
	capita, PPP\$			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		42	
	groupUpper-middle i			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		29	
	Northern Africa and Weste			4.3	Trade & competition	740	77	
,				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		85	
	Score (0–100)			4.3.1	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		93	
<i>-</i>	or value (hard data)	Rank						
	Innovation Index (out of 143)	64		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	/ 1.2	42	
	on Output Sub-Index32.1	57		5	Business sophistication	. 37.8	41	
	on Input Sub-Index40.3	72		5.1	Knowledge workers		84	
	on Efficiency Ratio	40		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		n/a	
Global Ir	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	61		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		84	0
1	Institutions64.3	61		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a	Ŭ
1.1	Political environment	83		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*53.0	96		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		43	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	71						
1.1.3	Press freedom*	109	\circ	5.2	Innovation linkages		9	•
				5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]	39.3	81	
1.2	Regulatory environment77.5	36		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		25	•
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*53.5	66		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*	50		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		1	•
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.0	1		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	54	
1.3	Business environment64.0	73		5.3	Knowledge absorption	25.5	69	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*84.1	71		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		n/a	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*28.8	100		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %	5.4	94	0
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*79.2	36		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trac	len/a	n/a	
				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	5.1	38	
2	Human capital & research28.3	72						
2.1	Education35.5	97		6	Knowledge & technology outputs		59	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDPn/a	n/a		6.1	Knowledge creation		52	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap22.0	50		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		62	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years13.3	65		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science398.0	54	0	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondaryn/a	n/a		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		34	•
2.2	Tertiary education35.9	60		6.1.5	Citable documents H index		78	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross39.9	64		6.2	Knowledge impact	35.3	80	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %16.1	77		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	2.6	44	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %9.9	17	•	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64	1.0	60	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)13.5	59		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		36	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	41		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		50	
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.4	64		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	19.8	55	
2.3.2	QS university ranking, average score top 3*13.0	57		6.3	Knowledge diffusion	33.3	57	
2.3.3	Q3 driiversity rariking, average score top 313.0	57		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade			
3	Infrastructure31.1	92		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		76	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)29.6	91		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trad		n/a	
3.1.1	ICT access*49.5	69		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		101	0
3.1.2	ICT use*19.2	84						
3.1.3	Government's online service*39.2	96		7	Creative outputs	34.9	61	
3.1.4	E-participation*10.5	94		7.1	Intangible assets	49.8	44	
3.2	General infrastructure31.7	75		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP	59.8	43	
	Electricity output, kWh/cap			7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
3.2.1 3.2.2	Logistics performance*37.7	71 97		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]	64.7	34	•
3.2.2	Gross capital formation, % GDP27.3	32		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	61.5	31	•
	•	32		7.2	Creative goods & services	188	64	
3.3	Ecological sustainability31.9	85		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		n/a	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq4.6	88		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*55.8	56		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		50	0
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.1	63		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		34	_
1	Market conhictication 30.0	126	0	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		45	
4	Market sophistication							
4.1 4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*25.0	127 134		7.3	Online creativity		64	
4.1.1	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP72.4	45	U	7.3.1 7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		49 106	
4.1.2 4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	43		7.3.2 7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		80	U
т.1.Э	iviicionnance gross idans, 70 der	43		7.3.3 7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69		49	
				1.5.4	1100 abioaas oit toatabe/hob. 13-03	∪∠.∣	サブ	\cup

Kazakhstan

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment	35.1	68	
Populati	on (millions)	16.8		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	66.7	21	•
GDP (US	\$ billions)	220.3		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	11.6	87	
GDP per	capita, PPP\$14	4,391.1		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		77	
	groupUpper-middle			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
Region	Central and Southe	ern Asia		4.3	Trade & competition	74.2	83	
	Same (0, 100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %	3.4	60	
	Score (0–100) or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	0.3	41	
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	79		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	55.8	113	0
	on Output Sub-Index24.4	101		_				
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index41.1	69		5	Business sophistication			
	on Efficiency Ratio	118		5.1	Knowledge workers		56	
Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)32.7	84		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		49	
	and the state of t			5.1.2 5.1.3	Firms offering formal training, % firmsGERD performed by business, % GDP		40 60	
1	Institutions 61.1	67		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		36	
1.1	Political environment	119 86		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		71	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*29.1	94						
1.1.2	Press freedom*			5.2	Innovation linkages		136	0
				5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		76	_
1.2	Regulatory environment			5.2.2 5.2.3	State of cluster development [†]		119 91	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		80	O
1.2.2	Rule of law*			5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		98	\circ
1.2.3			•					
1.3	Business environment73.9	35	-	5.3	Knowledge absorption		105	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*88.5	50		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		81	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*45.7	48		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		95	_
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*87.4	14		5.3.3 5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		116 26	
2	Human capital & research30.0	63		J.J. 1	T DI HEL IIIIOWS, 70 GDF	/.1	20	•
2.1	Education	49		6	Knowledge & technology outputs	24.8	82	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP3.1	110		6.1	Knowledge creation	9.7	83	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/capn/a	n/a		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	6.6	19	•
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years15.0	43		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		89	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science416.4	48		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		40	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary8.6	11		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		134	0
2.2	Tertiary education25.8	88		6.1.5	Citable documents H index	52.0	109	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross44.5	58		6.2	Knowledge impact	35.5	79	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %n/a	n/a		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	4.5	11	•
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %1.4	76		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		46	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)14.4	58		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		n/a	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop713.6	64		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		93	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	91		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		84	0
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*33.4	38	•	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		81	
				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade	n/a	n/a	
3	Infrastructure43.8	44		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		36	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)69.1			6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade.			0
3.1.1	ICT access*	38		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	1.3	44	
3.1.2	ICT use*	49		7	Creative outputs	23 Q	106	
3.1.3	Government's online service*		•	7.1	Intangible assets			
3.1.4	E-participation*94.7	3	•	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		74	
3.2	General infrastructure31.9	74		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		46	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap5,228.6	40		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		77	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*42.9	87		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]		68	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP23.0	70		7.2	Creative goods & services	12/	84	
3.3	Ecological sustainability30.5	91		7.2 7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		67	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq2.5	115	0	7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		69	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*51.1	76		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/a		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		47	
1	Market conhistication 44.1	00		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		64	
4	Market sophistication	98 116			Online creativity		82	
4.1 4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*56.3	116 81		7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		82 117	
4.1.1	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP37.2	87		7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		57	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	63		7.3.2	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		60	
		55		7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69		n/a	
				/.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	

Kenya

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment		94	
opulati	on (millions)	43.2	2		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*		81	
DP (US	\$ billions)	45.1	1		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	39.7	50	
DP per	capita, PPP\$	1,812.0)		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		58	
ncome	groupLow	income	e		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.1	21	
Region	Sub-Sahara	n Africa	a		4.3	Trade & competition	81.2	25	•
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		95	Ĭ
	Score (0–100) or value (hard data)		ı,		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		1	•
ilohal	Innovation Index (out of 143)				4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		33	•
	on Output Sub-Index29.0								
	on Input Sub-Index34.7				5	Business sophistication		91	
	on Efficiency Ratio0.8		5		5.1	Knowledge workers		132	0
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)30.3		9		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		n/a	
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		n/a	
I	Institutions53.6				5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		58	_
.1	Political environment44.2				5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		76	0
.1.1	Political stability*34.0)	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	51.9	73	
.1.2	Government effectiveness*26.3				5.2	Innovation linkages		37	
.1.3	Press freedom*72.2	58	3		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		37	
.2	Regulatory environment65.8	74	1		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		50	
.2.1	Regulatory quality*40.7				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		8	•
.2.2	Rule of law*22.6				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		53	
.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.0	1			5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	76	
1.3	Business environment50.9	116	5		5.3	Knowledge absorption	27.1	58	
.3.1	Ease of starting a business*72.5	111			5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade	0.1	97	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*26.2	107	7		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %	15.5	12	•
.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*54.2	115	5		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trad		100	
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.0	115	
2	Human capital & research15.8				6	Knowledge & technology outputs	26.0	70	
2.1	Education				6.1	Knowledge & technology outputs		68	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP6.7				6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		57	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap21.2 School life expectancy, years11.0				6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		84	
2.1.3 2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science/a				6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		34	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary29.7)	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		54	
					6.1.5	Citable documents H index		49	
2.2	Tertiary education				6.2	Knowledge impact		108	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross4.0)	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		48	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %				6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		92	\cap
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %n/a		1		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		54	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)8.4				6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		60	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop318.1				6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		77	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP1.0				6.2			35	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0	/0) ()	6.3 6.3.1	Knowledge diffusion Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		25	
3	Infrastructure21.1	127	,	_	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		66	•
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)21.8				6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		20	•
3.1.1	ICT access*27.3				6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		96	Ĭ
3.1.2	ICT use*								
3.1.3	Government's online service*43.1	88	3		7	Creative outputs	.31.2	73	
3.1.4	E-participation*5.3				7.1	Intangible assets		48	
3.2	General infrastructure21.0		2 (_	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap				7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		65	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*				7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		39	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP20.9				7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	57.7	50	
	·				7.2	Creative goods & services	16.9	74	
3.3	Ecological sustainability 20.6)	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	0.0	104	0
3.3.1 3.3.2	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq3.1 Environmental performance*37.0				7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69		n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.4				7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		55	0
	.55 . 1661 environmental certificates/bit1113 dbr0.4	07			7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		25	
4	Market sophistication54.4	40)		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.5	56	
1.1	Credit51.8		2		7.3	Online creativity	10.5	90	
1.1.1	Ease of getting credit*87.5		3		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.9	105	
1.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP36.6		3		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69		100	
1.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP4.6	12	2		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-69		116	
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69	29.9	61	0

Korea, Republic of

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment5	7.3 1	19
	on (millions)		. 50.0	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*6		42
	5 billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP10		16
,	capita, PPP\$,		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP13		1
-	jroup			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		45
	South East Asia			4.3	Trade & competition7	1 2 10	03
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		20
	Score (0-			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		30
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)5		Rank 16	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 8		7
	on Output Sub-Index		15	1.5.5	mensity of local competition	1.5	,
	on Input Sub-Index		16	5	Business sophistication42	.7 3	80
	on Efficiency Ratio		54	5.1	Knowledge workers6		27
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		18	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %2	1.5 6	67
diobai iii	moration mack 2013 (out of 112)	.5 1.5	10	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms3	9.5 4	42
1	Institutions7	5.8	32	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	3.1	2
1.1	Political environment	72.7	40	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %7	6.5	4
1.1.1	Political stability*	69.7	60	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3443	3.4 1	10
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	72.9	27	5.2	Innovation linkages4	0.7 4	41
1.1.3	Press freedom*	75.5	42	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 6		25
1.2	Regulatory environment	66.8	67	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		26
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		36	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		92
1.2.2	Rule of law*		32	5.2.4	JV–strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		66
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		120	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	5.0	2
				5.3	Knowledge absorption2		64
1.3 1.3.1	Business environment		11 38	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		16
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		38 15	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		20
1.3.2	Ease of paying taxes*		18	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		14
1.3.3	Ease or paying taxes	00.3	10	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		27
2	Human capital & research6	4.1	3		. 5.116(11116113) /2 651	0.1 12	
_ 2.1	Education		31	6	Knowledge & technology outputs54	.5	6
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		59	6.1	Knowledge creation7		1
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		47	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP9	2.7	1
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		9	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	7.4	6
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science54		4	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP	7.4	6
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		66	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP2	9.5 3	30
2.2	Tertiary education		16	6.1.5	Citable documents H index33	3.0 1	19
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		10	6.2	Knowledge impact4	43 4	47
2.2.1	Graduates in science & engineering, %		11	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		72
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		66	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		42
	· ·			623	Computer software spending, % GDP		30
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		1	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1		30
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop7,69		8	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %4		9
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		1	6.3	Knowledge diffusion4	46 2	22
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	/5.8	11	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		22 22
3	Infrastructure6	2 8	5		High-tech exports less re-exports, %2		4
3 .1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		1	6.3.2 6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		23
3.1.1	ICT access*		9	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		23 33
3.1.2	ICT use*		2		. 5. 1.5. 04(1017), 70 (6)	,)	در
3.1.3	Government's online service*10		1	7	Creative outputs42	.2 3	37
3.1.4	E-participation*10		1		Intangible assets5		29
				7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP8		23
3.2	General infrastructure		13	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		50
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		11	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 7		2
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		19	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 6	8.2 1	14
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		37	7.2	Creative goods & services2	72 4	43
3.3	Ecological sustainability		41	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		33
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		79	0 7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		33 24
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		43	7.2.2	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		20
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	7.2	18	7.2.3	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		89
4	Manifest conditions	F 4	4.4	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		22
4	Market sophistication6		14				
	Credit		10	7.3	Online creativity		40
	E C II. V	U / F	10	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-691	u.2 4	48
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		13			- 4	4.0
4.1 4.1.1 4.1.2 4.1.3	Ease of getting credit*	48.0	15 n/a	7.3.2 7.3.3	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		40 50

Kunazit

					Nuvvo	וג
Kev ir	adicators			4.2	Investment	57
	ion (millions)	3	.3	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*53.3	66
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	35
	capita, PPP\$			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP12.1	37
	groupHigh			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a n	n/a
	Northern Africa and Wes			4.3	Trade & competition71.6 10	00
				4.3.1		76
	Score (0–100		m le	4.3.2		86
Gloha	or value (hard data I Innovation Index (out of 143)35.2		nk 9	4.3.3		03
	on Output Sub-Index30.5		62			
	on Input Sub-Index		79	5	Business sophistication27.7	98
	on Efficiency Ratio0.8		50	5.1	3	46
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)40.6		50	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %18.7	77
GIODUI II	110 Validi III ack 2013 (val di 112)		,	5.1.2	Pirms offering formal training, % firmsn/a n	n/a
1	Institutions60.2	2 7	2	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn/a n	n/a
1.1	Political environment60.2	2 6	51	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %n/a n	n/a
1.1.1	Political stability*70.1	1 5	9	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34510.3	9 •
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*38.8	3 7	76	5.2	Innovation linkages25.7	99
1.1.3	Press freedom*71.7	7 6	53	5.2.1	9	16 0
1.2	Regulatory environment55.9	9 10	nn	5.2.2		86
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		74	5.2.3	•	78 0
1.2.2	Rule of law*		19	5.2.4		12
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks28.1		26 (· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	94
				5.3		38 0
1.3	Business environment		71	5.3.1		1/a
1.3.1	Ease of resolving insolvency*33.9		34	5.3.2		n/a
1.3.2 1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*90.4		0 (
1.5.5	Ease of paying taxes90.4	† 1	U	5.3.4		31 0
2	Human capital & research23.3	9	1		,	
2.1	Education45.1		51	6	3 3, 1	43 •
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP3.8		94	6.1	9	91
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap20.9	9 5	55	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a n	n/a
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years14.6	5 4	15	6.1.2		n/a
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a	a n,	/a	6.1.3	/ 11	n/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary8.2	2	6			16
2.2	Tertiary education22.0) (97	6.1.5	Citable documents H index83.0	76
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross22.3		38	6.2	Knowledge impact37.3	73
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %/a		/a	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %4.2	18 •
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %n/a		/a	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64n/a n	n/a
	Research & development (R&D)2.6		98	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	45
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop131.5		96	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP2.8	90
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		,0)4 (6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	76
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*4.9		57	6.3	Knowledge diffusion56.4	6
2.3.3	25 driiversity farikirig, average score top 5		,,	6.3.1		n/a
3	Infrastructure39.0	6	1	6.3.2	P. High-tech exports less re-exports, %n/a n	n/a
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)38.3	3 6	59	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade4.0	11 •
3.1.1	ICT access*n/a	a n,	/a	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP5.5	12 •
3.1.2	ICT use*n/a		/a	_		
3.1.3	Government's online service*58.2		17	7		37
3.1.4	E-participation*18.4	1 7	73	7.1	<u> </u>	07
3.2	General infrastructure45.0) 2	28	7.1.1	11	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap20,374.8		1	/.1.2		n/a
3.2.2	Logistics performance*48.4		59	7.1.3	38.7 1.	28 0

7.1.4

7.2

7.2.1

7.2.2

79

96

42 •

Gross capital formation, % GDP......16.4 120 O

Ecological sustainability......33.7

GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq.....4.2

Environmental performance*......63.9

3.2.3

3.3

3.3.1

3.3.2

3.3.3

4

4.1

4.1.1

4.1.2

4.1.3

ICTs & organizational model creation[†]......34.5 127 O

Creative goods & services......11.6 87

Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade.....n/a n/a

National feature films/mn pop. 15–69.....n/a n/a

Kyrgyzstan

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment33.7	74	F
Populati	on (millions)	5.6		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*66.7	21	•
GDP (US	\$ billions)	7.2		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP2.5		0
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	2,610.6		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP0.1	100)
Income o	groupLow	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/a	i
Region	Central and Southe	rn Asia		4.3	Trade & competition72.0) 96	;
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %24		
	Score (0–100)	Dank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		
Glohal	Innovation Index (out of 143)	Rank 112		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 54.7		
	on Output Sub-Index	131			,		
	on Input Sub-Index	90		5	Business sophistication22.4	125	i
	on Efficiency Ratio0.5	136	0	5.1	Knowledge workers25.9		j
	inovation Index 2013 (out of 142)27.0	117	0	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %17.6	79)
0.000				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms29.7	67	,
1	Institutions52.9	102		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	73	,
1.1	Political environment45.0	108		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %23.3		
1.1.1	Political stability*43.9	115		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3426.6	100)
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*23.3	113		5.2	Innovation linkages16.3	137	, 0
1.1.3	Press freedom*67.8	85		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 20.3		0
1.2	Regulatory environment54.2	105		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 28.3	131	0
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	98		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %0.9		
1.2.2	Rule of law*14.7			5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		2
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks17.3	81		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0	106	0
1.0		86		5.3	Knowledge absorption25.0) 74	L
1.3 1.3.1	Business environment		•	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.1		
1.3.1	Ease of resolving insolvency*22.9	114	-	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		
1.3.2	Ease of paying taxes*			5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.4		
1.5.5	Lase of paying taxes99.0	104		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP11.2		2
2	Human capital & research29.4	66					
2.1	Education54.8	27	•	6	Knowledge & technology outputs21.1	107	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP6.8	17	•	6.1	Knowledge creation17.2	63	,
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/capn/a	n/a		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP8.4		•
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years12.5	79		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.3		-
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a	n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP1.3		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary15.2	63		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP6.4		
2.2	Tertiary education31.2	73		6.1.5	Citable documents H index31.0	132	0
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross41.3	61		6.2	Knowledge impact24.0	117	1
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %15.6	80		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %0.6	98	3
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %6.3	26	•	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-640.9	61	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)2.4	102		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPn/a		i
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop411.6	72		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.2	94		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	90) ()
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion22.1	122)
2.5.5	Q3 driversity running, average score top 3	, 0	0	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.0		ļ
3	Infrastructure31.3	90		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %0.3)
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)35.7	74		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.3		/
3.1.1	ICT access*n/a	n/a		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	106)
3.1.2	ICT use*n/a	n/a					
3.1.3	Government's online service*42.5	90		7	Creative outputs14.1		
3.1.4	E-participation*29.0	53		7.1	Intangible assets22.6		
3.2	General infrastructure29.7	86		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP17.5		
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap2,751.0	65		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP0.2		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*29.4	122		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP27.0	36	•	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 32.7	128	0
		00		7.2	Creative goods & services6.1	109)
3.3	Ecological sustainability	99		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.7	56)
3.3.1 3.3.2	Environmental performance*40.6	100 106		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–690.0		0
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/a		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n/a		ı
ر.ر.ر	130 1-301 CHVIIOHHICH(a) CCH(IIICa(E3/DH FFFF) CDPI/d	11/d		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0.0		
4	Market sophistication53.6	43		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.1	92	-
4.1	Credit55.1	24	•	7.3	Online creativity49	109)
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*87.5	13		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–690.5		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP15.1	130		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6912.0		,
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP5.9	7	•	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69)
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69n/a	n/a	4

Latvia

Key in	ndicators			4.2	Investment	27.7	112	0
Populati	on (millions)		2.0	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*		55	
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	3.9	104	0
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	19	,119.5	4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	0.1	98	0
Income	group	High ir	ncome	4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.1	22	
Region		E	urope	4.3	Trade & competition	76.9	54	
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		10	
	Score or value (h	(0-100)	Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		97	
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143)		34	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		32	
Innovati	on Output Sub-Index	40.4	32	_	But the second	20.2	20	
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index	49.2	35	5	Business sophistication		39	
	on Efficiency Ratio		32	5.1	Knowledge workers		51	
Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	45.2	33	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		24	
_	to the state of			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		41	_
1	Institutions		29	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		53	
1.1	Political environment		41	5.1.4 5.1.5	GERD performed by business, %GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		62 34	0
1.1.1	Political stability*		49	3.1.3			34	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		38	5.2	Innovation linkages		30	
1.1.3	Press freedom*		35	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		64	
1.2	Regulatory environment		25	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		99	_
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		31	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %			•
1.2.2	Rule of law*		37	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	9.7	34	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	45	
1.3	Business environment	74.2	32	5.3	Knowledge absorption	23.6	82	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	91.8	26	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade	0.2	75	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		38	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %	6.4	79	0
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*		34	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade	e1.4	41	
				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.2	63	
2	Human capital & research		51		ж I I от I I от	26.0	25	
2.1	Education		34	6	Knowledge & technology outputs	.30.8	35	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		61	6.1	Knowledge creation		47	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		24	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		25 32	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		33	6.1.2 6.1.3	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		24		Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		60	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		7 •	6.1.5	Citable documents H index		74	
2.2	Tertiary education		71					
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		26	6.2	Knowledge impact			•
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		79 O		Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		25	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.9	61	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			•
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	16.0	52	6.2.3 6.2.4	Computer software spending, % GDPISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a 20	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop3	,557.9	28	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		62	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		52					
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70 O		Knowledge diffusion		73	
_		42.0	4.0	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		66	
3		42.9	46	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		47	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade FDI net outflows, % GDP		47	
3.1.1	ICT access*		49	6.3.4	FDI Net Outflows, % GDP	0.0	62	
3.1.2	ICT use*		28 45	7	Creative outputs	.44.1	29	
3.1.3 3.1.4	E-participation*		43 65	7.1	Intangible assets		64	
				7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		34	
3.2	General infrastructure		71	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		11	•
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap2		66	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]	56.5	66	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		77	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	54.2	63	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	25./	45	7.2	Creative goods & services	400	7	•
3.3	Ecological sustainability		35	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade			•
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		50	7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		33	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		40	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP.	6.4	21	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		26	
4	Market conhictication	540	42	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		16	•
4 4.1	Market sophistication		21		Online creativity		43	
4.1 4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		3		Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		43	
4.1.1	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		50	7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		23	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		n/a	7.3.2	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6921		20	
		// U	, 3	7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69		n/a	
					i a series to the first series and an arrangement of the first series and the first series are a series and the first series and the first series are a series and the first series are a series and the first series are a series and the first series are a series and the first series are a series and the first series are a series and the first series are a series and the first series are a series and the first series are a series and the first series are a se			

Lebanon

	dicators			4.2	Investment28.		106
Populati	on (millions)	4.4		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*50.6	C	81
GDP (US	\$ billions)	44.3		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP24.0	С	62
GDP per	capita, PPP\$14	1,845.0		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP0.9	9	67
Income	groupUpper-middle i	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/s	1 E	n/a
	Northern Africa and Weste			4.3	Trade & competition78.	1	41
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %4.8		82
	Score (0–100)	Donk		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %//		n/a
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	Rank 77		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		23
	on Output Sub-Index25.0	95					
	on Input Sub-Index	61		5	Business sophistication39.7	1	38
	on Efficiency Ratio	119	\circ	5.1	Knowledge workers65		18 •
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	75	0	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %31.9	9	41
diobai ii	11010total 1110tot 2013 (00t 01 1 12)	,,		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms52.4	4	21 •
1	Institutions58.1	81		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn/a	a r	n/a
1.1	Political environment42.3	121	0	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %n/a	a r	n/a
1.1.1	Political stability*25.3	137	0	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34804.8	3	5 •
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*31.7	89		5.2	Innovation linkages27.	7	87
1.1.3	Press freedom*69.9	81		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 35.		106 0
1.2	Regulatory environment67.1	66		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 37.0		110 0
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*45.6	84		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n/		n/a
1.2.2	Rule of law*25.7	110		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		39
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.7	25		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0		64
				5.3	Knowledge absorption24.0		78
1.3	Business environment 64.9	70		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		107 🔾
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*80.1	90		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		123 0
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	83		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade1.		42
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*80.4	32	•	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP8.		17
2	Human capital & research34.4	50		5.5.1	1 Di Net Illiows, 70 GDI	,	17
2.1	Education	107		6	Knowledge & technology outputs22.6	5	96
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP2.2		0	6.1	Knowledge creation16.		64
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap3.7	111		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/		n/a
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years13.2	69		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/		n/a
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a	n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/	a r	n/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary9.3	17	•	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP14.		61
				6.1.5	Citable documents H index97.0	C	67
2.2	Tertiary education	26 55	•	6.2	Knowledge impact24	7 1	116 0
2.2.1	Graduates in science & engineering, %	32		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %/		n/a
2.2.2	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	13		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64/		n/a
				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP/		n/a
2.3	Research & development (R&D)22.7	41		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP8.		53
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn popn/a	n/a		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %22.0		48
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDPn/a	n/a			Knowledge diffusion26.		07
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*22.7	49		6.3	<u> </u>		97 79
3	Infrastructure34.9	77		6.3.1 6.3.2	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		79 93
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)43.8	53		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1.		50
3.1.1	ICT access*60.4	52		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		43
3.1.2	ICT use*35.4	53		0.5.4	T DI FICE OUTHOWS, 70 GDTT.	,	7.5
3.1.3	Government's online service*47.7	76		7	Creative outputs27.4	1	93
3.1.4	E-participation*31.6	48		7.1	Intangible assets35.		111 0
				7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDPn/	a r	n/a
3.2	General infrastructure	115	0	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/		n/a
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap3,841.5	55		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 39.	7 1	127 0
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	94		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 32	2 1	131 0
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP18.8	104		7.2	Creative goods & services29.	5	39
3.3	Ecological sustainability36.2	68		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade/		n/a
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq8.7	31		7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–694.		30
3.3.2	Environmental performance*50.2	82		7.2.2	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		45
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.2	106	0	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		9 •
4	Manufactural conditions and a second conditions and a second conditions and a second conditions are second conditions and a second conditions are second conditions and a second conditions are second conditions and a second conditions are second conditions and a second conditions are second conditions and a second conditions are second conditions and a second conditions are second conditions and a second conditions are second conditions and a second condition are second conditions are second conditions are second conditions are second conditions are second conditions and a second condition are second conditions are second condition	0-		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		60
4	Market sophistication44.6	95					
4.1	Credit	105		7.3	Online creativity		100
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	96		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–6911.6		46 105
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP92.2 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP92.	33 68		7.3.2 7.3.3	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–699. Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–699.		105 78
4.1.3	wiicioiiiarice gioss ioalis, 70 dur	UÖ			Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69/		
				7.3.4	viaco upioaus ori routube/pop. 13-09	u I	n/a

Lesotho

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment50.		30	
	on (millions)				4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*50.		81	
	\$ billions)				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn/		n/a	
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDPn/		n/a	
	groupLower-r				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/	а	n/a	
Region		Saharan	n Africa		4.3	Trade & competition71.	4	102	
	Score (0-100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %10.		129	
	or value (hai		Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.	1	24	
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	27.0	117		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 62.	C	90	
Innovati	on Output Sub-Index	15.5	137	0	-	Business subjections 21:		72	
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index	38.6	87		5	Business sophistication31.3		73	_
	on Efficiency Ratio		140	0	5.1	Knowledge workers		42	•
Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	26.3	124		5.1.1 5.1.2	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		n/a 16	
1	Institutions	50.0	74		5.1.2	GERD performed by business, % GDP/		n/a	
1.1	Political environment		68		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %/		n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*		55	-	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3411.		118	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		91		5.2	Innovation linkages24.	2	104	
1.1.3	Press freedom*		67	•	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 28.		122	
1.2	Regulatory environment	61.3	85		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		83	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		110		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %3.		70	
1.2.2	Rule of law*		77		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/	а	n/a	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		68	•	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDPn/		n/a	
1.3	Business environment		85		5.3	Knowledge absorption193	3	102	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		80		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.		72	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		93		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %/		n/a	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*		79		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.	5	93	
	. , 3				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP5.	2	37	
2	Human capital & research		81			W 0			
2.1	Education		_	•	6	Knowledge & technology outputs14.6			
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			•	6.1	Knowledge creation			
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			•	6.1.1 6.1.2	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, yearsPISA scales in reading, maths, & science		103 n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app/tr PPP\$ GDP/		n/a	
2.1.4	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		88		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP5.		104	
	•				6.1.5	Citable documents H index22.			2
2.2	Tertiary education		118		6.2	Knowledge impact5.		131	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		106 94		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		n/a	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, % Tertiary inbound mobility, %		94		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–641.		49	
	·				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP/		n/a	-
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		130	_	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		138 (Э
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		118 117		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %n/		n/a	
2.3.2	QS university ranking, average score top 3*		70		6.3	Knowledge diffusion34.	3	47	
2.3.3	Q3 university fariking, average score top 3	0.0	70	0	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade/			
3	Infrastructure	28.8	98		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %n/		n/a	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)	15.0	127		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.		111	
3.1.1	ICT access*	22.6	118		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.	1	88	
3.1.2	ICT use*		117		-	and the second second			
3.1.3	Government's online service*		120		7	Creative outputs16.3			
3.1.4	E-participation*	2.6	116		7.1	Intangible assets		126 n/a	
3.2	General infrastructure	50.5	17	•	7.1.1 7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		n/a		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation [†] 34.		133 (\sim
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		133		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 29.		135 (
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	38.9	7			•			
3.3	Ecological sustainability	20.8	130		7.2 7.2.1	Creative goods & services		138 (93	J
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		n/a		7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		140	0	7.2.2	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a		7.2.3	Printing & publishing manufactures, %/		n/a	
1	Market conhistication	17 =	74		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade/		n/a	
4 4.1	Market sophistication		126		7.3	Online creativity13		121	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		130	\circ	7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		126	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		121)	7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		113	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6943.		131	
	-				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69n/		n/a	

Lithuania

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment3	1.1	91	
Populati	on (millions)	3.0	0		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*5	6.7	55	
GDP (US	\$ billions)	47.6	6		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		91 (0
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	22,747.2	2		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		81	
Income	groupHigl	n income	e		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.2	16	
Region		Europe	e		4.3	Trade & competition70	6.8	56	
	Score (0–100	۸			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		10	
	or value (hard data	,	k		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	3.3	97 (0
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143)41.				4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 7	3.0	34	
	on Output Sub-Index33.		2						
	on Input Sub-Index48.		6		5	Business sophistication32		70	
	on Efficiency Ratio		9		5.1	Knowledge workers5		41	
Global Ir	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)41.	4 40	0		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %4		18 (•
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms4		33	
1	Institutions73.4				5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		44	
1.1	Political environment				5.1.4 5.1.5	GERD performed by business, %20		57 48	
1.1.1	Political stability*84.				5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3411		40	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*				5.2	Innovation linkages3		63	
1.1.3	Press freedom*		J		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 5		27	
1.2	Regulatory environment69.				5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		105 (_
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*77.6				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		13 (•
1.2.2	Rule of law*68.6				5.2.4	JV–strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		74 62	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks24.6	5 111	1 ()	5.2.5	Paterit families filed in 5+ offices/off PPP\$ GDP	J.U	62	
1.3	Business environment		4		5.3	Knowledge absorption1		132 (
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*93.2		9 (5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		100 (
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*51.				5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		107 (0
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*77.6	5 42	2		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		92	
2	Human capital & research41.6	5 34	1		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	0.1	96	
2 2.1	Education				6	Knowledge & technology outputs30).3	56	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP5.4				6.1	Knowledge creation	8.5	56	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap23.				6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		55	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years16.		2 (6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	0.5	40	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science483.		2	_	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPr	ı/a	n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary8.6		0		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP2	6.4	37	
2.2	Tertiary education40.0) 44	4		6.1.5	Citable documents H index10	9.0	57	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		3		6.2	Knowledge impact4	6.8	40	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %				6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	2.3	50	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %1.6				6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	4.7	22	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)30.	5 33	2		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPr		n/a	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop5,702.) 9 (6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1		24	•
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	9.6	57	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*17.6				6.3	Knowledge diffusion2	5.7	106	
					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		90 (0
3	Infrastructure44.4	42	2		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %	4.8	31	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)56.2	2 32	2		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		100	
3.1.1	ICT access*64.	7 41	1		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	0.6	57	
3.1.2	ICT use*				-	Constitute and and a			
3.1.3	Government's online service*69.				7	Creative outputs36		56	
3.1.4	E-participation*52.6	5 30	0		7.1	Intangible assets		51	
3.2	General infrastructure24.6	5 116	5 (С	7.1.1 7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		45 22	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap1,326.9		7		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation †6		31	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*53.2		8		7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 6		24	_
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP18.	1 108	8 (C		•			•
3.3	Ecological sustainability52	2 20	0		7.2	Creative goods & services		78	_
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq7.				7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		96 (0
3.3.2	Environmental performance*61	3 47	7		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		74	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP10.6	5 8	8		7.2.3 7.2.4	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 Printing & publishing manufactures, %		n/a 74 (\sim
			_		7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade		35	J
4	Market sophistication52.1								
4.1	Credit	5 35			7.3	Online creativity		44	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*81				7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		34	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP51				7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		26	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP/	a n/a	d		7.3.3	·		31	
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69r	1/ d	n/a	

Luxembourg

2.2 Tertiary education		dicators			4.2	Investment		69
College Program Prog	Populati	on (millions)	0.5		4.2.1			105 🔾
Series 100 1	GDP (US	\$ billions)	59.8		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP1	23.1	8
Same Finding	GDP per	capita, PPP\$78	8,669.8		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	0.2	91 O
	Income	groupHigh i	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.1	28
Signature State	Region		Europe		43	Trade & competition	746	82
Section Continue								
Signature Sign		· · ·	Dank					
Second S	Global							
International Inferiors y 18th index			-			,		
Institutions		·			5	Business sophistication6	8.0	2 •
		· ·			5.1	Knowledge workers	75.0	6
State		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			5.1.1			1 •
1.1 Political environment					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	n/a	n/a
President patricular programment effectiveness*	1	Institutions82.9	20		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	1.0	23
Soverment effectiveness*	1.1	Political environment92.3	6		5.1.4			14
Press freedom*	1.1.1	Political stability*98.4	5	•	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–342	33.6	23
1.13 Prices freedom*	1.1.2	Government effectiveness*85.2	11		5.2	Innovation linkages	.55.0	6
Regulatory quotiny	1.1.3	Press freedom*93.3	4	•				
Regulatory quality*	1 2	Regulatory environment 83.7	26		5.2.2			21
12.2 Rule of haw*					5.2.3			18
1.32 Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks 21,7 100 0 5.25 Patent families filed in 3 + offices/fon PPPS GDP 28 8 13.3 Business environment 7.28 38 5.3 Knowledge absorption 5.24 3 ● 1.31 Ease of resolving insolvency* 4.61 47 5.3.2 High-tech imports less re-imports, % total trade 0.7 44 13.2 Ease of resolving insolvency* 4.61 47 5.3.2 High-tech imports less re-imports, % total trade 0.7 44 13.3 Ease of resolving insolvency* 4.61 47 5.3.2 High-tech imports less re-imports, % total trade 0.7 44 13.4 Ease of paying taxes* 8.64 17 5.3.3 Homework in propriets with 5.3 Homework in pr					5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.1	11
13.1 Business environment			100	0	5.2.5			8
1.31 Ease of starting a business*					5.2	Knowledge absorption	524	3
Lase of resolving insolvency*								
Human capital & research								
2 Human capital & research								
Human capital & research	1.5.5	Ease or paying taxes"80.4	17					
Education	2	Human capital & research47.2	27		5.5.1	1 51 FICE (11110475), 70 GD1	51.0	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP					6	Knowledge & technology outputs4	5.8	16
2.1.2 Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap					6.1			35
2.13 School life expectancy, years 130 58 6.1.2 PCT resident patent app/tr PPPS GDP 6.4 8 12.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths, & science 489.6 26 6.1.3 Domestic res utility model app/tr PPPS GDPn/a r/a r/a Scientific expectancy,					6.1.1			43
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths, & science					6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	6.4	8
2.15 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary 8.5 9 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 9.2 48 2.2 Tertiary education 5.90 8 6.1.5 Citable documents H index 80.0 79 2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross 18.2 92 0 6.2 Knowledge impact 4.26 54 2.2.2 Graduates in science & engineering, % 32.5 10 6.2.1 Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, % 1.6 109 0 2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, % 41.4 1 0 6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64. 21.0 1 0 2.3 Research & development (R&D) 299 35 6.2.4 Sopport of the following of the pop. 15-64. 21.0 1 0 2.3 Research ers, headcounts/mn pop. 5.924.3 16 6.2.4 Sopport of the following of the pop. 1.5 25 10.0	2.1.4		26		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
22 Tertiary education	2.1.5	-	9		6.1.4			48
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2.2	Tertiany adjusation 500	Q		6.1.5	Citable documents H index	0.08	79
2.2.2 Graduates in science & engineering, %				\circ	62	Knowledge impact	426	54
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %		•		0				
2.3 Research & development (R&D).								1 •
Research & development (R&D)		*				·		n/a
Agestarchers, neaccounts/mn pop. 3,924.3 16 6.25 16 6.25 17 6.25 18 6.25 18 6.25 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10					6.2.4			76
2.3.2 Goss expenditure on R&D, % GDP					6.2.5			92 0
Sample				_	63	Knowledge diffusion	66 1	2
31 Infrastructure 53.4 22 63.2 High-tech exports less re-exports, % 1.2 65 3.1 Information & communication technologies (ICTs) 67.9 22 6.3.3 Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade .4.7 7 3.1.1 ICT use* .72.9 10 .487.1 2 • 3.1.2 ICT use* .72.9 10 .487.1 2 • 3.1.2 ICT use* .69.9 29 7 Creative outputs .64.1 3 • 3.1.4 E-participation* .39.5 38 7.1 Intangible assets .70.6 2 • 3.2 General infrastructure .41.4 40 .71.1 Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP .135.7 6 3.2.1 Electricity output, kWh/cap .5,173.6 43 7.1.2 Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP .64.1 1 • 3.2.2 Logistics performance* .87.7 15 7.1.4 ICTs & business model creation† .68.	2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	/0	0				
3.1. Information & communication technologies (ICTs)67.9 22 6.3.3 Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade4.7 7 3.1.1 ICT access*	3	Infrastructure 53.4	22					
3.1.1 ICT access*								
3.1.2 ICT use*								
3.1.3 Government's online service* 69.9 29 7 Creative outputs 64.1 3 • 3.1.4 E-participation* 39.5 38 7.1 Intangible assets 70.6 2 • 3.2 General infrastructure 41.4 40 7.1.1 Domestic res trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP 135.7 6 7.1.2 Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP 6.4 1 • 3.2.2 Logistics performance* 87.7 15 7.1.4 ICTs & business model creation 7.1.4 ICTs & organizational model creation 68.3 13 ICTs & business model creation 68.3 13 ICTs & business model creation 68.3 13 ICTs & organizational model					0.0	. 5	07	_
3.1.4 E-participation*					7	Creative outputs6	4.1	3 •
3.2 General infrastructure					7.1	Intangible assets	70.6	2 •
3.2.1 Electricity output, kWh/cap			40		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP1	35.7	6
3.2.2 Logistics performance*					7.1.2			1 •
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP					7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]	76.2	5
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		9 .			7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	68.3	13
24					7.2	Creative goods & services	42.1	14
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	3.3							
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.2 58 7.2.3 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69								
4 Market sophistication 49.7 59 7.2.4 Printing & publishing manufactures, %	3.3.2			•				
4 Market sophistication 49.7 59 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.2 80 4.1 Credit 39.5 58 7.3 Online creativity 73.0 5 • 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 25.0 134 0 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 100.0 1 • 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 165.4 12 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 71.9 7 4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP n/a n/a 7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 27,784.6 10	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.2	58					
4.1 Credit	1	Market conhistication 40.7	50					
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 25.0 134 O 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69								
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP				\circ				
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				0				
		5	, u					

Madagascar

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment		49	
	on (millions)				4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*		55	
GDP (US	billions)		11.2		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		n/a	
GDP per	capita, PPP\$		970.1		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		n/a	
Income g	roup	Low	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	33	
Region		Sub-Saharaı	n Africa		4.3	Trade & competition	74.6	81	
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		97	
	071	Score (0—100) ralue (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		67	
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)				4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		78	
	on Output Sub-Index		121						
	on Input Sub-Index		123		5	Business sophistication2	3.3	122	
	on Efficiency Ratio		105		5.1	Knowledge workers	14.2	136	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		140		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	2.8	107 (C
diobai iii	1101441011 11146. 2013 (041 01 112)		110		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	27.4	71	
1	Institutions	55.1	91		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
1.1	Political environment	45.0	106		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	n/a	n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*	51.8	100		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	2.5	139 (C
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		134		5.2	Innovation linkages	26.2	95	
1.1.3	Press freedom*	71.4	73		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		92	
1.2	Regulatory environment	E0.6	89		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		120	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		41	
1.2.1	Rule of law*				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
1.2.2	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		53		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
1.2.3									
1.3	Business environment		83		5.3	Knowledge absorption		45	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		12		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		74	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*				5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		110	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	74.9	50		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		27	-
2	Human canital 0 vacanush	145	124		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	9.2	16	
2	Human capital & research				6	Knowledge & technology outputs 1	67	124	
2.1	Education				6.1	Knowledge & technology outputs	5.8	107	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP				6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		89	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		103 111		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP		73	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years				6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		n/a 99		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		81	
2.1.5					6.1.5	Citable documents H index		102	
2.2	Tertiary education								
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		127		6.2	Knowledge impact		118	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		51		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		107	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.7	67		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		90	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	1.0	116		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		n/a	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	109.0	101		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		98	_
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.1	103		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	2.4	93 ()
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	22.4	119	
					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade			
3	Infrastructure	22.4	123		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %	0.1	116	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (IC				6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		71	
3.1.1	ICT access*			0	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
3.1.2	ICT use*			0	_			445	
3.1.3	Government's online service*				7	Creative outputs2			
3.1.4	E-participation*	2.6	116		7.1	Intangible assets		106	_
3.2	General infrastructure	36.6	55	•	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		18	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	n/a	n/a		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		57	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		85		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		111	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		55	•	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	.44./	102	
2.2			120	_	7.2	Creative goods & services	15.7	79	
3.3	Ecological sustainability			O	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	n/a	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq			0	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ 0		136 123		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	
3.3.3	130 14001 ENVIRONMENTAL CERTINGATES/DIT PPP\$ (J∪rU.I	123	0	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		32	Þ
4	Market sophistication	41.8	116		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.1	89	
4.1	Credit			0	7.3	Online creativity	07	130	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*				7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		132	
4.1.1					7.3.2			124	
	Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	110	139	()	/.5/	COUNTY-CODE LEDS/IN DOD. 15-69			
4.1.2 4.1.3	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		139 45	O	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		132	

Malawi

Key ir	ndicators				4.2	Investment	.29.3	101
Populat	on (millions)		15.9		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*		66
GDP (US	\$ billions)		3.8		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	.17.7	77
GDP per	capita, PPP\$		878.7		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	0.4	83
Income	group	Low	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
Region.	Su	b-Saharaı	n Africa		4.3	Trade & competition	71.8	98
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		99
		e (0–100)	Donk		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		1 •
Gloha	or value (I I Innovation Index (out of 143)		Rank 113		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		119
	on Output Sub-Index		108					
	on Input Sub-Index		109		5	Business sophistication3	35.3	50 •
	on Efficiency Ratio		96		5.1	Knowledge workers	.40.8	64 •
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)		119		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		n/a
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		32 •
1	Institutions	.54.2	95		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a
1.1	Political environment		77		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		n/a
1.1.1	Political stability*		74		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	5.3	130
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		97		5.2	Innovation linkages		39 •
1.1.3	Press freedom*	71.8	62		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]	.35.0	107
1.2	Regulatory environment	58.7	93		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]	.44.5	77
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		119		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		n/a
1.2.2	Rule of law*	39.7	75		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	16.7	78		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
1.3	Business environment	48.8	121		5.3	Knowledge absorption	.23.8	81
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*			0	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		118 0
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*				5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %	.13.2	16 •
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*				5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade.	0.4	111
	. , ,				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.6	93
2	Human capital & research				_			
2.1	Education				6	Knowledge & technology outputs2		84
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			-	6.1	Knowledge creation		51 •
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		14	-	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years				6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science			_	6.1.3 6.1.4	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a 43 •
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	41.5	114	0	6.1.5	Citable documents H index		79
2.2	Tertiary education	2.8	136	0				
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			0	6.2	Knowledge impact		112
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		n/a		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		63
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.1	80		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		92 0
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	0.5	123		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		n/a
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		98		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDPHigh- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		116
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.2.5			81
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		96
					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		
3	Infrastructure				6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		68
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)				6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		115
3.1.1	ICT access*		129	0	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	1.2	45 •
3.1.2	ICT use*		123	_	7	Creative outputs1	9.0	125
3.1.3	Government's online service*				7.1	Intangible assets		120
3.1.4	E-participation*		129	0	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		80
3.2	General infrastructure		65		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		n/a		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation [†]		112
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		74		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]		103
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	22.0	73	•				
3.3	Ecological sustainability		103		7.2 7.2.1	Creative goods & services		88 76
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		n/a		7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/a
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		108		7.2.2	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.4	88		7.2.3	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		37
4	Maykot conhistication	20.0	120		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		93
4 1	Market sophistication							
4.1 4.1.1	Credit Ease of getting credit*				7.3 7.3.1	Online creativityGeneric top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		127
T. I. I	Ease of getting elections	⊤J.O	114		۱.ఎ.۱	denote top level domains (TEDS)/ till pop. 13-09	∪.∠	14/

7.3.2

7.3.3

Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP......20.6 118

4.1.2

7.3.4 Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69n/a n/a

Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69......3.0 120

Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-69......23.9 138 O

Malaysia

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment62	.9 1	15
Populatio	on (millions)	29.2		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*86	.7	4 •
GDP (US	billions)	.312.4		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP156	.9	4 •
	capita, PPP\$17			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP41	.0 2	21
Income g	roupUpper-middle i	ncome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0	.0 3	35
Region	South East Asia and O	ceania		4.3	Trade & competition82	4 1	12 •
	5 (2.42)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %4		71
	Score (0–100) or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0		48
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	33		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 74	.0 2	29
	on Output Sub-Index38.7	35					
	on Input Sub-Index52.5	30		5	Business sophistication42.		9
	on Efficiency Ratio	72		5.1	Knowledge workers48		14
Global In	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)46.9	32		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %27		50
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms50		27
1	Institutions	50		5.1.3 5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP		31 27
1.1	Political environment	52		5.1.4	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3445		27 78
1.1.1	Political stability*	72 32					
1.1.2 1.1.3	Press freedom*	119	\circ	5.2	Innovation linkages		52
1.1.5			0	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 67		15
1.2	Regulatory environment	77		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		13
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	46		5.2.3 5.2.4	GERD financed by abroad, %		90 0
1.2.2	Rule of law*	44		5.2.4	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		29 58
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks23.9	110	0				
1.3	Business environment76.2	25		5.3	Knowledge absorption46		6
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*94.3	15		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0		47
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*51.8	37		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %22		1 •
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*82.4	28		5.3.3 5.3.4	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade1 FDI net inflows, % GDP		56 51
2	Human capital & research41.6	35		5.5.4	I DI NEC IIIIOWS, 70 GDF4	.∠ _)
2.1	Education	72		6	Knowledge & technology outputs35.	5 3	9
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	29		6.1	Knowledge creation11	.5 7	72
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap19.9	60		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP2		50
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years12.7	76		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0		35
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science412.7	51	0	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP0		58 0
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary13.6	46		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP16		53
2.2	Tertiary education51.4	21		6.1.5	Citable documents H index125	.0 5	52
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross36.0	70		6.2	Knowledge impact48	.9 3	31
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	6	•	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %2	.6 4	42
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %6.1	28		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–642		40
2.3	Research & development (R&D)31.1	32		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		23
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop2,564.5	35		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP23		18
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP1.1	34		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %41		19
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*45.2	28		6.3	Knowledge diffusion46		19
_				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0	.1 6	55
3	Infrastructure45.7	35		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %26		2 •
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)55.3	35		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1		30
3.1.1	ICT access* 60.9	51		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP5	.5 I	11 •
3.1.2 3.1.3	ICT use*	59 20		7	Creative outputs42.	0 3	9
3.1.4	E-participation*	31		7.1	Intangible assets51		32
				7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP28		75 0
3.2	General infrastructure	31		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/		/a
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	47		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 73	.7 1	11 •
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	28		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 70	.8 1	11 •
3.2.3		34		7.2	Creative goods & services36	.0 2	25
3.3	Ecological sustainability38.5	59		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0		26
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq5.4	77	0	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–692		52
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	49		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–690		33
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP3.9	28		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0		76 0
4	Market sophistication63.9	17		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade10		4 •
4.1	Credit	41		7.3	Online creativity28	.5	52
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		•	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		57
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP118.2	25		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6931		54
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP0.1	66	0	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–694,707		57
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-6968	6 /	45 0

Mali

Key ir	ndicators				4.2	Investment		59	
opulati	on (millions)		14.9		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	36.7	119	
DP (US	\$ billions)		11.1		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
ncome	group	Low	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
Region	S	iub-Saharai	n Africa		4.3	Trade & competition	61.7	128	
		(0. 400)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %			
		ore (0–100) (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %			
iloba	Innovation Index (out of 143)		119		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]			
	on Output Sub-Index		103						
	on Input Sub-Index		132		5	Business sophistication			
	on Efficiency Ratio		30	•	5.1	Knowledge workers			
ilobal li	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	28.8	106		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		45	
I	Institutions				5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		79	
1.1	Political environment				5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		79	
1.1.1	Political stability*	17.2		0	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	5.3	129	
.1.2	Government effectiveness*		131		5.2	Innovation linkages		98	
.1.3	Press freedom*	/0.0	79		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		118	
.2	Regulatory environment	60.6	86		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		74	
.2.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		45	
.2.2	Rule of law*				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		51	
.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	13.7	62	•	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
1.3	Business environment	48.9	120		5.3	Knowledge absorption	30.0	43	•
.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	66.8	123		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		109	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	23.5	113		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		54	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	56.3	114		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trad		7	D
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.7	92	
2	Human capital & research				6	Knowledge 9 technology outputs	107	116	
2.1	Education				6 6.1	Knowledge & technology outputs Knowledge creation			
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		66		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		78	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		123 n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.1.4 2.1.5	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		11/a 89		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		88	
	·				6.1.5	Citable documents H index		103	
2.2	Tertiary education								
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		119		6.2	Knowledge impact			_
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		n/a		6.2.1 6.2.2	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %			J
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.5	92		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		n/a n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		84		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			\sim
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	64.2	110		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %			_
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		51						
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		68	
3	Infrastructure	10 1	126		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		95	
	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)				6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		100	
3.1 3.1.1	ICT access*		130 112		6.3.3 6.3.4	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trad FDI net outflows, % GDP		12 (
3.1.2	ICT access				0.5.4	T DI NEt Outilows, 70 GDF	3.9	124 ()
3.1.3	Government's online service*		114		7	Creative outputs	28.7	81	
3.1.4	E-participation*				7.1	Intangible assets		15	•
					7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
3.2	General infrastructure		99		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap				7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		61	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*Gross capital formation, % GDP				7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	53.8	66	
3.2.3	·		72		7.2	Creative goods & services	1.8	127	
3.3	Ecological sustainability		143		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		57	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		n/a		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		98	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		141	0	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GD	٧0.1	124		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		n/a	
1	Market sophistication	38 3	130		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		122 (Э
• 1.1	Credit				7.3	Online creativity		142 (\sim
1.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		112		7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		134	_
1.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		116		7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		142 (\circ
1.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		75		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69			
	J				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69			

Malta

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment	34.5	72
Population	on (millions)		0.4		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	56.7	55
GDP (US	5 billions)		9.5		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	41.6	49
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	27	,840.2		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		78 O
Income o	roup	High ii	ncome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
Region		l	urope		4.3	Trade & competition	82.0	19
		(4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		10
	Score or value (h	(0-100)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		97 0
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)		25		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		3 •
	on Output Sub-Index		10			,		
	on Input Sub-Index		33		5	Business sophistication	45.5	23
	on Efficiency Ratio			•	5.1	Knowledge workers	54.9	32
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		24	-	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		23
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		n/a
1	Institutions	79.2	22		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		33
1.1	Political environment	80.6	22		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		22
1.1.1	Political stability*	91.1	17		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	109.4	49
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		26		5.2	Innovation linkages	41.0	40
1.1.3	Press freedom*	76.7	40		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		53
1.2	Regulatory environment	91.6	16		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]	48.5	61
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		19		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %	17.3	23
1.2.2	Rule of law*		22		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.1	20
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		1	•	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.9	21
1.2	Business environment		67		5.3	Knowledge absorption	40.7	13
1.3 1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		113		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		20
1.3.1	Ease of resolving insolvency*		56	-	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		19
1.3.2	Ease of paying taxes*		27		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trac		22
1.5.5	Lase of paying taxes	02./	21		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		43
2	Human capital & research	34.6	49					
2.1	Education		15		6	Knowledge & technology outputs	45.1	18
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		12		6.1	Knowledge creation		61
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		11		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	1.0	69 O
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		48		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		27
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	7.9	4		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	19.0	49
2.2	Tertiary education	30.6	76		6.1.5	Citable documents H index	60.0	98 O
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		66		6.2	Knowledge impact	75.3	1 •
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		62		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		80 0
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		41		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		6 •
					6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	n/a	n/a
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		54		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		5 •
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop2		31		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	53.4	7 •
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		39		6.3	Knowledge diffusion	125	26
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		35
3	Infrastructure	44 7	41		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		10
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		31		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trac		63
3.1.1	ICT access*		9		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		9 •
3.1.2	ICT use*		22					
3.1.3	Government's online service*		41		7	Creative outputs	55.5	8 •
3.1.4	E-participation*		56		7.1	Intangible assets	57.8	13
2.2	General infrastructure		107		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP	107.8	13
3.2	Electricity output, kWh/cap5		107 41	0	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
3.2.1	Logistics performance*		42		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		24
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		138		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	62.8	30
					7.2	Creative goods & services	44.9	10 •
3.3	Ecological sustainability		25		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		46
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		10		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		44
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		34		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP.	2.1	48		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		3 •
4	Market conhistication	48 O	65		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		38
4.1	Market sophistication		93		7.3	Online creativity		16
- I					7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		5 •
	Fase of getting credit*	I××						ر 🔻
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		142 20					46
	Ease of getting credit* Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	.127.9	20 n/a		7.3.2 7.3.3	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	40.6	46 12

Mauritius

Key in	ndicators		4.2	Investment48.9	9 3.	3
Populati	on (millions)	1.3	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*76.7		2 •
GDP (US	\$ billions)	11.9	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP67.6	5 2	.8
	capita, PPP\$10		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP2.8		5
	groupUpper-middle		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP/a		'a
	Sub-Saharar			·		
negion	Jub-Janarai	I AIIICa	4.3	Trade & competition86.5		3
	Score (0–100)		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %0.7		5
	or value (hard data)	Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.0		2 •
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143) 40.9	40	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 74.3	3 2	8
Innovati	on Output Sub-Index35.0	43				
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index46.9	42	5	Business sophistication30.2		0
	on Efficiency Ratio	65	5.1	Knowledge workers38.3		3
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	53	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %20.4	4 7	1
0.000		33	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms28.8	3 7	0
1	Institutions78.3	27	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn/a	a n/	'a
1.1	Political environment	32	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %n/a	a n/	'a
1.1.1	Political stability*89.3	21	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34156.9	9 3.	2
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	35		Innovation linkages33.1		_
1.1.3	Press freedom*	52	5.2			
			5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 38.0	9	
1.2	Regulatory environment84.0	24 •		State of cluster development [†] 50.7		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*74.5	32	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n/a		
1.2.2	Rule of law*72.1	33	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks10.6	43	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.1	1 3	9
1.3	Business environment74.5	31	5.3	Knowledge absorption19.3	3 10	16
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*91.2	28	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.2		
1.3.1	Ease of resolving insolvency*43.5	53	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %5.3		7 0
		12		Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade1.2		
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*88.9	12	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP2.4		
2	Human capital & research25.9	80	5.5.7	1 DITIEL IIIIOW3, 70 GDI2	r /'	0
2.1	Education	70	6	Knowledge & technology outputs26.6	5 72	2
		99 C		Knowledge creation3.7		8 0
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.1		9 0
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap19.0	64	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP/a		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	32	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP/a		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a	n/a				
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary14.7	58	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP4.6		
2.2	Tertiary education30.5	78	6.1.5	Citable documents H index41.0) 12	0 0
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross39.9	65	6.2	Knowledge impact26.7	7 11-	4 0
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	52	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %n/a	a n/	'a
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %2.3	57	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–647.4	4 1	5
			6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPn/a	a n/	'a
2.3	Research & development (R&D)4.1	88	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP12.0		4
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn popn/a	n/a	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		9 0
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.4	72		· ·		2 -
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0	70 C		Knowledge diffusion49.5		3
_			6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.0		8 0
3	Infrastructure37.1		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %0.2		
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)32.4	82	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade2.6		4 •
3.1.1	ICT access*51.7	65	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP655.2	2	1 •
3.1.2	ICT use*26.9	65	_			_
3.1.3	Government's online service*43.1	88	7	Creative outputs43.4		
3.1.4	E-participation*7.9	98 C	7.1	Intangible assets57.6		4
3.2	General infrastructure	47	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDPn/a		a
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/capn/a	n/a	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a		a
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	72	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 59.5		6
	Gross capital formation, % GDP25.1	49	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 55.7	7 5	8
3.2.3		49	7.2	Creative goods & services41.1	1 1.	6
3.3	Ecological sustainability40.2	55	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.0		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eqn/a	n/a	7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–6932.6		1 •
3.3.2	Environmental performance*58.1	54				
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.7	75	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69/a		
			7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		1
4	Market sophistication63.0	20	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.9	9 4	I
4.1	Credit	26	7.3	Online creativity17.1	1 7	1
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*75.0	40	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–6917.5		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP100.7	30	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6929.6		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–692,545.2		
	,	-	7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69/a		

Mexico

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment30.4	4	93	
Population	on (millions)	120.8		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*56.7	7	55	
GDP (US	\$ billions)	1,258.5		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP44.6	5	45	
GDP per	capita, PPP\$15	5,562.6		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP10.0		41	
Income o	groupUpper-middle i	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0)	49	
Region	Latin America and the Car	ribbean		4.3	Trade & competition81.	5	23	•
	Score (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %2.2	2	48	
	or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.	1	30)
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143) 36.0	66		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 67.5	5	62	
	on Output Sub-Index29.9	70		_				
	on Input Sub-Index42.2	62		5	Business sophistication29.9		81	
	on Efficiency Ratio0.7	79		5.1	Knowledge workers		82	
Global In	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	63		5.1.1 5.1.2	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		93 C)
1	Institutions 61.0			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms45. GERD performed by business, % GDP		50	
1	Institutions 61.8 Political environment 51.1	66 85		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		46	
1.1.1	Political stability*49.2	107		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		76	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	55		5.2	Innovation linkages24.		107	
1.1.3	Press freedom*54.7			5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 51.3		42	
1.2	Regulatory environment59.0	92		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		33	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*61.1	52		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		84 ()
1.2.2	Rule of law*31.0	95		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		96 0	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks22.0	104		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0		73	
1.3	Business environment	27		5.3	Knowledge absorption30.4	4	41	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	59	-	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade/		n/a	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*71.6	24		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %16.9		9	•
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	83	_	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.0	0 1	138 ()
	. , ,			5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP1.	1 1	112 ()
2	Human capital & research32.5	56			W 0 ·			
2.1	Education	89		6	Knowledge & technology outputs 26.9	, , ,	71	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	52		6.1 6.1.1	Knowledge creation	7	88 72	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap15.9	78 75		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		71	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	75 47		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		43	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary17.7	74		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP5.9		100	
	·			6.1.5	Citable documents H index232.0		33	•
2.2	Tertiary education	42		6.2	Knowledge impact33.	5	88	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross27.7 Graduates in science & engineering, %26.8	80 20		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		73	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	-	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–640.9		64	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP0.2		68 C)
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	47 74		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	1	85	
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.4	66		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %40.3	3	20	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*41.0	33		6.3	Knowledge diffusion38.	3	37	
2.5.5	Q3 driiversity furiking, average seore top 3	55		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total traden/a		n/a	
3	Infrastructure39.9	55		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %14.7		11)
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)48.6	49		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.		135 C)
3.1.1	ICT access*41.1	80		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP2.0	С	36	
3.1.2	ICT use*	77		7	Creative outputs		60	
3.1.3	Government's online service*	28		7 .1	Creative outputs 32.9 Intangible assets 37.9		68 103	
3.1.4	E-participation*57.9	25		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP42.		62	
3.2	General infrastructure	67		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0		71 ()
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap2,687.1	68		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 59.8		53	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*57.5	47		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 56.		54	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP24.2	60		7.2	Creative goods & services28.6		40	
3.3	Ecological sustainability37.3	60		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		80	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq7.9	38		7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		73	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	60		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		38	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.6	77		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0.0		87 ()
4	Market sophistication46.9	81		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade10.6		3	•
4.1	Credit	96		7.3	Online creativity26.9	9	57	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*75.0	40		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–692.9		75	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP27.7	103		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6930.		59	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	54		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-692,306.9	9	76	
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6970.9	9	40	

Moldova, Republic of

Key ir	ndicators			4.2	Investment35	.6	66	
	on (millions)		3.6	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*53	.3	66	
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn,		n/a	
	capita, PPP\$			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP0	.2	88	
	groupLower-mic			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn,	/a	n/a	
				4.3	Trade & competition75	7	68	
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %2		53	
	Score (0–		D 1	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0		1	
Glaha	or value (hard o		Rank 43	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 55			_
	I Innovation Index (out of 143)		43	7.5.5	Theristy of local competition	.0	115	
	on Output Sub-Index		80	5	Business sophistication26.	8	102	
	on Efficiency Ratio		1	5.1	Knowledge workers36		81	
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)		45	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %31		42	
dionali	illovation index 2015 (out of 142)	10.9	43	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms32		55	
1	Institutions58	3.4	80	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP0		62	
1.1	Political environment5		75	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %19		65	
1.1.1	Political stability*6		70	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3481		56	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	6.1	105	5.2	Innovation linkages18		122	_
1.1.3	Press freedom*7		46	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 28			
				5.2.1			135	
1.2	Regulatory environment5		101	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		43	0
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*4		81	5.2.3 5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn,		n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*3		80	5.2.4	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		48	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks2	2.6	105				40	
1.3	Business environment6		74	5.3	Knowledge absorption25		66	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*8	8.6	48	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0		62	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*3	4.7	81	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %7		64	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*6	7.9	80	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade1		26	
_				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP2	.3	79	
2	Human capital & research28		71	_	Knowledge 8 to shaple out outputs 40	0	26	
2.1	Education5		21 •	6	Knowledge & technology outputs40.	8	26	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		4 •	6.1	Knowledge creation		16	-
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap3		6 •	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		14	•
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years1		90	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		62	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP14 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP18		1	•
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		21	6.1.4	Citable documents H index60		50 98	
2.2	Tertiary education2	4.0	92	6.1.5			98	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross4	0.1	63	6.2	Knowledge impact36		74	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	n/a	n/a	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %4		20	_
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.6	71	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–640		92	0
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	60	81	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPn,		n/a	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop95		57	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP10		47	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		70	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %8	.2	80	0
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*		70 0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion37	.6	40	
2.5.5	Q3 armersity rarming, average score top 3	0.0	, , ,	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0		53	
3	Infrastructure31	.9	88	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %0		77	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)4	3.0	58	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade4	.3	9	•
3.1.1	ICT access*5	8.1	55	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0	.4	68	
3.1.2	ICT use*2		74					
3.1.3	Government's online service*5	1.6	62	7	Creative outputs43.		32	
3.1.4	E-participation*3		38	7.1	Intangible assets68		3	•
3.2	General infrastructure2	5 2	111	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP257		1	•
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		82	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP5		1	•
3.2.1	Logistics performance*2		123 0	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 45		113	0
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		61	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 43	.7	104	
				7.2	Creative goods & services22	.6	53	
3.3	Ecological sustainability2		104	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0		13	•
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		107 0	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–690		92	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*5		67	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n		n/a	-
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.6	79	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0		21	
4	Market conhistication 51	Л	40	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0		97	
	Market sophistication51		49		Online creativity14			
4.1 4.1.1	Credit		51	7.3 7.3 1			80	
4.1.1			13 85	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		79 50	
4.1.2 4.1.3	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		22	7.3.2 7.3.3	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		58 55	
C.1.1	WINCHOTH HATICE GLOSS TOATIS, 70 GDF	∠.₩	~~	7.3.3 73.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69			

Mongolia

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment	! 6	57
Population (millions)				4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*66.7		21
GDP (US\$ billions)11.5				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP12.6		34
GDP per capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP0.4		32
Income group Lower-middle income				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	a n/	⁄a
RegionSouth East Asia and Oceania				4.3	Trade & competition74.8	3 7	79
	Score (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %5.1	. 8	34
	or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.3	3	39
Global Innovation Index (out of 143) 37.5				4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 60.0) 9	94
Innovation Output Sub-Index30.3		67		-	Description		4
Innovation Input Sub-Index44.8		51		5	Business sophistication		
Innovation Efficiency Ratio		94	5.1 5.1.1		Knowledge-intensive employment, %24.0		58 60
Global Ir	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	72		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms61.0		7
1	Institutions62.5	63		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP0.0		77 0
1.1	Political environment	72		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %6.8		78 0
1.1.1	Political stability*	48		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34138.2		39
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*24.0	110		5.2	Innovation linkages23.5	. 11	3
1.1.3	Press freedom*70.1	78		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 34.2		
1.2	Regulatory environment69.4	56		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 30.0		29 0
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*44.5	86		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %3.9		57
1.2.2	Rule of law*35.9	81		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.1	. 1	9
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.7	25		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.1	4	12
1.3	Business environment61.1	81		5.3	Knowledge absorption39.8	3 1	8
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*90.4	36		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.1		99
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*22.9	115		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %5.0) 9	99
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*70.0	67		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade1.1		50
				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP53.8	3	1 •
2	Human capital & research26.9	79			K		_
2.1	Education	60		6	Knowledge & technology outputs24.2		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP5.5	44		6.1 6.1.1	Knowledge creation		9
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap16.4	75		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.1		32
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	44 n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP11.6		1
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary14.5	53		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP12.4		58
				6.1.5	Citable documents H index55.0		
2.2	Tertiary education	74		6.2	Knowledge impact2.9	12	88 0
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	34 66		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %n/a		
2.2.2	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	89		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64n/a		
				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPn/a		
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	90		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	' 12	26 0
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop653.2	66		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %4.2	2 8	38 0
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.3 QS university ranking, average score top 3*	78 70		6.3	Knowledge diffusion21.9	12	23
2.3.3	Q5 driversity fariking, average score top 5	70	0	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.0		32
3	Infrastructure42.0	48		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %0.3		90
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)44.0	51		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.3		
3.1.1	ICT access*40.4	81		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.4	ŀ 6	56
3.1.2	ICT use*	90		_			
3.1.3	Government's online service*58.8	45		7	Creative outputs36.4		
3.1.4	E-participation*60.5	24	•	7.1 7.1.1	Intangible assets		1
3.2	General infrastructure58.4	7	•	7.1.1	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP0.1		1 •
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap1,697.5	81		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation [†] 51.3		39
3.2.2	Logistics performance*25.4	132		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 43.3		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP56.5	1					
3.3	Ecological sustainability23.5	125		7.2 7.2.1	Creative goods & services		1 0
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq3.2	104		7.2.1 7.2.2	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		01 0
3.3.2	Environmental performance*44.7	96		7.2.2	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69/a		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.1	119	0	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0.0		4
4	Market conhistication 57.3	33		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.0		6 0
4.1	Market sophistication 57.2 Credit 61.6	33 16		7.3	Online creativity10.9		39
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	53		7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–690.9		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP52.3	63		7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6924.2		70
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP17.3		•	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–694,504.6		58
	-			7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69n/a		′a

I: Country/Economy Profiles

Montenegro

Key in	dicators		4.2	Investment45		38	
Populati	on (millions)	0.6	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*63		32	
GDP (US	\$ billions)	4.4	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP90).4	17	•
	capita, PPP\$11		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP1		66	
	group		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn		n/a	
	group			'			
negion		Luiope	4.3	Trade & competition67			0
	Score (0–100)		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		61	
	or value (hard data)	Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %1		84	
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143) 37.0	59	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 47	7.8	127	0
	on Output Sub-Index28.4	74					
	on Input Sub-Index45.6	46	5	Business sophistication34		58	
	on Efficiency Ratio	106 🤇	5.1	Knowledge workers38		70	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)41.0	44	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %37	7.2	27	•
0.000			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms25	5.2	78	0
1	Institutions68.1	51	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	0.1	57	
1.1	Political environment	53	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %22	2.3	63	
1.1.1	Political stability*79.3	44	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34149	9.9	36	•
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*44.3	61	5.3	Innovation linkages31		71	
1.1.3	Press freedom*67.0	91	5.2	Innovation linkages	1.2	71	
1.1.5		21	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration†50).()	43	
1.2	Regulatory environment70.6	51	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 36		113	0
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*49.1	73	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %15		29	
1.2.2	Rule of law*46.2	60	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn		n/a	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks11.2	46	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP).2	33	
1.3	Business environment70.2	50	5.3	Knowledge absorption33	36	33	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	45	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		98	-
	Ease of resolving insolvency*51.3	39	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		108	_
1.3.2			5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade1		17	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*70.5	64	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP12		10	-
2	Human capital & research40.7	37	3.3.4	I DI NEC IIIIOWS, 70 GDF12	2.4	10	•
	Education	25	6	Knowledge & technology outputs 20	9	109	\cap
2.1			6.1	Knowledge creation18		58	0
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDPn/a	n/a	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP		26	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/capn/a	n/a	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		58	•
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	40					
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science413.9	49 C		Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondaryn/a	n/a	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP23		41	
2.2	Tertiary education56.0	13	6.1.5	Citable documents H index17	7.0	142	0
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross55.5	44	6.2	Knowledge impact16	5.4	121	0
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	n/a	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %n		n/a	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %n/a	n/a	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		92	0
2.2.5		11/ 0	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPn		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)10.8	66	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP14		33	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop2,491.0	37	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		n/a	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.4	69					
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0	70 C		Knowledge diffusion28	3.1	88	
			6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade	0.0	73	
3	Infrastructure34.2	78	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %).4	82	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)41.3	61	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade2	2.0	41	
3.1.1	ICT access*n/a	n/a	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP).6	58	
3.1.2	ICT use*n/a	n/a					
3.1.3	Government's online service*51.0	65	7	Creative outputs35		57	
3.1.4	E-participation*31.6	48	7.1	Intangible assets45	5.0	68	
2.2	General infrastructure	105	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDPn	ı/a	n/a	
3.2		105	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.4	42	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap4,215.9	50	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 56	5.0	68	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	115 C	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 52	2.8	69	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP21.0	81	7.2			06	
3.3	Ecological sustainability35.2	71	7.2	Creative goods & services		86	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq5.6	74	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		25	•
3.3.2	Environmental performance*55.5	58	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP2.2	45	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n		n/a	
		-	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		n/a	
4	Market sophistication50.6	53	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade).1	85	
4.1	Credit	59	7.3	Online creativity41	1.5	34	•
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	3		Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		68	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP52.7	62	7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		1	•
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	47	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		38	
1.1.5		17	7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69n		n/a	
			7.5.7	viaco apioaas ori rourabe/ pop. 15-09	,, U	1 1/ CI	

Morocco

Key in	ndicators			4.2	Investment25.8	8	118	0
Populati	on (millions)		32.5	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*46.	7	97	
GDP (US	\$ billions)		105.1	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP54.		37	
	capita, PPP\$			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP3.6		53	
Income	groupLower-mi	ddle	income	4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0	0	63	0
Region	Northern Africa and V	Veste	rn Asia	4.3	Trade & competition76.0	0	61	
	6 10	400)		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %7.		106	
	Score (0– or value (hard		Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.8		66	
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143)		84	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 68.	7	56	
	on Output Sub-Index		86	_				
	on Input Sub-Index		89	5	Business sophistication18.2			
	on Efficiency Ratio		83	5.1	Knowledge workers20.			
Global li	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	30.9	92	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		104	0
4	La catalogica de la Cat			5.1.2 5.1.3	Firms offering formal training, % firms24. GERD performed by business, % GDP		80 47	
1	Institutions		77	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDF29.		54	
1.1	Political environment		82 93	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3433.		92	
1.1.1	Political stability*		93 72					
1.1.2	Press freedom*		111	5.2	Innovation linkages		124	
				5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 34.		111	0
1.2	Regulatory environment		91	5.2.2 5.2.3	State of cluster development [†]		57 74	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		78	5.2.3 5.2.4	GERD financed by abroad, %1. JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		87	_
1.2.2	Rule of law*		71	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		96	_
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks2	0.7	96					
1.3	Business environment6		58	5.3	Knowledge absorption13.		130	0
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		41		Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		92	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		61	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %/		n/a	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	3.9	51	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.4		107	
2	Human capital & research29	7	64	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP2.	5	72	
2.1	Education		76	6	Knowledge & technology outputs25.5	5	78	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		48	6.1	Knowledge creation9.	3	86	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		22	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP1.		63	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years1		94	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.2	2	63	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/	а	n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary1	8.7	78	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP8.	4	84	
2.2	Tertiary education3	22	53	6.1.5	Citable documents H index99.0	0	65	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		95	6.2	Knowledge impact31.	0	101	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		7	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %1.		61	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		60	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–640.		92	0
	·		70	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP0.	3	57	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		70 55	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		80	
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		48	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %27.	4	39	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*		70 O	6.3	Knowledge diffusion36	3	43	•
2.3.3	Q3 driiversity ranking, average score top 3	.0.0	70 0	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.0		99	_
3	Infrastructure39	9.6	58	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %n/		n/a	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		62	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade2.8		21	
3.1.1	ICT access*	6.7	72	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.4	4	71	
3.1.2	ICT use*2		73					
3.1.3	Government's online service*		53	7	Creative outputs27.4		92	
3.1.4	E-participation*3	9.5	38 •		Intangible assets		97	
3.2	General infrastructure	1.7	38 •	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP88.8		22	•
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap77	0.7	96	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		44	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*5		50	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation		83 95	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	4.3	16 •	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 45		93	
3.3	Ecological sustainability3	63	67	7.2	Creative goods & services12.8		85	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		35	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.		23	•
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		73	1.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–691.		68	_
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		103	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		54	0
				7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		70	
4	Market sophistication42		109	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total traden/		n/a	
4.1	Credit		106	7.3	Online creativity19.		68	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*5		96	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–692.		90	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		43		Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6914.		89	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	.0.5	48	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		98	
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6958.	J	52	0

I: Country/Economy Profiles

Mozambique

Key in	ndicators				4.2	Investment60	0.0	17	•
Populati	on (millions)		25.2		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*60	0.	42	•
GDP (US	\$ billions)		15.3		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn	/a	n/a	
GDP per	capita, PPP\$		1,089.8		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDPn	/a	n/a	
Income	group	Low	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn	/a	n/a	
Region	Sub	-Saharaı	n Africa		4.3	Trade & competition72	3	94	
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %4		80	
		(0-100)	Dl.		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		21	
Global	orvalue (h		Rank 107		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 53		120	Ĭ
	on Output Sub-Indexon Output Sub-Index		115			The stripe of the competition is a stripe of the stripe of			
	on Input Sub-Index		96		5	Business sophistication35	.0	54	•
	on Efficiency Ratio		124		5.1	Knowledge workers15	.6	133	0
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)		121		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %n	/a	n/a	
diobai ii	movation mack 2013 (out or 142)	20.3	121		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms22	.0	87	
1	Institutions	49.2	110		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn	/a	n/a	
1.1	Political environment	56.6	73		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %n	/a	n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*	74.1	52		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–341	.2	142	0
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		112		5.2	Innovation linkages57	5	5	
1.1.3	Press freedom*	72.0	60	•	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 37		92	Ĭ
1.2	Regulatory environment	370	12/	\circ	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 40		97	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*			0	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %78		1	
1.2.1	Rule of law*				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		33	_
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks			\circ	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDPn.		n/a	Ĭ
				0					
1.3	Business environment				5.3	Knowledge absorption31		37	•
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		87		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		95	_
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*				5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		121	0
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	63.9	93		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade16 FDI net inflows, % GDP16		62	
2	Human capital & research	20 E	101		5.3.4	FDI net innows, % GDP	.5	7	•
2 .1	Education				6	Knowledge & technology outputs26	9	69	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP				6.1	Knowledge creation4	. 2	122	
2.1.1	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap			•	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP1		67	
2.1.2	School life expectancy, years				6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn		n/a	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science				6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		55	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			\circ	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP5			
					6.1.5	Citable documents H index53			
2.2	Tertiary education			0					
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross				6.2	Knowledge impact		22	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %			0	6.2.1 6.2.2	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		13	•
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.3	98			New businesses/th pop. 15–64n		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	3.6	91		6.2.3 6.2.4	Computer software spending, % GDPISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	66.3	109		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		63		0.2.3				
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion24			
_					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		67	
3		27.5			6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %1			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)				6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		99	
3.1.1	ICT access*			0	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	.1	93	
3.1.2	ICT use*				7	Creative outputs14	· .	126	_
3.1.3	Government's online service*				7.1	Intangible assets		131	
3.1.4	E-participation*	13.2	84		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP30		72	O
3.2	General infrastructure	49.5	19	•	7.1.1	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		60	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	.703.3	100		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation †43		118	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	27.0	126		7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation		120	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	48.7	3						
3.3	Ecological sustainability	159	140	0	7.2	Creative goods & services1			
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		120		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		70	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		130	-	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		100	0
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP.		80		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n		n/a	
					7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %n		n/a	
4	Market sophistication		58	•	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	.0	115	
4.1	Credit	17.3	130		7.3	Online creativity1	.2	124	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		112		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69		140	0
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	25.3	107		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	3.5	115	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.1	71		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6979		124	
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69n	/a	n/a	

Myanmar

	dicators				4.2	Investment			
Populatio	n (millions)		52.8		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	23.3	142	0
GDP (US\$	billions)		56.4		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
GDP per o	apita, PPP\$		1,739.8		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
Income g	roup	Low	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
Region	South	East Asia and ()ceania		4.3	Trade & competition	74.9	76	•
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %			
		Score (0-100)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %			-
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	alue (hard data)			4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]			Ī
	n Output Sub-Index		133						
	n Input Sub-Index		143		5	Business sophistication	8.8	143	0
	n Efficiency Ratio			•	5.1	Knowledge workers	3.3	143	0
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		n/a	-	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	n/a	
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms			
1	Institutions	35.3	140		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
1.1	Political environment	32.5	137		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %			
1.1.1	Political stability*	42.1	117		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	3.0	135	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	0.0	143	0	5.2	Innovation linkages	23.0	116	
1.1.3	Press freedom*	55.3	123		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]			0
1.2	Regulatory environment	40.0	130		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]	24.2	134	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %			
1.2.2	Rule of law*				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.1	15	•
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks				5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	88	
1.2					5.3	Knowledge absorption	0.0	143	$\overline{}$
1.3	Business environment Ease of starting a business*				5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade			
1.3.1 1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*				5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %			\circ
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*				5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total tra			Ŭ
1.2.3	Lase of paying taxes	04.3	91		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			
2	Human capital & research	17.4	112						
2.1	Education				6	Knowledge & technology outputs	17.7	118	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		132	0	6.1	Knowledge creation	1.9	140	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		n/a		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	8.6	122		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	n/a	n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	34.1	110		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.5	141	
2.2	Tertiary education	38.0	51		6.1.5	Citable documents H index	38.0	126	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		98	-	6.2	Knowledge impact	51.2	24	•
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %			•	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	4.6	10	•
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %				6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64			
	·			_	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)				6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.4	134	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn popGross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		n/a		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	n/a	n/a	
2.3.2	QS university ranking, average score top 3*		n/a 70		6.3	Knowledge diffusion	0.0	147	\circ
2.3.3	Q3 driiversity farikirig, average score top 3	0.0	70	0	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade			Ŭ
3	Infrastructure	16.7	138		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (IC	Ts)6.8	142		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total tra			
3.1.1	ICT access*				6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP			
3.1.2	ICT use*								
3.1.3	Government's online service*	10.5	141		7	Creative outputs	14.8	134	
3.1.4	E-participation*	0.0	129	0	7.1	Intangible assets		130	
3.2	General infrastructure		123		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP	43.1	60	•
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		118		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP			
3.2.2	Logistics performance*				7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]			
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		69		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	32.7	128	
					7.2	Creative goods & services	2.4	121	
3.3	Ecological sustainability		132		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	n/a	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		78		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	0.7	80	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		135		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15-69	n/a	n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ (טטר אטנ	125		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %	n/a	n/a	
	Market sophistication	36.9	135		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.0	109	
4								120	
4	•		140		73	Online creativity	∩ 1	138	
4.1	Credit	12.5	140 134		7.3 7.3.1	Online creativity		138 139	
4.1 4.1.1	CreditEase of getting credit*	12.5	134		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	0.1	139	
4.1	Credit	12.5 25.0 4.7	134 141				0.1	139 136	

Namibia

Key ir	ndicators				4.2	Investment	10)8
Populat	on (millions)		2.3		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*53.3		56
GDP (US	\$ billions)		12.3		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP10.2	2 8	89
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	2 9	95 0
	groupUı				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	a n/	/a
		-			4.3	Trade & competition77.		52
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %1.		9
		Score (0–100)			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		53
Globa		ue (hard data)	Rank 108		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 59.8		95
	l Innovation Index (out of 143)				7.5.5	intensity of local competition	, ,	/5
	on Output Sub-Index		119 95		5	Business sophistication25.7	['] 10	8
	on Input Sub-Indexon Efficiency Ratio		125		5.1	Knowledge workers294		98
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)		109		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %16.9		83
dionali	illovation index 2013 (out of 142)	20.4	109		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms44.5		36
1	Institutions	68.2	49		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP0.0		78 0
1.1	Political environment			•	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %12.8		72
1.1.1	Political stability*			•	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3426.		99
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		62	_	5.2	Innovation linkages24.	5 10	26
1.1.3	Press freedom*			•	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 42.6		71
					5.2.1	State of cluster development [†]		71 78
1.2	Regulatory environment		43	-	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %1.		77 77
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		71		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP/2		
1.2.2	Rule of law*		54		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		7a 50
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	9./	34	•)()
1.3	Business environment	57.1	92		5.3	Knowledge absorption23.0		83
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	67.9	121		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.		
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		74		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		74
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	66.4	85		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.5		90
_		40.0			5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP7.7	' 2	22 •
2	Human capital & research				6	Vnoudedge 9 technology outputs 12.5	, 12	7 0
2.1	Education		81		6	Knowledge & technology outputs 12.7		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP				6.1	Knowledge creation		70 /-
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap.		80		6.1.1 6.1.2	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP/2 PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		7a 33 •
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		98		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app/tr PPP\$ GDP/2		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP7.		7a 86
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		87		6.1.5	Citable documents H index55.0		
2.2	Tertiary education	15.0	112					
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	9.3	113		6.2	Knowledge impact4.7		
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		104	0	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %n/a		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	10.2	16		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		57
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	2.1	106		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP/2		
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		77		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.7		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		97		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	ı n/	/a
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*		70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion21.7	⁷ 12	25 0
					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.0) 11	10 0
3	Infrastructure	25.8	113		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %2.0) 5	52
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICT		111		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.2	2 12	20 0
3.1.1	ICT access*	30.9	101		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	2 8	84
3.1.2	ICT use*		94		_			_
3.1.3	Government's online service*	30.1	120	0	7	Creative outputs27.9		89
3.1.4	E-participation*	2.6	116	0	7.1	Intangible assets48.3		49
3.2	General infrastructure	23.6	118		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDPn/a		
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		103		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		89		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 51.6		91
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		83		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 45.	, 9	95
			70		7.2	Creative goods & services10.3	3 9	93
3.3	Ecological sustainability		76		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total traden/a	a n/	/a
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq Environmental performance*			•	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–690.8		76
3.3.2	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GI		101		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n/a		/a
3.3.3	130 14001 EUNIOHIHEHIAI CERTIIICATES/DD PPP\$ CI	∪rU.4	93		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %n/a	a n/	/a
4	Market sophistication	44.4	96		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.4	1 6	53
4.1	Credit		101		7.3	Online creativity4.8	3 11	12
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		53		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–6911.0		47
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		71		7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		25 0
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP			0	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		
				-	734	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	n n	

N	e	p	9

Population	licators				4.2	Investment29.8) >	98
	n (millions)		27.5		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*53.3	3 6	56
	billions)				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP21.4		58
	apita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP0.3		87
	oup				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP/2		
					7.2.7	•		, a
Kegion	Central a	na Soutne	rn Asia		4.3	Trade & competition67.6	5 11	18
	Cen	e (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %12.0) 13	33 0
		e (U—100) hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.4		46
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)				4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 58.		13
					1.5.5	Theristy of local competition	, ,	,5
	n Output Sub-Index		135	O	5	Business sophistication31.3	2 7	4
	n Input Sub-Index		121		5.1	Knowledge workers38.3		• 74
	n Efficiency Ratio		134	0		<u> </u>		
Global Inn	ovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	25.0	128		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %/		/a
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms31.5		58
1	Institutions	.46.1	123		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn/a		/a
1.1	Political environment	37.2	132	0	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %n/a		/a
1.1.1	Political stability*	31.8	133	0	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20-3468.6	5 6	53 •
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*				5.2	Innovation linkages28.0	n 9	36
1.1.3	Press freedom*		97			University/industry research collaboration [†]		
					5.2.1			
1.2	Regulatory environment				5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n/a		
1.2.2	Rule of law*	24.7	111		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		91
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	27.2	118		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a	a n/	/a
1.2	Business environment	F73	00		5.3	Knowledge absorption27.6	5 5	54
1.3			90		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade/		/a
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		82					7a 44 🌑
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		109		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %8.		_
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	64.4	90		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade1.6		31
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP0.5	5 12	26
2	Human capital & research		119					
2.1	Education	31.1	112		6	Knowledge & technology outputs11.2		
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.7	69		6.1	Knowledge creation11.4		73 •
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	12.2	91		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	a n/	/a
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	12.4	83		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	a n/	/a
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	a n/	/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		102		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP10.2		73
2.1.5					6.1.5	Citable documents H index71.0		89
2.2	Tertiary education		121					
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	14.5	97		6.2	Knowledge impact2.4		41 0
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	11.8	98	0	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %n/a	a n/	/a
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.0	112	0	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-640.7	7 7	71
2.2	·		0.5		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPn/a	a n/	/a
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		95		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.2	2 11	19
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		88		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %1.4	4 9	95 0
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		75			*		
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion19.		31 0
					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total traden/a		
3	Infrastructure	.23.2	119		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %	1 11	14
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)	15.7	124		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade2.4	4 2	28 🔵
3.1.1	ICT access*	n/a	n/a		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDPn/a	a n/	/a
3.1.2	ICT use*	n/a	n/a					
3.1.3	Government's online service*	28.8	127		7	Creative outputs20.3		.4
3.1.4	E-participation*		116		7.1	Intangible assets29.6	5 12	29 0
					7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP20.8	3 8	83
3.2	General infrastructure		94		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a		/a
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		120	0	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 41.		25 0
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	17.1	136	0	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 39.8		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	31.8	19		7.1.7	1C 13 & Organizational model creation)	10
2.2	Ecological sustainability		115		7.2	Creative goods & services16.	1 7	77
3.3			115		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total traden/a	a n/	/a
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		105		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69n/a		/a
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		117		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69/		/a
2 2 2	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0.0		48
3.3.3					7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		56
	Market sophistication	.43.1	105					
3.3.3 4					7.3	Outline annualists.	5 10	27
	Credit		86		7.3	Online creativity5.6		J/
4			86 53	•	7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		
4 4.1	Credit	68.8					5 11	
4 4.1 4.1.1	Credit	68.8 55.1	53	•	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–690.6	5 11 9 8	14 87

I: Country/Economy Profiles

Netherlands

Key in	ndicators			4.2	Investment	44.7	39	
opulati	on (millions)	16.8		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	46.7	97 O	
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		21	
	capita, PPP\$41			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	57.1	14	
	groupHigh i			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		20	
	γιουρ				'			
icgion		Luiope		4.3	Trade & competition		20	
	Score (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		10	
	or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		97 O	
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143) 60.6	5	•	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	83.3	4 •	
nnovati	on Output Sub-Index57.7	2		_				
nnovati	on Input Sub-Index63.5	11		5	Business sophistication		11	
nnovati	on Efficiency Ratio	12		5.1	Knowledge workers		15	
ilobal Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)61.1	4		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		8	
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		n/a	
1	Institutions93.3	5	•	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		19	
1.1	Political environment92.3	7		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		28	
1.1.1	Political stability*94.3	11		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	319.1	14	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*88.9	8		5.2	Innovation linkages	466	23	
1.1.3	Press freedom*93.5	2		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		11	
1.2	Regulatory environment97.2	1		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		8	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	9		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		40 0	
	Rule of law*	7		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		42 0	
1.2.2	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.7	25		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		12	
1.2.3	Cost of reduridaticy distrilssal, salary weeks	23						
1.3	Business environment90.4	9		5.3	Knowledge absorption		16	
.3.1	Ease of starting a business*93.3	18		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		4 •	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*94.5	5	•	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		21	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*83.3	24		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trad-		33	
				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.1	140 0	
2	Human capital & research50.5	22			и 11 от 1 1	53.0	•	
2.1	Education58.2	11		6	Knowledge & technology outputs	.53.8	9	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP5.9	30		6.1	Knowledge creation		8	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap25.9	33		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP		34	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years17.9	5		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		10	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science518.8	10		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary13.6	45		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		11	
2.2	Tertiary education36.5	59	0	6.1.5	Citable documents H index	5/6.0	8	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross76.4	14		6.2	Knowledge impact		27	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	89	0	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		91 0	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %4.9	35		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		24	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)56.6	18		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		5	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	21		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		28	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP2.2	18		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	36.7	24	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*74.0	12		6.3	Knowledge diffusion	53.9	7	
	2			6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade	4.7	3 •	
3	Infrastructure58.7	12		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		17	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)88.0	2	•	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		49	
3.1.1	ICT access*82.8	9		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	0.9	117 0	
3.1.2	ICT use*73.2	9						
3.1.3	Government's online service*96.1	5	•	7	Creative outputs	.61.7	4 •	
3.1.4	E-participation*100.0	1	•	7.1	Intangible assets		20	
3.2	General infrastructure38.5	48		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		33	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	34		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		18	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	5		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		6	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP15.7	124		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	73.5	5 •	
				7.2	Creative goods & services	55.5	3 •	
3.3	Ecological sustainability49.4	29		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		22	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq7.8	40		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		22	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*77.8	11		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		12	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP3.0	34		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		8	
1	Market conhistication 63.6	10		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		9	
	Market sophistication	19						
1.1	Credit 64.1	14		7.3	Online creativity		2 •	
1.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		0	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		8	
1.1.2 1.1.3	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP200.2		•	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		2 • 7	
т. 1 . Э	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a		7.3.3 7.3.4	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6933 Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6933		3	
				7.5.4	video abioads off fourtube/bob. 12-69	75.7	3	

New Zealand

Key in	dicators		4.2	Investment51		26	
Populati	on (millions)	4.4	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*96		1	D
	\$ billions)		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP51		39	
-	capita, PPP\$30		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP12		35	
	groupHigh i		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0	.1	25	
Region	South East Asia and O	ceania	4.3	Trade & competition84	.2	7	
	Score (0–100)		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %1	.6	43	
	or value (hard data)	Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0		53	
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143) 54.5	18	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 74	.0	29	
	on Output Sub-Index46.6	18	5	Business sophistication41.	_	33	
	on Input Sub-Index62.5	13	5 .1	Knowledge workers55		31	
	on Efficiency Ratio	66	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %42		15	
Global II	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)59.4	17	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		n/a	
1	Institutions94.3	2 •		GERD performed by business, % GDP0		32	
1.1	Political environment	4		GERD performed by business, %45		40	
1.1.1	Political stability*99.0	3	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34165	.3	30	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*88.7	9 •	5.2	Innovation linkages34	.1	60	
1.1.3	Press freedom*91.6	6 •		University/industry research collaboration [†] 64		19	
1.2	Regulatory environment98.7	2 •	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 46	.8	70	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*96.9	4 •	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %6	.3	57 (C
1.2.2	Rule of law*98.0	4 •	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0		32	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.0	1	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0	.4	27	
1.3	Business environment91.1	8 •	5.3	Knowledge absorption34	.8	30	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*100.0	1 •	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade1	.8	10	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*88.3	12	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %9	.8	32	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*85.2	21	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade1		36	
_			5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP2	.7	67	
2	Human capital & research55.5	16 6 ●	6	Knowledge & technology outputs45.	2	17	
2.1.1	Education	9	6.1	Knowledge creation56	6	9	
2.1.1	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap23.2	49	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP10		8	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years19.4	2		PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP2		19	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science509.2	16	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/		n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary14.4	52	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP58	.4	6	
2.2	Tertiary education55.5	14	6.1.5	Citable documents H index282	.0	26	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	10	6.2	Knowledge impact46	.8	39	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	64 0	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %1		64 (C
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %15.6	11	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–6415	.1	1	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)48.9	22	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP0		39 (C
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop6,366.2	12	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP7		54	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP1.3	29	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	.1	63 ()
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*58.1	19	6.3	Knowledge diffusion32	.4	65	
			6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0		24	
3	Infrastructure52.1	24	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %1		58	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)70.1	19	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1		85 (
3.1.1	ICT access*	17	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0	.3	116 ()
3.1.2	ICT use*	14	7	Creative outputs47.	9	17	
3.1.3	E-participation*	21 25	7.1	Intangible assets53		26	
			7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP121		10	
3.2	General infrastructure	36	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP0		52 (C
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap9,946.5 Logistics performance*71.8	13 30	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 71	.2	16	
3.2.2	Gross capital formation, % GDP20.4	87 O	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 66	.3	19	
			7.2	Creative goods & services26	.2	45	
3.3	Ecological sustainability	46	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0		44	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq6.1 Environmental performance*76.4	65 O	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–698		16	
3.3.2 3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.7	16 50	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–691		16	
د.د.د	130 13001 CHVIIOHHICHIAI CCITHICATES/DH FFF 3 GDF1./	50	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0		35	
4	Market sophistication68.9	8 •	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0		67 (C
4.1	Credit71.1	7 •	7.3	Online creativity58		20	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*93.8	3	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-6941		21	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP149.0	14	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6969		12	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6921,448		22	
			7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6987	.4	15	

Nicaragua

Key in	ndicators				4.2	Investment40.0		51	•
	on (millions)				4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*40.0		113	
	\$ billions)				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn/a		n/a	
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDPn/a			
	groupLower-middle				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	ì	n/a	
Region	Latin America and the C	aribbeaı	n		4.3	Trade & competition70.8	3	105	
	Score (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %2.3	3	51	•
	or value (hard data		ık		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.3	3	43	•
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143) 25.5	12	5		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 47.3	3	128	0
Innovati	on Output Sub-Index17.	7 130	0	0	-	Business subjetienties			
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index33	2 10	8		5	Business sophistication27.0			
	on Efficiency Ratio0.		9	0	5.1	Knowledge workers		96 92	
Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)27.	1 11:	5		5.1.1 5.1.2	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		50	
1	Institutions53.4	1 98	2		5.1.2	GERD performed by business, % GDP/a		n/a	
1.1	Political environment				5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %/a		n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*		_		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3412.8		116	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*17.				5.2	Innovation linkages27.5		88	
1.1.3	Press freedom*71.2		4	•	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		86	
1.2	Regulatory environment59.8		0		5.2.1	State of cluster development [†]		95	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*40.9				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %/a		n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*26.				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0		44	•
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks14.9		<i>.</i> 7	•	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0		106	0
	Business environment		^		5.3	Knowledge absorption23.9)	80	
1.3 1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*72.3				5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.0		120	\circ
1.3.1	Ease of resolving insolvency*37.				5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		65	_
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*46.7				5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.6		82	
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP7.7	7	20	•
2	Human capital & research10.5	138	8	0	_				
2.1	Education		3	0	6	Knowledge & technology outputs 12.1			
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP4.6				6.1	Knowledge creation 2.6		135	0
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap7.6			0	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP		97	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years				6.1.2 6.1.3	PCT resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP		83 n/a	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science			0	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP2.3		130	\circ
2.1.5				0	6.1.5	Citable documents H index45.0		116	
2.2	Tertiary educationn/a								_
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross				6.2 6.2.1	Knowledge impact3.8 Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		134 (n/a	U
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %/7 Tertiary inbound mobility, %/7				6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64/a		n/a	
2.2.3					6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP/a		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)				6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.7		106	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop60.5			0	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %n/a		n/a	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP			_	6.3	Knowledge diffusion29.8		79	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0) 7(U	O	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade/a			
3	Infrastructure28.1	101	1		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %0.1			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)20.	1 109	9		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1.3		75	
3.1.1	ICT access*29.9	103	3		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.4	1	67	
3.1.2	ICT use*5.8	3 115	5						
3.1.3	Government's online service*31.4		7		7	Creative outputs23.4			
3.1.4	E-participation*13.2	2 84	4		7.1	Intangible assets42.7		77	
3.2	General infrastructure32.	1 73	3		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDPn/a		n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap651.6	5 102	2		7.1.2 7.1.3	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP/a ICTs & business model creation [†] 42.5		n/a 121 (
3.2.2	Logistics performance*36.9	9 102	2		7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation 42.8		113	J
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP29.5	23	3	•					
3.3	Ecological sustainability32.2	2 84	4		7.2	Creative goods & services		128	0
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq6.5			•	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade/a		n/a	_
3.3.2	Environmental performance*50.3	3 8	1		7.2.2 7.2.3	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		93 (n/a	J
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.2	2 108	8		7.2.3 7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %/a		n/a	
	Manufacture and that of				7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade		105	
4	Market sophistication47.1								
4.1	Credit				7.3	Online creativity		103	
4.1.1 4.1.2	Ease of getting credit*				7.3.1 7.3.2	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–692.9 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6933.9		77 90	
4.1.2	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP2.3			•	7.3.2	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		89	
	2.3	۷.	~	_	7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69/7		n/a	
						1 1 1			

Niger

Key ir	ndicators				4.2	Investment	33.3	76	
Populat	ion (millions)		17.2		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	33.3	125	
	\$ billions)				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP			
	group				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP			
	Sut				4.3	Trade & competition		29	
,					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %			•
		(0-100)			4.3.1	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		52	
.	or value (h		Rank			Intensity of local competition [†]			•
	l Innovation Index (out of 143)		131		4.3.3	intensity of local competition	I I/ d	n/a	
	ion Output Sub-Index		134		5	Business sophistication	28.3	92	
	ion Input Sub-Index		118		5.1	Knowledge workers		101	
	ion Efficiency Ratio		132		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		n/a	
Global I	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	24.0	131		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		47	
1	Institutions	40.6	100		5.1.2	GERD performed by business, % GDP			
	Institutions				5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		n/a	
1.1	Political environment Political stability*				5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34			\circ
1.1.1	Government effectiveness*		123 115			• •			0
1.1.2					5.2	Innovation linkages			
1.1.3	Press freedom*	70.9	38		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]			
1.2	Regulatory environment		82		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]			
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %			
1.2.2	Rule of law*		108		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP			
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	10.1	41		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	41	
1.3	Business environment	40.8	133		5.3	Knowledge absorption	39.1	19	•
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*				5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade	0.1	101	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		131		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %	4.9	101	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*		118		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade	e1.7	24	•
	. , ,				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	16.8	6	•
2	Human capital & research	.11.8	135			W 11 0 1 1			
2.1	Education		125		6	Knowledge & technology outputs		52	•
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		85		6.1	Knowledge creation		106	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		3		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		128	0	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		66	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	n/a	n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	34.7	111		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		99	
2.2	Tertiary education	8.7	126		6.1.5	Citable documents H index	4/.0	115	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		132	0	6.2	Knowledge impact	66.9	2	•
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		102		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	10.2	1	•
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		32	•	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64	n/a	n/a	
2.2			121	0	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)				6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.5	131	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop			O	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	n/a	n/a	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP				6.3	Knowledge diffusion	21.0	127	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	O	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade			
3	Infrastructure	28 8	97		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		92	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		140		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		90	
3.1.1	ICT access*		132		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		123	\circ
3.1.1	ICT access		131	\circ	0.5.4	FDITIEL OUTIOWS, 70 GDF	3.0	123	0
3.1.2	Government's online service*		134	0	7	Creative outputs	1.1	142	0
3.1.4	E-participation*			\circ	7.1	Intangible assets			
J.1. 4			129	0	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP			
3.2	General infrastructure		14		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		n/a		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]			
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		87		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]			
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	36.0	12						
3.3	Ecological sustainability	24.9	119		7.2	Creative goods & services		130	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	n/a	n/a		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		95	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		120		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		79	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		97		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a	
					7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		n/a	
4	Market sophistication	43.2	104		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.0	119	
4.1	Credit		135		7.3	Online creativity		129	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		112		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	2.0	91	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		132		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69		138	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.1	72		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		141	0
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	

							Nig	eri	а
Kev in	dicators				4.2	Investment	25.7	119)
	on (millions)		168.8		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	56.7	55	5
	\$ billions)				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	21.5	66	j
DP per	capita, PPP\$		2,831.5		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		61	
ncome	groupLo	ower-middle	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	58	}
Region		Sub-Sahara	n Africa		4.3	Trade & competition	73.1	90)
		Score (0-100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %	10.6	128	3
		ue (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	0.0	20	•
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)		110		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	65.2	73	3
nnovati	on Output Sub-Index	27.0	83		-	Duringer combistication	21.2	120	,
	on Input Sub-Index		133		5 5.1	Business sophistication		99	
	on Efficiency Ratio				5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			
ıl ladolı	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	26.6	120		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		76	
1	Institutions	44 0	129		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a	
I.1	Political environment				5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		n/a	ì
.1.1	Political stability*				5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	34.2	89)
.1.2	Government effectiveness*	14.2	132		5.2	Innovation linkages	20.2	127	7
.1.3	Press freedom*	65.9	94		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		89	
.2	Regulatory environment	52.7	108		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		62	2
.2.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		79)
.2.2	Rule of law*				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		89)
.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	16.2	77		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	102	_
1.3	Business environment	47.4	127		5.3	Knowledge absorption	14.8	124	1
.3.1	Ease of starting a business*				5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade	0.3	70)
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		95		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		122	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	38.3	132		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total tra		79	
	Human carital 8 vaccareh	12.2	124		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.6	59	•
2 2.1	Human capital & research				6	Knowledge & technology outputs	21.1	108	ł
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP				6.1	Knowledge creation			
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap.		n/a		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP			à
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years				6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		103	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP			ì
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	33.1	108		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			
2.2	Tertiary education	9.8	123		6.1.5	Citable documents H index	89.0	70)
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross				6.2	Knowledge impact		90)
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %				6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	4.3	16	5
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	n/a	n/a		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		63	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	1.9	108		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP			0
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	119.7	99		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.2	84		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		n/a	1
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion			
3	Infractivistics	21.0	125		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade			
) 3.1	Infrastructure				6.3.2 6.3.3	High-tech exports less re-exports, % Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total tra		109 137	
3.1.1	ICT access*	*	122		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP			. O
3.1.2	ICT use*		88		0.5.1	1 Bi Het Odtilovis, 70 dB1		01	
3.1.3	Government's online service*				7	Creative outputs	32.8	69	•
3.1.4	E-participation*	18.4	73		7.1	Intangible assets		19	•
3.2	General infrastructure	25.0	113		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap				7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*				7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation †			3
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	24.6	53	•	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]		77	
3.3	Ecological sustainability	20.9	129		7.2	Creative goods & services			•
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq				7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		n/a	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	39.2	112		7.2.2 7.2.3	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69			• 5 O
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ G	DP0.1	122	0	7.2.3 7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		n/a	
1	Market conhisting	42.0	101		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		96	
4 1.1	Market sophistication		83			Online creativity		131	
+. I 1.1.1	Ease of getting credit*			•	7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			
1.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		117		7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			
1.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		49		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		129	
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69			10
						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

Norway

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment		40
Populati	on (millions)		5.0	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*6	56.7	21
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		40
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	54	,946.7	4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP2		28
Income	group	High ii	ncome	4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.1	18
Region			urope	4.3	Trade & competition	34.5	6
	Score	(0-100)		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %	0.5	4 •
	or value (ha	,	Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	0.5	49
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)		14	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	72.3	37
	on Output Sub-Index		14	_			
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index	62.4	14	5	Business sophistication43		28
	on Efficiency Ratio		51	5.1	Knowledge workers		21
Global Ir	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	55.6	16	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		7
1	In additional and	04.1	2 -	5.1.2 5.1.3	Firms offering formal training, % firms		n/a 25
1	Institutions		3 • 2		GERD performed by business, %		34
1.1.1	Political stability*		7	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3429		19
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	91.4	5				
1.1.3	Press freedom*		3	J.Z	University/industry research collaboration		34 13
			7	5.2.1	State of cluster development [†]		14
1.2 1.2.1	Regulatory environment		16	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		50 0
1.2.1	Rule of law*		1 4		JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		30
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		25	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		22
				5.3	Knowledge absorption	228	86 0
1.3 1.3.1	Business environment Ease of starting a business*		5 30	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		68 0
1.3.1	Ease of resolving insolvency*		2		High-tech imports less re-imports, %		86 0
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*		15	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		25
1.5.5	Lase of paying taxes	07.2	13	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		99 O
2	Human capital & research	52.6	19				
2.1	Education		23	6	Knowledge & technology outputs40	0.1	28
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		15	6.1	Knowledge creation		23
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		30	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP		32
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		6	6.1.2 6.1.3	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		18 n/a
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		23	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		18
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		n/a	6.1.5	Citable documents H index		20
2.2	Tertiary education		39				
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		22	6.2	Knowledge impact		38
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		70 (6.2.1 6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		51 O
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		25	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		18
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		14	624	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		62 0
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop9		5	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		51 0
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		24	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		60
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	58.3	18	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		36
3	Infrastructure	63.9	3		High-tech exports less re-exports, %		42
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		11	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		68 0
3.1.1	ICT access*		16	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		10
3.1.2	ICT use*	80.5	4				
3.1.3	Government's online service*	85.6	13	7	Creative outputs57		5 •
3.1.4	E-participation*	68.4	15	7.1	Intangible assets5		37
3.2	General infrastructure	63.9	3	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		42
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap29	,237.6	1	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		27
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	82.1	21	7.1.3 7.1.4	ICTs & business model creation [†]		11 8
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	26.3	39				
3.3	Ecological sustainability	49.9	26	7.2	Creative goods & services		4 •
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		37	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		30
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		10	7.2.2 7.2.3	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		12 1 •
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		33	7.2.3 7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		6
	and the state of		24	7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade		54
4	Market sophistication		31				
4.1	Credit		46	7.3	Online creativity		3 •
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit* Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		69 C	7.3.1 7.3.2	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		16 13
4.1.2 4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		n/a	7.3.2	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		2 •
		II/ a					

							0n	nar	Ŋ
Kev ir	adicators				4.2	Investment	29.9	97	,
	ion (millions)		3 3		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*		81	
	\$ billions)				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		60	
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		54	
	group				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
	Northern Africa								
negion.	TO them Ame	una weste	iii Asia		4.3	Trade & competition		30	
	Sco	re (0-100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		58	
		hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		64	
	l Innovation Index (out of 143)		75		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	/0.0	50	
	on Output Sub-Index		96		5	Business sophistication	27.2	100	
	on Input Sub-Index		59		5.1	Knowledge workers			
	on Efficiency Ratio		121		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		n/a	
Global I	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	33.3	80		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		n/a	
1	Institutions	70.8	43		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		74	
1.1	Political environment		58		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		60	
1.1.1	Political stability*		47		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		95	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		58		5.2	Innovation linkages		10	
1.1.3	Press freedom*		116		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		43	
					5.2.1	State of cluster development [†]		34	
1.2	Regulatory environment		31	•	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		n/a	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		51	_	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP			
1.2.2	Rule of law*		41	-	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		58	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		1						
1.3	Business environment		49		5.3	Knowledge absorption			_
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		88		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade			
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		64		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %			
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	90.7	9	•	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade			
2	Human capital & research	20.2	72		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.1	110	
2	Education		73 103		6	Knowledge & technology outputs	21 2	105	
2.1 2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		80		6.1	Knowledge creation	53	111	
2.1.1	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		79		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.2	School life expectancy, years		63		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		91	
2.1.3	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		n/a		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		106	
	·			_	6.1.5	Citable documents H index	63.0	93	
2.2	Tertiary enrelment (/ grass		32 78		6.2	Knowledge impact	328	92	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % grossGraduates in science & engineering, %		76 4		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		47	
2.2.2	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		56		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		92	
					6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		83		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		75	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		71		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		64	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		99						,
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	9.4	59		6.3 6.3.1	Knowledge diffusion Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		107	
3	Infrastructure	30 8	57		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		n/a 85	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs).		38		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade.		126	
3.1.1	ICT access*		57		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		51	
3.1.2	ICT use*		45		0.5.1	1 Bi Net Odthows, 70 GB1		51	
3.1.3	Government's online service*		35	•	7	Creative outputs	28.6	83	
3.1.4	E-participation*		36		7.1	Intangible assets		52	
	General infrastructure		27		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
3.2			37 24		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	68	C
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap Logistics performance*				7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]	62.0	48	
3.2.2	Gross capital formation, % GDP		62 29		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	56.5	54	
					7.2	Creative goods & services	2.6	120	
3.3	Ecological sustainability		120	_	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		n/a	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		113	O	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		101	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		89		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		39	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	·U./	71		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		88	
4	Market sophistication	.48 1	72		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		118	
4.1	Credit		75		7.3	Online creativity	17.0	72	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		81		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		74	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		80		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		110	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-691,	139.3	94	
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69	56.8	54	

Pakistan

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment28.6	10)7
Populati	on (millions)	17	9.2		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*63.3	3	82
GDP (US	\$ billions)	23	8.7		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP18.9	7	75
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP5.2		19 🌘
Income	groupLower-mido	dle inco	me		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0	6	55
Region	Central and Sou	thern A	sia		4.3	Trade & competition56.2	13	5 0
	Score (0–10	201			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %9.5		
	or value (hard da	,	ank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %6.8		5 0
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)24		34		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 64.8	7	76
	on Output Sub-Index22		07		_			_
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index25	5.4 1	39	0		Business sophistication19.3		
Innovati	on Efficiency Ratio).9	16	•		Knowledge workers		
Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)23	3.3 1	37		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		4
	I die d				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		60
1	Institutions40.					GERD performed by business, % GDPn/a		
1.1	Political environment					GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		
1.1.1	Political stability*			O				
1.1.2	Press freedom*48			0	5.2	Innovation linkages		
				0	ا . ۲ . ۱	University/industry research collaboration [†] 37.5		94
1.2	Regulatory environment43				5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		9
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*29				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		32
1.2.2	Rule of law*21				5.2.4 5.2.5	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP)1 0
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks27	.2 1	18					
1.3	Business environment53		07		5.3	Knowledge absorption20.3		99
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*78		96		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.4		50
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*40		63	•		High-tech imports less re-imports, %		7
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*43	5.5 1.	28		5.3.3 5.3.4	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade1.0 FDI net inflows, % GDP0.4		51
2	Human capital & research9	Ω 13	20	0		FDI NEL INIOWS, % GDP	13	U
2.1	Education					Knowledge & technology outputs21.9	10	1
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		28			Knowledge creation10.0		79
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/capn.		ı/a		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.2		91
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years7		25	0	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/	′a
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen.		ı/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/	′a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary41	.9 1	15	0	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP10.6	7	1
2.2	Tertiary education8	0 1	24		6.1.5	Citable documents H index111.0	5	6 •
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross				6.2	Knowledge impact29.7	10)5
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		/a		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	7	1
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %n		/a		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-640.0	9	1
2.3	Research & development (R&D)9		68		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP0.3		55
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop294		80		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP3.9		'8
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		74		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %23.7	4	15
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*19		52	•	6.3	Knowledge diffusion26.0	10)3
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			Ĭ	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.0	8	39
3	Infrastructure22.	2 12	24		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %0.8	7	' 3
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)19	0.8 1	10		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1.5		9 •
3.1.1	ICT access*25	.6 1	09		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.0	9	97
3.1.2	ICT use*3		21		-	Constitute automate	11	_
3.1.3	Government's online service*36		01		7	Creative outputs23.2		
3.1.4	E-participation*13	.2	84		7.1	Intangible assets		
3.2	General infrastructure18	3.4 1.	34	0	7.1.1	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP/a		'6 /2
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap538		06		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation [†] 49.7		95
3.2.2	Logistics performance*48		69		7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation		,5 89
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP14	.2 1	31	0)	~		
3.3	Ecological sustainability28	8.5	98		7.2	Creative goods & services		3
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq5		82		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.1		55
3.3.2	Environmental performance*34		24		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		95 0
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDPn	/a n	ı/a		7.2.3 7.2.4	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		i9 O
					725	Creative goods exports, % total trade		2
4	Market sophistication35.			0)			
4.1	Credit		19		7.3	Online creativity		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		69		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP16		26 60		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–694.4		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP0	, I ·	69		7.3.3 7.3.4	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69467.2 Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69n/a		
					7.5.4	viaco apidads ori routabe/pop. 13-09	[1/	а

Panama

Key in	ndicators		4.2	Investment31.8		35
Populati	on (millions)	3.8	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*53.3		56
GDP (US	\$ billions)	40.3	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP34.6	5 5	55
	capita, PPP\$10		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		35
	groupUpper-middle i		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP/a		/a
	Latin America and the Car			'		
negion	Lutin America and the car	ibbcuii	4.3	Trade & competition64.2		
	Score (0–100)		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %7.6		
	or value (hard data)	Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %4.6		31 0
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143) 38.3	52	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 66.2	2 6	58
Innovati	on Output Sub-Index35.2	42	_	B 1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11		
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index41.4	64	5	Business sophistication37.7		
Innovati	on Efficiency Ratio	20		Knowledge workers19.4		
Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	86	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %24.4		56
			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms8.6		03 O
1	Institutions59.7	75	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP0.0		36 0
1.1	Political environment59.4	64	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		35 0
1.1.1	Political stability*61.9	80	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3467.4	1 6	54
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*49.2	56	5.2	Innovation linkages49.6	5 1	18 •
1.1.3	Press freedom*67.1	90	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 54.2		41
1.0	Dogulatory on ironment 646	79	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]) 5	55
1.2	Regulatory environment 64.6 Regulatory quality* 59.0	79 57	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		6
1.2.1			5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP/2		
1.2.2	Rule of law*	72	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.1		43
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks18.1	86	3.2.3			10
1.3	Business environment55.0	101	5.3	Knowledge absorption44.0		9
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*90.8	33	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.2	2 8	37
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*29.1	99	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %21.3	3	4 •
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*45.1	126	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.2	2 12	28 0
	. , ,		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP9.3	3 1	15 •
2	Human capital & research25.1	86				
2.1	Education 33.9	100	6	Knowledge & technology outputs25.4	1 7	9
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP3.5	98	6.1	Knowledge creation5.4	4 11	10
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap10.3	97 (0 6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.4	1 8	32
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years12.4	81	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.3	3 5	57
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a	n/a	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.1	1 5	57 0
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary14.2	49	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP5.6	5 10)3
		F0	6.1.5	Citable documents H index106.0) 6	50
2.2	Tertiary education	50	6.2	Knowledge impact29.3	3 10	20
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross41.8	60	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	39	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		5 •
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %n/a	n/a	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		50
2.3	Research & development (R&D)1.8	109				
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop136.2	95	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP2.0		99
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	88	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	۷ 8	35 0
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0	70	0 6.3	Knowledge diffusion41.6		28
	, J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. J.		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.0) 7	71
3	Infrastructure40.5	54	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %19.4	4	5
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)39.4	65	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1.9	9 4	45
3.1.1	ICT access*55.1	62	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP1.0) 4	48
3.1.2	ICT use*24.6	71				
3.1.3	Government's online service*46.4	79	7	Creative outputs45.0		7
3.1.4	E-participation*31.6	48	7.1	Intangible assets51.3	3 3	35
2.2	General infrastructure36.5	56	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP80.0) 2	28
3.2	Electricity output, kWh/cap		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a	a n/	/a
3.2.1	Logistics performance*52.4	76	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 64.3	3 3	36
3.2.2		61	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 58.5	5 4	45
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP28.6	25	7.2	Creative goods & services46.9	3	9 •
3.3	Ecological sustainability45.6	39	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.1		54
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq12.1	6	7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		90 0
3.3.2	Environmental performance*56.8	55				
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.3	101	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69/a		
			7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		7
4	Market sophistication44.1	100	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade4.7	· 1	11 •
4.1	Credit	66	7.3	Online creativity30.4	1 4	48
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*68.8	53	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–6967.3		14 •
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP89.6	35	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6920.2	2 7	79
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP0.9	38	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–692,261.7		77
			7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69n/a		/a

Paraguay

Page Page	Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment28.9	10	3
Comparison Com	Populati	on (millions)	6.7	,	4.2.1			5
Name	GDP (US	\$ billions)	28.3	;	4.2.2			5 0
Super Supe	GDP per	capita, PPP\$	6,823.2	2	4.2.3			0
Sear 8-101					4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/	а
Section Comment Control Cont	Region	Latin America and the Ca	ribbear	1	4.3	Trade & competition78.4	3	9 •
Second		Score (0_100)			4.3.1			9
Global Innovation (Index (out of 143)				(4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %1.0	7.	3
Street S	Global)	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 69.7	5.	4 •
Image: Color Imag	Innovati	on Output Sub-Index27.2	79)	-	Bi		
)				
1								
Institutions	Global Ir	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	100)				
1.1 Political environment	1	Institutions 47.0	116			3		
Political stability*								
1.12 Government effectiveness* 1.68 125 121 University/industry research collaboration* 2.93 120 121 Regulatory environment						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Press Reacdom*					5.2			4
Regulatory environment	1.1.3							
Regulatory quality*	1 2)				
1.22 Rule of fow* 2.23 118 5.24 W-strategic alliance dealytr PPPS CDP								
1.33 Business environment					5.2.4			a
1.31 Business environment					5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/	a
Lase of starting a business*	1 2				53	Knowledge absorption 31.1	4	0
132 Ease of resolving insolvency* 16.1 130 5.32 High-tech imports less re-imports, % 19.9 6 €								
133 Ease of paying taxes* 629 94 5.33 Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.0 136 Computer								6
Human capital & research 25.3 83					5.3.3			60
Education					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP1.6	9	8
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	2		83			W 11 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
2.12 Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap 170 72 6.1.1 Domestic resident patent app/tr PPPS GDP 0.5 77 72 73 74 74 74 74 74 74 74								
2.13 School life expectancy, years								
2.14 PISA scales in reading, maths, & science								
2.15 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary								
22 Tertiary education		•						
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross. 34.5 72 6.2 Knowledge impact. 12.9 122 2.2.2 Graduates in science & engineering, %								
2.22 Graduates in science & engineering, %					6.2	Knowledge impact	1.2	2
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %								
23 Research & development (R&D).								
Research & development (R&U)		·						
2.3.1 Researchers, Readcounts/mn pop. 99.2 87 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP 0.1 110 ○ 3.1 Infrastructure. 27.6 104 3.1.1 ICT access* 360 91 3.1.1 ICT access* 360 91 3.1.2 ICT use* 11.7 101 3.1.3 Government's online service* 45.8 82 3.1.4 E-participation* 15.8 79 3.1.4 E-participation* 15.8 79 3.1.2 ICT use* 15.3 3.1.3 Government's online service* 45.8 82 3.1.4 E-participation* 50.2 57 3.2.1 Electricity output, kWh/cap 8,771.1 18 3.2.2 Logistics performance* 34.5 110 3.3.3 GOP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPPS/kg oil eq 6.6 53 3.3.4 E-privinormental performance* 39.3 111 3.3.3 GOP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPPS/kg oil eq 6.6 53 3.3.4 Market sophistication 50.2 57 4.1 Domestic creative goods & services exprits, % total trade. 0.1 101 4.1 Credit 43.2 49 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 50.2 57 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 4.1 3 79 3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP 4.1 101 3.3 Governmental performance* 39.3 111 3.3 Governmental performance* 39.3 111 3.3 Governmental performance* 39.3 111 3.3 Ecological sustainability. 28.0 102 3.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP 50.2 57 4.1 Domestic credit to private services exports, % total trade. 0.1 101 4.1 Credit 50.2 57 4.1 Domestic rest trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP. 7.2 Creative goods & services. 3.2 117 3.3 Ecological sustainability. 28.0 102 3.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP. 1.3 66 3.4 Governmental performance 50.2 57 4.1 Greative goods & services. 3.2 117 3.3 Governmental performance 50.2 57 4.1 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP. 41.3 79 3.2 Greative goods exports, % total trade. 0.1 101 4.1 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP. 41.3 79 3.2 Greative goods exports, % total trade. 0.1 101 4.1 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP. 41.3 79 3.3 Greative goods exports, % total trade. 0.1 101 4.1 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP. 41.3 79 3.3 Greative goods exports, % total trade. 0.1 101 4.1 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP. 41.3 79 3.3 Greative goods exports, % total trade. 0.1 101 4.1 Domestic credit to private sector, % GD								
23.3 QS university ranking, average score top 3*		· ·			6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %n/a	n/	a
3 Infrastructure					63	Knowledge diffusion 365	4	.7
3.1 Information & communication technologies (ICTs) 273 96 6.3.3 Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.1 130 ○ 3.1.1 ICT access* 360 91 6.3.4 FDI net outflows, % GDP	2.3.3	Q3 driiversity farikirig, average score top 3	/(, 0				_
3.1 Information & communication technologies (ICTs)	3	Infrastructure27.6	104					
3.1.2 ICT use*	3.1				6.3.3			0 0
3.1.3 Government's online service*	3.1.1	ICT access*36.0	91		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.4	- 7.	2
3.1.4 E-participation*	3.1.2		101		_			_
3.2 General infrastructure								
3.2.1 Electricity output, kWh/cap	3.1.4	E-participation*15.8	79)				_
3.2.1 Lefectricity output, kwn/cap	3.2	General infrastructure27.5	100)		• •		
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	3.2.1		18	•				
3.3.3 Ecological sustainability	3.2.2)				
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP16.6	119)				
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	3.3							
3.3.2 Environmental performance* 39.3 111 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.3 99 4 Market sophistication 50.2 57 • 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade				•				
4 Market sophistication 50.2 57 7.2.5 Printing & publishing manufactures, %	3.3.2					· ·		
4 Market sophistication 50.2 57 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.1 101 4.1 Credit 43.2 49 7.3 Online creativity 8.6 98 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 56.3 81 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 2.2 87 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 41.3 79 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 20.3 78 4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP 4.9 10 7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 1,957.3 82	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.3	99)				
4.1 Credit	4	Maybet combinations						
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 56.3 81 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 2.2 87 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 41.3 79 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 20.3 78 4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP 4.9 10 7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 1,957.3 82								
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP								
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP								

Peru

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment	42.8	45	
Populati	on (millions)	30.0		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	70.0	16	•
GDP (US	\$ billions)	206.5		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	49.1	41	
GDP per	capita, PPP\$11	1,123.7		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		59	
	groupUpper-middle i			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
Region	Latin America and the Car	ibbean		4.3	Trade & competition	824	13	•
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		40	Ĭ
	Score (0–100) or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		33	•
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143)	73		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		58	-
	on Output Sub-Index26.6	85		E	Pusinoss conhistication 2	0 1	88	
	on Input Sub-Index42.8	60		5 5.1	Business sophistication2 Knowledge workers		72	
	on Efficiency Ratio	107		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		90	
Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	69		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		12	
1	Institutions61.1	68		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		70	
1.1	Political environment	89		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		55	
1.1.1	Political stability*	114		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		62	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	81			·			
1.1.3	Press freedom*68.1	84		5.2 5.2.1	Innovation linkages		114 105	
				5.2.1	State of cluster development https://www.missingle.com/		98	
1.2	Regulatory environment	58		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		n/a	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	50 100		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		105	\circ
1.2.2 1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks11.4	47		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		101	_
		47						
1.3	Business environment64.2	72		5.3	Knowledge absorption		71	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	63		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		53 51	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*29.3	97		5.3.2 5.3.3	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		70	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*76.9	43		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		45	
2	Human capital & research27.2	76		J.J.T	T DI TICL ITITIOWS, 70 GDT	7./	TJ	
2.1	Education	116		6	Knowledge & technology outputs2	0.2	112	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP2.8		0	6.1	Knowledge creation			
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap10.1	98		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		96	0
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years13.1	72		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	100	0
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science375.1	61	0	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP	0.4	41	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary16.8	69		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		133	0
2.2	Tertiary education42.8	37		6.1.5	Citable documents H index1	09.0	57	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	59		6.2	Knowledge impact	35.0	81	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	n/a		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		14	•
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %n/a	n/a		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	3.8	28	•
	Research & development (R&D)8.4	72		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		61	
2.3 2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop181.2	72 89		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		88	
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.1	96		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	10.0	75	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*20.6	50		6.3	Knowledge diffusion	21.4	126	0
2.0.0	es armersity running, are age score top's	50		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		91	
3	Infrastructure38.2	63		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %	0.4	83	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)36.5	72		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		113	
3.1.1	ICT access*38.5	88		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	0.0	110	0
3.1.2	ICT use*16.3	92		_		- 1		
3.1.3	Government's online service*51.6	62		7	Creative outputs3		66	
3.1.4	E-participation*39.5	38		7.1	Intangible assets		69	
3.2	General infrastructure34.8	62		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		47	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap1,334.1	86		7.1.2 7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		n/a 70	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*52.8	59		7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]		53	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP27.9	30	•					
3.3	Ecological sustainability43.3	48		7.2	Creative goods & services		72	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq12.9	3	•	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		61	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*45.1	95		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		91	0
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.9	65		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a 17	
				7.2.4 7.2.5	Printing & publishing manufactures, % Creative goods exports, % total trade		17 71	
4	Market sophistication58.5	29						
4.1	Credit	33		7.3	Online creativity		59	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*81.3	27	•	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		61	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP27.3	104		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		75	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP5.0	9	•	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		68	
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69	/ U.4	41	

Philippines

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment34.0		3
Populati	on (millions)	9	6.7		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*43.3		5
GDP (US	\$ billions)	27	2.0		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP105.5	1.	4 •
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP13.9	3	2
	groupLower-midd				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0		8
	South East Asia an					•		
negion		u occu			4.3	Trade & competition77.6		7
	Score (0–10	0)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %4.8		
	or value (hard dat		lank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.8		8
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143) 29.	9 1	00		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 67.8	6	0
Innovati	on Output Sub-Index26	.8	84		_			_
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index32	.9	110		5	Business sophistication25.1		
Innovati	on Efficiency Ratio0	.8	35	•	5.1	Knowledge workers33.6		7
Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)35	.5	90		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %22.5		4
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms31.1	6	1
1	Institutions49.	6 10	80		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP0.1	6	7
1.1	Political environment45.	7 1	04		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %56.9	2	6
1.1.1	Political stability*37.	.3 1	21		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3415.5	11	2
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*42.		64		5.2	Innovation linkages26.2	9	17
1.1.3	Press freedom*56.		20		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 43.0		i7
						State of cluster development [†]		2
1.2	Regulatory environment50				5.2.2	GERD financed by abroad, %4.1		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*47.		75		5.2.3			55
1.2.2	Rule of law*31.		94		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.1		4
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks27.	4 1	24	0	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0	8	./
1.3	Business environment53.	0 1	09		5.3	Knowledge absorption15.4	12	3
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*65.		25	0	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.7	4	2 •
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*31.		89	_	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %	n/	'a
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*62.		95		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.5		6
1.5.5	Lase of paying taxes		,,		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP1.1		1
2	Human capital & research15.	2 12	21					
2.1	Education			0	6	Knowledge & technology outputs27.1	68	8
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP2		17		6.1	Knowledge creation10.4		6
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap9.		01		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.4		34
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years11.		01		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.0		3
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP1.6		1
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary34.		12	\circ	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP2.1		1 0
2.1.5				0	6.1.5	Citable documents H index116.0		
2.2	Tertiary education14.		13					
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross28.	2	77		6.2	Knowledge impact30.8		
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %n/	'a r	n/a		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %2.5		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %0.	.1 1	80	0	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–640.3		1
2.3	Research & development (R&D)10.	5	67		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP0.3	5	3
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop129.		97		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP4.5		7
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		02	\circ	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %16.3	6	0
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*28.		45		6.3	Knowledge diffusion40.2	3	1
2.5.5	Q3 university ranking, average score top 320.	.0	43		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.0		2
3	Infrastructure30.	n d	94		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)29.		90		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade3.6		5
3.1.1	ICT access*34		95		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.7		3
3.1.2	ICT use*14.		95		0.5.4	1 Di Net Outilows, 70 dDr	J)
	Government's online service*49.		68		7	Creative outputs26.5	98	R
3.1.3					7.1	Intangible assets40.7		8
3.1.4	E-participation*21.		65		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP39.2		4
3.2	General infrastructure25.	.1 1	12		7.1.1	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0		4
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap729.		98		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation [†] 63.3		1
3.2.2	Logistics performance*56.	0	52			ICTs & organizational model creation †		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP18.	6 1	07		7.1.4	ic is & organizational model creation	2	.6
	·		72		7.2	Creative goods & services4.4	- 11	2
3.3	Ecological sustainability		72		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.1	6	2
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq8.		32		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–691.3	6	3
3.3.2	Environmental performance*44.		99		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–690.1		1 0
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1	3	57		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0.0		0 0
1	Market conhictication 44	0 4	25		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total traden/a		
4	Market sophistication44.		93					
4.1	Credit		18		7.3	Online creativity		6
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		81		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–691.5		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP33.		92		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP0.	2	56		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		9
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6965.1	4	-8

Poland

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment31.2	2 90	
	n (millions)		38.5	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*60.0) 42	
	billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP36.3		
				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		
	apita, PPP\$						
_	roup	-		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP)
Region		E	urope	4.3	Trade & competition76.5	5 57	
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %1.1		
		(0-100)		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		`
	or value (h		Rank				′
	Innovation Index (out of 143)		45	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 72.5) 30	
	n Output Sub-Index		48	-	Dusings combinting 22.7		
Innovatio	n Input Sub-Index	47.3	40	5	Business sophistication33.7		
Innovatio	n Efficiency Ratio	0.7	76	5.1	Knowledge workers50.6		
Global In	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	40.1	49	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %35.1	33	
	,			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms60.5	8 🛚)
1	Institutions	74.7	35	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	3 41	
1.1	Political environment		27	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %37.2	49	
1.1.1	Political stability*		18	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3432.7		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		42	5.2	Innovation linkages24.8)
1.1.3	Press freedom*	86.9	20	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 42.3	3 70	
1.2	Regulatory environment	744	42	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 40.2	99 C)
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		34	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %13.3		
1.2.2	Rule of law*		38	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP)
				5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.1		'
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	18.8	88	3.2.3	raterit farmines filed in 5+ offices/bit FFF 3 ODF	49	
1.3	Business environment	71.1	42	5.3	Knowledge absorption25.8	67	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		66	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade1.0	28	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	580	33	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %8.9		
			72	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade1.1		
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	09.3	12	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP0.6		
2	Human capital 0 recoved	27.0	42	3.3.4	FDITIEL IIIIOWS, 70 GDP) 123 C	,
2	Human capital & research		43	6	Knowledge & technology outputs31.2	53	
2.1	Education		33				
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		53	6.1	Knowledge creation25.2		
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	24.7	43	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP5.6		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	15.5	34	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.3	51	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	.520.5	9	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP1.2	30	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		12	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP26.6	36	
	·			6.1.5	Citable documents H index302.0	23	
2.2	Tertiary education		67				
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	73.2	21		Knowledge impact37.7		
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	16.8	69	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %2.1	54	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.2	79 C	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-640.0	92 C)
				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP0.3	3 48	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		38	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP12.8		
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop2		33	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.9	37				
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	31.9	39	6.3	Knowledge diffusion30.7		
				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.1	55	
3	Infrastructure	41.9	49	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %4.7	7 33	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)	46.3	50	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1.3	69	
3.1.1	ICT access*		42	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		
3.1.2	ICT use*		35				
3.1.3	Government's online service*		56	7	Creative outputs36.7	⁷ 51	
				7.1	Intangible assets34.1		`
3.1.4	E-participation*	10.4	73	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP53.2		,
3.2	General infrastructure	35.1	61		The state of the s		
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap4	.202.9	51	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		29	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 48.3)
	Gross capital formation, % GDP		90	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 46.0) 92	
3.2.3			эU	7.2	Creative goods & services34.7	7 29	
3.3	Ecological sustainability		43	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade1.1		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	7.3	46				•
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		30	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–691.		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP.		38	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		
			20	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0.0)
4	Market sophistication	48.2	70	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade4.2	14)
▼ 4.1	Credit		64	7.3	Online creativity44.1	32	
			3		Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		
	Eaco of gotting crodit*			- / S I	Several conservation and the Little DOD 15-69 X :	7 51	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*						ı
4.1.1 4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	53.8	61	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6960.2	19)
4.1.1		53.8		7.3.2		19 • 36	•

Portugal

Regulation	Key in	dicators		4.2	Investment		88	
Comparing the property 13,084 42.3 Total value of strock tracked % GDP 1.5 5 1.5	Populati	on (millions)	10.5	4.2.1			42	
Name Propriet Property Pr	GDP (US	\$ billions)	220.0	4.2.2			58	
See Description See	GDP per	capita, PPP\$23	3,068.4					
Applied traff Tate weighted fream, % 13 10				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	39	
Section Content Cont	Region		Europe	4.3	Trade & competition	72.8	93	0
Second Communication Index (out of 143)		Score (0, 100)		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %	1.1	10	1
Global Innovation (Index (out of 143)			Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	3.3	97	С
Submission Sub	Global		32	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	65.0	74	
Institutions	Innovati	on Output Sub-Index38.7	36	_	Description of the best of the second	24.5		
			29					
Institutions	Global Ir	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)45.1	34					
Political conviounment	1	Institutions 77.3	28		-			
Political stability*								
Covernment effectiveness*				5.1.5			20	
Pleas freedom*				5.2	···		Q1	
Regulatory quality"	1.1.3		26					
Regulatory quality*	1 2		47					
Rule of law*								
Business environment				5.2.4			76	C
13. Business environment				5.2.5			40	,
Lase of starting a business* 9.57 11 5.31 Royally & license fees payments, % total trade. 0.5 50	1 2		17	5.3	Knowledge absorption	27.7	53	
132 Ease of resolving insolvency* 758 21 532 High tech imports less re-imports, % 6.5 78 Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade								
133 Ease of paying taxes*								
Human capital & research				5.3.3			50	1
Education				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	6.5	29	
Expenditure on education, % GDP	2				W 11 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
2.12 Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	2.1				Knowledge & technology outputs	.32./		
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years								
2.14 PISA scales in reading, maths, & science. 488.0 29 6.1.3 Domestic res utility model app/tr PPPS GDP. 0.3 44 C 2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary. 7.3 1 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.2.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.2.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.2.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.2.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.2.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.2.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.2.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.2.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.2.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.2.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.2.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.2.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 6.2.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 5.1 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 5.1 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 5.1 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP. 50.1 10 5.1 S								
2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary 7.3 1 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPPS GDP 50.1 10 2.2 Tertiary education 42.0 38 2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross 65.9 27 6.2 Knowledge impart 46.3 42 2.2.2 Graduates in science & engineering, % 2.46 30 6.2.1 Growth rate of PPPS GDP/worker, % 0.4 83 2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, % 2.9 53 6.2.2 New businesses/th pop. 15-64 0.0 92 2.3 Research & development (R&D) 53.1 19 6.2.3 Growth rate of PPPS GDP 0.7 8 6.2.4 New businesses/th pop. 15-64 0.0 92 2.3 Research & development (R&D) 53.1 19 6.2.3 Growth rate of PPPS GDP 0.7 8 6.2.4 New businesses/th pop. 15-64 0.0 92 2.3 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP 0.7 8 6.2.4 High-&e medium-high-tech manufactures, % 24.7 42 4.2 3.3 QS university ranking, average score top 3* 36.4 36 3.1 Information & communication technologies (ICTs) 54.2 36 6.3.1 Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade 0.1 64 3.1.1 ICT access* 0.3 1.1 ICT use* 3.1.2 ICT use* 3.1.3 Government's online service* 0.5 4 38 3.1.4 E-participation* 3.2 General infrastructure 3.2 General infrastructure 3.2 Becertain infrastructure 3.2 Gross capital formation, % GDP 1.4 7 128 3.3 Ecological sustainability 5.5 4 13 5.1 10 Domestic res trademark app,/bn PPPS GDP 9.3 3 3.3 Ecological sustainability 5.5 4 13 5. 5								
22 Tertiary education		-						_
Tertiary education								
2222 Graduates in science & engineering, %								
22.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %								
23 Research & development (R&D)								
Research & development (R&D)		·						
23.1 Researchers, neadcounts/mn pop. 94/7.1 4 6 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP 1.5 26 6.2.5 High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, % 24.7 42 23.3 QS university ranking, average score top 3* 36.4 36 6.3 Knowledge diffusion 28.9 85 6.3.1 Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade 0.1 64 8.3 lnfrastructure 46.6 32 6.3.2 High-tech exports less re-exports, % 2.3 50 1.1 Information & communication technologies (ICTs) 54.2 36 6.3.3 Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade 1.5 61 8.3 lnfrastructure 65.4 38 FDI net outflows, % GDP 2.4 32 8.1 lcT use* 44.5 40 7.1 lntangible assets 50.5 39 1.2 lCT use* 36.8 42 7.1 lntangible assets 50.5 39 1.2 learning by the foliation of				624				
2.3.3 QS university ranking, average score top 3*				6.2.5			42	
3 Infrastructure				63	Knowledge diffusion	28.0	85	
3.1 Information & communication technologies (ICTs) . 54.2 36 6.3.2 Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade . 1.5 61 3.1.1 ICT access*	2.3.3	Q5 university ranking, average score top 3"50.4	30					
3.1 Information & communication technologies (ICTs) 54.2 36 6.3.3 Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade 1.5 61 3.1.1 ICT access* 70.0 33 6.3.4 FDI net outflows, % GDP 2.4 32 32 32 33 33 31.3 Government's online service* 65.4 38 7 Creative outputs 44.7 28 31.3 Government's online service* 36.8 42 7.1 Intangible assets 50.5 39 39 32 General infrastructure 30.2 83 7.1.1 Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP 93.8 19 32.1 Electricity output, kWh/cap 4,279.7 48 7.1.2 Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP 93.8 19 32.2 Logistics performance* 75.0 27 7.1.3 ICTs & business model creation	3	Infrastructure46.6	32		High-tech exports less re-exports, %	2.3		
3.1.2 ICT use*								
3.1.3 Government's online service* 65.4 38 7 Creative outputs 44.7 28 3.1.4 E-participation* 36.8 42 7.1 Intangible assets 50.5 39 3.2 General infrastructure 30.2 83 7.1.1 Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP 93.8 19 3.2.1 Electricity output, kWh/cap 4,279.7 48 7.1.2 Logistics performance* 75.0 27 7.1.4 ICTs & business model creation 4 .64.0 25 3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP 14.7 128 0 3.3 Ecological sustainability 55.4 13 7.2 Creative goods & services 2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 6.4 21 3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq 10.1 16 7.2 Creative goods & services 2.1 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 3.9 34 3.3.2 Environmental performance* 75.8 17 7.2 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 0.9 23 3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 4.8 25 7.2 Creative goods exports, % total trade 6.0 21 3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 4.8 25 7.2 Creative goods exports, % total trade 6.0 20 4.1 Credit 55.2 23 7.3 Online creativity 45.8 30 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 55.0 96 0 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 21.3 30 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 184.2 8 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 59.1 22 4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP 7.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 59.1 11,967.6 40	3.1.1	ICT access*70.0	33	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	2.4	32	
3.1.4 E-participation* 36.8 42 7.1 Intangible assets 50.5 39 3.2 General infrastructure 30.2 83 7.1.1 Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP 93.8 19 3.2.1 Electricity output, kWh/cap 4,279.7 48 7.1.2 Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP 0.8 33 3.2.2 Logistics performance* 75.0 27 7.1.4 ICTs & business model creation 1 64.0 25 3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP 14.7 128 0 7.1.4 ICTs & organizational model creation 1 64.0 25 3.3 Ecological sustainability 55.4 13 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 0.6 21 3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq 10.1 16 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69 3.9 34 3.3.2 Environmental performance* 75.8 17 7.2.3 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15-69 0.9 23 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 4.8 25 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 4.1 Credit 55.2 23 7.3 Online creativity 45.8 30 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 50.0 96 0 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69 21.3 30 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 184.2 8 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69 59.1 22 4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP 11,967.6 40	3.1.2		40	_				
3.2 General infrastructure	3.1.3		38					
3.2.1 Electricity output, kWh/cap	3.1.4	E-participation*36.8	42		<u> </u>			
3.2.1 Electricity output, kwn/cap	3.2	General infrastructure30.2	83					
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	3.2.1		48					
3.3 Ecological sustainability	3.2.2	Logistics performance*75.0	27					
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq. 10.1 16 3.3.2 Environmental performance* 75.8 17 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 4.8 25 4 Market sophistication 53.2 45 4.1 Credit 55.2 23 4.1 Credit 55.2 23 50.0 96 0 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 21.3 30 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 50.0 96 0 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 21.3 30 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 184.2 8 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 0.6 21 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 0.9 23 7.2.3 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 0.9 23 7.2.4 Printing & publishing manufactures, % 0.0 39 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.6 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.7 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.8 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.9 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.2 Printing & publishing manufactures, % 2.0 26 7.2.3 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 2.0 39 7.2.4 Printing & publishing manufactures, % 2.0 26 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.6 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.7 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.8 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.9 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.9 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.2 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.3 Slobal ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 2.0 39 7.2.4 Printing & publishing manufactures, % 2.0 26 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.6 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.7 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.8 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.9 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.1 Creative goods exports 2.0 26 7.2.2 Creat	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP14.7	128 0		•			
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq. 10.1 16 3.3.2 Environmental performance* 75.8 17 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 4.8 25 4 Market sophistication 53.2 45 4.1 Credit 55.2 23 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 50.0 96 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 184.2 8 50.0 10.1 10.1 16 7.2.1 Cuttural & credit we services exports, % total trade 1.0.0 21 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 3.9 34 7.2.3 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 0.0 39 7.2.4 Printing & publishing manufactures, % 0.0 39 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.6 Cuttural & credit vestives exports, we total trade 2.0 26 7.2.7 Online creativity 45.8 30 7.2.8 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 3.9 34 7.2.9 Printing & publishing manufactures, % 0.0 39 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 7.2.6 Value of the private services exports, we total trade 2.0 26 7.2.7 Online creativity 2.0 26 7.2.8 Online creativity 3.0 26 7.2.9 Value of the private services exports, we total trade 3.0 30 7.2.1 Value of the pop. 15–69 21.3 30 7.2.2 Value of the private services exports, we total trade 3.0 30 7.2.3 Online creativity 3.0 20 7.2.4 Printing & publishing manufactures, % 20 26 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 3.0 20 7.2.6 Value of the private services exports and services exports and services exports and services exports and services exports and services exports and services exports and services exports and services exports and services exports and services exports and services exports and services exports and services exports and services exports and services exports and services exports and services exports and services and serv	3.3	Ecological sustainability55.4	13 •		The state of the s			
3.3.2 Environmental performance* 75.8 17 7.2.2 National reactive limity min pop. 13–69			16 •					
4 Market sophistication 53.2 45 4.1 Credit 55.2 23 7.3 Online creativity 45.8 30 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 50.0 96 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 21.3 30 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 184.2 8 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 59.1 22 4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP n/a 7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 11,967.6 40	3.3.2	Environmental performance*75.8	17 •					
4 Market sophistication 53.2 45 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 2.0 26 4.1 Credit 55.2 23 7.3 Online creativity .45.8 30 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 50.0 96 ○ 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 .21.3 30 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 184.2 8 ● 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 .59.1 22 4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP .n/a 7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 .11,967.6 40	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP4.8	25					
4.1 Credit	4	Maybet caphistication 53.3	4.5					
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 50.0 96 O 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69								
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP								
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP								
		J						

Key in	ndicators			4.2	Investment	.28.8	105	;
	on (millions)	2	1	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	43.3	105	;
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		23	b
	capita, PPP\$			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		34	
-	groupHigh			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		54	
	Northern Africa and West				·			
negion	The state of the s	iciii 7i5i	u	4.3	Trade & competition			•
	Score (0–100))		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		67	
	or value (hard data)) Rar	ık	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		82	
Globa	l Innovation Index (out of 143) 40.3	4	7	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	79.3	14	F
	on Output Sub-Index30.2		9	-	Description of the Control of the Co	2.4	27	,
	on Input Sub-Index50.4		4	5	Business sophistication4		27	
	on Efficiency Ratio		4	5.1	Knowledge workers		80	
Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)41.0) 4	3	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		58	
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		n/a	
1	Institutions75.5		3	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		n/a	
1.1	Political environment76.2			5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		n/a	
1.1.1	Political stability*95.4	1	9 •	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	32.1	94	٢
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*66.1		4	5.2	Innovation linkages	71.8	1	
1.1.3	Press freedom*67.1	8	9	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		7	7
1.2	Regulatory environment70.8	3 4	9	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]	69.3	9)
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*69.6			5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		n/a	ì
1.2.2	Rule of law*74.8			5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		6	5
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks			5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	ì
1.3	Business environment79.5			5.3	Knowledge absorption		93	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*82.1			5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		n/a	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*58.9			5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		n/a	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*97.5)	2 •	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		38	
2	Human amital 8 masanah		,	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	-0. I	13/	C
2	Human capital & research33.6			6	Knowledge & technology outputs2	0.4	110	
2.1	Education 33.8			6.1	Knowledge & technology outputs	4.7	115	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		2 0	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	4./	110	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap10.3		60	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		55	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years			6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science382.5		0 0				n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary9.7	7 2	3	6.1.4 6.1.5	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		114	
2.2	Tertiary education58.5	5	9 •	0.1.5	Citable documents H index	50.0	111	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross12.1	10	3	6.2	Knowledge impact		106)
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	5	9 •	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	0.6	75)
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %41.4	1	1 •	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64		45)
2.3	Research & development (R&D)8.3	3 7.	4	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		67	′ (
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn popn/a			6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.7	91	
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP/a			6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	20.8	53	;
	QS university ranking, average score top 3*8.3			6.3	Knowledge diffusion	27.0	94	L
2.3.3	Q5 university ranking, average score top 3"	8 6	U	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		n/a	
3	Infrastructure53.1	2	3	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		125	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)66.5			6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		106	
3.1.1	ICT access*71.0			6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		19	
3.1.2	ICT use*			0.5.4	TDITIET Outflows, 70 dDI		12	
3.1.3	Government's online service*73.9			7	Creative outputs4	0.1	41	
3.1.4	E-participation*			7.1	Intangible assets			
				7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2	General infrastructure58.8		б •	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		74	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap16,433.2		6 •	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]			5
3.2.2	Logistics performance*67.9		3	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]			2
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP29.5	2	4		<u> </u>			
3.3	Ecological sustainability34.0) 7	7	7.2	Creative goods & services		89	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq4.4			7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		n/a	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*63.0			7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.8			7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		24	
				7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		63	
4	Market sophistication46.3		4	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		125	. (
4.1	Credit		4	7.3	Online creativity	28.3	53	5
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*43.8		2 0	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69		60)
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP36.1		9	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69		56)
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	a n/	a	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-694,8	42.3	56)

7.3.4

Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69......68.9

Romania

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment	25.5	120	0
Populatio	n (millions)		21.3	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	60.0	42	
GDP (US	billions)		.189.7	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		90	0
	apita, PPP\$			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		64	
Income g	roupUp	per-middle i	ncome	4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	61	0
Region			Europe	4.3	Trade & competition	68.6	116	0
		(0 100)		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		10	
		core (0–100) e (hard data)	Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	3.3	97	0
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)		55	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	56.7	109	0
	n Output Sub-Index		44					
Innovatio	n Input Sub-Index	41.4	65	5	Business sophistication		99	
	n Efficiency Ratio		24		Knowledge workers		90	
Global In	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	40.3	48	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		66	
	1. 22. 21	65.0		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		75 49	
1	Institutions		59	5.1.3 5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDPGERD performed by business, %		49 47	
1.1	Political environment		65 65	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		67	
1.1.1 1.1.2	Political stability*		65 88		• •			
1.1.3	Press freedom*		37	5.2	Innovation linkages		108	0
				5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		85	
1.2	Regulatory environment		37	5.2.2 5.2.3	State of cluster development [†]		92 32	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		48	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		32 79	
1.2.2	Rule of law* Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		59 1		Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		69	
1.2.3								
1.3	Business environment		79	5.3	Knowledge absorption		68	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		33	-	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		46	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		88	5.3.2 5.3.3	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		39 52	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	61.2	99	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		105	_
2	Human capital & research	29 1	69	J.J. 1	1 Di Het IIIIOws, 70 GDr	1.+	105	0
2.1	Education		75	6	Knowledge & technology outputs	36.6	37	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		83	6.1	Knowledge creation	14.5	66	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		69	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		31	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		54	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		77	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	440.3	43	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		46	0
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	13.0	43	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		35	
2.2	Tertiary education	32.6	70	6.1.5	Citable documents H index	135.0	45	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		50	6.2	Knowledge impact	57.5	9 (•
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		54	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	0.3	84	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		63	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	126	62	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		35	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		53	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		1 (•
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		60	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		27	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	16.1	55	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		39	
				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade	0.3	28	•
3	Infrastructure		50	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		29	•
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs		71	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade.		36	
3.1.1	ICT access*		55	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	0.1	94 (0
3.1.2	ICT use*		56	7	Creative outputs	33 U	67	
3.1.3	Government's online service*		62		Intangible assets		109	\cap
3.1.4	E-participation*		98 (7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		24	
3.2	General infrastructure		58	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		49	Ĭ
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		64	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		100	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		53	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]		111	0
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	26.1	41	7.2	Creative goods & services		52	
3.3	Ecological sustainability	52.0	22	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		17	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		55	7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		70	•
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		78	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		47	0
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GD	DP31.8	1 (7.2.3	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		62	_
4	Market conhistication	42.0	100	725	Creative goods exports, % total trade		28	•
4	Market sophistication		73	O	Online creativity			
4.1 4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		13	7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		41 58	
							36	
	Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	45 ∩	75	/ 3)	(ountry-code III)s/th non 15=69			
4.1.1 4.1.2 4.1.3	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		75 59	7.3.2 7.3.3	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		61	

I: Country/Economy Profiles

Russian Federation

Key ir	ndicators				4.2	Investment32.		84
Populati	ion (millions)		.143.5		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*46.	7	97
GDP (US	\$ billions)		2,118.0		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP43.		47
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	17	,884.5		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP36.	3	24
Income	group	High i	ncome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.	0	43
Region			Europe		4.3	Trade & competition73.	9	84
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %5.		86
		ore (0–100) (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.		36
Globa	I Innovation Index (out of 143)		49		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 58.		106 0
	on Output Sub-Index		45			,		
	on Input Sub-Index		56		5	Business sophistication34.		60
	on Efficiency Ratio		49		5.1	Knowledge workers54.		33
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)		62		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %42.		17 •
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms44.		37
1	Institutions		88		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		30
1.1	Political environment				5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %58.		24
1.1.1	Political stability*	45.6		0	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3458.	Ó	70
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		92		5.2	Innovation linkages20.	3 1	126 0
1.1.3	Press freedom*	56.6	121	0	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration†44.		62
1.2	Regulatory environment	56.5	98		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 34.		117 0
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	39.5	100		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %4.		66
1.2.2	Rule of law*		116	0	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.		62
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	17.3	81		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.	0	57
1.3	Business environment	68.9	55		5.3	Knowledge absorption27.	8	51
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	85.9	64		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade1.	5	12 •
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		49		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %7.	5	59
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	75.3	47		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade1.		57
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP2.	5	71
2	Human capital & research		30		_	Knowledge 9 to shool any systems		24
2.1	Education		28		6	Knowledge & technology outputs 37. Knowledge creation) :	34
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		87		6.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP11.		18 • 7 •
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		n/a		6.1.1 6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		41
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		55 35		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app/tr PPP\$ GDP5.		8 •
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			•	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP10.		70
2.1.3			0		6.1.5	Citable documents H index325.		21
2.2	Tertiary education		30					_
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		15	-	6.2	Knowledge impact		70
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		14	•	6.2.1 6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–644.		30 27
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.4	74		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		58 0
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		30		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP5.		64
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		34		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		44
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		32					
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	49.3	25		6.3	Knowledge diffusion27.		91
3	Infrastructure	41.1	51		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		48
3 .1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		28		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %1. Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.		59 93
3.1.1	ICT access*		35		6.3.3 6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP2.		31
3.1.2	ICT use*		41		0.5.4	T DI FICE OUTHOWS, 70 GDT2.	т	J 1
3.1.3	Government's online service*		37		7	Creative outputs31.4	4 7	72
3.1.4	E-participation*		19	•	7.1	Intangible assets35.		114 0
					7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP64.	2	40
3.2	General infrastructure		57		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP0.	5	39
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap Logistics performance*		28 94		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 46.		110 0
3.2.2 3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		47		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 47.	5	89
					7.2	Creative goods & services17.	9	70
3.3	Ecological sustainability		109		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.		11
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		112	0	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–691.		64
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		66		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		40
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GD	r0.4	86		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0.		58
4	Market sophistication	42.5	111	0	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.		76
- 4.1	Credit				7.3	Online creativity37.	4	38
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		96		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–694.		65
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		70	-	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6951.		33
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		84	0	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–699,098.		47
	,				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6978.		33

Rwanda

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment67.4		9 •
Populati	on (millions)		11.5		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*66.7	' 2	21 •
GDP (US	\$ billions)		7.4		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn/a		/a
GDP per	capita, PPP\$		1,538.2		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDPn/a		/a
Income	group	Low	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.3	1	11 •
Region		Sub-Sahara	n Africa		4.3	Trade & competition75.8	3 6	57
		6 (0.100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %6.1		98
	Or.	Score (0—100) value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.0		1 •
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143)				4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 62.3		35
	on Output Sub-Index		128					
	on Input Sub-Index		74		5	Business sophistication37.5		4
	on Efficiency Ratio		137	0	5.1	Knowledge workers47.3		17
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)		112		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %n/a		
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms52.3		22
1	Institutions				5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn/a		
1.1	Political environment		94		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %/2		
1.1.1	Political stability*		82		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3411.0) 11	9
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		73		5.2	Innovation linkages42.5		36
1.1.3	Press freedom*	44.5	133	0	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 45.2		57
1.2	Regulatory environment		69		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 47.3		57
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		80		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n/a		
1.2.2	Rule of law*		76		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		26
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	13.0	55		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP/a	n/	/a
1.3	Business environment	67.5	60		5.3	Knowledge absorption22.7	' 8	37
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	97.4	5	•	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.0		24 0
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	20.2	119		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %10.2		27
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	84.8	23	•	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.9		54
_					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP1.7	, 6	91
2	Human capital & research				6	Knowledge 9, technology outputs 15 5	12	6
2.1	Education		88		6.1	Knowledge & technology outputs 15.5 Knowledge creation		. 0 30
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		57		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP2.7		41
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/ca School life expectancy, years		10 113	•	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP/a		
2.1.3	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science				6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.8		35
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		84		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP7.3		37
					6.1.5	Citable documents H index36.0		
2.2	Tertiary education		96		6.2	Knowledge impact	1.7	25 0
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		121		6.2 6.2.1	Knowledge impact		35 0
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		36 87		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–641.1		7a 57
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.8	0/		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP/a		
2.3	Research & development (R&D)				6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.1		11 0
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop			0	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %/a		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP							
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3 6.3.1	Knowledge diffusion		59 11 •
3	Infrastructure	23.0	120		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		
3.1	Information & communication technologies (IC				6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1.3		70
3.1.1	ICT access*			\circ	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP/2		
3.1.2	ICT use*)	0.5.7	. 5	. 11/	J
3.1.3	Government's online service*				7	Creative outputs21.3	11	7
3.1.4	E-participation*				7.1	Intangible assets41.8	8 8	33
2.2	General infrastructure		82		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP7.3	9	97 0
3.2 3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap				7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a		/a
3.2.1	Logistics performance*			\circ	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 65.3		33
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		59		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 57.3	5	51
					7.2	Creative goods & services1.0	13	33 0
3.3	Ecological sustainability		123		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.0		38
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq				7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69n/a		/a
3.3.2	Environmental performance*ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$		123	0	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n/a		/a
3.3.3	130 14001 ETIVITOTIMENTAL CERTIFICATES/DN PPP\$	UDFU.I	118	U	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %n/a		/a
4	Market sophistication	59.4	27	•	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.0	10)7
4.1	Credit		71		7.3	Online creativity0.6	13	32 0
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		13	•	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–690.2		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		138	0	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–691.5		28
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		33		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6990.1	12	
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69n/a	n/	/a

Saudi Arabia

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment	3	22 •
Populati	on (millions)	28.3		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*66.	7	21
GDP (US	\$ billions)	.745.3		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP58.	7	34
GDP per	capita, PPP\$31	,244.7		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP50.		16 •
Income	groupHigh i	ncome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/	а	n/a
Region	Northern Africa and Weste	rn Asia		4.3	Trade & competition82.	8	11 •
	5 (0.400)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %3.		69
	Score (0–100) or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %1.		77
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)41.6	38		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 78.		16 •
	on Output Sub-Index35.4	41					
	on Input Sub-Index47.8	39		5	Business sophistication37.		43
	on Efficiency Ratio	70		5.1	Knowledge workers49.		43
Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)41.2	42		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %22.		63
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firmsn/		n/a
1	Institutions60.0	73		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn/		n/a
1.1	Political environment46.4	102	0	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		n/a
1.1.1	Political stability*54.5	92		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34293.		18 •
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*41.6	65		5.2	Innovation linkages45.		27
1.1.3	Press freedom*43.1	135	0	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 57.		30
1.2	Regulatory environment64.6	78		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 61.		22 •
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*51.5	69		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n/		n/a
1.2.2	Rule of law*53.0	53		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		21
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks19.5	92		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.	0	66
1.3	Business environment	53		5.3	Knowledge absorption17.	7	113 0
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*80.8	86		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total traden/		n/a
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*30.0	94		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %5.		89 0
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*96.6	3		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.		77
_				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP1.	7	90
2	Human capital & research35.6	47		6	Knowledge 9 technology outputs 25	,	77
2.1	Education 48.1	54		6 6.1	Knowledge & technology outputs25. Knowledge creation10.		77 78
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP5.1	56		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP0.		81 0
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap18.1	65 29		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		47
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years15.6 PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/		n/a
2.1.4 2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	32		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP9.		79
	,			6.1.5	Citable documents H index124.		53
2.2	Tertiary education	36		6.2			56
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	52		6.2 6.2.1	Knowledge impact		28
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	13		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64n/		n/a
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %3.9	44		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		41
2.3	Research & development (R&D)15.1	57		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP2.		92
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop47.4	114		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		35
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.1	107	0	6.2	•		100 0
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*43.5	31		6.3 6.3.1	Knowledge diffusion25. Royalty & license fees receipts, % total traden/		
3	Infrastructure47.0	31		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)61.8	27		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.		
3.1.1	ICT access*67.6	34		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		59
3.1.2	ICT use*36.7	50				-	
3.1.3	Government's online service*79.7	19	•	7	Creative outputs45.	0	26
3.1.4	E-participation*63.2	22		7.1	Intangible assets67.	3	5 •
3.2	General infrastructure46.9	21		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDPn/		n/a
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	16		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/		n/a
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	37		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 69.		23
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP28.3	27		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 65.	7	20 •
				7.2	Creative goods & services19.	5	61
3.3	Ecological sustainability	106	0	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total traden/		n/a
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq3.2 Environmental performance*66.7	106 35	O	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69n/		n/a
3.3.2 3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.2	110	\circ	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–690.		29
۵.۵.۵	130 14001 ENVIRONMENTAL CERTINCALES/DIT PPP\$ GDP0.2	110	U	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0.		19
4	Market sophistication59.0	28		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.	1	88 O
4.1	Credit	57		7.3	Online creativity25.	9	58
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*68.8	53		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–694.		63
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP37.6	86		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-6913.	3	92
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–693,212.		67
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6980.		28

Senegal

Page Page	Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment30.0	9	95
Comparign 1982 423 Trial value of stocks tracked, % COP	Populati	on (millions)	13.7	,		4.2.1			33 0
Non-recommendation 1	GDP (US	\$ billions)	15.2			4.2.2			/a
Septiment Sept	GDP per	capita, PPP\$	1,958.2	2		4.2.3			
Search S						4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	. n/	/a
Second Comment Control Contr	Region	Sub-Sahara	ın Africa	1		4.3	Trade & competition67.6	11	9
Sobal Innovation Index (out of 143)		Score (0, 100)				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %8.4	. 11	5
Global Innovation (Index (out of 143)		· · ·		(4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %3.6	12	24
Introductor (Holes) (page 2013) (part of 142) 118 117 139 05 118 117 139 05 119 117 139	Global			}		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 68.8	5	i5 •
Communication Index 2013 (aut of 141)				3		_	Bi		
Name Section									
				_	,		<u> </u>		
Institutions	Global Ir	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	96)					
1.1 Political environment	1	Institutions 54.5	03				3		
Press freedom*									
1.12 Government effectiveness* 287 95 52 Innovation linkages 382 49 49							·		
Press Reacdom*						5.2	Innovation linkages 38.7	, ,	10
Regulatory equiforment	1.1.3			•					
Regulatory quality*	1 2								
1.22 Rule of fow* 3.73 78 5.24 W-strategic alliance dealytr PPPS CDP									11 •
1.33 Business environment						5.2.4			58
1.31 Business environment				;		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/	/a
1.31 Ease of starting a business*	1 2				,	5 3	Knowledge absorption 22 C) C	91
132 Ease of resolving insolvency* 268 106 232 High-tech imports less re-imports, % 38 116 O				_	,				
1.33 Ease of paying taxes* 258 137 0 5.33 Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade 2.0 11 ■									6 0
Human capital & research)	5.3.3			11 •
Education						5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP2.0	8	37
Expenditure on education, % GDP	2						K 0 244	_	
2.12 Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap									
21.3 School life expectancy, years					•				
2.14 PISA scales in reading, maths, & science				_	•				
27.4 97 6.1.4 Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP 13.1 65					,				
22 Tertiary education									
22.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross									
2.22 Graduates in science & engineering, %						62	Knowledge impact	11	10
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %		,							
23 Research & development (R&D)									
Research & development (R&D)							·		
Researchers, Readcounts/mn pop.									
23.3 QS university ranking, average score top 3*						6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	6	51
3 Infrastructure						63	Knowledge diffusion 356		15
3.1 Information & communication technologies (ICTs) 2.2.4 103 6.3.2 Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade	2.3.3	Q3 driiversity farikirig, average score top 3	70	, ,	,				
3.1.1 ICT access*	3	Infrastructure27.3	106						
3.1.2 ICT use*	3.1					6.3.3			8 •
31.3 Government's online service* 34.6 108 3.1.4 E-participation* 21.1 65 3.1.5 76 3.2.1 Electricity output, kWh/cap 236.0 113 0 3.2.2 Logistics performance* 34.9 107 3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP 30.3 21 3.3 Ecological sustainability 28.0 100 3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq 6.3 61 3.3.2 Environmental performance* 40.8 105 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 30.3 104 4 Market sophistication 42.4 114 Credit 29.7 94 4.1 Credit 29.7 94 4.1. Credit 29.7 94 4.1. Ease of getting credit* 43.8 112 0 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69 1.1 104 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 29.6 100 7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-69 51. 112 4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP 2.9 18 3.1.4 E-participation* 21.1 65 7.1 Intangible assets 52.5 28 7.1.1 Domestic res trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a n/a Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a 11.0 CTs & business model creation 1 60.0 52 7.1.1 Domestic res trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP n/a n/a 12.0 Creative goods & services woodel creation 1 60.0 52 7.1.2 Creative goods & services 9.8 96 7.1.3 ICTs & business model creation 1 60.0 52 7.1.4 ICTs & organizational model creation 1 45.0 101 7.1.2 Creative goods & services exports, % total trade 0.0 72 7.2.1 National feature films/mn pop. 15-69 n/a n/a 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0	3.1.1	ICT access*25.9	107	,		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.1	9	90
3.1.4 E-participation* 21.1 65 7.1 Intangible assets 52.5 28 • 3.2 General infrastructure 31.5 76 7.1.1 Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP	3.1.2)		_		_	_
3.2 General infrastructure	3.1.3								
3.2.1 Electricity output, kWh/cap	3.1.4	E-participation*21.1	65						
3.2.1 Lefectricity output, kwn/cap	3.2	General infrastructure31.5	76	,					
3.2.2 Logistics performance* 3.4.9 107 3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP 3.2.3 Ecological sustainability. 3.3 Ecological sustainability. 3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq. 6.3 61 3.3.2 Environmental performance* 40.8 105 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq. 6.3 61 3.3.2 Environmental performance* 40.8 105 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 3.3.3 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 3.3.4 Printing & publishing manufactures, % 4.1 Credit 4.1 Credit 4.1 Credit 4.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 4.1 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 4.3 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 4.3 Online creativity 5. Creative goods & services 5. Outlural & creative services exports, % total trade 6.0 72 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 7.2.3 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 7.2.4 Printing & publishing manufactures, % 7.2 Creative goods & services 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 7.2.3 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 7.2.4 Printing & publishing manufactures, % 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 7.2.6 Creative goods exports, % total trade 7.2.7 Online creativity 7.2.8 Creative goods exports, % total trade 7.2.9 Online creativity 7.2.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69 7.2.3 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 7.2.4 Printing & publishing manufactures, % 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 7.2.6 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 7.3.7 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 7.3.8 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 7.3.9 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 7.3.1 Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade 7.3.1 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69	3.2.1			С)				
3.3 Ecological sustainability. 28.0 100 3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq. 6.3 61 3.3.2 Environmental performance* 40.8 105 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.3 104 4 Market sophistication 42.4 114 Credit. 29.7 94 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 29.7 94 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 29.6 100 7.2 Creative goods & services	3.2.2			,					
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq6.3 61 7.2.1 National feature films/mn pop. 15–690.7 82 3.3.2 Environmental performance*40.8 105 7.2.3 Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP30.3	21	•)				
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPPS/kg oil eq. 6.3 61 3.3.2 Environmental performance* 40.8 105 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPPS GDP0.3 104 4 Market sophistication 42.4 114 Credit 29.7 94 4.1 Credit 29.7 94 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 43.8 112 0 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	3.3	Ecological sustainability28.0	100)					
3.3.2 Environmental performance* 40.8 105 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.3 104 4 Market sophistication 42.4 114 Credit 29.7 94 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 43.8 112 0 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq6.3	61				·		
4 Market sophistication 42.4 114 7.2.5 Printing & publishing manufactures, % 0.0 57 4.1 Credit 29.7 94 7.3 Online creativity 9.4 94 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 43.8 112 0 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 1.1 104 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 29.6 100 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 5.1 112 4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP 2.9 18 7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 107.0 120	3.3.2			,					
4 Market sophistication 42.4 114 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.2 79 4.1 Credit 29.7 94 7.3 Online creativity 94 94 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 43.8 112 O 73.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 1.1 104 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 29.6 100 73.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 5.1 112 4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP 2.9 18 7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 107.0 120	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.3	104	-					
4.1 Credit	4	Maykot conhictication 43.4	111						
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 43.8 112 O 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 1.1 104 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 29.6 100 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 5.1 112 4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP 2.9 18 • 7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 107.0 120							-		
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP									
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP									
	-	J,		_					

Key in	dicators		4.2	Investment	29.7	100	
Populatio	on (millions)	7.2	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	53.3	66	
GDP (US	billions)	42.5	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	19.9	71	
	capita, PPP\$11		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	0.8	73	
	roupUpper-middle i		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
			4.3	Trade & competition	433	143	0
			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		94	
	Score (0–100) or value (hard data)	Dank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		140	0
Glohal	Innovation Index (out of 143)	Rank 67	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		129	_
	on Output Sub-Index31.7	59					
	on Input Sub-Index40.1	75	5	Business sophistication	29.7	83	
	on Efficiency Ratio	46	5.1	Knowledge workers		83	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	54	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	30.4	45	
		-	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	35.8	48	
1	Institutions61.0	69	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		64	
1.1	Political environment57.1	71	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		75	С
1.1.1	Political stability*60.2	83	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	73.7	59	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*37.8	77	5.2	Innovation linkages	20.4	123	С
1.1.3	Press freedom*73.4	53	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		101	С
1.2	Regulatory environment70.6	50	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		122	С
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*46.8	77	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %	5.5	61	
1.2.2	Rule of law*35.8	82	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	40	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.0	1	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	70	
1.3	Business environment	99	5.3	Knowledge absorption	337	32	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	56	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		30	
1.3.1	Ease of resolving insolvency*	92	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		62	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	123 C		Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		18	
	Lase of paying taxes	123 C	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		31	
2	Human capital & research31.5	59					
2.1	Education43.0	69	6	Knowledge & technology outputs	33.8	44	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP4.8	65	6.1	Knowledge creation	23.8	43	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap14.1	87 C	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	2.5	46	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years13.6	62	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	0.3	60	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science446.6	41	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		33	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary9.1	16	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	60.3	5	
2.2	Tertiary education40.0	45	6.1.5	Citable documents H index	68.0	90	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross52.4	49	6.2	Knowledge impact	43.4	52	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %24.8	28	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	n/a	n/a	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %3.9	45	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	1.7	47	
	,	64	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	64 49	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	39.4	6	•
2.3.1 2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	19.8	56	
2.3.2	QS university ranking, average score top 3*3.9	42 69	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	34.2	49	
2.3.3	Q3 university faliking, average score top 3	09	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		37	
3	Infrastructure41.0	53	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		49	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)43.7	54	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade.		34	
3.1.1	ICT access*58.2	54	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		87	
3.1.2	ICT use*35.2	54					
3.1.3	Government's online service*57.5	48	7	Creative outputs	29.6	79	
3.1.4	E-participation*23.7	60	7.1	Intangible assets		123	C
3.2	General infrastructure30.0	85	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		71	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	39	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		12	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*47.2	75	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		119	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	91	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	37.2	125	C
	·		7.2	Creative goods & services	33.8	32	
3.3	Ecological sustainability	28	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		5	•
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq4.4	91	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-69	4.1	32	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	31 • 9 •	//3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a	
3.3.3	130 14001 EHVITOHIHEHTA CETTIICALES/DIT PPP3 GDP 10.5	9	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		42	
1	Market sophistication37.0	134 \cap	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	8	43	
• •.1	Credit	62	7.3	Online creativity	20 1	67	
1.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	40	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		121	
1.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP53.9	60	7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		52	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	27	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		32	
	J,		7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69		n/a	

Seychelles

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment56	5.7	20 •
Populati	on (millions)		0.1		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*56	5.7	55
GDP (US	\$ billions)		1.4		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn	/a r	n/a
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDPn	/a r	n/a
	groupUpper-n				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn	/a r	n/a
	Sub-5				4.3	Trade & competition52	06 1	138 0
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		142 0
	Score (C				4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		71
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)		Rank 51		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 59		95
	on Output Sub-Index		56		1.5.5	mensity of local competition		,,,
	on Input Sub-Index		53		5	Business sophistication42	.4	31 •
	on Efficiency Ratio		74		5.1	Knowledge workers47		45
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		n/a		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %26	5.3	51
GIODAI II	inovation index 2013 (out or 142)	11/ a	11/ 0		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firmsn		n/a
1	Institutions6	57.0	55		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn.	/a r	n/a
1.1	Political environment		48		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %n,	/a r	n/a
1.1.1	Political stability*	.84.2	33	•	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34130).3	40 •
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		53		5.2	Innovation linkages51	3	12 •
1.1.3	Press freedom*	.70.8	75		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 40		78
1.2	Regulatory environment	66.0	72		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 48		64
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		95		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n		n/a
1.2.2	Rule of law*		63		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn		n/a
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		61		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP1		14 •
					5.3	Knowledge absorption28		49
1.3	Business environment		65		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		49 104 O
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		107		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		n/a
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		57		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0		134 0
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	.83.3	25	•	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP13		9
2	Human capital & research2	1.6	97		5.5.7	T DI NEC IIIIOW3, 70 GDI13	, ı	
2.1	Education		106		6	Knowledge & technology outputs22	.4	97
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		96		6.1	Knowledge creation25	5.9	39 •
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		107	0	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn.	/a r	n/a
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		93		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP3		12 •
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn.	/a r	n/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		36		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP17	7.5	51
2.2	Tertiary education		81		6.1.5	Citable documents H index33	3.0 1	131 0
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		133	0	6.2	Knowledge impact8	39 1	126 0
2.2.1	Graduates in science & engineering, %		26		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %n		n/a
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		n/a		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64n		n/a
					6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPn		n/a
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		97		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP3		77
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop1		92		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		n/a
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		76	_	6.3	Knowledge diffusion32	0.4	66
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	O	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		44
3	Infrastructure4	19 6	27		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		n/a
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		85		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0		95
3.1.1	ICT access*		50		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		95
3.1.2	ICT use*		69					
3.1.3	Government's online service*		110	0	7	Creative outputs43.	.0	34 •
3.1.4	E-participation*		98	0	7.1	Intangible assets38	3.1 1	102
3.2	General infrastructure			•	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP41	.5	63
	Electricity output, kWh/cap			•	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn.	/a r	n/a
3.2.1	Logistics performance*		n/a n/a		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 52		83
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP			•	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 45	5.5	95
					7.2	Creative goods & servicesn.	/a r	n/a
3.3	Ecological sustainability		12	•	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total traden		n/a
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		n/a		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69n.		n/a
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		57		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n		n/a
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %n		n/a
1	Market sophistication4	11 7	117	0	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total traden		n/a
4	Credit				7.3	Online creativity52		23 •
4.1 4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		134		7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 100		1
4.1.1	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		106	J	7.3.1 7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6956		27
T. L.Z			100			Country couc 1503/111 hob. 13-03		99
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/n	n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69920) /	

Singapore

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment	81.3	3 •
Populati	on (millions)	5.3		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	93.3	2 •
GDP (US	\$ billions)	. 295.7		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	150.8	5
GDP per	capita, PPP\$64	,583.6		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	57.0	15
Income	groupHigh i	ncome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.3	8
Region	South East Asia and O	ceania		4.3	Trade & competition	86.8	2 •
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		1
	Score (0–100) or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		60
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)59.2	7		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		17
	on Output Sub-Index	25			,		
	on Input Sub-Index73.6		•	5	Business sophistication	.66.7	1 •
	on Efficiency Ratio	110	-	5.1	Knowledge workers	76.4	4
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)53.3	8	_	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		2 •
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		n/a
1	Institutions92.8	6		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	1.4	15
1.1	Political environment84.5	17		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		20
1.1.1	Political stability*98.6	4		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	783.1	6
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*98.3	2	•	5.2	Innovation linkages	51.5	11
1.1.3	Press freedom*56.6	122	0	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		4
1.2	Regulatory environment98.8	1	•	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		7
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		•	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		62 0
1.2.2	Rule of law*95.1	10		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.1	9
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.0	1		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		16
				5.3	Knowledge absorption	72.1	1 •
1.3	Business environment	8	•	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		1
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	8 4		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		5
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	4 5		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		85 0
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*94.4	Э		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		1
2	Human capital & research64.9	2	•	5.5.1	1 Di lice il liovo, 70 del	20.0	
2.1	Education39.1	86	-	6	Knowledge & technology outputs	.46.7	13
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP3.0			6.1	Knowledge creation	34.6	29
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap17.0	73		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		35
2.1.3	School life expectancy, yearsn/a	n/a		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	2.2	20
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science555.7	2		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary14.9	61	0	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		27
2.2	Tertiary education96.6	2	•	6.1.5	Citable documents H index	268.0	28
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	n/a		6.2	Knowledge impact	56.1	12
2.2.1	Graduates in science & engineering, %	n/a		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		89 0
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	8		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		13
				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		26
2.3	Research & development (R&D)58.8	16		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		25
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop7,321.2	9		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		1 •
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP2.2	16		6.3	Knowledge diffusion	40.3	14
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*56.8	20		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		30
3	Infrastructure65.6	2		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		3
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)87.6		•	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		96 0
3.1.1	ICT access*83.1	8		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		5
3.1.2	ICT use*	11		0.5.1	. 5		9
3.1.3	Government's online service*100.0		•	7	Creative outputs	.43.1	33
3.1.4	E-participation*94.7	3		7.1	Intangible assets	46.1	61
	General infrastructure54.3	10		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP	21.6	82 0
3.2	Electricity output, kWh/cap	10 17		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.7	35
3.2.1 3.2.2	Logistics performance*		•	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		10
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP26.4	38		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	71.8	8
				7.2	Creative goods & services	33.9	31
3.3	Ecological sustainability54.8	14		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		34
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq8.3	35		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		35
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	4		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		19
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP5.1	24		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		73 O
4	Market sophistication78.2	4		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		10
4 4.1	Credit	12		7.3	Online creativity		29
4.1 4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	3		7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		29
4.1.1	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP120.6	24		7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		37
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a		7.3.2	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		48
	11/a	1 1/ Cl		7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69		12
					sp.0000 0		

Slovakia

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment	24.1	123 0
	on (millions)		5.4		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	46.7	97 O
GDP (US	\$ billions)		95.8		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		101 0
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	0.2	93 O
Income o	group	. High ir	ncome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a
Region		E	urope		4.3	Trade & competition	77 5	48
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		10
	Score (C or value (har	,	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		97 0
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)		37		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		27
	on Output Sub-Index		38			,		
	on Input Sub-Index		43		5	Business sophistication	34.2	61
	on Efficiency Ratio		45		5.1	Knowledge workers	42.0	61
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)		36		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		38
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		52
1	Institutions7	74.5	36		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		40
1.1	Political environment		24		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		44
1.1.1	Political stability*		15		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	71.8	60
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		40		5.2	Innovation linkages	32.8	66
1.1.3	Press freedom*	.86.8	21		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]	38.2	89
1.2	Regulatory environment	.72.9	45		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		67
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	.75.8	30		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		21
1.2.2	Rule of law*		47		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	.18.8	88		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	46
1.3	Business environment	.70.1	51		5.3	Knowledge absorption	27.7	52
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		70		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade	0.2	85
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		34		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %	13.6	15 •
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*		75		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade.	0.4	106 O
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	3.8	56
2	Human capital & research3		55				247	
2.1	Education		77		6	Knowledge & technology outputs	34./	41
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		84		6.1	Knowledge creation	21.0	48
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		62		6.1.1 6.1.2	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP PCT resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP		60 49
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		82		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app/tr PPP\$ GDP		13
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		37 33		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		42
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		33		6.1.5	Citable documents H index		41
2.2	Tertiary education		58					
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		47		6.2	Knowledge impact		13 •
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		49		6.2.1 6.2.2	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		59 19 •
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	3.9	43		6.2.2	Computer software spending, % GDP		49
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	.20.6	43		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		11
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop4,6		24		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		5
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		40					
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		92
3	Infrastructure4	12 5	45		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		97 0
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		56		6.3.2 6.3.3	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		25 88
3.1.1	ICT access*		48		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		121 0
3.1.2	ICT use*		36		0.5.4	TDITICE OUTHOWS, 70 GDI	1	121 0
3.1.3	Government's online service*		67		7	Creative outputs	39.4	42
3.1.4	E-participation*		84		7.1	Intangible assets		95
			0.4		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP	68.2	38
3.2	General infrastructure		84 42		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP	8	34
3.2.1	Logistics performance*		50		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		81
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		109	\circ	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	50.2	80
	·				7.2	Creative goods & services	39.3	20 •
3.3	Ecological sustainability				7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		32
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		51		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		47
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		21	-	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69	n/a	n/a
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	. 10.9	6	•	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		75 O
4	Market sophistication4	18.6	67		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		5 •
4.1	Credit		47		7.3	Online creativity	39.9	35
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		40		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		62
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		74		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		24
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		39
	— ·				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69		35

Slovenia

Key in	dicators		4.2	Investment3		54	
Populati	on (millions)	2.1	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*7	3.3	14	
GDP (US	\$ billions)	46.9	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP1	4.2	82	0
	capita, PPP\$		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		69	
	groupHigh i		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPr		n/a	
	γιουρ			•			
negion		Luiope	4.3	Trade & competition7		72	
	Score (0–100)		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		10	
	or value (hard data)	Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		97	\supset
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143) 47.2	28	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 7	0.5	46	
Innovati	on Output Sub-Index41.4	31					
	on Input Sub-Index53.1	28	5	Business sophistication39		36	
	on Efficiency Ratio	53	5.1	Knowledge workers6		16	
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)47.3	30	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %4	1.4	21	
			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms4	8.6	29	
1	Institutions78.7	23	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2.2	7	•
1.1	Political environment	29	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %7	7.2	2	•
1.1.1	Political stability*88.1	26	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–349		54	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	31	F 2	Innovation linkages2		00	
1.1.3	Press freedom*	31	5.2	innovation linkages	7.3	90	
1.1.5			5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 4		53	
1.2	Regulatory environment81.8	28	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 4		90	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*64.6	44	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		48	
1.2.2	Rule of law*73.4	31	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		50	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks10.7	44	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	31	
1.3	Business environment75.8	26	5.3	Knowledge absorption2	5.8	65	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	14	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		19	
		36	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		92 (\cap
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*53.1		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		13	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*79.6	35	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		136	
2	Human capital & research49.2	25	J.J. 4	I DI NEC IIIIOWS, 70 GDF	0.0	130 1	J
	Education	13	6	Knowledge & technology outputs40	16	27	
2.1			6.1	Knowledge creation3		31	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	37	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		12	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap31.3	20	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		24	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	11 •					_
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science498.9	21	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		51	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary9.0	15	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP6		4	•
2.2	Tertiary education46.5	29	6.1.5	Citable documents H index15		40	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross86.0	6 •	6.2	Knowledge impact5	4.0	15	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	29	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		99	0
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %2.3	58	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		25	
			6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)43.0	25	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP2		15	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop6,069.0	14	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		12	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP2.8	10 •		· ·			
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*8.1	61	6.3	Knowledge diffusion3		48	
			6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade	0.3	33	
3	Infrastructure46.4	34	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %	4.5	35	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)52.4	40	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		54	
3.1.1	ICT access*72.3	29	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	1.0	118	0
3.1.2	ICT use*49.4	33					
3.1.3	Government's online service*66.7	35	7	Creative outputs42		36	
3.1.4	E-participation*21.1	65	7.1	Intangible assets4		80	
2.2	General infrastructure33.6	60	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP1	2.3	93	\circ
3.2		69	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP	3.7	6	•
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap7,537.4	26	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 5	6.2	67	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	34	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 5	3.8	66	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP16.2	122 0	7.2			10	
3.3	Ecological sustainability53.2	17	7.2	Creative goods & services4		18	_
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq7.1	49	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		10	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*76.4	15	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–691		8 (•
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP7.3	17	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69r		n/a	
			7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		36	
4	Market sophistication51.1	51	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.8	44	
4.1	Credit	60	7.3	Online creativity4	4.3	31	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	96 0	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–692		25	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP87.4	37	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–695		25	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		14	
1.1.5	Trace gross louris, 70 db1	11/ U	7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69		n/a	
			7.5.+	viaco apioaas ori roarabe/pop. 15-05	ı/ U	1 1/ CI	

South Africa

Key ir	ndicators		4.2	Investment66.6	12	•
Populati	on (millions)	51.2	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*80.0		•
GDP (US	\$ billions)	.350.8	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP159.3		•
GDP per	capita, PPP\$11	,259.1	4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP81.1		•
Income	groupUpper-middle i	ncome	4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0	66	0
Region	Sub-Saharan	Africa	4.3	Trade & competition77.6	44	
	5 (0.400)		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %4.5		
	Score (0—100) or value (hard data)	Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %1.5		
	I Innovation Index (out of 143)	53	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 71.0		
	on Output Sub-Index	63	5	Business sophistication32.7	68	
	on Input Sub-Index	47	5.1	Knowledge workers40.8		
	on Efficiency Ratio	93	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %25.3		
Global II	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)37.6	58	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms38.7		
1	Institutions69.9	44	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP0.4		
1.1	Political environment	54	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %49.7	37	
1.1.1	Political stability*65.6	73	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3453.5	72	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*49.5	54	5.2	Innovation linkages30.4	75	
1.1.3	Press freedom*75.4	43	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 59.0		
1.2	Regulatory environment75.5	39	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 52.5		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*58.7	59	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %12.1		
1.2.2	Rule of law*48.6	57	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0	49	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks9.3	32	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0	81	0
1.3	Business environment70.8	45	5.3	Knowledge absorption26.8	59	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	46	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade1.8		•
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	73	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %9.8		
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*86.0	19	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.4	104	0
			5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP1.5	100	0
2	Human capital & research28.7	70		K	-	
2.1	Education	99 C		Knowledge & technology outputs29.1 Knowledge creation	62	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP6.0	28	6.1 6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP1.1		
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap19.7	61	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.5		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, yearsn/a PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a	n/a n/a	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a		
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary25.0	90 C		Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP15.8		
	· ·		6.1.5	Citable documents H index231.0		
2.2	Tertiary educationn/a	n/a	6.2	Knowledge impact44.5		
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	n/a	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %3.2		
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %n/a Tertiary inbound mobility, %n/a	n/a n/a	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–646.5		
			6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP0.4		
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	40	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP6.8		
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop736.6	62	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %28.2		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	43 30 •	6.3	Knowledge diffusion24.7	112	0
2.3.3	Q3 university faliking, average score top 344.3	30	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.1		
3	Infrastructure32.9	84	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %1.9		
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)31.6	86	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.4		0
3.1.1	ICT access*41.4	78	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP1.1	46	
3.1.2	ICT use*23.5	72	_			
3.1.3	Government's online service*45.8	82	7	Creative outputs32.7		
3.1.4	E-participation*15.8	79	7.1	Intangible assets		
3.2	General infrastructure37.6	52	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP35.6		
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap5,131.0	44	7.1.2 7.1.3	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP/a ICTs & business model creation [†]		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*81.7	22	7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP19.2	99 C)			
3.3	Ecological sustainability29.5	95	7.2	Creative goods & services		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq3.5	102 C	7.2.1 7.2.2	Cultural & creative services exports, % total traden/a		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*53.5	65	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.6	51	7.2.3	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0.0		
4	Market sophistication63.8	18	725	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.5		
4.1	Credit	39	7.3	Online creativity23.1	62	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*81.3	27	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–694.2		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP151.1	13		Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6943.9		
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	39	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-691,071.9	95	
			7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-6942.5	57	0

Spain

Key ir	ndicators				4.2	Investment		28	
Populati	on (millions)		46.2		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	50.0	81 C)
	\$ billions)				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		22	
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	29,8	51.1		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		7	Þ
Income	groupHi	gh inc	ome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.2	17	
Region		Eu	rope		4.3	Trade & competition	77.6	45	
	C (0. 1)	202			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %	1.1	10	
	Score (0–10 or value (hard da		Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	3.3	97 C)
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143)49		27		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	74.7	25	
	on Output Sub-Index42		28						
nnovati	on Input Sub-Index55	5.9	26		5	Business sophistication		52	
	on Efficiency Ratio		60		5.1	Knowledge workers		36	
Global lı	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)49	9.4	26		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		39	
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		25	
1	Institutions74		34		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		29	
1.1	Political environment		43		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		32	
1.1.1	Political stability*		75	0	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		46	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		29		5.2	Innovation linkages		79 C)
1.1.3	Press freedom*79	1.5	32		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		46	
1.2	Regulatory environment77		35		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		39	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*73		35		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		54 C	
1.2.2	Rule of law*75		26		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		75 C)
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks17	.4	85	0	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	30	
1.3	Business environment75	.0	28		5.3	Knowledge absorption	22.9	85 C)
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*77	.8	97	0	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		52	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*76	.6	20	•	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		83 C)
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*70	.7	63		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade.		47	
_	11	2	26		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	2.7	69	
2	Human capital & research48.		26		6	Knowledge & technology outputs	12 1	22	
2.1	Education		30		6.1	Knowledge creation	33.6	30	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		63 31		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		48	
2.1.2 2.1.3	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap26 School life expectancy, years17			•	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		30	
2.1.3	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science489		27		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		19	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary11		34		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		20	
					6.1.5	Citable documents H index		12	
2.2	Tertiary education		28		6.2	Knowledge impact		5	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			•	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		49	,
2.2.2 2.2.3	Graduates in science & engineering, %25 Tertiary inbound mobility, %		25 50		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		36	
					6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		10	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)42		26		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		1	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop4,735		23		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		28	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP1		27		6.3	Knowledge diffusion	25.4	46	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*54	.6	22		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		31	
3	Infrastructure56.	7	16		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		40	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)62		25		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade.		42	
3.1.1	ICT access*70		32		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		73 C)
3.1.2	ICT use*55		27						
3.1.3	Government's online service*75	.8	23		7	Creative outputs	1 2.1	38	
3.1.4	E-participation*50	.0	31		7.1	Intangible assets		63	
3.2	General infrastructure38	1	49		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		44	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap6,369		32		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		32	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*82		19		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		26	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP18		110	0	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]		31	
3.3	Ecological sustainability69		2		7.2	Creative goods & services	26.0	47	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq9		18	•	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		37	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*79			•	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		23	
3.3.2	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP14			•	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		25	
	.55 . 100 r environmental certificates/billing GDF14	.0	J		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		33	
4	Market sophistication64	7	15	•	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.9	40	
4.1	Credit65		13	•	7.3	Online creativity	51.0	26	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*68		53		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69		24	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP188		6	•	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69		32	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn	/a	n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 19,	110.7	28	
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69	87.3	16	

Sri Lanka

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment	28.1	109
Populati	on (millions)		20.3		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	60.0	42
GDP (US	\$ billions)		65.8		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	28.7	59
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	2.8	56
Income	JroupLo	wer-middle	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	60
	Centra				4.3	Trade & competition	64.2	125
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		92
		Score (0—100) Le (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		138
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)		105		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	76.8	18
	on Output Sub-Index		81					
	on Input Sub-Index		125	0	5	Business sophistication1		
	on Efficiency Ratio		17	•	5.1	Knowledge workers		113
Global Ir	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	30.4	98		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		76
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		100
1	Institutions				5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		65
1.1	Political environment			0	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		41
1.1.1	Political stability*	48.4			5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	23.6	107
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		83		5.2	Innovation linkages		121
1.1.3	Press freedom*	43.4	134	0	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		114
1.2	Regulatory environment			0	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		58
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		72
1.2.2	Rule of law*		65		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		65
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	69.3	139	0	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	80
1.3	Business environment	58.3	88		5.3	Knowledge absorption	13.9	127
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	87.0	60		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		n/a
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	44.4	51	•	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		98
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	43.4	129	0	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade.		109
_					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.6	95
2	Human capital & research				6	Knowledge & technology outputs	26.5	75
2.1	Education			_	6.1	Knowledge & technology outputs		95
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDPGov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		56
2.1.2	School life expectancy, years		60	O	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		70
2.1.3	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		72		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		119
	·				6.1.5	Citable documents H index	86.0	72
2.2	Tertiary education				6.2	Knowledge impact	3/10	83
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % grossGraduates in science & engineering, %		94 72		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		4 (
2.2.2	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		103	\circ	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		76
				0	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		37
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		92		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		71
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		82		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		78
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		93		6.3	Knowledge diffusion	275	41 (
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	4.6	68		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		
3	Infrastructure	36.6	69		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		88
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICT)		105		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		19
3.1.1	ICT access*		96		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		86
3.1.2	ICT use*	8.7	107			·		
3.1.3	Government's online service*	37.9	97		7	Creative outputs2	27.6	91
3.1.4	E-participation*	7.9	98		7.1	Intangible assets		67
3.2	General infrastructure	38.1	50		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		67
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		104	-	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		81		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		44
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		17	•	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	58.8	43
	Ecological sustainability				7.2	Creative goods & services	16.6	75
3.3 3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		27 17		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		n/a
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		63		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/a
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GI		n/a		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a
٠.٠.٥	.5050 r environmental certificates/piri 111 y di	1/ a	1 1/ U		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		41
4	Market sophistication	40.2	124	0	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.3	69
4.1	Credit	28.2	99		7.3	Online creativity	3.2	117
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	62.5	69		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	1.4	101
4.1.1							6.1	111
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		96 36		7.3.2 7.3.3	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		111

I: Country/Economy Profiles

Sudan

key in	naicators				4.2	investment33.3		/0	•
opulati	on (millions)	37	.2		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*33.3		25	
DP (US	\$ billions)	70).1		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn/a	n	ı/a	
DP per	capita, PPP\$	2,631	.1		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDPn/a	n	ı/a	
ncome	group Lower-middl	e incon	ne		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	n	ı/a	
	Sub-Sahai				4.3	Trade & competition73.8		87	
,					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %14.7			•
	Score (0–100					Applied tariif rate, weighted mean, %14./	. 1.		
	or value (hard data	a) Ra			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.0		16	•
	Innovation Index (out of 143) 12.		3	0	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] n/a	n	ı/a	
	on Output Sub-Index2.		43 (0	5	Pusinoss conhistisation 14.9	12	20	
nnovati	on Input Sub-Index23.	2 14	42 (0		Business sophistication			
	on Efficiency Ratio0.		43 (0	5.1				
ilobal Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)19.	8 14	41		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %/a			
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms/a		ı/a	
I	Institutions36.4				5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP0.1		56	_
1.1	Political environment14.				5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		53	
.1.1	Political stability*10.	2 14	11 (0	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–341.7		40 (J
.1.2	Government effectiveness*1.				5.2	Innovation linkages10.7	1.	39 (С
.1.3	Press freedom*29.	9 13	39 (0	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] n/a	n	ı/a	
.2	Regulatory environment37.	5 13	33		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] n/a	n	ı/a	
.2.1	Regulatory quality*9.				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n/a	n	ı/a	
.2.2	Rule of law*13.				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0) (60	•
.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks				5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a		ı/a	
	•				5.3	Knowledge absorption19.0		10	
1.3	Business environment		39 (5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.0			
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		18 79 (_	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		58	
1.3.2	,		39	_	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.3			
.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*64.	4 6	59	•	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP4.8		41 (
2	Human capital & research7.6	5 14	1	\circ	5.5.1	1 Di Net Illiows, 70 dbl1.0		71	
2.1	Education11.				6	Knowledge & technology outputs 2.4	14	13 (0
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP2.				6.1	Knowledge creation2.6			
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/capn/				6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.0	1 (06	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years/				6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.0		04	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science/				6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	n	/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary/				6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP3.1			
					6.1.5	Citable documents H index52.0	1 (09	
2.2	Tertiary education				6.2	Knowledge impact0.7	1.	12 (\sim
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross/				6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %13.8		16 (
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %				6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64n/a			
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %n/		ď		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP/a			
2.3	Research & development (R&D)3.	3 9	93		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.0			
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop354.		75	•	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %/a			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.		77			•			
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.	0 7	70 (0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion			
	16		_		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.0		85	
3	Infrastructure18.3				6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %0.1			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)18.				6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.4			
3.1.1	ICT access*26.				6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDPn/a	n	/a	
3.1.2	ICT use*		98		7	Creative outputs1.9	1/	11 .	\sim
3.1.3	Government's online service*25.				7.1	Intangible assets2.7		40 (
3.1.4	E-participation*7.	9 5	98		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP10.0		40 (95	J
3.2	General infrastructure17.	1 13	37		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0		66	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap192.		4		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation †		00 ı∕a	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*19.		35 (0	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] /a		ı/a ı/a	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP20.	3 8	39	•					
3.3	Ecological sustainability19.	7 13	35		7.2	Creative goods & services		26	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq5.		76 (•	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.0		94	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*24.		39 (7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69n/a		ı/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.		26 (7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n/a		ı/a	
-					7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %n/a		ı/a	
4	Market sophistication38.9	9 12	9		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.1	9	94	
1.1	Credit9.		12 (0	7.3	Online creativity0.2		37	
1.1.1	Ease of getting credit*25.		34 (0	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–690.2		33	
1.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP12.		37		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		37	
1.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP0.	1 7	70		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-6975.8	1.	25	
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69n/a	n	/a	
						• •			

Swaziland

Key indic	cators				4.2	Investment22.	.6	129	
	millions)		1.2		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*43.	.3	105	
GDP (US\$ bil	llions)		3.6		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP6.	.7	96	
GDP per capita, PPP\$					4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP0.	.0	109 (C
Income groupLower-middle incom					4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/	a	n/a	
					4.3	Trade & competition59.	6	121 /	_
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %4.		77	_
		Score (0-100)			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %5.			$\overline{}$
Clobal In		alue (hard data)	Rank		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 56.		111	_
	novation Index (out of 143)		127		т.э.э	intensity of local competition.	U	111	
	Output Sub-Index		127		5	Business sophistication34.	5	57	
Innovation Input Sub-Index 32.2		119		5.1	Knowledge workers51.		38	-	
Innovation Efficiency Ratio				5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %n/		n/a		
Global Innov	ation index 2013 (out of 142)	29.6	104		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms51.		26	
1 1	nstitutions	55.3	90		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP/n/		n/a	
	olitical environment		109		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %n/		n/a	
	olitical stability*		89		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3433.		90	
	Government effectiveness*		108						
	ress freedom*				5.2	Innovation linkages37.		50	
			127		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 36.		102	
	legulatory environment		87		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 43.		81	
	egulatory quality*		111		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n/		n/a	
	tule of law*		89		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/		n/a	
1.2.3 C	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	14.6	66		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.	2	32	
1.3 B	Susiness environment	60.7	84		5.3	Knowledge absorption14.	.6	125	
	ase of starting a business*		118		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.	.7	43	•
	ase of resolving insolvency*		60		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %/	a	n/a	
	ase of paying taxes*		55	-	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.		130 (S
1.0.0	ase or paying takes				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP2	4	77	
2 H	luman capital & research	18.4	106						
	ducation			•	6	Knowledge & technology outputs 14.4	4 1	31 (C
2.1.1 E	xpenditure on education, % GDP	8.3	6	•	6.1	Knowledge creation6.	.7	97	
	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/ca		4		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/	a	n/a	
	chool life expectancy, years		99		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.	.3	48	D
	ISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/	a	n/a	
	upil-teacher ratio, secondary		67		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP6.	.7	93	
			127		6.1.5	Citable documents H index28.	.0	135 (O
	ertiary education				6.2	Knowledge impact7.	2 .	120	
	ertiary enrolment, % gross				6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %n/			
	Graduates in science & engineering, %				6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64n/		n/a	
2.2.3 T	ertiary inbound mobility, %	0.9	84		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPn/		n/a	
2.3 R	lesearch & development (R&D)	0.0	131	0	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP3.		83	
2.3.1 R	lesearchers, headcounts/mn poppop	n/a	n/a		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		n/a	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	n/a	n/a		0.2.3			11/ a	
2.3.3 C	S university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion29.		83	
					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.	0	93	
	nfrastructure		143	0	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %n/	а	n/a	
3.1 Ir	nformation & communication technologies (IC	Ts)13.8	131	0	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1.		84	
3.1.1	CT access*	24.3	113		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.	1	89	
	CT use*		104		_				
3.1.3	Bovernment's online service*	14.4	139	0	7	Creative outputs22.			
3.1.4 E	-participation*	5.3	111		7.1	Intangible assets42.		79	
3.2	General infrastructure	3.3	143	0	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDPn/		n/a	
	lectricity output, kWh/cap		n/a		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/			
	ogistics performance*				7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 41.		123 (C
	Gross capital formation, % GDP				7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 43.	2 1	110	
	·		141	0	7.2	Creative goods & services0.	4	137 (7
3.3 E	cological sustainability	27.4	105		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.		92	
	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		n/a		7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69n/		n/a	
3.3.2 E		27.4	116		7.2.2	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n/		n/a	
3.3.3	nvironmental performance*				1.2.3	GIODAI CITE & HICUIA OULPUL/ III POP. 13-03	u	11/a	
	nvironmental performance* SO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$		60		フ ユ		'a .	n/a	
_	5O 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$	GDP1.1			7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %n/		n/a	
	SO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ (Market sophistication	GDP1.1			7.2.4 7.2.5	Printing & publishing manufactures, %n/ Creative goods exports, % total traden/	'a	n/a n/a	
4.1	Aarket sophistication	GDP1.138.132.1		0		Printing & publishing manufactures, %n/	'a		
4.1 C 4.1.1 E	Aarket sophistication	38.1 32.1 68.8	131	0	7.2.5	Printing & publishing manufactures, %	'a 1 .8 .8	n/a	
4.1 C 4.1.1 E	Aarket sophistication	38.1 32.1 68.8	131 84	0	7.2.5 7.3	Printing & publishing manufactures, %n/ Creative goods exports, % total traden/ Online creativity4.	'a 1 .8 .8	n/a 111	
4.1 C 4.1.1 E 4.1.2 D	Aarket sophistication	38.1 32.1 68.8 25.0	131 84 53 109	0	7.2.5 7.3 7.3.1	Printing & publishing manufactures, %	'a 8 8 5 1	n/a 111 97	

Sweden

Key ir	ndicators				4.2	Investment		13
	on (millions)		9.5		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	63.3	32
GDP (US	\$ billions)		.557.9		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	106.6	13
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	41	,188.4		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	71.6	8
Income	group	High ii	ncome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.3	9
Region	-		Europe		4.3	Trade & competition	78.3	40
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		10
		(0-100)			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		97 0
Globa	or value (ha		Rank	•	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		21
	I Innovation Index (out of 143)on Output Sub-Index				4.5.5	intensity of local competition	/ U.Z	21
	on Input Sub-Indexon Input Sub-Index		6		5	Business sophistication	.53.9	9
	on Efficiency Ratio		22		5.1	Knowledge workers		3 •
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)		2		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	47.6	4 •
diobai ii	iniovation index 2013 (out or 172)		2		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		n/a
1	Institutions	89.7	10		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2.3	5
1.1	Political environment		5	•	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	67.8	12
1.1.1	Political stability*		12		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	346.7	12
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*		4	•	5.2	Innovation linkages	19 1	19
1.1.3	Press freedom*	90.8	8		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		10
1.0			1.4		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		18
1.2	Regulatory environment		14	•	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		39 0
1.2.1 1.2.2	Regulatory quality*Rule of law*				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		31
1.2.2	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		65	-	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		9
1.2.3			05	0				
1.3	Business environment		16		5.3	Knowledge absorption		26
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		24		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		29
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		19		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		35
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	78.9	37		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade FDI net inflows, % GDP		6
2	Human capital & research	61.0	6		5.3.4	FDI NET INTIOWS, % GDP	0./	122 0
2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		12		6	Knowledge & technology outputs	58.8	3 •
2.1	Education				6.1	Knowledge creation	65.5	5
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		11 18		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		22
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		24		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		5
2.1.3	School life expectancy, yearsPISA scales in reading, maths, & science		34	\circ	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a
2.1.4 2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		19	O	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		7
2.1.5	· ·				6.1.5	Citable documents H index		11
2.2	Tertiary education		20					
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		18		6.2	Knowledge impact		19
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		22		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		66 0
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	7.9	21		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		17
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	75.9	5	•	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		19
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop8	,470.7	6		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		40
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	3.4	4	•	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		11
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	70.3	14		6.3	Knowledge diffusion		5
					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade	2.8	7
3	Infrastructure		4		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		21
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		7		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		10
3.1.1	ICT access*		7		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	3.5	18
3.1.2	ICT use*				7	Creative outputs	EE A	0
3.1.3	Government's online service*		16		7	Creative outputs		9 22
3.1.4	E-participation*	68.4	15		7.1 7.1.1	Intangible assets Domestic res trademark app/bn PPP\$ GDP		39 0
3.2	General infrastructure	53.8	11		7.1.1	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		21
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap17		5	•	7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation [†]		3 •
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		12		7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation †		4
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	18.7	105	0		•		_
3.3	Ecological sustainability	57.2	8		7.2	Creative goods & services		15
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		52	0	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		9
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		9	_	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		19
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		10		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		6
			-		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		50 0
4	Market sophistication	68.2	9		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		30
4.1	Credit		18		7.3	Online creativity		7
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		40		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		19
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		17		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69		9
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	n/a	n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-6938		5 •
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69	92.6	7

Switzerland

	dicators				4.2	Investment		
	on (millions)				4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*		
	\$ billions)				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		-
-	Jroup	-			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.4	
gion			Europe		4.3	Trade & competition	83.0	10
		Score (0-100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %	0.0	
	orva	lue (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	2.1	9
lobal	Innovation Index (out of 143)			•	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	76.8	18
	on Output Sub-Index		1	•				
	on Input Sub-Index		7		5	Business sophistication		8
	on Efficiency Ratio		6		5.1	Knowledge workers		
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		1		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	n/a	n/a
	Institutions	87.6	16		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	2.2	
1	Political environment	93.7	3	•	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	73.5	
1.1	Political stability*	100.0	1	•	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	312.7	1
1.2	Government effectiveness*	91.0	6		5.2	Innovation linkages	54.2	
1.3	Press freedom*	90.1	12		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		
,	Describer and income	05.0	10		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		
2	Regulatory environment		10		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		5
2.1	Regulatory quality*		11		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		1
2.2	Rule of law*		8		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		- 1
2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		38					
3	Business environment		32		5.3	Knowledge absorption		4
3.1	Ease of starting a business*	85.7	67	0	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		
3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	50.4	42		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		5
3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	86.6	16		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade	0.2	12
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.5	10
	Human capital & research	56.7	12		_			
1	Education	49.5	52		6	Knowledge & technology outputs		
1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	5.2	51		6.1	Knowledge creation		
1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	27.9	28		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP	4.1	2
1.3	School life expectancy, years	15.7	27		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	11.7	
1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	518.4	11		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/
1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	n/a	n/a		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	67.2	
2	Tertiary education	E1 1	23		6.1.5	Citable documents H index	569.0	
2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		48		6.2	Knowledge impact	617	
2.1	Graduates in science & engineering, %		59	0	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		9
2.2	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		10	O	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		3
2.5			10		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		
3	Research & development (R&D)		9		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		1
3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	5,994.2	15		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		
3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2.9	8		0.2.3			
3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	86.2	4		6.3	Knowledge diffusion		1
					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		
	Infrastructure	59.0	10		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		1
1	Information & communication technologies (ICT	Ts)63.6	24		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade.	0.2	12
1.1	ICT access*	87.3	4		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	5.0	1
1.2	ICT use*		17		_			
1.3	Government's online service*		32		7	Creative outputs		
1.4	E-participation*	34.2	45		7.1	Intangible assets		
2	General infrastructure	450	29		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		1
2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		19		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.1	Logistics performance*		16		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		1
2.2	Gross capital formation, % GDP		80	\circ	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	63.2	2
					7.2	Creative goods & services	644	
3	Ecological sustainability			•	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		n,
3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	12.3	5		7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		11/
3.2	Environmental performance*		1	•	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		
3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ G	DP7.7	15		7.2.3	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		1
					7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade		
	Market sophistication	74.7	6		7.2.3	Creative goods exports, 70 total trade	3.∠	1
1	Credit		9		7.3	Online creativity		
1.1	Ease of getting credit*		27		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	77.2	1
1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	176.1	11		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	77.5	
	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6923,	126.3	1
.1.3							82.7	2

Tajikistan

Kev in	ndicators				4.2	Investment	66.7	10	•
	ion (millions)		8.0		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*		21	_
	\$ billions)				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		n/a	
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP			
ncome	group	Low i	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
Region	Centra	ll and Southe	rn Asia		4.3	Trade & competition	70.5	108	
		Score (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %	5.9	93	
		ue (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	3.6	125	
Global	I Innovation Index (out of 143)		137	0	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	n/a	n/a	
nnovati	on Output Sub-Index	14.6	140	0	_	and the second		4.40	
	on Input Sub-Index		114		5	Business sophistication			
	on Efficiency Ratio		138	0	5.1	Knowledge workers			
ilobal Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	30.0	101		5.1.1 5.1.2	Knowledge-intensive employment, %Firms offering formal training, % firms			
	Institutions	46.2	122		5.1.2	GERD performed by business, % GDP			
1	Institutions Political environment				5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %			
l.1 l.1.1	Political stability*				5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34			
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*					·			_
1.1.3	Press freedom*				5.2	Innovation linkages			
					5.2.1 5.2.2	University/industry research collaboration [†] State of cluster development [†]			
1.2	Regulatory environment				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %			
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*Rule of law*				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP			
1.2.2 1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		72		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP			_
1.3	Business environment				5.3	Knowledge absorption			
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		74		5.3.1 5.3.2	Royalty & license fees payments, % total tradeHigh-tech imports less re-imports, %			
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*			-	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade.			
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	22.6	139	0	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP			
2	Human capital & research	24.4	88		5.5.7	T DI TICC II III OW 3, 70 GDT	0.2	132	
- 2.1	Education		79		6	Knowledge & technology outputs	24.3	88	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		91		6.1	Knowledge creation			•
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		n/a		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	0.2	93	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		102		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		9	•
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	15.4	64		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			
2.2	Tertiary education	30.1	79		6.1.5	Citable documents H index	23.0	139	0
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		87		6.2	Knowledge impact	31.2	99	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		24	•	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	4.5	12	•
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		70		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64		83	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	1.4	113		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP			
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		85		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			_
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		100		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		94	0
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*		70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	19.9	132	
					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade			
3	Infrastructure				6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICT:		136	0	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade.		39	
3.1.1	ICT access*		n/a		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
3.1.2	ICT use*		n/a		7	Creative outputs	5.0	140	
3.1.3 3.1.4	Government's online service* E-participation*		131 129	0	7.1	Intangible assets		139	
0.1.4					7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		89	
3.2	General infrastructure		136	0	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		74	0
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		72		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		n/a	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		127		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	n/a	n/a	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		118		7.2	Creative goods & services	80	102	
3.3	Ecological sustainability		97		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade			
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		68		7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		56	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		127		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69			
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GI	ארn/a	n/a		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		84	
1	Market sophistication	61 3	23		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		n/a	
• 1.1	Credit		40		7.3	Online creativity	3.8	114	
1.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		130		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		136	0
1.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		135	0	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			
112	Microfinanco gross Joans % GDP	0.0	1		722	Wikipedia edits/pop 15 60	332N	110	

7.3.4

Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69.....n/a n/a

Tanzania, United Republic of

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment21.		33 0
	on (millions)				4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*50.0		81
GDP (US	billions)		32.5		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP6.		98
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	······································	1,715.5		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP0.		99
Income g	roup	Low i	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0) 4	46
Region		Sub-Saharar	n Africa		4.3	Trade & competition70	3 11	10
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %6.		
		Score (0-100) value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		32
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)				4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 53.0		
	on Output Sub-Index		122					
	on Input Sub-Index		120		5	Business sophistication28.0	9	14
	on Efficiency Ratio		113		5.1	Knowledge workers19.	7 12	23
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		123		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %2.6	5 10	0 80
0.000			.25		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms36.	5 4	46 🔵
1	Institutions	57.2	85		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn/6	a n,	/a
1.1	Political environment	53.8	80		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %n/	a n,	/a
1.1.1	Political stability*	66.3	68		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–345.	1 13	32 0
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	22.4	114		5.2	Innovation linkages46.	7 5	22
1.1.3	Press freedom*	72.7	57	•	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 41.8		72
1.2	Regulatory environment	65.0	73		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 42.0		87
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %42.		10
1.2.2	Rule of law*		97		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/		/a
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		32		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP/		
1.3	Business environment				5.3	Knowledge absorption		
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*				5.3.1 5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		26 O 75
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*				5.3.2	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.		
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	56.3	113		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP4.		15 46 •
2	Human capital & research	12.7	122	0	3.3.4	FDITIEL IIIIOWS, % GDF4.) _	+0
2.1	Education			0	6	Knowledge & technology outputs 17.5	11	9
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		24		6.1	Knowledge creation8.		90
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/ca		77		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP/		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	•		0	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.		06 0
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science			0	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP/		/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		95		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP9.		83
					6.1.5	Citable documents H index93.0		59
2.2	Tertiary education				6.2			50
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		129	0	6.2 6.2.1	Knowledge impact		58 31 •
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %				6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		/a
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.6	88		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP//		/a /a
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	4.0	89		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	69.0	108		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		z <i>i</i> 74
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.5	58			*		
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion5.0		
_					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total traden/		
3	Infrastructure	25.4			6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %0.9		
3.1	Information & communication technologies (I				6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.		
3.1.1	ICT access*		125	0	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDPn/	a n,	/a
3.1.2	ICT use*		116		7	Croative outputs	. 12	12
3.1.3	Government's online service*		106		7.1	Creative outputs		
3.1.4	E-participation*	/.9	98			Intangible assets31 Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP1.		
3.2	General infrastructure	39.6	45	•	7.1.1 7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP/		00 O /a
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	114.7	119	0	7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation [†] 47.8		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	41.3	89		7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 45.		94
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	36.7	10	•	7.1.4			<i>7</i> 4
3.3	Ecological sustainability	10.8	134	\circ	7.2	Creative goods & services19.8		50 •
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		110		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.0		81
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		121		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69n/		/a
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$		90		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n/		/a
ر.ر.	150 1 1001 CHVIIOIIIICIItal Certificates/DITFFF9	JDI0.4	50		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0.0		12 •
4	Market sophistication	36.6	136	0	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.	1 10)2
4.1	Credit		128		7.3	Online creativity1.	2 12	23
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		112		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		
			124		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GLP	17.9						-
4.1.2 4.1.3	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		51		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6982.0	5 12	23

l: Country/Economy Profiles

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

key in	alcators			4.2	investment		04	
Populati	on (millions)		2.1	4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	70.0	16	•
GDP (US	\$ billions)		10.2	4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	5.8	100	0
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	10	,904.5	4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP	0.3	84	0
	groupUpper			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
	9792			4.3	Trade & competition		31	
		(0. 400)		4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		47	
	Score or value (h	e (0-100)	Rank	4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		25	•
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	36 Q	60	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		82	
	on Output Sub-Indexon							
	·		66	5	Business sophistication	26.8	103	0
	on Input Sub-Index		57	5.1	Knowledge workers			
	on Efficiency Ratio		82	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		47	
GIODALII	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	38.2	51	5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		95	0
1	Institutions	65.9	60	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		75	0
1.1	Political environment		81	5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		73	
	Political stability*		91	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34			
1.1.1	Government effectiveness*	30.0						
1.1.2			75	5.2	Innovation linkages	30.8	73	
1.1.3	Press freedom*	05./	95	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		79	
1.2	Regulatory environment	69.4	57	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		90	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	57.8	60	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %			
1.2.2	Rule of law*	39.8	74	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP			
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	13.0	56	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.0	106	0
1.3	Business environment	747	29	5.3	Knowledge absorption	23.9	79	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		3		Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		57	
1.3.1	Ease of resolving insolvency*		46	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		81	
1.3.2	Ease of paying taxes*		33	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		45	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes	00.1	33	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		62	
2	Human capital & research	33.8	52	3.3.1	1 D1 11ct 11110V3, 70 GD1		02	
- 2.1	Education		3	6	Knowledge & technology outputs	28.2	64	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		n/a	6.1	Knowledge creation		84	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		n/a	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		54	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		64	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		76	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		38	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		66	
	·			6.1.5	Citable documents H index	62.0	94	
2.2	Tertiary education		72	6.2	Knowledge impact	12.5	55	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		62	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		81	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		45	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		29	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2.6	54	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP			
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	4.2	87	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		19	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	854.5	59	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		68	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.2	85 C	0.2.5	-		00	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70 C	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		63	
				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		51	
3	Infrastructure		72	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		53	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		70	6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		33	
3.1.1	ICT access*		59	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	1.9	37	
3.1.2	ICT use*		50	_		22.6		
3.1.3	Government's online service*	45.1	85	7	Creative outputs		71	
3.1.4	E-participation*	13.2	84	7.1	Intangible assets		62	
3.2	General infrastructure	27.0	101	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		17	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap3	3.337.9	59	7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		13	•
3.2.2	Logistics performance*		97 C	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		78	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	n/a	n/a	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	48.5	85	
	·			7.2	Creative goods & services	21.6	57	
3.3	Ecological sustainability		45	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	n/a	n/a	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		62	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	2.5	50	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	5U.4	80	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15-69		n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP.	9.4	12 •	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		16	•
4	Market sophistication	54 6	39	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		84	
 4.1	Credit		36	7.3	Online creativity		73	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		3		Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		73	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		72	7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		71	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		19		Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		34	
	3 100 July 200 J		10	7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69			

Thailand

Key ir	ndicators			4.2	Investment55.	.3	21	
Populati	on (millions)	66.8		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*76.	.7	12	•
GDP (US	\$ billions)	387.2		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP104.		15	
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	9,874.5		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP62.	.8	12	•
Income	groupUpper-middle	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.	.0	68	0
Region	South East Asia and C	Oceania		4.3	Trade & competition78.	6	35	
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %4.		83	
	Score (0–100) or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %1.		79	
Globa	I Innovation Index (out of 143)	48		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 72.		39	
	on Output Sub-Index33.8	49			,			
	on Input Sub-Index44.7	52		5	Business sophistication34.9	9 !	55	
	on Efficiency Ratio	62		5.1	Knowledge workers47.		48	
Global II	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	57		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %10.		97	_
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms75.		2	
1	Institutions54.4			5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		55	
1.1	Political environment	95		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %41.		45	
1.1.1	Political stability*36.2		0	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34118.	.5	44	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*46.4	59		5.2	Innovation linkages26.		94	
1.1.3	Press freedom*61.4	110	0	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 48.		49	
1.2	Regulatory environment46.0		0	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 55.		31	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*54.7	64		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %1.		80	0
1.2.2	Rule of law*41.6	69		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		41	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks36.0	134	0	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.	.0	86	
1.3	Business environment69.2	52		5.3	Knowledge absorption31.	.1	38	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*87.9	55		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade1.		15	_
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*44.7	50		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %14.		13	_
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*74.9	48		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.		129 (0
_				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP2	.4	78	
2	Human capital & research41.1	36		6	Knowledge & technology outputs32.4	4	47	
2.1	Education	67		6.1	Knowledge creation17.	٦ -	6 2	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	35 34		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP1.		58	
2.1.2	School life expectancy, years13.1	73		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		72	
2.1.3	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science437.3	44		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP2.		14	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary19.9	80		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP9.		82	
	·			6.1.5	Citable documents H index167.	.0	38	
2.2	Tertiary education		•	6.2	Knowledge impact46.	2	43	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	51 1		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %40.		8 (
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	85		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		66	
				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		32	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)16.1	51		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP13.		35	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop581.0	68		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %43.		15	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.3	81		6.3	Knowledge diffusion33.	0	52	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*37.3	35		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		56	
3	Infrastructure36.5	71		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %13.		13	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)33.7	81		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.		124	
3.1.1	ICT access*40.0	83		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP3.		20	
3.1.2	ICT use*12.3	100			,			
3.1.3	Government's online service*51.0	65		7	Creative outputs35.2	2 (60	
3.1.4	E-participation*31.6	48		7.1	Intangible assets41.		85	
3.2	General infrastructure40.5	43		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP42.		61	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap2,243.8	74		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/		n/a	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*62.3	37		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 57.		65	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP30.0	22		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 49.	./	83	
				7.2	Creative goods & services35.	.5	27	
3.3 3.3.1	Ecological sustainability	70 90		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total traden/		n/a	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*52.8	71		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–691.		71	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP4.7	26		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–690.		46	0
3.3.3		20		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		65	
4	Market sophistication56.9	34		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade10.		6	•
4.1	Credit	65		7.3	Online creativity22	.8	63	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*62.5	69		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-696.	.7	54	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP147.6	16		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6911.		99	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP0.0	91	0	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–692,472.		73	
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6969.	.5	43	

key ir	naicators				4.2	investment		59	
opulati	ion (millions)		6.6		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	36.7	119	J.
DP (US	\$ billions)		4.4		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP			
DP per	capita, PPP\$		1,084.0		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP			
ncome	group	Low	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	ı
Region		.Sub-Saharaı	n Africa		4.3	Trade & competition	498	141	
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %			
		Score (0–100)			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %			
iloha	I Innovation Index (out of 143)	ie (hard data)	Rank 1/17	\circ	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]			
	ion Output Sub-Index					Theristly of local compension		,	
	ion Input Sub-Index		134		5	Business sophistication	.21.1	129	,
	ion Efficiency Ratio				5.1	Knowledge workers			
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)		139		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	n/a	n/a	1
nobai ii	iniovation mack 2013 (out of 142)	23.0	137		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	32.3	56	•
1	Institutions	47.9	115		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	n/a	n/a	ı
1.1	Political environment				5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	n/a	n/a	ı
.1.1	Political stability*	55.4	90		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	8.9	124	
.1.2	Government effectiveness*	5.5	140	0	5.2	Innovation linkages	149	138	
.1.3	Press freedom*				5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]			
1	Dogulatory on ironmont	F6 7	97		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]			
1.2 1.2.1	Regulatory environment Regulatory quality*				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %			
.2.1	Rule of law*				5.2.4	JV–strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP			
.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		59		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP			
.2.3	Cost of redundancy distrissal, salary weeks	13.1	39						
1.3	Business environment				5.3	Knowledge absorption			
.3.1	Ease of starting a business*				5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade			
.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		98		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %			
.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	48.2	122		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade			•
,	Human sanital 8 vaccavels	145	125		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.5	102	
2	Human capital & research				6	Knowledge & technology outputs	13 4	135	
2.1					6.1	Knowledge creation			
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		73	•	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.2 2.1.3	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap School life expectancy, years		81 87		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.3	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science				6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP			
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		93		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP			•
	•				6.1.5	Citable documents H index			
2.2	Tertiary education								
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross				6.2	Knowledge impact			
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		n/a		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %			
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	1.4	73		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64			
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	2.1	105		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP			
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop	90.1	104		6.2.4 6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	0.3	80		0.2.3				
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion			
					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade			
3	Infrastructure				6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %			
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICT:		139		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade			
3.1.1	ICT access*		n/a		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	2.4	29	•
3.1.2	ICT use*				7	Creative outputs	0.6	1/12	
3.1.3	Government's online service*		140	0	7	Creative outputs			
3.1.4	E-participation*	5.3	111		7.1	Intangible assets Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP			
3.2	General infrastructure	21.9	125		7.1.1 7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP			
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	22.6	123	0	7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation [†]			
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	38.5	94		7.1.3 7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	n/a	n/a	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	20.5	86						
3.3	Ecological sustainability	147	141	0	7.2	Creative goods & services			
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		119		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		90	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		134		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GI		100		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69			
			.00		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %			
4	Market sophistication	42.7	110		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.0	108	
1.1	Credit	41.5		•	7.3	Online creativity	0.3	136	C
1.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	43.8	112		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69			í
1.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		97		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			0
1.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		8	•	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-69	36.8	133	,
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69			ı

Trinidad and Tobago

	dicators			4.2	Investment		40
	on (millions)			4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*		2
	\$ billions)			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		30
	capita, PPP\$			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		80
,	groupHigh			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a
gion	Latin America and the Ca	ribbean		4.3	Trade & competition		9
	Score (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		12
	or value (hard data)			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		26
obal	Innovation Index (out of 143) 31.6	90		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	62.3	8
novati	on Output Sub-Index24.5	98		_	B. C. Lindson	27.0	
novati	on Input Sub-Index38.6	86		5	Business sophistication		95
novati	on Efficiency Ratio0.6	103		5.1	Knowledge workers		9.
bal Ir	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)33.2	81		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		5
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		60
	Institutions62.1			5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		8
	Political environment65.6			5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		8
.1	Political stability*68.3			5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	150.5	3
.2	Government effectiveness*51.6			5.2	Innovation linkages	35.1	5
.3	Press freedom*76.9	39		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]	37.0	9
	Regulatory environment61.4	84		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]	42.0	8
.1	Regulatory quality*54.5			5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		n/
2.2	Rule of law*41.2	70		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/
2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks20.5	95		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.1	3
	Business environment59.4			5.3	Knowledge absorption	17.6	11
3.1	Ease of starting a business*			5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		6
3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*28.5			5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		10
3.3	Ease of paying taxes*			5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade		6
,,,	Lase of paying taxes	, ,		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		7
	Human capital & research29.2	68			,		
	Education47.4			6	Knowledge & technology outputs	.21.9	10
.1	Expenditure on education, % GDPn/a			6.1	Knowledge creation	4.1	12
.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/capn/a			6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	10
.3	School life expectancy, years12.3			6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	0.0	9
.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a			6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/
.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondaryn/a	n/a		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP	6.1	9
2	Tertiary education37.6	56		6.1.5	Citable documents H index	61.0	9
2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross			6.2	Knowledge impact	40.7	6
2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %30.4				Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		6
2	Tertiary inbound mobility, %5.8				New businesses/th pop. 15–64		n/
				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		n/
3	Research & development (R&D)2.6			6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		10
3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop758.4			6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		4
3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP0.0				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0	70	С		Knowledge diffusion		
	Infra structure	114		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		10
,	Infrastructure			6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		
1 1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)35.3			6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade FDI net outflows, % GDP		13
1.1	ICT access*			6.3.4	FDI Net Outhows, % GDP	4.3	1
1.2 1.3	ICT use*28.3 Government's online service*48.4			7	Creative outputs	27 1	9
				7.1	Intangible assets		6
1.4	E-participation*7.9			7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		n/
2	General infrastructure17.9			712	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/
2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap6,568.1			7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation [†]		
.2	Logistics performance*n/a			7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]		9
.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP14.0	134	C	1	· ·		
	Ecological sustainability23.8	124		7.2	Creative goods & services		10
.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq1.4			7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		n/
.2	Environmental performance*			1.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/
3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.7			7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/
				7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		6
	Market sophistication48.4	69		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	0.1	10
1	Credit30.3			7.3	Online creativity	9.3	9
	Ease of getting credit*81.3		•	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69	6.7	5
1.1		98		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	17.0	8
1.1 1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP30.7	20					
	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP30.7 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP0.1	73		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69	2,460.0	7

Tunisia

Key in	odicators			4.2	Investment27		114	
Populati	on (millions)	10.8		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*60	.0	42	
GDP (US	\$ billions)	47.4		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP19	.5	73	
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	9,931.7		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP2	.7	57	
Income	groupUpper-middle i	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0	.0	56	
Region	Northern Africa and Weste	rn Asia		4.3	Trade & competition67	.3	120	0
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %16		139	
	Score (0–100) or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0		44	
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143)	78		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 64		77	
Innovati	on Output Sub-Index26.1	87		_	B t Ltd d		126	
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index39.7	77		5	Business sophistication22.			0
	on Efficiency Ratio0.7	98		5.1	Knowledge workers		111	
Global Ir	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)35.8	70		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		68	
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firmsn,		n/a	
1	Institutions61.8			5.1.3 5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDP		46 64	
1.1	Political environment	91		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3421			
1.1.1	Political stability*				·			
1.1.2 1.1.3	Press freedom*	68 113		5.2	Innovation linkages24			
		113		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 34		109	0
1.2	Regulatory environment67.4	64		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		74	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*43.4	89		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		31	_
1.2.2	Rule of law*42.7	68		5.2.4 5.2.5	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		102 79	O
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks12.1	51						
1.3	Business environment	56		5.3	Knowledge absorption17			
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*81.1	84		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		111	0
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*55.0			5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %9		40	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*69.7	70		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0			_
2	Human capital & research37.8	44		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP0	.9	116	0
2 .1	Education	59		6	Knowledge & technology outputs21.	2	106	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		•	6.1	Knowledge creation13		67	
2.1.1	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap24.4	45		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0		70	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years14.6	46		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0		87	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science396.6		0	6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn,		n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary13.6	47		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP26		38	•
	Tertiary education48.7	25	•	6.1.5	Citable documents H index85	.0	74	
2.2 2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	71	-	6.2	Knowledge impact29	4	107	
2.2.1	Graduates in science & engineering, %42.4		•	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %1		57	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	91		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–640		92	0
				6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP0		33	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	46		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP4		65	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop3,194.8		•	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %11		70	
2.3.2 2.3.3	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP1.1 QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0		0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion20	14	130	0
2.3.3	Q3 university faliking, average score top 3	70	0	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0		52	
3	Infrastructure37.0	68		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %4			•
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)35.6	75		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1		55	
3.1.1	ICT access*39.5	84		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDPn,	/a	n/a	
3.1.2	ICT use*18.2	86						
3.1.3	Government's online service*47.7	76		7	Creative outputs31.		74	
3.1.4	E-participation*36.8	42		7.1	Intangible assets39		92	
3.2	General infrastructure	66		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDPn,		n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap1,511.7	83		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		69	0
3.2.2	Logistics performance*61.9	39		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]		92	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP24.6	54		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 48		84	
3.3	Ecological sustainability41.7	51		7.2	Creative goods & services26		44	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq9.3		•	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0		73	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*	50		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–691		59	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.8	69		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n,		n/a	
-				7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		n/a	
4	Market sophistication39.9	127	0	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade2		19	
4.1	Credit	109		7.3	Online creativity17		69	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*50.0	96		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–692		80	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP75.2		•	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69		108	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP0.2	60		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		88	
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6958	.9	52	0

Turkey

Key in	dicators			4.2	Investment	55	
Populati	on (millions)	74.0		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*63.3		
GDP (US	\$ billions)	.827.2		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP39.1	51	
	capita, PPP\$15			4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP44.2		_
	groupUpper-middle i			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0	62	0
Region	Northern Africa and Weste	rn Asia		4.3	Trade & competition84.2		•
	Score (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %2.7		
	or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %1.3		
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143) 38.2	54		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 79.8	13	•
Innovati	on Output Sub-Index36.7	39		-	Provinces and interesting	110	
	on Input Sub-Index39.7	78		5	Business sophistication		
	on Efficiency Ratio	11	•	5.1 5.1.1	Knowledge workers		
Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	68		5.1.1	Firms offering formal training, % firms29.7		
1	Institutions54.9	92		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP0.4		
1.1	Political environment	98		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		
1.1.1	Political stability*	124	0	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3471.1		
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	51		5.2	Innovation linkages25.1		
1.1.3	Press freedom*53.4	126	0	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration		
1.2	Regulatory environment54.9	104		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 57.0		•
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*59.7	55		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %0.7		0
1.2.2	Rule of law*47.4	58		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks29.8	128	0	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0		
1.3	Business environment	76		5.3	Knowledge absorption16.8	118	0
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	57		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.3		
1.3.1	Ease of resolving insolvency*	112		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %8.4		
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*76.8	44		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.2		0
				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP1.6	97	
2	Human capital & research33.3	54		_			
2.1	Education41.7	78		6	Knowledge & technology outputs32.3	48	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP2.9	113	0	6.1	Knowledge creation		
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/capn/a	n/a		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP4.0		
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	50		6.1.2 6.1.3	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science	40		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP20.8		•
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondaryn/a	n/a		6.1.5	Citable documents H index210.0		
2.2	Tertiary education35.7	62					
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	36		6.2 6.2.1	Knowledge impact		
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	38		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	86		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		
2.3	Research & development (R&D)22.5	42		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP7.0		Ĭ
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop1,881.4	42		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %27.2		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	38		6.3	Knowledge diffusion26.2		
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*30.4	41		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total traden/a		
3	Infrastructure35.6	75		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)32.3	83		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.2		0
3.1.1	ICT access*51.1	67		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		
3.1.2	ICT use*26.3	66					
3.1.3	Government's online service*46.4	79		7	Creative outputs41.2		
3.1.4	E-participation*5.3	111	0	7.1	Intangible assets55.2		
3.2	General infrastructure34.5	63		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP174.7		
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap3,194.1	61		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP1.1		
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	26	•	7.1.3 7.1.4	ICTs & business model creation [†]		
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP20.0	92					
3.3	Ecological sustainability40.1	56		7.2	Creative goods & services24.9		
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq8.8	26	•	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		
3.3.2	Environmental performance*54.9	61		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–691.4		
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.5	52		7.2.3 7.2.4	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–690.2 Printing & publishing manufactures, %0.0		
	and the state of			7.2.4 7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade2.5		
4	Market sophistication49.1	63					
4.1	Credit	111		7.3	Online creativity		
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	81 59		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69		
4.1.2 4.1.3	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP54.4 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP50.0	88	0	7.3.2 7.3.3	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6927.4 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–693,514.9		
T. I .J	wildomianice gross loans, 70 dDF	00	0	7.3.3 7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6970.3		
				7.5.4	viaco apioaas oii ioutabe/pop. 15-05/0.5	72	

Uganda

Key in	ndicators				4.2	Investment	23.7	125	
	on (millions)		36.3		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	46.7	97	
	\$ billions)				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP		53	
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		103	0
	groupgroup				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		48	_
	Sut					•			
negion	Jul)-Janaia	II AIIICa		4.3	Trade & competition		55	•
	Score	e (0–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		107	
	or value (h		Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		23	•
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143)	31.1	91		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	67.0	64	
	on Output Sub-Index		90		_	But the state of	25.0	40	
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index	36.3	98		5	Business sophistication			•
Innovati	on Efficiency Ratio	0.7	77		5.1	Knowledge workers		118	
Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	31.2	89		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %		106	0
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		51	
1	Institutions	.56.7	86		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		48	
1.1	Political environment	46.0	103		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		51	
1.1.1	Political stability*	43.9	116		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34	10.3	121	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	25.7	107		5.2	Innovation linkages	54.4	7	•
1.1.3	Press freedom*	68.3	83		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		56	Ĭ
1.2	Regulatory environment	60.1	60		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]	398	101	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	42.4			5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		3	_
1.2.1	Rule of law*		79		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	Ĭ
1.2.2	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		25		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
1.2.3	Cost of reduiteditcy distrissal, salary weeks	0./	23						
1.3	Business environment				5.3	Knowledge absorption		39	•
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*	58.7	133	0	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		84	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		70		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		49	•
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	68.8	76		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trad		54	
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	8.7	18	•
2	Human capital & research								
2.1	Education	31.9	109		6	Knowledge & technology outputs		87	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		104		6.1	Knowledge creation		89	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		57		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP		95	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years				6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		94	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science				6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	18.5	77		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		63	
2.2	Tertiary education	15.5	110		6.1.5	Citable documents H index		65	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross				6.2	Knowledge impact	31.3	97	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %			0	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	0.3	86	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	5.2	33	•	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64		53	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)	11	86		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop				6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		136	0
2.3.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		55		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	n/a	n/a	
2.3.2	QS university ranking, average score top 3*			0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion	33.2	58	
2.3.3	Q3 utiliversity fallking, average score top 3	0.0	70	0	6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade	0.3	29	•
3	Infrastructure	28.1	102		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		44	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)				6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade		73	Ĭ
3.1.1	ICT access*		124	0	6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		108	
3.1.2	ICT use*		110						
3.1.3	Government's online service*				7	Creative outputs	.27.6	90	
3.1.4	E-participation*		98		7.1	Intangible assets	50.0	41	•
	General infrastructure		20		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
3.2			39		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap Logistics performance*		n/a		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]	51.7	87	
3.2.2			72		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	48.3	88	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		33	•	7.2	Creative goods & services	5.8	110	
3.3	Ecological sustainability		110		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		49	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		n/a		7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		113		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.2	116	0	7.2.3	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		n/a	
4	NA-ul-al-t-at-aat	42 -	100		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		87	
4	Market sophistication								
4.1	Credit		90		7.3	Online creativity		113	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*		40		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		127		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69		122	_
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	1.U	37		7.3.3			128	
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69	1 3./	63	\cup

Ukraine

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment23.5		0
Populatio	on (millions)		45.6		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*43.3		
GDP (US	billions)		177.8		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP11.7		
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP0.7		
Income g	roupLower-mid	ddle in	ncome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	n/a	
Region		E	urope		4.3	Trade & competition75.8	65	
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %1.9		
	Score (0— or value (hard c		Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.8		
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)		63		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 59.0		
	on Output Sub-Index		46					
	on Input Sub-Index		88		5	Business sophistication29.1	87	
	on Efficiency Ratio		14		5.1	Knowledge workers40.3	65	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		71		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %33.8	37	
0.000		33.0			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms24.6	81	
1	Institutions52	2.9	103		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP0.4	35	
1.1	Political environment5	0.6	86		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %55.7	29	
1.1.1	Political stability*6	3.3	77		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3441.0	80	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*2	5.3	109		5.2	Innovation linkages24.7	105	
1.1.3	Press freedom*6	3.2	103		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 40.7	75	
1.2	Regulatory environment5	0.3	90		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 31.2		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*		115		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %25.8	17	_
1.2.1	Rule of law*2		112		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		_
1.2.2	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks1		56		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0	93	
1.3	Business environment4		122	0	5.3	Knowledge absorption	90	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*8		62		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.8	38	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*				5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %	72	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*5	1.3	119	0	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.5		
2	Human capital & research36		45		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP4.4	47	
2	Education		45 58		6	Knowledge & technology outputs38.2	32	
2.1					6.1	Knowledge creation48.8	15	_
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		26 29		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP7.5	15	_
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		42	•	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.4		
2.1.3	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP30.2		•
2.1.4	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		n/a		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP13.9		
2.1.3					6.1.5	Citable documents H index142.0		
2.2	Tertiary education4		34	-				
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross7		11		6.2	Knowledge impact34.6		
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %2		23		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %3.8		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	.1.8	64		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64	62	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)1	8.0	48		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop1,53	6.5	46		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP3.3		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	.0.7	47		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %21.7	50	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*2	2.9	48		6.3	Knowledge diffusion31.1	71	
					6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade0.1	47	
3	Infrastructure27	7.1	107		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %2.8	46	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)3		84		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1.6	56	
3.1.1	ICT access*5		64		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.7	55	
3.1.2	ICT use*1		87		_	6 11 1 1		
3.1.3	Government's online service*4		90		7	Creative outputs30.6		
3.1.4	E-participation*1	5.8	79		7.1	Intangible assets	112	
3.2	General infrastructure2	5.2	110		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP91.7	20	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap4,26	4.9	49		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP	31	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*4		66		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation 1	120	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP1		121	0	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 39.0	122	0
2.2			122	_	7.2	Creative goods & services14.4	82	
3.3	Ecological sustainability		122		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade0.0	74	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		117	O	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15-690.1	99	0
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		86		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n/a		
3.3.3	130 14001 EUNIOHHEHIAI CERINCALES/DIT PPPS GDP	.U.J	83		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0.0	43	
4	Market sophistication45	5.1	90		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.7	51	
4.1	Credit		67		7.3	Online creativity36.3	42	
	Ease of getting credit*8		13	•	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–695.1	59	
4.1.1				_				
4.1.1 4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector. % GDP	2.0	52		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69	45	
4.1.1 4.1.2 4.1.3	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP6 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP6		52 67		7.3.2 7.3.3	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6941.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6910,862.7	45 43	

I: Country/Economy Profiles

United Arab Emirates

Key ir	ndicators			4.2	Investment25.2	2 1	21 (0
	ion (millions)	9.2		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*50.0)	81 (0
GDP (US	\$ billions)	.396.2		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP19.8		72 (0
GDP per	capita, PPP\$30),122.1		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP4.4	1	51	
Income	groupHigh i	ncome		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0)	31	
Region.	Northern Africa and Weste	rn Asia		4.3	Trade & competition76.2)	58	
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %3.7		65	
	Score (0–100) or value (hard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		26 (0
Globa	I Innovation Index (out of 143)43.2	36		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 78.5		15	•
	on Output Sub-Index30.3	68						
	on Input Sub-Index56.2	25		5	Business sophistication40.3		34	
	on Efficiency Ratio	127	0	5.1	Knowledge workers37.6		78	
Global I	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)41.9	38		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %36.1		30	
				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms/2		n/a	
1	Institutions76.6	30		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP		54	
1.1	Political environment	34		5.1.4 5.1.5	GERD performed by business, %		56 05 (_
1.1.1	Political stability*	29		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3425.4			
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	28		5.2	Innovation linkages63.8		2 (
1.1.3		93		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 63.2		22	
1.2	Regulatory environment82.0	27		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		2 (
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*66.4	43		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %/2		n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*61.8	42		5.2.4 5.2.5	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		1 6 3	•
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.0	1	•					
1.3	Business environment72.9	36		5.3	Knowledge absorption19.5		04 (Э
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*88.7	47		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade/a		n/a	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*31.1	90		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		93 (Э
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*98.9	1	•	5.3.3 5.3.4	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total traden/a FDI net inflows, % GDP22		n/a	
2	Human capital & research62.1	4		5.5.4	FDI NEL INIOWS, % GDP2.2	_	85	
2.1	Education	2	-	6	Knowledge & technology outputs 14.3	13	32 (0
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDPn/a	n/a		6.1	Knowledge creation7.7		92	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/capn/a	n/a		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a		n/a	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, yearsn/a	n/a		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.2)	65	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science468.7	38		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	a r	n/a	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary14.3	51		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP5.1		08 (\supset
2.2	Tertiary education100.0	1		6.1.5	Citable documents H index87.0)	71	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % grossn/a	n/a		6.2	Knowledge impact34.9)	82	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	n/a		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %)	70	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %39.8	1	•	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-641.4	1	50	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)19.9	44		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP0.3		59 (0
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn popn/a	n/a		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP12.6		39	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	59		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	a r	n/a	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*28.8	42		6.3	Knowledge diffusion0.3	3 1	41 (0
				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total traden/a	a r	ı/a	
3	Infrastructure55.9	18		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %0.1	1	08 (0
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)71.2	18		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total traden/a		n/a	
3.1.1	ICT access*73.1	24		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDPn/a	a r	n/a	
3.1.2	ICT use*	29		7	Creative outputs46.2	, -	21	
3.1.3	Government's online service*	9	-	7 .1	Intangible assets		2 I - 1 (
3.1.4	E-participation*73.7	11	•	7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP/4.2		n/a	•
3.2	General infrastructure53.7	12		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP/a		n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap12,564.9	9	•	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 76.5		4 (•
3.2.2	Logistics performance*86.1	17		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 71.8		8	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP24.9	50		7.2	Creative goods & services4.9			
3.3	Ecological sustainability42.7	50		7.2 7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade/a		11 (n/a	J
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq5.0	83	0	7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69/a		1/a 1/a	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*72.9	25		7.2.2	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–690.4		32	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP3.4	30		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %/a		n/a	
4	Market sophistication46.2	85		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.1		98 (0
4 4.1	Credit	63		7.3	Online creativity31.7		46	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*	81		7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–6913.5		39	
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP59.1	55		7.3.1	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6935.2		50	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–693,798.4		62	
	~			7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6971.3		39	

United Kingdom

	odicators				4.2	Investment 82.8	
	on (millions)				4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*80.0	
	\$ billions)				4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	
-	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP102.	
	group	-			4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.4	
jion		Eu	rope		4.3	Trade & competition82.	
	Score (0-	–100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %1.	
	or value (hard		Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %3.3	3 9
obal	l Innovation Index (out of 143) 6		2	•	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 84.0)
	on Output Sub-Index		4	•	_		
novati	on Input Sub-Index	68.2	3		5	Business sophistication50.2	
novati	on Efficiency Ratio	8	29		5.1	Knowledge workers65.0	
obal Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	61.2	3		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %47.2	
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms/	
	Institutions8		13		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP1.	
1	Political environment		25		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	
1.1	Political stability*		50	0	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34124.5	5 4
1.2	Government effectiveness*		17		5.2	Innovation linkages50.7	
1.3	Press freedom*	.83.1	27		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 76.3	3
2	Regulatory environment	95.7	9		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 67.2	7 1
2.1	Regulatory quality*		12		5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %19.7	
2.2	Rule of law*		14		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.	
2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks		24		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP1.6) 1
3	Business environment		10		5.3	Knowledge absorption34.8	3 2
3 3.1	Ease of starting a business*		49	\circ	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade1.0	
3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*		49 7	0	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %	
3.2 3.3	Ease of paying taxes*		13		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade1.8	
).)	Lase of paying taxes	.07.0	15		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP2.	
	Human capital & research6	0.3	10				
	Education		16		6	Knowledge & technology outputs56.4	1
.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		23		6.1	Knowledge creation59.7	7
.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap		12		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP6.6	5 1
.3	School life expectancy, years		22		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP2.	1 2
.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science50		17		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	a n
1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary		50	0	6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP43.0) '
)	·		10		6.1.5	Citable documents H index851.6)
2	Tertiary encountry (V grees		12 33		6.2	Knowledge impact57.8	3
2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross		33	_	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	
2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		9	O	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–6411.6	
2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %		9		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	
3	Research & development (R&D)6		11		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP19.3	
3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop6,87		11		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %	
3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		21			· ·	
3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	98.9	1		6.3	Knowledge diffusion	
	Information at the second		_		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade1.4	
	Infrastructure6			•	6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %9.3	
1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)				6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade3.	
1.1	ICT access*		6		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP2.9	9 2
1.2	ICT use*		12		7	Creative outputs56.6	5
1.3	Government's online service*			•	7 .1	Intangible assets50.	
	E-participation*		5	•	7.1 7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP48.	
.4	General infrastructure	35.1	60	0	7.1.1	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP48	
		97.9	36		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation †	
)	Electricity output, kWh/cap5,69		10		7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	
.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap5,69 Logistics performance*	.90.9		0	7.1.4	· ·	
.1			132			Creative goods & services52.4	4
2.1 2.2 2.3	Logistics performance*	14.0			7.2		
2.1 2.2 2.3	Logistics performance*	14.0	7		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade1.4	
2.1 2.2 2.3 3.1	Logistics performance*	14.0 60.1 10.8	7 12		7.2.1 7.2.2	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade1.4 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	3 ′
2.1 2.2 2.3 3.1 3.2	Logistics performance*	14.0 60.1 10.8 77.4	7 12 12		7.2.1 7.2.2 7.2.3	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	3 *
2 2.1 2.2 2.3 3 3.1 3.2	Logistics performance*	14.0 60.1 10.8 77.4	7 12		7.2.1 7.2.2 7.2.3 7.2.4	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	3 ¹ 9 2
2.1 2.2 2.3 3.1 3.2 3.3	Logistics performance*	14.0 60.1 10.8 77.4 6.9	7 12 12 19	•	7.2.1 7.2.2 7.2.3	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	3 ¹ 9 2
2 2.1 2.2 2.3 3 3.1 3.2 3.3	Logistics performance*	14.0 60.1 10.8 77.4 6.9	7 12 12 19	•	7.2.1 7.2.2 7.2.3 7.2.4 7.2.5	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	3 1 9 0 2 9 1
2 2.1 2.2 2.3 3 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.3	Logistics performance* Gross capital formation, % GDP Ecological sustainability GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq Environmental performance* ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP Market sophistication 8 Credit	14.0 60.1 10.8 77.4 6.9 81.4 79.2	7 12 12 19 2 3	•	7.2.1 7.2.2 7.2.3 7.2.4 7.2.5	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	3 1 9 2 9 1
2 2.1 2.2 2.3 3 3.1 3.2 3.3 1 1.1	Logistics performance* Gross capital formation, % GDP Ecological sustainability GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq Environmental performance* ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP Market sophistication Credit Ease of getting credit*	14.0 60.1 10.8 77.4 6.9 81.4 79.2 00.0	7 12 12 19 2 3	•	7.2.1 7.2.2 7.2.3 7.2.4 7.2.5	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	3 1 9 2 0 2 9 1 1 1 1
1.4 2 2.1 2.2 2.3 3 3.1 3.2 3.3 1 1.1 1.2	Logistics performance* Gross capital formation, % GDP Ecological sustainability GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq Environmental performance* ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP Market sophistication 8 Credit	14.0 60.1 10.8 77.4 6.9 31.4 79.2 00.0 78.7	7 12 12 19 2 3 1	•	7.2.1 7.2.2 7.2.3 7.2.4 7.2.5 7.3 7.3.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	3 1 9 2 9 1 1 1 0 1

I: Country/Economy Profiles

United States of America

Key in	ndicators			4.2	Investment	87.3	1 •
Populati	on (millions)	313.9		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	83.3	6
	\$ billions)1			4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	119.0	9
GDP per	capita, PPP\$5	3,101.0		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		1 •
Income	groupHigh	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	0.7	1 •
Region	Northern	America		4.3	Trade & competition	85.6	4 •
				4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %		42
	Score (0–100)			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %		80 0
Global	or value (hard data) I Innovation Index (out of 143)			4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]		11
	on Output Sub-Index			1.5.5	The state of the s		
	on Input Sub-Index			5	Business sophistication	53.7	10
	on Efficiency Ratio0.8			5.1	Knowledge workers		7
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)60.3			5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %	36.3	28
GIODUI II	1101d (101 11 dex 2013 (out 01 112)	,		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms	n/a	n/a
1	Institutions86.2	17		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	1.9	11
1.1	Political environment81.4			5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %	69.8	8
1.1.1	Political stability*81.2	38		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20-34	1,376.3	1 •
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*81.2			5.2	Innovation linkages	46.4	25
1.1.3	Press freedom*81.8	29		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]		3 •
1.2	Regulatory environment93.2	13		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†]		5
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*82.4			5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %		68 0
1.2.1	Rule of law*90.5			5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		37
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks8.0			5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP		11
1.3	Business environment84.0			5.3	Knowledge absorption		12
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*89.9			5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		11
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*86.3			5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		11
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*75.8	46		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trac		43
2	Human capital 9 research 50.3	11		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	1.3	107 O
2	Human capital & research			6	Knowledge & technology outputs	58 1	4 •
2.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP5.4			6.1	Knowledge creation	68.5	3
2.1.1	·			6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		1
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap24.3 School life expectancy, years16.5			6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		16
2.1.3	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science492.1			6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		n/a
2.1.4 2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary14.7			6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		45
	·			6.1.5	Citable documents H index		1 •
2.2	Tertiary education41.1						
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross95.3			6.2	Knowledge impact		11
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %15.5		0	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		77 0
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %3.4	49		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		n/a
2.3	Research & development (R&D)81.3	2	•	6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		1 •
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn popn/a	n/a		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDPHigh- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		110 0
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP2.8	11		6.2.5	•		17
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*98.7	2	•	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		15
				6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		1 •
3		14		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)83.0			6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trad		77
3.1.1	ICT access*72.4			6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	2.6	26
3.1.2	ICT use*67.6			7	Creative outputs	16 E	20
3.1.3	Government's online service*100.0		•	7	Creative outputs		20
3.1.4	E-participation*92.1	5		7.1	Intangible assets		72 84 O
3.2	General infrastructure50.7	16		7.1.1 7.1.2	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		47 0
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap13,589.2	7		7.1.2	ICTs & business model creation †		15
3.2.2	Logistics performance*92.1	8		7.1.3	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]		7
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP19.4	96	0	7.1.4			,
3.3	Ecological sustainability38.9	58		7.2	Creative goods & services		30
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq6.3			7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		24
3.3.2	Environmental performance*			7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69		36
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.4		0	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		4
	The second secon	- '	_	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %		38
4	Market sophistication83.8	1	•	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.7	33
4.1	Credit		•	7.3	Online creativity	63.3	15
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*93.8			7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15-69		1 •
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP192.4	5		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-69	29.8	61
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDPn/a	n/a		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-691		37
				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69	100.0	1 •

Uruguay

Regulation political season 1990 1890	Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment23.9		0
Community Process Pr	Populati	on (millions)		3.4		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*50.0	81	
						4.2.2			3 0
Some Some	GDP per	capita, PPP\$	16	,722.7					3 0
Applied tariff rise vergined mean, %						4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.1	26)
Section Sect	Region	Latin America and	the Car	ibbean		4.3	Trade & competition73.0	91	
Solida Innovation Index (out of 143)		Score	(0_100)			4.3.1			j
Signature Sign				Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %1.0	75)
Interestate fiftency Rate.	Global			72		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 57.7	108	3 0
Second color Seco	Innovati	on Output Sub-Index	29.3	72		-	Desciones continues and 24.7	110	
Statistical Comment Statistical Comment									
Institutions	Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)	38.1	52					
1.1 Political environment	1	Institutions	68 7	47			-		
Presired sability							·		
1.12 Government effectiveness* 5.27 48 5.2 1.2					-	5.1.5			5
1.13 Press feedom*						5.2) (
Regulatory environment	1.1.3			25	•				
Regulatory quality*	1 2			65					
Nuls of fow*									
1.23 Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks 20.8 97 5.25 Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPPS GDP 0.1 51						5.2.4			1
Business environment						5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.1	51	
13.1 Ease of starting a business* 88.8 44 53.1 Royally & Ilcense fees payments, % total trade 0.2 80	1 2			69		53	Knowledge absorption 21.0	95	5
Lase of resolving insolvency*									
2 Human capital & research 29.4 67 21 Education 4.20 73 6 Knowledge & technology outputs 24.1 90 2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP. 4.5 76 6.1 Knowledge & technology outputs 24.1 90 2.1.2 Gov't expenditure on education, % GDP. 4.5 76 6.1 Nowledge & technology outputs 24.1 90 2.1.2 Gov't expenditure on education, % GDP. 4.5 76 6.1 Nowledge & technology outputs 24.1 90 2.1.2 Gov't expenditure on education, % GDP. 4.5 76 6.1 Nowledge creation. 10.2 77 2.1.3 School life expectancy, years. 15.5 5									
State Stat						5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.4	108	3
Education		. , ,				5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP4.7	44	1
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	2			67		_	W 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
2.1.2 Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap 10.7 94 0 6.1.1 Domestic resident patent app/tr PPPS GDP							Knowledge & technology outputs24. I	90	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years									
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths, & science 4122 52 0 6.1.3 Domestic res utility model app/tr PPPS GDP 0.7 37 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary 1.1.3 31							·		
2.1. Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary					-				
2.2 Tertiary education 38.4 52 6.1.5 Citable documents H index 104.0 63 2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross 63.2 30		-							
Tertiary education									
22.2 Graduates in science & engineering, %									
22.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %					-				
23 Research & development (R&D)					0				
Research & development (R&D)							·		
Researchers, neadcounts/mn pop.									
23.3 QS university ranking, average score top 3*						6.2.5			
38.6 62 6.3.1 Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				63	Knowledge diffusion 25.7	105	
31 Infrastructure 38.6 62 6.3.2 High-tech exports less re-exports, % 1.4 61 3.1 Information & communication technologies (ICTs) 43.9 52 6.3.3 Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade 1.5 60 3.1.1 ICT use* 38.4 46 6.3.4 FDI net outflows, % GDP 0.4 70 3.1.2 ICT use* 38.4 46 38.4 46 31.3 Government's online service* 54.9 52 7 Creative outputs 34.4 62 3.1.2 ICT use* 38.4 46 31.1 Intangible assets 49.2 46 3.1.4 E-participation* 18.4 73 7.1 Intangible assets 49.2 46 3.2.1 Electricity output, kWh/cap 3,069.4 63 7.1.1 Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP 77.3 29 7.1.2 3.2.2 Logistics performance* 54.4 56 7.1.4 ICTs & business model creation† 58.2 46 <t< td=""><td>2.3.3</td><td>QS university ranking, average score top 3"</td><td>/ .∠</td><td>03</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3"	/ .∠	03					
3.1 Information & communication technologies (ICTs)43.9 52 6.3.3 Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1.5 60 3.1.1 ICT access*	3	Infrastructure	38.6	62					
3.1.2 ICT use* 38.4 46 3.1.3 Government's online service* 54.9 52 3.1.4 E-participation* 18.4 73 3.1.5 General infrastructure 28.7 92 3.2.1 Electricity output, kWh/cap 3,069.4 63 3.2.2 Logistics performance* 54.4 56 3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP 19.7 93 3.3 Ecological sustainability. 43.1 49 3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq 10.1 14 3.3.2 Environmental performance* 53.6 64 3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP 22 46 4 Market sophistication 40.0 125 0 4.1 Credit 23.1 117 0 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 62.5 69 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 24.1 110 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 46.1 39 4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP 0.0 83 0 7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 20,274.9 26									
3.1.3 Government's online service*	3.1.1	ICT access*	63.8	46		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.4	70)
3.1.4 E-participation*	3.1.2			46		_			
3.2 General infrastructure	3.1.3								
3.2.1 Electricity output, kWh/cap	3.1.4	E-participation*	18.4	73					
3.2.1 Electricity output, kWn/cap	3.2	General infrastructure	28.7	92			· ·		
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	3.2.1			63					
3.3	3.2.2			56					
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	19.7	93					
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	3.3	Ecological sustainability	43.1	49					
3.3.2 Environmental performance*		GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	10.1	14	•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
4 Market sophistication	3.3.2	Environmental performance*	53.6	64			· ·		
4 Market sophistication 40.0 125 o 7.2.5 Creative goods exports, % total trade 0.1 90 4.1 Credit 23.1 117 o 7.3 Online creativity 29.6 49 4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 62.5 69 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69 8.4 52 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP 24.1 110 7.3.2 Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69 46.1 39 4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP 0.0 83 o 7.3.3 Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69 20,274.9 26	3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	2.2	46					
4.1 Credit	4	Mauliat applications:	40.0	125	_				
4.1.1 Ease of getting credit* 62.5 69 7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69									
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP					U				
4.1.3 Microfinance gross loans, % GDP									
					0				
		J							

Uzbekistan

Key ir	dicators				4.2	Investment16.8		140	0
Populati	on (millions)		29.8		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*40.0) 1	113	
GDP (US	\$ billions)		56.5		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP4.2		103	0
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	3	3,761.6		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP0.2)	92	
Income	groupLower-mi	ddle i	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0)	57	
Region	Central and Sc	uthe	rn Asia		4.3	Trade & competition79.4	1	32	•
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %6.9		105	Ĭ
	Score (0– or value (hard o		Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %1.6		88	
Globa	Innovation Index (out of 143)2		128		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] n/a		n/a	
	on Output Sub-Index		123			,			
	on Input Sub-Index		124		5	Business sophistication12.7			
	on Efficiency Ratio		108		5.1	Knowledge workers9.1			0
	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)		133		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %n/a			
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms9.6			0
1	Institutions46				5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn/a			
1.1	Political environment3				5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %/a			
1.1.1	Political stability*5	2.9	97		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3410.8	3 1	120	
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*1				5.2	Innovation linkages3.6	j 1	142	0
1.1.3	Press freedom*3	9.6	136	0	5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] n/a		n/a	
1.2	Regulatory environment4	5.2	123		5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] n/a		n/a	
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*	6.7	141	0	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n/a		n/a	
1.2.2	Rule of law*1		138	0	5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		85	
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks1	7.3	81		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0)	85	
1.3	Business environment5	6.9	93		5.3	Knowledge absorption25.5	5	70	
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*9		22	•	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total traden/a	a i	n/a	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*4		55	•	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %n/a	à i	n/a	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*3		134	0	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total traden/a		n/a	
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP3.1	l	64	
2	Human capital & research27				_	Knowledge 8 technology outputs 26.6		72	
2.1	Education5		22		6	Knowledge & technology outputs26.6)	73	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		n/a		6.1	Knowledge creation		74 45	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				6.1.1 6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.0		111	-
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years		95		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP1.7		20	
2.1.4 2.1.5	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		n/a 44		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP2.8		127	_
2.1.3	•				6.1.5	Citable documents H index			
2.2	Tertiary education2								
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross				6.2	Knowledge impact		58	_
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		46	•	6.2.1 6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		72	•
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	U. I	104		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP/a		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		85		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.8			
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop1,09		56		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %/a			
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP								
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion			
3	Infrastructure29	2	96		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade/a			
3 .1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)2		94		6.3.2 6.3.3	High-tech exports less re-exports, %/a Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total traden/a		n/a n/a	
3.1.1	ICT access*		116		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP/a			
3.1.2	ICT use*		83		0.5.7	T DI FICE Outflows, 70 dDT	' '	11/ (1	
3.1.3	Government's online service*4		68		7	Creative outputs11.7	1	39	0
3.1.4	E-participation*2		60		7.1	Intangible assets16.1		138	
	General infrastructure3				7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP62.0)	41	•
3.2	Electricity output, kWh/cap1,78		68 80		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0		70	
3.2.1 3.2.2	Logistics performance*		113		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] n/a		n/a	
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP3		20		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] n/a) !	n/a	
					7.2	Creative goods & servicesn/a	a 1	n/a	
3.3	Ecological sustainability		117	_	7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total traden/a		n/a	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		122	0	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69n/a		n/a	
3.3.2	Environmental performance*4		102		7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n/a		n/a	
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	ı/a	n/a		7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %n/a		n/a	
4	Market sophistication4	.1	118		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total traden/a	à i	n/a	
4.1	Credit		103		7.3	Online creativity29	· •	118	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*4		112		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–690.1			0
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP		n/a		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–698.4		107	
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		40	•	7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69146.7		118	
	-				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–69n/a			

Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of

ey in	dicators				4.2	Investment12	6 14
	on (millions)		30.0		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*23.	3 14
DP (US:	\$ billions)		374.0		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP6	6 9
DP per	capita, PPP\$	13	3,604.7		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP0.	0 10
ome o	jroupl	Jpper-middle	income		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/	a n/
gion	Latin Ameri	ica and the Car	ribbean		4.3	Trade & competition59.	0 13
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %	
		Score (0–100)			4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	
lohal	Innovation Index (out of 143)	alue (hard data)	Rank 122		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 34	
	on Output Sub-Index		94		1.5.5	Theristy of local competition	0 13
	on Input Sub-Index		137		5	Business sophistication23.	7 12
	on Efficiency Ratio			•	5.1	Knowledge workers38.	
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)				5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %18.	
wai iii	inovation index 2013 (out of 142)		117		5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms39.	
	Institutions	21.1	143	0	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	a n/
1	Political environment				5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %n/	a n/
.1	Political stability*				5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3448.	2 7
.2	Government effectiveness*				5.2	Innovation linkages	9 12
.3	Press freedom*				5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 39.	
					5.2.1	State of cluster development [†] 27.	
1	Regulatory environment				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n/	
.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	
2	Rule of law*				5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP	
.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	82.3	139	O			
	Business environment	21.9	143	0	5.3	Knowledge absorption13.	
.1	Ease of starting a business*				5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.	
.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*	6.9	139	0	5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %n/	
.3	Ease of paying taxes*	13.1	141	0	5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.	
					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP0	6 12
	Human capital & research				6	Knowledge 9 technology outputs 26	6 7
	Education		83		6	Knowledge & technology outputs26.	
.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP		14	•	6.1	Knowledge creation	
.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap)16.6	74		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	
.3	School life expectancy, years			•	6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/	
.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science		50		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDPn/ Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP2.	
.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	n/a	n/a		6.1.4		
	Tertiary education	39.7	47	•	6.1.5	Citable documents H index130.	
.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	77.9	12	•	6.2	Knowledge impact39.	
.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %	n/a	n/a		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	
.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	0.1	110	0	6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64n/	
	Research & development (R&D)	13.5	60		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP0.	
.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop		78		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.	
.1	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		n/a		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %n/	a n/
.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*		47		6.3	Knowledge diffusion33.	5 5
)	Q3 driiversity farikirig, average score top 3	23.3	47		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade/	
	Infrastructure	26.0	112		6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %	
	Information & communication technologies (IC		79		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.	
.1	ICT access*		79		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	
.2	ICT use*		81			, -	_
.3	Government's online service*		74		7	Creative outputs23.	4 10
.4	E-participation*		56	•	7.1	Intangible assets32	3 12
					7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP29.	
1	General infrastructure		89		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP/	
.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		52		7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 42.	
.2	Logistics performance*		107		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 43.	
.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP	24.0	63		7.2	Creative goods & services	
	Ecological sustainability	14.3	142	0	7.2 7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade	
.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq	4.7	87		7.2.1 7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	
.2	Environmental performance*		n/a			Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69	
.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ G	5DP0.2	107		7.2.3	Printing & publishing manufactures, %	
					7.2.4	Creative goods exports, % total trade	
	Market sophistication	29.6	143	0	7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade//	a n/
	Credit		131		7.3	Online creativity25.	
.1	Ease of getting credit*		112		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–692	
1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	25.3	108		7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-6934.	5 5
1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP	0.0	78		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-692,381.	
	-					Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6959.	

Viet Nam

Key indicators Population (millions) GDP (US\$ billions)....

	apita, PPP\$	
	roupLower-middle	
Region		Oceania
	Score (0–100)	
	or value (hard data)	Rank
	Innovation Index (out of 143)	71
	n Output Sub-Index	47
	n Input Sub-Index35.8 n Efficiency Ratio1.0	100 5 •
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)	76
1	Institutions46.6	
1.1	Political environment	113
1.1.1	Political stability*	56
1.1.2 1.1.3	Press freedom* 28.2	86 140 O
1.2	Regulatory environment49.2	118
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*31.0	117
1.2.2	Rule of law*	91
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks24.6	111
1.3	Business environment46.2	129 O
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*75.7	104
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*17.2	127
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*45.7	125
2	Human capital & research24.2	89
2.1	Education	62
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP6.3	21
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/capn/a	n/a
2.1.3	School life expectancy, yearsn/a	n/a
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a	n/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondaryn/a	n/a
2.2	Tertiary education27.5	83
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross24.6	84
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %24.0	31
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %0.2	102 0
2.3	Research & development (R&D)0.0	131 O
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn popn/a	n/a
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDPn/a	n/a
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0	70 O
2	Infra structure 20.6	00
3	Infrastructure	99 95
3.1.1	ICT access*	95 81
3.1.2	ICT access	78
3.1.3	Government's online service*42.5	90
3.1.4	E-participation*10.5	94
3.2	General infrastructure31.1	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap	79 91
3.2.2	Logistics performance*	53
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP24.0	62
3.3	Ecological sustainability	112
3.3.1 3.3.2	Environmental performance*38.2	94 114
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP2.3	41
4	Market sophistication45.0	92
4.1	Credit	31 •
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*75.0	40
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	28
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP3.8	14 🔵

4.2	Investment16.5	141 (
4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*33.3	125 (
4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP23.2	64
4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP2.4	60
4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0	71 (
4.3	Trade & competition66.6	122
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %5.7	90
4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %5.1	132 (
4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 70.2	48
5	Business sophistication34.4	59
5.1	Knowledge workers32.9	89
5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %7.4	100 (
5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms43.6	38
5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn/a	n/a
5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %n/a	n/a
5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–3451.6	74
5.2	Innovation linkages29.5	80
5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 39.0	83
5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 48.0	64
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n/a	n/a
5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0	58
5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP0.0	97
5.3	Knowledge absorption40.7	14
5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade/a	n/a
5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %	7
5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.0	137 (
5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP	32
6	Knowledge & technology outputs32.2	49
6.1	Knowledge creation7.3	94
6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP1.1	64
6.1.2	PCT resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP0.0	96
6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP0.6	38
6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP5.8	102
6.1.5	Citable documents H index	59
6.2	Knowledge impact48.4	33
6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %	27
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64n/a	n/a
6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP	42
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP18.3	23
6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %26.2	41
6.3	Knowledge diffusion40.9	30
6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total traden/a	n/a
6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %17.8	6
6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.1	131 (
6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	52
_		
7	Creative outputs35.8	58
7.1	Intangible assets 46.4	57
7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP104.4	14
7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP0.2	54
7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]	38
7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 56.0	57
7.2	Creative goods & services26.1	46
7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total traden/a	n/a
7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–691.2	67
7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–690.0	57 (
7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0.0	61
7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade4.1	15
7.3	Online creativity24.4	61
7.3 7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–692.1	88
7.3.1 7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–6927.6	63
7.3.Z 733	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15 60 1142.0	03

Yemen

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment40.0	5	51
Populatio	on (millions)	23.	9		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*40.0	11	13
GDP (US\$	billions)	39.	2		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDPn/a	n,	/a
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	2,316	3		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDPn/a	n,	/a
	roupLower-midd				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/a	n,	/a
Region	Northern Africa and We	stern Asi	a		4.3	Trade & competition73.8	8	36
					4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %3.8		58
	Score (0–10 or value (hard dat		ı,		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.3		42
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)			\circ	4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 56.0		11
	on Output Sub-Index14.					,		
	on Input Sub-Index24			0	5	Business sophistication12.7	14	1 0
	on Efficiency Ratio		1		5.1	Knowledge workers14.2		37
Global In	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)19.	3 14	2		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %17.0		32
					5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms7.3		
1	Institutions36.				5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDPn/a		
1.1	Political environment14.				5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %		
1.1.1	Political stability*6.			0	5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–344.6	13	33
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*6.				5.2	Innovation linkages20.4		
1.1.3	Press freedom*30.	8 138	8		5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 18.7		34 0
1.2	Regulatory environment41.				5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 30.3		
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*30.				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %n/a		
1.2.2	Rule of law*11.		7		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP		97
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks27.	4 120	0		5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a	n,	/a
1.3	Business environment54.	1 103	3		5.3	Knowledge absorption3.4	14	12 0
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*74.	5 105	5		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.0	11	13
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*25.	8 110	0		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %2.5		
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*62.	0 97	7		5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.3		
_					5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP2.2	14	11 0
2	Human capital & research15.				6	Knowledge & technology outputs 12.7	12	2
2.1	Education				6.1	Knowledge & technology outputs13.7 Knowledge creation3.6	13	3
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP5.		4	•	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP		75
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap11.				6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP/a		
2.1.3 2.1.4	School life expectancy, years				6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP/a		
2.1.4	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary16.				6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP2.8		
	•				6.1.5	Citable documents H index37.0		
2.2	Tertiary education				6.2			
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross				6.2 6.2.1	Knowledge impact		
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %				6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64n/a		
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %4.	3 37	/		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP/a		
2.3	Research & development (R&D)0.			0	6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP0.4		
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn popn/				6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		91
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP/					Knowledge diffusion19.1		
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.	0 70	U	0	6.3 6.3.1			26
3	Infrastructure16.	3 140	1		6.3.2	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade		
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)11.				6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade1.0		31
3.1.1	ICT access*20.				6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP		
3.1.2	ICT use*6.				0.5. 1	. 511160 00010113/ 70 051	,	
3.1.3	Government's online service*17.				7	Creative outputs15.7	13	3
3.1.4	E-participation*0.		9	0	7.1	Intangible assets25.5		34
3.2	General infrastructure		n		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP39.2	6	55 •
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap250.				7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/a		/a
3.2.2	Logistics performance*50.				7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 29.5		36 0
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP8.			-	7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 31.8	13	32
	·				7.2	Creative goods & services2.1	12	<u>2</u> 4
3.3	Ecological sustainability				7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total traden/a	n,	/a
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq7.			•	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69n/a	n,	/a
3.3.2 3.3.3	Environmental performance*			\circ	7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69n/a		/a
د.د.د	130 1-1001 CHVIIOHHEHIAI CEILIHCALES/DH FFF3 GDP	U 120	J	J	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %0.0		36
4	Market sophistication40.	7 120)		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.0	12	26 0
4.1	Credit8.			0	7.3	Online creativity9.5	ç	93
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*25.		4	0	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–690.6		16
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP4.	6 142	2	0	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–690.9	13	30
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP0.	0 86	5		7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15-69317.7		11
					7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15–6936.2	5	59

Zambia

key in	aicators				4.2	investment29.		02
Populati	on (millions)		14.1		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*53.	3 6	66
GDP (US	\$ billions)		22.4		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP14.	5 8	81
	capita, PPP\$				4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP0.	9 (68
	roupLower				4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDPn/		ı/a
	Sul					•		
negion)-Janaia	TAIIICa		4.3	Trade & competition81.		22 •
	Score	(0-100)			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %2.		55
	or value (h	ard data)	Rank		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %0.		51 •
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)	25.8	121		4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†] 70.	5 4	46 🔵
Innovati	on Output Sub-Index	22.8	105					
Innovati	on Input Sub-Index	28.7	131		5	Business sophistication22.0		
	on Efficiency Ratio		44		5.1	Knowledge workers15.		
	novation Index 2013 (out of 142)		118		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %7.	3 10	03 O
		2010			5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms31.	1 6	61
1	Institutions	.50.7	107		5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP0.	3 (80
1.1	Political environment		62		5.1.4	GERD performed by business, %2.) (81 0
1.1.1	Political stability*		41		5.1.5	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–348.	4 12	25
1.1.2	Government effectiveness*	27.5	98		F 2	Innovation linkages293		70
1.1.3	Press freedom*		59		5.2	Innovation linkages29.		78
					5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†] 42.		68
1.2	Regulatory environment			0	5.2.2	State of cluster development [†] 51.		45
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, %1.		75
1.2.2	Rule of law*		85		5.2.4	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP0.		28 •
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal, salary weeks	50.6	138	0	5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDPn/		ı/a
1.3	Business environment	66.6	64		5.3	Knowledge absorption20.	7 (98
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*		51		5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade0.		10
1.3.1	Ease of resolving insolvency*		65		5.3.2	High-tech imports less re-imports, %4.		
					5.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services imp., % total trade0.		
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*	/ 2.1	57		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP10.		13
2	Human capital & research	2.6	1/12	0	3.3.4	T DITTIEL ITITIOWS, 70 GDF10.)	15
	Education				6	Knowledge & technology outputs24.3	8 8	36
2.1					6.1	Knowledge creation6.		04
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP			O	6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		85
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap				6.1.2	PCT resident patent app/tr PPP\$ GDP		92
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years							
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & science				6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app/tr PPP\$ GDP/		n/a
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	n/a	n/a		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP9.		80
2.2	Tertiary education	n/a	n/a		6.1.5	Citable documents H index68.) !	90
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross				6.2	Knowledge impact38.	7 (69
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %		n/a		6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %3.	3 3	32 •
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %				6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–641.	4 !	51
					6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDPn/	a n	ı/a
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		99		6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.		11
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop			0	6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %/		
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP		73			-		
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*	0.0	70	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion28.		87
_			400		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total traden/		ı/a
3	Infrastructure				6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %2.		47
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)		129		6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade0.		16
3.1.1	ICT access*		119		6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP0.	9 !	50
3.1.2	ICT use*		117		-			
3.1.3	Government's online service*		117		7	Creative outputs21.2		
3.1.4	E-participation*	2.6	116		7.1	Intangible assets39.		96
3.2	General infrastructure	25.3	109		7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP26.		79
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap		94		7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDPn/		ı/a
3.2.2	Logistics performance*			\circ	7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†] 56.		68
3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP		44		7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†] 51.) ;	74
	•				7.2	Creative goods & services6.	5 10	07
3.3	Ecological sustainability		128		7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		38
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq		118	0	7.2.1	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69/		1/a
3.3.2	Environmental performance*		104		7.2.2	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69		1/a 1/a
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP	0.5	82		7.2.3 7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %//		1/a 1/a
4	Market sophistication	.47.0	80		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade0.	<i>)</i> 1(06
4.1	Credit		91		7.3	Online creativity0.		40 0
	Ease of getting credit*	87.5	13	•	7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–690.	2 13	31
4.1.1		4 4 0	122	\circ	7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15-690.	1 14	40 0
4.1.1 4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	14.8	133	0	1.3.2			
	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP Microfinance gross loans, % GDP		80	0	7.3.2	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–6974.		26

Zimbabwe

Key in	dicators				4.2	Investment	41.3	48	•
Populati	on (millions)	13.	.7		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors*	43.3	105	
GDP (US	\$ billions)	13.	.0		4.2.2	Market capitalization, % GDP	109.3	12	•
GDP per	capita, PPP\$	787.	.7		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded, % GDP		31	•
Income	groupLov	v incom	ie		4.2.4	Venture capital deals/tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
Region	Sub-Sahar	an Afric	a		4.3	Trade & competition	75.8	66	
	Comp. (0, 100	۸			4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean, %	n/a	n/a	
	Score (0–100 or value (hard data		nk		4.3.2	Non-agricultural mkt access weighted tariff, %	0.1	27	•
Global	Innovation Index (out of 143)24.3				4.3.3	Intensity of local competition [†]	64.2	78	
	on Output Sub-Index21.		1						
	on Input Sub-Index27		6		5	Business sophistication			
Innovati	on Efficiency Ratio0.8	8 4	8	•	5.1	Knowledge workers			
Global Ir	nnovation Index 2013 (out of 142)24.	0 13	2		5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %			
	1 22 2				5.1.2	Firms offering formal training, % firms		54	
1	Institutions26.7			0	5.1.3 5.1.4	GERD performed by business, % GDPGERD performed by business, %			
1.1	Political environment				5.1.4	GMAT test takers/mn pop. 20–34		91	
1.1.1	Political stability*			\circ					
1.1.2	Press freedom*61.9			0	5.2	Innovation linkages		42	_
					5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration [†]			
1.2	Regulatory environment				5.2.2 5.2.3	State of cluster development [†] GERD financed by abroad, %			
1.2.1	Regulatory quality*				5.2.3	JV-strategic alliance deals/tr PPP\$ GDP			•
1.2.2	Rule of law*				5.2.5	Patent families filed in 3+ offices/bn PPP\$ GDP			_
1.2.3	,			O					_
1.3	Business environment40.4				5.3	Knowledge absorption			
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business*49.2			0	5.3.1	Royalty & license fees payments, % total trade		73	
1.3.2	Ease of resolving insolvency*13.8				5.3.2 5.3.3	High-tech imports less re-imports, %		63 126	
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes*58.	1 106	6		5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP		54	
2	Human capital & research12.4	1 133	3		5.5.1	T DI NEC IIIIOW3, 70 GDI		51	
2.1	Education			0	6	Knowledge & technology outputs	17.4	122	
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP2.5				6.1	Knowledge creation		65	
2.1.2	Gov't expenditure/pupil, secondary, % GDP/capn/a		a		6.1.1	Domestic resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP	n/a	n/a	
2.1.3	School life expectancy, yearsn/a	a n/a	a		6.1.2	PCT resident patent app./tr PPP\$ GDP		53	
2.1.4	PISA scales in reading, maths, & sciencen/a	a n/a	a		6.1.3	Domestic res utility model app./tr PPP\$ GDP		48	
2.1.5	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondaryn/a	a n/a	a		6.1.4	Scientific & technical articles/bn PPP\$ GDP		24	
2.2	Tertiary education22.2	2 9!	5		6.1.5	Citable documents H index	/2.0	87	
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross5.9		3		6.2	Knowledge impact	35.8	78	
2.2.2	Graduates in science & engineering, %23.3	3 3	3	•	6.2.1	Growth rate of PPP\$ GDP/worker, %		111	
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %0.4	1 9	7		6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15–64		n/a	
2.3	Research & development (R&D)0.9	9 12	1		6.2.3	Computer software spending, % GDP		20	
2.3.1	Researchers, headcounts/mn pop199.6				6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP		95	
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDPn/a		a		6.2.5	High- & medium-high-tech manufactures, %		n/a	
2.3.3	QS university ranking, average score top 3*0.0) 7(0	0	6.3	Knowledge diffusion		138	_
_			_		6.3.1	Royalty & license fees receipts, % total trade	0.0	87	
3	Infrastructure22.8				6.3.2	High-tech exports less re-exports, %		87	
3.1	Information & communication technologies (ICTs)18.5				6.3.3	Comm., computer & info. services exp., % total trade			
3.1.1	ICT access*				6.3.4	FDI net outflows, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
3.1.2	ICT use*				7	Creative outputs	25.5	101	
3.1.4	E-participation*2.6				7.1	Intangible assets		59	
					7.1.1	Domestic res trademark app./bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2	General infrastructure				7.1.2	Madrid trademark app. holders/bn PPP\$ GDP		n/a	
3.2.1	Electricity output, kWh/cap700.0				7.1.3	ICTs & business model creation [†]	49.2	96	
3.2.2	Logistics performance*				7.1.4	ICTs & organizational model creation [†]	43.3	107	
3.2.3			3		7.2	Creative goods & services	86	101	
3.3	Ecological sustainability21.7				7.2.1	Cultural & creative services exports, % total trade		n/a	
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use, 2005 PPP\$/kg oil eq			0	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69			
3.3.2	Environmental performance*49.5				7.2.3	Global ent. & media output/th pop. 15–69			
3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates/bn PPP\$ GDP1.4	4 54	4	•	7.2.4	Printing & publishing manufactures, %			
4	Market sophistication46.4	1 83	3		7.2.5	Creative goods exports, % total trade		74	
4.1	Credit21.9				7.3	Online creativity	0.8	128	
4.1.1	Ease of getting credit*50.0				7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69			
4.1.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP44.5				7.3.2	Country-code TLDs/th pop. 15–69			
4.1.3	Microfinance gross loans, % GDP				7.3.3	Wikipedia edits/pop. 15–69			
	-				7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube/pop. 15-69			

Appendix

Data Tables

Data Tables

This appendix provides a table for each of the 81 indicators that make up the Global Innovation Index 2014 (GII).

Structure

Each table is identified by indicator number, with the first digit representing the pillar, the second representing the sub-pillar, and the final digit representing the indicator within that particular sub-pillar. For example, Table 2.1.4 shows results for indicator 2.1.4, PISA scales in reading, maths, & science, which is the fourth indicator of sub-pillar 2.1, Education, within pillar 2, Human capital & research.

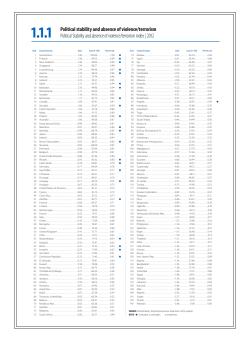
The sub-heading text provides a detailed description of each indicator, with information on the units of each variable, the scaling factor (if any), the question asked (for survey questions), and the most frequent year for which data were available.

For each indicator for each economy, the most recent value within the period 2004–13 was used. In instances where this base year does not correspond to the most frequent year reported in the sub-heading, the year of the value appears in parentheses after the economy name.

A total of 56 variables are hard data. A total of 20 variables are composite indicators and 5 are survey questions from the World Economic

Forum's Executive Opinion Survey.

The source of each indicator is indicated at the bottom of the page; details for each can be found in Appendix III, Sources and Definitions.



Explanation of scores

The tables list the economies by their rank order, with the best performers at the top. After the rank comes the country/economy name, the original value of the specific indicator for that country (in the units specified in the sub-heading), the normalized score in the 0–100 range, and the percentage of economies with scores that fall below the normalized score (i.e., percent ranks). To

the far right of each column, a solid circle indicates that an indicator is a strength for the country/economy in question, and a hollow circle indicates that it is a weakness (refer to Appendix I, Country/Economy Profiles, for details).

- Strengths (•) are all ranks of 1, as well as all scores with percent ranks greater than the 10th highest percent rank among the 81 indicators in a specific economy.
- Weaknesses (0) are all scores with percent ranks lower than the 10th smallest percent rank among the 81 indicators in a specific economy.

For three hard data series (7.3.1, 7.3.2, and 7.3.4), the raw data were provided under the condition that only the normalized scores be published and therefore the original value equals the normalized score. For indicators 1.1.3, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3, 2.3.3, 3.3.2, 4.1.1, and 4.2.1, the range for both measures is the same—(0–100)—and therefore both measures are also identical.

Details on the computation methodology can be found in Appendix IV, Technical Notes. See also Annex 2 in Chapter 1 for more information regarding the use of 'n/a' and zero in indicators 4.2.4, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, and 7.3.4.

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1.1.3	Press freedom	291	3.1.3	Government's online service	311
1.2	Regulatory environment		3.1.4	Online e-participation	312
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1.2.2	Rule of law	293	3.2.1	Electricity output	313
1.2.3	Cost of redundancy dismissal	294	3.2.2	Logistics performance	314
1.3	Business environment		3.2.3	Gross capital formation	315
1.3.1	Ease of starting a business	295	3.3	Ecological sustainability	
	Ease of resolving insolvency		3.3.1	GDP per unit of energy use	316
1.3.3	Ease of paying taxes	297	3.3.2	Environmental performance	317
			3.3.3	ISO 14001 environmental certificates	318
2 2.1	Human capital & research Education		4	Market sophistication	
2.1.1		200	4.1	Credit	
	Government expenditure on education per pupil, secondary			Ease of getting credit	310
	School life expectancy			Domestic credit to private sector	
	Assessment in reading, mathematics, and science			Microfinance institutions' gross loan portfolio	
	Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary			Investment	
2.2	Tertiary education		4.2.1	Ease of protecting investors	322
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment	303		Market capitalization	
2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering		4.2.3	Total value of stocks traded	324
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility	305	4.2.4	Venture capital deals	325
2.3	Research & development (R&D)		4.3	Trade & competition	
2.3.1	Researchers	306	4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted mean	326
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D (GERD)	307		Market access for non-agricultural exports	
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5	Business sophistication		7	Creative outputs	
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5.1.3	GERD performed by business enterprise, % GDP	331	7.1.3	ICTs and business model creation	359
5.1.4	GERD performed by business enterprise, %	332	7.1.4	ICTs and organizational model creation	360
	GMAT test takers	333	7.2	Creative goods & services	
5.2	Innovation linkages		7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports	361
5.2.1	University/industry research collaboration	334		National feature films produced	
5.2.2	State of cluster development	335	7.2.3	Global entertainment and media output	363
5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad	336	7.2.4	Printing and publishing output	364
5.2.4	Joint venture/strategic alliance deals	337	7.2.5	Creative goods exports	365
5.2.5	Patent families filed in at least three offices	338	7.3	Online creativity	
5.3	Knowledge absorption		7.3.1	Generic top-level domains (gTLDs)	366
5.3.1	Royalties and license fees payments	339		Country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs)	
	High-tech imports			Wikipedia monthly edits	
5.3.3	Communications, computer and information services imports	341	7.3.4	Video uploads on YouTube	369
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5	Knowledge & technology outputs				
5.1	Knowledge creation				

6

6.1	Knowledge creation	
6.1.1	National office resident patent applications34	3
6.1.2	Patent Cooperation Treaty resident applications34	4
6.1.3	National office resident utility model applications34	5
6.1.4	Scientific and technical publications34	6
6.1.5	Citable documents H index34	7
6.2	Knowledge impact	
6.2.1	Growth rate of GDP per person engaged34	8
6.2.2	New businesses density34	9
6.2.3	Total computer software spending35	0
6.2.4	ISO 9001 quality certificates35	1
6.2.5	High-tech and medium-high-tech output35.	2
6.3	Knowledge diffusion	
	Royalties and license fees receipts35	
6.3.2	High-tech exports35	4
	Communications, computer and information services exports35.	
6.3.4	Foreign direct investment net outflows35	6

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Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism

Political Stability and absence of violence/terrorism index | 2012

Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent ran
witzerland	1.40	100.00	1.00	74	Malawi	0.01	65.54	0.4
inland	1.38	99.53	0.99	75	Spain	0.01	65.40	0.4
lew Zealand	1.36	99.04	0.99	76	Fiji	0.04	64.68	0.4
ingapore				77	Ukraine			
.uxembourg				78	Senegal			
-								
Nustria				79	Cambodia			
lorway				80	Panama			
celand				81	Albania			
)atar	1.21	95.37	0.94	82	Rwanda	0.21	60.49	0.4
arbados	1.20	94.96	0.94	83	Serbia	0.22	60.18	0.4
letherlands	1.17	94.33	0.93	84	Greece	0.23	60.10	0.4
weden	1.16	94.15	0.92	85	Nicaragua	-0.37	56.73	04
otswana					Kazakhstan			
anada.				87	Angola			
lovakia				88	Honduras			
zech Republic				89	Swaziland			
Лalta				90	Togo			
oland	1.03	90.92	0.88	91	TFYR of Macedonia	0.44	54.81	0.3
ustralia	1.00	90.08	0.87	92	Saudi Arabia	0.46	54.49	0.3
long Kong (China)				93	Morocco			
Nauritius				94	Guyana			
Namibia				95	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
apan				95 96	Jordan			
· ·								
eland				97	Uzbekistan			
runei Darussalam				, , ,	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
lovenia				99	China			
Denmark	0.90	87.84	0.82	100	Madagascar	0.57		0.3
elgium	0.90		0.81	101	Indonesia	0.57	51.64	0.3
Inited Arab Emirates	0.88	87.24	0.80	102	Cameroon	0.58	51.58	0.2
hutan				103	Ecuador			
abo Verde					Burkina Faso			
ermany				105	Guatemala			
eychelles				100	Georgia			
ithuania				107	Mexico			
ortugal	0.75	84.01	0.76	108	Azerbaijan	0.69	48.85	0.2
Jruguay	0.71		0.75	109	Sri Lanka	0.71	48.39	0.2
lungary	0.67	82.03	0.75	110	Tunisia	0.73	47.90	0.2
Inited States of America				111	Zimbabwe			
yprus				112	Russian Federation			
osta Rica				113	Paraguay			
					Peru			
'ambia				114				
stonia				115	Kyrgyzstan			
roatia				116	Uganda			
Montenegro	0.56	79.34	0.70	117	Myanmar	0.96	42.13	0.1
rance	0.55		0.69	118	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep	0.99	41.42	0.1
aly	0.50	78.03	0.68	119	Israel	–1.07	39.58	0.1
)man	0.47	77.09	0.68	120	Bahrain	-1 13	3796	0.1
Mongolia				121	Philippines			
atvia								
				122	Tajikistan			
Inited Kingdom					Niger			
hile				124	Turkey			
Nozambique				125	Thailand			
ulgaria	0.33	73.81	0.63	126	India	–1.25		0.1
enin	0.31	73.32	0.63	127	Côte d'Ivoire	1.26	34.78	0.
esotho				128	Guinea			
iet Nam				129	Kenya			
ominican Republic					Iran, Islamic Rep			
l Salvador				131	Algeria			
uwait				132	Bangladesh			
orea, Rep				133	Nepal			
rinidad and Tobago	0.11	68.34	0.58	134	Colombia	1.40		0.0
rmenia				135	Egypt			
amaica				136	Ethiopia			
ihana				137	Lebanon			
omania				138	Burundi			
rgentina				139	Mali			
razil	0.07	67.28	0.54	140	Nigeria	–2.05	15.39	0.0
anzania, United Rep	0.03	66.34	0.53	141	Sudan	2.27	10.16	0.0
elarus	0.02	66.27	0.52	142	Yemen	2.43	6.15	0.0
Moldova, Rep				143	Pakistan			
iambia				113				
				500-	F. W al-l D - al- 147 146		112 4	
Malaysia			U.5U	SOURC	E: World Bank, World Governand	e inaicators 20	upaate	

Government effectiveness

1.1.2 Government effectiveness Government effectiveness index | 2012

ık	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent ran
1	Finland			
2	Singapore			
3	Denmark			
4	Sweden			
5	Norway			
6	Switzerland			
7	Hong Kong (China)			
8 9	Netherlands New Zealand			
9	Canada			
1	Luxembourg			
2	Australia			
3	Belaium			
э 4	Germany			
5	Austria			
6	Ireland			
7	United Kingdom			
8	United States of America			
9	Iceland			
0	Barbados			
1	Japan			
2	Cyprus			
3	France			
э 4	Chile			
5	Israel			
5	Malta			
7	Korea, Rep.			
8	United Arab Emirates			
9	Spain			
0	Portugal			
1	Slovenia			
2	Malaysia			
3	Estonia			
5 4	Qatar			
5	Mauritius			
5	Czech Republic			
7	Brunei Darussalam			
3	Latvia			
9	Lithuania			
9	Slovakia			
1	Croatia			
2	Poland			
3	Hungary			
э 4	Georgia			
5	Bahrain.			
5 5	Costa Rica			
7	Bhutan			
	Uruguay			
8 9	Botswana			
9	ltaly			
1	Turkey			
2	Trinidad and Tobago			
	Seychelles			
3 4	South Africa			
5	Mexico			
5 5	Panama			
7	Greece			
/ 3	Oman			
)	Thailand			
	Bulgaria			
,	Montenegro			
)	Namibia			
	Cabo Verde			
1	Philippines			
† 5	Saudi Arabia			
5 6	Colombia			
o 7	China			
/ 8	Tunisia			
9	Jamaica			
9	Armenia			
1	Jordan			
2	Morocco			
_	141010000	0.04		0.51

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
74	Ghana	-0.07.		0.49	
75	TFYR of Macedonia	-0.07.	38.90	0.48	
76	Kuwait	-0.08.	38.81	0.47	
77	Serbia	0.11	37.82	0.46	
78	Brazil	0.12.	37.54	0.46	
79	Guyana	0.14.		0.45	
80	El Salvador	0.14.	37.04	0.44	
81	Peru	0.16.		0.44	
82	India	0.18.		0.43	
83	Sri Lanka	-0.24.	34.54	0.42	
84	Argentina	-0.25.	34.05	0.42	
85	Albania				
86	Viet Nam	-0.29.	33.10	0.40	
87	Indonesia				
88	Romania				
89	Lebanon				
90	Bolivia, Plurinational St				
91	Lesotho				
92	Russian Federation				
93	Ethiopia				
94	Kazakhstan				
95	Senegal				
96	Bosnia and Herzegovina				
97	Malawi				
98	Zambia				
99	Ecuador				
100	Gambia				
101	Benin				
102	Iran, Islamic Rep				
103	Kenya				
104	Dominican Republic				
105	Moldova, Rep				
106	Uganda				
107	Swaziland				
108 109	Ukraine				
1109	Mongolia				
111	Burkina Faso				
112	Mozambique				
113	Kyrgyzstan				
114	Tanzania, United Rep				
115	Niger				
116	Honduras				
117	Guatemala				
118	Egypt				
119	Azerbaijan				
120	Pakistan				
121	Bangladesh				
122	Cambodia				
123	Nicaragua				
124	Fiji				0
125	Paraguay				_
126	Cameroon				
127	Tajikistan				
128	Belarus				0
129	Uzbekistan				
130	Nepal	-0.99.	14.53	0.09	0
131	Mali	-0.99.	14.46	0.08	
132	Nigeria	1.00.	14.21	0.08	
133	Angola	1.02.		0.07	
134	Madagascar				
135	Côte d'Ivoire				0
136	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				
137	Zimbabwe				0
138	Guinea				
139	Yemen	1.28.	6.79	0.03	
140	Togo	1.32.	5.48	0.02	0
141	Burundi	1.33	5.30	0.01	0
142	Sudan				0
143	Myanmar	.–1.53.	0.00	0.00	0

SOURCE: World Bank, World Governance Indicators 2013 update

Press freedom Press freedom index | 2013

ank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Finland			
2	Netherlands			
3	Norway			
4	Luxembourg			
5	Denmark	7.08	92.92	0.97
6	New Zealand	8.38	91.62	0.96
7	Iceland	8.49		0.96
8	Sweden	9.23	90.77	0.95
9	Estonia	9.26	90.74	0.94
10	Austria	9.40	90.60	0.94
11	Jamaica			
12	Switzerland			
13	Ireland			
14	Czech Republic			
15	Germany			
16	Costa Rica			
17	Namibia			
18	Canada			
19	Belgium	12.94	87.06	0.87
20	Poland	13.11	86.89	0.87
21	Slovakia	13.25	86.75	0.86
22	Cyprus	13.83		0.85
23	Cabo Verde			
24	Australia			
24 25	Uruquay			
	J /			
26	Portugal			
27	United Kingdom			
28	Ghana			
29	United States of America	18.22		0.80
30	Lithuania	18.24		0.79
31	Slovenia	20.49	79.51	0.79
32	Spain	20.50	79.50	0.78
33	France	21.60	78.40	0.77
34	El Salvador			
35	Latvia			
36	Botswana			
37	Romania			
38	Niger			
39	Trinidad and Tobago			
40	Malta			
41	Burkina Faso			
42	Korea, Rep	24.48	75.52	0.71
43	South Africa			
44	Japan	25.17	74.83	0.70
45	Argentina			
46	Moldova, Rep			
47	Hungary	26.00	73.01	0.67
47 48	Italy			
	Hana Kas - (Chi:)	20.11	72.04	0.0/
49	Hong Kong (China)			
50	Senegal			
51	Chile			
52	Mauritius			
53	Serbia			
54	Croatia	26.61	73.39	0.62
55	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
56	Guyana			
57	Tanzania, United Rep			
	Kenya			
58	,			
59	Zambia			
50	Mozambique			
51	Armenia			
52	Malawi	28.18	71.82	0.57
53	Kuwait	28.28	71.72	0.56
54	Nicaragua	28.31	71.69	0.55
55	Benin			
56	Dominican Republic			
50 57	Lesotho			
68	Bhutan			
69	Togo			
70	Greece			
71	Guinea			
72	Bulgaria			
	Madagascar			

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
74	Paraguay				
75	Seychelles				
76	Guatemala				
77	Côte d'Ivoire				•
78	Mongolia				
79	Mali				
80 81	Georgia				
82	Albania.				
83	Uganda				
84	Peru	31.87	68.13	0.41	
85	Kyrgyzstan				
86	Fiji				
87	Brazil				
88 89	Bolivia, Plurinational St				
90	Panama				
91	Israel				0
91	Montenegro				
93	United Arab Emirates	33.49	66.51	0.35	
94	Nigeria				
95	TFYR of Macedonia				
96	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				
97 98	Nepal				
99	Cameroon				
100	Brunei Darussalam				
101	Tajikistan	35.71	64.29	0.29	
102	Algeria				
103	Ukraine				
104	Honduras				
105 106	Colombia				
100	Burundi				
108	Zimbabwe				
109	Jordan	38.47	61.53	0.23	0
110	Thailand				0
111	Morocco				
112	Ethiopia				
113 114	Tunisia				
115	India				
116	Oman				
117	Cambodia				
118	Bangladesh				
119	Malaysia				0
120	Philippines				
121 122	Russian Federation				0
123	Myanmar				0
124	Gambia				
125	Mexico	45.30	54.70	0.12	0
126	Turkey				0
127	Swaziland				
128	Azerbaijan				0
129 130	Belarus Egypt				0
131	Pakistan				0
132	Kazakhstan				0
133	Rwanda				0
134	Sri Lanka				0
135	Saudi Arabia				0
136	Uzbekistan				0
137 138	BahrainYemen				0
138	Sudan				0
140	Viet Nam				0
141	China				0
142	Iran, Islamic Rep				0
n/a	Barbados	n/a	n/a	n/a	

SOURCE: Reporters Without Borders, *Press Freedom Index 2013*

THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2014

1.2.1

Regulatory qualityRegulatory quality index | 2012

Rank 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Country/Economy Singapore	1.94	99.53	Percent rank 1.00
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Hong Kong (China)	1.94	99.53	0.99
4 5 6 7 8 9	Sweden			
5 6 7 8 9	Finland			
6 7 8 9 10		1.84	96.90	0.98
7 8 9 10				
8 9 10	Denmark			
9	Australia			
10	Luxembourg			
	Netherlands			
11	Canada Switzerland			
12	United Kingdom			
13	Ireland			
14	Chile			
15	Germany			
16	Norway			
17	Austria			
18	Estonia	1.40	85.47	0.88
19	Malta	1.31	83.14	0.87
20	United States of America	1.29	82.40	0.87
21	Belgium	1.22	80.70	0.86
22	Israel			
23	Brunei Darussalam			
24	Cyprus			
25	Japan			
26	France			
27	Lithuania			
28	Iceland			
29 30	Czech Republic			
31	Latvia			
32	Mauritius			
33	Hungary			
34	Poland			
35	Spain			
36	Korea, Rep			
37	Portugal			
38	Qatar	0.80	69.59	0.74
39	Italy	0.73	67.92	0.73
40	Botswana			
41	Bahrain			
42	Georgia			
43	United Arab Emirates			
44	Slovenia			
45	Costa Rica			
46 47	Malaysia Bulgaria			
48	Romania			
49	Greece			
50	Peru			
51	Oman			
52	Mexico			
53	Croatia			
54	Barbados			
55	Turkey			
56	Uruguay	0.40	59.14	0.61
57	Panama			
58	Colombia			
59	South Africa			
60	TFYR of Macedonia			
61	Armenia			
62	El Salvador			
63	Jamaica			
64	Thailand			
65	Trinidad and Tobago			
66 67	Jordan			
67 68	Ghana			
68	Gnana Saudi Arabia			
70	Brazil			
71	Namibia			
72	Cabo Verde			
73	Montenegro			

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
74	Kuwait	-0.05.	47.55	0.49	
75	Philippines	-0.06.	47.30	0.48	
76	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-0.06.	47.14	0.47	
77	Serbia	-0.08.	46.79	0.46	
78	Morocco	-0.09.	46.40	0.46	
79	Senegal	0.10.	46.32	0.45	
80	Rwanda	0.10.	46.19	0.44	
81	Moldova, Rep	0.11.	45.84	0.44	
82	Sri Lanka	0.12.	45.72	0.43	
83	Burkina Faso	0.12.	45.69	0.42	
84	Lebanon	0.12.	45.58	0.42	
85	Dominican Republic	0.14.	45.10	0.41	
86	Mongolia	0.17.	44.49	0.40	
87	Guatemala	0.18.	44.20	0.39	
88	Honduras	-0.20.	43.61	0.39	
89	Tunisia	-0.21.	43.38	0.38	
90	Gambia	-0.23.	42.81	0.37	
91	Uganda	-0.24.	42.44	0.37	
92	China	-0.26.	42.06	0.36	
93	Indonesia	-0.28.	41.62	0.35	
94	Nicaragua	-0.30.	40.91	0.35	
95	Seychelles	-0.31.	40.72	0.34	
96	Kenya	-0.31.	40.71	0.33	
97	Paraguay	-0.32.	40.40	0.32	
98	Kyrgyzstan	-0.35.	39.79	0.32	
99	Cambodia	-0.35.	39.68	0.31	
100	Russian Federation	-0.36.	39.52	0.30	
101	Kazakhstan	-0.39.	38.71	0.30	
102	Benin	-0.39.	38.51	0.29	
103	Tanzania, United Rep	-0.40.	38.40	0.28	
104	Mali	-0.42.	37.76	0.27	
105	Zambia	-0.43.	37.61	0.27	
106	Mozambique	-0.46.	36.82	0.26	
107	Azerbaijan	-0.47.	36.56	0.25	
108	India	-0.47.	36.47	0.25	
109	Egypt	-0.49.	36.03	0.24	
110	Lesotho	-0.54.	34.78	0.23	
111	Swaziland	-0.56.	34.13	0.23	
112	Madagascar	-0.58.	33.75	0.22	
113	Fiji	-0.60.	33.10	0.21	
114	Niger	-0.61.	32.93	0.20	
115	Ukraine	-0.61.	32.84	0.20	
116	Guyana	-0.63.	32.27	0.19	
117	Viet Nam	-0.68.	30.98	0.18	
118	Yemen	-0.70.	30.64	0.18	
119	Malawi	-0.71.	30.14	0.17	
120	Nigeria	-0.72.	29.94	0.16	
121	Pakistan	-0.73.	29.81	0.15	
122	Côte d'Ivoire	-0.77.	28.73	0.15	
123	Nepal	-0.81.		0.14	
124	Bolivia, Plurinational St	-0.83.	27.02	0.13	0
125	Togo	-0.86.	26.45	0.13	
126	Cameroon	-0.93.	24.44	0.12	
127	Burundi	-0.96.	23.79	0.11	
128	Bangladesh	-0.96.	23.66	0.11	
129	Argentina				0
130	Angola	-0.98.	23.29	0.09	
131	Tajikistan				
132	Guinea				
133	Ecuador				0
134	Ethiopia				
135	Belarus				0
136	Bhutan				0
137	Algeria				0
138	Iran, Islamic Rep				0
139	Sudan				
140	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				0
141	Uzbekistan				0
142	Zimbabwe				0
143	Myanmar	1.87.	0.00	0.00	0

SOURCE: World Bank, World Governance Indicators 2013 update

1.2.2 Rule of law Rule of law index | 2012

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank C
1	Norway				
2	Finland Sweden				
4	New Zealand				
5	Denmark				78 9
6	Austria	1.84	97.05	0.96) 79 l
7	Netherlands				80 N
8	Switzerland Luxembourg				81 M 82 S
10	Singapore				83 (
11	Canada				84 <i>F</i>
12	Australia				85 Z
13	Ireland				86 J
14 15	United Kingdom				87 E 88 E
16	Germany				89 9
17	United States of America				90 (
18	Hong Kong (China)				91 \
19	France				92 (
20 21	Belgium				93 (94 F
22	Malta				95 N
23	Japan	1.32	82.78	0.85	96 <i>F</i>
24	Estonia				97 T
25	Cyprus				98 1
26 27	Spain				99 M 100 F
28	Qatar				101 E
29	Czech Republic	1.01	74.06	0.80	102 E
30	Barbados				103 k
31 32	Slovenia Korea, Rep				104 M 105 E
33	Mauritius				106
34	Israel				107 N
35	Brunei Darussalam				108 1
36	Lithuania				109 E
37 38	Latvia Poland				110 L 111 N
39	Botswana				112 L
40	Hungary	0.60	62.75	0.73	113 <i>F</i>
41	Oman				114 F
42 43	United Arab Emirates Uruguay				115 <i>A</i> 116 F
43	Malaysia				110 F
45	Cabo Verde				118 F
46	Costa Rica				119 M
47	Slovakia				120 l
48 49	Greece				121 E 122 F
50	Jordan				122 F
51	Italy				124 E
52	Bahrain				125 (
53	Saudi Arabia				126 (127 E
54 55	Namibia				127 E 128 E
56	Bhutan				129 (
57	South Africa	80.0.	48.56	0.61	130 (
58	Turkey				131 k
59 60	Romania				132 E 133 H
61	Georgia				134 T
62	Ghana				135 N
63	Seychelles				136 9
64	India				137 Y
65 66	Sri Lanka				138 l 139 <i>l</i>
67	Bulgaria				140 M
68	Tunisia	0.14	42.65	0.53	141 (
69	Thailand				142 2
70 71	Trinidad and Tobago Morocco				143 \
72	Panama				SOURCE:
73	Bosnia and Herzegovina				NOTE:

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0–100) Percent rank	
74	TFYR of Macedonia			
75	Malawi			
76	Rwanda			
77	Lesotho			
78 79	Senegal			
79 80	Moldova, Rep			
81	Mongolia			
82	Serbia			
83	Colombia			
84	Armenia	-0.40.	35.42 0.42	
85	Zambia			
86	Jamaica			
87	Burkina Faso			
88	Egypt			
89	Swaziland			
90 91	Viet Nam			
92	Guyana			
93	Gambia			
94	Philippines			
95	Mexico	-0.56.	31.020.34	
96	Albania	-0.57.	30.71 0.33	
97	Tanzania, United Rep	-0.58.	30.52 0.32	
98	Indonesia			
99	Mozambique			
100	Peru			
101	Benin			
102 103	Ethiopia Kazakhstan			
103	Mali			
105	Dominican Republic			
106	Argentina			
107	Nicaragua	-0.74.		
108	Niger	-0.74.	26.06 0.25	
109	El Salvador			
110	Lebanon			
111	Nepal			
112 113	Ukraine			
114	Fiji			
115	Azerbaijan			
116	Russian Federation.			0
117	Kenya			
118	Paraguay	-0.87.		
119	Madagascar			
120	Iran, Islamic Rep			
121	Bangladesh			
122	Pakistan			
123	Togo			
124 125	Belarus			0
126	Cameroon			
127	Bolivia, Plurinational St			0
128	Burundi			
129	Guatemala	1.10.	16.190.10	
130	Côte d'Ivoire	. –1.11 .	15.86 0.09	0
131	Kyrgyzstan	. –1.15 .	14.70 0.08	
132	Ecuador			0
133	Honduras			0
134	Tajikistan			^
135 136	Nigeria			0
137	Yemen			
138	Uzbekistan			0
139	Angola			0
140	Myanmar			
141	Guinea			0
142	Zimbabwe			0
143	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep	.–1.69.	0.000.00	0

SOURCE: World Bank, World Governance Indicators 2013 update

1.2.3

Cost of redundancy dismissalSum of notice period and severance pay for redundancy dismissal (in salary weeks, averages for workers with 1, 5, and 10 years of tenure, with a minimum threshold of 8 weeks) | 2013

k Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
I Austria	8.00	100.00	0.85	• 74	Burundi	15.89	84.15	0.48
I Bahrain				• 74	Greece			
I Belgium				• 76	Barbados			
Brunei Darussalam				• 77	Nigeria			
I Bulgaria				• 78	Colombia			
Cyprus				• 78	Guyana			
I Denmark				• 78	Malawi			
I Georgia				• 81	Algeria			
I Guinea				• 81	Kyrgyzstan			
I Hong Kong (China)				• 81	Russian Federation			
l Italy	8.00	100.00	0.85	• 81	Uzbekistan			
I Japan	8.00	100.00	0.85	• 85	Spain	17.38	81.15	0.41
I Jordan	00.8	100.00	0.85	• 86	Panama			
I Kenya	00.8	100.00	0.85	• 87	Costa Rica	18.70	78.50	0.39
l Malta	8.00	100.00	0.85	• 88	Poland	18.78	78.35	0.38
New Zealand	8.00	100.00	0.85	88	Slovakia	18.78	78.35	0.38
I Oman	8.00	100.00	0.85	• 90	Ethiopia	19.14	77.61	0.37
Romania	8.00	100.00	0.85	91	Cambodia	19.37	77.17	0.37
Serbia				92	Saudi Arabia			
Singapore				93	Myanmar			
United Arab Emirates				• 94	Czech Republic			
United States of America.				95	Trinidad and Tobago			
Bhutan				96	Morocco			
United Kingdom				97	Uruguay			
Kazakhstan				98	Albania			
Lebanon				99	Germany			
Mongolia				100	Azerbaijan			
Netherlands				100	Belarus			
Norway				100	Luxembourg			
					3			
Uganda				103	Botswana			
Bosnia and Herzegovina .				104	Mexico			
South Africa				105	Moldova, Rep			
Tanzania, United Rep				106	El Salvador			
Fiji				• 107	Portugal			
Latvia				108	Iran, Islamic Rep			
Namibia				109	Qatar			
Canada				110	Malaysia			
Finland				111	Lithuania			
Iceland				111	Viet Nam			
Switzerland				113	Gambia			
Niger				• 113	Sudan			
Burkina Faso				• 115	Paraguay			
Mauritius				116	Dominican Republic			
Slovenia				117	Guatemala	26.96	61.90	0.18
Armenia	11.00	93.97	0.69	118	Nepal	27.19	61.45	0.17
Montenegro	11.22	93.53	0.68	118	Pakistan	27.19	61.45	0.17
Peru	11.43	93.11	0.68	120	Chile	27.40	61.03	0.14
Benin	11.63	92.71	0.67	• 120	China	27.40	61.03	0.14
Australia	11.67	92.63	0.66	120	Korea, Rep	27.40	61.03	0.14
France	11.84	92.28	0.65	120	Yemen	27.40	61.03	0.14
Tunisia				124	Israel			
Ireland				124	Philippines			
Madagascar				126	Kuwait			
Estonia				127	Cabo Verde			
Rwanda				128	Turkey			
TFYR of Macedonia				129	Argentina			
Ukraine				129	Honduras			
Côte d'Ivoire				131	Bangladesh			
Togo				131	Angola			
-					=			
Hungary				133	Ecuador			
Seychelles				134	Thailand			
Mali				135	Egypt			
Senegal				136	Mozambique			
Jamaica				137	Ghana			
Sweden				O 138	Zambia			
Swaziland				139	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
Nicaragua				139	Indonesia			
Lesotho				139	Sri Lanka			
Croatia				139	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
Cameroon	15.31	85.31	0.51	• 139	Zimbabwe	82.33	0.00	0.00
Brazil	15.45	85.04	0.51					
Tajikistan	15.53	84.88	0.50	SOUR	E: World Bank, Doing Business 20	14, Employina	Workers	
					• indicates a strength; O a w			

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1.3.1

 Iran, Islamic Rep.
 83.72
 0.50

 Barbados.
 82.81
 82.81
 0.49

Ease of starting a businessEase of starting a business (distance to frontier) | 2013

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
1	New Zealand				•	74	Tajikistan				
2	Canada TFYR of Macedonia					75	Ghana				
3	Georgia					76 77	GermanyQatar				
5	Rwanda					78	Japan				
6	Armenia					79	Guyana				
7	Kyrgyzstan	96.25	96.25	0.96	•	80	Lesotho		81.69	0.44	
8	Singapore		95.92	0.95		81	Colombia		81.64	0.44	
9	Australia				•	82	Nepal				
10	Hong Kong (China)					83	Trinidad and Tobago				
11	Portugal				•	84	Tunisia				
12	Madagascar				•	85	Dominican Republic				
13	Azerbaijan				•	86	Saudi Arabia				
14 15	Malaysia					87 88	Oman				
16	Belgium					89	Guatemala				
17	Burundi					90	Lebanon				
18	Netherlands					91	Bhutan				
19	Lithuania				•	92	Costa Rica	79.44	79.44	0.36	
20	Finland		93.01	0.87		93	Austria	79.22	79.22	0.35	0
21	Ireland					94	Czech Republic				0
22	Uzbekistan				•	95	El Salvador				
23	Denmark					96	Pakistan				
24	Sweden					97	Spain				0
25	Hungary					98	Côte d'Ivoire				
26	Latvia					99	Cameroon				
27	France					100	Tanzania, United Rep				
28	Mauritius					101 102	Paraguay Senegal				
29 30	Norway					102	Bahrain				
31	Belarus					103	Viet Nam				
32	Jamaica					105	Yemen				
33	Panama					106	Nigeria				
33	Romania					107	Seychelles				
35	Bulgaria					108	Sudan				
36	Mongolia	90.39	90.39	0.75		109	Burkina Faso	73.25	73.25	0.24	
37	Estonia					110	Botswana	72.58	72.58	0.23	
38	Korea, Rep					111	Kenya				
39	United States of America					112	Nicaragua				
40	Albania					113	Malta				0
41	Israel					114	Bosnia and Herzegovina				
41	Morocco				•	115	Kuwait Honduras				
43	Uruguay					116 117	Indonesia				
44 45	Montenegro					117	Swaziland				
46	South Africa					119	Argentina				
47	United Arab Emirates					120	Algeria				
48	Moldova, Rep					121	Namibia				
49	United Kingdom				0	122	China				0
50	Kazakhstan					123	Mali	66.79	66.79	0.14	
51	Croatia	88.32	88.32	0.64		124	Fiji	66.59	66.59	0.13	0
51	Zambia		88.32	0.64	•	125	Philippines	65.00	65.00	0.13	0
53	Chile					126	Guinea	64.27	64.27	0.12	
54	Cyprus					127	Benin				
55	Thailand					128	Ecuador				0
56	Serbia					129	India				0
57	Turkey					130	Ethiopia				_
58	Italy					131	Malawi				0
59	Mexico					132	Gambia				_
60	Sri Lanka					133	Uganda Angola				0
61 62	Egypt Ukraine					134 135	Bolivia, Plurinational St				0
63	Peru					136	Brazil				0
64	Russian Federation					137	Niger				0
65	Luxembourg					138	Brunei Darussalam				0
66	Poland					139	Togo				0
67	Switzerland				0	140	Zimbabwe				0
68	Cabo Verde					141	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				0
69	Bangladesh					142	Cambodia				0
70	Slovakia					143	Myanmar	20.29	20.29	0.00	0
71	Jordan	84.10	84.10	0.51							

SOURCE: World Bank, Ease of Doing Business Index 2014, *Doing Business 2014* **NOTE:** • indicates a strength; O a weakness.

1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency
Ease of resolving insolvency (distance to frontier) | 2013

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy
1	Japan					74	Namibia
2	Norway					74	Nicaragua
3	Finland.					76	Azerbaijan
4 5	Singapore Netherlands					77 78	Greece Georgia
6	Belgium					76 79	Sudan
7	United Kingdom					80	El Salvador
8	Ireland					81	Moldova, Rep.
9	Canada	92.46	92.46	0.94		82	Bulgaria
10	Denmark	92.14		0.94		83	Lebanon
11	Iceland					84	Kuwait
12	New Zealand					85	Côte d'Ivoire
13	Germany					86	Argentina
14 15	Austria Korea, Rep					87 88	Croatia
16	United States of America					89	Philippines
17	Australia					90	United Arab Er
18	Hong Kong (China)					91	Chile
19	Sweden					92	Serbia
20	Spain	76.59	76.59	0.87		93	Lesotho
21	Portugal	75.83	75.83	0.86		94	Saudi Arabia
22	Cyprus					95	Nigeria
23	Colombia					96	Gambia
24	Mexico					97	Peru
25	Bahrain.					98	Togo
26 27	Barbados					99 100	Panama
28	Jamaica				•	100	Trinidad and To
29	Italy					101	Ghana
30	Botswana				•	103	Burkina Faso
31	Israel					104	Bangladesh
32	Qatar	58.92	58.92	0.78		105	India
33	Poland	58.04	58.04	0.77		106	Senegal
34	Slovakia					107	Kenya
35	Tunisia					108	Costa Rica
36	Slovenia					109	Nepal
37 38	Malaysia Latvia					110 111	Yemen
39	Lithuania					1112	Turkey
39	Montenegro					113	Mali
41	France					114	Kyrgyzstan
42	Switzerland					115	Mongolia
43	Brunei Darussalam	50.03	50.03	0.70		116	Tanzania, Unite
44	Fiji	48.24	48.24	0.70		117	Brazil
45	Uruguay					118	Honduras
46	TFYR of Macedonia					119	Rwanda
47	Luxembourg					120	Benin
48 49	KazakhstanRussian Federation					121 122	Guyana Ecuador
50	Thailand					123	Indonesia
51	Sri Lanka				•	124	Guinea
52	Algeria					125	Egypt
53	Mauritius					126	Mozambique.
54	Albania	43.07	43.07	0.62		127	Viet Nam
55	Uzbekistan					128	Malawi
56	Malta					129	Cameroon
57	Seychelles					130	Paraguay
58	Estonia					131	Niger
59 60	Bolivia, Plurinational St					132 133	Myanmar Zimbabwe
61	Morocco					134	Madagascar
62	Hungary					135	Dominican Rep
63	Pakistan				•	136	Ukraine
64	Oman					137	Cambodia
65	Zambia					138	Burundi
66	Belarus	39.11	39.11	0.54		139	Venezuela, Bol
67	Ethiopia				•	140	Angola
68	Armenia					140	Bhutan
69	Bosnia and Herzegovina					140	Cabo Verde
70 70	China Uganda					n/a	Guatemala
70 72	Tajikistan					SUIDO	E: World Bank, E
73	South Africa						 indicates a s

٦.	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0–100)	Percent rank
74	Namibia			
74	Nicaragua			
76	Azerbaijan			
77	Greece			
78	Georgia			
79	Sudan			
80	El Salvador	34.75	34.75	0.44
81	Moldova, Rep	34.72	34.72	0.43
82	Bulgaria	34.50	34.50	0.43
83	Lebanon	34.34	34.34	0.42
84	Kuwait	33.87	33.87	0.41
85	Côte d'Ivoire			
86	Argentina			
87	Croatia			
88	Romania			
89	Philippines			
90	United Arab Emirates			
91	Chile			
92	Serbia			
93	Lesotho			
94	Saudi Arabia			
95	Nigeria	29.51	29.51	0.33
96	Gambia	29.41	29.41	0.33
97	Peru	29.30	29.30	0.32
98	Togo			
99	Panama			
100	Jordan			
101	Trinidad and Tobago			
102	Ghana			
103	Burkina Faso			
104	Bangladesh			
105	India			
106	Senegal			
107	Kenya			
108	Costa Rica			
109	Nepal	25.95	25.95	0.23
110	Yemen	25.80	25.80	0.23
111	Iran, Islamic Rep	23.71	23.71	0.22
112	Turkey	23.62	23.62	0.21
113	Mali			
114	Kyrgyzstan			
115	Mongolia			
116	Tanzania, United Rep.			
	Brazil			
117				
118	Honduras			
119	Rwanda			
120	Benin			
121	Guyana			
122	Ecuador	18.93	18.93	0.14
123	Indonesia	18.92	18.92	0.13
124	Guinea	18.69	18.69	0.13
125	Egypt	17.94	17.94	0.12
126	Mozambigue			
127	Viet Nam			
128	Malawi			
129	Cameroon			
130	Paraguay	15.00	10.13	0.09
131	Niger			
132	Myanmar			
133	Zimbabwe			
134	Madagascar			
135	Dominican Republic			
136	Ukraine	8.67		0.04
137	Cambodia			
138	Burundi	8.14		0.03
139	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
140	Angola			
140	Bhutan			
140				
140	Cabo Verde		0.00	0.00

Ease of Doing Business Index 2014, Doing Business 2014 NOTE: • indicates a strength; O a weakness.

1.3.3 Ease of paying taxes Ease of paying taxes (distance to frontier) | 2013

nk	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent ran
1	United Arab Emirates			
2	Qatar			
3	Saudi Arabia			
4	Hong Kong (China)			
5	Singapore			
6	Ireland			
7	Bahrain.			
8	Canada			
9	Oman			
10	Kuwait			
11	Denmark			
12	Mauritius			
13	United Kingdom			
14	Kazakhstan			
15	Norway			
16	Switzerland			
17	Luxembourg			
18	Korea, Rep			
19	South Africa			
20	Georgia			
21	New Zealand			
22	Finland			
23	Rwanda			
24	Netherlands			
25	Seychelles			
26	Chile			
27	Malta	82.71	82.71	0.82
28	Malaysia	. 82.38	82.38	0.8
29	Brunei Darussalam	. 82.29	82.29	0.80
80	Croatia	81.87	81.87	0.79
31	Estonia	. 80.68	80.68	0.79
32	Lebanon	. 80.37	80.37	0.78
33	TFYR of Macedonia	. 80.09	80.09	0.77
34	Latvia	. 79.63	79.63	0.77
35	Slovenia	. 79.60	79.60	0.76
6	Jordan	79.19		0.75
7	Sweden			
8	Australia			
9	Iceland			
10	Cyprus			
41	Greece			
42	Lithuania			
13	Peru			
4	Turkey			
5	Botswana			
16	United States of America			
+0 17	Russian Federation			
	Portugal			
18	~			
18	Thailand			
0	Madagascar			
51	Morocco			
2	Azerbaijan			
3	Ghana			
4	Germany			
5	Swaziland			
6	Austria			
7	Zambia			
8	Bulgaria			
9	Cambodia			
)	Dominican Republic			
l	Bangladesh			
2	Armenia			
3	Spain	70.74	70.74	0.56
4	Montenegro	70.47	70.47	0.55
5	Israel	. 70.26	70.26	0.55
66	Belgium	70.10	70.10	0.54
7	Mongolia	. 70.04	70.04	0.53
58	Cabo Verde	. 70.03	70.03	0.52
9	Bhutan	69.81	69.81	0.52
70	Tunisia			
71	France			
	Poland			
2	Polaria	05.30.		

Rank 74	Country/Economy Fiji	Value		ent rank	
75	Slovakia				
76	Uganda				
77	Trinidad and Tobago	68.59.	68.59	. 0.46	
78	Hungary				
79	Lesotho				
80	Moldova, Rep				
81 81	BarbadosGuyana				
83	Mexico				
84	Ethiopia				
85	Namibia	66.38.	66.38	. 0.40	
86	Belarus				
87	Czech Republic				0
88	Japan				
89 90	Sudan Nepal				•
91	Myanmar				•
92	Iran, Islamic Rep.				
93	Mozambique				
94	Paraguay	62.94.	62.94	. 0.34	
95	Philippines				
96	Costa Rica				
97 98	Yemen				
99	Romania				
100	China				
101	Burundi				
102	Bosnia and Herzegovina				
103	Uruguay				
104	Kyrgyzstan				
105 106	AlbaniaZimbabwe				
100	Colombia				
108	Italy				0
109	Honduras	.57.79.	57.79	. 0.23	
110	Egypt	.57.62	57.62	. 0.23	
111	Indonesia				
112	Angola				
113 114	Tanzania, United Rep				
115	Kenya				
116	Burkina Faso				
117	Jamaica	54.00.	54.00	0.18	
118	Niger				
119	Ukraine				0
120	India				
121 122	El Salvador				
123	Serbia				0
124	Nicaragua				
125	Viet Nam				
126	Panama	45.06.	45.06	0.11	0
127	Argentina				0
128	Pakistan				
129	Sri Lanka				0
130 131	Côte d'Ivoire				0
132	Nigeria				
133	Algeria				
134	Uzbekistan				0
135	Benin				0
136	Cameroon				0
137	Senegal				0
138 139	Gambia				0
140	Guinea				0
141	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				0
142	Bolivia, Plurinational St	.12.67.	12.67	. 0.00	0
n/a	Guatemala	n/a.	n/a	n/a	

SOURCE: World Bank, Ease of Doing Business Index 2014, *Doing Business 2014* **NOTE:** • indicates a strength; O a weakness.

2.1.1

THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2014

Expenditure on educationGovernment expenditure on education (% of GDP) | 2010

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Lesotho (2008)	.12.98	100.00	1.00	74	Chile (2012)	4.52	30.63	0.44
2	Botswana (2009)				75	Italy	4.50	30.45	0.44
3	Denmark (2009)				76	Uruguay (2011)			
4	Moldova, Rep. (2012)					Colombia (2012)			
5	Namibia					Ecuador (2012)			
6	Swaziland (2011)					Algeria (2008)			
7	Ghana (2011)					Oman (2009)			
8	Iceland				81	Croatia			
9	New Zealand (2012)				82	Czech Republic			
10	Cyprus					Romania (2009)			
11	Sweden				84	Slovakia			
12	Malta				85	Niger (2011)			
13	Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2011)					Fiji (2011)			
14	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. (2009) .					Russian Federation (2008)			
	Norway					Bulgaria			
15	Finland				88 89	Greece (2005)			
16	Kyrgyzstan (2011).					Gambia (2012)			
17	, 0,								
18	Kenya				1	Tajikistan (2011)			
19	Belgium				92	Japan (2011)			
20	Ireland				93	Egypt (2008)			
21	Viet Nam			-		Kuwait (2006)			
22	Costa Rica (2009)					Iran, Islamic Rep. (2012)			
23	United Kingdom				96	Seychelles (2011)			
24	Tanzania, United Rep					Hong Kong (China) (2012)			
25	Tunisia (2012)				98	Panama (2011)			
26	Ukraine (2011)				99	Mauritius (2012)	3.49		0.25
27	Jamaica (2012)				100	Angola			
28	South Africa	5.96	42.44	0.79	101	Brunei Darussalam (2013)	3.45	21.85	0.24
29	Malaysia (2011)	5.94	42.27	0.79	102	Burkina Faso (2011)	3.43	21.65	0.23
30	Netherlands (2011)	5.93	42.19	0.78	103	El Salvador (2011)	3.42	21.58	0.22
31	Austria	5.92	42.05	0.77	104	Uganda (2012)	3.28	20.44	0.21
32	France	5.86	41.64	0.76	105	Armenia (2012)	3.28	20.43	0.21
33	Brazil	5.82	41.29	0.76	106	Albania (2007)	3.27	20.35	0.20
34	Burundi (2012)	5.82	41.28	0.75	107	Guyana (2012)	3.19	19.74	0.19
35	Thailand (2011)				108	Cameroon (2011)			
36	Argentina				109	India (2011)			
37	Slovenia				110	Kazakhstan (2009)			
38	Estonia				111	Singapore (2013)			
39	Israel (2011).				112	Guatemala (2012)			
40	Portugal				113	Turkey (2006)			
41	Barbados (2012)				114	Indonesia (2011).			
42	Senegal				115	Peru (2012)			
43	Australia				116	Madagascar (2012)			
44	Mongolia (2011)				117	Philippines (2009)			
45	United States of America				117	Cambodia			
	Lithuania					Bahrain (2012)			
46	Canada (2011)				119	Zimbabwe			
47					120				
48	Morocco (2009)			0.64	121	Guinea (2012)			
49	Malawi (2011)				122	Qatar (2008)			
50	Benin				123	Azerbaijan (2011)			
51	Switzerland				124	Bangladesh (2009)			
52	Mexico				125	Sudan (2009)			
53	Poland				126	Lebanon (2012)			
54	Yemen (2008)				127	Dominican Republic (2007)			
55	Belarus (2012)				128	Pakistan (2012)			
56	Saudi Arabia (2008)				129	Georgia (2012)			
57	Rwanda (2013)	5.11	35.46	0.57	130	Sri Lanka (2012)	1.72	7.68	0.02
58	Germany	5.08	35.22	0.56	131	Zambia (2008)	1.35	4.59	0.01
59	Korea, Rep. (2009)	5.05	34.96	0.56	132	Myanmar (2011)	0.79	0.00	0.00
60	Cabo Verde (2011)	5.04	34.91	0.55	n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/a	n/a	n/a
61	Latvia	5.03	34.79	0.54	n/a	China	n/a	n/a	n/a
62	Mozambique (2006)	5.01	34.61	0.53	n/a	Honduras	n/a	n/a	n/a
63	Spain	4.98	34.40	0.53	n/a	Jordan			
64	Hungary				n/a	Luxembourg			
65	Serbia (2011)				n/a	Montenegro			
66	Mali (2011)				n/a	Nigeria			
67	Paraguay (2011)				n/a	TFYR of Macedonia			
68	Ethiopia				n/a	Trinidad and Tobago			
69	Nepal				n/a	United Arab Emirates			
70	Bhutan (2011)				n/a	Uzbekistan			
70	Côte d'Ivoire (2008)				II/d	OZDCNIStai I	۱۱/d	II/d	II/d
71	Nicaragua				CALIDE	**. LINESCO Inctituto for Staticti	IIIC online d	stahasa (2004 1	5)
	Togo (2011)					E: UNESCO Institute for Statistics		114003E (2004-1))
73	1090 (2011)	∠			: NUIE:	 indicates a strength; O a we 	akiiess.		

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2.1.2

Government expenditure on education per pupil, secondary

Government expenditure on education per pupil, secondary (% of GDP per capita) | 2010

	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Mozambique (2006)				• 74	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. (2009)			
2	Lesotho (2008)				• 75	Mongolia (2011)			
3	Niger (2011)				• 76	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2012)			
4	Swaziland (2011)				• 77	Tanzania, United Rep			
5	Cyprus				• 78	Mexico			
6	Moldova, Rep. (2012)				• 79	Oman (2011)			
7	Belgium				• 80	Namibia (2008)			
8	Portugal				• 81	Togo (2011)			
9	Finland				82	Georgia (2008)			
10	Rwanda (2012)				• 83	Israel			
11	Malta				84	Colombia (2012)			
12	United Kingdom				85	Cabo Verde (2011)			
13	Burundi (2012)				• 86	Costa Rica (2009)			
14	Malawi (2011)				• 87	Serbia (2011)			
15	Botswana (2009)				• 88	Bangladesh (2011)			
16	Denmark (2009)				89	Gambia			
17	Estonia				90	India (2011)			
18	Sweden				91	Nepal (2009)			
19	Bhutan (2011)				92	El Salvador			
20	Slovenia				93	Yemen (2011)			
21	Mali (2011)				• 94	Uruguay (2006)			
22	Morocco (2009)				95	Ethiopia			
23	Austria				96	Qatar (2009)			
24	Latvia				97	Panama (2011)			
25	France				98	Peru (2012)			
26	Senegal				99	Guinea (2012)			
27	Ireland				100	Guyana (2012)			
28	Switzerland				101	Philippines (2008)			
29	Ukraine (2011)				• 102	Dominican Republic (2012)			
30	Norway				103	Madagascar (2012)			
31	Spain				104	Brunei Darussalam (2013)			
32	Ghana (2009)				• 105	Indonesia (2011)			
33	Netherlands (2011)				106	Nicaragua			
34	Thailand (2011)				107	Seychelles (2011)			
35	Jamaica (2011)				• 108	Sri Lanka (2012)			
36	Japan (2011)				109	Fiji (2011)			
37	Italy				110	Guatemala (2011)			
38	Argentina				111	Lebanon (2012)			
39	Barbados				n/a	Albania			
40	Bulgaria				n/a	Algeria			
41	Germany				n/a	Angola			
42	Benin (2005)				n/a	Azerbaijan			
43	Poland				n/a	Bahrain			
44	Czech Republic				n/a	Belarus			
45	Tunisia (2008)				n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
46	United States of America				n/a	Brazil			
47	Korea, Rep. (2009)		24.42		n/a	Cambodia			
48	Lithuania				n/a	Canada			
49	New Zealand (2011)				n/a	China			
50	Jordan				n/a	Côte d'Ivoire			
51	Hungary				n/a	Croatia			
52	Greece (2005)				n/a	Egypt			
53	Kenya (2006)				n/a	Honduras			
54	Iceland				n/a	Kazakhstan			
55 56	Kuwait (2011)				n/a	Kyrgyzstan			
56	Cameroon (2011)				n/a	Montenegro			
57	Uganda (2009)				n/a	Myanmar			
58	Luxembourg				n/a	Nigeria			
59	Australia				O n/a	Pakistan			
60	Malaysia (2011)				n/a	Russian Federation			
61	South Africa				n/a	Sudan			
62	Slovakia				n/a	Tajikistan			
63	Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2011)				n/a	TFYR of Macedonia			
64	Mauritius (2012)				n/a	Trinidad and Tobago			
65	Saudi Arabia (2007)				n/a	Turkey			
66	Chile (2012)				n/a	United Arab Emirates			
67	Armenia (2012)				n/a	Uzbekistan			
68	Ecuador (2011)				n/a	Viet Nam			
69	Romania (2009)				n/a	Zambia			
70	Hong Kong (China) (2012)				O n/a	Zimbabwe	n/a	n/a	n/a
71 72	Burkina Faso (2012)					• INFOCOL			2)
	Paraguay (2011)	17.01	16.15	U.35	CUIDO	E: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UI	s online di	uranase (2004–1	51

2.1.3

School life expectancySchool life expectancy, primary to tertiary education (years) | 2011

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Australia	19.86	100.00	1.00
2	New Zealand	19.39	96.71	0.99
3	Iceland	18.70	91.94	0.98
4	Ireland			
5	Netherlands			
6	Norway			
7	Spain			
8	Finland			
9 10	Korea, Rep Denmark (2010)			
11	Slovenia (2012)			
12	Lithuania			
13	United States of America			
14	Greece (2007)			
15	Estonia (2010)	16.49	76.66	0.89
16	Argentina (2010)	. 16.44	76.30	0.88
17	Czech Republic	. 16.39	75.91	0.87
18	Italy	. 16.28	75.19	0.87
19	Germany			
20	Portugal (2010)			
21	Belgium			
22	United Kingdom			
23	France			
24 25	Sweden			
26	Fiji			
27	Switzerland			
28	Israel (2009)			
29	Saudi Arabia (2012)			
30	Austria			
31	Hong Kong (China) (2012)	15.62	70.58	0.76
32	Mauritius (2012)			
33	Latvia			
34	Poland (2012)			
35	Uruguay (2010)			
36	Barbados			
37	Hungary			
38 39	Japan			
40	Montenegro (2010)			
41	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2012)			
42	Ukraine (2012)			
43	Kazakhstan (2012)			
44	Mongolia (2012)	15.02	66.44	0.66
45	Kuwait (2004)	. 14.64	63.80	0.65
46	Tunisia			
47	Croatia			
48	Malta			
49	Brunei Darussalam (2012)			
50	Turkey Bulgaria			
51 52	Brazil (2005)			
53	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. (2009)			
54	Romania			
55	Russian Federation (2009)			
56	Algeria			
57	Cyprus	13.95	59.07	0.56
58	Luxembourg (2010)	. 13.88	58.59	0.55
59	Qatar (2005)	13.79	57.91	0.54
60	Sri Lanka (2012)			
61	Costa Rica (2012)			
62	Serbia (2012)			
63	Oman			
64 65	TFYR of Macedonia (2010) Jordan			
66	Cabo Verde (2012)			
67	Georgia (2009)			
68	Colombia (2012)			
69	Lebanon (2012)			
70	Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2007)			
71	Egypt			
72	Peru (2010)			
73	Thailand (2009)	13.08	53.05	0.43

	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
74	China (2012)			
75	Mexico	12.78	50.95	0.42
76	Malaysia (2005)	12.73	50.60	0.41
77	Bhutan (2012)			
78	Indonesia			
79	Kyrgyzstan			
80	Jamaica (2004)			
81	Panama			
82	Slovakia (2012)			
83	Nepal			
84	Armenia (2009)			
85	Trinidad and Tobago (2004)			
86	El Salvador (2012)			
87	Togo			
88	Azerbaijan (2012)			
89	Paraguay (2010)			
90	Moldova, Rep. (2012)			
91	India			
92	Botswana (2006)			
93	Seychelles			
94	Morocco			
95	Uzbekistan			
96 07	Ghana (2012)			
97 98	Honduras (2012)			
98 99	Swaziland			
99 00	Angola			
00	Philippines (2009)			
01 02	Tajikistan			
02	Lesotho (2012)			
03 04	Benin			
05	Kenya (2009)			
)5)6	Cambodia (2008)			
07	Uganda (2009)			
08	Malawi			
09	Guatemala (2007)			
10	Cameroon			
111	Madagascar (2012)			
112	Guyana (2012)			
113	Rwanda (2012)			
14	Burundi (2010)	10.11	32.42	0.11
115	Bangladesh	9.98		0.10
16	Mozambique	9.50	28.25	0.09
117	Tanzania, United Rep. (2012)	9.17	25.95	0.09
118	Yemen	9.15	25.84	0.08
119	Gambia (2008)	9.14	25.75	0.07
20	Nigeria (2005)			
21	Guinea (2012)	8.70	22.70	0.06
22	Myanmar (2007)			
23	Mali			
24	Senegal (2010)			
25	Pakistan (2012)	7.69	15.69	0.02
26	Burkina Faso (2012)			
27	Ethiopia (2005)			
28	Niger (2012)	5.42	0.00	0.00
/a	Albania	n/a	n/a	n/a
/a	Bahrain			
ı/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
/a	Canada	n/a	n/a	n/a
/a	Côte d'Ivoire			
ı/a	Dominican Republic			
ı/a	Ecuador			
ı/a	Nicaragua			
ı/a	Singapore			
n/a	South Africa			
/a	Sudan			
	United Arab Emirates	n/a	n/a	
n/a				
	Viet NamZambia			

SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *UIS online database* (2004–12)

II: Data Tables

2.1.4

Assessment in reading, mathematics, and science PISA average scales in reading, mathematics, and science | 2012

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	China		100.00			n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
2	Singapore				_	n/a	Botswana			
3	Hong Kong (China)					n/a	Brunei Darussalam			
4	Korea, Rep					n/a	Burkina Faso			
5	Japan	540.40	81.28	0.93		n/a	Burundi	n/a	n/a	n/a
6	Finland	529.40	76.91	0.92		n/a	Cabo Verde	n/a	n/a	n/a
7	Estonia	526.08	75.59	0.90		n/a	Cambodia	n/a	n/a	n/a
8	Canada					n/a	Cameroon	n/a	n/a	n/a
9	Poland				•	n/a	Côte d'Ivoire			
10	Netherlands					n/a	Cyprus			
11	Switzerland					n/a	Dominican Republic			
12	Ireland					n/a	Ecuador			
13	Germany					n/a	Egypt			
14	Australia					n/a	El Salvador			
15	Belgium					n/a	Ethiopia			
16	New Zealand					n/a	Fiji			
17	United Kingdom					n/a	Gambia			
18	Austria					n/a	Georgia			
19	Czech Republic					n/a	Ghana			
20	France					n/a	Guatemala			
21	Slovenia					n/a	Guinea			
22	Denmark					n/a	Guyana			
23	Norway					n/a	Honduras			
24	Latvia					n/a	Iran, Islamic Rep			
25	United States of America					n/a	Jamaica			
26	Luxembourg					n/a	Kenya			
27	Spain					n/a	Kuwait			
28	Italy					n/a	Kyrgyzstan			
29	Portugal					n/a	Lebanon			
30	Iceland					n/a	Madagascar			
31 32	Lithuania					n/a n/a	Malawi			
33	Croatia					n/a	Mali			
34	Sweden				0	n/a	Malta			
35	Russian Federation				O	n/a	Mauritius			
36	Israel				0	n/a	Moldova, Rep			
37	Slovakia				O	n/a	Mongolia			
38	United Arab Emirates					n/a	Morocco			
39	Greece					n/a	Mozambigue			
40	Turkey					n/a	Myanmar			
41	Serbia					n/a	Namibia			
42	Bulgaria					n/a	Nepal			
43	Romania					n/a	Nicaragua			
44	Thailand	437.32	40.29	0.30		n/a	Niger			
45	Chile				0	n/a	Nigeria			
46	Costa Rica	425.63	35.64	0.26		n/a	Oman			
47	Mexico		32.31	0.25		n/a	Pakistan	n/a	n/a	n/a
48	Kazakhstan			0.23		n/a	Panama	n/a	n/a	n/a
49	Montenegro	413.95	31.00	0.21	0	n/a	Paraguay	n/a	n/a	n/a
50	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. (2	2010). 413.44	30.80	0.20		n/a	Philippines	n/a	n/a	n/a
51	Malaysia	412.74	30.52	0.18	0	n/a	Rwanda	n/a	n/a	n/a
52	Uruguay	412.16	30.29	0.16	0	n/a	Saudi Arabia	n/a	n/a	n/a
53	Brazil	402.10	26.29	0.15	0	n/a	Senegal	n/a	n/a	n/a
54	Jordan	398.00	24.66	0.13	0	n/a	Seychelles	n/a	n/a	n/a
55	Argentina	396.68	24.13	0.11	0	n/a	South Africa	n/a	n/a	n/a
56	Tunisia	396.65	24.12	0.10	0	n/a	Sri Lanka	n/a	n/a	n/a
57	Albania	395.22	23.55	0.08	0	n/a	Sudan	n/a	n/a	n/a
58	Colombia	392.86	22.61	0.07	0	n/a	Swaziland	n/a	n/a	n/a
59	Indonesia	384.38	19.24	0.05	0	n/a	Tajikistan	n/a	n/a	n/a
60	Qatar	382.53	18.50	0.03	0	n/a	Tanzania, United Rep			
61	Peru				0	n/a	TFYR of Macedonia			
62	India (2010)	336.00	0.00	0.00	0	n/a	Togo			
n/a	Algeria					n/a	Trinidad and Tobago			
n/a	Angola					n/a	Uganda			
n/a	Armenia					n/a	Ukraine			
n/a	Azerbaijan					n/a	Uzbekistan			
n/a	Bahrain					n/a	Viet Nam			
n/a	Bangladesh					n/a	Yemen			
n/a	Barbados					n/a	Zambia			
n/a	Belarus					n/a	Zimbabwe	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Benin									
n/a	Bhutan						E: OECD Programme for Interna		t Assessment (Pl	SA) (2010–20
n/a	Bolivia, Plurinational St	n/a	n/a	n/a		NOTE:	 indicates a strength; O a w 	reakness.		

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Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary | 2011

Rank (Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy
1	Portugal (2010)	7.35	100.00	1.00	•	74	Mexico
2 (Georgia (2009)	7.57	99.36	0.99	•	75	Hong Kong (China) (200
3 (Greece (2007)	7.88	98.45	0.98	•	76	Bolivia, Plurinational St.
4	Malta	7.95	98.26	0.97	•	77	Uganda (2008)
	Croatia				•	78	Morocco (2004)
	Kuwait (2009)				•	79	Bhutan (2012)
	Latvia				•	80	Thailand
	Russian Federation (2009)				•	81	Chile (2012)
	Luxembourg (2010)					82	Guyana (2012)
	Lithuania Kazakhstan (2012)					83 84	Cameroon (2012) Rwanda (2012)
	Poland (2012)					85	Benin (2004)
	Estonia (2010)					86	El Salvador
	Paraguay				•	87	Namibia (2007)
	Slovenia					88	Lesotho (2012)
16	Serbia (2012)	9.07	95.00	0.87	•	89	Mali
17 I	Lebanon	9.31	94.32	0.86	•	90	South Africa (2009)
	Finland					91	Colombia (2012)
	Sweden					92	India
	Austria (2012)					93	Togo
	Moldova, Rep. (2012)					94	Burkina Faso (2012)
	Cyprus					95	Tanzania, United Rep. (2
	Qatar (2012)					96 97	Fiji Senegal
	Bahrain (2012)					98	Angola
	Hungary					99	Madagascar (2012)
	Brunei Darussalam (2012)				•	100	Cambodia (2007)
	Italy (2007)					101	Dominican Republic (20
29	Argentina (2008)	10.90	89.71	0.75		102	Nepal (2013)
30	Czech Republic (2012)	11.19	88.86	0.75		103	Kenya (2009)
	Uruguay (2010)				•	104	Burundi (2012)
	Saudi Arabia (2009)					105	Bangladesh
	Slovakia (2012)					106	Nicaragua (2010)
	Spain (2012)					107	Mozambique (2012)
	Ecuador (2012)				•	108 109	Nigeria (2010)
	Japan					110	Guinea Myanmar (2010)
	TFYR of Macedonia (2010)					111	Niger
	Egypt (2009)				•	112	Philippines (2009)
	Bulgaria				Ū	113	Ethiopia (2012)
	France (2012)					114	Malawi (2012)
42	Germany	12.88	83.97	0.64		115	Pakistan (2004)
	Romania					n/a	Algeria
	Uzbekistan				•	n/a	Armenia
	Netherlands					n/a	Australia
	Malaysia					n/a	Azerbaijan
	Tunisia					n/a	Belarus
	Botswana (2007)					n/a	Belgium Bosnia and Herzegovina
	Panama (2012)				0	n/a n/a	Canada
	United Arab Emirates (2012)				O	n/a	Côte d'Ivoire
	New Zealand					n/a	Denmark
	Mongolia (2010)					n/a	Gambia
	Guatemala					n/a	Honduras
55 (China (2012)	14.50	79.26	0.53		n/a	Iceland
	Barbados (2006)					n/a	Iran, Islamic Rep
57	United States of America (2012)	14.66	78.80	0.51		n/a	Ireland
	Mauritius (2012)					n/a	Jordan
	Indonesia					n/a	Montenegro
	Albania (2012)					n/a	Norway
	Singapore (2009)				0	n/a	Oman
	Costa Rica Kyrgyzstan (2010)					n/a n/a	Sudan Switzerland
	Tajikistan					n/a	Trinidad and Tobago
	Yemen				•	n/a	Turkey
	Korea, Rep				_	n/a	Ukraine
	Swaziland					n/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Re
	Brazil (2010)					n/a	Viet Nam
69 I	Peru (2012)	16.75	72.75	0.40		n/a	Zambia
	Cabo Verde (2012)					n/a	Zimbabwe
	Jamaica						
	Sri Lanka (2012)						E: UNESCO Institute for St
73 (Ghana (2013)	1753	70.40	0.27		NOTE.	indicates a strength;

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
74	Mexico			
75	Hong Kong (China) (2005)			
76 77	Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2007)			
78	Uganda (2008)			
79	Bhutan (2012)			
80	Thailand	19.91	63.60	0.31
81	Chile (2012)			
82	Guyana (2012)			
83 84	Cameroon (2012) Rwanda (2012)			
85	Benin (2004)			
86	El Salvador			
87	Namibia (2007)	24.62	49.94	0.25
88	Lesotho (2012)			
89	Mali			
90 91	South Africa (2009)			
92	India			
93	Togo			
94	Burkina Faso (2012)			
95	Tanzania, United Rep. (2012)			
96 97	Fiji			
98	Angola			
99	Madagascar (2012)			
100	Cambodia (2007)			
101	Dominican Republic (2012)			
102	Nepal (2013)			
103 104	Kenya (2009)			
105	Bangladesh			
106	Nicaragua (2010)	. 30.83	31.95	0.08
107	Mozambique (2012)			
108	Nigeria (2010)			
109 110	Guinea			
111	Niger			
112	Philippines (2009)			
113	Ethiopia (2012)			
114	Malawi (2012)			
115 n/a	Pakistan (2004)			
n/a	Armenia			
n/a	Australia			
n/a	Azerbaijan	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Belarus			
n/a n/a	Belgium			
n/a	Canada			
n/a	Côte d'Ivoire			
n/a	Denmark	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Gambia			
n/a n/a	Honduras			
n/a	Iran, Islamic Rep.			
n/a	Ireland			
n/a	Jordan	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Montenegro			
n/a	Norway			
n/a n/a	OmanSudan			
n/a	Switzerland			
n/a	Trinidad and Tobago			
n/a	Turkey	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Ukraine			
n/a n/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep Viet Nam			
n/a n/a	Zambia			
n/a	Zimbabwe			

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Statistics, UIS online database (2004–13)

2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment School enrolment, tertiary (% gross) | 2011

ank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Korea, Rep. (2012)	98.47	100.00	1.00
2	Finland			
3	United States of America			
4	Belarus (2012)			
5	Greece (2007)			
6	Slovenia (2012)			
7	Australia			
8	Spain			
9	Iceland			
10	New Zealand			
11 12	Ukraine (2012) Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. (2009)			
13	Lithuania			
14	Netherlands			
15	Russian Federation (2009)			
16	Argentina (2010)			
17	Chile (2012)			
18	Sweden			
19	Denmark (2010)			
20	Ireland			
21	Poland (2012)			
22	Norway			
23	Estonia (2010)			
24	Austria	71.00	71.87	0.83
25	Belgium	69.26	70.09	0.82
26	Latvia	67.28	68.07	0.81
27	Portugal (2010)	65.95	66.70	0.80
28	Czech Republic	64.58	65.30	0.80
29	Italy	63.86	64.56	0.79
80	Uruguay (2010)			
1	Israel (2009)			
2	Fiji			
3	United Kingdom			
4	Mongolia (2012)			
5	Barbados			
6	Turkey			
7	Hong Kong (China) (2012)			
8	Japan			
9	Bulgaria			
0	Hungary			
1	Croatia			
.2	Germany			
3 4	Montenegro (2010)			
4 5	Albania (2012)			
6	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2012)			
17	Slovakia			
8	Switzerland			
.9	Serbia (2012)			
0	Romania			
1	Thailand (2012)			
2	Saudi Arabia (2012)			
3	Costa Rica (2012)			
4	Cyprus			
5	Lebanon (2012)			
6	Armenia (2012)	46.04	46.31	0.59
7	Colombia (2012)	45.02	45.27	0.58
8	Kazakhstan (2012)	44.53	44.76	0.57
9	Peru (2010)			
0	Panama	41.78		0.56
1	Kyrgyzstan			
2	TFYR of Macedonia			
3	Moldova, Rep. (2012)			
4	Jordan			
5	Mauritius (2012)			
6	Malta			
7	Ecuador (2008)			
8	Bosnia and Herzegovina (2012)			
59	Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2007)			
70	Malaysia			
71	Tunisia (2012)			
72	Paraguay (2010)	2 4 5 -		

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
74	Algeria (2012)				
75	Jamaica (2012)				
76	Egypt				
77	Philippines (2009)				
78 79	Oman				
80	Mexico				
81	Indonesia				
82	China (2012)				
83	El Salvador (2012)				
84	Viet Nam (2012)				
85 86	India				
87	Tajikistan (2012)				
88	Kuwait (2004)				
89	Cabo Verde (2012)				
90	Azerbaijan (2012)				
91 92	Honduras (2012) Luxembourg (2010)				0
92	Guatemala (2007)				0
94	Sri Lanka (2012)				
95	Morocco				
96	Cambodia				
97	Nepal				
98 99	Myanmar				
100	Guyana (2012)				
101	Benin				
102	Ghana (2012)				
103	Qatar (2012)				
104	Trinidad and Tobago (2004)				
105 106	Cameroon Lesotho (2012)				
107	Nigeria (2005)				
108	Togo (2012)				
109	Yemen				
110	Guinea (2012)				
111 112	Pakistan (2012)				
113	Namibia (2008)				
114	Uganda				
115	Uzbekistan				
116	Côte d'Ivoire (2010)				
117	Senegal (2010)				
118 119	Angola Mali (2012)				
120	Botswana (2006)				0
121	Rwanda (2012)				
122	Swaziland				0
123	Zimbabwe (2012)				
124	Mozambique Burkina Faso (2012)				
125 126	Gambia (2008)				0
127	Madagascar (2012)				
128	Kenya (2009)				0
129	Tanzania, United Rep. (2012)				0
130	Burundi (2010)				_
131 132	Ethiopia (2005) Niger (2012)				0
133	Seychelles (2012)				0
134	Malawi				0
n/a	Brazil				
n/a	Canada				
n/a	Dominican Republic				
n/a n/a	Nicaragua Singapore				
n/a	South Africa				
n/a	Sudan				
n/a	United Arab Emirates				
n/a	Zambia	n/a	n/a	n/a	

SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *UIS online database* (2004–12)

2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineeringTertiary graduates in science, engineering, manufacturing, and construction (% of total tertiary graduates) | 2011

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
1	Thailand (2010)	53.22	100.00	1.00	• :	74	Belgium	16.53	27.46	0.29	0
2	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2012)					75	Hungary				
3	Tunisia (2012)					76	Azerbaijan (2012)				
4	Oman (2010)					77	Jordan				
5	Myanmar					78	Armenia (2010)				
6	Malaysia					79	Latvia				0
7	Morocco (2010)					80	Kyrgyzstan (2012)				
8	Hong Kong (China) (2006)					81	Iceland (2010)				0
9	Qatar (2012)				•	82	Uruguay (2010)				0
10	Luxembourg (2008)					83	Bangladesh				0
11	Korea, Rep. (2012)					84	United States of America (2010				0
12	Trinidad and Tobago (2004)					85	Ethiopia (2010)				0
	Saudi Arabia (2012)						Barbados				0
13						86	Ghana (2012)				0
14	Russian Federation (2009)				•	87	, ,				
15	Finland					88	Honduras (2012)				_
16	Greece (2010)					89	Netherlands				0
17	Belarus (2012)				•	90	Argentina (2010)				0
18	Austria					91	Guyana (2012)				
19	Germany					92	Ecuador (2008)				
20	Mexico				•	93	Benin				
21	France (2009)					94	Lesotho (2012)				
22	Sweden	25.81	45.81	0.80		95	Cambodia (2008)				
23	Ukraine (2012)	25.57	45.33	0.79	•	96	Brazil (2012)	11.96	18.42	8	0
24	Tajikistan (2012)	25.50	45.20	0.78	•	97	Costa Rica	11.90	18.30	0.07	0
25	Spain	25.30	44.79	0.77		98	Nepal	11.78	18.06	0.06	0
26	Seychelles	25.00	44.20	0.76		99	Burundi (2010)	9.58	13.72	0.05	
27	Algeria	24.95	44.11	0.75		100	Uganda (2004)	9.53	13.62	0.04	0
28	Serbia (2012)	24.80	43.80	0.74		101	Mozambique	8.90	12.37	0.03	0
29	Slovenia (2012)	24.74	43.69	0.73		102	Niger (2008)	4.28	3.23	0.02	0
30	Portugal	24.61	43.43	0.72		103	Swaziland (2006)	2.71	0.14	0.01	0
31	Viet Nam (2012)					104	Namibia (2008)	2.64	0.00	0.00	0
32	Lebanon (2012)					n/a	Angola				
33	Zimbabwe (2012)				•	n/a	Bhutan				
34	Ireland (2010)					n/a	Bolivia, Plurinational St				
35	Indonesia (2010)					n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina				
36	Rwanda (2012)					n/a	Botswana				
37	United Kingdom				0	n/a	Cabo Verde				
38	Turkey				O	n/a	Canada				
39	Panama					n/a	China				
40	Czech Republic					n/a	Côte d'Ivoire				
	Italy					n/a	Dominican Republic				
41	El Salvador (2012)						Egypt				
42	Lithuania					n/a	Fiji				
43	Colombia (2012).					n/a	Guinea				
44						n/a					
45	TFYR of Macedonia					n/a	India				
46	Uzbekistan				•	n/a	Israel				
47	Cameroon (2010)				•	n/a	Jamaica				
48	Georgia (2012)					n/a	Kazakhstan				
49	Slovakia (2012)					n/a	Kenya				
50	Estonia (2010)					n/a	Kuwait				
51	Madagascar (2012)					n/a	Malawi				
52	Mauritius (2012)	20.44		0.50		n/a	Mali				
53	Japan	20.28	34.87	0.50		n/a	Moldova, Rep	n/a	n/a	n/a	
54	Romania	20.18	34.67	0.49		n/a	Montenegro	n/a	n/a	n/a	
55	Denmark	20.16	34.64	0.48	0	n/a	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	n/a	
56	Croatia (2010)	20.11	34.54	0.47		n/a	Nigeria	n/a	n/a	n/a	
57	Gambia (2004)	20.00	34.32	0.46		n/a	Pakistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	
58	Burkina Faso (2012)	19.94	34.20	0.45		n/a	Paraguay	n/a	n/a	n/a	
59	Switzerland (2010)				0	n/a	Peru				
60	Chile (2012)					n/a	Philippines				
61	Bulgaria					n/a	Senegal				
62	Malta				0	n/a	Singapore				
63	Brunei Darussalam (2012)				-	n/a	South Africa				
64	New Zealand				0	n/a	Sudan				
65	Bahrain (2006)				_	n/a	Tanzania, United Rep				
66	Mongolia					n/a	Togo				
67	Albania (2012)					n/a	United Arab Emirates				
68	Cyprus					n/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				
							Yemen				
69	Poland (2012)					n/a	Zambia				
70 71	Norway				0	n/a	∠a::IUId	11/d		II/d	
71	Guatemala (2007)					come	P. LINECCO In this	1110 - 11 1			
		In /U		U.31		SOURC	E: UNESCO Institute for Statistics	: IIIX anlino da	uranaso (2004_13		
72 73	Australia (2010)						 indicates a strength; O a we 		1100030 (2004 15))	

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2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility Tertiary inbound mobility ratio (%) | 2011

	ountry/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
	Australia			
	yprus			
	iji (2004)			
	Qatar (2012)			
	Jnited Arab Emirates (2009)			
7 A	Austria	19.50	98.35	0.95
	ingapore (2013)			
9 L	Jnited Kingdom	16.85	84.97	0.93
	witzerland			
	lew Zealand			
	arbados			
	ebanon (2012)			
	rancereland			
	lamibia (2008)			
	ordan			
	Zech Republic			
	Bahrain (2012)			
	Belgium			
	weden			
	long Kong (China) (2012)			
	Denmark (2010)			
	Germany			
	lorway			
	(yrgyzstan (2010)			
	Burundi (2010)			
	Malaysia Bosnia and Herzegovina (2012).			
	celand			
	rinidad and Tobago (2004)			
	liger (2012)			
	Jganda			
	inland			
5 N	letherlands	4.92	24.77	0.70
6 H	lungary	4.31		0.69
7 Y	'emen	4.26	21.44	0.68
	Brunei Darussalam (2012)			
	Greece (2010)			
	Botswana (2005)			
	Malta			
	apan			
	audi Arabia (2012)			
	erbia (2012)			
	aly			
	Bulgaria			
18 A	Armenia (2012)	3.43	17.28	0.58
19 L	United States of America	3.38	16.99	0.57
50 S	pain	3.21	16.15	0.56
	Shana (2012)			
	Burkina Faso (2012)			
	ortugal (2010)			
	FYR of Macedonia			
	Azerbaijan (2012)			
	Dman			
	Nauritius (2012)			
	selarus (2012)			
	Morocco (2010)			
	atvia			
	gypt (2010)			
	Romania			
	Jkraine (2012)			
5 E	stonia (2010)	1.78	8.95	0.43
	íorea, Rep. (2012)			
	Nadagascar (2012)			
	Georgia (2012)			
	ithuania			
	ajikistan (2012)			
	Moldova, Rep. (2012)			
72 C	Costa Rica (2004)			

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
74	Russian Federation (2009)	1.39		0.35
75	Cameroon	1.39	6.94	0.34
76	Kazakhstan (2012)	1.38	6.90	0.33
77	Albania (2012)			
78	Côte d'Ivoire (2010)			
79	Poland (2012)			
80	Malawi (2010)			
81 82	Cabo Verde (2012)			
83	Honduras (2012)			
84	Swaziland			
85	Thailand (2012)			
86	Turkey	0.82	4.06	0.24
87	Rwanda (2012)			
88	Tanzania, United Rep. (2004)			
89	Mongolia (2012)			
90	Algeria			
91 92	Tunisia (2012)			
92	Lesotho (2012)			
94	Croatia			
95	El Salvador (2012)			
96	Guyana (2012)			
97	Zimbabwe (2012)	0.37	1.84	0.14
98	Mozambique			
99	Chile (2012)			
100	China (2012)			
101	Brazil Viet Nam (2012)			
102 103	Sri Lanka (2012)			
103	Uzbekistan			
105	Indonesia (2010)			
106	India	0.10	0.47	0.06
107	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2012)	0.10	0.47	0.05
108	Philippines (2008)			
109	Bangladesh (2009)			
110	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. (2008) .			
111 112	Cambodia (2006) Nepal			
113	Myanmar			
n/a	Angola			
n/a	Argentina			
n/a	Benin	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Bhutan			
n/a	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
n/a	Canada			
n/a	Colombia			
n/a n/a	Dominican Republic			
n/a	Ethiopia			
n/a	Gambia			
n/a	Guatemala			
n/a	Israel	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Jamaica			
n/a	Kenya			
n/a	Kuwait			
n/a n/a	Mexico			
n/a	Nicaragua			
n/a	Nigeria			
n/a	Pakistan			
n/a	Panama			
n/a	Paraguay			
n/a	Peru			
n/a	Senegal			
n/a	Seychelles			
n/a n/a	South Africa			
n/a n/a	Uruguay			
n/a	Zambia			
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SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *UIS online database* (2004–13)

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2.3.1

Researchers

Researchers, headcounts (per million population) | 2011

ank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Finland			
2	Iceland			
3	Denmark Portugal			
5	Norway			
6	Sweden			
7	Austria			
8	Korea, Rep			
9	Singapore			
10	Japan			
11	United Kingdom			
12	New Zealand			
13	Germany			
14	Slovenia			
15	Switzerland (2008)	5,994.20	56.09	0.88
16	Luxembourg (2009)	5,924.32	55.44	0.87
17	Estonia	5,906.54	55.27	0.86
18	Belgium	5,742.63	53.73	0.86
19	Lithuania	5,702.40	53.36	0.85
20	France	5,327.93	49.85	0.84
21	Netherlands	4,979.63	46.58	0.83
22	Ireland	4,893.16	45.77	0.82
23	Spain	4,735.21	44.29	0.81
24	Slovakia (2012)			
25	Czech Republic (2012)	4,442.46	41.55	0.80
26	Greece	4,068.78	38.04	0.79
27	Hungary			
28	Latvia			
29	Hong Kong (China) (2010)			
30	Tunisia (2008)			
31	Malta			
32	Croatia			
33	Poland			
34	Russian Federation (2012)			
35	Malaysia			
36	Italy			
37	Montenegro			
38	Belarus			
39 40	Bulgaria			
40	Jordan (2008)			
42	Turkey			
43	Costa Rica			
44	Georgia (2005)			
45	Cyprus			
46	Ukraine			
47	Armenia.	,		
48	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2008)			
49	Serbia			
50	China			
51	Azerbaijan			
52	Brazil (2010)			
53	Romania			
54	Egypt			
55	Morocco			
56	Uzbekistan	1,097.27	10.19	0.53
57	Moldova, Rep			
58	Botswana (2005)	923.34	8.56	0.52
59	TFYR of Macedonia (2009)			
60	Bosnia and Herzegovina (200			
61	Trinidad and Tobago			
62	South Africa (2010)			
63	Uruguay (2012)			
64	Kazakhstan			
65	Brunei Darussalam (2004)			
66	Mongolia			
67	Senegal (2010)			
68	Thailand (2009)			
69	Chile (2010)			
70			5 (17)	0.42
70	Albania (2008)			
70 71 72	Oman	478.05	4.39	0.41

nk	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
4	Mexico			
5	Sudan (2005)	354.84	3.23	0.37
76	Colombia	346.36		0.36
77	Namibia (2010)	343.28	3.13	0.36
78	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. (2012	2). 342.38	3.12	0.35
79	Kenya (2010)	318.07	2.89	0.34
30	Pakistan			
81	Cabo Verde			
32	Sri Lanka (2010)			
83	Cameroon (2008)			
34	Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2010)			
3 4 85	Tajikistan			
35 36	Zimbabwe (2012)			
	, ,			
87	Paraguay			
38	Nepal (2010)			
89	Peru (2004)			
90	Ecuador (2008)			
91	Indonesia (2009)			
92	Seychelles (2005)	160.75	1.41	0.23
93	Angola			
94	Côte d'Ivoire (2005)	137.81	1.20	0.21
95	Panama (2010)	136.21	1.18	0.20
96	Kuwait	131.53	1.14	0.19
97	Philippines (2007)			
98	Malawi (2010)			
99	Nigeria (2007)			
00	Benin (2007)			
01	Madagascar			
02	Ghana (2010)			
02	El Salvador (2012)			
)4	Togo (2010)			
)5	Ethiopia (2010)			
06	Uganda (2010)			
)7	Burkina Faso (2010)			
80	Tanzania, United Rep. (2010)			
9	Mozambique (2010)	66.26		0.08
10	Mali (2010)	64.21		0.08
11	Nicaragua (2004)	60.52	0.48	0.07
12	Rwanda (2009)	53.56	0.41	0.06
13	Zambia (2008)	49.13		0.05
14	Saudi Arabia (2009)	47.43	0.35	0.04
15	Guatemala			
16	Burundi			
17	Gambia			
18	Lesotho			
19	Niger (2005)			
/a	Australia			
/a	Bahrain.			
/a	Bangladesh			
/a	Barbados			
/a	Bhutan			
/a	Cambodia	n/a	n/a	n/a
/a	Canada	n/a	n/a	n/a
/a	Dominican Republic	n/a	n/a	n/a
/a	Fiji			
/a	Guinea			
/a	Guyana			
a ′a	Honduras			
a /a	India			
/a	Israel			
/a /-	Jamaica			
/a	Lebanon			
/a	Mauritius			
/a	Myanmar			
/a	Qatar			
/a	Swaziland	n/a	n/a	n/a
/a	United Arab Emirates	n/a	n/a	n/a
/a	United States of America			
/a	Viet Nam			
	Yemen			

SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *UIS online database* (2004–12)

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2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D (GERD) GERD: Gross expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 2011

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy
1	Korea, Rep. (2012)	4.36	100.00	1.00	•	74	Pakistan
2	Israel (2012)					75	Nepal (2010)
3	Finland (2012)					76	Seychelles (2005)
4	Sweden (2012)					77	Sudan (2005)
5	Japan (2012)				•	78	Mongolia
6	Denmark (2012)				_	79	Armenia
7	Germany (2012)				•	80	Togo (2010)
8	Switzerland (2008)					81	Thailand (2009)
9	Austria (2013)					82 83	Ethiopia (2010)
10 11	United States of America (2012)					84	Ecuador (2008) Nigeria (2007)
12	Iceland					85	TFYR of Macedonia (2
13	Australia (2010)					86	Azerbaijan
14	France (2012)					87	Burkina Faso (2009)
15	Belgium (2012)					88	Panama (2010)
16	Singapore	2.23		0.87		89	Georgia (2005)
17	Estonia (2012)	2.18	49.92	0.86		90	Colombia (2012)
18	Netherlands (2012)	2.16	49.34	0.85		91	Kazakhstan
19	China (2012)	1.98	45.35	0.84		92	Bolivia, Plurinational S
20	Czech Republic (2012)	1.88	43.01	0.84		93	Sri Lanka (2010)
21	United Kingdom (2012)					94	Kyrgyzstan
22	Ireland (2012)					95	Albania (2008)
23	Canada (2012)					96	Peru (2004)
24	Norway (2012)					97	Namibia (2010)
25	Luxembourg (2010)					98	Gambia
26	Portugal (2012)					99	Oman
27	Spain (2012)					100	Tajikistan
28 29	Hungary (2012) New Zealand					101	Burundi
30	Italy (2012)					102 103	Philippines (2007) Madagascar
31	Brazil					103	Kuwait
32	Russian Federation (2012)					105	Indonesia (2009)
33	Tunisia (2009)				•	106	Angola
34	Malaysia					107	Saudi Arabia (2009)
35	Kenya (2010)					108	Cabo Verde
36	Lithuania (2012)					109	Algeria (2005)
37	Poland (2012)	0.90	20.41	0.69		110	Paraguay
38	Turkey	0.86	19.49	0.68		111	Guatemala
39	Malta (2012)	0.84	19.09	0.67		112	Trinidad and Tobago.
40	Slovakia (2012)					113	Honduras (2004)
41	India					114	Brunei Darussalam (20
42	Serbia					115	El Salvador
43	South Africa (2010)					116	Bosnia and Herzegov
44	Croatia (2012)					117	Lesotho
45	Hong Kong (China) (2010)				_	n/a	Bahrain
46	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2008)				•	n/a	Bangladesh
47	Ukraine					n/a	Barbados
48 49	Morocco (2010)					n/a	Benin
50	Belarus					n/a n/a	Bhutan
51	Mali (2010)				•	n/a	Cameroon
52	Latvia (2012)					n/a	Côte d'Ivoire
53	Argentina					n/a	Dominican Republic .
54	Bulgaria (2012)					n/a	Fiji
55	Uganda (2010)					n/a	Guinea
56	Senegal (2010)					n/a	Guyana
57	Botswana (2005)					n/a	Jamaica
58	Tanzania, United Rep. (2010)					n/a	Lebanon
59	United Arab Emirates	0.49	10.96	0.50		n/a	Malawi
60	Romania (2012)	0.49	10.96	0.49		n/a	Myanmar
61	Costa Rica	0.48	10.67	0.48		n/a	Nicaragua
62	Cyprus (2012)					n/a	Niger
63	Mozambique (2010)	0.46	10.35	0.47		n/a	Qatar
64	Jordan (2008)					n/a	Rwanda
65	Uruguay					n/a	Swaziland
66	Mexico					n/a	Uzbekistan
67	Egypt					n/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian
68	Chile (2010)					n/a	Viet Nam
69 70	Montenegro					n/a	Yemen
70 71	Moldova, Rep					n/a	Zimbabwe
71 72	Mauritius (2005)					COURC	E: UNESCO Institute for
						JUUKL	 COME SCOTHISHING FOR

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
74	Pakistan	0.33	7.28	0.37
75	Nepal (2010)	0.30	6.66	0.36
76	Seychelles (2005)			
77	Sudan (2005)	0.30		0.34
78	Mongolia	0.27		0.34
79	Armenia	0.27		0.33
80	Togo (2010)	0.25	5.54	0.32
81	Thailand (2009)	0.25	5.47	0.31
82	Ethiopia (2010)	0.25	5.36	0.30
83	Ecuador (2008)	0.23		0.29
84	Nigeria (2007)	0.22		0.28
85	TFYR of Macedonia (2010)	0.22		0.28
86	Azerbaijan	0.21		0.27
87	Burkina Faso (2009)	0.20	4.32	0.26
88	Panama (2010)	0.20	4.20	0.25
89	Georgia (2005)			
90	Colombia (2012)			
91	Kazakhstan			
92	Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2009)			
93	Sri Lanka (2010)			
94	Kyrgyzstan			
95	Albania (2008)			
96	Peru (2004)			
97	Namibia (2010)			
98	Gambia			
99	Oman			
100	Tajikistan			
101	Burundi			
102	Philippines (2007)			
103	Madagascar			
104	Kuwait			
105	Indonesia (2009)			
106	Angola			
107	Saudi Arabia (2009)			
108	Cabo Verde			
109	Algeria (2005)			
110	Paraguay			
111	Guatemala			
112	Trinidad and Tobago			
113	Honduras (2004)			
114	Brunei Darussalam (2004)			
115	El Salvador			
116	Bosnia and Herzegovina (2009) .			
117	Lesotho			
n/a	Bahrain.			
n/a	Bangladesh			
n/a n/a	Barbados			
n/a	Bhutan			
n/a	Cambodia			
n/a n/a	Côte d'Ivoire			
n/a	Dominican Republic			
	Fiji			
n/a n/a	Guinea			
	Guyana			
n/a n/a	Jamaica			
	Lebanon			
n/a n/a	Malawi			
	Myanmar			
n/a n/a	Nicaragua			
n/a	Niger			
n/a	Qatar			
n/a n/a	Rwanda			
n/a	Swaziland			
n/a	Uzbekistan			
n/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
n/a	Viet Nam			
n/a	Yemen			
n/a	Zimbabwe			
, 0		,		

or Statistics, UIS online database (2004–13)

2.3.3 QS university ranking average score top 3 universitiesAverage score of the top 3 universities at the QS world university ranking | 2013

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	United Kingdom			
3	Canada			
4	Switzerland			
5	Australia			
6	Hong Kong (China)			
7	Japan			
8	France			
9	Germany			
10	China			
11	Korea, Rep	. 75.80	75.80	0.93
12	Netherlands	73.97	73.97	0.92
13	Denmark	. 70.87	70.87	0.92
14	Sweden	. 70.33	70.33	0.91
15	Belgium	. 66.00	66.00	0.90
16	Ireland	. 62.30	62.30	0.89
17	Finland	59.37	59.37	0.89
18	Norway	. 58.27	58.27	0.88
19	New Zealand	. 58.07	58.07	0.87
20	Singapore	. 56.83	56.83	0.87
21	Israel			
22	Spain			
23	Brazil			
24	Italy			
25	Russian Federation			
26	Austria			
27	India			
28	Chile			
28	Malaysia			
30	South Africa			
31	Saudi Arabia			
32	Argentina			
33	Mexico			
34	Colombia			
35	Thailand			
36	Portugal			
37	Czech Republic			
38	Kazakhstan			
39	Poland			
40	Indonesia			
41	Turkey United Arab Emirates			
42	Greece			
43				
44	Egypt			
45 46	Philippines			
40	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
	Venezueia, Bolivarian Rep			
48 49	Lebanon			
49 50	Peru			
50	Estonia			
52	Pakistan			
53	Azerbaijan			
53 54	Lithuania			
55	Romania			
56	Iran, Islamic Rep.			
57	Jordan			
58	Belarus			
59	Oman			
60	Qatar			
61	Slovenia			
62	Croatia			
63	Uruguay			
64	Bulgaria			
65	Bahrain.			
66	Bangladesh			
67	Kuwait			
68	Sri Lanka			
69	Serbia			
70	Albania			
70	Algeria			
70	Angola			
70	Armenia	0.00	0.00	0.00

k	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
)	Barbados	0.00	0.00	0.00
)	Benin			
)	Bhutan			
)	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
)	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
)	Botswana			
)	Burkina Faso			
)	Burundi			
)	Cabo Verde			
)	Cambodia			
)	Cameroon			
)	Costa Rica	0.00	0.00	0.00
)	Côte d'Ivoire	0.00	0.00	0.00
)	Cyprus	0.00	0.00	0.00
)	Dominican Republic			
)	Ecuador			
)	El Salvador			
)	Ethiopia			
)	Fiji			
)	Gambia			
)	Ghana			
)	Guatemala			
)	Guinea			
)	Guyana			
)	Honduras	0.00	0.00	0.00
)	Iceland	0.00	0.00	0.00
)	Jamaica	0.00	0.00	0.00
)	Kenya			
)	Kyrgyzstan			
)	Latvia			
)	Lesotho			
)	Luxembourg			
)	Malawi			
)	Mali			
)	Malta			
)	Mauritius			
)	Moldova, Rep	0.00	0.00	0.00
)	Mongolia	0.00	0.00	0.00
)	Montenegro			
)	Morocco			
)	Mozambique			
)	Myanmar			
)	Namibia			
)	Nepal			
)	Nicaragua			
)	Nigeria			
)	Panama			
)	Paraguay			
)	Rwanda			
)	Senegal			
)	Seychelles			
)	Slovakia			
)	Sudan			
)	Swaziland			
)	Tajikistan			
)	Tanzania, United Rep			
)	TFYR of Macedonia			
)	Trinidad and Tobago			
)	Tunisia			
)	Uganda			
)	Uzbekistan			
)	Viet Nam			
)	Yemen			
	Zambia	0.00	0.00	0.00
)				
)	Zimbabwe	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.1.1 ICT access ICT access index | 2012

ank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Hong Kong (China)			
2	Luxembourg			
3	Iceland			
4	Switzerland			
5	Germany United Kingdom			
6 7	Sweden			
8	Singapore			
9	Korea, Rep.			
9	Malta			
9	Netherlands			
12	Denmark			
13	Austria	7.96	79.60	0.91
14	France	7.95	79.50	0.90
15	Japan			
16	Norway			
17	New Zealand			
18	Belgium			
19	Finland			
20	Canada			
21 22	Australia			
22	Israel			
23	United Arab Emirates			
25	Barbados			
26	Estonia			
27	Bahrain.			
28	United States of America	7.24	72.40	0.80
29	Slovenia	7.23	72.30	0.79
30	Italy	7.15	71.50	0.78
31	Qatar	7.10	71.00	0.78
32	Spain			
3	Portugal			
34	Saudi Arabia			
35	Russian Federation			
6	Greece			
7	Croatia			
88	Czech Republic			
38 10	Brunei Darussalam			
41	Lithuania			
12	Hungary			
12	Poland			
14	Cyprus	6.45	64.50	0.68
15	Belarus	6.41	64.10	0.67
16	Uruguay	6.38	63.80	0.66
17	Bulgaria	6.33	63.30	0.66
18	Slovakia	6.28	62.80	0.65
19	Latvia			
50	Seychelles			
51	Malaysia			
52	Lebanon			
3	Argentina			
4	Serbia			
55	Moldova, Rep			
5	Romania			
57 58	Oman Trinidad and Tobago			
io i9	Chile			
9	TFYR of Macedonia			
51	Costa Rica			
52	Panama			
3	Brazil			
4	Ukraine			
55	Azerbaijan			
55	Mauritius			
57	Turkey			
58	Georgia			
59	Jordan			
70	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
71	Iran, Islamic Rep			
72	Morocco	4 67	46.70	0.47

Value State Fill Prevent rank Table			5 (0.400)			
75 Colombia	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0–100)	Percent rank	
Total						
78 South Africa. 4.14. 41.40. 0.43 79 Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. 413. 413. 0.42 Mexico. 4.11. 41.10. 0.41 81 Viet Nam. 4.04. 4.04. 0.40 83 Thaliand. 4.00. 4.00. 0.39 84 Li Salvador. 3.95. 39.50. 0.37 86 Jamaica. 3.93. 39.50. 0.37 86 Jamaica. 3.93. 39.50. 0.37 87 Fiji. 3.86. 38.60. 0.36 88 Peru. 3.85. 38.50. 0.35 89 Albania. 3.73. 373.30. 0.34 90 Indonesia. 3.60. 360.00. 0.32 91 Algeria. 3.60. 360.00. 0.32 92 Paraguay. 3.60. 360.00. 0.32 93 Botswana. 3.58. 358.00. 0.31 94						
79 Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. 4.13 41.30 0.42	77	Egypt	4.20	42.00	0.43	
80 Mexico						
81 Mongolia 4.04 40.40 0.40 81 Yiret Nam 4.04 40.00 0.39 84 El Salvador 3.95 39.50 0.37 84 Tunisia 3.95 39.50 0.37 84 Tunisia 3.93 39.30 0.37 87 Fiji 3.86 38.60 0.36 88 Peru. 3.85 38.50 0.35 89 Albania 3.73 3.730 0.34 90 Indonesia 3.62 36.20 0.34 91 Algeria 3.60 36.00 0.32 91 Paraguay 3.60 36.00 0.32 92 Botswana 3.58 35.80 0.31 95 Philippines 3.41 34.10 0.30 96 Sri Lanka 3.36 33.50 0.28 98 Bolivia, Plurinational St. 3.27 32.70 0.28 98 Bolivia						
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n/a Burundi n/a n/a n/a n/a Guatemala n/a n/a n/a n/a Kuwait n/a n/a n/a n/a Kyrgyzstan n/a n/a n/a n/a Montenegro n/a n/a n/a n/a Nepal n/a n/a n/a n/a Tajikistan n/a n/a n/a n/a Togo n/a n/a n/a						0
n/a Guatemala n/a n/a n/a n/a Kuwait n/a n/a n/a n/a Kyrgyzstan n/a n/a n/a n/a Montenegro n/a n/a n/a n/a Nepal n/a n/a n/a n/a Tajikistan n/a n/a n/a n/a Togo n/a n/a n/a		-				_
n/a Kyrgyzstan n/a n/a n/a n/a Montenegro n/a n/a n/a n/a Nepal n/a n/a n/a n/a Tajikistan n/a n/a n/a n/a Togo n/a n/a n/a						
n/a Montenegro n/a n/a n/a n/a Nepal n/a n/a n/a n/a Tajikistan n/a n/a n/a n/a Togo n/a n/a n/a	n/a	Kuwait	n/a	n/a	n/a	
n/a Nepal n/a n/a n/a n/a Tajikistan n/a n/a n/a n/a Togo n/a n/a n/a		, .,				
n/a Tajikistan		_				
n/a Togon/an/an/a						
9		·				
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SOURCE: International Telecommunication Union, *Measuring the Information Society* 2013, ICT Development Index 2013

NOTE: lacktriangle indicates a strength; \bigcirc a weakness.

THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2014

3.1.2 ICT use ICT use index | 2012

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Sweden	8.25	82.50	1.00
2	Korea, Rep.			
3	Denmark	8.15	81.50	0.99
4	Finland	8.05	80.50	0.97
4	Norway	8.05	80.50	0.97
6	Japan	7.51		0.96
7	Iceland	7.50	75.00	0.96
8	Australia	7.46	74.60	0.95
9	Netherlands	7.32	73.20	0.94
10	Luxembourg			
11	Singapore			
12	United Kingdom	7.19	71.90	0.92
13	United States of America	6.76	67.60	0.91
14	New Zealand			
15	Hong Kong (China)			
16	France			
17	Switzerland			
18	Estonia			
19	Canada			
20	Ireland			
21	Germany			
22	Malta			
23	Austria			
24	Israel			
25	Qatar			
26	Belgium			
27	Spain			
28	Latvia			
29	United Arab Emirates			
30	Czech Republic			
31	Barbados			
32	Croatia			
33	Slovenia			
34	Italy			
35	Poland			
36	Slovakia			
37	Bahrain			
38	Greece			
39	Hungary			
40 41	Russian Federation			
41	Cyprus			
42	Bulgaria			
43 44	Belarus			
45	Oman			
45 46	Uruquay			
40 47	Lithuania			
48	Azerbaijan			
49	Kazakhstan			
50	Chile			
50	Saudi Arabia			
50	TFYR of Macedonia			
53	Lebanon			
54	Serbia			
55	Brazil			
56	Romania			
57	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
58	Argentina			
59	Malaysia			
60	Costa Rica			
61	Trinidad and Tobago			
62	Georgia			
63	Albania.			
64	China			
65	Mauritius			
66	Turkey			
67	Armenia			
68	Brunei Darussalam			
69	Seychelles			
	Egypt			
70				
70 71	Panama	2.46	24.60	0.48
	Panama			

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
74	Dominican Republic		22.70	0.45
74	Moldova, Rep			
76	Colombia			
77	Mexico			
78	Ecuador			
78	Viet Nam			
80	Cabo Verde			
81	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
82	Fiji.			
83 84	Uzbekistan			
85	Jamaica			
86	Tunisia			
87	Ukraine			
88	Nigeria			
89	Ghana			
90	Indonesia			
90	Mongolia			
92	Peru			
93	Zimbabwe			
94	Namibia			
95	Philippines			
96	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
97	Guyana			
98	Sudan			
99	El Salvador			
100	Thailand			
101	Paraguay			
102	Kenya	1.15	11.50	0.25
103	Iran, Islamic Rep			
104	Swaziland			
105	Bhutan	1.05	10.50	0.22
106	Botswana	1.00	10.00	0.22
107	Sri Lanka	0.87	8.70	0.21
108	Honduras	0.81	8.10	0.20
109	Senegal	0.80	8.00	0.19
110	Uganda	0.75	7.50	0.19
111	Algeria		6.80	0.18
112	India		6.50	0.17
113	Angola	0.62	6.20	0.16
113	Yemen			
115	Nicaragua			
116	Tanzania, United Rep			
117	Lesotho			
117	Zambia			
119	Gambia			
120	Cambodia			
121	Pakistan			
121	Rwanda			
123	Malawi			
124	Bangladesh			
125	Mozambique			
126	Cameroon			
127	Benin			
128	Burkina Faso			
129	Mali			
130	Côte d'Ivoire	0.09	0.90	0.04
131	Ethiopia		0.70	0.01
131	Madagascar			
131	Niger			
134	Guinea	0.05		0.01
135	Myanmar			
n/a	Burundi			
n/a	Guatemala			
n/a	Kuwait			
n/a	Kyrgyzstan			
n/a	Montenegro			
n/a	Nepal			
n/a	Tajikistan			
n/a				

3.1.3

Government's online service

Government's online service index | 2012

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Korea, Rep			
1	Singapore			
1	United States of America			
4	United Kingdom			
5	Netherlands			
6	Canada			
7	Finland			
8	France			
9	Australia			
9	Bahrain			
9	Japan			
9	United Arab Emirates			
13	Denmark			
13	Norway			
15	Israel			
16	Colombia	0.84	84.31	0.89
16	Sweden	0.84	84.31	0.89
18	Estonia	0.82	82.35	0.88
19	Saudi Arabia	0.80	79.74	0.87
20	Malaysia	0.79	79.08	0.87
21	Kazakhstan	0.78	78.43	0.85
21	New Zealand	0.78	78.43	0.85
23	Spain	0.76	75.82	0.84
24	Chile			
24	Germany			
26	Austria			
27	Qatar			
28	Mexico			
29	Lithuania			
29	Luxembourg			
31	Hungary			
32	Brazil			
32 32				
	El Salvador			
32	Switzerland			
35	Oman			
35	Slovenia			
37	Russian Federation			
38	Portugal			
39	Belgium			
40	Croatia			
41	Malta			
42	Egypt			
42	Georgia			
44	Brunei Darussalam			
45	Latvia			
45	Mongolia	0.59	58.82	0.68
47	Kuwait	0.58	58.17	0.67
48	Greece	0.58	57.52	0.65
48	Italy	0.58	57.52	0.65
48	Serbia			
51	Cyprus			
52	Uruguay			
53	Czech Republic			
53	Iceland			
53	Morocco			
56	Dominican Republic			
56	India			
56	Ireland			
56	Poland			
60	Argentina			
60	China			
62	Moldova, Rep			
62	Peru			
62	Romania			
65	Montenegro			
65	Thailand			
67	Slovakia			
68	Costa Rica			
68	Indonesia	0.50	49.67	0.50
68	Philippines	0.50	49.67	0.50
68	Uzbekistan	0.50	49.67	0.50
00				
72	Bulgaria	0.49	49.02	0.49

nk	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
74	Trinidad and Tobago			
74	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
76	Lebanon	0.48	47.71	0.46
76	Tunisia			
78	Ethiopia			
79	Guatemala			
79	Panama			
79	Turkey			
32 32	Ecuador Paraguay			
32 32	South Africa			
35	TFYR of Macedonia			
36	Bangladesh			
37	Cabo Verde			
38	Kenya	0.43	43.14	0.38
88	Mauritius	0.43	43.14	0.38
90	Albania	0.42	42.48	0.35
90	Kyrgyzstan	0.42	42.48	0.35
90	Ukraine			
90	Viet Nam			
)4	Belarus			
)4	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
96 97	Jordan			
97 97	Honduras			
99	Barbados			
99	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
)1	Azerbaijan			
)1	Mozambigue			
)1	Pakistan			
)4	Botswana	0.36	35.95	0.26
)4	Fiji	0.36	35.95	0.26
16	Bhutan	0.35	35.29	0.25
16	Tanzania, United Rep			
8	Senegal			
9	Rwanda			
0	Angola			
0	Côte d'Ivoire			
3	Armenia			
13	Gambia			
14	Madagascar			
4	Mali			
7	Nicaragua			
7	Zambia			
9	Jamaica	0.31	30.72	0.16
0.	Cameroon	0.30	30.07	0.13
0.	Ghana	0.30	30.07	0.13
0.	Lesotho			
0.	Namibia			
0	Zimbabwe			
15	Burkina Faso			
15	Uganda			
27	Nepal			
18	Algeria			
18	Guyana			
8	Sudan Tajikistan			
1	Nigeria			
3	Malawi			
4	Benin			
4	Niger			
36	Cambodia			
37	Yemen			
38	Burundi			
39	Swaziland			
10	Togo			
41	Myanmar			
	,			
12	Guinea	0.00	0.00	0.00

SOURCE: United Nations Public Administration Network, *e-Government Survey 2012* **NOTE:** • indicates a strength; O a weakness.

THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2014

3.1.4

Online e-participation E-participation Index | 2012

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Korea, Rep			
1	Netherlands			
3	Kazakhstan			
3 5	Singapore			
5	United States of America			
7	Israel			
8	Australia			
8	Estonia			
8	Germany			
11	Colombia	0.74	73.68	0.91
11	Finland	0.74	73.68	0.91
11	Japan	0.74	73.68	0.91
11	United Arab Emirates	0.74	73.68	0.91
15	Canada	0.68	68.42	0.88
15	Egypt			
15	Norway			
15	Sweden			
19	Bahrain			
19	Chile			
19	Russian Federation			
22 22	Qatar Saudi Arabia			
24	Mongolia			
25	France			
25	Mexico			
25	New Zealand			
28	Denmark			
28	El Salvador			
30	Lithuania	0.53	52.63	0.79
31	Brazil	0.50	50.00	0.77
31	Malaysia	0.50	50.00	0.77
31	Spain			
34	Brunei Darussalam			
34	Dominican Republic			
36	Hungary			
36	Oman			
38	Luxembourg			
38 38	Moldova, Rep			
38	Peru			
42	Austria			
42	Portugal			
42	Tunisia			
45	Ethiopia	0.34	34.21	0.67
45	Greece			
45	Switzerland	0.34	34.21	0.67
48	Costa Rica	0.32	31.58	0.64
48	Lebanon	0.32	31.58	0.64
48	Montenegro	0.32	31.58	0.64
48	Panama			
48	Thailand			
53	Argentina			
53	Croatia			
53	Kyrgyzstan			
56	Czech Republic			
56	Italy			
56 56	Malta Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
60	Cabo Verde			
60	Ecuador			
60	Guatemala			
60	Serbia			
60	Uzbekistan			
65	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
65	China			
65	Georgia			
65	Indonesia	0.21	21.05	0.50
65	Latvia	0.21	21.05	0.50
65	Philippines			
65	Senegal			
65	Slovenia			
73	India			

ank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
73	Iran, Islamic Rep			
73	Kuwait			
73	Nigeria			
73	Poland			
73	Uruguay			
79	Burkina Faso			
79	Iceland			
79	Paraguay	0.16		0.42
79	South Africa	0.16		0.42
79	Ukraine	0.16		0.42
84	Azerbaijan	0.13		0.35
84	Belgium			
84	Côte d'Ivoire			
84	Honduras			
84	Ireland			
84 84				
	Mozambique			
84	Nicaragua			
34	Pakistan			
34	Slovakia			
84	TFYR of Macedonia			
94	Albania			
94	Ghana	0.11	10.53	0.32
94	Jordan	0.11	10.53	0.32
94	Viet Nam	0.11	10.53	0.32
98	Bangladesh			
98	Belarus			
98	Benin			
98	Cyprus			
98	Fiji			
98	Mauritius			
98	Romania			
98	Seychelles			
98	Sri Lanka			
98	Sudan			
98	Tanzania, United Rep			
98	Trinidad and Tobago			
98	Uganda	80.0		0.23
11	Algeria			0.19
11	Kenya	0.05		0.19
11	Swaziland	0.05		0.19
11	Togo	0.05	5.26	0.19
11	Turkey			
16	Angola			
16	Barbados			
16	Bhutan			
16	Botswana			
16	Bulgaria			
16	Cameroon			
16	Lesotho			
16	Madagascar			
16	Namibia			
16	Nepal			
16	Rwanda			
16	Zambia			
16	Zimbabwe			
29	Armenia			
29	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
29 29	Burundi			
29	Cambodia			
29	Gambia			
29	Guinea			
29	Guyana			
29	Jamaica			
29	Malawi		0.00	0.00
29	Mali	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Myanmar			
29	Niger			
29	Tajikistan			
	Yemen			
29				

SOURCE: United Nations Public Administration Network, e-Government Survey 2012 **NOTE:** • indicates a strength; O a weakness.

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3.2.1 Electricity output Electricity output (kWh per capita) | 2011

• • • • •

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Iceland (2012)			
1	Kuwait			
1	Norway (2012)			
4 5	Canada (2012)			
6	Qatar			
7	United States of America (20			
8	Finland (2012)			
9	United Arab Emirates			
10	Australia (2012)			
11	Korea, Rep. (2012)	10,576.62	51.87	0.92
12	Bahrain	10,474.24	51.37	0.91
13	New Zealand (2012)	9,946.52	48.78	0.90
14	Brunei Darussalam			
15	Estonia (2012)			
16	Saudi Arabia			
17	Singapore			
18	Paraguay			
19	Switzerland (2012)			
20 21	France (2012)			
22	Japan (2012)			
23	Israel (2012)			
24	Oman			
25	Austria (2012)			
26	Slovenia (2012)			
27	Germany (2012)			
28	Russian Federation			
29	Belgium (2012)	6,999.28	34.30	0.77
30	Bulgaria	6,687.57	32.77	0.76
31	Trinidad and Tobago	6,568.15	32.18	0.76
32	Spain (2012)			
33	Cyprus			
34	Netherlands (2012)			
35	Ireland (2012)			
36	United Kingdom (2012)			
37	Hong Kong (China)			
38	Denmark (2012)			
39	Serbia			
40 41	Kazakhstan Malta			
41	Slovakia (2012)			
43	Luxembourg (2012)			
44	South Africa			
45	Greece (2012)			
46	Italy (2012)			
47	Malavsia			
48	Portugal (2012)	4,279.70	20.94	0.62
49	Ukraine			
50	Montenegro			
51	Poland (2012)	4,202.91	20.56	0.59
52	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep	4,168.68	20.39	0.59
53	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
54	Chile (2012)			
55	Lebanon			
56	China			
57	Hungary (2012)			
58	Belarus			
59	TFYR of Macedonia			
60	Iran, Islamic Rep			
61	Turkey (2012)			
62	Argentina			
63 64	Uruguay			
65	Kyrgyzstan			
66	Latvia			
67	Brazil			
68	Mexico (2012)			
69	Croatia			
70	Armenia			
71	Jordan			
72	Tajikistan	2,323.64	11.33	0.42
			11.07	

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
74	Thailand	2.243.76	10.94	0.41
75	Azerbaijan			
76	Panama			
77	Costa Rica			
78	Egypt	1,897.09	9.24	0.37
79	Jamaica	1,897.05	9.24	0.37
80	Uzbekistan	1,785.96	8.69	0.36
81	Mongolia	1,697.50	8.26	0.35
82	Moldova, Rep	1,625.28	7.90	0.34
83	Tunisia	1,511.72	7.34	0.33
84	Algeria	1,423.68	6.91	0.33
85	Ecuador			
86	Peru			
87	Lithuania			
88	Colombia			
89	Albania			
90	Dominican Republic			
91	Viet Nam			
92	El Salvador			
93 94	Zambia			
95	India			
95 96	Morocco			
97	Indonesia			
98	Philippines			
99	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
100	Mozambique			
101	Zimbabwe			
102	Nicaragua	651.62	3.12	0.18
103	Namibia	616.38	2.94	0.17
104	Sri Lanka	558.03	2.66	0.16
105	Guatemala	551.90		0.15
106	Pakistan	538.94	2.56	0.15
107	Ghana			
108	Côte d'Ivoire			
109	Cameroon			
110	Bangladesh			
111	Angola			
112	Yemen			
113 114	Senegal Sudan			
115	Kenya			
116	Botswana			
117	Nigeria			
118	Myanmar			
119	Tanzania, United Rep			
120	Nepal			
121	Cambodia			
122	Ethiopia			
123	Togo	22.56	0.03	0.01
124	Benin	16.92	0.00	0.00
n/a	Barbados	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Bhutan	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Burkina Faso			
n/a	Burundi			
n/a	Cabo Verde			
n/a	Fiji			
n/a	Gambia			
n/a	Guinea			
n/a n/a	Guyana Lesotho			
n/a	Madagascar			
n/a	Malawi			
n/a	Mali			
n/a	Mauritius			
n/a	Niger			
n/a	Rwanda			
n/a	Seychelles	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Swaziland			
n/a	Uganda	n/a	n/a	n/a

SOURCE: International Energy Agency, *World Energy Balances* online data service **NOTE:** lacktriangle indicates a strength; \bigcirc a weakness.

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3.2.2 Logistics performance Logistics Performance Index | 2012

Dank	Country/Economy	Value	Serve (0. 100)	Percent rank
Rank 1	Country/Economy Singapore		Score (0–100)	r creent runn
2	Hong Kong (China)			
3	Finland			
4	Germany			
5	Denmark	4.02 .	95.63	0.96
5	Netherlands			
7	Belgium			
8	Japan			
8 10	United States of America United Kingdom			
11	Austria			
12	Canada			
12	France			
12	Sweden	3.85 .	88.89	0.90
15	Luxembourg			
16	Switzerland			
17	United Arab Emirates			
18	Australia			
19 19	Korea, Rep			
21	Norway			
22	Italy			
22	South Africa			
24	China			
24	Ireland	3.52.	75.79	0.82
26	Turkey			
27	Portugal			
28	Malaysia			
29	Poland			
30 31	New Zealandlsrael (2010)			
32	Iceland			
33	Qatar			
34	Slovenia			
35	Cyprus			
36	Bulgaria			
37	Saudi Arabia			
37	Thailand			
39	Chile			
39 39	Hungary Tunisia			
39 42	Croatia			
42	Malta.			
44	Czech Republic			
45	Brazil	3.13 .	60.32	0.68
46	India	3.08.	58.33	0.67
47	Mexico			
48	Argentina			
48	Bahrain			
50	Morocco			
50 52	Slovakia Philippines			
53	Romania			
53	Viet Nam			
55	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
56	Egypt			
56	Uruguay			
58	Lithuania			
59	Indonesia			
59	Peru			
61	Panama			
62 62	Oman Yemen			
64	Colombia			
65	Estonia			
66	Benin			
66	Ukraine			
68	Botswana	2.84.	48.81	0.51
69	Greece			
	Kuwait	2.83.	48.41	0.49
69		_		
69 69 72	Pakistan			

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
74	Malawi				
75	Guatemala				
75	Serbia	2.80	47.22	0.45	
77	Latvia				
78	Albania	2.77	46.03	0.43	
78	Georgia	2.77	46.03	0.43	
80	Ecuador	2.76	45.63	0.42	
81	Costa Rica	2.75	45.24	0.40	
81	Sri Lanka	2.75	45.24	0.40	
83	Bangladesh (2010)	2.74	44.84	0.40	
84	Côte d'Ivoire	2.73	44.44	0.39	
85	Madagascar				
86	Dominican Republic	2.70	43.25	0.38	
87	Kazakhstan.				
87	Niger				
89	Namibia				
89	Tanzania, United Rep				
91	Belarus				
91	Bolivia, Plurinational St				
93	El Salvador				
93 94	Lebanon				
	Russian Federation				
94					
94	Togo				
97	Armenia				
97	Cambodia				
97	Jordan				
97	TFYR of Macedonia				0
101	Zimbabwe				
102	Nicaragua (2010)				
103	Cameroon				
103	Honduras				
105	Bhutan				
106	Ghana				
107	Iran, Islamic Rep	2.49	34.92	0.21	
107	Senegal	2.49	34.92	0.21	
107	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep	2.49	34.92	0.21	
110	Azerbaijan	2.48	34.52	0.18	
110	Guinea	2.48	34.52	0.18	
110	Paraguay	2.48	34.52	0.18	
113	Gambia	2.46	33.73	0.17	
113	Uzbekistan	2.46	33.73	0.17	
115	Montenegro	2.45	33.33	0.15	0
115	Nigeria	2.45	33.33	0.15	
117	Kenya	2.43	32.54	0.15	
118	Fiji	2.42	32.14	0.13	0
118	Jamaica				0
120	Algeria				
121	Myanmar				
122	Kyrgyzstan				
123	Guyana				0
123	Moldova, Rep				0
125	Burkina Faso	2 22	20.37	0.00	0
126	Mozambique (2010)	2.20	26.09	0.09	
127	Angola	2.29	26.50	0.06	
127	Tajikistan	2.20	26.59	0.06	
	Zambia (2010)	2.20	26.59	0.06	
127					0
130	Mali (2010)				_
130	Rwanda				0
132	Mongolia	2.25	25.40	0.04	0
133	Ethiopia				0
133	Lesotho				0
135	Sudan				0
136	Nepal				0
137	Burundi				0
n/a	Barbados				
n/a	Brunei Darussalam				
n/a	Cabo Verde				
n/a	Seychelles				
n/a	Swaziland				
n/a	Trinidad and Tobago				
SOURC	E: World Bank and Turku School	of Economics	s, Logistics Perfor	mance Index 2	2014;

Arvis et al., 2014, Connecting to Compete 2014: Trade Logistics in the Global Economy

NOTE:
indicates a strength;
a weakness.

3.2.3 Gross capital formation Gross capital formation (% of GDP) | 2013

		Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy		Score (0-100)	Percent ran
ongolia				74	Austria			
nina	48.89	84.09	0.99	75	Luxembourg	21.34	26.21	0.4
ozambique	48.72	83.74	0.99	76	Costa Rica	21.33		0.4
hutan	47.69	81.58	0.98	77	Belgium	21.26	26.04	0.4
lgeria				78	Jamaica			
elarus				79	Bulgaria			
esotho				80	Switzerland			
otswana				81	Montenegro			
eychelles				82	Kenya			
anzania, United Rep	36.66	58.39	0.94	83	Namibia	20.84		0.4
an, Islamic Rep	36.19	57.41	0.93	84	Japan	20.68	24.81	0.4
liger	36.01	57.03	0.92	85	Croatia	20.53	24.51	0.4
abo Verde	35.78	56.54	0.91	86	Togo	20.52	24.48	0.4
ndia	35.02	54 94	0.91	87	New Zealand			
ndonesia				88	Ghana			
Norocco				89	Sudan			
ri Lanka				90	Poland			
thiopia				91	Serbia			
lepal	31.78	48.14	0.87	92	Turkey	20.01	23.41	0.3
Izbekistan	30.80	46.09	0.87	93	Uruguay	19.68	22.72	0.3
enegal	30.29	45.01	0.86	94	France	19.58	22.52	0.3
hailand				95	Burundi			
licaragua				96	United States of America			
atar				97	Cameroon			
anama								
				98	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
ustralia				99	South Africa			
audi Arabia				100	Guinea			
cuador	28.17	40.57	0.81	101	Brazil			
)man	27.97	40.14	0.80	102	Finland	19.02		0.2
eru	27.89	39.98	0.79	103	Benin	18.97	21.22	0.2
angladesh	27.64	39.45	0.79	104	Lebanon			
ordan				105	Sweden			
Iganda				106	Israel			
Malaysia					Philippines			
,				107				
stonia				108	Lithuania			
yrgyzstan				109	Slovakia			
orea, Rep				110	Spain			
ingapore	26.40	36.84	0.74	111	Côte d'Ivoire	17.88	18.94	0.2
lorway	26.33	36.69	0.73	112	Germany	17.56	18.28	0.2
long Kong (China)	26.32	36.68	0.72	113	Italy	17.42	17.98	0.2
omania				114	Denmark			
ahrain				115	Gambia			
imbabwe				116	Burkina Faso			
				1				
ambia				117	Hungary			
atvia				118	Tajikistan			
hile				119	Paraguay			
ussian Federation	25.40	34.73	0.67	120	Kuwait	16.43	15.89	0.1
iuyana	25.33	34.58	0.67	121	Ukraine	16.20	15.42	0.1
Nauritius				122	Slovenia			
nited Arab Emirates				123	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
onduras				123	Netherlands			
zerbaijan				125	Egypt			
ligeria				126	Dominican Republic			
unisia				127	Brunei Darussalam			
ladagascar				128	Portugal			
rmenia	24.45	32.75	0.61	129	Guatemala	14.56		0.0
anada	24.28	32.39	0.60	130	Barbados	14.26		0.0
rgentina				131	Pakistan			
wanda				132	United Kingdom			
				1	-			
Mexico				133	El Salvador			
1oldova, Rep				134	Trinidad and Tobago			
iet Nam				135	Angola			
enezuela, Bolivarian Rep	23.95	31.69	0.56	136	Iceland	13.59		0.0
olombia	23.73	31.24	0.55	137	Greece	13.19	9.09	0.0
eorgia				138	Malta			
ambodia				139	Ireland			
lbania				140	Cyprus			
					* *			
iji				141	Swaziland			
1yanmar				142	Yemen			
azakhstan	22.99	29.67	0.51	n/a	TFYR of Macedonia	n/a	n/a	n/
zech Republic	22.66	28.99	0.50					
		28.11					nic Outlook 2013	

GDP per unit of energy useGDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP\$ per kg of oil equivalent) | 2011

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy
	Hong Kong (China)	21.19		1.00	•	74	Montenegro
2	Colombia	13.16	61.36	0.99	•	75	Cambodia
	Peru				•	76	Sudan
	Ireland (2012) Switzerland (2012)				•	77 78	Malaysia
	Panama				•	76 79	Myanmar Korea, Rep. (2012)
	Botswana					80	India
	Dominican Republic				•	81	Finland (2012)
	Albania				•	82	Pakistan
	Malta				•	83	United Arab Emir
	Costa Rica				•	84 85	Canada (2012) Brunei Darussalar
	Denmark (2012)					86	Indonesia
	Uruguay				•	87	Venezuela, Boliva
15	Italy (2012)	10.11	46.70	0.89	•	88	Jordan
	Portugal (2012)				•	89	Bulgaria
	Sri Lanka				•	90	Thailand
	Spain (2012)					91 92	Serbia
	Tunisia				•	92	Qatar
	Germany (2012)				Ŭ	94	Viet Nam
	Greece (2012)					95	Belarus
23	Israel (2012)	8.95	41.13	0.82		96	Kuwait
	Japan (2012)					97	Bosnia and Herze
	Cyprus					98	Ghana
	Turkey (2012)					99 100	Iran, Islamic Rep. Kyrgyzstan
	Luxembourg (2012)					101	China
	El Salvador				•	102	South Africa
30	Ecuador	8.67	39.78	0.76	•	103	Benin
	Lebanon					104	Mongolia
	Philippines				•	105	Nepal
	Chile (2012)					106 107	Saudi Arabia Moldova, Rep
	Morocco				•	108	Kenya
	Singapore					109	Nigeria
37	Norway (2012)	8.01	36.57	0.71		110	Tanzania, United
	Mexico (2012)					111	Bahrain
	Argentina					112	Russian Federatio
	Netherlands (2012) France (2012)					113 114	Oman
	Angola					115	Kazakhstan
	Bangladesh					116	Ethiopia
44	Brazil	7.49	34.06	0.65		117	Ukraine
	Lithuania					118	Zambia
	Poland (2012)					119	Togo
	Hungary (2012) Yemen					120 121	Mozambique
	Slovenia (2012)					122	Uzbekistan
	Latvia					123	Trinidad and Toba
51	Slovakia (2012)	6.91	31.30	0.59		124	Zimbabwe
	Sweden (2012)				0	n/a	Barbados
	Paraguay				•	n/a	Bhutan
	Algeria				•	n/a n/a	Burkina Faso Burundi
	Nicaragua				•	n/a	Cabo Verde
	Azerbaijan					n/a	Fiji
58	Belgium (2012)	6.35	28.62	0.54		n/a	Gambia
	United States of America (2012)					n/a	Guinea
	Guatemala					n/a	Guyana
	Senegal					n/a n/a	Lesotho
	Cameroon				•	n/a	Malawi
	Jamaica				-	n/a	Mali
	New Zealand (2012)				0	n/a	Mauritius
	Australia (2012)				0	n/a	Niger
	Georgia					n/a	Rwanda
	Tajikistan					n/a n/a	Seychelles Swaziland
	Egypt					n/a	Uganda
	Honduras					. 1, G	- 3
	Armenia					SOURC	E: International Ene
73	Czech Republic (2012)	5.83	26.12	0.41		NOTE:	 indicates a strei

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
74	Montenegro				
75	Cambodia				
76	Sudan				
77	Malaysia				0
78	Myanmar				
79	Korea, Rep. (2012)				0
80	India				
81	Finland (2012)				0
82	Pakistan				
83	United Arab Emirates				0
84	Canada (2012)				0
85	Brunei Darussalam				
86	Indonesia				
87	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep Jordan				
88 89	Bulgaria				
90	Thailand				
91	Serbia				
92	Estonia (2012)				0
93	Qatar				0
94	Viet Nam				
95	Belarus				
96	Kuwait				
97	Bosnia and Herzegovina				
98	Ghana				
99	Iran, Islamic Rep				
100	Kyrgyzstan	3.77.	16.17	0.20	
101	China	3.65 .	15.63	0.19	
102	South Africa	3.46.	14.71	0.18	0
103	Benin	3.45 .	14.67	0.17	
104	Mongolia	3.25 .		0.16	
105	Nepal				
106	Saudi Arabia				0
107	Moldova, Rep				0
108	Kenya				
109	Nigeria				
110	Tanzania, United Rep				_
111	Bahrain.				0
112 113	Russian Federation				0
114	Côte d'Ivoire				0
115	Kazakhstan.				0
116	Ethiopia				0
117	Ukraine				0
118	Zambia				0
119	Togo				0
120	Mozambique				0
121	Iceland (2012)				0
122	Uzbekistan				0
123	Trinidad and Tobago	1.43 .	4.90	0.01	0
124	Zimbabwe	0.41 .	0.00	0.00	0
n/a	Barbados	n/a.	n/a	n/a	
n/a	Bhutan				
n/a	Burkina Faso	n/a.	n/a	n/a	
n/a	Burundi				
n/a	Cabo Verde				
n/a	Fiji				
n/a	Gambia				
n/a	Guinea				
n/a	Guyana				
n/a	Lesotho				
n/a	Madagascar				
n/a	Malawi				
n/a	Mali				
n/a n/a	Niger				
n/a	Rwanda				
n/a	Seychelles.				
n/a	Swaziland				
n/a	Uganda				
		15	0-/		

nergy Agency, World Energy Balances online data service **NOTE:** ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakness.

II: Data Tables

3.3.2 Environmental performance Environmental Performance Index | 2014

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent ran
1	Switzerland			
2	Luxembourg			
3	Australia			
4	Singapore			
5	Czech Republic			
6 7	Spain			
8	Austria			
9	Sweden			
10	Norway			
11	Netherlands			
12	United Kingdom			
13	Denmark			
14	Iceland	76.50	76.50	0.9
15	Slovenia	.76.43	76.43	0.90
16	New Zealand	.76.41	76.41	0.89
17	Portugal	75.80	75.80	0.89
18	Finland	75.72	75.72	0.88
19	Ireland	.74.67	74.67	0.8
20	Estonia	74.66	74.66	0.86
21	Slovakia	.74.45	74.45	0.86
22	Italy	.74.36	74.36	0.85
23	Greece	73.28	73.28	0.84
24	Canada			
25	United Arab Emirates			
26	Japan	72.35	72.35	0.82
27	France			
28	Hungary	70.28	70.28	0.8
29	Chile	.69.93	69.93	0.80
30	Poland			
31	Serbia			
32	Belarus			
33	United States of America			
34	Malta			
35	Saudi Arabia			
36	Belgium			
37	Brunei Darussalam			
38	Cyprus			
39	Israel			
40	Latvia			
41 42	Kuwait			
43	Korea, Rep.			
43	Oatar			
45	Croatia			
46	Armenia.			
47	Lithuania			
48	Egypt			
49	Malaysia			
50	Tunisia			
51	Ecuador			
52	Costa Rica			
53	Jamaica			
54	Mauritius			
55	Panama			
56	Jordan	.55.78	55.78	0.6
57	Seychelles	55.56	55.56	0.60
58	Montenegro	.55.52	55.52	0.59
59	Azerbaijan	.55.47	55.47	0.59
60	Mexico			
61	Turkey			
62	Albania			
63	Sri Lanka	53.88	53.88	0.56
64	Uruguay			
65	South Africa			
66	Russian Federation			
67	Moldova, Rep			
68	Dominican Republic			
69	Fiji			
70	Brazil			
71	Thailand			
72	Trinidad and Tobago			

	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
74	Bahrain				
75	Iran, Islamic Rep				
76	Kazakhstan				
77 78	Colombia				
70 79	Bolivia, Plurinational St				
80	TFYR of Macedonia				
81	Nicaragua				
82	Lebanon	50.15		0.42	
83	Algeria	50.08	50.08	0.41	
84	Argentina				
85	Zimbabwe				
86	Ukraine				
87	Honduras				
88 89	Guatemala				
90	Botswana				
91	Georgia				
92	Bhutan				
93	Bosnia and Herzegovina				
94	Barbados	45.50	45.50	0.34	
95	Peru				
96	Mongolia				
97	Indonesia				
98	Cabo Verde				
99 00	Philippines				
01	Namibia				
02	Uzbekistan				
03	China				
04	Zambia	41.72	41.72	0.26	
05	Senegal	40.83	40.83	0.26	
06	Kyrgyzstan				
07	Burkina Faso				
08	Malawi				
09	Côte d'Ivoire				
10 11	Ethiopia				
12	Nigeria				
13	Uganda				
14	Viet Nam				
15	Guyana	38.07	38.07	0.19	
16	Swaziland				
17	Nepal				
18	Kenya				
19	Cameroon				
20	Niger				
21 22	Tanzania, United Rep				
23	Rwanda				
23 24	Pakistan				
25	Benin				
26	Ghana				
27	Tajikistan	31.34	31.34	0.10	
28	India	31.23	31.23	0.09	
29	Yemen				
30	Mozambique				
31	Gambia				
32	Angola				
33	Guinea				_
34 35	Myanmar				
36	Madagascar				
37	Burundi				
38	Bangladesh				
39	Sudan				
40	Lesotho				
41	Mali	18.43	18.43	0.00	
,	Hong Kong (China)	n/a			
ı/a					
n/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep : Yale University and Columbia				

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3.3.3

ISO 14001 environmental certificates

ISO 14001 Environmental management systems—Requirements with guidance for use: Number of certificates issued (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2012

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
1	Czech Republic	14.86	100.00	0.99	•	74	Kuwait	0.66	4.40	0.43	
1	Romania					75	Mauritius				
3	Spain					76	Iran, Islamic Rep				
4	Bulgaria					77	Mexico				
5	Estonia					78	Azerbaijan				
6	Slovakia					79	Moldova, Rep				
7	Italy					80	Mozambique				
8	Lithuania					81	Barbados				
9	Serbia					82	Zambia				
10	Sweden					83	Ukraine				
11	Croatia					84	Cabo Verde				
12	TFYR of Macedonia					85	Honduras				
13	Hungary					86	Russian Federation				
14	Denmark					87	Kenya				
15	Switzerland					88	Malawi				
16	China					89	Algeria				
17	Slovenia.						Tanzania, United Rep				
	Korea, Rep					90 91	Jamaica				
18							Côte d'Ivoire				
19	United Kingdom					92	Namibia				
20	Finland					93					_
21	Latvia					94	United States of America				0
22	Japan					95	Dominican Republic				
23	Bosnia and Herzegovina					96	Botswana				
24	Singapore					97	Niger				
25	Portugal					98	El Salvador				
26	Thailand					99	Paraguay				
27	Bahrain					100	Togo				
28	Malaysia					101	Panama				
29	France	3.56	23.93	0.78		102	Cambodia				
30	United Arab Emirates	3.45		0.77		103	Morocco				
31	Chile	3.41	22.88	0.77		104	Senegal				
32	Austria		20.51	0.76		105	Guinea	0.25	1.62	0.19	
33	Norway		20.18	0.75		106	Lebanon	0.24	1.55	0.18	0
34	Netherlands	3.00	20.12	0.74		107	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep	0.23	1.51	0.17	
35	Hong Kong (China)	2.90	19.46	0.73		108	Nicaragua	0.23	1.47	0.16	
36	Colombia	2.90	19.45	0.73		109	Cameroon	0.22	1.41	0.16	
37	Israel	2.72	18.24	0.72		110	Saudi Arabia	0.21	1.35	0.15	0
38	Poland	2.54	17.05	0.71		111	Armenia	0.21	1.32	0.14	0
39	Belgium	2.47	16.56	0.70		112	Ghana	0.21	1.32	0.13	
40	Greece					113	Belarus	0.20	1.28	0.13	0
41	Viet Nam					114	Guatemala				
42	Iceland					115	Guyana				
43	Ireland					116	Uganda				0
44	Germany					117	Georgia				0
45	Montenegro					118	Rwanda				0
46	Uruguay					119	Mongolia				0
47	Australia					120	Benin				
48	Malta					121	Burkina Faso				0
49	Argentina					121	Nigeria				0
	New Zealand					123	Madagascar				
50						1	5				0
51	South Africa					124	Mali				
52	Turkey					125	Myanmar				_
53	Brazil					126	Sudan				0
54	Zimbabwe					127	Angola				0
55	Costa Rica					128	Yemen (2010)				0
56	Cyprus					129	Ethiopia				0
57	Philippines					n/a	Bangladesh				
58	Luxembourg					n/a	Bhutan				
59	Canada				0	n/a	Burundi	n/a	n/a	n/a	
60	Swaziland	1.13	7.57	0.54		n/a	Gambia	n/a	n/a	n/a	
61	Egypt					n/a	India				
62	Brunei Darussalam					n/a	Kazakhstan				
63	Jordan	1.10		0.52		n/a	Kyrgyzstan	n/a	n/a	n/a	
64	Ecuador	1.01	6.74	0.51		n/a	Lesotho	n/a	n/a	n/a	
65	Peru	0.91	6.09	0.50		n/a	Nepal	n/a	n/a	n/a	
66	Indonesia					n/a	Pakistan				
67	Qatar					n/a	Seychelles				
68	Bolivia, Plurinational St					n/a	Sri Lanka				
69	Tunisia					n/a	Tajikistan				
70	Albania					n/a	Uzbekistan				
71	Oman						E: International Organization for				ากร
72	Fiji						012; International Monetary Fund				
73	Trinidad and Tobago						 indicates a strength; O a w 		0 3 (100 / 201)	. (20.0 12)	
/3	minuau anu 100490		4.,34	0.44		. NUIE:	■ inuicates a strength; O a W	eakiiess.			

II: Data Tables

Ease of getting creditEase of getting credit (distance to frontier) | 2013

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Ran	ık Country/Economy
1	Malaysia				• : 6	
1	United Kingdom				• 6	
3	Australia				6	
3	Georgia		93.75	0.92	• 6	9 Pakistan
3	Hong Kong (China)		93.75	0.92	6	9 Sri Lanka
3	Latvia		93.75	0.92	• 6	9 Thailand
3	Montenegro				• 6	9 Uruguay
3	New Zealand				8	3
3	Poland				• 8	
3	Singapore TFYR of Macedonia				• 8	
3	United States of America				• 8	
13	Albania				• 8	
13	Guatemala				• 8	0,1
13	Honduras				• 8	
13	Ireland	87.50	87.50	0.82	8	1 Iran, Islamic Rep
13	Israel		87.50	0.82	8	1 Kazakhstan
13	Kenya				• 8	1 Oman
13	Korea, Rep				8	
13	Kyrgyzstan				• 8	11
13	Moldova, Rep				8	,
13	Nigeria				• 8 • 9	
13 13	Rwanda				9	
13	Ukraine				9	
13	Zambia				9	
27	Austria				9	
27	Bulgaria	81.25	81.25	0.73	9	6 Ethiopia
27	Canada		81.25	0.73	9	6 Italy
27	Denmark				9	
27	Germany				9	
27	Ghana				• 9	
27 27	India				9	
27	Lithuania				9	
27	Peru				• 9	
27	South Africa				9	
27	Switzerland		81.25	0.73	9	6 Zimbabwe
27	Trinidad and Tobago	81.25	81.25	0.73	• 11	2 Algeria
40	Armenia				11	2 Angola
40	Cambodia				• 11	
40	Croatia				11	
40	Estonia				11	,
40 40	Finland				11 11	
40	Mauritius				11	
40	Mexico				11	
40	Serbia				11	
40	Slovakia				11	
40	Sweden	75.00	75.00	0.64	11	2 Niger
40	Uganda				• 11	2 Qatar
40	Viet Nam				11	2
53	Azerbaijan				11	,
53	Brunei Darussalam				11	9
53 53	Chile				11 11	
53	Czech Republic				13	
53	El Salvador				13	
53	Fiji				13	
53	France	68.75	68.75	0.53	13	*
53	Hungary	68.75	68.75	0.53	13	4 Burundi
53	Mongolia	68.75	68.75	0.53	13	4 Guyana
53	Namibia				13	
53	Nepal				13	3
53	Panama				13	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
53	Saudi Arabia				13	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
53 53	Spain Swaziland				13 13	
69	Argentina				14	
69	Belgium				0 14	-
69	Bosnia and Herzegovina					
69	Botswana				SOU	RCE: World Bank, Ease of Doing B
69	China	62.50	62.50	0.44	NOT	E: ● indicates a strength; ○ a

Rank	Country/Economy	Value Sc	ore (0-100)	Percent rank	
69	Colombia				
69	Netherlands				0
69	Norway				0
69	Pakistan				
69 69	Sri Lanka				
69	Uruguay				
81	Bangladesh				
81	Barbados				
81	Costa Rica				
81	Dominican Republic	56.25	56.25	0.34	
81	Ecuador	56.25	56.25	0.34	
81	Egypt				
81	Greece				
81	Indonesia				
81	Iran, Islamic Rep				
81 81	Oman				
81	Paraguay				
81	Philippines				
81	Turkey				
81	United Arab Emirates	56.25	56.25	0.34	
96	Belarus	50.00	50.00	0.23	
96	Bhutan				
96	Brazil				
96	Cabo Verde				
96 96	Cameroon				
96	Italy				0
96	Jamaica				0
96	Lebanon				
96	Morocco	50.00	50.00	0.23	
96	Nicaragua				
96	Portugal				0
96	Russian Federation				0
96	Slovenia				0
96 96	Tunisia				
112	Algeria				
112	Angola				
112	Bahrain	.43.75	43.75	0.10	0
112	Benin	.43.75	43.75	0.10	
112	Bolivia, Plurinational St				0
112	Burkina Faso				
112	Côte d'Ivoire				_
112 112	Kuwait Malawi				0
112	Mali				
112	Mozambique.				
112	Niger				
112	Qatar				0
112	Senegal	.43.75	43.75	0.10	0
112	Tanzania, United Rep				
112	Togo				
112	Uzbekistan				
112 130	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				
130	Lesotho				0
130	Tajikistan				0
133	Gambia				0
134	Burundi	25.00	25.00	0.01	0
134	Guyana	25.00	25.00	0.01	0
134	Jordan				0
134	Luxembourg				0
134	Myanmar				0
134 134	Seychelles				0
134	Yemen				0
142	Madagascar				0
142	Malta				0

SOURCE: World Bank, Ease of Doing Business Index 2014, *Doing Business 2014* **NOTE:** • indicates a strength; O a weakness.

Domestic credit to private sectorDomestic credit to private sector (% of GDP) | 2012

Rank	Country/Economy	Value		Percent rank
1 2	Cyprus			
3	Netherlands			
4	Hong Kong (China)			
5	United States of America			
6	Spain			
7 8	Ireland			
9	United Kingdom			
10	Japan			
11	Switzerland			
12	Luxembourg			
13 14	South Africa New Zealand (2010)			
15	Korea, Rep			
16	Thailand			
17	Sweden			
18	China			
19 20	Canada (2008)			
21	Italy			
22	Australia			
23	Greece			
24 25	Singapore			
25 26	Malaysia			
27	France			
28	Viet Nam			
29	Germany			
30 31	Mauritius Finland			
32	Iceland			
33	Lebanon			
34	Belgium			
35	Panama			
36 37	Israel (2011)			
38	Norway (2006)			
39	Barbados (2009)	80.57	25.52	0.73
40	Estonia			
41 42	Fiji Tunisia			
43	Morocco			
44	Chile			
45	Jordan			
46	Bulgaria			
47 48	Bahrain Brazil			
49	Croatia			
50	Latvia			
51	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
52	Ukraine			
53 54	Kuwait (2011) Cabo Verde			
55	United Arab Emirates			
56	Czech Republic			
57	Hungary			
58	Nepal			
59 60	Turkey Serbia			
61	Poland			
62	Montenegro			
63	Mongolia			
64	Honduras			
65 66	India Lithuania			
67	Bangladesh			
68	Costa Rica			
69	Colombia			
70 71	Russian Federation Namibia			
71 72	TFYR of Macedonia			
73	Bhutan			

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
74	Slovakia (2008)			
75	Romania	44.97	13.56	0.48
76	Zimbabwe (2006)	44.48	13.40	0.47
77	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
78	Armenia			
79	Paraguay			
80	Oman			
81	Guyana			
82	El Salvador			
83	Cambodia			
84	Albania			
85	Moldova, Rep			
86	Saudi Arabia			
87	Kazakhstan			
88	Kenya			
89	Qatar			
90	Indonesia			
91	Georgia			
92	Philippines	33.40	9.68	0.35
93	Botswana	31.96	9.19	0.35
94	Guatemala	31.76	9.13	0.34
95	Brunei Darussalam	31.45	9.02	0.33
96	Sri Lanka			
97	Togo	30.91	8.84	0.32
98	Trinidad and Tobago	30.65	8.75	0.31
99	Egypt	29.74	8.45	0.30
100	Senegal	29.61	8.40	0.30
101	Jamaica	28.85	8.15	0.29
102	Ecuador (2011)	28.31	7.96	0.28
103	Mexico	27.69	7.76	0.28
104	Peru	27.28	7.62	0.27
105	Nicaragua	26.91	7.49	0.26
106	Seychelles	25.32	6.96	0.26
107	Mozambique	25.28	6.95	0.25
108	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep	25.26	6.94	0.24
109	Swaziland	25.04	6.87	0.23
110	Uruguay			
111	Benin	23.96	6.50	0.22
112	Angola	23.52	6.36	0.21
113	Dominican Republic	23.14	6.23	0.21
114	Belarus	22.61	6.05	0.20
115	Burkina Faso	22.14	5.89	0.19
116	Mali	20.89	5.47	0.18
117	Nigeria	20.84	5.46	0.18
118	Malawi	20.61	5.38	0.17
119	Azerbaijan			
120	Burundi			
121	Lesotho			
122	Argentina			
123	Côte d'Ivoire			
124	Tanzania, United Rep			
125	Ethiopia (2008)			
126	Pakistan			
127	Uganda			
128	Ghana			
129	Gambia			
130	Kyrgyzstan (2007)			
131	Cameroon			
132	Niger			
133	Zambia			
134	Algeria			
135	Tajikistan			
136	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2011)			
137	Sudan			
138	Rwanda (2005)			
139	Madagascar			
140	Guinea (2011)			
141	Myanmar (2004) Yemen			
	remen	4 60	U.UU	0.00
142 n/a	Uzbekistan			

extracted from World Bank World Development Indicators database

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Microfinance institutions' gross loan portfolioMicrofinance institutions: Gross loan portfolio (% of GDP) | 2012

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Bolivia, Plurinational St	13 73	100.00	0.96	• : 74	Brazil	0.07	0.93	0.19
1	Cambodia				75	Mali			
1	Gambia				76	Poland			
1	Mongolia				77	Egypt			
1	Tajikistan				78	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. (2011) .			
6	Bhutan				79	Bulgaria			
7	Kyrgyzstan				80	Zambia			
8	Togo				81	Namibia (2011)			
9	Peru				82	Fiji			
	Paraguay				83	Uruguay (2011)			
10	Georgia				84	Russian Federation			
11	2					Angola (2011)			
12	Kenya				85	3 , ,			
13	Armenia				• 86	Yemen			
14	Viet Nam				• 87	Argentina			
15	Azerbaijan				• 88	Turkey			
16	Ecuador				• 89	Croatia (2010)			
17	Bosnia and Herzegovina				90	Hungary (2007)			
18	Senegal				• 91	Thailand (2011)			
19	TFYR of Macedonia				n/a	Algeria			
20	Nicaragua				n/a	Australia			
21	Albania				n/a	Austria			
22	Moldova, Rep				n/a	Bahrain	n/a	n/a	n/a
23	Benin	2.32	29.03	0.76	n/a	Barbados	n/a	n/a	n/a
24	Bangladesh	2.18		0.74	n/a	Belarus	n/a	n/a	n/a
25	Honduras	2.00	25.00	0.73	n/a	Belgium	n/a	n/a	n/a
26	Colombia	1.83	22.89	0.72	n/a	Botswana	n/a	n/a	n/a
27	Serbia	1.83	22.86	0.71	n/a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a	n/a	n/a
28	El Salvador	1.79	22.42	0.70	n/a	Cabo Verde	n/a	n/a	n/a
29	Burkina Faso	1.71	21.41	0.69	n/a	Canada	n/a	n/a	n/a
30	Swaziland (2011)	1.65	20.72	0.68	• n/a	Cyprus			
31	Ethiopia				n/a	Czech Republic			
32	Burundi				n/a	Denmark			
33	Rwanda				n/a	Estonia			
34	Indonesia				n/a	Finland			
35	Dominican Republic				n/a	France			
36	Sri Lanka				n/a	Germany			
	Uganda				n/a	Greece			
37	9								
38	Panama				n/a	Hong Kong (China)			
39	South Africa				n/a	Iceland			
40	Uzbekistan				n/a	Iran, Islamic Rep			
41	Cameroon				• n/a	Ireland			
42	Nepal				• n/a	Israel			
43	Jordan				n/a	Italy			
44	Chile				n/a	Japan			
45	Madagascar				n/a	Korea, Rep			
46	Jamaica				n/a	Kuwait			
47	Montenegro		8.19	0.49	n/a	Latvia	n/a	n/a	n/a
48	Morocco				n/a	Lesotho	n/a	n/a	n/a
49	Nigeria	0.44	5.47	0.47	n/a	Lithuania	n/a	n/a	n/a
50	Guatemala				n/a	Luxembourg			
51	Tanzania, United Rep	0.42	5.22	0.44	n/a	Malta			
52	Guyana	0.39	4.82	0.43	n/a	Mauritius	n/a	n/a	n/a
53	Malawi	0.33	4.07	0.42	n/a	Myanmar	n/a	n/a	n/a
54	Mexico		4.06	0.41	n/a	Netherlands	n/a	n/a	n/a
55	India	0.24	3.05	0.40	n/a	New Zealand	n/a	n/a	n/a
56	Philippines	0.24	3.00	0.39	n/a	Norway	n/a	n/a	n/a
57	Guinea	0.21	2.65	0.38	n/a	Oman	n/a	n/a	n/a
58	Zimbabwe	0.20	2.45	0.37	n/a	Portugal	n/a	n/a	n/a
59	Romania	0.19	2.40	0.36	n/a	Qatar	n/a	n/a	n/a
60	Tunisia				n/a	Saudi Arabia			
61	Côte d'Ivoire	0.18	2.31	0.33	n/a	Seychelles			
62	China				n/a	Singapore			
63	Kazakhstan				n/a	Slovakia			
64	Costa Rica				n/a	Slovenia			
65	Ghana				n/a	Spain			
	Malaysia (2011)					Sweden			
66 67									
67	Ukraine				n/a	Switzerland			
68	Lebanon				n/a				
69	Pakistan Sudan (2011)				n/a	United Kingdom			
	Surran (7011)			U.23	n/a	United States of America	n/a	n/a	n/a
70		0.00	111	0.00			4		
70 71	Mozambique					CE: Microfinance Information Exchan	_		
70		0.09	1.11	0.21	٨	CE: Microfinance Information Exchan Monetary Fund World Economic Outlo indicates a strength; O a weak	ook 2013 d		

Ease of protecting investorsEase of protecting investors (distance to frontier) | 2013

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Ran	k Country/Economy
1	New Zealand	96.67	96.67	1.00	• 66	6 Malawi
2	Singapore				• 66	
3	Hong Kong (China)				• 66	
4	Canada				• 66	
4	Malaysia				• 66	
6	Colombia				• 66	
6 6	Ireland				• 66	
6	United States of America				8'	3
10	South Africa				• 8	9
10	United Kingdom				8'	
12	Mauritius				• 8	
12	Thailand	76.67	76.67	0.92	• 8	Czech Republic .
14	Albania	73.33	73.33	0.90	• 8	Dominican Repu
14	Slovenia	73.33	73.33	0.90	8	I Germany
16	Belgium				8′	I Kenya
16	Georgia				• 8	
16	Japan				8	
16	Peru.				8	
16	TFYR of Macedonia				8	
21 21	Armenia				• 8°	
21	Bangladesh				8	
21	Kazakhstan.				97	3 7
21	Kyrgyzstan				97	
21	Mongolia				97	
21	Norway				97	
21	Rwanda	66.67	66.67	0.79	• 97	7 Netherlands
21	Saudi Arabia	66.67	66.67	0.79	97	7 Russian Federatio
21	Tajikistan	66.67	66.67	0.79	• 97	7 Slovakia
21	Trinidad and Tobago				• 97	- 3
32	Burundi				• 105	
32	Chile				105	. 5. /
32	Cyprus				105	
32 32	DenmarkGhana				105	F F
32	India				105	
32	Montenegro				10.	
32	Pakistan				105	
32	Sweden				113	
32	Turkey				113	Cabo Verde
42	Botswana	60.00	60.00	0.63	113	B Ecuador
42	Bulgaria	60.00	60.00	0.63	113	Nicaragua
42	Fiji				113	
42	Iceland				113	
42	Indonesia				119	
42	Italy				119	
42	Korea, Rep.				119	571
42 42	Mozambique				119	
42	Portugal				119	
42	Romania				125	9
42	Sri Lanka				125	
42	Tunisia				125	
55	Australia	56.67	56.67	0.55	O 125	Ethiopia
55	Estonia	56.67	56.67	0.55	125	Guatemala
55	Finland	56.67	56.67	0.55	O 125	5 Niger
55	Latvia	56.67	56.67	0.55	125	5 Sudan
55	Lithuania				125	
55	Madagascar				133	
55	Malta				133	
55	Mexico				133	
55 55	Nigeria				133	
55	Seychelles				133	
66	Angola				• 133	_
66	Brazil				140	
66	Cambodia				140	
66	France				O 142	
66	Greece				142	*
66	Guyana					
66	Jamaica				SOU	RCE: World Bank, Ease
66	Kuwait	F2 22	E2 22	0.44		E: • indicates a stre

Rank	Country/Economy		core (0—100)	Percent rank	
66	Malawi				
66 66	Moldova, Rep				
66	Nepal				
66	Panama				
66	Serbia				
66	Zambia				
81 81	Algeria				
81	Austria				0
81	Belarus				
81	China				
81 81	Czech Republic				0
81	Germany				0
81	Kenya				
81	Lebanon				
81	Lesotho				
81 81	Oman				0
81	Tanzania, United Rep				
81	United Arab Emirates				0
81	Uruguay				
97	Bahrain				
97 97	Bosnia and Herzegovina				
97	Morocco				
97	Netherlands				0
97	Russian Federation				
97 97	Slovakia				0
105	Cameroon				
105	Hungary				0
105	Luxembourg				0
105	Philippines				
105 105	Qatar Swaziland				
105	Ukraine				
105	Zimbabwe				
113	Bolivia, Plurinational St				
113	Cabo Verde				
113 113	Ecuador Nicaragua				
113	Uzbekistan				
113	Yemen				
119	Bhutan				
119 119	Burkina Faso Egypt				
119	Iran, Islamic Rep				
119	Mali				
119	Togo				
125	Benin				_
125 125	Côte d'Ivoire				0
125	Ethiopia				
125	Guatemala				0
125	Niger				
125	Sudan				_
125 133	Viet Nam				0
133	Costa Rica				0
133	El Salvador				0
133	Honduras				0
133	Jordan				0
133 133	Senegal				0
140	Gambia				0
140	Guinea				0
142	Myanmar				0
142	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep	23.33	. 23.33	0.00	0

ase of Doing Business Index 2014, Doing Business 2014 **NOTE:** ● indicates a strength; O a weakness.

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4.2.2 Market capitalization Market capitalization of listed companies (% of GDP) | 2012

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Hong Kong (China)				• : 74	Czech Republic			
1	Switzerland				75	Pakistan			
3	South Africa				76	Greece			
4	Malaysia				77	Malawi			
5	Singapore				78	Hungary			
6	Barbados (2011)				• 79	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
7	United Kingdom				80	Bangladesh			
8	Luxembourg				81	Zambia			
9	United States of America				82	Slovenia			
10	Chile				83	Bulgaria			
11	Canada				84	Mongolia			
12	Zimbabwe				85	Ukraine			
13	Sweden				86	Fiii			
14	Philippines				• 87	Kazakhstan			
15	Thailand				88	Estonia			
16	Korea, Rep.				89	Namibia			
17	Montenegro				90	Romania			
18	Bahrain (2010)				91	Lithuania			
19	Jordan				92	Cyprus			
	Australia				92	Ghana			
20	Netherlands					Argentina			
21	Spain				94	Ecuador			
22	Spain Oatar (2011)				95				
23	Qatar (2011)				96	Swaziland (2007)			
24					97	Venezuela, Bolivarian R			
25	Colombia				• 98	Tanzania, United Rep			
26	France				99	Georgia			
27	India				• 100	TFYR of Macedonia			
28	Mauritius				101	Slovakia			
29	Finland				102	Costa Rica			
30	Trinidad and Tobago				• 103	Uzbekistan (2006)			
31	Belgium				104	Latvia			
32	Japan				105	Paraguay			
33	Israel (2011)				106	Kyrgyzstan			
34	Saudi Arabia (2011)				107	Armenia			
35	Kuwait (2011)	57.12	33.33	0.68	108	Uruguay	0.36	0.00	0.00
36	Brazil	54.60	31.84	0.67	n/a	Albania	n/a	n/a	n/a
37	Morocco			0.66	n/a	Algeria	n/a	n/a	n/a
38	Ireland	51.83	30.22	0.65	n/a	Angola	n/a	n/a	n/a
39	New Zealand (2010)	51.39	29.97	0.64	n/a	Azerbaijan	n/a	n/a	n/a
40	Norway	50.62	29.51	0.64	n/a	Belarus	n/a	n/a	n/a
41	Peru	49.13	28.64	0.63	n/a	Benin	n/a	n/a	n/a
42	Indonesia	45.19	26.32	0.62	n/a	Bhutan	n/a	n/a	n/a
43	El Salvador	45.16	26.31	0.61	n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovir	na n/a	n/a	n/a
44	China	44.94	26.18	0.60	n/a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a	n/a	n/a
45	Mexico	44.60	25.98	0.59	n/a	Burkina Faso	n/a	n/a	n/a
46	Germany	43.72	25.46	0.58	n/a	Burundi	n/a	n/a	n/a
47	Russian Federation	43.41	25.28	0.57	n/a	Cabo Verde	n/a	n/a	n/a
48	Jamaica	43.06	25.07	0.56	n/a	Cambodia	n/a	n/a	n/a
49	Malta	41.63	24.23	0.55	n/a	Cameroon	n/a	n/a	n/a
50	Kenya	39.73		0.54	n/a	Dominican Republic	n/a	n/a	n/a
51	Turkey				n/a	Ethiopia	n/a	n/a	n/a
52	Croatia				n/a	Gambia			
53	Uganda				n/a	Guatemala			
54	Poland				n/a	Guinea			
55	Panama				n/a	Honduras			
56	Botswana				n/a	Lesotho			
57	Côte d'Ivoire				n/a	Madagascar			
58	Portugal				n/a	Mali			
59	Sri Lanka				n/a	Moldova, Rep			
60	Oman (2011)				n/a	Mozambique			
61	Austria					Myanmar			
	Lebanon					Nicaragua			
62					n/a	-			
63	Italy				n/a	Niger			
64	Viet Nam				n/a	Rwanda			
65	Egypt				n/a	Senegal			
66	Nigeria				n/a	Seychelles			
67	Guyana				n/a	Sudan			
68	Nepal				n/a	Tajikistan			
69	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2011)				n/a	Togo			
70	Iceland				O n/a	Yemen			
71	Serbia					CE: Standard and Poor's a			
72	United Arab Emirates (2011)				O f	rom World Bank <i>World De</i>	evelopment Indicators	database (2005	-12)
72	Tunicia	10.46	11 22	0.22	HOTE	 A second consequence 	O		

).17 0.29 65 0.28 .44............0.27 .67 0.26 32.....0.25 3.15 0.24 46......0.23 7.18...........0.22 .69......0.21 .63 0.21 .63......0.20 05.....0.19 .77............0.18 .31 0.17 0 30.....0.16 89.....0.15 79......0.14 .02............0.13 90.....0.12 69.....0.11 .67..............0.10 54.....0.09 29..........0.08 .19........... 0.07 .74........... 0.07 41 0.06 26......0.05 2.10......0.04 .01 0.03 .29........... 0.02 .57......0.01 00.....0.00 n/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a ı/a.....n/a ı/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a ı/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a ı/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a ı/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a ı/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a ı/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a ı/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a ı/a.....n/a ı/a.....n/a ı/a.....n/a ı/a.....n/a n/a.....n/a ı/a.....n/a ı/a.....n/a P estimates; extracted

4.2.3 Total value of stocks traded Stocks traded, total value (% of GDP) | 2012

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Hong Kong (China)			
1	Korea, Rep United Kingdom			
1	United States of America			
5	Switzerland			
6	South Africa			
7	Spain	79.82	78.11	0.94
8	Sweden		70.02	0.94
9	China			
10	Australia			
11	Canada			
12 13	Thailand			
14	Netherlands			
15	Singapore			
16	Saudi Arabia (2011)			
17	Finland	50.39	49.31	0.85
18	Turkey			
19	Israel (2011)			
20	France			
21 22	Malaysia			
22	Brazil			
24	Russian Federation			
25	Germany			
26	India			
27	Denmark			
28	Norway			
29	Belgium			
30 31	Chile			
32	Philippines			
33	Poland			
34	Qatar (2011)			
35	New Zealand (2010)	12.84	12.56	0.69
36	Portugal	12.53	12.26	0.68
37	Kuwait (2011)			
38	Austria			
39	Bangladesh			
40 41	Mexico			
42	Jordan			
43	Hungary			
44	Egypt			
45	Colombia	7.03	6.88	0.59
46	Greece			
47	Ireland			
48	Czech Republic			
49 50	Pakistan			
50	United Arab Emirates (2011)			
52	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2011)			
53	Morocco			
54	Oman (2011)			
55	Mauritius			
56	Sri Lanka			
57	Tunisia			
58	Kenya			
59 60	Peru Viet Nam			
61	Nigeria			
62	Jamaica			
63	Cyprus			
64	Romania			
65	Bahrain (2010)			
66	Montenegro			
67	Lebanon			
68 69	Zambia			
70	Croatia			
71	Estonia			
72	Botswana			
73	Serhia	0.77	0.75	0.33

Rank	Country/Economy	Value Sco	re (0–100) Percei	nt rank	
74	Bulgaria	.0.71	.0.69	0.32	
75	Ukraine	.0.68	.0.67	0.31	
76	Côte d'Ivoire				
77	Kazakhstan				
78	Malta				0
79 80	Barbados (2011)				
81	Lithuania				
82	Mongolia				
83	Malawi				
84	TFYR of Macedonia	.0.32	.0.31	0.23	0
85	Panama	.0.31	0.30	0.22	
86	Argentina				
87	Nepal				
88 89	Moldova, Rep. (2009) El Salvador				
90	Paraguay				
91	Luxembourg				0
92	Uzbekistan (2011)				
93	Slovakia	.0.18	.0.18	.0.15	0
94	Fiji	. 0.17	.0.16	.0.14	0
95	Namibia				0
96	Ecuador				
97 98	Ghana				0
98 99	Tanzania, United Rep.				O
100	Kyrgyzstan				
101	Costa Rica.				0
102	Bolivia, Plurinational St				0
103	Uganda	.0.06	.0.05	0.06	0
104	Guyana (2008)				0
105	Georgia				0
106	Armenia				0
107 108	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				0
109	Swaziland (2006)				0
n/a	Albania				_
n/a	Algeria	. n/a	. n/a	. n/a	
n/a	Angola	. n/a	. n/a	. n/a	
n/a	Azerbaijan				
n/a	Belarus				
n/a n/a	Benin				
n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina				
n/a	Brunei Darussalam				
n/a	Burkina Faso				
n/a	Burundi	. n/a	. n/a	. n/a	
n/a	Cabo Verde				
n/a	Cambodia				
n/a	Cameroon				
n/a n/a	Dominican Republic				
n/a	Ethiopia				
n/a	Guatemala				
n/a	Guinea				
n/a	Honduras	. n/a	. n/a	. n/a	
n/a	Lesotho	. n/a	. n/a	. n/a	
n/a	Madagascar				
n/a	Mali				
n/a	Mozambique				
n/a n/a	Myanmar				
n/a	Niger				
n/a	Rwanda				
n/a	Senegal				
n/a	Seychelles				
n/a	Sudan				
n/a	Tajikistan				
n/a n/a	Togo				
	: Standard and Poor's and World Bar				nk
	orld Development Indicators database			ona bai	

Venture capital dealsVenture capital per investment location: Number of deals (per trillion PPP\$ GDP) | 2013

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Canada	0.67	100.00	0.94	•	n/a	Azerbaijan	n/a	n/a	n/a
1	Ireland					n/a	Bahrain.			
1	Israel					n/a	Bangladesh			
1	Switzerland					n/a	Barbados			
1	United States of America					n/a	Belarus			
6	Finland					n/a	Benin			
7	United Kingdom					n/a	Bhutan			
8	Singapore					n/a	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
9	Sweden					n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
10	France					n/a	Botswana			
11	Rwanda				•	n/a	Brunei Darussalam			
	Estonia						Burundi			
12	Denmark					n/a				
13						n/a	Cabo Verde			
14	Germany					n/a	Cambodia			
15	Belgium					n/a	Cameroon			
16	Lithuania					n/a	Costa Rica			
17	Spain					n/a	Côte d'Ivoire			
18	Norway					n/a	Cyprus			
19	Austria					n/a	Dominican Republic			
20	Netherlands					n/a	Ecuador			
21	Kenya	0.11	24.78	0.71		n/a	El Salvador	n/a	n/a	n/a
22	Latvia					n/a	Ethiopia	n/a	n/a	n/a
23	Australia	0.10		0.69		n/a	Fiji	n/a	n/a	n/a
24	India	0.10	21.44	0.67		n/a	Gambia	n/a	n/a	n/a
25	New Zealand	0.10	21.08	0.66		n/a	Georgia	n/a	n/a	n/a
26	Uruguay	0.09	19.55	0.64		n/a	Guatemala	n/a	n/a	n/a
27	Iceland	80.0.	16.70	0.63		n/a	Guinea	n/a	n/a	n/a
28	Luxembourg	0.07	15.34	0.61		n/a	Guyana	n/a	n/a	n/a
29	Jordan	0.05	10.72	0.60		n/a	Honduras	n/a	n/a	n/a
30	Armenia	0.05	10.39	0.59		n/a	Iran, Islamic Rep			
31	United Arab Emirates					n/a	Jamaica			
32	Bulgaria					n/a	Kazakhstan			
33	Madagascar					n/a	Kuwait			
34	Japan					n/a	Kyrgyzstan			
35	Malaysia					n/a	Lebanon			
36	Chile					n/a	Lesotho			
37	Burkina Faso				•	n/a	Malawi			
38	Philippines					n/a	Mali			
	Portugal						Malta			
39						n/a				
40	Hong Kong (China)					n/a	Mauritius			
41	Ghana					n/a	Moldova, Rep			
42	China					n/a	Mongolia			
43	Russian Federation					n/a	Montenegro			
44	Brazil					n/a	Mozambique			
45	Korea, Rep					n/a	Myanmar			
46	Tanzania, United Rep					n/a	Namibia			
47	Hungary					n/a	Nepal			
48	Uganda	0.02		0.33		n/a	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	n/a
49	Mexico	0.01		0.31		n/a	Niger	n/a	n/a	n/a
50	Italy	0.01	2.64	0.30	0	n/a	Oman	n/a	n/a	n/a
51	Croatia	0.01		0.29	0	n/a	Panama	n/a	n/a	n/a
52	Czech Republic	0.01	1.75	0.27	0	n/a	Paraguay	n/a	n/a	n/a
53	Argentina	0.01	1.72	0.26		n/a	Peru	n/a	n/a	n/a
54	Qatar	0.01	1.67	0.24		n/a	Saudi Arabia			
55	Poland				0	n/a	Senegal			
56	Tunisia					n/a	Serbia			
57	Uzbekistan					n/a	Seychelles			
58	Nigeria					n/a	Slovakia			
59	Colombia				0	n/a	Slovenia			
60	Sri Lanka				0	n/a	Sudan			
61	Romania				0	n/a	Swaziland			
62	Turkey				0	n/a	Tajikistan			
63	Morocco				0	n/a	TFYR of Macedonia			
64 65	Egypt				0	n/a	Togo			
65	Pakistan				^	n/a	Trinidad and Tobago			
66	South Africa				0	n/a	Ukraine			
67	Indonesia				0	n/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
68	Thailand				0	n/a	Yemen			
69	Greece				0	n/a	Zambia			
70	Algeria				0	n/a	Zimbabwe			
71	Viet Nam				0		E: Thomson Reuters, <i>Thomson C</i>			
n/a	Albania						Ionetary Fund <i>World Economic</i> C		tabase (PPP\$ G	DP)
n/a	Angola	n/a	n/a	n/a		NOTE:	● indicates a strength; ○ a w	reakness.		

Applied tariff rate, weighted meanTariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%) | 2011

Country/Economy Hong Kong (China)	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
		10000	0.00
Singapore (2010)			
Switzerland			
Norway			
Mauritius			
9			
Namibia	1.05	96.29	0.94
Austria	1.09	96.15	0.75
Belgium	1.09	96.15	0.75
Bulgaria	1.09	96.15	0.75
Cyprus	1.09		0.75
Czech Republic	1.09		0.75
Denmark	1.09		0.75
Estonia	1.09		0.75
Finland	1.09		0.75
France	1.09		0.75
Germany	1.09		0.75
3 ,			
,			
Latvia	1.09		0.75
9			
9			
5			
3			
, ,			
9			
, 3,			
,			
9			
· ,			
,			
Chile (2010)			
	Georgia Canada (2010) Iceland Namibia Austria Belgium Bulgaria Cyprus Czech Republic Denmark Estonia Finland Finland France Germany Greece Hungary Ireland Italy Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Malta Netherlands Poland Portugal Romania Slovakia Slovenia Spain Sweden United Kingdom Albania Croatia Japan Peru Bosnia and Herzegovina United States of America New Zealand (2010) Belarus Australia Ukraine TFYR of Macedonia. Mexico (2010) Armenia (2008). Guatemala. Nicaragua (2010) Kyrgystan Moldova, Rep. (2010) Indonesia Zambia Turkey Costa Rica (2010) Oman (2009) Myanmar (2009) Botswana. Bolivia, Plurinational St. United Arab Emirates (2009) Uruguay Qatar (2009) Ryemen. Saudi Arabia (2009). Azerbaijan Sauch Arabia (2009). Azerbaijan Sauch Arabia (2009). Azerbaijan Sauch Arabia (2009). Azerbaijan Sauch Arabia (2009). Azerbaijan	Georgia. 0.72. Canada (2010) 0.86. Iceland 1.04. Namibia 1.05. Austria. 1.09. Belgium 1.09. Bulgaria 1.09. Cyprus. 1.09. Czech Republic. 1.09. Denmark 1.09. Estonia 1.09. Finland 1.09. Finland 1.09. Germany 1.09. Greece 1.09. Hungary. 1.09. Italy 1.09. Latvia. 1.09. Lithuania 1.09. Lithuania 1.09. Luxembourg 1.09. Malta 1.09. Netherlands 1.09. Netherlands 1.09. Solovakia 1.09. Portugal 1.09. Romania. 1.09. Slovakia 1.09. Slovakia 1.09. Slovakia 1.09. Slovakia 1.09. Slovakia 1.09. Slovakia 1.09. Spain 1.09. Sweden 1.09. Sweden 1.09. Albania 1.26. Croatia 1.29. Japan 1.29. Peru 1.51. Bosnia and Herzegovina 1.53. United States of America 1.58. New Zealand (2010) 1.62. Belarus 1.80. Australia 1.81. Ukraine 1.91. TFYR of Macedonia 2.04. Mexico (2010) 2.19. Armenia (2008) 2.27. Guatemala 2.28. Nicaragua (2010) 2.30. Kyrgyzstan 2.42. Moldova, Rep. (2010) 2.30. Kyrgyzstan 3.47. Kazakhstan 3.40. Montenegro 3.47. Losta Rica (2010) 3.09. Oman (2009) 3.17. Myanmar (2008) 3.18. Kazakhstan 3.40. Montenegro 3.47. South Arabia (2009) 3.73. Uruguay. 3.75. Qatar (2009) 3.76. Yemen 3.82. Saudi Arabia (2009) 3.73. Uruguay. 3.75. Qatar (2009) 3.76. Yemen 3.82. Saudi Arabia (2009) 3.87. Azerbaijan. 3.89.	Georgia. 0.72. 9746 Canada (2010) 0.86 96.96 Iceland 1.04 96.33 Namibia 1.05 96.29 Austria 1.09 96.15 Belgium 1.09 96.15 Belgium 1.09 96.15 Cyprus 1.09 96.15 Cyprus 1.09 96.15 Czech Republic 1.09 96.15 Estonia 1.09 96.15 Finland 1.09 96.15 Finland 1.09 96.15 Finland 1.09 96.15 Finland 1.09 96.15 Firance 1.09 96.15 Germany 1.09 96.15 Gerece 1.09 96.15 Hungary 1.09 96.15 Italy 1.09 96.15 Lithuania 1.09 96.15 Lithuania 1.09 96.15 Lithuania 1.09 96.15 Solvenia 1.09 96.15 Solvenia 1.09 96.15 Malta 1.09 96.15 Solvenia 1.09 96.15 Netherlands 1.09 96.15 Netherlands 1.09 96.15 Romania 1.09 96.15 Slovakia 1.09 96.15 Solvakia 1.09 96.15 Slovakia 1.09 96.15 Slovakia 1.09 96.15 Slovakia 1.09 96.15 Slovakia 1.09 96.15 Solvakia 1.0

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
73	Ecuador				
75	Brunei Darussalam (2010)				
76	Kuwait (2009)				
77	Swaziland				
78	South Africa				
79	Paraguay				
80	Mozambique (2010)				
81 82	Philippines (2010) Lebanon (2007)				
83	Thailand (2009)				
84	Mongolia				
85	Jordan (2009)				
86	Russian Federation	5.20	81.64	0.40	
87	El Salvador (2010)				
88	Argentina				
89	Colombia				
90 91	Viet Nam (2010)				
92	Sri Lanka.				
93	Tajikistan (2010)				
94	Serbia (2005)				
95	Kenya	6.08	78.53	0.33	
96	Dominican Republic (2010				
97	Madagascar				
98	Rwanda				
99	Malawi Honduras (2009)				
100 101	Guyana				
102	Burundi				
103	Tanzania, United Rep				
104	Côte d'Ivoire	6.79	76.02	0.27	
105	Uzbekistan (2009)				
106	Morocco (2009)				
107	Uganda				
108 109	Angola (2009)				
110	Panama (2009)				
111	Brazil				
112	Egypt (2009)				
113	India (2009)		71.12	0.21	
114	Mali				
115	Senegal				
116 117	Ghana (2009)				
117	Algeria (2009)				
119	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				
120	Korea, Rep. (2010)				0
121	Pakistan (2009)	9.53	66.35	0.15	
122	Niger				
123	Fiji				0
124	Cambodia (2008)				
125 126	Trinidad and Tobago (200 Cabo Verde				0
120	Ethiopia				0
128	Nigeria (2010)				
129	Lesotho	10.66	62.36	0.09	
130	Togo				
131	Guinea (2010)				
132	Cameroon				0
133	NepalGambia				0
134 135	Bangladesh (2008)				0
136	Sudan				
137	Barbados (2007)				0
138	Benin	14.96	47.18	0.03	0
139	Tunisia (2008)				0
140	Bhutan (2007)				0
141	Iran, Islamic Rep				0
142 n/a	Seychelles (2007) Zimbabwe				0
	: World Bank, based on WI				cted
	om World Bank <i>World Devel</i>				_,,,,

from World Bank World Development Indicators database (2005–12)

II: Data Tables

Market access for non-agricultural exports

Non-agricultural market access: Five major export markets weighted actual applied tariff (%) | 2011

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
1	Botswana				74	Fiji				
1	Burundi				75	Uruguay				
1	Jamaica				76	Iran, Islamic Rep	0.99	89.62	0.46	
1	Kenya		100.00	0.96	77	Saudi Arabia	1.11	88.34	0.45	
1	Malawi		100.00	0.96	78	Egypt	1.15		0.45	
1	Moldova, Rep		100.00	0.96	79	Thailand	1.18		0.44	
1	Rwanda	0.00	100.00	0.96	80	United States of America	1.19		0.43	C
8	Guyana		99.97	0.95	81	Kyrgyzstan	1.21		0.42	
9	Azerbaijan				82	Qatar				
10	Gambia				83	Turkey				
11	Angola				84	Montenegro				
12	Mauritius				85	South Africa				
	Costa Rica									
13						Kuwait				
14	Bosnia and Herzegovina				87	Indonesia				
15	Honduras				88	Uzbekistan				
16	Sudan				89	India				
17	Barbados	0.04	99.62	0.88	90	Bahrain	1.92	79.75	0.36	
18	Burkina Faso	0.04	99.55	0.88	91	Ghana	1.93	79.68	0.35	
19	Albania	0.05	99.52	0.87	92	Switzerland			0.35	C
20	Nigeria				93	Jordan				
21	Mozambigue				94	China				
22	Ethiopia				95	Guinea				•
	Uganda									
23	3				96	Hong Kong (China)				С
24	Lesotho				97	Austria				С
25	TFYR of Macedonia				97	Belgium				С
26	Trinidad and Tobago				97	Bulgaria				C
27	Zimbabwe	80.0	99.11	0.81	97	Cyprus	3.34	64.88	0.12	C
28	Colombia		99.02	0.81	97	Czech Republic		64.88	0.12	C
29	Cameroon	0.10	98.90	0.80	97	Denmark	3.34	64.88	0.12	C
30	Mexico	0.13	98.63	0.79	97	Estonia	3.34	64.88	0.12	С
31	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				97	Finland				C
32	Tanzania, United Rep				97	France				C
33	Peru				97	Germany				C
						,				
34	Canada				97	Greece				С
35	Bolivia, Plurinational St				97	Hungary				C
36	Russian Federation				97	Ireland				C
37	Argentina				97	Italy				C
38	Chile		97.32	0.73	97	Latvia		64.88	0.12	C
39	Mongolia	0.26	97.27	0.73	97	Lithuania	3.34	64.88	0.12	C
40	Ecuador	0.28	97.06	0.72	97	Luxembourg	3.34	64.88	0.12	С
41	Kazakhstan	0.29	96.97	0.71	97	Malta	3.34	64.88	0.12	С
42	Yemen				97	Netherlands				C
43	Nicaragua				97	Poland				C
44	Tunisia				97	Portugal				C
	Brazil					Romania				
45					97					С
46	Nepal				97	Slovakia				C
47	Cabo Verde			0.67	97	Slovenia				C
48	Malaysia		95.38	0.66	97	Spain		64.88	0.12	C
49	Norway	0.47	95.04	0.65	97	Sweden	3.34	64.88	0.12	C
50	Croatia	0.47	95.03	0.65	97	United Kingdom	3.34	64.88	0.12	C
51	Zambia	0.48	94.91	0.64	124	Senegal	3.56	62.52	0.12	
52	Niger				125	Tajikistan				
53	New Zealand				126	United Arab Emirates				C
54	El Salvador				127	Bangladesh				
						5				
55	Georgia				128	Mali				_
56	Australia				129	Japan				(
57	Dominican Republic				130	Korea, Rep				C
58	Guatemala				131	Panama				C
59	Armenia	0.67	92.93	0.58	132	Viet Nam	5.13	46.02	0.06	\subset
60	Singapore	0.71	92.56	0.58	133	Swaziland	5.56		0.05	
61	Brunei Darussalam				134	Togo	5.82	38.76	0.04	
62	Israel				135	Pakistan				
63	Namibia				136	Benin				
64	Oman				137	Belarus				C
65	Ukraine				138	Sri Lanka				C
66	Morocco				139	Cambodia				C
67	Madagascar				140	Serbia				C
68	Philippines		91.50	0.52	n/a	Algeria				
69	Côte d'Ivoire	0.86	90.93	0.51	n/a	Bhutan	n/a	n/a	n/a	
70	Myanmar				n/a	Lebanon				
71	Seychelles					CE: World Trade Organization, In				ıs
72	Iceland					Conference on Trade and Develo				-
1 4			89.92			: • indicates a strength; O a v		141111 1 10111ES 201	J (ZUIU-II)	

4.3.3

Intensity of local competition

Average answer to the survey question: In your country, how intense is competition in the local markets? [1 = not intense at all; 7 = extremely intense] | 2013

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
1	Japan				• 74	Cambodia				
2	United Kingdom				• 74	Portugal				
3	Malta				• 76	Pakistan				
4	Netherlands				• 77	Tunisia				
5	Belgium				• 78	Madagascar				
6 7	Hong Kong (China) Korea, Rep				78 80	Zimbabwe				0
8	Germany				• 81	Gambia				0
9	Austria				82	TFYR of Macedonia				
9	Czech Republic				83	Finland				0
11	Australia				84	Greece				
11	United States of America				85	Benin				
13	Turkey	5.79	79.83	0.91	• 85	Rwanda	4.74	62.33	0.36	
14	Qatar		79.33	0.90	85	Trinidad and Tobago	4.74	62.33	0.36	
15	United Arab Emirates	5.71	78.50	0.90	• 88	Botswana	4.73	62.17	0.35	
16	Saudi Arabia	5.69		0.89	• 88	Cameroon	4.73	62.17	0.35	
17	Singapore				90	Lesotho				
18	Sri Lanka				91	Bhutan				
18	Switzerland				91	Israel				0
20	Estonia				93	Myanmar				
21	Sweden				94	Mongolia				
22	India Lebanon				95	Namibia				
23 24	France				• 95 97	Seychelles				
25	Denmark				97	Bulgaria				0
25	Spain				99	Honduras				0
27	Slovakia				100	El Salvador				
28	Mauritius				101	Ukraine				
29	Malaysia				102	Croatia				0
29	New Zealand				103	Kuwait				
31	Canada	5.43	73.83	0.78	103	Nepal	4.51	58.50	0.24	
32	Latvia	5.40	73.33	0.77	105	Mali	4.50	58.33	0.23	
33	Kenya	5.39	73.17	0.76	• 106	Ecuador	4.49	58.17	0.21	
34	Chile				106	Russian Federation				0
34	Lithuania				108	Uruguay				0
36	Poland				109	Romania				0
37	Norway				110	Burkina Faso				
38	Bahrain.				111	Swaziland				
39	Thailand				111	Yemen				0
40 41	Hungary				113 113	Kazakhstan Moldova, Rep				0
42	Jordan				115	Iran, Islamic Rep.				0
43	China				116	Cabo Verde				0
43	South Africa				116	Georgia				0
45	Cyprus				118	Kyrgyzstan				
46	Slovenia				119	Malawi				
46	Zambia				• 120	Mozambique	4.20	53.33	0.12	
48	Barbados		70.17	0.64	121	Tanzania, United Rep	4.18	53.00	0.11	
48	Viet Nam	5.21	70.17	0.64	122	Azerbaijan	4.17	52.83	0.10	0
50	Costa Rica				123	Egypt	4.06	51.00	0.09	0
50	Guatemala				123	Guinea				
50	Jamaica				125	Ethiopia				
50	Oman				126	Argentina				0
54	Paraguay				127	Montenegro				0
55	Senegal				128	Nicaragua				0
56	Luxembourg				129 129	Bolivia, Plurinational St				0
56 58	Morocco				131	SerbiaAlgeria				0
59	Brunei Darussalam				132	Albania				0
60	Philippines				132	Bosnia and Herzegovina				0
61	Colombia				134	Burundi				0
62	Mexico				135	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				0
63	Indonesia				136	Angola				0
64	Ghana				n/a	Belarus				
64	Uganda				n/a	Fiji				
66	Guyana				n/a	Niger	n/a	n/a	n/a	
67	Brazil	4.98	66.33	0.51	n/a	Sudan	n/a	n/a	n/a	
68	Côte d'Ivoire				n/a	Tajikistan				
68	Panama				n/a	Togo				
70	Italy				n/a	Uzbekistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	
71	Bangladesh					- w He				
72	Dominican Republic					E: World Economic Forum, Execu		urvey 2013–2014		
73	Nigeria	4.91	/١	0.4/	: NUTE:	 indicates a strength; O a w 	eakness.			

5.1.1

Employment in knowledge-intensive servicesEmployment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce) | 2012

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0–100)	Percent rank
1 2	LuxembourgSingapore (2008)			
3	Switzerland			
4	Sweden			
5	United Kingdom			
6	Iceland			
7	Norway	. 45.96	80.12	0.94
8	Netherlands	45.92	80.05	0.94
9	Denmark	45.18	78.73	0.93
10	France			
11	Belgium			
12	Finland			
13	Canada			
14	Germany			
15	New Zealand (2008)			
16	Australia (2008)			
17	Russian Federation			
18	Israel			
19 20	Estonia			
21	Slovenia			
22	Ireland			
23	Malta.			
24	Latvia			
25	Austria			
26	Czech Republic			
27	Montenegro			
28	United States of America (2008)			
29	Hong Kong (China) (2010)	. 36.22	62.85	0.74
30	United Arab Emirates (2008)	. 36.09	62.63	0.73
31	Belarus (2009)	. 35.88	62.27	0.72
32	Hungary	. 35.44	61.47	0.72
33	Poland			
34	Cyprus			
35	Italy			
36	Egypt			
37	Ukraine			
38	Slovakia			
39	Spain			
40	Croatia			
41	Lebanon (2007)			
42 43	Moldova, Rep			
43	Portugal			
45	Serbia			
45	Barbados (2004).			
47	TFYR of Macedonia			
48	Bulgaria			
49	Kazakhstan (2010)			
50	Malaysia (2010)			
51	Seychelles (2011)			
52	South Africa			
53	Trinidad and Tobago (2010)			
54	Argentina (2010)			
55	Japan			
56	Panama			
57	Azerbaijan (2010)			
58	Qatar (2007)			
59	Chile			
60	Mongolia (2010)			
61	Costa Rica			
62	Uruguay (2011)			
63	Saudi Arabia (2008)			
64	Philippines			
65	Georgia (2007)			
66	Romania			
67	Korea, Rep. (2010)			
68	Tunisia			
69 70	Bahrain (2008) Brazil			
70	Mauritius			
72	Turkey			
73	Jamaica (2008)			
,)	Januarea (2000)			

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
74	Pakistan (2008)			
75	Algeria (2004)	19.10	32.52	0.32
76	Sri Lanka (2010)			
77	Kuwait (2005)	18.71	31.82	0.30
78	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep	18.59	31.62	0.29
79	Kyrgyzstan			
80	Dominican Republic			
81	Botswana (2006)			
82	Yemen (2005)			
83	Namibia (2004)			
84	Colombia (2010)			
85	Bhutan (2010)			
86	Albania (2009)			
87	Ethiopia (2011)			
88	Paraguay			
89	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2009)			
90	Peru			
91	Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2009)			
92	Nicaragua (2006)			
93	Mexico			
94	Ecuador			
95	Honduras (2005)			
96	El Salvador			
97	Thailand			
98	Guatemala			
99	Indonesia (2010)			
00	Viet Nam (2004)			
101	China (2005)	7.37		0.08
02	Bangladesh (2005)	7.33		0.07
103	Zambia (2010)	7.28		0.06
04	Morocco (2008)	6.79	10.70	0.06
05	Zimbabwe (2011)	6.61	10.39	0.05
06	Uganda (2009)	4.36	6.40	0.04
07	Madagascar (2010)	2.85		0.03
108	Tanzania, United Rep. (2006)	2.57	3.23	0.02
109	Cambodia (2004)	2.52		0.01
110	Guinea (2010)	0.75	0.00	0.00
n/a	Angola	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Armenia	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Benin	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Burkina Faso	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Burundi	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Cabo Verde	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Cameroon			
n/a	Côte d'Ivoire			
n/a	Fiji			
1/a 1/a	Gambia			
1/a 1/a	Ghana			
1/a 1/a	Guyana			
1/a 1/a	India			
n/a	Jordan			
n/a	Kenya			
n/a	Lesotho			
n/a	Malawi			
n/a	Mali			
n/a	Mozambique			
n/a	Myanmar			
n/a	Nepal			
n/a	Niger			
n/a	Nigeria			
n/a	Oman			
n/a	Rwanda			
n/a	Senegal	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Sudan	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Swaziland	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Tajikistan	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Togo			
n/a	Uzbekistan			
1/ CI				

II: Data Tables

5.1.2

Firms offering formal trainingFirms offering formal training (% of firms) | 2009

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	China (2012)			
2	Thailand (2006)			
3	Ireland (2005)			
4	Czech Republic			
5	Estonia			
6 7	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
8	Poland			
9	El Salvador (2010)			
10	Argentina (2010)			
10	Fiii			
12	Peru (2010)			
13	Colombia (2010).			
14	Ecuador (2010)			-
15	Dominican Republic (2010)			
16	Lesotho			
17	Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2010)	.54.10	66.40	0.85
18	Guyana (2010)			
19	Barbados (2010)			
20	Brazil			
21	Lebanon			
22	Rwanda (2011)	52.30	63.99	0.80
23	Botswana (2010)	.51.80	63.32	0.79
24	Paraguay (2010)	.51.70	63.19	0.78
25	Spain (2005)	.51.30	62.65	0.77
26	Swaziland (2006)	.51.00	62.25	0.76
27	Malaysia (2007)	.50.10	61.04	0.75
28	Costa Rica (2010)	48.90	59.44	
29	Slovenia	48.60	59.04	0.73
30	Cambodia (2007)	48.40	58.77	0.72
31	Belarus (2013)	.47.70	57.83	0.71
32	Malawi	.47.60	57.70	0.70
33	Lithuania			
34	Chile (2010)			
35	Mexico (2010)			
36	Namibia (2006)			
37	Russian Federation (2012)			
38	Guatemala (2010)			
38	Viet Nam			
40	Kazakhstan			
41	Latvia			
42	Korea, Rep. (2005)			
43	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. (2010)			
44	South Africa (2007)			
45	Mali (2010)			
46	Tanzania, United Rep. (2006)			
47	Niger			
48	Serbia			
49	Germany (2005)			
50	Nicaragua (2010)			
51	Uganda (2006)			
52	Honduras (2010)			
52 54				
54	Zimbabwe (2011)			
55 56	Moldova, Rep			
56	Uruquay (2010)			
58	Nepal (2013)			
58	Portugal (2005)			
60	Trinidad and Tobago (2010)			
61	Ghana (2007)			
61	Philippines			
61	Zambia (2007)			
64	Bulgaria			
65	Armenia			
66	Bhutan			
67	Kyrgyzstan			
67	Turkey (2008)			
69	Croatia (2007)			
70	Mauritius			
71	Madagascar			
	Angola (2010)			
72				

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0—100) Percent rank	k
74	Jamaica (2010)	.26.10.	28.92 0.30)
75	Romania			
76	Nigeria (2007)	25.70.	28.38 0.29	9
77	Gambia (2006)	25.60.	28.25 0.28	3
78	Montenegro			
79	Burkina Faso			
80	Morocco (2007)			
81	Ukraine (2008)			
82 83	Cameroon			
84	Jordan (2006)			
85	Ethiopia (2011)			
86	Burundi (2006)			
87	Mozambique (2007)			
88	Egypt (2008)			
89	Côte d'Ivoire	.21.30.	22.490.16	5
90	Tajikistan (2008)			
91	Guinea (2006)			
92	Greece (2005)			
93	Albania (2007)			
93	Senegal (2007)			
95 96	TFYR of Macedonia			
90	India (2006)			
98	Georgia (2008)			
99	Hungary			
100	Sri Lanka (2011)			
101	Azerbaijan	10.50.	8.030.05	5 0
102	Uzbekistan (2008)	9.60.	6.83 0.04	4 C
103	Panama (2010)			
104	Yemen (2010)			
105	Indonesia			
106	Pakistan (2007)			_
n/a n/a	Australia			
n/a	Bahrain.			
n/a	Bangladesh			
n/a	Belgium	n/a.	n/an/a	3
n/a	Brunei Darussalam			
n/a	Canada			
n/a	Cyprus Denmark			
n/a n/a	Finland			
n/a	France			
n/a	Hong Kong (China)			
n/a	Iceland	n/a.	n/an/a	3
n/a	Iran, Islamic Rep			
n/a	Israel			
n/a	Italy			
n/a	Japan			
n/a	Kenya			
n/a n/a	Luxembourg			
n/a	Malta			
n/a	Myanmar			
n/a	Netherlands			
n/a	New Zealand	n/a.	n/an/a	Э
n/a	Norway	n/a.	n/an/a	3
n/a	Oman			
n/a	Qatar			
n/a	Saudi Arabia			
n/a	Seychelles			
n/a n/a	SingaporeSudan			
n/a n/a	Sweden			
n/a	Switzerland			
n/a	Tunisia			
n/a	United Arab Emirates			
n/a	United Kingdom	n/a.	n/an/a	Э
n/a	United States of America			9
	E: International Finance Corporation	n and V	Vorld Bank, Enterprise Surveys	
	005–13) ● indicates a strength; ○ a weakr	2000		
	arcates a strength, O a Weaki			

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5.1.3

GERD performed by business enterpriseGERD: Performed by business enterprise (% of GDP) | 2012

Rank 1	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank • : 74	Country/Economy Oman (2011)	Value	Score (0–100)	Percent rank
2	Israel				74	TFYR of Macedonia (2010)			
3	Japan (2011)				75	Ecuador (2008)			
4	Finland				70	Mongolia (2011)			
5	Sweden				77	Namibia (2010)			
6	Switzerland				78 79	Mali (2007)			
7	Slovenia				• 80	Zambia (2008)			
8	Denmark				81	Indonesia (2008)			
9	Germany				82	Senegal (2010)			
10	Austria				83	Trinidad and Tobago (2009)			
	United States of America				84	Ghana (2010)			
11	Belgium					, ,			
12	-				85	Paraguay (2011)			
13	China				86	Panama (2010)			
14	France				87	Guatemala (2011)			
15	Singapore (2011)				n/a	Albania			
16	Australia (2011)				n/a	Algeria			
17	Iceland (2011)				n/a	Angola			
18	Estonia				n/a	Armenia			
19	Netherlands				n/a	Bahrain			
20	Ireland				n/a	Bangladesh			
21	United Kingdom				n/a	Barbados			
22	Czech Republic				n/a	Benin			
23	Luxembourg				n/a	Bhutan			
24	Canada				n/a	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
25	Norway				n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/a	n/a	n/a
26	Hungary				n/a	Brazil	n/a	n/a	n/a
27	Portugal	0.70	21.20	0.70	n/a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a	n/a	n/a
28	Italy	0.69	20.81	0.69	n/a	Burkina Faso	n/a	n/a	n/a
29	Spain	0.69	20.79	0.67	n/a	Burundi	n/a	n/a	n/a
30	Russian Federation	0.65		0.66	n/a	Cabo Verde	n/a	n/a	n/a
31	Malaysia (2011)	0.60	18.20	0.65	n/a	Cambodia	n/a	n/a	n/a
32	New Zealand (2011)	0.58	17.42	0.64	n/a	Cameroon	n/a	n/a	n/a
33	Malta	0.51	15.25	0.63	n/a	Côte d'Ivoire	n/a	n/a	n/a
34	Belarus (2011)	0.49		0.62	n/a	Dominican Republic	n/a	n/a	n/a
35	Ukraine (2011)	0.41	12.37	0.60	n/a	Egypt	n/a	n/a	n/a
36	Bulgaria				n/a	El Salvador			
37	South Africa (2010)				n/a	Fiji			
38	Turkey (2011)				n/a	Gambia			
39	Croatia				n/a	Georgia			
40	Slovakia				n/a	Guinea			
41	Poland				n/a	Guyana			
42	Hong Kong (China) (2010)				n/a	Honduras			
43	India (2011)				n/a	Jamaica			
44	Lithuania				n/a	Jordan			
45	Greece				n/a	Kuwait			
46	Tunisia (2009)				n/a	Lebanon			
47	Morocco (2010)				n/a	Lesotho			
48	Uganda (2010)				n/a	Madagascar			
49	Romania				n/a	Malawi			
50	Mexico (2011)				n/a	Mauritius			
51	Chile (2010)				n/a	Mozambique			
52	Argentina (2011)				n/a	Myanmar			
53	Latvia				O n/a	Nepal			
54	United Arab Emirates (2011)				n/a	Nicaragua			
55	Thailand (2009)				n/a	Niger			
56	Sudan (2005)				n/a	Nigeria			
57	Montenegro (2011)				n/a	Pakistan			
58	Kenya (2010)	80.0	2.54	0.34	n/a	Qatar	n/a	n/a	n/a
59	Botswana (2005)				n/a	Rwanda			
60	Kazakhstan (2011)	80.0	2.44	0.31	n/a	Saudi Arabia	n/a	n/a	n/a
61	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2008)	80.0		0.30	n/a	Seychelles	n/a	n/a	n/a
62	Moldova, Rep. (2011)	80.0		0.29	n/a	Swaziland	n/a	n/a	n/a
63	Costa Rica (2011)				n/a	Tajikistan	n/a	n/a	n/a
64	Serbia (2011)	0.07	2.20	0.27	n/a	Tanzania, United Rep	n/a	n/a	n/a
65	Sri Lanka (2010)				n/a	Togo			
66	Cyprus				n/a	Uzbekistan			
67	Philippines (2007)				n/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
68	Uruguay (2011)				n/a	Viet Nam			
69	Colombia				O n/a	Yemen			
70	Peru (2004)				n/a	Zimbabwe			
71	Ethiopia (2010)				II/d	Z/111000VVC	II/d	II/d	II/d
72	Azerbaijan (2011)				coup	CE. LINESCO Inctituto for Contintin	1110 001:00 1	atahasa (2004 1	2)
12	/ VZCI Daijaii (ZUII)			U.I/	200K	CE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics	, טוט טווווופ ad	лиииse (2004—1	∠)

5.1.4

GERD performed by business enterpriseGERD: Performed by business enterprise (% of total GERD) | 2012

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank
1	Israel	84.45	100.00	1.00	•	74
2	Slovenia	77.22	91.43	0.99		74 75 76
3	Japan (2011)	76.96		0.98		76
4	Korea, Rep. (2011)					77
5	China					78
6	Switzerland (2008)					79
7	Belarus (2011)					80
8	United States of America					81
9	Ireland					82
10	Austria					83
11	Finland					84
12	Sweden					85
13	Belgium(2010)					86
14	Luxembourg (2010)					n/a
15 16	Germany Denmark					n/a n/a
17	Hungary					n/a
18	France					n/a
19	United Kingdom					n/a
20	Singapore (2011)					n/a
21	Bulgaria					n/a
22	Malta					n/a
23	Australia (2010)					n/a
24	Russian Federation					n/a
25	Estonia					n/a
26	Philippines (2007)				•	n/a
27	Malaysia (2011)	56.67	67.04	0.69		n/a
28	Netherlands	56.60	66.97	0.68		n/a
29	Ukraine (2011)	55.71	65.91	0.67		n/a
30	Italy	54.52	64.50	0.66		n/a
31	Czech Republic	53.61	63.41	0.65		n/a
32	Spain	52.98	62.67	0.64		n/a
33	Iceland (2011)	52.59	62.20	0.62		n/a
34	Norway					n/a
35	Canada					n/a
36	Kazakhstan (2011)					n/a
37	South Africa (2010)					n/a
38	Portugal					n/a
39	Croatia					n/a
40	New Zealand (2011)					n/a
41	Sri Lanka (2010)					n/a
42	Hong Kong (China) (2010)					n/a
43 44	Turkey (2011)					n/a n/a
44	Thailand (2009)					n/a
45	Mexico (2011)					n/a
47	Romania					n/a
48	Chile (2010)					n/a
49	Poland					n/a
50	India (2011)					n/a
51	Uganda (2010)					n/a
52	Greece					n/a
53	Sudan (2005)				•	n/a
54	Morocco (2010)					n/a
55	Peru (2004)					n/a
56	United Arab Emirates (2011)	28.62	33.77	0.35		n/a
57	Lithuania	26.59		0.34		n/a
58	Colombia	26.17	30.87	0.33		n/a
59	Argentina (2011)	24.63	29.04	0.32		n/a
60	Oman (2011)	23.93	28.21	0.31		n/a
61	Kyrgyzstan (2011)	23.33	27.49	0.29		n/a
62	Latvia	22.60	26.63	0.28	0	n/a
63	Montenegro (2011)	22.28	26.26	0.27		n/a
64	Tunisia (2009)	20.03	23.58	0.26		n/a
65	Moldova, Rep. (2011)	18.98	22.34	0.25		n/a
66	Azerbaijan (2011)					n/a
67	Costa Rica (2011)				0	n/a
68	Botswana (2005)					n/a
69	Ethiopia (2010)					n/a
70	Uruguay (2011)				0	n/a
71	Cyprus				0	
72	Namibia (2010)				0	SOUR
73	TFYR of Macedonia (2010)	11.50	13.46	0.15	0	NOTE

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
74	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2008)	10.61	12.41	0.14
75	Serbia (2011)			
76	Kenya (2010)			
77	Ecuador (2008)	8.53	9.94	0.11
78	Mongolia (2011)			
79	Mali (2007)			
80	Trinidad and Tobago (2009)	2.18	2.41	0.07
81	Zambia (2008)	2.02		0.06
82	Paraguay (2011)	0.79		0.05
83	Senegal (2010)	0.34	0.22	0.04
84	Guatemala (2011)	0.34	0.22	0.02
85	Panama (2010)			
86	Ghana (2010)			
n/a	Albania			
n/a	Algeria			
n/a	Angola			
n/a	Armenia			
n/a	Bahrain.			
n/a	Bangladesh			
n/a n/a	Barbados			
n/a	Bhutan			
n/a	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
n/a	Brazil			
n/a	Brunei Darussalam			
n/a	Burkina Faso			
n/a	Burundi			
n/a	Cabo Verde	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Cambodia	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Cameroon	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Côte d'Ivoire	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Dominican Republic			
n/a	Egypt			
n/a	El Salvador			
n/a	Fiji			
n/a	Gambia			
n/a	Georgia			
n/a	Guinea			
n/a	Guyana			
n/a n/a	Indonesia			
n/a	Jamaica			
n/a	Jordan			
n/a	Kuwait			
n/a	Lebanon			
n/a	Lesotho			
n/a	Madagascar	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Malawi	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Mauritius	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Mozambique	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Myanmar	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Nepal			
n/a	Nicaragua			
n/a	Niger			
n/a	Nigeria			
n/a	Pakistan			
n/a	Qatar			
n/a	Rwanda			
n/a n/a	Saudi Arabia			
n/a	Swaziland			
n/a	Tajikistan			
n/a	Tanzania, United Rep			
n/a	Togo			
n/a	Uzbekistan			
n/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
n/a	Viet Nam			
n/a	Yemen	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Zimbabwe	n/a	n/a	n/a

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RCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UIS online database (2004–12)

5.1.5

GMAT test takers

Number of test takers of the Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT) by citizenship (scaled by million population 20–34 years old) | 2013

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
1	United States of America	1,376.26	100.00	1.00	• : 74	Viet Nam		36.39	0.48	
2	Hong Kong (China)				75	Belarus				
3	Israel				• 76	Mexico				
4	Canada				• 77	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				
5	Lebanon				• 78	Malaysia				
6	Singapore				79	Ecuador				
7	Iceland				• 80	Ukraine				
8	Greece				81	Bhutan				
9	Kuwait				82	Honduras				
10	Korea, Rep				83	Czech Republic				
11	Barbados				• 84	Cameroon				
12	Sweden				85	Argentina				
13	Finland				86	Botswana				
	Netherlands									
14					87	Egypt				
15	Bulgaria				• 88	Azerbaijan				
16	Switzerland				89	Nigeria				
17	France				90	Swaziland				
18	Saudi Arabia				• 91	Zimbabwe				
19	Norway				92	Morocco				
20	Portugal				93	Poland				
21	Germany				94	Qatar				
22	Ireland	253.89	66.24	0.85	95	Oman				
23	Luxembourg	233.58	64.61	0.84	96	Brazil		28.28	0.33	
24	Jamaica	210.42	62.57	0.84	97	Bosnia and Herzegovina	30.59		0.32	
25	Austria	198.34	61.42	0.83	98	Cabo Verde				
26	Italy	187.42	60.32	0.82	99	Namibia	26.67	25.62	0.30	
27	Bahrain				100	Kyrgyzstan	26.63	25.59	0.30	
28	Belgium				101	Dominican Republic				
29	Cyprus				102	TFYR of Macedonia				0
30	New Zealand				103	El Salvador				
31	Australia				103	Gambia				
32	Mauritius				105	United Arab Emirates				0
33	China				106	Côte d'Ivoire				
34	Latvia				100	Sri Lanka				
						Guatemala				
35	Trinidad and Tobago				108					
36	Montenegro				109	Tunisia				
37	Albania				• 110	Pakistan				
38	Estonia				111	Fiji				
39	Mongolia				112	Philippines				
40	Seychelles (2010)				• 113	Indonesia				
41	Japan				114	Senegal				
42	United Kingdom				115	Bolivia, Plurinational St				
43	Jordan				116	Nicaragua				
44	Thailand				117	Benin				
45	Brunei Darussalam				118	Lesotho				
46	Spain				119	Rwanda				
47	Chile	114.06	50.82	0.67	120	Uzbekistan		13.56	0.16	
48	Lithuania			0.67	121	Uganda	10.26	13.02	0.15	
49	Malta	109.42	50.04	0.66	122	Paraguay		12.25	0.14	
50	Denmark	106.28	49.49	0.65	123	Bangladesh	9.42	12.12	0.13	
51	Hungary	104.95	49.25	0.65	124	Togo	8.89		0.13	
52	Guyana	99.10	48.18	0.64	125	Zambia	8.39	10.94	0.12	
53	Croatia				126	Burkina Faso				
54	Slovenia				127	Burundi				
55	Armenia				128	Tajikistan				
56	Moldova, Rep				129	Mali				
57	India				130	Malawi				
58	Georgia				130	Angola				
59	Serbia				132	Tanzania, United Rep				0
	Slovakia				1	Yemen				0
60					133					
61	Turkey				134	Guinea				
62	Peru				135	Myanmar				
63	Nepal				136	Ethiopia				
64	Panama				137	Algeria				0
65	Uruguay				138	Cambodia				0
66	Colombia				139	Madagascar				0
67	Romania		39.51	0.53	140	Sudan	1.67		0.01	0
68	Ghana		39.46	0.52	141	Niger	1.47		0.01	0
69	Costa Rica	59.28	38.84	0.52	142	Mozambique	1.21	0.00	0.00	0
70	Russian Federation	58.63	38.64	0.51	n/a	Iran, Islamic Rep				
71	Kazakhstan					CE: Graduate Management Adm				ion
72	South Africa					Prospects: The 2012 Revision (pop				
-		51.89				indicates a strength; O a v				

University/industry research collaborationAverage answer to the survey question: In your country, to what extent do business and universities collaborate on research and development (R&D)? [1 = do not collaborate at all; 7 = collaborate extensively] | 2013

		' '	, -	
Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Switzerland	5.84	80.67	1.00
2	Finland			
3	United States of America			
4	Singapore			
5	United Kingdom			
6	Belgium			
7 8	Qatarlsrael			
9	Germany			
10	Sweden			
11	Netherlands			
12	Ireland	5.20	70.00	0.92
13	Norway	5.08	68.00	0.91
14	Australia			
15	Malaysia			
16	Japan			
17 18	Canada Luxembourg			
19	New Zealand			
20	Hong Kong (China)			
21	Denmark			
22	Austria			
22	United Arab Emirates			
24	Iceland	4.77	62.83	0.83
25	Korea, Rep			
26	Portugal			
27	Lithuania			
28	South Africa			
29 30	Indonesia			
31	France			
32	China			
32	Costa Rica			
32	Czech Republic			
35	Estonia	4.39	56.50	0.75
36	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
37	Barbados			
37	Kenya			
39	Chile			
40 41	Hungary Panama			
42	Mexico			
43	India			
43	Montenegro	4.00	50.00	0.67
43	Oman			
46	Brazil			
46	Spain			
48	Ecuador			
49	Thailand			
50 51	Turkey			
51	Cyprus			
53	Malta			
53	Slovenia			
55	Guatemala			
56	Uganda			
57	Italy			
57	Rwanda			
59	Argentina			
60	Guyana			
61 62	Russian Federation			
63	Brunei Darussalam			
64	Jamaica			
64	Latvia			
64	Uruguay			
67	Philippines			
68	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
68	Zambia			
70	Poland			
71 72	Namibia Tanzania, United Rep			
72 73	Ethiopia			
10	-απορια			

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
74	Croatia	3.46		0.46	
75	Ukraine				
76	Ghana				
76	Kazakhstan				
78	Seychelles				
79	TFYR of Macedonia				
79	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				
81 81	Azerbaijan				
83	Honduras				
83	Viet Nam				
85	Romania				
86	Iran, Islamic Rep	3.32	38.67	0.36	
86	Nicaragua				
88	Dominican Republic				
89	Nigeria				
89	Slovakia				
91 92	Mauritius				
92	Mozambique				
94	El Salvador				
94	Pakistan				
96	Burkina Faso				
97	Botswana	3.23	37.17	0.28	
97	Senegal				
99	Trinidad and Tobago				
100	Cabo Verde				
101	Serbia				0
102 102	Armenia				0
102	Swaziland				
105	Peru				
106	Lebanon				0
107	Malawi	3.10	35.00	0.21	
108	Zimbabwe	3.08	34.67	0.21	
109	Mongolia				
109	Tunisia				0
111	Bulgaria				0
111 111	Cameroon				0
114	Sri Lanka				0
115	Greece				
116	Kuwait				0
117	Bahrain	2.93	32.17	0.14	
118	Mali	2.89	31.50	0.13	
119	Côte d'Ivoire				
120	Paraguay				
121	Nepal				
122	Lesotho				
123 123	Benin				0
123	Moldova, Rep				0
126	Georgia				0
127	Egypt	2.65	27.50	0.07	0
128	Bangladesh	2.62	27.00	0.06	0
129	Albania				0
130	Burundi				
131	Kyrgyzstan				0
132	Guinea				_
133	Angola				0
134 135	Yemen				0
136	Myanmar				0
n/a	Belarus				_
n/a	Fiji				
n/a	Niger	n/a	n/a	n/a	
n/a	Sudan				
n/a	Tajikistan				
n/a	Togo				
n/a	Uzbekistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2013–2014

State of cluster development

Average answer to the to the survey question on the role of clusters in the economy: In your country, how widespread are well-developed and deep clusters (geographic concentrations of firms, suppliers, producers of related products and services, and specialized institutions in a particular field)? [1 = nonexistent; 7 = widespread in many fields] | 2013

Country/Econo	my	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent ran
					74	Mali			
	ab Emirates					Tunisia			
						Estonia			
	ıd				77	Malawi			
	ites of America				78	Ghana			
					78	Namibia			
					80	Armenia			
Netherlan	ds	5.17	69.50	0.95	81	Swaziland	3.62	43.67	0.4
Qatar		5.16	69.33	0.94	82	Dominican Republic	3.61	43.50	0.4
Hong Kon	g (China)	5.13	68.83	0.93	83	Lesotho	3.60	43.33	0.3
Finland	-	5.08	68.00	0.93	84	Botswana	3.58	43.00	0.3
United Kir	ngdom	5.06	67.67	0.92	85	Bolivia, Plurinational St	3.55	42.50	0.3
Malaysia		5.04		0.91	86	Kuwait	3.54	42.33	0.3
Norway		5.01	66.83	0.90	87	Tanzania, United Rep			
,					87	Trinidad and Tobago			
					89	Cameroon			
					90	Slovenia			
					90	TFYR of Macedonia			
					90	Romania			
					92	Bhutan			
	urg				93 94				
	-					Uruguay			
	oia				95	Iran, Islamic Rep.			
					95	Nicaragua			
					97	Mozambique			
					,,,	Peru			
)				99	Latvia			
					99	Poland			
					101	Senegal			
					101	Uganda			
					103	Nepal			
Thailand .		4.34	55.67	0.78	104	Bulgaria	3.33	38.83	0.2
Denmark.		4.30	55.00	0.77	105	Lithuania	3.31	38.50	0.2
Mexico		4.28	54.67	0.76	106	Hungary	3.27	37.83	0.2
Australia .		4.27	54.50	0.75	107	Cabo Verde	3.26	37.67	0.2
					108	Croatia	3.23	37.17	0.2
	russalam				108	Georgia	3.23	37.17	0.2
					110	Argentina			
					110	Lebanon			
	ca				112	Algeria			
					113	Guinea			
	1					Montenegro			
	oublic				115	Paraguay			
	l				116	Angola			
	a				117	Ethiopia			
	a				117	Russian Federation			
0,7,1					117	Kazakhstan			
						Madagascar			
					120	MadagascarGreece			
	r				121				
					122	Serbia			
/					122	Zimbabwe			
					124	Côte d'Ivoire			
					125	Benin			
	S				126	Ukraine			
					127	Burkina Faso			
Panama		4.00	50.00	0.60	128	Yemen			
					129	Mongolia	2.80	30.00	0.0
Morocco.		3.97	49.50	0.59	130	Burundi	2.75	29.17	0.0
					131	Kyrgyzstan			
					132	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
					133	Albania			
					134	Myanmar			
					135	Moldova, Rep			
_	sh				136	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
_	5				n/a	Belarus			
						Fiji.			
					n/a	*			
					n/a	Niger			
					n/a	Sudan			
					n/a	Tajikistan			
					n/a	Togo			
	and				n/a	Uzbekistan	n/a	n/a	n/
Azorbajjan	١	3.78	46.33	0.47	SOURC	E: World Economic Forum, Exec	utive Opinion S	Survey 2013–2014	

5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad GERD: Financed by abroad (% of total GERD) | 2011

[Country/Economy	Value	Score (0–100) Percent rank
	Mozambique (2010)	78.14	100.001.00
	Burkina Faso (2009)		
	Uganda (2010)		
-	Guatemala		
	Latvia (2012)		
	Panama (2010)		
	Israel (2010)		
	Kenya (2010)		
	Bulgaria		
	Senegal (2010)		
	Burundi (2008)		
	Ghana (2010)		
	Ethiopia (2010)		
	Czech Republic (2012)		
	Ukraine		
	Luxembourg (2010)		
	Ireland (2012)		
	United Kingdom (2012)		
	Slovakia (2012)		
	El Salvador		
	Malta (2012)		
	Paraguay		
	J /		
	Gambia		
	, ,		
	Chile (2010)		
	Montenegro		
	Austria (2013)		
	Tunisia (2009)		
	Romania (2012)		
	, ,		
	Croatia (2012)		
	Poland (2012)		
	Belgium		
	South Africa (2010)		
	Togo (2010)		
	Sweden		
	Netherlands		
	Madagascar (2009)		
	Estonia (2012)		
	Moldova, Rep		
	Italy		
	Mali (2010)		
	Finland (2012)		
	Belarus		
	Slovenia (2012)		
	Iceland		
	Norway		
	France		
	Albania (2008)		
	Denmark (2012)		
	Spain		
	Costa Rica		
	Uruguay		
	New Zealand		
	Switzerland (2008)		
	Portugal		
	Canada (2012)		
	Serbia		
	Singapore		
	Hong Kong (China) (2010)		
	Germany		
	Philippines (2007)		
	Russian Federation (2012)		
	Mongolia		
	United States of America (2012)		
	Colombia (2012)		
	Lesotho		
	Armenia		
	Sri Lanka (2010)	2.72	3.46 0.23
Sr			0.22

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
74	Morocco (2010)	1.71	2.16	0.21
75	Zambia (2008)	1.62	2.04	0.20
76	Australia (2008)	1.61	2.03	0.18
77	Namibia (2010)	1.53	1.94	0.17
78	Kuwait (2009)			
79	Nigeria (2007)			
80	Thailand (2009)			
81	China (2012)			
82	Pakistan			
83	Kyrgyzstan			
84	Mexico			
85	Turkey			
86	Tajikistan (2006)			
87 88	Ecuador (2008)			
89	Japan			
90	Malaysia			
91	Kazakhstan.			
92	Korea, Rep.			
93	Azerbaijan (2010)			
n/a	Algeria			
n/a	Angola			
n/a	Bahrain			
n/a	Bangladesh	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Barbados	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Benin	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Bhutan	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Botswana	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Brazil	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Brunei Darussalam			
n/a	Cabo Verde			
n/a	Cambodia			
n/a	Cameroon			
n/a	Côte d'Ivoire			
n/a	Dominican Republic			
n/a	Egypt			
n/a	Fiji			
n/a n/a	Guinea			
n/a	Guyana			
n/a	Honduras			
n/a	India			
n/a	Indonesia			
n/a	Iran, Islamic Rep	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Jamaica	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Jordan	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Lebanon	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Malawi	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Mauritius	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Myanmar			
n/a	Nepal			
n/a	Nicaragua			
n/a	Niger			
n/a	Oman			
n/a	Peru			
n/a	Qatar			
n/a n/a	Rwanda			
n/a	Seychelles			
n/a	Sudan			
n/a	Swaziland			
n/a	TFYR of Macedonia			
n/a	Trinidad and Tobago			
n/a	United Arab Emirates			
n/a	Uzbekistan			
n/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
n/a	Viet Nam	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Yemen			
n/a	Zimbabwe	n/a	n/a	n/a
CO!!!	• LINESCO Institute for Statistics	1.116 12		2)
SOURCE	•• LINIESE ELICITEITA DE STATICTICA	i iis anlino da	Tringco 111116 1:	

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SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *UIS online database* (2006–13)

5.2.4

Joint venture/strategic alliance dealsJoint ventures/strategic alliances: Number of deals, fractional counting (per trillion PPP\$ GDP) | 2013

1 Jordan 1 United 1 Zimbb 6 Qatar. 7 Barba 8 Hong 9 Singal 10 Bhuta 11 Luxen 12 Kuwai 13 Greec 14 Ireland 15 Myann 16 Cypru 17 Switze 18 Canac 19 Mong 20 Malta, 21 Kyrgy: 21 Japan 22 Kyrgy: 23 Denm 24 United 25 Israel 26 Rwann 27 Austra 27 Austra 28 Hong 29 Malay 30 Norw 31 Swedd 32 New 2 33 Mozara 34 Philipi 36 Finlan 37 United 38 Armer 38 Armer 39 Leban 40 Serbia 41 Thaila 42 Nethe 43 Sindan 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 Botsw 49 Solower 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 India 65 Solower 55 Mali 65 Solower 56 Solower 57 Mali 66 Finlan 67 Camb 68 Suter 69 Solower 69 Solower 60 Solower 60 Solower 61 Chile 62 Russia 63 Kenya 64 France 65 Solower 65 Solower 65 Solower 65 Solower 65 Solower 66 Solower 67 Camb 68 Solower 69 Solower 69 Solower 60 Solower 60 Solower 61 Chile 62 Russia 63 Kenya 64 Solower 65 Solower 65 Solower 65 Solower 65 Solower 66 Solower 67 Camb 68 Solower 69 Solower 69 Solower 60 Solower 60 Solower 60 Solower 61 Chile 62 Russia 63 Solower 64 Solower 65 Solower 65 Solower 65 Solower 65 Solower 65 Solower 66 Solower 67 Camb 68 Solower 69 Solower 69 Solower 60 Solower 60 Solower 60 Solower 60 Solower 61 Chile 62 Russia 63 Solower 64 Chile 65 Rorea 66 Korea 67 China	ountry/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1 Omar 1 United 1 Zimba 6 Qatar. 7 Barba 8 8 Hong 9 Singa 10 Bhuta 11 Luxen 12 Kuwai 13 Greec 14 Ireland 15 Gyptu 16 Gyptu 17 Switze 18 Canac 19 Mong 20 Malta. 21 Saudi 22 Kyrgy: 23 Denm 24 United 25 Israel. 26 Rwan 27 Austra 28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norwa 31 Swedd 32 New 2 33 Mozai 34 Philipi 35 Final 36 Finlan 37 United 38 Armei 39 Lebar 40 Serbia 41 Thaila 42 Nethe 43 South 54 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 Botsw 49 South 51 Japan 40 Serbia 41 Thaila 42 Nethe 43 Camb 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 Botsw 49 South 51 Japan 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 India 55 Belaru 56 Suth 57 Lari 56 Rosa 57 Lari 58 Victe 59 Germ 50 Sudar 61 Chile 62 Russi 63 Austri 64 Sri Lari 65 Korea 66 Korea 67 China 67 China	ahrain	0.40	100.00	0.96	•	74	Lithuania	0.01	6.97	0.31
1 United 1 Zimba 6 Qatar. 7 Barba 8 Hong 9 Bingal 10 Bhuta 11 Luxen 12 Kuwai 13 Greec 14 Ireland 15 Myann 16 Cypru 16 Saudi 17 Switze 18 Canac 19 Mong 20 Malta 21 Saudi 22 Kyrgy: 23 Denm 24 United 25 Israel 26 Rwan 27 Austra 28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norw 31 Swedd 33 Norw 31 Swedd 33 Norw 31 Swedd 33 Horai 34 Philipi 35 Egypt 36 Finlan 37 United 38 Armed 38 Armed 39 Serbia 40 Serbia 41 Thailai 42 Nethe 43 Croati 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 South 49 South 50 Slover 51 Mali 40 Siover 51 Mali 41 Thailai 42 Nethe 43 Croati 43 France 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 South 50 Slover 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 India 65 Rora 66 Cond 67 Chile 68 Viet N 69 Germ 69 Germ 60 Sudar 61 Chile 62 Russia 63 Korea 64 Chile 65 Korea 66 Korea 67 China	ordan	0.28	100.00	0.96	•	75	Spain	0.01	6.75	0.30
1 Zimba 6 Qatar. 7 Barba 8 Hong 9 Singal 10 Bhuta 11 Luxen 12 Kuwaia 13 Greec 14 Ireland 15 Myann 16 Cypru 16 Gygru 17 Switze 18 Canac 19 Mong 20 Malta 21 Saudi 22 Kyrgy 23 Denm 24 Unitec 22 Kyrgy 23 Denm 24 Unitec 26 Rwan 27 Austra 28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norwa 31 Swed 33 Mozar 34 Philippl 36 Finlan 37 Unitec 38 Armel 38 Armel 38 Armel 38 Feypt 36 Finlan 37 Unitec 38 Armel 38 Feypt 36 Finlan 37 Unitec 38 Armel 38 Feypt 36 Finlan 37 Unitec 38 Armel 38 Feypt 36 Finlan 37 Unitec 38 Armel 38 Feypt 36 Finlan 37 Unitec 38 Armel 38 Feypt 36 Finlan 37 Unitec 38 Armel 39 Leban 40 Norwa 41 Thaila 42 Netha 43 Croati 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 South 49 South 50 Slove 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 India a 55 Belaru 56 Ryiet N 56 Such 57 Latr 56 Korea 67 Chila 68 Korea 69 China	man	0.24	100.00	0.96		76	Portugal	0.01	6.74	0.29
6 Qatar. 7 Barba 8 Hong 9 Singal 10 Bhuta 11 Luxen 12 Kuwaii 13 Greec 14 Ireland 15 Myani 16 Cypru 17 Switze 18 Canac 19 Malta 21 Saudi 22 Kyrgy 23 Denm 24 United 25 Israel 26 Rwand 27 Austra 28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norwai 31 Swedd 32 New 2 33 Norwai 31 Swedd 32 New 2 33 Norwai 31 Swedd 32 Norwai 32 New 2 33 Norwai 34 Philipi 36 Finlan 37 United 38 Armei 39 Leban 34 Philipi 36 Finlan 37 United 38 Armei 39 Leban 34 Philipi 36 Finlan 37 United 38 Armei 39 Leban 39 Leban 30 Lotar 30 Lotar 31 Norwai 32 Norwai 33 Norwai 34 Philipi 35 Egypt 36 Finlan 37 United 38 Armei 39 Leban 39 Leban 30 Leban 31 Norwai 31 Swedd 32 Norwai 32 Norwai 33 Rogal 34 Philipi 36 Finlan 37 United 38 Armei 39 Leban 30 Leban 31 Camb 40 Sorbia 41 Nicara 42 Nethe 43 Croati 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 Franci 47 Camb 48 Sotwh 49 South 50 Sloth 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 India 55 Belaru 56 Korea 57 Grund 57 Grund 58 Viet N 59 Germ 50 Sudar 51 Kyet 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 India 55 Belaru 56 Korea 57 Kyet 58 Kyet 59 Germ 50 Sudar 51 Kyet 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 53 Kyet 54 Kyet 55 Kyet 56 Korea 57 Kyet 57 Kyet 57 Kyet 58 Kyet 58 Kyet 59 Germ 50 Sudar 50 Kyet 51 Kyet 52 Kyet 53 Kyet 54 Kyet 55 Kyet 56 Korea 56 Korea 57 Kyet 57 Kye	nited Arab Emirates	0.32	100.00	0.96		77	Bulgaria	0.01	6.72	0.28
7 Barba 8 Hong 9 Singa 10 Bhuta 11 Luxen 11 Luxen 11 Luxen 11 Indian 11 Indian 12 Irelan 13 Greec 14 Irelan 15 Myan 16 Cypru 17 Switze 18 Canac 19 Mong 20 Malta 21 Saudi 22 Kyrgy 23 Denm 24 Unite 25 Israel 26 Kyrgy 27 Austra 28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norw 31 Swed 32 New 2 33 Mozar 34 Unite 35 Egypt 36 Finlan 37 Unite 38 Armer 38 Armer 39 Leban 39 Leban 39 Leban 30 Vorw 31 Swed 31 Swed 32 Norw 31 Swed 32 Armer 33 Mozar 34 Philip 35 Egypt 36 Finlan 37 Unite 37 Lag 38 Armer 39 Leban 39 Leban 30 Serbia 40 Serbia 41 Nicara 41 Nicara 42 Nethe 43 Croati 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 Franca 47 Camb 48 Botsw 49 South 49 South 40 South 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 Rog 56 Angol 57 Brue 58 Viet 59 Germ 50 Solver 51 Sirlar 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 Solver 55 Angol 56 Korea 57 Lari 57 Lari 58 Viet 59 Germ 50 Solver 50 Sirlar 51 Korea 52 Russia 53 Sirlar 54 Sirlar 55 Korea 56 Korea 57 China	imbabwe	0.20	100.00	0.96		78	Turkey	0.01	5.90	0.27
8 Hong 9 Singal 10 Bhuta 11 Luxen 12 Kuwai 13 Greec 14 Irelann 15 Myann 16 Cypru 17 Switze 18 Canac 19 Mong 21 Sudi 22 Kyrgy: 23 Denm 24 Unitec 25 Israel. 26 Rwann 27 Zamb 30 Norwa 31 Swedd 32 Amen 2 33 Mozar 34 Philip 35 Egypt 36 Finlan 37 Unitec 38 Armei 39 Lebar 44 Nicare 44 Nicare 45 Japan 46 France	atar	0.15	73.88	0.95		79	Romania	0.01	5.48	0.26
9 Singal 10 Bhuta 11 Luxen 11 Mong 12 Malay 12 Kyrgy: 12 Saudi 12 Saudi 12 Kyrgy: 12 Saudi 12 Kyrgy: 13 Norw. 14 United 15 Israel. 16 Royan 16 Finlan 17 Luxen 18 Finlan 18 Leban 18 Leban 18 Leban 19 Leban 19 Leban 19 Leban 10 Serbic 11 Thaila 14 Nicara 14 Nicara 14 Nicara 14 Nicara 15 Japan 16 Franca 17 Camb 18 Botsw 19 South	arbados	0.14		0.94		80	Kazakhstan	0.01	4.67	0.25
10 Bhuta 11 Luxen 12 Kuwai 13 Greec 14 Ireland 15 Myani 16 Cypru 17 Switze 18 Canac 19 Mong 20 Malta 21 Kyrgy 22 Kyrgy 23 Denm 24 Unitec 25 Israel 26 Rwann 27 Austra 28 Amdalay 30 Norwa 33 Mozara 34 Philip 35 Eyinlan 36 Fyinlan 37 Unitec 38 Armera 39 Leban 40 Serbia 41 Thaila 42 Japan 43 Kroati 44 Nicara 45 J	ong Kong (China)	0.14	70.22	0.93		81	Azerbaijan	0.01	4.52	0.25
11 Luxen 12 Kuwai 13 Greec 14 Ireland 15 Myann 16 Switze 18 Canaca 19 Mong 20 Malta 21 Saudi 22 Kyrgy 23 Denm 24 Unitec 25 Israel 26 Rwan 27 Austra 28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norwe 33 Mozara 34 Philipi 35 Egypt 46 France 47 Camb 48 Botsw 49 South 50 Slover 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 Rusia 55 Aug 50 Germ	ngapore	0.14	68.27	0.92		82	Bangladesh	0.01	4.16	0.24
12 Kuwai 13 Greec 14 Ireland 15 Myann 16 Cypru 16 Cypru 17 Saudi 18 Canac 19 Mong 20 Malta. 21 Saudi 22 Kyrgy: 23 Denm 24 Unitec 25 Israel 26 Rwan 27 Austr 28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norww 31 Swed 33 Mozar 34 Philipi 35 Egypt 36 Finlan 37 Unitec 38 Armen 38 Armen 38 Armen 38 Armen 39 Leban 40 South 41 Thaila 42 Nethe 43 Croati 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 Sotsw 49 South 50 Slover 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 India 65 Rotsw 65 Rotsw 66 Slover 67 Chile 68 Viet N 69 Germ 60 Slover 61 Mali 65 Slover 65 Rrune 65 Russi 66 Chile 66 Russi 66 Korea 67 China 67 China	hutan	0.13	63.47	0.92		83	Georgia	0.01	4.12	0.23
13 Greec 14 Ireland 15 Myann 16 Cypru 17 Switze 18 Mong 19 Mong 20 Malta 21 Saudi 22 Kyrgy 23 Denm 24 Unitec 25 Rwann 26 Rwann 27 Austra 28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norwa 31 Swedd 32 Mew Z 33 Mozar 34 Philipp 35 Egypt 36 Finlan 37 Unitec 38 Armei 39 Leban 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 South 50 Argikis	uxembourg	0.12	58.36	0.91		84	Uruguay	0.01	3.98	0.22
14 Ireland 15 Myann 16 Cypru 17 Switze 18 Canac 19 Mong 20 Malta 21 Saudi 22 Kyrgy 23 Denm 24 Unitec 25 Israel 26 Austra 27 Austra 28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norwa 31 Sweda 32 New 2 33 Rwaz 34 Philip 35 Egypt 36 Finlan 40 Serbia 41 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 South 50 Serbia 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France <td>uwait</td> <td> 0.12</td> <td> 57.50</td> <td> 0.90</td> <td></td> <td>85</td> <td>Uzbekistan</td> <td> 0.01</td> <td>3.98</td> <td> 0.21</td>	uwait	0.12	57.50	0.90		85	Uzbekistan	0.01	3.98	0.21
15 Myani 16 Cypru 17 Switze 18 Canac 19 Mong 20 Malta 21 Saudi 22 Kyrgy; 23 Denm 24 Unitec 25 Israel 26 Rwan 27 Den 28 Malay 38 Norw 38 Norw 38 Philip 38 Philip 38 Finlan 37 Unitec 38 Armei 38 Armei 38 Leban 39 Leban 39 Leban 30 Unitec 31 Norw 32 Rew 40 Serbia 41 Nicara 42 Nethe 43 Croati 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 Franca 47 Camb 48 South 49 South 40 Slover 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 India 65 Rots 65 Rug 66 Chile 65 Rugs 66 Korea 67 China 67 China 67 China	reece	0.11	55.52	0.89		86	Ecuador	0.01		0.20
15 Myani 16 Cypru 17 Switze 18 Canac 19 Mong 20 Malta 21 Saudi 22 Kyrgy; 23 Denm 24 Unitec 25 Israel 26 Rwan 27 Den 28 Malay 38 Norw 38 Norw 38 Philip 38 Philip 38 Finlan 37 Unitec 38 Armei 38 Armei 38 Leban 39 Leban 39 Leban 30 Unitec 31 Norw 32 Rew 40 Serbia 41 Nicara 42 Nethe 43 Croati 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 Franca 47 Camb 48 South 49 South 40 Slover 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 India 65 Rots 65 Rug 66 Chile 65 Rugs 66 Korea 67 China 67 China 67 China	eland					87	Morocco			
16	lyanmar					88	Argentina			
17 Switzet 18 Canac 19 Mong 20 Malta 21 Sudi 22 Kyrgy 23 Denm 24 Unitec 25 Israel 26 Rwann 27 Austre 28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norwa 31 Swedi 32 New 2 33 Mozara 34 Philipi 35 Egipta 36 Finiate 37 Unitec 38 Armera 39 Leban 40 Serbia 41 Thaila 42 Nicara 43 Craati 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 Botsw 49 South	yprus					89	Nigeria			
18 Canac 19 Mong 20 Malta 21 Saudi 22 Kyrgy 23 Denm 24 Unitec 25 Israel 26 Rwann 27 Austra 28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norw 31 Swedo 32 New Z 33 Moza 34 Philipi 35 Egypt 36 Finlan 37 Unitec 38 Armen 39 Lebar 40 Serbia 41 Thaila 42 Nethe 43 Croati 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 Botswe 51 Mali 52 Tajikis	witzerland					90	Costa Rica			
19 Mong 20 Malta. 21 Saudi 22 Kyrgy; 23 Denm 24 Unitec 25 Israel. 26 Rwan. 27 Austra 28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norw. 31 Morg 31 Philipi 31 Egypt 31 Holia 32 New 2 33 Mozara 34 Philipi 35 Egypt 36 Finlan 37 Unitec 38 Armei 38 Armei 39 Leban 40 Serbia 41 Nicara 42 Nethe 43 Croati 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 Botsw 49 South 50 Slover 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 India a 55 Horia 65 Angolo 67 Brune 68 Viet N 69 Germ. 65 Angolo 67 Chila 68 Russia 66 Chile 68 Russia 66 Korea, 67 China	anada					91	Nepal			
20 Malta. 21 Saudi 22 Kyrgy: 23 Denm 24 Uniter 24 Uniter 25 Israel 26 Rwann 27 Austrr 28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norwwan 31 Swedr 33 Mozar 34 Philippi 35 Egypt 36 Finlan 37 Uniter 38 Armer 38 Ferbia 40 Nicara 41 Thaila 41 Thaila 42 Nethe 43 Croati 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 Botsw 49 South 50 Slover 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 India 65 Angol 67 Rrune 68 Viet N 69 Germ 69 Germ 60 Sudar 61 Chile 62 Russi 63 Austri 65 Korea 66 Korea 67 China	longolia					92	Brazil			
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22 Kyrgyi 23 Denm 24 Unitec 25 Israel 26 Rwann 27 Austra 28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norwa 31 Sweda 32 New 2 33 Mozara 34 Philipi 35 Egypt 36 Finlan 37 Unitec 38 Armei 39 Lebara 40 Franca 41 Nicara 42 Nethe 43 Croati 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 Franca 47 Camb 48 Botsw 49 South 50 Lejar 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 Belaru	audi Arabia					94	Ghana			
23 Denm' 24 Unitec 25 Israel . 26 Rwann 27 Austra 28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norw. 31 Sweda 32 New 2 33 Mozar 33 Mozar 34 Unitec 35 Egypt 36 Finlan 37 Unitec 38 Armer 38 Armer 38 Leban 40 Serbia 41 Nicara 45 Japan 46 Franca 47 Camb 48 Botsw. 46 Franca 47 Camb 48 Botsw. 48 Sorbia 49 South 50 Slover 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 India . 55 Belart 56 Slover 57 Angol 57 Siruet 58 Viet N 59 Germ. 50 Sudar 61 Chile 62 Russia 63 Belgit 64 Serica 65 Korea, 67 China	yrgyzstan					95	Poland			
24 United 25 Israel 26 Rwann 27 Austra 28 Malay 30 Norwa 31 Swedd 32 New 2 33 Mozara 34 Phillip 35 Finlan 37 United 38 Armel 39 Leban 40 Serbia 41 Thaila 42 Craati 43 Nicara 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 Botsw 49 South 50 South 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 India 55 Belaru 50 Germ 50 Germ 50 Germ </td <td>enmark</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td>96</td> <td>Mexico</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	enmark				•	96	Mexico			
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26 Rwann 27 Austra 28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norw 31 Norw 32 New 2 33 Mozat 34 Philipin 35 Egypt 36 Finlan 37 Unite 38 Armen 39 Lebar 40 Serbias 41 Nicara 42 Nethe 43 Croati 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 Botsw 50 Slover 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 India 59 Germ 50 Sudar 51 Chile 52 Russia 54 Belgit <td>rael</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>98</td> <td>Hungary</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	rael					98	Hungary			
27 Austra 28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norwa 31 Norwa 32 New Z 33 Mozara 34 Philipi 35 Egypt 36 Finlan 37 United 38 Armei 38 Armei 39 Serbia 40 Serbia 41 Nicara 42 Nicara 43 Croati 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 Botsw 50 Slover 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 Angol 55 Brune 50 Sudar 61 Chile 62 Russia 63 Rusti	raei					98 99	Dominican Republic			
28 Zamb 29 Malay 30 Norwa 31 Swedd 32 New Z 33 Mozar 34 Philipi 35 Egypt 36 Finlan 37 Unitec 38 Armeri 39 Leban 41 Thaila 42 Nethe 43 Croati 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 Botsw 49 South 50 Sloven 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 Belaru 55 Germ 50 Sudar 61 Chile 54 Regliu 55 Russia 56 Korea 57 Lari <td>wandaustralia</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	wandaustralia						Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
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31 Swedd 32 New Z 33 Mozara 34 Philipina 36 Finlan 37 United 38 Armer 38 Armer 39 Leban 40 Serbia 41 Thaila 42 Nicara 43 Croati 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 Botsw 49 South 50 South 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 Holia 55 Belaru 56 Sudar 57 Brues 58 Viete 59 Germ 50 Sudar 51 Austri 52 Russia 53 Kery	lalaysia					102				
322 New 2 333 Mozar 344 Philippl 356 Egypt 367 Finlan 368 Finlan 368 Armen 378 Acmen 379 Serbia 370	orway					103	Ukraine			
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34 Philipja 35 Egypt 36 Finlan 37 Uniteca 38 Armen 39 Lebar 40 Serbias 41 Thaila 42 Nethe 43 Croati 44 Nicara 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 Botsw 50 Slover 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 Angol 55 Belaru 56 Angol 57 Brune 58 Viet N 59 Germ 50 Sudar 61 Chile 62 Russia 63 Belgiu 57 Late 58 Kel 59 Germ 50 Sudar </td <td>ew Zealand</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>105</td> <td>Peru</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	ew Zealand					105	Peru			
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37 United 38 Armei 38 Armei 39 Lebar 40 Serbie 41 Thaila 42 Nethe 43 Croatia 44 Nicare 45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 Botsw 50 Sivee 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 India. 55 Belaru 56 Berme 56 Germ. 50 Sudar 51 Chile. 52 Russia 53 Austri 54 Belgiu 55 Fi Lar 56 Korea, 57 China	gypt				•	n/a	Albania			
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45 Japan 46 France 47 Camb 48 Botsw 49 South 50 Slovers 51 Mali	roatia					n/a	Côte d'Ivoire			
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48 Botsward 49 South 50 Slover 51 Mali 52 Tajikis 54 India 55 Belaru 56 Angol 67 Brune 68 Viet N 59 Germ 60 Sudar 61 Chile 62 Russia 63 Austri 64 Belgiu 65 Sri Lar 66 Korea, 67 China	ance		14.93	0.58		n/a	Gambia	n/a	n/a	n/a
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51 Mali	outh Africa		14.27	0.55		n/a	Guyana	n/a	n/a	n/a
52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 India 55 Belaru 56 Angol 57 Brune 58 Viet N 59 Germ. 60 Sudar 61 Chile. 62 Russia 63 Austri 64 Belgiu 55 Sri Lar 66 Korea, 67 China	ovenia	0.03	12.85	0.54		n/a	Honduras	n/a	n/a	n/a
52 Tajikis 53 Kenya 54 India 55 Belaru 56 Angol 57 Brune 58 Viet N 59 Germ. 60 Sudar 61 Chile. 62 Russia 63 Austri 64 Belgiu 55 Sri Lar 66 Korea, 67 China	lali	0.03	12.80	0.53	•	n/a	Iceland	n/a	n/a	n/a
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54 India . 55 Belaru. 56 Angol 57 Brune 58 Viet N 59 Germ. 60 Sudar 61 Chile . 62 Russia 63 Austri 54 Belgiu. 55 Sri Lar 66 Korea, 67 China	enya					n/a	Latvia			
555 Belaru. 566 Angolo 578 Brune 588 Viet N 599 Germ. 500 Sudar 610 Chile . 620 Russia 631 Austri 641 Belgiu 642 Belgiu 643 Korea, 644 Korea, 645 China	ıdia					n/a	Lesotho			
56 Angol 57 Brune 58 Viet N 59 Germ 60 Sudar 61 Chile 62 Russia 63 Austri 64 Belgiu 65 Sri Lar 66 Korea 67 China	elarus					n/a	Madagascar			
57 Brune 58 Viet N 59 Germa 60 Sudar 61 Chile : 62 Russia 63 Austri 64 Belgiu 55 Sri Lar 66 Korea, 67 China	ngola				•	n/a	Malawi			
58 Viet N 59 Germi 60 Sudar 61 Chile : 62 Russia 63 Austri 64 Belgiu 65 Sri Lar 66 Korea, 67 China	runei Darussalam				_	n/a	Moldova, Rep			
59 Germi 60 Sudar 61 Chile : 62 Russia 63 Austri 64 Belgiu 65 Sri Lar 66 Korea, 67 China	iet Nam					n/a	Montenegro			
60 Sudar 61 Chile : 62 Russia 63 Austri 64 Belgiu 65 Sri Lar 66 Korea, 67 China	ermany				0	n/a	Namibia			
61 Chile . 62 Russia 63 Austri 64 Belgiu 65 Sri Lar 66 Korea, 67 China	udan				•		Niger			
62 Russia 63 Austri 64 Belgiu 65 Sri Lar 66 Korea 67 China					_	n/a	=			
Austri Austri Belgiu Sri Lar Korea, China	hile					n/a	Panama			
54 Belgiu 55 Sri Lar 56 Korea, 67 China	ussian Federation					n/a	Paraguay			
55 Sri Lar 56 Korea, 67 China	ustria				0	n/a	Seychelles			
56 Korea, 67 China	elgium				0	n/a	Slovakia			
67 China	ri Lanka					n/a	Swaziland			
	orea, Rep					n/a	Tanzania, United Rep			
58 Senec	hina					n/a	TFYR of Macedonia			
_	enegal					n/a	Togo			
	stonia				0	n/a	Trinidad and Tobago			
	aly				0	n/a	Uganda			
	idonesia					SOURC	E: Thomson Reuters, Thomson C)ne Banker Priv	ate Equity, SDC I	Platinum datab
72 Mauri	lauritius	0.02	7.51	0.33		In	ternational Monetary Fund Wor	rld Economic C	outlook 2013 data	abase (PPP\$ GE

5.2.5 Patent families filed in at least three offices

Number of patent families filed by residents in at least three offices (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2010

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0—100) Percent rank
1	Japan		
2	Korea, Rep		
3	Barbados		
4 5	Switzerland Finland.		
6	Israel		
7	Germany		
8	Luxembourg		
9	Sweden		
10 11	France United States of America		
12	Netherlands		
13	Austria		
14	Seychelles		
15	Denmark		
16 17	Singapore		
18	Canada		
19	United Kingdom		
20	Australia		
21	Malta		
22 23	Norway		
24	Italy		
25	Estonia	0.49	44.10 0.79
26	Cyprus		
27	New Zealand		
28 29	Hong Kong (China) Burundi (2004)		
30	Spain		
31	Slovenia		
32	Swaziland (2006)		
33 34	Montenegro (2006)		
35	Iceland		
36	China		
37	Czech Republic		
38	Trinidad and Tobago (2007)		
39 40	Mauritius Portugal		
41	Niger (2008)		
42	Mongolia (2009)		
43	Panama (2009)		
44	Guinea (2009)		
45 46	Slovakia		
47	Croatia		
48	Moldova, Rep		
49	Poland		
50	Namibia		
51 52	Uruguay		
53	Armenia		
54	Jordan	0.06	11.200.54
55	Brunei Darussalam		
56 57	Georgia (2009)		
58	Oman (2005)		
59	Brazil		
60	Bahrain (2008)	0.04	7.790.48
61	Greece		
62 63	Lithuania		
64	Lebanon		
65	Argentina		
66	Saudi Arabia	0.03	6.64 0.43
67	Turkey		
68 69	Malaysia		
70	Serbia (2009)		
71	Cameroon (2006)		
72	Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2006)		
73	Mexico	0.02	5.36 0.37

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
74	El Salvador (2009)			
75	Ecuador			
76	Kenya (2004)			
77	Bulgaria			
78	Costa Rica (2009)			
79	Tunisia	0.02	4.56	0.32
80	Sri Lanka	0.02	4.32	0.31
81	South Africa	0.02	3.92	0.30
82	Guatemala (2007)	0.02	3.64	0.29
83	Dominican Republic (2006)	0.02	3.59	0.28
84	India	0.01	3.39	0.27
85	Uzbekistan (2008)	0.01	3.24	0.26
86	Thailand	0.01	3.17	0.25
87	Philippines	0.01	3.17	0.25
88	Myanmar (2008)			
89	Azerbaijan (2009)			
90	Colombia			
91	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
92	Chile			
93	Ukraine			
94	Kuwait			
	Belarus			
95 96	Morocco (2009)			
	, ,			
97	Viet Nam			
98	Kazakhstan (2006)			
99	Egypt			
100	Algeria			
101	Peru			
102	Nigeria			
103	Pakistan (2006)			
104	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2009)		0.28	0.10
105	Indonesia		0.24	0.09
106	Bangladesh		0.00	0.00
106	Benin		0.00	0.00
106	Botswana		0.00	0.00
106	Côte d'Ivoire	0.00	0.00	0.00
106	Ghana	0.00	0.00	0.00
106	Jamaica		0.00	0.00
106	Kyrgyzstan		0.00	0.00
106	Nicaragua		0.00	0.00
106	TFYR of Macedonia		0.00	0.00
106	Zimbabwe	0.00	0.00	0.00
n/a	Angola			
n/a	Bhutan			
n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
n/a	Burkina Faso			
n/a	Cabo Verde			
n/a n/a	Cambodia			
n/a	Ethiopia			
n/a	Fiji.			
n/a	Gambia			
n/a	Guyana			
n/a	Honduras			
n/a	Lesotho			
n/a	Madagascar			
n/a	Malawi			
n/a	Mali	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Mozambique			
n/a	Nepal	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Paraguay	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Qatar	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Rwanda	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Senegal	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Sudan			
n/a	Tajikistan			
n/a	Tanzania, United Rep			
n/a	Togo			
n/a	Uganda			
n/a	Yemen			
n/a	Zambia			
1 I/ d				
Allec	E: World Intellectual Property C	voonischi 14		atabaca.

5.3.1

Royalties and license fees paymentsRoyalties and license fees, payments (% of total trade) | 2012

nk	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	R	lank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Ireland				•	74	Madagascar (2011)			
	Singapore				•	75	Latvia	0.25	7.75	0.41
	Switzerland (2011)		100.00	0.98	•	76	Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2011)			
	Netherlands	3.12	98.93	0.98	•	77	Mauritius	0.23	7.25	0.40
5	Argentina	2.43	77.04	0.97	•	78	Belarus	0.21		0.39
5	Japan	2.07	65.61	0.96		79	Cameroon (2010)	0.19	6.11	0.38
7	Guyana (2010)	2.02	64.04	0.95	•	80	Uruguay	0.19	6.08	0.37
3	Canada	1.91	60.57	0.94		81	Kazakhstan	0.19		0.37
)	South Africa					82	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2010)			
)	New Zealand					83	Botswana			
ĺ	United States of America					84	Uganda			
)	Russian Federation					85	Slovakia			
	Finland						Côte d'Ivoire (2010)			
3	Australia					86	Panama			
4						87				
	Thailand					88	Benin (2010)			
	Korea, Rep					89	Kyrgyzstan (2011)			
,	Iceland (2011)					90	Senegal (2010)			
	Brazil	1.26	39.97	0.87	•	91	Burundi (2011)	0.14		0.29
	Slovenia	1.24		0.86		92	Morocco	0.14	4.29	0.28
	Malta	1.17		0.85		93	Algeria (2011)	0.14		0.27
	Israel	1.17	36.97	0.84		94	Brunei Darussalam (2009)	0.13	4.11	0.26
	Croatia					95	Mozambique			
	Denmark					96	Cambodia			
	Hungary					97	Kenya (2011)			
1	France					98	Montenegro (2011)			
5	Italy					99	Mongolia			
	*						9			
	United Kingdom					00	Lithuania			
3	Poland					101	Niger (2009)			
)	Sweden					02	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
)	Serbia				1	03	Togo (2010)			
	Chile	0.94	29.84	0.76	1	04	Seychelles (2011)			
	Barbados (2010)	0.91	28.84	0.75	1	05	Azerbaijan	0.10	3.25	0.17
	Indonesia	0.85	26.92	0.75	• 1	06	Georgia	0.10	3.16	0.17
	China	0.83	26.35	0.74	1	07	Lebanon (2011)	0.09	2.68	0.16
	India	0.80	25.43	0.73	1	08	Namibia	80.0	2.61	0.15
	Austria					09	Mali (2010)			
	Jamaica					110	Zambia (2011)			
	Ukraine					111	Tunisia (2011)			
	Colombia					112	Fiji (2010)			
)	Guatemala					113	Yemen (2011)			
	Germany					114	Guinea (2011)			
-	Philippines				•	115	Bangladesh (2011)			
5	Swaziland (2010)				• 1	116	Ethiopia			
1	Luxembourg	0.67	21.20	0.66	1	117	Paraguay (2011)	0.02		0.08
	Belgium	0.65	20.62	0.65	1	118	Malawi (2011)	0.02		0.07
	Romania	0.62		0.64	1	119	Sudan (2011)	0.01	0.41	0.06
	Malaysia				1	20	Nicaragua	0.01		0.06
	Greece			0.63		121	Cabo Verde			0.05
	Czech Republic			0.62		22	Bhutan			0.04
						23	Angola (2011)			
	-						•			
	El Salvador					124	Rwanda (2011)			
	Spain					25	Burkina Faso (2010)			
	Peru (2011)					126	Tanzania, United Rep. (2011)			
	Bulgaria				1	127	Tajikistan (2011)			
	Costa Rica	0.46	14.54	0.57	r	n/a	Armenia	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep	0.45	14.31	0.56	r	n/a	Bahrain	n/a	n/a	n/a
7	TFYR of Macedonia				r	n/a	Gambia	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Albania					n/a	Ghana			
	Egypt (2011)					n/a	Jordan			
	Pakistan					1/a 1/a	Kuwait			
	Dominican Republic (2011)					1/a 1/a	Mexico			
	Moldova, Rep					1/a	Myanmar			
	Hong Kong (China) (2011)					n/a	Nepal			
	Honduras				• r	n/a	Oman			
	Trinidad and Tobago (2011)				r	n/a	Qatar			
	Ecuador	0.33	10.58	0.48	r	n/a	Saudi Arabia	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Turkey				r	n/a	Sri Lanka	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Norway					n/a	United Arab Emirates			
	Cyprus (2011)					n/a	Uzbekistan			
	Nigeria					1/a 1/a	Viet Nam			
	Estonia						E: World Trade Organization, Trade			
					~ st					
	Lesotho (2011)		8.00 8.29				 International Monetary Fund Ba indicates a strength; O a wea 	nurice or Pa)	yments database	(2007-12)

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5.3.2 High-tech imports High-tech net imports (% of total trade) | 2012

k	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
	Hong Kong (China)				•	74	Namibia	6.68	23.42	0.42
	Malaysia				•	75	Tanzania, United Rep	6.63	23.20	0.41
	Costa Rica				•	76	Georgia	6.56	22.84	0.40
	Panama (2011)				•	77	Egypt			
	Singapore	20.08	90.02	0.97		78	Portugal	6.45	22.30	0.38
	Paraguay				•	79	Latvia	6.44	22.23	0.38
	Viet Nam				•	80	Honduras			
	China				•	81	TFYR of Macedonia			
	Mexico					82	Ireland			
	Czech Republic					83	Spain			
	United States of America					84	Bhutan (2011)			
	Kenya (2010)					85	Dominican Republic			
	Thailand					86	Norway			
	Hungary					87	Ethiopia			
	Slovakia					88	Iceland			
	Malawi (2011)					89	Saudi Arabia			
	Japan									
						90	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
	Colombia				•	91	Algeria			
	Malta					92	Slovenia			
	Korea, Rep					93	United Arab Emirates (2008)			
	Netherlands					94	Jordan			
	Estonia					95	Kazakhstan			
	France					96	Kyrgyzstan			
	Brazil	11.34	46.60	0.82	•	97	Mauritius			
	United Kingdom	10.85	44.16	0.81		98	Sri Lanka	4.97	14.92	0.22
	Argentina	10.60	42.92	0.80	•	99	Mongolia (2007)	4.95	14.84	0.22
	Rwanda				•	100	Trinidad and Tobago (2010)			
	Australia					101	Niger			
	Canada					102	Togo			
	Cabo Verde					103	Burkina Faso (2011)			
	Burundi (2010)					103	Côte d'Ivoire			
	New Zealand				_	104	Luxembourg			
	South Africa						-			
						106	Cyprus			
	Chile					107	Lithuania			
	Sweden					108	Montenegro			
	Germany					109	Zambia (2011)			
	Israel					110	Madagascar			
	Indonesia					111	Bahrain (2011)			
	Romania					112	Belarus			
	Tunisia (2011)					113	Brunei Darussalam			
	Belgium	9.18	35.83	0.68		114	Gambia (2011)	3.99	10.06	0.10
	Ecuador				•	115	Azerbaijan	3.98		0.09
	Poland	8.94	34.66	0.66		116	Senegal	3.82		
	Nepal (2011)				•	117	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2011)	3.55	7.89	0.07
	El Salvador					118	Jamaica			
	Guatemala					119	Oman			
	Bulgaria				-	120	Albania			
	Fiji					121	Mozambique			
	Uganda					122	Nigeria			
	Guyana				•	123	Lebanon (2011)			
	· ·									
	Peru					124	Yemen			
	Turkey					125	Cambodia			
	Austria					126	Myanmar (2010)			
	Mali				•	n/a	Angola			
	Uruguay					n/a	Bangladesh			
	Switzerland	7.97	29.86	0.56		n/a	Barbados			
	Pakistan	7.80	29.01	0.55	•	n/a	Benin	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Sudan (2011)	7.79	28.96	0.54	•	n/a	Botswana	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Russian Federation	7.47	27.36	0.54		n/a	Cameroon	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Italy					n/a	Guinea			
	Finland				0	n/a	Kuwait			
	Serbia					n/a	Lesotho			
	Zimbabwe					n/a	Morocco			
	Moldova, Rep					n/a	Philippines			
	Nicaragua					n/a	Qatar			
	Bolivia, Plurinational St					n/a	Seychelles			
	Ghana					n/a	Swaziland			
	Armenia					n/a	Tajikistan			
	Croatia					n/a	Uzbekistan			
	Denmark	6.77	23.87	0.45	0	n/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep	n/a	n/a	n/ĉ
	Greece	6.75	23.81	0.44		SOURC	E: United Nations, COMTRADE dat	abase; Euros	stat 'High-techno	ology' aggre
	Ukraine	6.71.	23.59	0.43						5, 55
2		6.71	23.59	0.43		bo	E: United Nations, <i>COMTRADE</i> datased on SITC Rev. 4, April 2009 (200 ■ indicates a strength; ○ a we)7–12)	stat 'High-techno	olog

Communications, computer and information services importsCommunications, computer and information services imports (% of total trade) | 2012 5.3.3

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
1	Fiji (2010)	4.52	100.00	1.00	•	74	Colombia	0.71	14.82	0.47	
2	Gambia (2009)	3.23	71.20	0.99	•	75	India	0.71	14.71	0.46	
3	Finland	3.17	69.73	0.99		76	Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2011)	0.69	14.43	0.45	
4	Luxembourg	2.71	59.48	0.98	•	77	Saudi Arabia	0.69	14.28	0.45	
5	Guyana (2010)	2.60	57.07	0.97	•	78	Indonesia	0.68	14.16	0.44	
6	Sweden	2.57	56.36	0.96		79	Nigeria	0.68	14.06	0.43	
7	Mali (2010)	2.45	53.66	0.96	•	80	Costa Rica	0.66	13.74	0.42	
8	Ethiopia				•	81	Honduras				
9	Benin (2010)					82	Nicaragua				
10	Burkina Faso (2010)					83	El Salvador				
11	Senegal (2010)					84	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2010)				
12	Barbados (2010)					85	Singapore (2008)				0
13	Slovenia					86	Australia				0
	Belgium				•	87	Japan				0
14	9						·				
15	Croatia				•	88	Guinea (2011)				•
16	United Kingdom					89	Ukraine				
17	Montenegro (2011)				•	90	Namibia (2011)				
18	Serbia (2011)				•	91	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				
19	Italy				•	92	Lithuania				
20	Germany	1.70	37.00	0.86		93	Lesotho (2011)	0.52	10.51	0.33	
21	Denmark	1.70	36.85	0.85		94	Cambodia	0.51	10.43	0.32	
22	Malta	1.70	36.84	0.85		95	Bhutan	0.50	10.13	0.31	
23	Estonia	1.69	36.78	0.84		96	Philippines	0.50	10.11	0.31	
24	Niger (2010)	1.69	36.77	0.83	•	97	Dominican Republic (2011)	0.50	10.04	0.30	
25	Norway	1.68	36.55	0.82		98	Hong Kong (China) (2011)	0.48	9.76	0.29	0
26	Moldova, Rep					99	Azerbaijan				
27	Madagascar (2011)					100	Kenya (2011)				
28	Jamaica					101	Kyrgyzstan				
29	Brazil					102	Georgia				
	Togo (2010)						Guatemala				
30	•					103					_
31	Nepal (2011)				•	104	South Africa				0
32	Iceland (2011)					105	Tunisia (2011)				_
33	Netherlands					106	Slovakia				0
34	Burundi (2011)				•	107	Morocco (2011)				
35	Cabo Verde				•	108	Uruguay				
36	New Zealand					109	Sri Lanka				
37	Czech Republic	1.42	30.57	0.74		110	Belarus	0.39	7.55	0.20	
38	Qatar	1.42	30.57	0.73		111	Malawi (2011)	0.38	7.54	0.20	
39	Cyprus	1.42	30.57	0.72		112	Botswana	0.37	7.32	0.19	
40	Greece	1.41	30.53	0.72		113	Tanzania, United Rep. (2011)	0.35	6.69	0.18	
41	Latvia	1.41	30.43	0.71		114	Korea, Rep	0.33	6.23	0.18	0
42	Lebanon (2011)	1.38	29.83	0.70		115	Israel	0.32	6.03	0.17	0
43	United States of America (2011)	1.38	29.82	0.69		116	Kazakhstan	0.32	6.03	0.16	0
44	Austria					117	Kuwait (2011)				0
45	TFYR of Macedonia					118	Bahrain (2011)				
46	France					119	Yemen (2011)				
47	Spain					120	Cameroon (2010)				
48	Argentina			0.66		121	Brunei Darussalam (2009)			0.12	0
49	Tajikistan (2011)			0.65		122	Sudan			0.12	0
					•	123	China				0
50	Portugal						Algeria (2011)				0
51	Albania.					124	•				
52	Romania					125	Zambia (2011)				
53	Mauritius					126	Zimbabwe (2011)				_
54	Uganda					127	Switzerland				0
55	Poland					128	Panama				0
56	Malaysia	1.11	23.76	0.60		129	Thailand	0.19	3.14	0.07	0
57	Russian Federation					130	Swaziland (2008)	0.18	2.95	0.06	0
58	Ireland	1.09	23.22	0.58		131	Turkey	0.17	2.67	0.05	0
59	Hungary	1.07	22.81	0.58		132	Oman	0.16	2.48	0.04	0
60	Mongolia	1.06	22.69	0.57		133	Bangladesh (2011)	0.10	1.08	0.04	0
61	Pakistan	1.01	21.45	0.56	•	134	Seychelles (2011)	80.0.	0.67	0.03	0
62	Mozambique					135	Ecuador				0
63	Canada (2011)				0	136	Paraguay (2011)				0
64	Rwanda (2011)				-	137	Viet Nam				0
65	Bosnia and Herzegovina					138	Mexico				0
	Trinidad and Tobago (2011)						Ghana				0
66 67	_					n/a					
67	Bulgaria					n/a	Jordan				
68	Chile					n/a	Myanmar				
69	Egypt (2011)					n/a	United Arab Emirates				
70	Peru (2011)					n/a	Uzbekistan				
71	Côte d'Ivoire (2010)				•		E: World Trade Organization, Trade				on
72	Angola (2011)				•		ne International Monetary Fund Ba		ments database	(2007–12)	
73	Armenia	0.71	14.88	0.47		NOTE:	 indicates a strength; O a wea 	kness.			

5.3.4

Foreign direct investment net inflowsForeign direct investment (FDI), net inflows (% of GDP) | 2011

	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy	Value
1	Hong Kong (China)	. 38.65	100.00	0.98	1	74	Canada (2012)	2.50
1	Luxembourg	31.02	100.00	0.98	•	75	Trinidad and Tobago	
1	Mongolia	. 53.81	100.00	0.98	•	76	Mauritius	2.43
1	Singapore (2012)	. 20.62	100.00	0.98	•	77	Swaziland	2.39
5	Guinea	18.76	92.09	0.97	•	78	Thailand (2012)	2.35
6	Niger	. 16.85	83.95	0.96	•	79	Moldova, Rep. (2012)	2.33
7	Mozambique	. 16.54	82.66	0.96	•	80	United Kingdom (2012)	2.28
8	Ireland (2012)	15.66	78.90	0.95		81	Belarus (2012)	2.28
9	Seychelles	13.09	68.00	0.94	•	82	Guatemala	2.27
10	Montenegro	12.40	65.03	0.94	•	83	Indonesia (2012)	2.26
11	Chile (2012)	11.31	60.40	0.93	•	84	Croatia (2012)	2.26
12	Kyrgyzstan	11.19		0.92	•	85	United Arab Emirates	2.20
13	Zambia	10.32	56.21	0.91	•	86	Botswana (2012)	2.03
14	Albania (2012)	9.64	53.34	0.91	•	87	Senegal	1.98
15	Panama (2012)	9.33	52.00	0.90	•	88	Ethiopia	1.98
16	Madagascar	9.15	51.26	0.89	•	89	India	1.72
17	Lebanon	8.67	49.19	0.89	•	90	Saudi Arabia (2012)	1.71
18	Uganda (2012)	8.66	49.14	0.88	•	91	Rwanda	1.67
19	Ghana	8.14	46.96	0.87	•	92	Mali	1.67
20	Nicaragua (2012)	7.71		0.87	•	93	Malawi	1.64
21	Azerbaijan (2012)	7.70	45.08	0.86	•	94	Benin	1.62
22	Namibia	7.68	44.97	0.85	•	95	Sri Lanka	1.62
23	Barbados	7.64	44.80	0.84		96	Lithuania (2012)	1.60
24	Estonia (2012)	7.40	43.80	0.84		97	Turkey (2012)	1.59
25	Brunei Darussalam	7.39	43.74	0.83	•	98	Paraguay	1.58
26	Kazakhstan	7.10	42.50	0.82	•	99	Norway	1.48
27	Cambodia	7.03	42.22	0.82	•	100	South Africa	1.47
28	Hungary (2012)	6.77	41.11	0.81		101	Switzerland (2012)	1.46
29	Portugal (2012)	6.49	39.92	0.80		102	Togo	1.46
30	Guyana	6.42	39.62	0.79	•	103	Côte d'Ivoire	1.43
31	Serbia	6.24	38.86	0.79	•	104	Cameroon	1.42
32	Viet Nam	6.01	37.88	0.78	•	105	Romania	1.40
33	Honduras	5.89		0.77	•	106	Algeria	1.37
34	Czech Republic (2012)	5.41	35.33	0.77		107	United States of America (2012)	1.31
35	Fiji	5.35	35.09	0.76	•	108	Jamaica	1.20
36	Costa Rica	5.25	34.66	0.75		109	Greece (2012)	1.15
37	Lesotho	5.23	34.59	0.74	•	110	Oman	1.13
38	Jordan	5.09	33.99	0.74		111	Philippines (2012)	1.12
39	Georgia (2012)	4.98	33.51	0.73		112	Mexico (2012)	1.07
40	Armenia (2012)	4.93	33.32	0.72		113	El Salvador	1.07
41	Sudan	4.77	32.63	0.72	•	114	Bangladesh	1.02
42	Australia	4.77	32.60	0.71		115	Kenya	0.98
43	Malta (2012)	4.72	32.41	0.70		116	Tunisia	0.93
44	Uruguay	4.69	32.27	0.70		117	Bhutan	0.89
45	Peru	4.66		0.69		118	Ecuador	
46	Tanzania, United Rep	4.59	31.85	0.68	•	119	Iran, Islamic Rep	
47	Ukraine	4.41	31.09	0.67		120	Germany (2012)	0.80
48	Cyprus	4.32	30.70	0.67		121	Finland (2012)	0.74
49	Israel	4.29	30.58	0.66		122	Sweden (2012)	0.74
50	Colombia (2012)	4.28	30.53	0.65		123	Poland (2012)	0.61
51	Malaysia	4.17	30.06	0.65		124	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. (2012).	0.58
52	Dominican Republic	4.12	29.87	0.64	•	125	Austria (2012)	0.54
53	Bulgaria (2012)	4.01	29.39	0.63		126	Nepal	
54	Zimbabwe	4.01	29.38	0.62	•	127	Korea, Rep. (2012)	0.44
55	Gambia	4.01	29.38	0.62	•	128	Denmark (2012)	0.40
56	Slovakia	3.81	28.54	0.61		129	Italy (2012)	0.40
57	Iceland (2012)	3.75	28.28	0.60		130	Pakistan (2012)	0.37
58	Bosnia and Herzegovina (2012)	3.71		0.60		131	Kuwait	0.25
59	Nigeria	3.62		0.59	•	132	Tajikistan	
60	Bolivia, Plurinational St	3.59		0.58	•	133	Burundi	0.14
61	Brazil (2012)	3.38	26.71	0.57		134	Burkina Faso	0.07
62	TFYR of Macedonia (2012)	3.38	26.69	0.57		135	Japan	0.00
63	Latvia (2012)	3.24		0.56		136	Slovenia (2012)	
64	Uzbekistan	3.10	25.50	0.55		137	Qatar	
65	China (2012)	3.03	25.23	0.55		138	Egypt	0.20
66	Cabo Verde (2012)	2.80	24.25	0.54		139	Belgium (2012)	0.40
67	New Zealand	2.70	23.80	0.53		140	Netherlands (2012)	1.08
68	Bahrain	2.69	23.77	0.52		141	Yemen	
69	Spain (2012)	2.68	23.75	0.52		142	Angola	2.90
70	Argentina (2012)	2.67	23.68	0.51		n/a	Myanmar	n/a
71	Russian Federation (2012)	2.55	23.19	0.50		SOURC	E: International Monetary Fund (wi	th Wor
71							micemational monetary rana (m	

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
74	Canada (2012)	2.50	22.95	0.48	0
75	Trinidad and Tobago				
76	Mauritius				
77	Swaziland				
	Thailand (2012)				
78					
79	Moldova, Rep. (2012)				
80	United Kingdom (2012)				0
81	Belarus (2012)	2.28	22.03	0.43	
82	Guatemala	2.27	21.98	0.43	
83	Indonesia (2012)	2.26	21.95	0.42	
84	Croatia (2012)				
85	United Arab Emirates				
86	Botswana (2012)				
87	Senegal				
88	Ethiopia	1.98	20.74	0.38	
89	India	1.72	19.65	0.38	
90	Saudi Arabia (2012)	1.71	19.63	0.37	
91	Rwanda	1.67	19.45	0.36	
92	Mali				
93	Malawi				
94	Benin				
95	Sri Lanka				
96	Lithuania (2012)				
97	Turkey (2012)	1.59	19.11	0.32	
98	Paraguay	1.58	19.08	0.31	
99	Norway	1.48	18.65	0.30	0
100	South Africa				0
101	Switzerland (2012).				0
					0
102	Togo				
103	Côte d'Ivoire				
104	Cameroon	1.42	18.39	0.27	
105	Romania	1.40	18.30	0.26	0
106	Algeria	1.37		0.26	
107	United States of America (2012)				0
108	Jamaica				
109	Greece (2012)				
	, ,				
110	Oman				
111	Philippines (2012)				
112	Mexico (2012)	1.07	16.91	0.21	0
113	El Salvador	1.07	16.89	0.21	
114	Bangladesh	1.02	16.67	0.20	
115	Kenya	0.98	16.50	0.19	
116	Tunisia				0
117	Bhutan				0
118	Ecuador				
119	Iran, Islamic Rep				
120	Germany (2012)	0.80	15.75	0.16	0
121	Finland (2012)	0.74	15.49	0.15	0
122	Sweden (2012)	0.74	15.47	0.14	0
123	Poland (2012)	0.61	14.92	0.13	0
124	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. (2012).				
125	Austria (2012)				0
					0
126	Nepal				
127	Korea, Rep. (2012)	0.44	14.23	0.11	0
128	Denmark (2012)	0.40	14.06	0.10	0
129	Italy (2012)	0.40	14.05	0.09	0
130	Pakistan (2012)	0.37	13.91	0.09	
131	Kuwait				0
132	Tajikistan				Ŭ
133	Burundi				_
134	Burkina Faso				0
135	Japan				0
136	Slovenia (2012)	0.02	12.25	0.04	0
137	Qatar	0.05	12.13	0.04	0
138	Egypt				0
139	Belgium (2012)				0
140	Netherlands (2012)				0
141	Yemen				0
142	Angola				0
n/a	Myanmar				
SOURC	E: International Monetary Fund (wit	h World E	Bank and OECD G	DP estimates	s),

Score (0-100)

Percent rank

und (with World Bank and OECD GDP estimates), World Development Indicators database (2007–12)

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6.1.1

National office resident patent applications

Number of patent applications filed by residents at the national patent office (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2012

Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent ran
China	43.66	100.00	0.97	74	Côte d'Ivoire	0.65	3.85	0.33
Japan	62.73	100.00	0.97	75	Yemen	0.62	3.64	0.32
	92.72			76	Indonesia (2011)			
	erica16.55			77	Paraguay (2010)			
	14.72				Hong Kong (China)			
/				78				
	11.57			79	Algeria			
	11.54			80	Colombia			
New Zealand	10.89	65.77	0.94	81	Saudi Arabia (2011)	0.42	2.44	0.27
Mongolia (2010)	10.02	60.52	0.93	82	Panama (2011)	0.42	2.44	0.26
Finland	8.75	52.82	0.92	83	Uruguay	0.41	2.38	0.25
Kvrgvzstan	8.37	50.56	0.91	84	Philippines	0.39	2.24	0.24
	8.15			85	Zambia			
	06) 7.96			86	Bangladesh			
					3			
	7.73			87	Honduras			
	7.51			88	Ethiopia (2007)			
	7.05			89	Madagascar			
Denmark	6.75	40.74	0.85	90	Dominican Republic	0.18	1.02	0.18
United Kingdom	6.65	40.11	0.84	91	Pakistan	0.18		0.17
_	6.61			92	Cyprus			
	6.50			93	Tajikistan			
				94	Costa Rica			
	5.94			95	Uganda (2007)			
	5.57			96	Peru			
Georgia	5.29	31.91	0.79	97	Nicaragua			
Latvia	5.23	31.57	0.78	98	Barbados (2008)	0.15		0.11
Montenegro	5.13	30.91	0.77	99	Mauritius (2008)	0.12	0.64	0.10
_	5.06			100	Albania (2011)			
	4.65			101	Burkina Faso (2010)			
,	4.12			101	Bahrain.			
/	4.00			103	Guatemala			
	3.77			104	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. (2011).			
Norway	3.68	22.18	0.72	105	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.06	0.29	0.05
Hungary	3.57	21.52	0.71	106	Sudan (2007)			
Netherlands	3.41	20.55	0.70	107	Trinidad and Tobago (2008)	0.04	0.13	0.03
	3.35			108	Ecuador (2010)			
5 1	3.20			109	Cambodia			
	3.06				Qatar			
				110				
	2.91			n/a	Angola			
	2.80			n/a	Benin			
Australia	2.73	16.44	0.64	n/a	Bhutan	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rwanda	2.66	16.01	0.63	n/a	Bolivia, Plurinational St	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ireland	2.64	15.84	0.62	n/a	Botswana	n/a	n/a	n/a
Luxembourg	2.60	15.65	0.61	n/a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a	n/a	n/a
_	2.54			n/a	Burundi			
	2.48			n/a	Cabo Verde			
	2.47			n/a	Cameroon			
Bulgaria	2.39	14.33	0.58	n/a	El Salvador			
	2.35		0.57	n/a	Fiji	n/a	n/a	n/a
Greece	2.29	13.77	0.56	n/a	Gambia	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2.25			n/a	Ghana	n/a	n/a	n/a
*	2.06			n/a	Guinea	n/a	n/a	n/
	2.03			n/a	Guyana			
					Kuwait			
-				n/a				
	2011) 1.74			n/a	Lebanon			
	1.69			n/a	Lesotho			
Sri Lanka (2011)	1.68	10.07	0.50	n/a	Malawi	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kenya	1.64	9.82	0.49	n/a	Mali	n/a	n/a	n/a
	1.58			n/a	Myanmar	n/a	n/a	n/a
	1.50			n/a	Namibia			
	1.29			n/a	Nepal			
	1.28			n/a	Niger			
	1.26			n/a	Nigeria			
	1.17			n/a	Oman			
Viet Nam	1.14	6.78	0.42	n/a	Senegal	n/a	n/a	n/a
	1.06			n/a	Seychelles			
	1.06			n/a	Swaziland			
					Tanzania, United Rep			
	1.05			n/a				
	1.00			n/a	Togo			
	0.98			n/a	United Arab Emirates			
Tunisia (2008)	0.83	4.94	0.37	n/a	Zimbabwe	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jamaica (2011)	0.82	4.86	0.36	SOURC	E: World Intellectual Property Organ	nization. V	VIPO Statistics De	itabase:
	0.72				ternational Monetary Fund World E			

6.1.2

Patent Cooperation Treaty resident applications

Number of international patent applications filed by residents at the Patent Cooperation Treaty (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2012

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
1	Barbados				
2	Finland Switzerland				
4	Japan				
5	Sweden				
6	Korea, Rep				
7 8	Denmark				
9	Germany				
10	Netherlands				
11	Israel				
12 13	Seychelles				
14	France				
15	Iceland				
16	United States of America				
17 18	Belgium				
19	New Zealand				
20	Singapore				
21	United Kingdom				
22 23	Cyprus				
24	Slovenia				
25	Canada				
26	Australia				
27 28	Malta				
28 29	China				
30	Spain				
31	Estonia				
32 33	Latvia				
33	Hungary				
35	Malaysia				
36	Czech Republic				
37 38	South Africa				
39	Turkey				
40	Lithuania				
41	Russian Federation				
42 43	Armenia				
43	Chile				
45	Ukraine				
46	Greece				
47 48	Saudi Arabia Swaziland (2011)				
49	Slovakia				
50	Bulgaria	0.32	8.48	0.57	
51	Poland				
52 53	Kyrgyzstan				
54	Ecuador				
55	Qatar	0.29	7.65	0.52	
56	Bosnia and Herzegovina				
57 58	Panama				
59	India				
60	Serbia				
61	Brazil				
62 63	Moldova, Rep				
64	Georgia				
65	United Arab Emirates	0.20		0.43	
66	Niger				
67 68	Colombia				
69	Albania				
70	Sri Lanka	0.11	3.22	0.39	
71	Mexico				
72 73	Thailand				
, ,					

nk	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
4	Belarus			
5	Guinea (2010)			
6	TFYR of Macedonia			
77 78	Romania			
79	Costa Rica			
30	Benin (2008)			
81	Egypt			
82	Mongolia (2011)			
83	Nicaragua			
84	Kenya			
85	Cameroon (2011)			
86	Bahrain.			
87	Tunisia	0.06	1.70	0.24
88	Burkina Faso (2008)	0.06	1.62	0.23
89	Kazakhstan	0.05	1.55	0.22
90	Azerbaijan	0.05		0.21
91	Oman (2010)	0.05	1.51	0.20
92	Zambia (2010)			
93	Philippines			
94	Uganda (2011)			
95	Dominican Republic			
96	Viet Nam			
97	Senegal			
98	Trinidad and Tobago			
99	Botswana (2010)			
00	Peru			
01	Honduras (2009)			
02	Nigeria			
04	Sudan (2011)			
05	El Salvador (2011)			
06	Tanzania, United Rep. (2008)			
07	Algeria			
08	Guatemala			
09	Ghana.			
10	Indonesia			
111	Uzbekistan			
12	Angola (2010)			
13	Iran, Islamic Rep	0.00	0.06	0.01
14	Togo (2013)	0.00	0.00	0.00
ı/a	Argentina	n/a	n/a	n/a
ı/a	Bangladesh	n/a	n/a	n/a
ı/a	Bhutan	n/a	n/a	n/a
ı/a	Bolivia, Plurinational St	n/a	n/a	n/a
ı/a	Burundi			
ı/a	Cabo Verde			
ı/a	Cambodia	n/a	n/a	n/a
ı/a	Ethiopia			
/a	Fiji			
ı/a	Gambia			
/a	Guyana			
ı/a	Hong Kong (China)			
/a	Jamaica			
1/a	Jordan			
ı/a	Kuwait			
1/a	Lebanon			
ı/a	Lesotho			
ı/a	Malawi			
ı/a /-	Mauritius			
/a	Mozambique			
/a	Myanmar			
/a	Nepal			
ı/a	Pakistan			
ı/a	Paraguay			
n/a n/a	Rwanda			
1/a 1/a	Uruguay			
1/a 1/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
., u				
/a	Yemen	n/a		

6.1.3

National office utility model applications

Number of utility model applications filed by residents at the national patent office (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2012

k (Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1 1	Belarus	7.63	100.00	0.93	n/a	Burundi	n/a	n/a	n/a
(China		100.00	0.93	n/a	Cabo Verde	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Moldova, Rep	14.22	100.00	0.93	n/a	Cambodia	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Mongolia (2010)				n/a	Cameroon	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Ukraine				n/a	Canada			
	Korea, Rep				n/a	Côte d'Ivoire			
	Czech Republic				n/a	Cyprus			
	· ·					* 1			
	Russian Federation				• n/a	Dominican Republic			
	Tajikistan				n/a	Egypt			
) (Germany		49.16	0.85	n/a	El Salvador	n/a	n/a	n/a
-	Turkey		43.71	0.83	n/a	Fiji	n/a	n/a	n/a
. 1	Finland	2.29	29.59	0.82	n/a	Gambia	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Slovakia	2.28	29.54	0.80	n/a	Ghana	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Thailand	2.20	28.47	0.78	n/a	Guinea			
	Estonia				n/a	Guyana			
						*			
	Armenia				• n/a	Iceland			
	Bulgaria				n/a	India			
(Georgia	1.83	23.51	0.72	n/a	Iran, Islamic Rep	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Spain	1.75	22.51	0.70	n/a	Ireland	n/a	n/a	n/a
-	Uzbekistan	1.67	21.41	0.68	n/a	Israel	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Philippines				n/a	Jamaica	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Austria				n/a	Jordan			
	Italy				n/a	Kuwait			
	Japan								
	'				n/a	Latvia			
	Kyrgyzstan				n/a	Lebanon			
	Australia				n/a	Lesotho			
-	Brazil	1.24	15.72	0.57	n/a	Lithuania			
-	Hong Kong (China)	1.21	15.40	0.55	n/a	Luxembourg	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Hungary	1.19	15.09	0.53	n/a	Madagascar	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Poland				n/a	Malawi			
	Ethiopia (2007)				n/a	Mali			
	Croatia					Malta			
					n/a				
	Serbia				n/a	Mauritius			
	Kenya				n/a	Montenegro			
-	Rwanda	0.80	9.96	0.43	n/a	Morocco	n/a	n/a	n/a
- 1	Denmark			0.42	O n/a	Myanmar	n/a	n/a	n/a
-	Uruguay		8.77	0.40	n/a	Namibia	n/a	n/a	n/a
,	Viet Nam	0.59	7.23	0.38	n/a	Nepal	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Colombia				n/a	Netherlands			
	Kazakhstan (2011)				n/a	New Zealand			
	Peru					Nicaragua			
					n/a	3			
	Chile				O n/a	Niger			
	Mexico				n/a	Nigeria			
-	Portugal		2.88	0.28	O n/a	Norway	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Honduras	0.24	2.57	0.27	n/a	Oman	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Romania	0.22	2.38	0.25	O n/a	Pakistan	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Indonesia (2011)				n/a	Paraguay			
	Zimbabwe (2008)	n 20	2 11	n 22	,	Qatar			
					n/a				
	Argentina				n/a	Saudi Arabia			
	Guatemala				n/a	Senegal			
	Slovenia (2010)				O n/a	Seychelles			
-	Burkina Faso (2010)	0.14	1.33	0.15	n/a	Singapore	n/a	n/a	n/a
-	Ecuador (2010)	0.14	1.29	0.13	n/a	South Africa	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Azerbaijan (2011)				O n/a	Sri Lanka	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Mozambique (2007)				n/a	Sudan			
	Costa Rica				O n/a	Swaziland			
					1				
	Panama (2011)				O n/a	Sweden			
	Malaysia				O n/a	Switzerland			
	France				O n/a	Tanzania, United Rep			
(Greece		0.14	0.02	O n/a	TFYR of Macedonia			
,	Albania (2009)	0.04	0.00	0.00	O n/a	Togo	n/a	n/a	n/a
,	Algeria	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trinidad and Tobago			
	Angola				n/a	Tunisia			
	Bahrain				n/a	Uganda			
						=			
	Bangladesh				n/a	United Arab Emirates			
	Barbados				n/a	United Kingdom			
	Belgium				n/a	United States of America			
-	Benin	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep	n/a	n/a	n/a
1	Bhutan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yemen			
	Bolivia, Plurinational St				n/a	Zambia			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina					E: World Intellectual Property Or			
	sosina ana nerzegovina				JUUK	📭 wond intellectual rioperty Of	garrizationi, V	vii O statistics Da	iuvust,

6.1.4

Scientific and technical publicationsNumber of scientific and technical journal articles (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2013

1 2 3 4 5	Iceland	67.50	100.00			. 74		
2 3 4					•	74	India	9.84
4						75	Barbados	
	Denmark	67.13	99.45	0.99	•	76	Bosnia and Herzegovina	9.55
E	Slovenia				•	77	Burkina Faso	
	Serbia				•	78	Cabo Verde	
6	New Zealand				•	79	Saudi Arabia	
7 8	SwedenFinland					80 81	Zambia	
9	Estonia					82	Thailand	
10	Portugal					83	Tanzania, United Rep	
11	Netherlands					84	Morocco	
12	Australia					85	Togo	8.30
13	Cyprus					86	Namibia	
14	Belgium					87	Rwanda	
15	United Kingdom					88	Mali	
16 17	Israel				•	89 90	Algeria	
18	Norway					91	Ghana	
19	Canada					92	Belarus	
20	Spain	36.67	54.11	0.87	•	93	Swaziland	6.71
21	Greece	36.21	53.41	0.86	•	94	Bhutan	6.69
22	Ireland					95	Costa Rica	
23	Austria					96	Kyrgyzstan	
24 25	Zimbabwe				•	97 98	Colombia Trinidad and Tobago	
26	Armenia					98 99	Niger	
27	Singapore					100	Mexico	
28	Italy	31.00	45.65	0.81		101	Botswana	
29	Hungary	30.71	45.23	0.80		102	Viet Nam	5.82
30	Korea, Rep					103	Panama	
31	Germany					104	Lesotho	
32	Gambia				•	105 106	Jamaica	
33 34	France					106	Albania	
35	Romania					107	United Arab Emirates	
36	Poland					109	Mozambigue	
37	Lithuania	26.44	38.87	0.74		110	Cambodia	4.89
38	Tunisia	26.27	38.62	0.74		111	Mauritius	
39	Iran, Islamic Rep					112	Bahrain	
40	Fiji					113	Côte d'Ivoire	
41 42	Montenegro					114 115	Qatar Azerbaijan	
43	Malawi				•	116	Kuwait	
44	Turkey					117	Bangladesh	
45	United States of America					118	Bolivia, Plurinational St	
46	Bulgaria	19.88	29.10	0.68		119	Sri Lanka	3.69
47	Georgia					120	Nigeria	
48	Luxembourg					121	Brunei Darussalam	
49	Malta					122	Tajikistan	
50 E1	Moldova, Rep					123	Sudan Burundi	
51 52	Seychelles					124 125	Guinea	
53	Malaysia					126	Yemen	
54	Kenya					127	Uzbekistan	
55	South Africa	15.82	23.06	0.62		128	Ecuador	2.67
56	China	15.76	22.97	0.61		129	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep	2.33
57	Japan					130	Nicaragua	
58	Benin				•	131	Philippines	
59	Brazil Latvia					132	Guyana	
60 61	Lebanon					133 134	Peru Kazakhstan	
62	Ukraine					135	Guatemala	
63	Uganda					136	Paraguay	
64	Egypt					137	Honduras	
65	Senegal					138	Indonesia	1.15
66	TFYR of Macedonia					139	El Salvador	
67	Uruguay					140	Dominican Republic	
68	Mongolia					141	Myanmar	
69 70	Cameroon				•	142 n/a	Angola Hong Kong (China)	
71	Pakistan					n/a SOURC	E: Thomson Reuters, Web of Sc	
72	Argentina						and World Economic Outlook 201	
	=	10.20				: '`	 indicates a strength; O a w 	, , , ,

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
74	India	9.84	14.15	0.48
75	Barbados			
76	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
77	Burkina Faso			
78	Cabo Verde			
79	Saudi Arabia			
80	Zambia			
81	Madagascar			
82	Thailand			
83	Tanzania, United Rep			
84	Morocco			
85	Togo			
86	Namibia			
87	Rwanda			
88	Mali			
89	Algeria			
90	Ethiopia			
91	Ghana			
92	Belarus			
93 94	Swaziland			
95 96	Costa Rica			
90	Colombia			
98	Trinidad and Tobago			
99	Niger			
100	Mexico			
100	Botswana			
107	Viet Nam			
103	Panama			
104	Lesotho			
105	Jamaica			
106	Oman			
107	Albania			
108	United Arab Emirates			
109	Mozambique			
110	Cambodia			
111	Mauritius			
112	Bahrain			
113	Côte d'Ivoire			
114	Qatar	4.26	5.84	0.20
115	Azerbaijan	4.20		0.19
116	Kuwait	4.14		0.18
117	Bangladesh	4.00	5.46	0.18
118	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
119	Sri Lanka	3.69	5.00	0.16
120	Nigeria			
121	Brunei Darussalam	3.55	4.79	0.15
122	Tajikistan	3.53		0.14
123	Sudan	3.15	4.19	0.13
124	Burundi	2.96	3.90	0.13
125	Guinea	2.94	3.89	0.12
126	Yemen	2.78	3.64	0.11
127	Uzbekistan	2.75	3.60	0.11
128	Ecuador	2.67		0.10
129	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep	2.33		0.09
130	Nicaragua	2.26		0.09
131	Philippines	2.14	2.69	0.08
132	Guyana	2.12	2.66	0.07
133	Peru	2.11		0.06
134	Kazakhstan			
135	Guatemala			
136	Paraguay			
137	Honduras			
138	Indonesia			
139	El Salvador			
140	Dominican Republic			
141	Myanmar			
142	Angola			
n/a	Hong Kong (China)	n /n	n/2	- /-

Fund World Economic Outlook 2013 (PPP\$ GDP)

6.1.5

Citable documents H index

The H index is the economy's number of published articles (H) that have received at least H citations in the period 1996—2013 | 2013

Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
Germany		. 100.00	0.99	74	Latvia			0.48
United Kingdom	851.00	. 100.00	0.99	74	Tunisia	85.00	10.03	0.48
United States of America				76	Ecuador	83.00	9.75	0.46
France	681.00	91.90	0.98	76	Kuwait	83.00		0.46
Canada	658.00	88.74	0.97	78	Jordan	82.00	9.62	0.46
Japan	635.00	85.58	0.96	79	Gambia	80.00	9.34	0.4
Italy	588.00	79.12	0.96	79	Luxembourg	80.00	9.34	0.44
Netherlands				79	Malawi	80.00	9.34	0.44
Switzerland	569.00	76.51	0.94	82	Algeria	78.00	9.07	0.42
Australia	514.00	68.96	0.94	82	Georgia	78.00		0.42
Sweden	511.00	68.54	0.93	84	Senegal	75.00	8.65	0.42
Spain	476.00	63.74	0.92	85	Ethiopia	73.00	8.38	0.4
Belgium	454.00	60.71	0.92	85	Ghana	73.00	8.38	0.40
Denmark	427.00	57.01	0.91	87	Cameroon	72.00	8.24	0.39
Israel	414.00	55.22	0.90	87	Zimbabwe	72.00	8.24	0.39
China	385.00	51.24	0.89	89	Nepal	71.00	8.10	0.38
Austria	378.00	50.27	0.89	90	Côte d'Ivoire	68.00	7.69	0.36
Finland	372.00	49.45	0.88	90	Serbia			
Korea, Rep				90	Zambia			
Norway				93	Oman			
Russian Federation				94	Burkina Faso			
Brazil				94	TFYR of Macedonia			
Poland				96	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
India				96	Trinidad and Tobago			
Hong Kong (China)				98	Malta			
New Zealand				98 98	Moldova, Rep			
Ireland				100	Botswana			
Singapore				100	Jamaica			
Greece								
				102	Madagascar			
Hungary				103	Mali			
Czech Republic				103	Mongolia			
Portugal				103	Namibia			
Mexico				106	Guatemala			
South Africa				106	Mozambique			
Argentina				106	Uzbekistan			
Turkey				109	Kazakhstan			
Chile				109	Sudan			
Thailand				111	Barbados			
Iceland	160.00	20.33	0.73	111	Qatar			
Slovenia	153.00	19.37	0.73	113	Benin	49.00	5.08	0.20
Slovakia				113	Cambodia			
Croatia	143.00	17.99	0.71	115	Niger		4.81	0.20
Ukraine	142.00	17.86	0.70	116	Azerbaijan	45.00	4.53	0.18
Bulgaria	138.00	17.31	0.70	116	Nicaragua	45.00		0.18
Iran, Islamic Rep	135.00	16.90	0.68	116	Paraguay	45.00		0.18
Romania	135.00	16.90	0.68	119	Bosnia and Herzegovina	44.00	4.40	0.17
Colombia	133.00	16.62	0.68	120	Dominican Republic	41.00	3.98	0.15
Egypt	132.00	16.48	0.67	120	Mauritius	41.00		0.15
Kenya				122	Brunei Darussalam			
Estonia				122	Fiji.			
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				124	Bahrain			
Malaysia				124	Honduras			
Saudi Arabia				126	Myanmar			
Philippines				120	Yemen			
Indonesia				127	Albania			
Pakistan				128	Rwanda			
				130	Guinea			
Lithuania								
Peru				131	Seychelles			
Viet Nam				132	El Salvador			
Belarus				132	Kyrgyzstan			
Panama				132	Togo			
Armenia				135	Swaziland			
Uruguay				136	Guyana			
Costa Rica				137	Angola			
Morocco				138	Burundi			
Uganda				139	Tajikistan			
Bangladesh	97.00	11.68	0.53	140	Lesotho	22.00	1.37	0.02
Lebanon	97.00	11.68	0.53	141	Bhutan	18.00	0.82	0.0
Tanzania, United Rep	93.00	11.13	0.52	142	Montenegro	17.00	0.69	0.01
Nigeria	89.00	10.58	0.51	143	Cabo Verde	12.00	0.00	0.00
United Arab Emirates	87.00	10.30	0.51	SOURC	: SCImago. (2007). SJR — SCIr	nago Journal &	Country Rank. F	Retrieved
Cyprus	86.00	10.16	0.49		bruary, 2014.	-		
Cyprus					 indicates a strength; O a v 			

6.2.1

Growth rate of GDP per person engagedGrowth rate of GDP per person engaged (constant 1990 PPP\$, 2011 to 2012) | 2012

Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	F	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0–100)	Percent rank
Niger					74	Senegal			0.37
China				•	75	Qatar			
Georgia				•	76	Japan			
Sri Lanka					77	United States of America			
Ghana				•	78	Argentina			
Uzbekistan				•	79	Denmark			
Côte d'Ivoire				•	80	Malta			
Thailand	4.85		0.94	•	81	TFYR of Macedonia	0.40	59.07	0.30
Belarus	4.83		0.93	•	82	Austria		58.88	0.30
Myanmar	4.57	76.38	0.92	•	83	Portugal	0.36	58.88	0.29
Kazakhstan	4.52	76.17	0.91		84	Romania	0.35	58.83	0.28
Tajikistan	4.50	76.11	0.90	•	85	Barbados	0.34	58.79	0.27
				•	86	Uganda			
Peru					87	Finland			
Cambodia					88	Guatemala			
Nigeria					89	Singapore			
Chile						Egypt			
					90	371			
Kuwait					91	Netherlands			
Indonesia					92	Belgium			
Moldova, Rep					93	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
Ukraine				•	94	Switzerland			
/enezuela, Bolivarian Rep				•	95	France			
Ethiopia	3.67	72.66	0.81	•	96	Brazil	0.26	56.31	0.17
ndia	3.66	72.61	0.80	•	97	Germany	0.35	55.95	0.17
Latvia					98	Kyrgyzstan			
Bangladesh					99	Slovenia			
/iet Nam					100	Jamaica			
Saudi Arabia					101	Albania			
Burkina Faso					102	United Kingdom			
Russian Federation					103	Cyprus			
「anzania, United Rep					104	Bahrain.			
Zambia					105	Czech Republic			
Armenia					106	Greece			
South Africa				1	107	Madagascar			
Angola	3.15	70.48	0.70	• 1	108	Italy			
Costa Rica	3.14	70.42	0.70	1	109	Luxembourg	–1.59	50.78	0.06
3ulgaria	2.71	68.67	0.69		110	Croatia	–1.81	49.84	0.0
Bolivia, Plurinational St	2.71	68.67	0.68	•	111	Zimbabwe	–1.99		0.04
Jruguay	2.67	68.47	0.67		112	Hungary	2.14	48.50	0.0
Azerbaijan				•	113	Iran, Islamic Rep	–2.36		0.03
Australia					114	Yemen			
Malaysia					115	Mali			
Colombia					116	Sudan			
Jordan					n/a	Benin			
Philippines						Bhutan			
					n/a				
celand					n/a	Botswana			
Oman			0.60		n/a	Brunei Darussalam			
Kenya			0.59		n/a			n/a	
Spain				r	n/a	Cabo Verde			
ithuania	2.28	66.88	0.57	r	n/a	El Salvador	n/a	n/a	n/a
Norway	2.21	66.58	0.57	n 0	n/a	Fiji	n/a	n/a	n/a
ameroon				• r	n/a	Gambia	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dominican Republic					n/a	Guinea			
Poland					n/a	Guyana			
stonia					n/a n/a	Honduras			
cuador					1/a 1/a	Lebanon			
unisia					1/a 1/a	Lesotho			
long Kong (China)					n/a - /-	Mauritius			
lovakia					n/a	Mongolia			
srael					n/a	Montenegro			
Morocco				1	n/a	Namibia			
rinidad and Tobago				r	n/a	Nepal			
Aalawi	1.12	62.05	0.46	r	n/a	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	n/a
lew Zealand	1.06	61.81	0.45	0 r	n/a	Panama	n/a	n/a	n/a
reland	1.06	61.78	0.44	0 r	n/a	Paraguay	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sweden					n/a	Rwanda			
Tanada					n/a	Serbia			
Furkey					n/a n/a	Seychelles			
Algeria					1/a 1/a	Swaziland			
-									
United Arab Emirates					n/a	Togo			
Pakistan				SC		E: International Labour Organiz			our Market (
Korea, Rep		60./2	0.38		da	atabase, Table 17b Labour prod	uctivity, speci	aı tabulations	

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6.2.2 New business density

New business density (new registrations per thousand population 15—64 years old) | 2012

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0–100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Cyprus Hong Kong (China)					74 75	Algeria			
1	Luxembourg					75 76	Sri Lanka			
1	New Zealand					77	Austria			
5	Panama					78	El Salvador			
6	Malta					79	Argentina			
7	Botswana					80	Indonesia			
8	Australia					81	Philippines			
9	Latvia				•	82	Senegal			
10	United Kingdom					83	Taiikistan			
11	Bulgaria				•	84	Guinea	0.23	1.50	0.18
12	Iceland					85	Bhutan			
13	Singapore					86	Burkina Faso			
14	Norway					87	India			
15	Mauritius				•	88	Togo			
16	South Africa					89	Bangladesh			
17	Sweden					90	Madagascar			
18	Chile				•	91	Pakistan			
19	Slovakia					92	Estonia (2007)			
20	Georgia					92	Ethiopia (2009)			
21	Hungary					92	Kenya (2008)			
22	Lithuania					92	Malawi (2009)			
23	Ireland					92	Moldova, Rep. (2009)			
23	Netherlands					92	Montenegro (2011)			
25	Slovenia					92	Morocco (2009)			
26	Denmark					92	Oman (2009)			
27	Russian Federation					92	Poland (2009)			
28	Peru				•	92	Portugal (2010)			
	TFYR of Macedonia						9			
29						92	Tunisia (2011)			
30	Costa Rica					n/a	Angola			
31	Uruguay					n/a	Bahrain			
32	Czech Republic					n/a	Barbados			
33	Israel					n/a	Benin			
34	France					n/a	Brunei Darussalam			
35	Croatia					n/a	Burundi			
36	Spain					n/a	Cabo Verde			
37	Switzerland					n/a	Cambodia			
38	Belgium					n/a	Cameroon			
39	Finland					n/a	China			
40	Malaysia					n/a	Côte d'Ivoire			
41	Brazil					n/a	Ecuador			
42	Korea, Rep					n/a	Egypt			
43	Colombia					n/a	Fiji			
44	Italy					n/a	Gambia			
45	Qatar					n/a	Ghana			
46	Kazakhstan					n/a	Greece			
47	Serbia					n/a	Guyana			
48	Armenia					n/a	Honduras			
49	Lesotho				•	n/a	Iran, Islamic Rep			
50	United Arab Emirates					n/a	Kuwait			
51	Zambia					n/a	Lebanon			
52	Germany					n/a	Mali			
53	Uganda	1.17	7.74	0.49		n/a	Mongolia			
54	Japan					n/a	Mozambique			
55	Belarus	1.14	7.56	0.47		n/a	Myanmar	n/a	n/a	n/a
56	Jamaica	1.11	7.39	0.46		n/a	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	n/a
57	Rwanda	1.07	7.12	0.45		n/a	Niger	n/a	n/a	n/a
58	Canada	1.07	7.11	0.44	0	n/a	Paraguay	n/a	n/a	n/a
59	Dominican Republic	1.05	6.94	0.43		n/a	Romania	n/a	n/a	n/a
60	Jordan	0.98	6.51	0.42		n/a	Saudi Arabia	n/a	n/a	n/a
61	Kyrgyzstan					n/a	Seychelles	n/a	n/a	n/a
62	Ukraine					n/a	Sudan			
63	Nigeria					n/a	Swaziland			
64	Mexico					n/a	Tanzania, United Rep			
65	Albania					n/a	Trinidad and Tobago			
66	Thailand					n/a	United States of America			
67	Namibia					n/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
68	Turkey					n/a	Viet Nam			
69	Bosnia and Herzegovina					n/a	Yemen			
70	Azerbaijan					n/a	Zimbabwe			
71	Nepal					. ı, u		11/ U		a
72	Uzbekistan					SUIDC	E: World Bank, Doing Business 20	14 Entransana	urchin (2007 12)	
14	OZDCNIJUH I					SOUNCE	- + + Ona bank, boing business 20	i i, Lincepielle	12) Auricia	

6.2.3 Total computer software spending

Total computer software spending (% of GDP) | 2012

Value Score (0—100) Percent ra	Country/Economy	Rank	Percent rank	Score (0-100)	Value	Country/Economy
0.150.000.0		74				United States of America
n/an/an/		n/a				Ireland
n/an/an/an/an/a	5	n/a				Switzerland
n/an/an/an/an/a	9	n/a				Canada
n/an/an/an/an/a		n/a				Netherlands
n/an/an/an/an/an/an/a	*	n/a				United Kingdom
n/an/an/		n/a				Belgium
n/an/an/an/an/an/a	Belarus	n/a	0.90	62.08	0.66	Portugal
n/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/a	Benin	n/a	0.89	61.02	0.65	Turkey
n/an/an/an/an/an/a	Bhutan	n/a	0.88	60.70	0.65	Spain
n/an/an/an/an/an/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/a	0.86	58.55	0.63	France
n/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/a	Botswana	n/a	0.85	56.48	0.61	Italy
n/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a	0.84	56.32	0.61	Austria
n/an/an,	Burkina Faso	n/a	0.82	56.21	0.61	Denmark
	Burundi	n/a	0.81	55.96	0.61	Greece
		n/a				Germany
		n/a				Finland.
		n/a				Norway
n/an/an		n/a				Sweden
n/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/a						Zimbabwe
	->1	n/a				Indonesia
n/an _/ an '	n/a					
n/an/an,		n/a				Hong Kong (China)
n/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/a		n/a				Malaysia
n/an/an,	1	n/a				China
n/an/an/an/an/an/a	,	n/a				South Africa
n/an/an/an/		n/a				Singapore
n/an/an/	9	n/a				Bahrain
n/an/an/		n/a				Jamaica
n/an/an/an/		n/a				Israel
n/an/an/an/an/an/a	Guinea	n/a	0.60	23.91	0.34	Korea, Rep
n/an/an/an/an/an/an/a	Guyana	n/a	0.59	23.50	0.34	Australia
n/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/a	Iceland	n/a	0.58	23.31	0.34	Thailand
n/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/a	Kazakhstan	n/a	0.56	21.22	0.32	Tunisia
	Kvrgvzstan	n/a	0.55	21.14	0.32	Czech Republic
	, 0,	n/a				Romania
		n/a				Jordan
		n/a				Sri Lanka
		n/a				Hungary
n/a						New Zealand
n/a	9	n/a				Bulgaria
	3	n/a				
n/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/a		n/a				Saudi Arabia
n/an/an/		n/a				Viet Nam
n/an/an/an/		n/a				Ukraine
n/an/an/an/		n/a				Costa Rica
n/an/an/		n/a				Kuwait
n/an/an/		n/a				Honduras
n/an/an/an		n/a				Japan
n/an/an/an/an/an/an/a	'	n/a				Poland
n/an/an/an	*	n/a	0.34	16.61	0.28	Slovakia
n/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/a	Namibia	n/a	0.33	15.93	0.28	Senegal
n/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/a		n/a	0.32	15.77	0.28	Chile
n/an/an/an	'	n/a				Brazil
n/an/an		n/a				Philippines
n/an/an	3	n/a				Kenya
n/an/an		n/a				Pakistan
n/an/an		n/a				Uruguay
						Morocco
		n/a				Russian Federation
	,	n/a				
		n/a				United Arab Emirates
n/an _/ an		n/a				Panama
n/an/an,		n/a				Peru
n/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/an/a		n/a				Bolivia, Plurinational St
n/an/an/an/an/a		n/a				Argentina
n/an/an/		n/a				Egypt
n/an/an/an		n/a				Colombia
n/an/an,	Trinidad and Tobago	n/a	0.11	11.45	0.24	Iran, Islamic Rep
		n/a				Qatar
		n/a				Mexico
		n/a				Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep
n/an/an		n/a				Ecuador
tion and Communication Technology Datab						Nigeria
3,	9					_
	ternational Monetary Fund <i>World E</i>			5.24	0.19	Cameroon

6.2.4

ISO 9001 quality certificates

ISO 9001 Quality management systems – Requirements: Number of certificates issued (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2012

Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent ran
Bulgaria				• 74	Costa Rica			
taly				• 75	Oman			
Romania				• 76	Luxembourg			
Spain				• 77	Seychelles	3.92	8.91	0.4
Malta	39.50	92.21	0.97	• 78	Pakistan	3.90	8.86	0.4
Serbia	39.40	91.98	0.96	• 79	Honduras	3.69	8.38	0.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	39.25	91.64	0.96	• 80	Morocco	3.64	8.24	0.4
Ezech Republic				• 81	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
- Hungary				82	Ukraine	3.29	7.44	0.4
Croatia				83	Swaziland			
Slovakia				84	Brunei Darussalam			
Switzerland				85	Mexico			
srael				86	Fiji.			
stonia				• 87	Georgia			
Slovenia				88	Peru			
Shina				89	Iran, Islamic Rep.			
Portugal				90	Kuwait			
Malaysia				90	Qatar			
*				91	Saudi Arabia			
FYR of Macedonia								
_atvia				93	Kazakhstan			
Colombia				94	Guatemala			
Jnited Kingdom				95	Zimbabwe			
/iet Nam				96	Benin			
_ithuania				97	Guinea			
Singapore				98	Madagascar			
Greece				99	Panama			
Bahrain				100	Dominican Republic			
Netherlands				101	Azerbaijan			
Germany				102	Togo	1.89		0.2
Korea, Rep				103	Uzbekistan	1.84	4.04	0.2
Austria	14.89	34.59	0.79	104	Senegal	1.83		0.2
rance	14.13	32.83	0.78	105	Trinidad and Tobago	1.82	4.00	0.2
Montenegro	14.13	32.82	0.77	• 106	Nicaragua	1.74		0.2
Jruguay	13.82	32.08	0.77	• 107	Namibia	1.72		0.2
Fhailand	13.50	31.35	0.76	108	Mozambique	1.70	3.70	0.2
Denmark	13.35	30.98	0.75	109	Bhutan	1.64		0.2
Poland	12.76	29.61	0.74	110	United States of America	1.61		0.2
				111	Zambia	1.60	3.49	0.2
Jnited Arab Emirates	12.62	29.29	0.73	112	Algeria	1.57	3.40	0.2
Sweden	12.58	29.19	0.72	113	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
Chile				114	Côte d'Ivoire			
reland				115	Guyana			
inland				116	Malawi			
Mauritius				117	Armenia			
Brazil				118	Burkina Faso			
apan				119	Nepal			
Moldova, Rep				120	Belarus			
Hong Kong (China)	10.14	23.24	0.67	1	Jamaica			
Australia				121 122	Sudan			
ordan				123	Gambia			
Belgium				124	Bangladesh			
Argentina				125	Cameroon			
ebanon				126	Mongolia			
lew Zealand				127	Tanzania, United Rep			
urkey				128	Ethiopia			
outh Africa				129	Ghana			
Barbados				130	Botswana			
cuador				131	Niger			
ndia				132	Kyrgyzstan			
íenya	6.13	14.09	0.58	133	Yemen			
Albania	5.94	13.64	0.57	134	Myanmar	0.44		0.0
lorway	5.80	13.31	0.57	O 135	Cambodia	0.36		0.0
araguay				136	Uganda			
Russian Federation				137	Angola			
unisia				138	Lesotho			
anada				O 139	Mali			
Philippines				140	Tajikistan			
ndonesia				140	Rwanda			
gypt				141	Nigeria			
celand				n/a	Burundi			
6ri Lanka					E: International Organization for			
Tabo Verde	4.17	9.49	0.50	2	012; International Monetary Fund	World Econo	mic Outlook 201.	3 (2010-12)

High-tech and medium-high-tech outputHigh-tech and medium-high-tech output (% of total manufactures output) | 2010

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy	Value
1	Singapore	. 70.00	100.00	1.00	•	74	Tanzania, United Rep. (2008)	10.54
2	Switzerland (2007)	. 63.22	90.16	0.99	•	75	Peru	10.02
3	Ireland (2009)				•	76	Kuwait	9.99
4	Hungary (2009)				•	77	Kenya	
5	Slovakia (2009)					78	Sri Lanka	
6	Germany (2009)				•	79	Azerbaijan	
7	Malta (2008)				•	80	Moldova, Rep	
8	Japan					81	Malawi (2009)	
9	Korea, Rep. (2008)					82 83	Iceland (2006)	
10 11	Sweden (2009)				•	84	Fiji (2009)	
12	Slovenia					85	Panama (2005)	
13	Finland (2009)					86	Cameroon (2008)	
14	Denmark (2009)					87	Armenia	
15	Thailand (2006)					88	Mongolia (2008)	
16	China					89	Mauritius	
17	United States of America (2008)	. 43.27	61.17	0.83		90	Kyrgyzstan	
18	France (2009)	. 42.57	60.17	0.82		91	Yemen (2006)	
19	Malaysia	41.00	57.88	0.81		92	Luxembourg (2009)	2.74
20	Mexico	. 40.32	56.90	0.80	•	93	Madagascar (2006)	2.42.
21	Brazil	39.57	55.81	0.79	•	94	Tajikistan (2008)	2.40
22	Austria (2009)					95	Nepal (2008)	
23	United Kingdom (2009)					96	Albania	
24	Netherlands (2008)					n/a	Algeria	
25	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2009)				•	n/a	Angola	
26	Italy (2009)					n/a	Argentina	
27	Romania					n/a	Bahrain.	
28	Spain (2009) Belgium (2009)					n/a n/a	Bangladesh	
29 30	Poland (2009)					n/a	Benin	
31	Israel (2009)					n/a	Bhutan	
32	Indonesia (2009)					n/a	Bolivia, Plurinational St	
33	India (2009)					n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina	
34	Estonia					n/a	Botswana	
35	Saudi Arabia (2006)	. 30.36	42.43	0.64		n/a	Brunei Darussalam	
36	Belarus (2009)	. 28.71	40.03	0.63		n/a	Burkina Faso	n/a.
37	Canada	. 28.68	39.98	0.62		n/a	Burundi	n/a.
38	South Africa	. 28.24	39.35	0.61		n/a	Cabo Verde	n/a.
39	Morocco	27.43	38.17	0.60		n/a	Cambodia	n/a.
40	Turkey (2009)					n/a	Côte d'Ivoire	
41	Viet Nam (2008)					n/a	Croatia	
42	Portugal (2009)					n/a	Dominican Republic	
43	Trinidad and Tobago (2006)					n/a	El Salvador	
44	Russian Federation					n/a	Ghana	
45	Pakistan (2006) Hong Kong (China)					n/a	Guatemala	
46 47	3 3		32.48			n/a	Guinea	
	Lebanon (2007)					n/a	Guyana	
48 49	Chile (2008)					n/a n/a	Jamaica	
50	Ukraine					n/a	Lesotho	
51	Norway (2008)				0	n/a	Mali	
52	Egypt				Ū	n/a	Montenegro	
53	Qatar					n/a	Mozambique	
54	Australia	. 20.25	27.74	0.44	0	n/a	Myanmar	
55	Jordan					n/a	Namibia	
56	Serbia					n/a	Nicaragua	
57	Lithuania	19.65	26.86	0.41		n/a	Niger	n/a.
58	Bulgaria	. 18.36	25.00	0.40		n/a	Nigeria	n/a.
59	Gambia (2004)	16.81	22.74	0.39		n/a	Paraguay	n/a.
60	Philippines (2008)	. 16.28	21.97	0.38		n/a	Rwanda	n/a.
61	Senegal	15.28	20.52	0.37		n/a	Seychelles	n/a.
62	Latvia	15.20	20.40	0.36	0	n/a	Sudan	n/a.
63	New Zealand (2009)				0	n/a	Swaziland	
64	Oman					n/a	Togo	
65	Greece (2007)					n/a	Uganda	
66	Ecuador (2008)					n/a	United Arab Emirates	
67	Cyprus					n/a	Uzbekistan	
68	TFYR of Macedonia					n/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep	
69	Georgia					n/a	Zambia	
70 71	Tunisia (2006)					n/a	Zimbabwe	
71	Uruguay (2008)						E: United Nations Industrial Dev	
72	Costa Rica	11.39		11/5		()	atabase INDSTAT4 2012; OECD, 'IS	n KEV 3 6

nk	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0–100)	Percent rank
'4 '5	Tanzania, United Rep. (2008)			
	Peru			
7	Kuwait			
8	Sri Lanka			
9	Azerbaijan			
0	Moldova, Rep			
1	Malawi (2009)			
2	Iceland (2006)			
3	Fiji (2009)			
4	Kazakhstan (2007).			
5	Panama (2005)			
6	Cameroon (2008)			
7	Armenia			
8	Mongolia (2008)			
9	Mauritius			
0	Kyrgyzstan	3.26	3.06	0.06
1	Yemen (2006)			
2	Luxembourg (2009)			
3	Madagascar (2006)	2.42	1.84	0.03
4	Tajikistan (2008)	2.40	1.81	0.02
5	Nepal (2008)			
6	Albania			
a	Algeria			
'a	Angola			
a	Argentina			
a	Bahrain			
a	Bangladesh			
a	Barbados			
a	Benin			
a	Bhutan			
a	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
a	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
a a	Botswana			
a a	Burkina Faso			
a a	Burundi			
a 'a	Cabo Verde			
a 'a	Cambodia			
'a	Côte d'Ivoire			
a 'a	Croatia			
a	Dominican Republic	n/a	n/a	n/a
a	El Salvador			
a	Ghana	n/a	n/a	n/a
a	Guatemala	n/a	n/a	n/a
a	Guinea	n/a	n/a	n/a
'a	Guyana	n/a	n/a	n/a
a	Honduras	n/a	n/a	n/a
'a	Jamaica	n/a	n/a	n/a
a	Lesotho	n/a	n/a	n/a
a	Mali	n/a	n/a	n/a
a	Montenegro			
a	Mozambique			
a	Myanmar			
a	Namibia			
a	Nicaragua			
a	Niger			
a	Nigeria			
a	Paraguay			
а	Rwanda			
a	Seychelles			
a	Sudan			
a	Swaziland			
a	Togo			
a	Uganda			
a	United Arab Emirates			
a	Uzbekistan			
a 'a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
a a	Zambia			
	(II II II II II II II II II II II II II	n/a	n/a	n/a

6.3.1

Royalties and license fees receipts

Royalties and license fees, receipts (% of total trade) | 2012

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	United States of America	5.08	100.00	1.00	• 74	Kyrgyzstan (2011)	0.03	7.37	0.35
2	Switzerland (2011)				• 75	Albania	0.03	6.93	0.35
3	Netherlands				• 76	Senegal (2010)			
4	Finland				77	Fiji (2010)			
5	Guyana (2010)				• 78	Indonesia			
6	Japan				79	Lebanon (2011)			
7	Sweden				80	Cyprus (2011)			
8	Iceland (2011)				81	Costa Rica			
9	Ireland				82	Mongolia			
10	Paraguay (2011)				83	Tajikistan (2011)			
11	Rwanda (2011)				84	Angola (2008)			
12	France				85	Sudan (2011)			
13	Denmark				86	Burkina Faso (2010)			
14	United Kingdom				87	Zimbabwe (2011)			
15	Hungary				88	Pakistan			
16	9 ,				89	Lithuania			
17	Luxembourg				90	Peru (2011)			
18	Germany				91				
19	Belgium				92	Philippines			
20	Canada				93	Swaziland (2010)			
21	Korea, Rep.				94	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2010)			
22	Madagascar (2011)				95	Maii (2010)			
23	New Zealand				96	Slovakia			
24	New Zealand Kenya (2011)				97	Cameroon (2010)			
25	Kenya (2011) Yemen (2009)				9899	Morocco			
26	Austria					Ethiopia (2010)			
27	Romania				100	Bangladesh (2011)			
28 29	Uganda				101	Botswana			
	Singapore				102	Algeria (2011)			
30 31	Spain				103	Trinidad and Tobago (2011)			
32	Australia				104	Uruquay			
33	Slovenia				105	Côte d'Ivoire (2009)			
34	Egypt (2007)				100	Bhutan			
35	Malta				107	Togo (2010)			
36	Norway				109	Burundi (2011)			
37	Serbia				110	Namibia (2011)			
38	Argentina				111	Niger (2007)			
39	Brazil				112	Azerbaijan			
40	Barbados (2010)				113	Cabo Verde			
41	Bosnia and Herzegovina				114	Benin (2010)			
42	Czech Republic				n/a	Armenia.			
43	Colombia				n/a	Bahrain.			
44	Seychelles (2011)				n/a	Brunei Darussalam			
45	Guatemala				n/a	Dominican Republic			
46	El Salvador				n/a	Ecuador			
47	Ukraine	0.13	20.78	0.59	n/a	Gambia	n/a	n/a	n/a
48	Russian Federation	0.13	20.66	0.58	n/a	Ghana	n/a	n/a	n/a
49	Croatia				n/a	Honduras			
50	Greece	0.12	20.09	0.57	n/a	Jordan	n/a	n/a	n/a
51	TFYR of Macedonia	0.11	19.07	0.56	n/a	Kazakhstan	n/a	n/a	n/a
52	Tunisia (2011)	0.11	18.62	0.55	n/a	Kuwait	n/a	n/a	n/a
53	Moldova, Rep	0.10	17.27	0.54	n/a	Lesotho	n/a	n/a	n/a
54	Bulgaria	0.10		0.53	n/a	Malawi	n/a	n/a	n/a
55	Poland	0.10	17.22	0.52	n/a	Mexico	n/a	n/a	n/a
56	Thailand	0.09	15.86	0.51	n/a	Myanmar	n/a	n/a	n/a
57	Hong Kong (China) (2011)	0.09		0.50	n/a	Nepal	n/a	n/a	n/a
58	Chile	80.0	15.23	0.50	n/a	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	n/a
59	Jamaica	80.0	14.92	0.49	n/a	Nigeria	n/a	n/a	n/a
60	Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2011)	80.0	14.77	0.48	n/a	Oman	n/a	n/a	n/a
61	India	0.06		0.47	n/a	Qatar	n/a	n/a	n/a
62	Estonia	0.06	11.99	0.46	n/a	Saudi Arabia	n/a	n/a	n/a
63	South Africa				n/a	Sri Lanka	n/a	n/a	n/a
64	Portugal	0.06		0.44	n/a	Tanzania, United Rep	n/a	n/a	n/a
65	Malaysia	0.05	10.88	0.43	n/a	Turkey	n/a	n/a	n/a
66	Latvia				n/a	United Arab Emirates			
67	Mozambique				n/a	Uzbekistan			
68	China				n/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
69	Georgia				n/a	Viet Nam			
70	Belarus				n/a	Zambia			
71	Panama				SOURC	E: World Trade Organization, <i>Tra</i>	de in Commer	cial Services data	abase, basec
72	Cambodia	0.04	8 91	0.37	*10	ne International Monetary Fund	Ralance of Pay	mante databace	(2007_12)

6.3.2 High-tech exports High-tech net exports (% of total trade) | 2012

ank	Country/Francmy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
ank 1	Country/Economy China			
2	Malaysia			
3	Singapore			
4	Korea, Rep	. 20.36	73.19	0.98
5	Panama (2011)			
6	Viet Nam			
7	Czech Republic			
8	Hungary			
9 10	Costa Rica			
11	Mexico			
12	France			
13	Thailand			
14	Switzerland			
15	Japan	13.42	48.25	0.89
16	Israel	13.12	47.16	0.88
17	Netherlands	. 12.60	45.30	0.87
18	Ireland			
19	Germany			
20	Estonia			
21	Sweden			
22	United Kingdom			
23	Belgium			
24 25	Austria			
25 26	United States of America			
27	Denmark			
28	Finland			
29	Romania			
30	Italy			
31	Lithuania	4.85	17.42	0.76
32	Canada	4.84	17.39	0.75
33	Poland	4.74	17.03	0.75
34	Tunisia (2011)			
35	Slovenia			
36	Kazakhstan			
37	Latvia			
38	Croatia			
39 40	Spain			
40	Brazil			
42	Norway			
43	Bulgaria			
44	Uganda			
45	India			
46	Ukraine	2.75	9.89	0.64
47	Zambia (2011)	2.67	9.59	0.63
48	El Salvador			
49	Serbia			
50	Portugal			
51	Argentina			
52	Namibia			
53	TFYR of Macedonia			
54 55	South Africa			
55 56	Australia			
50 57	Mozambique			
58	New Zealand			
59	Russian Federation			
50	Iceland			
51	Uruguay			
62	Guatemala	1.35	4.85	0.52
53	Belarus			
54	Brunei Darussalam			
55	Luxembourg			
66	Kenya (2010)			
67	Turkey			
68	Malawi (2011)			
69 70	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
70	Tanzania, United Rep			
71				
71 72	Côte d'Ivoire			

(Country/Economy	Value	Score (0–100)	Percent rank
;	Dominican Republic			
	Jordan			
,	Moldova, Rep			
3	Cyprus			
)	Paraguay			
)	Bolivia, Plurinational St			
,	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2011)			
	Montenegro			
	Ghana.			
	Oman			
	Honduras			
	Zimbabwe			
	Sri Lanka			
	Kyrgyzstan			
	Mongolia (2007)			
	Georgia			
	Niger			
	Lebanon (2011).			
	Armenia			
	Ecuador			
	Albania			
	Cambodia			
	Senegal			
	Fiji			
	Mali			
	Hong Kong (China)			
	Azerbaijan			
	Burundi (2010)			
	Mauritius			
	Egypt			
	Nicaragua			
	Burkina Faso (2011)			
	United Arab Emirates (2008)			
	Nigeria			
	Saudi Arabia			
	Rwanda			
	Jamaica			
	Ethiopia			
	Nepal (2011)			
	Sudan			
	Madagascar	0.06	0.22	0.09
	Togo			
	Trinidad and Tobago (2010)	0.03	0.11	0.07
	Gambia (2011)	0.01		0.06
	Bahrain (2011)			
	Cabo Verde (2011)			
	Yemen			
	Guyana			
	Algeria			
	Qatar (2011)	0.00		0.02
	Myanmar (2010)	0.00	0.00	0.01
	Bhutan (2011)			
	Angola	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Bangladesh			
	Barbados	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Benin	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Botswana	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Cameroon	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Guinea	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Kuwait	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Lesotho	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Morocco	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Philippines			
	Seychelles	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Swaziland			
	Tajikistan	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Uzbekistan	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			

Communications, computer and information services exportsCommunications, computer and information services exports (% of total trade) | 2012

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rani	nk	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Costa Rica	10.50	100.00	0.97	• ; 74	4	Iceland (2011)	1.28	20.79	0.47
1	Finland				75		Nicaragua			
1	India				• 76		Bosnia and Herzegovina			
1	Ireland				• 77		United States of America (2011) .			
1	Israel				• 78		Belarus			
6	Gambia (2009)				• 79		Cyprus			
7	Luxembourg				80		Malaysia			
8	Senegal (2010)				• 81		Yemen (2011)			
9	Moldova, Rep				• 82		Cambodia			
10	Sweden				83		Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2011)			
11	Kuwait				• 84		Swaziland (2010)			
12	Mali (2010)				85		New Zealand			
					-					
13	Togo (2008)				• 86		Côte d'Ivoire (2010)			
14	Guyana (2010)				• 87		Australia			
15	Philippines				• 88		Slovakia			
16	Bahrain (2011)				• 89		China			
17	Albania				• 90		Niger (2009)			
18	United Kingdom				91		Georgia			
19	Sri Lanka				92		Cameroon (2010)			
20	Kenya (2011)		50.93	0.86	93	13	Russian Federation	0.70	11.09	0.33
21	Morocco (2011)	2.78	45.89	0.85	94	4	Burundi (2011)	0.69	10.87	0.32
22	Guatemala	2.78	45.84	0.85	• 95	5	Seychelles (2011)	0.66	10.42	0.31
23	Armenia	2.68	44.22	0.84	96	6	Singapore (2008)	0.65	10.31	0.31
24	Mauritius	2.57	42.30	0.83	97	7	Fiji (2010)	0.61	9.64	0.30
25	Jamaica (2011)	2.55	41.95	0.82	98		Indonesia			
26	Cabo Verde				99		Mozambique			
27	Burkina Faso (2010)				• 100		Lithuania			
28	Nepal (2011)				101		Ecuador			
29	El Salvador				102		Colombia			
	Belgium				101		Hong Kong (China) (2011)			
30	5				103					
31	Argentina				104		Tanzania, United Rep. (2011)			
32	Estonia				105		South Africa			
33	TFYR of Macedonia				106		Qatar			
34	Serbia (2011)				107		Chile			
35	Croatia				108		Sudan			
36	Romania	2.21	36.31	0.74	109		Brunei Darussalam (2009)			
37	Honduras	2.14	35.17	0.74	• 110		Azerbaijan			
38	Austria	2.10	34.45	0.73	111	1	Lesotho (2011)	0.34	5.15	0.20
39	Tajikistan (2011)	2.09	34.37	0.72	• 112	2	Mongolia	0.34		0.19
40	Bulgaria	2.04	33.55	0.72	113	3	Peru (2011)	0.34	5.03	0.18
41	Montenegro (2011)	2.03	33.26	0.71	114	4	Brazil	0.34	5.01	0.18
42	Spain	1.97	32.30	0.70	115	5	Malawi (2011)	0.33	4.92	0.17
43	Germany	1.87	30.67	0.69	116	6	Zambia (2011)	0.31	4.63	0.16
44	Ethiopia				• 117		Kyrgyzstan			
45	Panama				118		Algeria (2011)			
46	Canada (2011)				119		Japan			
47	Latvia				120		Namibia			
48	Barbados (2010)			0.66	121		Switzerland			0.12
49	Netherlands			0.65	122		Turkey			
							· ·			
50 51	Lebanon (2011) Benin (2010)				123		Korea, Rep Thailand			
51					124					
52	Czech Republic				125		Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
53	Egypt (2011)				126		Oman			
54	Slovenia				127		Kazakhstan			
55	Tunisia (2011)				128		Iran, Islamic Rep. (2010)			
56	Ukraine				129		Bhutan			
57	Guinea (2011)				• 130		Paraguay (2011)			
58	Denmark	1.56	25.55	0.58	131		Viet Nam			
59	Pakistan	1.55	25.24	0.58	• 132	2	Saudi Arabia	0.10	1.13	0.04
60	Uruguay	1.53	25.02	0.57	133	3	Botswana	0.10	0.99	0.04
61	Portugal	1.52	24.84	0.56	134	4	Angola (2011)	0.07	0.62	0.03
62	Bangladesh (2011)				• 135	5	Mexico	0.07	0.48	0.02
63	Malta				136		Trinidad and Tobago (2011)			
64	Hungary				137		Nigeria			
65	Italy				138		Zimbabwe (2011)			
66	Greece				n/a		Ghana			
67	Dominican Republic (2011)						Jordan			
	Norway				n/a O n/a		Myanmar			
68 60										
69	Poland				n/a		United Arab Emirates			
70	Rwanda (2010)				n/a		Uzbekistan			
71	Madagascar (2011)						: World Trade Organization, Trade			
72	France						International Monetary Fund Ba		ments database	2 (2007–12)
73	Uganda	1.31	21.23	0.47	NOT	re: (■ indicates a strength; O a weal	kness.		

6.3.4

Foreign direct investment net outflowsForeign direct investment (FDI), net outflows (% of GDP) | 2012

Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
Mauritius			
Luxembourg			
Hong Kong (China)			
Singapore			
Chile			
Barbados (2010)			
Azerbaijan			
Malta			
Norway	6.19	52.27	0.93
Malaysia	5.53	51.94	0.92
Kuwait (2011)	5.53		0.91
Switzerland	5.01		0.90
Estonia	4.87		0.90
Hungary			
Trinidad and Tobago (2011)			
Austria			
Sweden			
Qatar (2011)			
Thailand			
Finland			
Canada			
Belgium			
United Kingdom			
United States of America			
Albania			
Germany			
Togo (2010)			
Angola			
Russian Federation			
Portugal	2.36	50.22	0.75
Korea, Rep			
Japan			
Israel (2011)			
Mexico			
TFYR of Macedonia			
Denmark			
Costa Rica			
France			
China			
Lebanon			
Kazakhstan.			
Malawi			
South Africa			
Bulgaria			
Panama			
Australia			
Zambia			
Oman (2011)			
Viet Nam			
Philippines	0.74	49.26	0.58
Italy	0.72	49.25	0.57
Ukraine			
Czech Republic			
Lithuania			
Montenegro			
Saudi Arabia			
Indonesia			
Nigeria			
Latvia			
Turkey			
India			
Dominican Republic			
Nicaragua			
Moldova, Rep			
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
Uruguay			
- ·			
Morocco			

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
74	Brazil				
75	Poland				
76	Greece				
77	Belarus				
78 79	Argentina				
80	Cabo Verde				
81	Côte d'Ivoire (2010).				
82	Fiji (2010)				
83	Armenia	0.16	48.90	0.34	
84	Namibia (2011)				
85	Brunei Darussalam (2006)				
86	Sri Lanka				
87 88	Serbia				
89	Swaziland (2010)				
90	Senegal (2010)				
91	Honduras				
92	Egypt				
93	Mozambique	0.06	48.84	0.26	
94	Romania				C
95	Seychelles				
96	Kenya				
97 98	Pakistan				
98	Burundi (2008)				
100	Guinea				
101	Jordan				C
102	Burkina Faso (2010)	0.01	48.81	0.19	
103	Ghana	0.00	48.81	0.18	
104	Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2011)				
105	Bangladesh				
106	Kyrgyzstan				
107 108	Bosnia and Herzegovina				С
109	Guatemala				
110	Peru				C
111	Botswana				
112	Colombia	-0.08	48.75	0.10	C
113	Jamaica				C
114	El Salvador				C
115	Croatia				C
116 117	New Zealand				C
118	Slovenia				
119	Cameroon				C
120	Cyprus				C
121	Slovakia	1.55	47.80	0.03	C
122	Benin (2010)				C
123	Niger (2010)				C
124	Mali (2010)				C
125	Iceland				C
n/a n/a	Bhutan				
n/a	Ethiopia				
n/a	Gambia				
n/a	Guyana				
n/a	Iran, Islamic Rep	n/a	n/a	n/a	
n/a	Madagascar				
n/a	Myanmar				
n/a	Nepal				
n/a	RwandaSudan				
n/a n/a	Tajikistan				
n/a	Tanzania, United Rep.				
n/a	Tunisia				
n/a	United Arab Emirates				
n/a	Uzbekistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	
n/a	Yemen				
n/a	Zimbabwe				
	: International Monetary Fund (with				
es	timates),extracted from World Bank	vvorid E	veveiopment Indica	tors (2007–12)	

7.1.1

National office resident trademark applications

Number of trademark applications issued to residents by the national office (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2012

	ountry/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent ran
	Лoldova, Rep				74	Kazakhstan (2008)	28.94		0.28
Λ	Mongolia (2010)	294.59	100.00	0.98	75	Malaysia (2011)	28.25	10.96	0.2
P	Paraguay (2010)	347.56	100.00	0.98	76	Pakistan	28.05	10.88	0.26
Т	urkey	174.68	67.76	0.97	77	Barbados	28.01	10.87	0.25
Е	Bulgaria	145.96	56.62	0.96	78	Bangladesh	27.39	10.62	0.24
L	uxembourg	135.73	52.65	0.95	79	Zambia	26.72	10.36	0.23
le	celand	124.64	48.35	0.94	80	Malawi (2006)	25.52	9.90	0.2
	hina				81	Cambodia	24.79	9.62	0.2
	Belarus				82	Singapore			
	New Zealand				83	Nepal (2007)			
	Zech Republic					United States of America			
					84				
	Costa Rica				85	Kyrgyzstan			
	Malta				86	Albania (2011)			
	/iet Nam				87	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
	Armenia				88	Gambia (2007)			
S	witzerland	101.78	39.48	0.85	89	Tajikistan	15.61	6.05	0.1
Т	FYR of Macedonia (2004)	96.94	37.60	0.84	90	Ireland	13.78		0.1
Λ	Madagascar	94.30	36.58	0.83	91	Algeria	12.76	4.95	0.1
	Portugal				92	Israel			
	Jkraine				93	Slovenia.			
					94	France			
	Morocco				95	Sudan			
	Korea, Rep				96	Bahrain			
F	Romania	83.52	32.40	0.77	97	Rwanda	7.26		0.0
A	Argentina	83.20	32.27	0.76	98	Greece	5.05	1.96	0.0
					99	Brunei Darussalam	3.93	1.52	0.0
	stonia				100	Tanzania, United Rep. (2007)			
	Panama				101	Japan (2009)			
	Jruguay				102	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2008)			
						• • •			
	Germany				n/a	Angola			
	Austria				n/a	Benin			
	Australia				n/a	Bhutan			
Ν	Netherlands	70.78	27.46	0.68	n/a	Botswana	n/a	n/a	n/
L	atvia	70.74	27.44	0.67	n/a	Burkina Faso	n/a	n/a	n/
F	inland	69.30	26.88	0.66	n/a	Burundi	n/a	n/a	n/
	cuador (2010)				n/a	Cabo Verde			
	long Kong (China)				n/a	Cameroon			
	ilovakia					Côte d'Ivoire			
					n/a				
	weden) n/a	Dominican Republic			
	Russian Federation				n/a	Egypt			
	Jzbekistan				n/a	El Salvador			
Ν	lorway (2009)	59.89	23.23	0.59	n/a	Ethiopia	n/a	n/a	n/
J	ordan	59.79	23.19	0.58	n/a	Fiji	n/a	n/a	n/
S	pain	59.49	23.08	0.57	n/a	Ghana	n/a	n/a	n/
	ithuania				n/a	Guinea	n/a	n/a	n/
	Īroatia				n/a	Guvana			
						,-			
۲.	Peru	50.02	∠1./3	0.54	n/a	Indonesia			
	taly				n/a	Jamaica		n/a	
	Denmark) n/a	Kenya			
(Guatemala (2010)	54.04	20.96	0.51	n/a	Kuwait	n/a	n/a	n/
Н	lungary	53.51	20.75	0.50	n/a	Lebanon	n/a	n/a	n/
	oland				n/a	Lesotho	n/a	n/a	n/
	anada				n/a	Mali			
	Brazil				n/a	Mauritius			
	Honduras					Montenegro			
					n/a	9			
	Jnited Kingdom) n/a	Namibia			
	Belgium) n/a	Nicaragua			
Е	Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2007) .	46.76	18.14	0.44	n/a	Niger			
(Georgia	46.20	17.92	0.43	n/a	Nigeria	n/a	n/a	n/
	Лyanmar				n/a	Oman	n/a	n/a	n/
	hailand				n/a	Qatar			
	Mexico				n/a	Saudi Arabia			
						Senegal			
	Seychelles (2011)				n/a	3			
	Philippines				n/a	Swaziland			
	'emen (2011)				n/a	Togo			
A	Azerbaijan	37.73	14.64	0.36	n/a	Trinidad and Tobago	n/a	n/a	n/
S	iri Lanka (2010)	37.71	14.63	0.35	n/a	Tunisia	n/a	n/a	n/
	Colombia				n/a	Uganda			
	ndia				n/a	United Arab Emirates			
	outh Africa				n/a	Zimbabwe			
	Serbia								
-	.c.ы.а		12.34	U.D I	SOURC	E: World Intellectual Property Or	uariization. V	viru statistics Da	navase:

7.1.2

Madrid System trademark applications by country of origin

Number of international trademark applications issued through the Madrid System by country of origin (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2012

Control Cont	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0–100) Percent ra	ank
Seed	1										
Lamberburg	1	* *									
Modescope Sept. Concolor Control Con	1										
6 Soveres 3.77	1						n/a	9			
A settra 2.0 5.557 DBZ 9 Begrane .20 .513 0.01 9 Bulgaro .24 .433 .689 • m/s 6 Bulgaro .02 .40 .633 .689 • m/s 6 Bulgaro .02 .40 .08 • m/s .02 .00	1	Switzerland	8.07	100.00	0.95	•	n/a	Bangladesh	n/a	n/an	n/a
December 2.95	6	Slovenia	3.72	65.83	0.93	•	n/a	Barbados	n/a	n/an	n/a
Selegion 1.72 4802 688 10 5404a Full information 1.74 7.74	7	Austria	3.20	56.57	0.92		n/a	Benin	n/a	n/an	n/a
10 Storinia 2.77 48.07 0.88 1 1 Lativia 2.44 43.17 0.85 1 1 1 Lativia 2.44 43.17 0.85 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8	Denmark	2.95	52.13	0.91		n/a	Bhutan	n/a	n/an	n/a
Lat No. 2.44 A.37 0.86 0.85	9	Bulgaria	2.74	48.39	0.89	•	n/a	Bolivia, Plurinational St	n/a	n/an	n/a
15 YeRO Mescedania 2.31 4.019 0.86	10	Estonia	2.72	48.02	0.88		n/a	Brazil	n/a	n/an	n/a
13 TYPE of Mixendona	11	Latvia		43.17	0.86	•	n/a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a	n/an	n/a
14 Finland	12	Serbia	2.34	41.36	0.85	•	n/a	Burkina Faso	n/a	n/an	n/a
15 Sermy 207 3654 081 08	13					•	n/a				
16 Selvin 198 34-38 0.078 78 78 78 78 78 78 78	14						n/a				
P Fance 18.3 32.40 0.78 18.1 Netherlands 18.3 32.33 0.77 17.6 Canada n/a n/a n/a n/a 17.3 18.3 0.75 17.5 Chile n/a n/a n/a n/a 17.3 0.39 0.76 17.5 Chile n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a 17.3 0.39 0.78 17.5 Chile n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a 17.3 0.39 0.78 17.5 Chile n/a n	15						n/a				
18 Netherlands	16					•					
19 Crotats 1,81 3192 0.76 0.76 0.70											
20 Seglorm 1.73 30.59 0.74 70 1.75 1.76 1.76 1.77 1.78 30.59 0.74 70 70 70 70 70 70 70											
21 Sweden											
22 Liburais 1.60		9									
23 Cach Republic								·			
25 Hungary 1.32 2.32 0.69											
25 Hungary 1.32 23.29 0.68 n/a Gambia n/a											
1.75		,									
27 Norway 1.16 20.52 0.65								,			
28 Australia 1.09 19.23 0.064											
29 Turkey		. ,									
30 Uniced Kingdom 1.00 1.764 0.61 0 0.59 1.595 0.59											
1 Urkaine								,			
12 Spain		-				O					
33 Portugal 0.82 1455 0.57								3 3			
Stowakia 0.80 14.23 0.55											
Singapore		9									
16 Sirael											
17 Irelard											
Secretarion						_					
198 Russian Federation 0.53 9.39 0.49 0.46 0.90 0.47 0.47 0.47 0.47 0.47 0.47 0.47 0.47 0.47 0.47 0.47 0.47 0.48 0.49 0.46 0.90 0.46 0.48 0.90 0.46 0.48 0.45 0.45 0.48 0						O					
40 Poland											
41 Japan								,			
42 Montenegro .0.42 .735 .0.45 n/a Mauritius n/a .n/a											
Morocco											
44 Morocco. 0.36. 6.28. 0.42 n/a Namibia. n/a n/a n/a 45 Greece. 0.35. 6.13. 0.41 n/a Nepal. n/a n/a </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>											
45 Greece. 0.35. 6.13. 0.41 n/a Nepal. n/a								,			
46 Kazakhstan .0.34 .5.95 0.39 n/a Nicaragua n/a											
47 United States of America 0.33 5.91 0.38 O n/a Nigeria n/a											
48 Bahrain (2011) 0.32 5.71 0.36 n/a Nigeria n/a		United States of America.	0.33	5.91	0.38	0		9			
49 Romania 0.32 5.60 0.35 n/a Pakistan n/a						Ŭ		9			n/a
50 Korea, Rep. 0.31 5.56 0.34 O n/a Panama n/a n/a n/a 51 Ghana (2011) 0.29 5.17 0.32 n/a Paraguay n/a								9			1/a
51 Ghana (2011) 0.29 5.17 0.32 n/a Paraguay n/a n/a n/a 52 New Zealand 0.24 4.32 0.31 O n/a Peru n/a n/a </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						0					
52 New Zealand. 0.24 4.32 0.31 O n/a Peru n/a <						-					
53 Kyrgyzstan. 0.23 4.04 0.30 n/a Rwanda n/a n/a n/a 54 Viet Nam. 0.21 3.79 0.28 n/a Saudi Arabia n/a						0		9 ,			
54 Viet Nam 0.21 3.79 0.28 n/a Saudi Arabia n/a											
55 China 0.18 3.14 0.27 n/a Senegal n/a n/a n/a 56 Botswana 0.015 2.74 0.26 n/a Seychelles n/a n/a <td></td> <td>, ,,</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		, ,,									
56 Botswana 0.15 2.74 0.26 n/a Seychelles n/a											
57 Madagascar 0.14 2.51 0.24 n/a South Africa. n/a								9			
58 Mongolia 0.13 2.35 0.23 n/a Sri Lanka n/a								,			
59 Albania (2013) 0.11 1.98 0.22 n/a Swaziland n/a											
60 Mozambique. 0.08 1.36 0.20 n/a Tanzania, United Rep. n/a											
61 Algeria 0.07 1.23 0.019 n/a Thailand n/a		, ,									
62 Egypt 0.06 1.03 0.18 n/a Togo n/a n/											
63 Azerbaijan 0.05 0.92 0.16 n/a Trinidad and Tobago n/a		-					n/a				
64 Philippines 0.05 0.84 0.015 n/a Uganda n/a		571						9			
65 Kenya 0.04 0.71 0.14 n/a United Arab Emirates n/a n/a <td></td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>n/a</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		*					n/a				
66 Sudan (2009). 0.02 0.42 0.12 n/a Uruguay n/a	65						n/a				
67 Iran, Islamic Rep. 0.02 0.30 0.11 n/a Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep. n/a		*									
68 Oman (2011) 0.01 0.021 0.09 O n/a Yemen n/a											
69 Tunisia (2007) 0.01 0.21 0.08 O n/a Zambia n/a n/	68					0					
71 Mexico	69						n/a	Zambia	n/a	n/an	n/a
72 India	70	Uzbekistan	0.01	0.17	0.07		n/a	Zimbabwe	n/a	n/an	n/a
72 India	71	Mexico	0.01	0.09	0.05	0	SOURC	E: World Intellectual Property Or	ganization, W	'IPO Statistics Database;	
	72	India	0.00	0.06	0.04				_		2006–12)
	73	Colombia	0.00	0.04	0.03	0					

7.1.3

ICTs and business model creation

Average answer to the survey question: In your country, to what extent do ICTs enable new business models? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] 2013

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Finland				• 74	Cambodia			
2	Korea, Rep	5.70	78.33	0.99	• 74	Czech Republic	4.28	54.67	0.45
3	Sweden	5.69		0.99	• 76	Cabo Verde		54.50	0.44
4	United Arab Emirates	5.59	76.50	0.98	• 77	Kazakhstan		54.33	0.44
5	Luxembourg		76.17	0.97	78	TFYR of Macedonia			
6	Netherlands	5.55	75.83	0.95	79	Paraguay			
6	Qatar	5.55	75.83	0.95	• 80	Ecuador	4.22	53.67	0.41
6	United Kingdom	5.55	75.83	0.95	81	Slovakia	4.20	53.33	0.41
9	Estonia	5.49	74.83	0.94	82	Jamaica	4.18	53.00	0.40
10	Singapore	5.48	74.67	0.93	83	Morocco	4.17	52.83	0.39
11	Malaysia	5.42	73.67	0.92	83	Seychelles	4.17	52.83	0.39
11	Norway	5.42	73.67	0.92	85	Burkina Faso	4.11	51.83	0.37
13	Ireland	5.35	72.50	0.91	85	El Salvador	4.11	51.83	0.37
14	Germany				87	Uganda			
15	United States of America				88	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
16	New Zealand				89	Mongolia			
17	Hong Kong (China)				90	Guyana			
17	Switzerland				91	Namibia			
19	Japan				92	Côte d'Ivoire			
20	France				92	Tunisia			
	Australia				92 94	Cameroon			
21						Pakistan			
21	Portugal				95				
23	Saudi Arabia				96	Benin			
24	Malta				96	Zimbabwe			
25	Israel				98	Egypt			
26	Spain				99	Georgia			
27	Canada				100	Romania			
28	Chile	5.02	67.00	0.80	101	Bulgaria		48.50	0.26
29	Belgium	5.01	66.83	0.79	102	Iran, Islamic Rep			
29	Iceland	5.01	66.83	0.79	102	Poland	3.90	48.33	0.24
31	Lithuania	4.96	66.00	0.78	104	Bolivia, Plurinational St		48.00	0.24
32	Denmark	4.95	65.83	0.77	105	Bhutan	3.87	47.83	0.21
33	Rwanda	4.92	65.33	0.76	105	Honduras	3.87	47.83	0.21
34	Austria	4.88	64.67	0.75	105	Tanzania, United Rep	3.87	47.83	0.21
34	Jordan				108	Italy			
36	Panama				109	Bangladesh			
37	Indonesia				110	Russian Federation			
38	Viet Nam				111	Madagascar			
39	India				112	Malawi			
39	Kenya				113	Argentina			
41	Azerbaijan				113	Moldova, Rep			
	Philippines					Trinidad and Tobago			
41	Costa Rica					Albania			
43					116				
44	Armenia				116	Botswana			
44	Bahrain				118	Mozambique			
44	South Africa				119	Serbia			
44	Sri Lanka				• 120	Ukraine		42.67	0.12
48	Oman	4.72	62.00	0.65	121	Nicaragua			
49	Brazil				122	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
50	China				123	Greece			
51	Turkey	4.63	60.50	0.63	123	Swaziland		41.67	0.09
52	Senegal	4.60	60.00	0.62	125	Nepal	3.46	41.00	0.08
53	Mexico	4.59	59.83	0.61	126	Ethiopia	3.41	40.17	0.07
53	Nigeria				127	Lebanon			
55	Dominican Republic				128	Kuwait			
56	Guatemala				129	Guinea			
56	Mauritius				130	Angola			
58	Uruquay				131	Kyrgyzstan			
59	Colombia				132	Myanmar			
59	Gambia				133	Lesotho			
61	Mali				134	Burundi			
62	Croatia				135	Algeria			
63	Hungary				136	Yemen			
64	Brunei Darussalam				n/a	Belarus			
65	Thailand				n/a	Fiji			
66	Latvia				n/a	Niger			
67	Slovenia				n/a	Sudan			
68	Montenegro	4.36	56.00	0.50	n/a	Tajikistan	n/a	n/a	n/a
68	Zambia	4.36	56.00	0.50	n/a	Togo	n/a	n/a	n/a
70	Peru	4.35	55.83	0.49	n/a	Uzbekistan	n/a	n/a	n/a
71	Barbados	4.33	55.50	0.48					
72	Ghana				SOURC	E: World Economic Forum, Exec	utive Opinion '	Survey 2013–2014	1
						, - ,		,	

7.1.4

ICTs and organizational model creationAverage answer to the survey question: In your country, to what extent do ICTs enable new organizational models (e.g. virtual teams, remote working, telecommuting) within businesses? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent] | 2013

ank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent ran
1	Finland	5.74	79.00	1.00
2	Qatar	5.53	75.50	0.99
3	Estonia	5.46	74.33	0.99
4	Sweden	5.44	74.00	0.98
5	Netherlands	5.41	73.50	0.97
6	United Kingdom			
7	United States of America	5.32	72.00	0.96
8	Norway			
8	Singapore	5.31	71.83	0.93
8	United Arab Emirates	5.31	71.83	0.93
11	Malaysia		70.83	0.93
12	Canada	5.14	69.00	0.92
13	Luxembourg	5.10	68.33	0.91
14	Ireland	5.09		0.90
14	Korea, Rep	5.09		0.90
16	Germany	5.07		0.89
17	Hong Kong (China)	5.06		88.0
18	Israel			
19	New Zealand			
20	Australia			
20	Iceland			
20	Saudi Arabia			
23	Azerbaijan			
24	Lithuania			
25	Portugal			
26	Denmark			
26	Philippines			
20 28	Belgium			
20 29	Switzerland			
30	Malta			
30 31	China			
31	Jordan			
	Spain			
31 34	Armenia			
15	Japan			
36	Chile			
7	Costa Rica			
88	India			
39	Indonesia			
0	France			
41	Brazil			
1	Dominican Republic			
13	Sri Lanka			
14	Bahrain			
15	Panama			
16	Austria			
6	Uruguay			
8	Guatemala			
8	South Africa			
0	Kenya			
1	Rwanda			
52	Brunei Darussalam			
3	Peru	4.41	56.83	0.6
4	Colombia	4.39	56.50	0.59
4	Mexico	4.39	56.50	0.59
4	Oman	4.39	56.50	0.59
7	Viet Nam	4.36	56.00	0.59
8	Mauritius	4.34	55.67	0.58
9	Turkey			
0	Cambodia			
1	Jamaica			
2	Gambia			
3	Latvia			
4	Croatia			
54	Ecuador			
6	Mali			
66	Slovenia			
8	Kazakhstan			
59	Montenegro			
70	Czech Republic			
71	Guyana			
	Hupaani			
71 73	Hungary			

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
74	Zambia				
75	Egypt				
76	El Salvador				
77	Bosnia and Herzegovina				
77	Nigeria				
79	Cyprus				
80	Slovakia				
81	Cabo Verde				
82 83	Paraguay Thailand				
84	Tunisia				
85	Argentina				
85	Ghana				
85	TFYR of Macedonia	3.91	48.50	0.36	
88	Uganda				
89	Pakistan				
89	Russian Federation				
91	Honduras				
92 92	Poland				
94	Tanzania, United Rep				
95	Bolivia, Plurinational St				
95	Morocco				
95	Namibia	3.73	45.50	0.28	
95	Seychelles				
99	Bulgaria				0
100	Côte d'Ivoire				
101	Senegal				
102 103	Madagascar				
103	Cameroon				
104	Iran, Islamic Rep				
104	Moldova, Rep				
107	Mongolia				
107	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				
107	Zimbabwe				
110	Swaziland				
111 111	Bhutan				0
113	Nicaragua				0
114	Georgia				0
115	Bangladesh				
116	Burkina Faso	3.45	40.83	0.14	
116	Italy				0
118	Albania				
118	Nepal				
120 121	Mozambique				0
121	Ukraine				0
123	Greece				0
124	Ethiopia				
125	Serbia	3.23	37.17	0.08	0
126	Benin				
127	Kuwait	3.07	34.50	0.07	0
128	Kyrgyzstan				0
128 130	Myanmar				
131	Lebanon				0
132	Algeria				0
132	Yemen				-
134	Guinea				0
135	Lesotho				0
136	Burundi				0
n/a	Belarus				
n/a	Fiji				
n/a n/a	Niger Sudan				
n/a	Tajikistan				
n/a	Togo				
n/a	Uzbekistan	n/a	n/a	n/a	

SOURCE: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2013–2014

7.2.1

Cultural and creative services exportsCultural and creative services exports (% of total trade) | 2012

nk	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Ran	ık	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Luxembourg	3.93	100.00	0.99	• : 74	4	Ukraine	0.04	2.56	0.30
1	United Kingdom (2011)				• 75		Guatemala			
3	Croatia (2011)				76		Malawi (2011)			
4	Latvia (2011)				7		Greece (2011)			
5	Serbia				78		Mauritius			
6	Poland (2011)				79		Angola (2011)			
7	Argentina				80		Mexico			
	3									
8	Hungary				8		Tanzania, United Rep. (2011)			
9	Sweden (2011)				8.		Guinea			
10	Slovenia (2011)				• 83		Cabo Verde			
11	Russian Federation				• 84		Uruguay (2011)			
12	France (2011)	0.81	56.56	0.89	8.	5	Costa Rica	0.01	0.67	0.19
13	Moldova, Rep	0.79	54.72	0.88	• 86	6.	Azerbaijan	0.01	0.63	0.18
14	Bulgaria (2011)	0.77	53.72	0.88	• 8	7.	Japan (2011)	0.01	0.62	0.17
15	Albania	0.71	49.53	0.87	• 88	8	Rwanda	0.01	0.60	0.16
16	Cyprus				• 89	9 '	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep	0.01	0.59	0.15
17	Romania				90		Togo (2010)			
18	Denmark (2011)				9		Bosnia and Herzegovina			
	Austria (2011)						3			
19					92		Swaziland			
20	Turkey (2011)				9:		Lesotho (2011)			
21	Portugal (2011)				94		Sudan (2011)			
22	Netherlands (2011)				9!		Niger (2009)			
23	Morocco				96		Lithuania			
24	United States of America (2011) .				91	7 .	Jamaica (2011)	0.00	0.20	0.08
5	Montenegro	0.41	28.27	0.77	• 98	8	Ethiopia	0.00	0.17	0.07
6	Malaysia (2009)	0.39	27.15	0.76	99		Paraguay (2011)			
7	Ecuador				100		Bangladesh (2011)			
8	Barbados (2010).				10		Mongolia (2011)			
9	Italy (2011)				10		El Salvador			
							Benin (2010)			
)	Norway				103					
1	Egypt				• 104		Kenya (2011)			
2	Slovakia				10		Botswana			
3	Korea, Rep				n/a		Bahrain			
4	Singapore (2011)	0.26	17.77	0.68	n/a	a	Bhutan	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	Brazil	0.25	17.68	0.67	n/a	a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	Iceland (2011)	0.25	17.53	0.66	n/a	a	Cambodia	n/a	n/a	n/a
7	Spain	0.25	17.20	0.65	n/a	a	Cameroon	n/a	n/a	n/a
8	Zambia (2011)				• n/a		Chile			
9	China				n/i		Dominican Republic			
0	Finland (2011)				n/a		Fiji			
1	, ,						Gambia			
	Belarus (2008)				n/i					
2	Colombia				n/a		Ghana			
3	Algeria				• n/a		Guyana			
4	New Zealand				n/a		Honduras			
5	Hong Kong (China) (2011)	0.18	12.40	0.58	n/a	a	Indonesia	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	Malta (2011)	0.17	11.88	0.57	n/a	a .	Jordan	n/a	n/a	n/a
7	Canada	0.16	11.20	0.56	n/a	a	Kuwait	n/a	n/a	n/a
3	Czech Republic	0.15	10.10	0.55	n/a	a	Lebanon	n/a	n/a	n/a
)	Uganda				n/a		Madagascar			
)	Belgium				n/a		Myanmar			
ı	Ireland				O n/a		Namibia			
	Armenia									
2					n/i		Nepal			
3	Israel (2007)				n/		Nicaragua			
1	Panama				n/a		Nigeria			
,	Pakistan				n/a		Oman			
)	Kyrgyzstan	80.0	5.73	0.47	n/a	a	Qatar	n/a	n/a	n/a
7	Mali (2010)	80.0	5.69	0.46	n/a	a	Saudi Arabia	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Burkina Faso (2010)				n/a	a	Seychelles	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Estonia				O n/a		South Africa			
	Burundi (2011).				n/i		Sri Lanka			
	Peru (2011)				n/a		Switzerland			
	Philippines						Tajikistan			
	1.1				n/a					
	Georgia				n/i		TFYR of Macedonia			
1	Australia				O n/a		Thailand			
5	India				n/a		Trinidad and Tobago			
5	Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2011)	0.05	3.74	0.38	n/a	а	United Arab Emirates	n/a	n/a	n/a
7	Kazakhstan				n/a	а	Uzbekistan	n/a	n/a	n/a
3	Germany				O n/a	a '	Viet Nam	n/a	n/a	n/a
,	Côte d'Ivoire (2010)				n/a		Yemen			
)	Mozambique				n/a		Zimbabwe			
1	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2008)						World Trade Organization, Trac			
2	Senegal (2010)				200		International Monetary Fund B			
,				U.J∠		uid		GRADINE OF EAV	mem ualaudy	

7.2.2

National feature films produced

Number of national feature films produced (per million population 15—69 years old) | 2011

K	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
	Bhutan	58.51	100.00	0.95	• 74	Lithuania	0.89	6.13	0.28
	Guyana	22.86	100.00	0.95	• 75	Costa Rica	0.89	6.12	0.27
	Iceland				• 76	Namibia (2005)	0.85	5.83	0.26
	Luxembourg				• 77	Guinea (2010)			
	Mauritius				78	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep			
						· ·			
	Switzerland				• 79	Niger			
	Estonia				• 80	Myanmar (2009)			
	Slovenia	12.48	85.84	0.93	• 81	Brazil			
	Nigeria	11.16	76.75	0.92	82	Senegal	0.69		0.21
	Finland	10.96	75.37	0.91	83	Bangladesh (2009)	0.66		0.20
	Denmark	10.89	74.88	0.90	84	South Africa	0.63	4.34	0.19
	Norway				85	Colombia	0.56	3.87	0.18
	Ireland				86	China			
	Hong Kong (China)					Egypt			
					87	571			
	Austria				88	Indonesia			
	New Zealand				89	Burkina Faso (2009)			
	United Kingdom	6.80	46.78	0.84	90	Panama (2010)	0.41		0.13
	Mongolia	6.69	45.98	0.83	91	Peru	0.41	2.80	0.12
	Sweden				92	Moldova, Rep. (2009)			
	France				93	Nicaragua (2009)			
						El Salvador (2008)			
	Belgium (2009)				94				
	Netherlands				95	Pakistan (2009)			
	Spain				96	Honduras (2009)			
	Korea, Rep	5.79	39.82	0.77	97	Belarus	0.14		0.06
	Czech Republic				98	Mali	0.14	0.93	0.05
	Greece				99	Ukraine			
	Israel				100	Mozambique (2006)			
	Japan					Cameroon (2009)			
	•				101				
	Georgia				101	Kyrgyzstan			
	Lebanon				101	Oman (2009)			
	Bolivia, Plurinational St. (2009)	4.13	28.37	0.71	n/a	Albania	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Serbia	4.12	28.32	0.70	n/a	Algeria	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Latvia				n/a	Angola			
	Portugal				n/a	Bahrain			
	Singapore					Barbados			
	5 .				n/a				
	United States of America				n/a	Benin			
	Argentina				n/a	Botswana			
	Italy	3.61	24.84	0.64	n/a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Cyprus	3.60	24.77	0.63	n/a	Burundi	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Germany	3.59	24.66	0.62	n/a	Cabo Verde	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Uruguay				n/a	Côte d'Ivoire			
	Canada				n/a	Ecuador			
	Hungary (2010)					Ethiopia			
	9 , 1				n/a				
	Malta				n/a	Gambia			
	Azerbaijan (2010)				n/a	Ghana			
	Croatia				n/a	Jamaica	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Slovakia	2.88	19.82	0.55	n/a	Jordan	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Bulgaria	2.77	19.07	0.54	n/a	Kenya			
	Australia				O n/a	Kuwait			
	TFYR of Macedonia (2010)				n/a	Lesotho			
	Bosnia and Herzegovina				n/a	Madagascar			
	Malaysia				n/a	Malawi			
	Armenia	2.36	16.24	0.49	n/a	Montenegro	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Chile				n/a	Nepal	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Poland				n/a	Qatar			
	Tajikistan (2009)				n/a	Rwanda			
	Fiji (2009)				n/a	Saudi Arabia			
	India				n/a	Seychelles			
	Tunisia	1.42		0.43	n/a	Sri Lanka	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Turkey	1.39	9.56	0.42	n/a	Sudan	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Iran, Islamic Rep				n/a	Swaziland			
	Cambodia				n/a	Tanzania, United Rep			
	Philippines				n/a	Togo			
	Russian Federation				n/a	Trinidad and Tobago			
	Guatemala (2010)	1.26	8.63	0.37	n/a	Uganda	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Paraguay (2009)				n/a	United Arab Emirates			
	Viet Nam				n/a	Uzbekistan			
	Morocco					Yemen			
					n/a				
	Kazakhstan (2009)				n/a	Zambia			
	Romania				n/a	Zimbabwe			
	Thailand (2010)	0.99	6.78	0.31	SOURC	E: UNESCO Institute for Statistics	s, UIS online de	atabase; United Na	ations, Wo

7.2.3

Global entertainment and media output

Global entertainment and media output (per thousand population 15—69 years old) | 2012

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Norway	3.29	100.00	1.00	•	: n/a	Burkina Faso	n/a	n/a	n/a
2	Switzerland					n/a	Burundi			
3	Australia					n/a	Cabo Verde			
4	United States of America				_	n/a	Cambodia			
5	Japan					n/a	Cameroon			
6	Sweden					n/a	Costa Rica			
7	Denmark					n/a	Côte d'Ivoire			
8	United Kingdom					n/a	Croatia			
9	Austria					n/a	Cyprus			
10	Finland.					n/a	Dominican Republic			
11	Germany					n/a	Ecuador			
12	Netherlands						El Salvador			
	Canada					n/a	Estonia			
13						n/a				
14	France					n/a	Ethiopia			
15	Belgium					n/a	Fiji			
16	New Zealand					n/a	Gambia			
17	Ireland					n/a	Georgia			
18	Hong Kong (China)					n/a	Ghana			
19	Singapore					n/a	Guatemala			
20	Korea, Rep					n/a	Guinea			
21	Italy	0.99	29.68	0.66		n/a	Guyana	n/a	n/a	n/a
22	Israel					n/a	Honduras	n/a	n/a	n/a
23	Portugal	0.89	26.50	0.62		n/a	Iceland	n/a	n/a	n/a
24	Qatar (2011)	0.85	25.23	0.60		n/a	Iran, Islamic Rep	n/a	n/a	n/a
25	Spain					n/a	Jamaica			
26	Czech Republic					n/a	Kazakhstan			
27	Kuwait (2011)					n/a	Kyrgyzstan			
28	Greece					n/a	Latvia			
29	Saudi Arabia					n/a	Lesotho			
30	Argentina					n/a	Lithuania			
31	Hungary					n/a	Luxembourg			
32	United Arab Emirates (2011)					n/a	Madagascar			
	Malaysia						Malawi			
33	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					n/a				
34	Poland					n/a	Mali			
35	South Africa					n/a	Malta			
36	Brazil					n/a	Mauritius			
37	Chile					n/a	Moldova, Rep			
38	Mexico					n/a	Mongolia			
39	Oman (2011)					n/a	Montenegro			
40	Russian Federation					n/a	Mozambique			
41	Bahrain (2011)					n/a	Myanmar			
42	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep					n/a	Namibia			
43	Turkey					n/a	Nepal	n/a	n/a	n/a
44	Colombia	0.20		0.26		n/a	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	n/a
45	Lebanon	0.18	4.91	0.24		n/a	Niger	n/a	n/a	n/a
46	Thailand	0.17	4.60	0.22	0	n/a	Panama	n/a	n/a	n/a
47	Romania	0.15	3.96	0.21	0	n/a	Paraguay	n/a	n/a	n/a
48	Algeria	0.11	2.71	0.19		n/a	Peru	n/a	n/a	n/a
49	China				0	n/a	Rwanda	n/a	n/a	n/a
50	Jordan				0	n/a	Senegal			
51	Philippines				0	n/a	Serbia			
52	Egypt				0	n/a	Seychelles			
53	Indonesia				-	n/a	Slovakia			
54	Morocco				0	n/a	Slovenia			
55	Kenya				0	n/a	Sri Lanka			
	,						Sudan			
56 57	Nigeria				0	n/a				
57 =0	Viet Nam				0	n/a	Swaziland			
58	India				0	n/a	Tajikistan			
59	Pakistan				0	n/a	Tanzania, United Rep			
n/a	Albania					n/a	TFYR of Macedonia			
n/a	Angola					n/a	Togo			
n/a	Armenia					n/a	Trinidad and Tobago			
n/a	Azerbaijan					n/a	Tunisia			
n/a	Bangladesh					n/a	Uganda			
n/a	Barbados					n/a	Ukraine	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Belarus	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	Uruguay	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Benin	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	Uzbekistan	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Bhutan	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	Yemen			
n/2	Bolivia, Plurinational St	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	Zambia	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a						n/a	Zimbabwe			
n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina	II/a	II/ U			,				
	Bosnia and Herzegovina					:	E: PwC's Global entertainment of			
n/a	_	n/a	n/a	n/a		SOURC		and media outlo	ok, 2013–2017; U	

7.2.4

Printing and publishing output
Printing and publishing manufactures output (% of manufactures total output) | 2010

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank		Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
1	Greece (2007)	0.07	100.00	0.99	•	74	Lithuania	0.01	11.56	0.21	0
1	Hong Kong (China) (2004)					75	Slovakia (2009)				0
3	Malta (2008)					76	Malaysia				0
4	Iceland (2006)					70 77	Brazil				0
5	Australia (2006)					77 78	Kuwait				0
	Norway (2008)					76 79	Azerbaijan				
6 7							,				0
	Panama (2005)				•	80	Egypt				_
8	Netherlands (2008)				_	81	Chile (2008)				0
9	Lebanon (2007)				•	82	India (2009)				0
10	Switzerland (2007)					83	China				0
11	Mauritius				•	84	Tajikistan (2008)				
12	Tanzania, United Rep. (2008)				•	85	Canada				0
13	Georgia				•	86	Yemen (2006)				
14	Mongolia (2008)	0.03	44.29	0.86	•	87	Mexico		4.26	0.07	0
15	Cyprus	0.03	41.54	0.85		88	Oman			0.05	0
16	TFYR of Macedonia	0.03	40.34	0.84		89	Korea, Rep. (2008)	0.00	3.24	0.04	0
17	Peru	0.03	39.19	0.83		90	Philippines (2008)	0.00	3.20	0.03	0
18	Israel (2009)	0.03	38.00	0.82		91	Pakistan (2006)	0.00	2.75	0.02	0
19	Saudi Arabia (2006)	0.03	37.34	0.80		92	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2009)	0.00	1.98	0.01	0
20	Ethiopia (2009)				•	93	Gambia (2004)				0
21	Moldova, Rep				_	n/a	Albania				
22	Estonia					n/a	Algeria				
23	Colombia					n/a	Angola				
24	Costa Rica					n/a	Argentina				
	Kenya						Bahrain				
25	,					n/a					
26	Latvia					n/a	Bangladesh				
27						n/a	Barbados				
28	United Kingdom (2009)					n/a	Belarus				
29	Japan					n/a	Benin				
30	Fiji (2009)					n/a	Bhutan				
31	Czech Republic (2007)					n/a	Bolivia, Plurinational St				
32	Madagascar (2006)				•	n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina				
33	Spain (2009)					n/a	Botswana				
34	Jordan					n/a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a	n/a	n/a	
35	New Zealand (2009)	0.02	25.35	0.63		n/a	Burkina Faso	n/a	n/a	n/a	
36	Slovenia	0.02	25.26	0.62		n/a	Burundi	n/a	n/a	n/a	
37	Malawi (2009)	0.02	25.03	0.61	•	n/a	Cabo Verde	n/a	n/a	n/a	
38	United States of America (2008).	0.02	25.00	0.60		n/a	Cambodia	n/a	n/a	n/a	
39	Portugal (2009)	0.02	24.37	0.59		n/a	Côte d'Ivoire	n/a	n/a	n/a	
40	Austria (2009)	0.02	24.23	0.58	0	n/a	Croatia	n/a	n/a	n/a	
41	Sri Lanka					n/a	Dominican Republic				
42	Serbia					n/a	El Salvador				
43	Ukraine					n/a	Ghana				
44	Denmark (2009)				0	n/a	Guatemala				
45	Armenia				O	n/a	Guinea				
46	Belgium (2009)				0	n/a	Guyana				
47	Kazakhstan (2007)				O		Honduras				
						n/a					
48	Nepal (2008)				•	n/a	Jamaica				
49	Ireland (2009)				0	n/a	Lesotho				
50	Sweden (2009)				0	n/a	Mali				
51	Italy (2009)					n/a	Montenegro				
52	Luxembourg (2009)					n/a	Mozambique				
53	France (2009)				0	n/a	Myanmar	n/a	n/a	n/a	
54	Finland (2009)	0.02	20.32	0.42	0	n/a	Namibia	n/a	n/a	n/a	
55	Ecuador (2008)	0.02	20.25	0.41		n/a	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	n/a	
56	Germany (2009)	0.02	20.05	0.40	0	n/a	Niger	n/a	n/a	n/a	
57	Senegal	0.01	19.49	0.39		n/a	Nigeria	n/a	n/a	n/a	
58	Russian Federation	0.01	17.71	0.38		n/a	Paraguay	n/a	n/a	n/a	
59	Bulgaria	0.01	17.28	0.37		n/a	Rwanda	n/a	n/a	n/a	
60	Cameroon (2008)					n/a	Seychelles	n/a	n/a	n/a	
61	Viet Nam (2008)					n/a	Sudan				
62	Romania					n/a	Swaziland				
63	Qatar					n/a	Togo				
64	Poland (2009)				0	n/a	Tunisia				
					\cup						
65	Thailand (2006)					n/a	Uganda				
66	Turkey (2009)					n/a	United Arab Emirates				
67	Trinidad and Tobago (2006)					n/a	Uzbekistan				
68	Uruguay (2008)					n/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				
69	Indonesia (2009)					n/a	Zambia				
70	Morocco					n/a	Zimbabwe				
71	Hungary (2009)				0		E: United Nations Industrial Deve			OO), Industrial	į.
72	Kyrgyzstan					St	atistics Database ISIC Revision 3 (INDSTAT4 20°	12) (2007–12)		
73	Singapore	0.01	11.85	0.22	0	NOTE:	 indicates a strength; O a we 	akness.			

7.2.5 Creative goods exports Creative goods exports (% of total trade) | 2012

nk	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	China	14.94	100.00	1.00	74	Zimbabwe	0.28	8.60	0.42
2	Czech Republic				75	Fiji			
3	Mexico				76	Russian Federation			
4	Malaysia				77	Chile			
5	Slovakia				78	Brazil			
6	Thailand				79	Senegal			
7	Bhutan (2011)				80	Luxembourg			
8	Hungary				81	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
9	Netherlands				82	Argentina			
	Singapore				83	Iceland			
10	- ·								
11	Panama (2011)				84	TFYR of Macedonia			
12	Pakistan				85	Montenegro			
13	India				86	Burundi (2010)			
14	Poland				87	Uganda			
15	Viet Nam				88	Saudi Arabia			
16	Latvia				89	Madagascar			
17	Switzerland				90	Uruguay			
18	United Kingdom				91	Honduras			
19	Tunisia (2011)				92	Kyrgyzstan			
20	Japan				93	Malawi (2011)			
21	Turkey	2.51	44.62	0.84	94	Sudan	80.0		0.26
2	Korea, Rep	2.49	44.36	0.83	95	Albania	80.0		0.25
13	Ireland				96	Nigeria	0.07	2.34	0.24
4	Italy				97	Moldova, Rep			
5	Indonesia				98	United Arab Emirates (2008)			
5	Portugal				99	Ecuador			
7	Belgium				100	Georgia			
.,	Romania				100	Paraguay			
19	Germany				102	Tanzania, United Rep			
0	Sweden				102	Trinidad and Tobago (2010)			
	Israel					Jamaica			
31					104				
2	Denmark				105	Nicaragua			
3	United States of America				106	Zambia (2011)			
4	France				107	Rwanda			
5	Lithuania				108	Togo			
6	Estonia				109	Myanmar (2010)			
37	Austria				110	Burkina Faso (2011)			
8	Malta	1.08	25.74	0.70	111	Cyprus			
39	Dominican Republic		24.08	0.70	112	Côte d'Ivoire	0.02		0.11
10	Spain	0.92	22.84	0.69	113	Ethiopia	0.02		0.10
11	Mauritius	0.91	22.75	0.68	114	Ghana	0.02		0.10
12	Bulgaria		21.74	0.67	115	Mozambique	0.02		0.09
13	Serbia	0.82	20.91	0.66	116	Mongolia (2007)	0.01	0.41	0.08
4	Slovenia	0.79	20.38	0.66	117	Gambia (2011)	0.01	0.38	0.07
15	Jordan	0.77	19.98	0.65	118	Oman			
16	El Salvador				119	Niger	0.01	0.34	0.06
17	Finland				120	Guyana			
8	Costa Rica				121	Azerbaijan			
9	Canada				121	Mali			
0	Bolivia, Plurinational St				123	Bahrain (2011)			
1	Ukraine				124	Algeria			
2	Australia				125	Qatar (2011)			
3	South Africa				126	Yemen			
4	Norway				n/a	Angola			
5	Greece				n/a	Bangladesh			
6	Kenya (2010)				n/a	Barbados			
7	Guatemala		14.05	0.55	n/a	Benin			
8	Egypt	0.47	13.53	0.54	n/a	Botswana	n/a	n/a	n/a
9	Iran, Islamic Rep. (2011)	0.47	13.48	0.54	n/a	Cabo Verde	n/a	n/a	n/a
)	Lebanon (2011)				n/a	Cameroon	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Belarus				n/a	Guinea			
2	Croatia				n/a	Kuwait			
3	Namibia				n/a	Lesotho			
4	Kazakhstan				n/a	Morocco			
+ 5	Brunei Darussalam					Philippines			
					n/a				
5	Nepal (2011)				n/a	Seychelles			
7	New Zealand				n/a	Swaziland			
3	Cambodia				n/a	Tajikistan			
9	Sri Lanka				n/a	Uzbekistan			
)	Colombia		9.05	0.45	n/a	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Peru			0.44	SOUR	CE: United Nations, <i>COMTRADE</i> da	tabase; 2009	UNESCO Frame	ework for Cul
			9.02			tatistics; World Trade Organizatio			

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7.3.1

Generic top-level domains (gTLDs)Generic top-level domains gTLDs (per thousand population 15—69 years old) | 2013

k	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	Iceland	. 100.00.		0.98
	Luxembourg			
ı	Seychelles			
ı	United States of America	. 100.00	100.00	0.98
5	Malta	97.54	97.54	0.97
5	Canada	92.90	92.90	0.96
7	Cyprus	90.62	90.62	0.96
3	Netherlands			
9	Hong Kong (China)			
)	Australia			
1	Switzerland			
)	United Kingdom			
3	Ireland			
1	Panama			
	Germany			
	Norway			
7	Denmark			
3	Austria			
)	Sweden			
)	France			
,	New Zealand			
	Singapore			
	Israel			
	Spain			
	Slovenia			
	Finland			
7	Italy			
3	Bulgaria			
)	Belgium	22.72	22.72	0.80
)	Portugal			
	Japan			
	Mauritius			
	Costa Rica			
1	Lithuania			
	Czech Republic			
	Croatia			
	Estonia	14.34	14.34	0.75
	Greece	14.04	14.04	0.74
	United Arab Emirates			
	Turkey	13.84	13.84	0.73
	Brunei Darussalam	13.55	13.55	0.72
	Barbados	12.94	12.94	0.71
	Latvia	12.63	12.63	0.70
	Hungary	12.52	12.52	0.70
	Kuwait	12.29	12.29	0.69
	Lebanon	11.57		0.68
	Namibia	11.00	11.00	0.68
	Korea, Rep			
	Jordan			
	Bahrain			
	Poland			
	Uruguay			
	Albania			
	Thailand			
	Guatemala			
	Trinidad and Tobago			
	9			
	Malaysia			
	Romania			
	Ukraine			
	Qatar			
	Peru			
	Slovakia			
	Saudi Arabia			
	South Africa			
	Russian Federation			
	Colombia	3.80	3.80	0.54
	Argentina	3.74	3.74	0.54
	Montenegro	3.35		0.53
)	Guyana	3.24	3.24	0.52
)	Chile			
	Jamaica			
	TFYR of Macedonia			

ank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent ran
74	Oman	2.99	2.99	0.49
5	Mexico	2.90		0.48
76	Belarus	2.88	2.88	0.47
77	Nicaragua	2.88	2.88	0.46
78	Fiji	2.88	2.88	0.46
79	Moldova, Rep	2.84	2.84	0.45
80	Tunisia	2.73		0.44
81	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
82	El Salvador			
83	Armenia			
84	Iran, Islamic Rep.			
	Venezuela. Bolivarian Rep			
85				
86	China			
87	Paraguay			
88	Viet Nam			
89	Bhutan			
90	Morocco			
91	Niger			
92	Brazil	2.01	2.01	0.36
93	Georgia	2.01		0.35
94	Ecuador	1.94	1.94	0.35
95	Bolivia, Plurinational St	1.94	1.94	0.34
96	Indonesia	1.87	1.87	0.33
97	Swaziland			
98	Egypt			
99	Azerbaijan			
00	Philippines			
01	Sri Lanka			
02	India			
03	Botswana			
04	Senegal			
05	Kenya			
06	Mongolia			
07	Ghana			
08	Togo			
9	Honduras	0.78	0.78	0.24
10	Benin	0.74		0.23
11	Cabo Verde	0.73		0.23
12	Cambodia	0.71		0.22
13	Nigeria	0.71		0.2
14	Nepal			
15	Pakistan	0.63	0.63	0.20
16	Yemen			
17	Kazakhstan.			
18	Zimbabwe			
19	Bangladesh			
	Kvrgvzstan			
20	, 3,			
21	Serbia			
22	Côte d'Ivoire			
23	Algeria			
24	Cameroon			
25	Uganda			
26	Lesotho	0.23	0.23	0.12
27	Malawi	0.23	0.23	0.1
28	Gambia	0.22	0.22	0.1
29	Rwanda	0.20	0.20	0.10
30	Tanzania, United Rep			
31	Zambia			
32	Madagascar			
33	Sudan			
33 34	Mali			
35	Angola			
	3			
36	Tajikistan			
37	Guinea			
38	Uzbekistan			
39	Myanmar			
40	Mozambique			
41	Burundi			
	Burkina Faso	0.01		0.0
42				

Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision (population)

7.3.2

Country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs)Country-code top-level domains ccTLDs (per thousand population 15—69 years old) | 2013

2 N 3 C 4 5 6 C C 7 C L 8 C C 7 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	Montenegro Netherlands Denmark Switzerland Germany United Kingdom Luxembourg Iceland Sweden Austria Belgium Norway Australia Czech Republic Argentina Hungary Finland Poland Canada Estonia Belovakia Slovakia Slovakia Slovenia Lithuania Seychelles Italy France		82.35 	0.99 0.99 0.98 0.97 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.94 0.93 0.92 0.91 0.90 0.89 0.89 0.88 0.87 0.87	 74 75 76 77 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 	Brunei Darussalam Peru Barbados Dominican Republic Paraguay Panama Jamaica Ecuador Albania Azerbaijan Trinidad and Tobago Cabo Verde Bhutan Nepal India Morocco Nicaragua El Salvador Saudi Arabia Swaziland	
3	Denmark. Switzerland Germany. United Kingdom Luxembourg. Icleand. Sweden Austria Belgium New Zealand. Norway Australia Czech Republic Argentina Hungary Finland. Poland Canada. Estonia. Portugal Latvia Slovakia Slovakia Slovenia. Lithuania. Seychelles. Italy France		77.59 77.48 75.32 73.87 71.89 71.56 71.55 71.34 70.36 69.37 69.34 68.88 66.52 62.90 60.41 60.39 60.17 59.95 59.23 59.07 58.25	0.99 0.98 0.97 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.94 0.94 0.93 0.92 0.91 0.90 0.89 0.89 0.88 0.87 0.87	• 76 77 78 78 79 80 81 82 • 83 84 85 86 87 88 9 90 91 92 93	Barbados. Dominican Republic. Paraguay. Panama. Jamaica. Ecuador. Albania. Azerbaijan Trinidad and Tobago. Cabo Verde Bhutan Nepal India. Morocco Nicaragua. El Salvador. Saudi Arabia	
4	Switzerland Germany. United Kingdom Luxembourg Icleand. Sweden Austria Belgium New Zealand. Norway Australia Czech Republic Argentina Hungary Finland. Canada. Estonia. Portugal Latvia Slovakia Slovakia Slovakia Slovakia Seychelles.		77.48 75.32 73.87 71.89 71.56 71.55 71.34 70.36 69.37 69.34 68.88 66.52 62.90 60.41 60.39 60.17 59.95 59.23 59.07 58.25 58.06		777 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 9 90 91 92 93	Dominican Republic Paraguay Panama Jamaica Ecuador Albania Azerbaijan Trinidad and Tobago Cabo Verde Bhutan Nepal India Morocco Nicaragua El Salvador Saudi Arabia	
5 (6 L) 7 L) 8 L) 9 S 10 // 11 E 13 L) 14 // 15 (6 L) 17 L) 18 F 19 F 20 (7 L) 21 E 22 F 23 L) 24 S 25 S 26 L) 29 F 30 L) 31 (7 L) 32 S 33 F 33 S 34 L) 35 (7 L) 37 S 38 (7 L) 39 L) 40 F 41 (42 L) 43 S	Germany. United Kingdom Luxembourg Liceland. Sweden Austria Belgium New Zealand. Norway Australia Czech Republic Argentina Hungary Finland. Poland Canada. Estonia. Portugal Latvia Slovakia Slovakia Slovakia Slovenia. Lithuania. Seychelles.		75.32 73.87 71.89 71.56 71.55 71.34 70.36 69.37 69.34 68.88 66.52 62.90 60.41 60.39 60.17 59.95 59.23 59.07 58.25 58.06	0.97 0.96 0.96 0.95 0.94 0.94 0.93 0.92 0.91 0.90 0.89 0.89 0.88 0.87 0.87 0.86	 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 90 91 92 93 	Paraguay. Panama Jamaica Ecuador Albania Azerbaijan Trinidad and Tobago Cabo Verde Bhutan Nepal India Morocco Nicaragua El Salvador Saudi Arabia	
6	United Kingdom Luxembourg Iceland Sweden Austria Belgium New Zealand Norway Australia Czech Republic Argentina Hungary Finland Poland Canada Estonia Portugal Latvia Slovakia Slovakia Slovakia Slovenia Lithuania Seychelles Italy France		73.87 71.89 71.56 71.55 71.34 70.36 69.37 69.34 68.88 66.52 62.90 60.41 60.39 60.17 59.95 59.23 59.07 58.25 58.06		 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 90 91 92 93 	Panama	
7 L 8 1 9 5 10 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Luxembourg Iceland Sweden Austria Belgium Norway Australia Czech Republic Argentina Hungary Finland Polland Canada Estonia Portugal Latvia Slovakia Slovakia Slovenia Lithuania Seychelles Italy France		71.89	0.96 0.95 0.94 0.94 0.93 0.92 0.92 0.91 0.90 0.89 0.89 0.88 0.87 0.87 0.86 0.85	80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 9 90 91 91 92	Jamaica	
8 I 9 5 10 7 11 E 12 N 13 N 15 16 7 17 18 F 19 F 20 C 22 F 23 L 24 25 26 L 27 28 I 29 F 30 I 31 C 33 34 I 35 C 36 F 37 38 C 37 38 C 40 41 C 44 43 55 55 55 55 55 55	Iceland		71.56 		81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 9 90 91 91	Ecuador	
9 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Sweden		71.55 		82 83 84 85 86 87 88 9 90 91 92 93	Albania Azerbaijan Trinidad and Tobago Cabo Verde Bhutan Nepal India Morocco Nicaragua El Salvador Saudi Arabia	
10	Austria		71.34 70.36 69.37 69.34 68.88 66.52 62.90 60.41 60.39 60.17 59.95 59.23 59.07 58.25 58.06	0.94 0.93 0.92 0.92 0.91 0.90 0.89 0.89 0.88 0.87 0.87	 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 	Azerbaijan	
11 E 12 N 13 N 14 / 15 C 16 N 17 H 18 F 19 F 20 C 17 S 26 L 27 S 26 L 27 S 28 N 1 31 C 18 N 18 N 18 N 18 N 18 N 18 N 18 N 1	Belgium New Zealand Norway. Australia Czech Republic Argentina Hungary Finland. Poland Canada Estonia. Portugal Latvia Slovakia Slovakia Slovenia Lithuania. Seychelles. Italy France		70.36 69.37 69.34 68.88 66.52 62.90 60.41 60.39 60.17 59.95 59.23 59.07 58.25		 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 	Trinidad and Tobago Cabo Verde Bhutan Nepal India Morocco Nicaragua El Salvador Saudi Arabia	
12	New Zealand. Norway Australia Czech Republic Argentina Hungary Finland Canada. Estonia Portugal Latvia Slovakia Slovenia Lithuania Seychelles.		69.37 69.34 68.88 66.52 62.90 60.41 60.39 60.17 59.95 59.23 59.07 58.25 58.06		85 86 87 88 • 89 • 90 91 • 92 93	Cabo Verde	
13	Norway Australia Czech Republic Argentina Hungary Finland Canada Estonia Portugal Latvia Slovakia Slovakia Slovenia Lithuania Seychelles		69.34 68.88 66.52 62.90 60.41 60.39 60.17 59.95 59.23 59.07 58.25 58.06	0.92 0.91 0.90 0.89 0.89 0.88 0.87 0.87	86 87 88 • 89 • 90 91 • 92 93	Bhutan Nepal India Morocco Nicaragua El Salvador Saudi Arabia	
14	Australia		68.88 66.52 62.90 60.41 60.39 60.17 59.95 59.23 59.07 58.25 58.06	0.91 0.90 0.89 0.89 0.88 0.87 0.87 0.86	87 88 • 89 • 90 91 • 92 93	Nepal	14.93 14.91 14.38 13.59 13.31
15	Czech Republic Argentina Hungary Finland Poland Canada Estonia Portugal Latvia Slovakia Slovakia Slovenia Lithuania Seychelles		66.52 62.90 60.41 60.39 60.17 59.95 59.23 59.07 58.25 58.06	0.90 0.89 0.89 0.88 0.87 0.87 0.86	88 89 90 91 92 93	India	14.91 14.38 13.87 13.59 13.31
16 / / 17 18 F 19 F 20 (C 21 E 23 L 24 5 25 25 26 L 27 28 F 30 F 31 (C 33 5 5 34 F 35 (C 34 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Argentina Hungary Finland Poland Canada Estonia Portugal Latvia Slovakia Slovakia Lithuania Seychelles Italy		62.90 60.41 60.39 60.17 59.95 59.23 59.07 58.25 58.06		8990919293	Morocco	14.38 13.87 13.59 13.31
17 H 18 F 19 F 20 C 21 E 22 F 23 L 24 S 25 S 26 L 27 S 28 H 30 H 31 C 33 G F 37 S 38 C 37 S 39 L 40 H 41 C 42 H 43 S 5	Hungary Finland Poland Canada Estonia Portugal Latvia Slovakia Slovakia Lithuania Seychelles Italy France		60.41 60.39 60.17 59.95 59.23 59.07 58.25 58.06	0.89 0.88 0.87 0.86 0.85	90919293	Nicaragua El Salvador Saudi Arabia	13.87 13.59 13.31
18 F F 19 F 20 C 21 E 22 F 22 F 24 S 25 E 26 L 27 S 28 F 29 F 30 F 31 C 32 S 33 F 34 F 2 F 2 F 2 F 2 F 2 F 2 F 2 F 2 F 2 F	Finland			0.88 0.87 0.86 0.85	91 92 93	El Salvador	13.59
19 F 20 C 21 E 22 F 23 L 24 S 26 L 27 S 28 I 29 F 30 I 31 C 33 G F 37 S 38 C 40 F 41 C 42 F 43 S 5	Poland			0.87 0.87 0.86 0.85	93	Saudi Arabia	13.31
21 E 22 F 23 L 24 S 25 S 26 L 27 S 28 L 29 F 30 L 31 C 33 F 35 C 36 F 37 S 38 C 40 F 41 C 42 F 43 S 5	Estonia Portugal Latvia Slovakia Lithuania Seychelles Italy France	59.23 59.07 58.25 58.06 58.01	59.23 59.07 58.25 58.06	0.86		Swaziland	12.50
22 F 23 L 24 S 25 S 26 L 27 S 28 F 29 F 30 F 31 C 31 S 32 S 33 F 34 F 35 C 37 S 38 C 37 S 38 C 40 F 41 C 42 F 43 S 5	Portugal Latvia Slovakia Slovenia Lithuania Seychelles Italy	59.07 58.25 58.06 58.01	59.07 58.25 58.06	0.85	94		
23 L 24 S 25 S 26 L 27 S 28 I 29 F 30 I 31 G 32 S 33 F 34 I 35 G 36 F 37 S 38 G 40 F 41 G 42 F 43 S	Latvia Slovakia Slovenia Lithuania Seychelles Italy	58.25 58.06 58.01	58.25 58.06			Guatemala	12.38
24 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Slovakia Slovenia Lithuania Seychelles Italy	58.06 58.01	58.06	0.05	95	Kuwait	12.10
25 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Slovenia	58.01 57.94		0.85	• 96	Bolivia, Plurinational St	12.06
26 L 27 S 28 I 29 F 30 I 31 G 32 S 33 F 34 I 35 G 36 F 37 S 38 G 40 F 41 G 42 H 43 S	Lithuania	57.94	52 ∩1	0.84	• 97	Kyrgyzstan	12.04
27 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	SeychellesltalyFrance			0.83	98	Honduras	11.57
28	Italy France	56.21			99	Thailand	
29 F 30 F 31 C 32 S 33 F 34 F 35 C 36 F 37 S 38 C 40 F 41 C 42 F 43 S 5	France				• 100	Kenya	
30 31 02 32 33					101	Tajikistan	
31	Ireland				102	Gambia	
32 S 33 F 34 I 35 C 36 F 37 S 38 C 40 H 41 C 42 H	-				103	Philippines	
33 F 34 F 35 C 36 F 37 S 38 C 40 F 41 C 42 F 43 S 5	Greece				104	Cameroon	
34 1 35 6 37 5 38 6 40 41 6 42 43 5	Spain Russian Federation				105 106	Lebanon	
35 G 36 F 37 S 38 G 39 U 40 F 41 G 42 F 43 S	Israel				100	Uzbekistan	
36 F 37 S 38 G 39 U 40 F 41 G 42 F 43 S	Colombia				107	Tunisia	
37 S 38 G 39 U 40 H 41 G 42 H 43 S	Romania				100	Indonesia	
38 (39 t) 40 th 41 (42 t) 43 5	Singapore				110	Oman	
39 U 40 H 41 G 42 H 43 S	Chile				111	Sri Lanka	
40 H 41 (42 H 43 S	Uruguay				• 112	Senegal	
42 H 43 S	Korea, Rep	45.42	45.42	0.73	113	Lesotho	4.97
43	Croatia	44.65	44.65	0.72	114	Pakistan	4.39
	Hong Kong (China)	44.52	44.52	0.71	115	Mozambique	3.47
44 E	South Africa	43.94	43.94	0.70	116	Tanzania, United Rep	3.42
	Brazil				117	Côte d'Ivoire	
	Ukraine				118	Botswana	
	Malta				119	Burundi	
	Japan				120	Malawi	
	Cyprus				121	Algeria	2.45
	Belarus				122	Uganda	
	United Arab Emirates				123	Cambodia	
	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep Serbia				124	Madagascar Namibia	
	Armenia				125 126	Zimbabwe	
	Malaysia				120	Nigeria	
	China				128	Rwanda	
	Qatar				129	Egypt	
	Kazakhstan				130	Yemen	
	Moldova, Rep				131	Benin	
	Mexico				132	Bangladesh	
	Iran, Islamic Rep				133	Angola	
	United States of America				134	Ethiopia	
62 N	Mauritius	29.61	29.61	0.57	135	Guinea	0.27
63 \	Viet Nam	27.60	27.60	0.56	136	Myanmar	0.26
64 (Georgia	27.41		0.56	137	Sudan	0.26
	Turkey				138	Niger	
	Bulgaria				139	Burkina Faso	
					140	Zambia	
	Fiji				141	Ghana	
	Guyana				142	Mali	
	Guyana Bosnia and Herzegovina				143	Togo	
	Guyana Bosnia and Herzegovina Mongolia					E: ZookNIC Inc; United Nation	
72 (73 E	Guyana Bosnia and Herzegovina	1164	22.64	0.50	P	opulation Division, World Popu	ulation Prospe weakness.

Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
Brunei Darussalam			
Peru			
Barbados			
Dominican Republic			
Paraguay			
Panama			
Jamaica			
Ecuador			
Albania			
Azerbaijan Trinidad and Tobago			
Cabo Verde			
Bhutan			
Nepal			
India			
Morocco			
Nicaragua			
El Salvador			
Saudi Arabia			
Swaziland			
Guatemala			
Kuwait			
Bolivia, Plurinational St			
Kyrgyzstan			
Honduras			
Thailand	10.97	10.97	0.31
Kenya	10.80	10.80	0.30
Tajikistan	10.73	10.73	0.30
Gambia	10.48	10.48	0.29
Philippines	10.12		0.28
Cameroon	9.51		0.27
Lebanon			
Jordan			
Uzbekistan			
Tunisia			
Indonesia			
Oman			
Sri Lanka			
Senegal			
Lesotho			
Pakistan			
Mozambique			
Tanzania, United Rep			
Côte d'Ivoire			
Burundi			
Malawi			
Algeria			
Uganda			
Cambodia			
Madagascar			
Namibia			
Zimbabwe			
Nigeria			
Rwanda			
Egypt			
Yemen			
Benin			
Bangladesh	0.62	0.62	0.08
Angola	0.39	0.39	0.07
Ethiopia	0.31		0.06
Guinea	0.27		0.06
Myanmar	0.26	0.26	0.05
Sudan			
Niger			
Burkina Faso			
Zambia	0.05		0.02
Ghana	0.04	0.04	0.01
Mali			
Togo	0.00		
		of Economic and	

THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2014

7.3.3

Wikipedia monthly editsWikipedia monthly page edits (per million population 15—69 years old) | 2013

	ountry/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
	stonia	,		
	lorway			
	inland			
	celand			
	wedensrael			
	Ietherlands			
	long Kong (China)			
	elgium			
	uxembourg			
	Inited Kingdom			
	Malta			
	rance			
	lovenia			
5	Germany	24,636.86	41.83	0.90
	eland			
	aly			
	witzerland			
	zech Republic			
	atvia			
	Denmark			
	lew Zealandlungary			
	anada			
	ustralia			
	Jruguay			
	ustria			
	pain			
	ulgaria			
) (roatia	17,144.13	29.10	0.79
L	ithuania	16,213.07		0.79
	erbia			
	rmenia			
	FYR of Macedonia			
	ireece			
	oland			
	Inited States of America			
	Montenegro			
	lovakia ortugal			
	eorgia			
	osnia and Herzegovina			
	Jkraine			
1 (yprus	10,396.96	17.65	0.70
	.hile			
	apan			
	ussian Federation			
	ingapore			
	elarus			
	orea, Rep			
	rgentina			
	zerbaijan			
	iuwait			
	Moldova, Rep			
	atar			
	Malaysia			
	Mongolia			
	iosta Rica			
) K	azakhstan	4,267.04	7.24	0.58
R	omania	4,163.91	7.06	0.57
2 (Inited Arab Emirates	3,798.39	6.44	0.57
	urkey			
	Colombia			
	razil			
	ahrain			
	audi Arabia			
	eru			
	arbados			
	an, Islamic Rep			
	nauritius cuador			
	cuadUI			0.50

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	
74	Trinidad and Tobago				
75	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep				
76	Mexico				
77 78	Panama				
78 79	Philippines				
80	Jordan				
81	El Salvador	2,043.95	3.46	0.43	
82	Paraguay				
83 84	Brunei Darussalam				
85	Fiji				
86	Jamaica	1,541.43		0.40	
87	Honduras				
88 89	Tunisia				
90	Nicaragua Kyrgyzstan				
91	Sri Lanka				
92	Guatemala				
93	Viet Nam				
94 95	Oman				
96	Egypt				
97	Bolivia, Plurinational St				
98	Morocco				
99	Seychelles				
100 101	Namibia				
102	Nepal				
103	Algeria				
104	Cabo Verde				
105 106	Guyana				
107	Pakistan				
108	Bhutan	371.44	0.62	0.24	
109	Cambodia				
110 111	Tajikistan				
112	Angola				
113	Ghana				
114	Botswana				
115	Bangladesh				
116 117	Kenya				
118	Uzbekistan				
119	Swaziland	145.07	0.24	0.16	
120	Senegal				
121	Zimbabwe				
122 123	Rwanda				
124	Mozambique				
125	Sudan				
126	Zambia				
127 128	Cameroon				0
129	Nigeria				
130	Gambia				
131	Lesotho				
132	Madagascar				
133 134	Togo				
135	Benin				0
136	Ethiopia				
137	Mali				0
138	Malawi				0
139 140	Burkina Faso Burundi				0
141	Niger				0
142	Guinea		0.00	0.00	0
n/a	Côte d'Ivoire				1010
SOURCE: Wikimedia Foundation; United Nations, World Population Prospects: The 2012					

Revision (population)

7.3.4

Video uploads on YouTube

Number of video uploads on YouTube (scaled by population 15–69 years old) | 2013

Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank	Rank	Country/Economy	Value	Score (0-100)	Percent rank
1	United States of America	100.00	100.00	1.00	• : n/a	Bolivia, Plurinational St	n/a	n/a	n/a
2	Hong Kong (China)				n/a	Bosnia and Herzegovina			
3	Netherlands				n/a	Botswana			
4	United Kingdom				n/a	Brunei Darussalam	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	Finland	94.67	94.67	0.92	n/a	Bulgaria	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	Israel	94.67	94.67	0.92	n/a	Burkina Faso	n/a	n/a	n/a
7	Canada	92.60	92.60	0.89	n/a	Burundi	n/a	n/a	n/a
7	Sweden	92.60	92.60	0.89	n/a	Cabo Verde	n/a	n/a	n/a
9	Denmark	91.12	91.12	0.87	n/a	Cambodia	n/a	n/a	n/a
10	Ireland	90.68	90.68	0.86	n/a	Cameroon	n/a	n/a	n/a
11	Norway	89.05	89.05	0.84	n/a	China	n/a	n/a	n/a
12	Singapore	88.02	88.02	0.83	n/a	Costa Rica	n/a	n/a	n/a
13	Australia	87.57	87.57	0.79	n/a	Côte d'Ivoire	n/a	n/a	n/a
13	France	87.57	87.57	0.79	n/a	Croatia	n/a	n/a	n/a
15	New Zealand	87.43	87.43	0.78	n/a	Cyprus	n/a	n/a	n/a
16	Spain	87.28	87.28	0.76	n/a	Dominican Republic	n/a	n/a	n/a
17	Belgium	86.69	86.69	0.75	n/a	Ecuador	n/a	n/a	n/a
18	Czech Republic	86.24	86.24	0.73	n/a	El Salvador	n/a	n/a	n/a
19	Hungary	85.65	85.65	0.71	n/a	Estonia	n/a	n/a	n/a
20	Germany	83.88	83.88	0.70	n/a	Ethiopia	n/a	n/a	n/a
21	Greece				n/a	Fiji	n/a	n/a	n/a
21	Poland	83.73	83.73	0.67	n/a	Gambia	n/a	n/a	n/a
23	Switzerland	82.69	82.69	0.65	n/a	Georgia	n/a	n/a	n/a
24	Portugal	82.54	82.54	0.63	n/a	Guatemala	n/a	n/a	n/a
25	Austria	81.66	81.66	0.62	n/a	Guinea	n/a	n/a	n/a
26	Italy	81.51	81.51	0.59	n/a	Guyana	n/a	n/a	n/a
26	Romania	81.51	81.51	0.59	n/a	Honduras	n/a	n/a	n/a
28	Saudi Arabia	80.47	80.47	0.56	n/a	Iceland	n/a	n/a	n/a
28	Ukraine	80.47	80.47	0.56	n/a	Iran, Islamic Rep	n/a	n/a	n/a
30	Japan	78.99	78.99	0.54	n/a	Jamaica	n/a	n/a	n/a
31	Chile	78.85	78.85	0.52	n/a	Kazakhstan	n/a	n/a	n/a
32	Korea, Rep	78.55	78.55	0.51	n/a	Kyrgyzstan	n/a	n/a	n/a
33	Russian Federation	78.25	78.25	0.49	n/a	Latvia	n/a	n/a	n/a
34	Argentina			0.48	n/a	Lebanon	n/a	n/a	n/a
35	Slovakia	76.78	76.78	0.46	n/a	Lesotho	n/a	n/a	n/a
36	Kuwait	76.48	76.48	0.44	n/a	Lithuania	n/a	n/a	n/a
37	Brazil	75.44	75.44	0.43	n/a	Luxembourg	n/a	n/a	n/a
38	Bahrain	74.85	74.85	0.41	n/a	Madagascar	n/a	n/a	n/a
39	United Arab Emirates	71.30	71.30	0.40	n/a	Malawi	n/a	n/a	n/a
40	Mexico	70.86	70.86	0.38	n/a	Mali	n/a	n/a	n/a
41	Peru	70.41	70.41	0.37	n/a	Malta	n/a	n/a	n/a
42	Turkey	70.27	70.27	0.35	n/a	Mauritius	n/a	n/a	n/a
43	Thailand	69.53	69.53	0.33	n/a	Moldova, Rep	n/a	n/a	n/a
44	Qatar	68.93	68.93	0.32	n/a	Mongolia	n/a	n/a	n/a
45	Malaysia	68.64	68.64	0.30	O n/a	Montenegro	n/a	n/a	n/a
46	Colombia	67.31	67.31	0.29	n/a	Mozambique	n/a	n/a	n/a
47	Viet Nam	65.83	65.83	0.27	n/a	Myanmar	n/a	n/a	n/a
48	Philippines	65.09	65.09	0.25	n/a	Namibia	n/a	n/a	n/a
49	Jordan	62.13	62.13	0.24	O n/a	Nepal	n/a	n/a	n/a
50	Egypt	61.69	61.69	0.22	n/a	Nicaragua	n/a	n/a	n/a
51	Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep	59.91	59.91	0.21	n/a	Niger	n/a	n/a	n/a
52	Morocco	58.88	58.88	0.17	O n/a	Pakistan	n/a	n/a	n/a
52	Tunisia	58.88	58.88	0.17	O n/a	Panama	n/a	n/a	n/a
54	Oman	56.80	56.80	0.16	n/a	Paraguay	n/a	n/a	n/a
55	Indonesia	48.67	48.67	0.14	n/a	Rwanda	n/a	n/a	n/a
56	Algeria	46.01	46.01	0.13	n/a	Serbia	n/a	n/a	n/a
57	South Africa	42.46	42.46	0.11	O n/a	Seychelles	n/a	n/a	n/a
58	India	41.57	41.57	0.10	O n/a	Slovenia	n/a	n/a	n/a
59	Yemen	36.24	36.24	0.08	n/a	Sri Lanka	n/a	n/a	n/a
60	Senegal	31.07	31.07	0.06	O n/a	Sudan	n/a	n/a	n/a
61	Kenya	29.88	29.88	0.05	O n/a	Swaziland	n/a	n/a	n/a
62	Ghana	22.63	22.63	0.03	O n/a	Tajikistan	n/a	n/a	n/a
63	Uganda	15.68	15.68	0.02	O n/a	Tanzania, United Rep	n/a	n/a	n/a
64	Nigeria	0.00	0.00	0.00	O n/a	TFYR of Macedonia			
n/a	Albania				n/a	Togo	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Angola	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Trinidad and Tobago			
n/a	Armenia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Uruguay	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Azerbaijan	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Uzbekistan	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Bangladesh	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Zambia			
n/a	Barbados				n/a	Zimbabwe	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	Belarus	n/a	n/a	n/a	SOUR	CE: Google, parent company of	f YouTube; Unite	ed Nations, Worl	d Population
n/a	Benin	n/a	n/a	n/a		Prospects: The 2012 Revision (pop			•
	Bhutan	,	,	,		indicates a strength; O a			

Sources and Definitions

Sources and Definitions

This appendix complements the data tables by providing, for each of the 81 indicators included in the Global Innovation Index (GII), its title, its description, its definition, and its source. For each indicator for each country/economy, the most recent value within the period 2004–13 was used. The single year given next to the description corresponds to the most frequent year for which data were available; when more than one year is considered, the period is indicated at the end of the indicator's source in parenthesis.

Some indicators received special treatment in the computation. A few variables required scaling by some other indicator to be comparable across countries, through division by gross domestic product (GDP) in current US dollars, purchasing power parity GDP in international dollars (PPP\$ GDP), population, total exports, and so on. Details are provided in this appendix. The scaling factor was in each case the value corresponding to the same year of the particular indicator. In addition, 36 indicators that were assigned half weight are singled out with an 'a'. Finally, indicators for which higher scores indicate worse outcomes, commonly known as 'bads', are differentiated with a 'b' (details on the computation can be found in Appendix IV Technical Notes). See also Annex 2 in Chapter 1 for more information regarding the use

of 'n/a' and zero in indicators 4.2.4, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, and 7.3.4.

A total of 56 variables are hard data; 20 are composite indicators from international agencies, distinguished with an asterisk (*); and 5 are survey questions from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (EOS), singled out with a dagger (†).

1 Institutions

1.1 Political environment

1.1.1 Political stability and absence of violence/ terrorism

Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism index* | 2012

Index that captures perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including politically motivated violence and terrorism. Scores are standardized.

Source: World Bank, World Governance Indicators, 2013 update. (http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home)

1.1.2 Government effectiveness

Government effectiveness index* | 2012

Index that captures perceptions of the quality of public and civil services and the degree of their independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies. Scores are standardized.

Source: World Bank, World Governance Indicators, 2013 update. (http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home)

1.1.3 Press freedom

Press freedom index*b | 2013

Index that captures perceptions on violations of press freedom in the world. It reflects the degree of freedom that journalists and news organizations enjoy in each country and the efforts made by the authorities to respect and ensure respect for this freedom. It is based on events between the start of December 2012 and the end of November 2013.

Source: Reporters Without Borders, Press Freedom Index 2013. (http://en.rsf.org/pressfreedom-index-2013,1054.html)

1.2 Regulatory environment

1.2.1 Regulatory quality

Regulatory quality index*a | 2012

Index that captures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private-sector development. Scores are standardized.

Source: World Bank, World Governance Indicators, 2013 update. (http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home)

122 Rule of law

Rule of law index*a | 2012

Index that captures perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. Scores are standardized.

Source: World Bank, World Governance Indicators, 2013 update. (http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home)

1.2.3 Cost of redundancy dismissal

Sum of notice period and severance pay for redundancy dismissal (in salary weeks, averages for workers with 1, 5, and 10 years of tenure, with a minimum threshold of 8 weeks) $^{\rm b}$ | 2013

Doing Business, in its indicators on employing workers, measures flexibility in the regulation on redundancy in a manner consistent with relevant ILO conventions to strike a better balance between labour market flexibility and social protection (including unemployment protection). The redundancy cost indicator is the sum of the cost of advance notice requirements added to 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 of tenure, and a worker with 10 years of tenure is used to assign the score. If the redundancy cost adds up to 8 or fewer weeks of salary, a value of 8 is assigned but the actual number of weeks is published. If the cost adds up to more than 8 weeks of salary, the score is the number of weeks. One month is recorded as 4 and 1/3 weeks. Assumptions about the worker: the worker earns a salary plus benefits equal to the economy's average wage during the entire period of his employment; has a pay period that is the most common for workers in the economy; is a lawful citizen who belongs to the same race and religion as the majority of the economy's population; resides in the economy's largest business city; and is not a member of a labour union, unless membership is mandatory. Assumptions about the business: the business is a limited liability company; it operates in the economy's largest business city; it is 100% domestically owned; it operates in the manufacturing sector; it has 60 employees; it is subject to collective bargaining agreements in economies where such agreements cover more than half the manufacturing sector and apply even to firms not party to them; and it abides by every law and regulation but does not grant workers more benefits than mandated by law, regulation, or (if applicable) collective bargaining agreement.

Source: World Bank, Doing Business 2014, Employing Workers. (http://www. doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/ doing-business-2014)

1.3 Business environment

1.3.1 Ease of starting a business

Ease of starting a business (distance to frontier)* | 2013

The ranking is the simple average of the percentile rankings on the component indicators of the ease of starting a business index: procedures (number); time (days); cost to complete each procedure (% of income per capita); and paid-in minimum capital (% of income per capita). Doing Business records all procedures that are officially required for an entrepreneur to start up and formally operate an industrial or commercial business. These include obtaining all necessary licenses and permits and completing any required notifications, verifications, or inscriptions for the company and employees with relevant authorities. To make the data comparable across economies, Doing Business uses a standardized business that is a limited liability company (or its legal equivalent); operates in the economy's largest business city; is 100% domestically owned and has 5 owners (none of whom is a legal entity); has startup capital of 10 times income per capita, paid in cash; performs general industrial or commercial activities; it is not using heavily polluting production processes; leases the commercial plant or offices and is not a proprietor of real estate; does not qualify for investment incentives or any special benefits; has at least 10 and up to 50 employees 1 month after the commencement of operations, all of them domestic nationals; has a turnover of at least 100 times income per capita; and has a company deed 10 pages long. The distance to frontier measure benchmarks economies to the frontier in regulatory practice, measuring the absolute distance to the best performance on each indicator and showing how much the regulatory environment for local entrepreneurs in each economy has changed over time in absolute terms.

Source: World Bank, Ease of Doing Business Index 2014, Doing Business 2014. (http://www. doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/ doing-business-2014)

1.3.2 Ease of resolving insolvency

Ease of resolving insolvency (distance to frontier)* | 2013

The ranking on the ease of resolving insolvency is based on the recovery rate (cents on the dollar). To make the data comparable across economies, several assumptions about the business and the case are used: the recovery rate is recorded as cents on the dollar recouped by creditors through reorganization, liquidation, or debt enforcement (foreclosure) proceedings. The calculation takes into account the outcome: whether the business emerges from the proceedings as a going concern or the assets are sold piecemeal. Then the costs of the proceedings are deducted (1 cent for each percentage point of the value of the debtor's estate). Finally, the value lost as a result of the time the money remains tied up in insolvency proceedings is taken into account, including the loss of value due to depreciation of furniture, etc. The recovery rate is the present value of the remaining proceeds, based on end-2012 lending rates from the International Monetary Fund's International Financial Statistics, supplemented with data from central banks and the Economist Intelligence Unit. If an economy had zero cases a year over the past 5 years involving a judicial reorganization, judicial liquidation or debt enforcement procedure (foreclosure), the economy receives a 'no practice' ranking. This means that creditors are unlikely to recover their money through a formal legal process (in or out of court). The recovery rate for 'no practice' economies is zero. Indicators resolving insolvency—time (in years) and cost (% of estate), while also computed by Doing Business, are not taken into account for the ranking on the ease of resolving insolvency Refer to indicator 131 for details regarding the distance to frontier

Source: World Bank, Ease of Doing Business Index 2014, Doing Business 2014. (http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2014)

1.3.3 Ease of paying taxes

Ease of paying taxes (distance to frontier)* | 2013

The ranking is the simple average of the percentile rankings on the component indicators of the ease of paying taxes: payments (number per year); time (hours per year); profit tax (%); labour tax and contributions (%); other taxes (%); and total tax rate (% profit). Since 2012, a threshold calculated and adjusted on a yearly basis is applied to the total tax rate. The threshold is equivalent to the

highest total tax rate among the top 15% of economies in the ranking on the total tax rate; this year the threshold is 25.5% (i.e., for all economies with a total tax rate below this threshold, the total tax rate is set at 25.5%). The threshold is not based on any underlying theory, but is intended to mitigate the effect of very low tax rates on the ranking of the ease of paying taxes. To make the data comparable across economies, several assumptions about the business and the taxes and contributions are used. The methodology benefited from discussion with members of the International Tax Dialogue and other stakeholders, which led to a refinement of the survey questions on the time to pay taxes, the collection of additional data on the labour tax wedge for further research, and the introduction of a threshold applied to the total tax rate for the purpose of calculating the ranking on the ease of paying taxes. Refer to indicator 1.3.1 for details regarding the distance to frontier measure.

Source: World Bank, Ease of Doing Business Index 2014, Doing Business 2014. (http://www. doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/ doing-business-2014)

2 Human capital and research

2.1 Education

2.1.1 Expenditure on education

Government expenditure on education (% of GDP) | 2010

Government operating expenditures in education, including wages and salaries and excluding capital investments in buildings and equipment, as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP).

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UIS online database (2004–13). (http://stats.uis. unesco.org)

2.1.2 Government expenditure on education per pupil, secondary

Government expenditure per pupil, secondary (% of GDP per capita) \mid 2010

Government spending on education divided by the total number of secondary students, as a percentage of GDP per capita. Government expenditure (current and capital) includes government spending on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration, and subsidies for private entities

(students/households and other private entities).

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UIS online database (2004–13). (http://stats.uis. unesco.org)

2.1.3 School life expectancy

School life expectancy, primary to tertiary education (years) | 2011

Total number of years of schooling that a child of a certain age can expect to receive in the future, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any particular age is equal to the current enrolment ratio for that age.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UIS online database (2004–12). (http://stats.uis. unesco.org)

2.1.4 Assessment in reading, mathematics, and

PISA average scales in reading, mathematics, and science^a | 2012

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) develops threeyearly surveys that examine 15-yearold students' performance in reading, mathematics, and science. The scores are calculated in each year so that the mean is 500 and the standard deviation 100. The scores for China come from Shanghai; those for India from Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (average); those for the United Arab Emirates from Dubai: and those for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela from Miranda. These scores are those from the GII 2013 report.

Source: OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) (2010–12). (www. pisa.oecd.org/)

2.1.5 Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary^{a,b} 2011

The number of pupils enrolled in secondary school divided by the number of secondary school teachers (regardless of their teaching assignment). Where the data are missing for some countries, the ratios for upper-secondary are reported; if these are also missing, the ratios for lower-secondary are reported instead.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UIS online database (2004–13). (http://stats.uis. unesco.org)

2.2 Tertiary education

2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment

School enrolment, tertiary (% gross)a | 2011

The ratio of total tertiary enrolment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the tertiary level of education. Tertiary education, whether or not to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UIS online database (2004–12). (http://stats.uis. unesco.org)

2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

Tertiary graduates in engineering, manufacturing, and construction (% of total tertiary graduates) |2011

The share of all tertiary graduates in manufacturing, engineering, and construction over all tertiary graduates.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UIS online database (2004–12). (http://stats.uis. unesco.ora)

2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility

Tertiary inbound mobility ratio (%)^a | 2011

The number of students from abroad studying in a given country, as a percentage of the total tertiary enrolment in that country.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UIS online database (2004–13). (http://stats.uis.unesco.org)

2.3 Research and development (R&D)

2.3.1 Researchers

Researchers, headcounts (per million population) | 2011

Researchers per million population, head counts. 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. The series with full-time equivalents (FTE) also exists, but has a lower country coverage.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UIS online database (2004–12). (http://stats.uis. unesco.org)

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D (GERD)

GERD: Gross expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 2011

Total domestic intramural expenditure on R&D during a given period as a percentage of GDP. Intramural R&D expenditure

is all expenditure for R&D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy during a specific period, whatever the source of funds.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UIS online database (2004–13). (http://stats.uis.unesco.org)

2.3.3 QS university ranking average score of top 3 universities

Average score of the top 3 universities at the QS world university ranking $\!\!\!\!\!\!\!^*\mid$ 2013

Average score of the top three universities per country. If fewer than three universities are listed in the QS ranking of the global top 700 universities, the sum of the scores of the listed universities is divided by three, thus implying a score of zero for the non-listed universities.

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd, QS World University Ranking 2013/2014, Top Universities. (http://www.topuniversities. com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2013)

3 Infrastructure

3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)

3.1.1 ICT access

ICT access index* | 2012

The ICT access index is a composite index that weights five ICT indicators (20% each): (1) Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants; (2) Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants; (3) International Internet bandwidth (bit/s) per Internet user; (4) Percentage of households with a computer; and (5) Percentage of households with Internet access. It is the first sub-index in ITU's ICT Development Index (IDI).

Source: International Telecommunication Union, Measuring the Information Society 2013, ICT Development Index 2013. (http:// www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/ publications/mis2013.aspx)

3.1.2 ICT use

ICT use index* | 2012

The ICT use index is a composite index that weights three ICT indicators (33% each): (1) Percentage of individuals using the Internet; (2) Fixed (wired)-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants; and (3) Active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants. It

is the second sub-index in ITU's ICT Development Index (IDI).

Source: International Telecommunication Union, Measuring the Information Society 2013, ICT Development Index 2013. (http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/mis2013.aspx)

3.1.3 Government's online service

Government's online service index* | 2012

To arrive at a set of online service index values, research teams assessed each country's national website, including the national central portal, e-services portal, and e-participation portal as well as the websites of the related ministries of education, labour, social services, health, finance, and environment, as applicable. In addition to being assessed for content and features, the national sites were tested for a minimal level of web content accessibility as described in the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines of the World Wide Web Consortium. The survey covers four stages of government's online service development, with points assigned for (1) an emerging presence, providing limited and basic information; (2) an enhanced presence, providing greater public policy and governance sources of information, such as policies, laws and regulation, downloadable databases, etc.; (3) a transactional presence, allowing two-way interactions between government and citizens (G2C and C2G), including paying taxes and applying for ID cards, birth certificates, passports, license renewals, etc.; and (4) a connected presence, characterized by G2G, G2C, and C2G interactions; participatory deliberative policy- and decision-making. A citizen-centric approach was followed. It is the first of three components of the E-Government Development Index (EGDI) of the United Nations Public Administration Network (UNPAN), together with components on telecommunication infrastructure and human capital.

Source: United Nations Public Administration Network, e-Government Survey 2012. (http:// www2.unpan.org/egovkb/)

3.1.4 Online e-participation

E-Participation Index* | 2012

The United Nations E-Participation Index is based on the survey used for the UN Online Service Index. The survey was expanded with questions emphasizing quality in the connected presence stage of e-government. These questions focus on the use of the Internet to facilitate the provision of information by governments to citizens ('e-information sharing'), interaction with stakeholders ('e-consul-

tation'), and engagement in decision-making processes ('e-decision making'). A country's E-Participation Index value reflects how useful these features are and the extent to which they have been deployed by the government compared with all other countries. The purpose of this measure is to offer insight into how different countries are using online tools to promote interaction between citizens and government, as well as among citizens, for the benefit of all. The index ranges from 0 to 1, with 1 showing greater e-participation.

Source: United Nations Public Administration Network, e-Government Survey 2012. (http:// www2.unpan.org/egovkb/)

3.2 General infrastructure

3.2.1 Electricity output

Electricity output (kWh per capita)^a | 2011

Electricity production, measured at the terminals of all alternator sets in a station. In addition to hydropower, coal, oil, gas, and nuclear power generation, this indicator covers generation by geothermal, solar, wind, and tide and wave energy, as well as that from combustible renewables and waste. Production includes the output of electricity plants that are designed to produce electricity only as well as that of combined heat and power plants. Electricity output in KWh is scaled by population.

Source: International Energy Agency, World Energy Balances online data service (2011–12). (http://www.iea.org/stats/)

3.2.2 Logistics performance

Logistics Performance Index*a | 2012

A multidimensional assessment of logistics performance, the Logistics Performance Index (LPI) compares the trade logistics profiles of 160 countries and rates them on a scale of 1 (worst) to 5 (best). The ratings are based on 6,000 individual country assessments by nearly 1,000 international freight forwarders, who rated the eight foreign countries their company serves most frequently. The LPI's six components include: (1) the efficiency of the clearance process (speed, simplicity, and predictability of formalities) by border control agencies, including customs; (2) the quality of trade- and transport-related infrastructure (ports, railroads, roads, information technology); (3) the ease of arranging competitively priced shipments; (4) the competence and quality of logistics services (transport operators, customs brokers); (5) the ability to track and trace consignments; and (6) the frequency with which shipments reach the consignee within the scheduled or expected delivery time. Details of the survey methodology are in Arvis et al.'s Connecting to Compete 2014: Trade Logistics in the Global Economy (2014). Scores are averaged across all respondents.

Source: World Bank and Turku School of Economics, Logistics Performance Index 2014; Arvis et al., 2014, Connecting to Compete 2014: Trade Logistics in the Global Economy. (http:// lpi.worldbank.org/)

3.2.3 Gross capital formation

Gross capital formation (% of GDP) | 2013

Ratio of total gross capital formation in current local currency to GDP in current local currency. Gross capital formation or investment is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables for a unit or sector, on the basis of the System of National Accounts (SNA) of 1993. Gross fixed capital formation consists of outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains, and so on); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and the construction of roads, railways, and the like, including schools, offices, hospitals, private residential dwellings, and commercial and industrial buildings. Inventories are stocks of goods held by firms to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales and 'work in progress'. Net acquisitions of valuables are also considered capital formation.

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook 2013 database, April 2013 (PPPS GDP) (2006–12). (http://www.imf.org/ external/pubs/ft/weo/2013/01/weodata/ weoselgr.aspx)

3.3 Ecological sustainability

3.3.1 GDP per unit of energy use

GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP\$ per kg of oil equivalent) | 2011

Purchasing power parity gross domestic product (PPPS GDP) per kilogram of oil equivalent of energy use. Energy use or total primary energy supply (TPES) is calculated as the production of fuels + inputs from other sources + imports – exports – international marine bunkers +/– stock changes. It includes coal, crude oil, natural gas liquids, refinery feedstocks, additives, petroleum products, gases, combustible renewables and waste, electricity, and heat. Domestic supply (also called 'energy apparent con-

sumption') differs from final consumption in that it does not take account of distribution losses. The supply (or use) of energy commodities is converted to kilograms or tons of oil equivalent (koe, toe) using standard coefficients for each energy source.

Source: International Energy Agency, World Energy Balances online data service (2011–12). (http://www.iea.org/stats/)

3.3.2 Environmental performance

Environmental Performance Index* | 2014

This index ranks countries on 20 performance indicators tracked across policy categories that cover both environmental public health and ecosystem vitality. These indicators gauge how close countries are to established environmental policy goals. The index ranges from 0 to 100, with 100 indicating best performance.

Source: Yale University and Columbia
University Environmental Performance Index
2014. (http://epi.yale.edu/)

3.3.3 ISO 14001 environmental certificates

ISO 14001 Environmental management systems— Requirements with guidance for use: Number of certificates issued (per billion PPP\$ GDP)^a | 2012

Number of certificates of conformity to 'ISO 14001:2004 Environmental management systems: Requirements with guidance for use' issued, according to the ISO survey. Single-site and multiple-site certificates are not distinguished. The ISO survey is published on an annual basis by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Only certification bodies accredited by national members of the International Accreditation Forum (www.iaf.nu) were used as sources (except for certificates in the Russian Federation, which were accredited locally). Certification of conformity with standards is not a requirement and the standards can be implemented without certification, but certification is perceived as adding value and trust. ISO is a network of the national standards institutes of 162 countries, and it is the world's largest developer of voluntary International Standards for business, government, and society, with a portfolio of more than 19,500 standards in almost every sector of economic activity and technology. ISO itself does not perform certification to its standards, does not issue certificates, and does not control certification performed independently of ISO by other organizations. The data are reported per billion PPP\$ GDP.

Source: International Organization for Standardization (ISO), The ISO Survey of Management System Standard Certifications, 1999–2012: International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook 2013 database, April 2013 (PPP\$ GDP) (2006–12). (www.iso. org; http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2013/01/weodata/weoselgr.aspx)

4 Market sophistication

4.1 Credit

4.1.1 Ease of getting credit

Ease of getting credit (distance to frontier)* | 2013

The ranking is the simple average of the percentile rankings on the component indicators of the ease of getting credit index: strength of legal rights index (range 0-10); and depth of credit information index (range 0-6). Doing Business measures the legal rights of borrowers and lenders with respect to secured transactions through one set of indicators and the sharing of credit information through another. The first set of indicators describes how well collateral and bankruptcy laws facilitate lending. The second set measures the coverage, scope, and accessibility of credit information available through public credit registries and private credit bureaus. Although Doing Business compiles data on getting credit for public registry coverage (% of adults) and for private bureau coverage (% of adults), these indicators are not included in the ranking. Refer to indicator 1.3.1 for details regarding the distance to frontier measure.

Source: World Bank, Ease of Doing Business Index 2014, Doing Business 2014. (http://www. doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/ doing-business-2014)

4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector

Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP) | 2012

Financial resources provided to the private sector, such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries, these claims include credit to public enterprises.

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates; extracted from World Bank World Development Indicators database (2005–12). (http://data.worldbank.org/)

4.1.3 Microfinance institutions' gross loan portfolio

Microfinance institutions: Gross loan portfolio (% of GDP) \mid 2012

Combined gross loan balances per microfinance institution (current US\$), divided by GDP (current US\$) and multiplied by 100.

Source: Microfinance Information Exchange, Mix Market database; International Monetary Fund: World Economic Outlook 2013 database, April 2013 (PPP\$ GDP) (2006–12). (http://www.mixmarket.org/crossmarket-analysis-report/download; http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2013/01/weodata/download.aspx)

4.2 Investment

4.2.1 Ease of protecting investors

Ease of protecting investors (distance to frontier)* | 2013

The ranking is the simple average of the percentile rankings on the component indicators of the ease of protecting investors index: the extent of disclosure index (0-10); the extent of director liability index (0-10): the ease of shareholder suits index (0-10); and the strength of investor protection index (0-10). Doing Business measures the strength of minority shareholder protections against directors' misuse of corporate assets for personal gain. The indicators distinguish three dimensions of investor protections: transparency of related-party transactions (extent of disclosure index), liability for self-dealing (extent of director liability index), and shareholders' ability to sue officers and directors for misconduct (ease of shareholder suits index). The data come from a survey of corporate and securities lawyers and are based on securities regulations, company laws, civil procedure codes, and court rules of evidence. Refer to indicator 1.3.1 for details regarding the distance to frontier measure.

Source: World Bank, Ease of Doing Business Index 2014, Doing Business 2014. (http://www.doingbusiness.org/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2014)

4.2.2 Market capitalization

Market capitalization of listed companies (% of GDP) $^{\rm a}$ | 2012

Market capitalization (also known as 'market value') is the share price times the number of shares outstanding. Listed domestic companies are the domestically incorporated companies listed on the country's stock exchanges at the end of the year. Listed companies do not include investment companies, mutual funds, or other collective investment vehicles.

Source: Standard and Poor's and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates; extracted from World Bank World Development Indicators database (2005–12). (http://data.worldbank. org/)

4.2.3 Total value of stocks traded

Stocks traded, total value (% of GDP)^a | 2012

Total value of shares traded during the period. This indicator complements the market capitalization ratio by showing whether market size is matched by trading.

Source: Standard and Poor's and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates; extracted from World Bank World Development Indicators database (2005–12). (http://data.worldbank. org/)

4.2.4 Venture capital deals

Venture capital per investment location: Number of deals (per trillion PPP\$ GDP)^a | 2013

Thomson Reuters data on private equity deals, per deal, with details on the location of investment, investment company, investor firms, and funds, among others. The series corresponds to a query on venture capital deals from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013, with the data collected by investment location, for a total of 18,887 deals in 77 countries in 2013. The data are reported per trillion PPP\$ GDP.

Source: Thomson Reuters, Thomson One Banker Private Equity database; International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook 2013 database, April 2013 (PPP\$ GDP) (2006–12). (http://banker.thomsonib.com; http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2013/01/weodata/download.aspx)

4.3 Trade and competition

4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted mean Tariff rate, applied, weighted mean, all products (%) a.b | 2011

The average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country. Data are classified using the Harmonized System of trade at the six- or eight-digit level. Tariff line data were matched to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3 codes to define commodity groups and import weights. To the extent possible, specific rates have been converted to their ad valorem equivalent rates and have been included in the calculation of weighted mean tariffs. Effectively applied tariff rates at the six- and eight-digit product level are averaged for products in each commodity group. When the effectively applied rate is unavailable, the most-

favoured nation rate is used instead.
World Bank estimates use the World
Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) system,
based on tariff data from the UNCTAD
Trade Analysis and Information System
(TRAINS) database and import weights
calculated using the UN Comtrade data-

Source: World Bank, based on WITS, UNCTAD TRAINS, and UN COMTRADE; extracted from World Bank World Development Indicators database (2005–12). (http://data.worldbank.ora/)

4.3.2 Market access for non-agricultural exports

Non-agricultural market access: Five major export markets weighted actual applied tariff (%)^{a,b} | 2011

Non-agricultural market access (NAMA) conditions are measured by the actual average weighted (AAW) tariff rate applied by the five major export markets. The applied tariff rate is the difference between the most-favoured nation (MFN) duty and the preference margin (if any); and average tariff rates are weighted by actual imports calculated from mirror imports data (any of the two reference years, 2011 or 2010). For example, imports from Albania into the EU (China) benefit from an AAW preference margin of 4.7 (0.4) over an AAW MFN duty of 4.7 (0), thus implying an AAW applied tariff of 0.0 (0.4). Once the three other major export markets for Albania are considered as well (the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, India, and Turkey), the NAMA conditions for Albania can be summarized in an AAW applied tariff of 0.04%. For EU countries, the extra-EU data are assigned to each of the 27 (28 if considering Croatia) countries. When information on preferential tariff regimes is missing, MFN treatment is assumed (it is also assumed that a country avails itself of preferential tariffs, even if the exporter chooses not to for whatever reasonsuch as the more onerous prerequisites attached to the preferential tariff).

Source: World Trade Organization (WTO), International Trade Centre (ITC), and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) World Tariff Profiles 2013; Annex 1 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture (NAMA classification) (2010–11). (http://stat.wto.org/TariffProfile/ WSDBTariffPFHome.aspx?Language=E)

4.3.3 Intensity of local competition

Average answer to the survey question: In your country, how intense is competition in the local markets? [1 = not intense at all; $7 = \text{extremely intense}]^{\dagger}$ | 2013

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2013–2014 . (https://wefsurvey. ora)

5 Business sophistication

5.1 Knowledge workers

5.1.1 Employment in knowledge-intensive services

Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce) | 2012

Sum of people in categories 1 to 3 as a percentage of total people employed, according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO). Categories included: ISCO-08: 1 Managers, 2 Professionals, and 3 Technicians and associate professionals (years 2009-12); ISCO-88: 1 Legislators, senior officials and managers, 2 Professionals, 3 Technicians and associate professionals (2004-12); ISCO-1968: 1 Professional, technical and related workers (category 0 Armed forces is excluded), 2 Administrative and managerial workers, 3 Clerical and related workers (years 2004-08).

Source: International Labour Organization, LABORSTA Database of Labour Statistics (2004–08), and ILOSTAT Database of Labour Statistics Beta version (2004–12). (http://www. ilo.org/ilostat/; http://laborsta.ilo.org/)

5.1.2 Firms offering formal training Firms offering formal training (% of firms) | 2009

The percentage of firms offering formal training programmes for their permanent, full-time employees.

Source: International Finance Corporation and World Bank, Enterprise Surveys (2005–13). (http://www.enterprisesurveys.org/)

5.1.3 GERD performed by business enterprise GERD: Performed by business enterprise (% of GDP)^a | 2012

Gross expenditure on R&D performed by business enterprise as a percentage of GDP.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UIS online database (2004–12). (http://stats.uis.unesco.org)

5.1.4 GERD performed by business enterprise

GERD: Performed by business enterprise (% of total GERD) a \mid 2012

Percentage of gross expenditure on R&D performed by business enterprise.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UIS online database (2004–12). (http://stats.uis.unesco.org)

5.1.5 GMAT test takers

Number of test takers of the Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT) by citizenship (scaled by million population 20–34 years old)^a | 2013

Total number of test takers of the Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT) by citizenship, scaled by population 20–34 years old (if for a given country/economy the data for citizens do not exist, the data for residents are given instead).

Source: Graduate Management Admission Council (GMAC); United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision (population data) (2004–13). (www. gmac.com/research; http://esa.un.org/unpd/ wpp/Excel-Data/population.htm)

5.2 Innovation linkages

5.2.1 University/industry research collaboration

Average answer to the survey question: In your country, to what extent do business and universities collaborate on research and development (R&D)? [1 = do not collaborate at all; 7 = collaborate extensively] †a | 2013

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2013–2014. (https://wefsurvey. ora)

5.2.2 State of cluster development

Average answer to the survey question on the role of clusters in the economy: In your country, how widespread are well-developed and deep clusters (geographic concentrations of firms, suppliers, producers of related products and services, and specialized institutions in a particular field)? [1 = nonexistent; 7 = widespread in many fields] † | 2013

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2013–2014. (https://wefsurvey.org)

5.2.3 GERD financed by abroad

GERD: Financed by abroad (% of total GERD) | 2011

Percentage of gross expenditure on R&D financed by abroad—i.e., with foreign financing.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UIS online database (2006–13). (http://stats.uis.unesco.org)

III: Sources and Definitions

5.2.4 Joint venture/strategic alliance deals

Joint ventures/strategic alliances: Number of deals, fractional counting (per trillion PPP\$ GDP)^a | 2013

Thomson Reuters data on joint ventures/ strategic alliances deals, per deal, with details on the country of origin of partner firms, among others. The series corresponds to a query on joint venture/ strategic alliance deals from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013, for a total of 2,978 deals announced in 2013, with firms headquartered in 127 participating economies. Each participating nation of each company in a deal (*n* countries per deal) gets, per deal, a score equivalent to 1/*n* (with the effect that all country scores add up to 2,978). The data are reported per trillion PPP\$ GDP.

Source: Thomson Reuters, Thomson One Banker Private Equity, SDC Platinum database; International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook 2013 database, April 2013 (PPP\$ GDP) (2006–12). (http://banker.thomsonib. com; http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/ weo/2013/01/weodata/download.aspx)

5.2.5 Patent families filed in at least three offices

Number of patent families filed by residents in at least three offices (per billion PPP\$ ${\rm GDP})^a$ | 2010

A 'patent family' is defined as a set of interrelated patent applications filed in one or more countries/jurisdictions to protect the same invention (either directly or through the WIPO-administered Patent Cooperation Treaty). In this report, 'patent families data' refers to patent applications filed by residents in at least three offices; the data are scaled by PPP\$ GDP (billions). A 'patent' is a set of exclusive rights granted by law to applicants for inventions that are new, non-obvious, and commercially applicable. It is valid for a limited period of time (generally 20 years), during which patent holders can commercially exploit their inventions on an exclusive basis. In return, applicants are obliged to disclose their inventions to the public in a manner that enables others, skilled in the art, to replicate the invention. The patent system is designed to encourage innovation by providing innovators with time-limited exclusive legal rights, thus enabling innovators to appropriate a return on their innovative activity.

Source: World Intellectual Property
Organization, WIPO Statistics Database;
International Monetary Fund World Economic
Outlook 2013 database, April 2013 (PPP\$
GDP) (2006–12). (http://www.wipo.int//
ipstats/; http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/
weo/2013/01/weodata/download.aspx)

5.3 Knowledge absorption

5.3.1 Royalties and license fees payments Royalty and license fees, payments (% of total trade)^a | 2012

Royalties and license fees payments (% of total service imports) according to the **Extended Balance of Payments Services** Classification EBOPS 2002—i.e., code 266 Royalties and license fees (including franchises and similar rights) as a percentage of total trade. 'Total trade' is defined as the sum of total imports code G100 goods and code S200CS commercial services (excluding government services) plus total exports of code G100 goods and code S200CS commercial services (excluding government services). divided by 2. According to the fifth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5), the item 'Goods' covers general merchandise, goods for processing, repairs on goods, goods procured in ports by carriers, and nonmonetary gold. The 'commercial services' category is defined as being equal to 'services' minus 'government services, not included elsewhere'. Receipts are between residents and nonresidents for the authorized use of intangible, nonproduced, nonfinancial assets and proprietary rights (such as patents, copyrights, trademarks, industrial processes, and franchises) and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals of prototypes (such as films and manuscripts).

Source: World Trade Organization, Trade in Commercial Services database, itself based on the fifth (1993) edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments Manual and Balance of Payments database (2007–12). (http://stat.wto.org/StatisticalProgram/WSDBStatProgramSeries.aspx?Language=E; http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradeserv/EBOPS2002_eng.pdf)

5.3.2 High-tech imports

High-tech net imports (% of total trade) | 2012

High-technology imports minus re-imports over total trade. The list of commodities contains technical products with a high intensity of R&D, based on the Eurostat classification, itself based on SITC Rev.4 and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) definition. Commodities belong to the following sectors: aerospace; computers & office machines; electronics, telecommunications; pharmacy; scientific instruments; electrical machinery; chemistry; non-electrical machinery; and armament.

Source: United Nations, COMTRADE database; Eurostat 'High-technology' aggregations based on SITC Rev. 4, April 2009 (2007–12). (http://comtrade.un.org/; http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/Annexes/htec_esms_an5.pdf); World Trade Organization, Trade in Commercial Services database, itself based on the fifth (1993) edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments Manual and Balance of Payments database (2007–12). (http://stat.wto.org/StatisticalProgram/ WSDBStatProgramSeries.aspx?Language=E; http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradeserv/EBOPS2002_eng.pdf)

5.3.3 Communications, computer and information services imports

Communications, computer and information services imports (% of total trade) | 2012

Communication, computer and information services imports (% of total trade) according to the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification EBOPS 2002, including codes 245 Communications services (postal, courier services, and telecommunications services); and 262 Computer and information services, as a percentage of total trade.

Source: World Trade Organization, Trade in Commercial Services database, itself based on the fifth (1993) edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments Manual and Balance of Payments database (2007–12). (http://stat.wto.org/StatisticalProgram/WSDBStatProgramSeries.aspx?Language=E; http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradeserv/EBOPS2002_eng.pdf)

5.3.4 Foreign direct investment net inflows Foreign direct investment (FDI), net inflows (% of GDP) | 2011

Net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows (new investment inflows less disinvestment) in the reporting economy from foreign investors, and is divided by GDP.

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates; extracted from World Bank World Development Indicators database (2007–12). (http://data.worldbank.org/)

6 Knowledge and technology outputs

6.1 Knowledge creation

6.1.1 National office resident patent applications

Number of patent applications filed by residents at the national patent office (per billion PPP\$ GDP)^a | 2012

Number of patent applications filed by residents at the national patent office. Data are scaled by PPP\$ GDP (billions). 'Patent' is defined in the description of indicator 5.2.5. Patent applications by resident data are based on 'equivalent count', by which applications at regional offices are multiplied by the corresponding number of member states. This concerns the Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO) and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). For the European Patent Office (EPO) and the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO), each application is counted as one application abroad if the applicant does not reside in a member state; or as one resident and one application abroad if the applicant resides in a member state.

Source: World Intellectual Property
Organization, WIPO Statistics Database;
International Monetary Fund World Economic
Outlook 2013 database, April 2013 (PPP\$
GDP) (2006–12). (http://www.wipo.int//
ipstats/; http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/
weo/2013/01/weodata/download.aspx)

6.1.2 Patent Cooperation Treaty resident applications

Number of international patent applications filed by residents at the Patent Cooperation Treaty (per billion PPP\$ GDP)a | 2012

Number of patent applications filed by residents under the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)administered Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). Data are reported for PCT member countries only, and scaled by PPP\$ GDP (billions), 'Patent' is defined in the description of indicator 5.2.5. PCT applications are assigned to a particular country of origin according to the country of residence of the first-named applicant. The PCT system simplifies the process of multiple national patent filings by reducing the requirement to file a separate application in each jurisdiction. However, the decision of whether to grant patent rights remains in the hands of national and regional patent offices, and the patent rights remain limited to the jurisdiction of the patent granting authority. The PCT international application process

starts with the international phase, during which an international search and, possibly, a preliminary examination are performed, and concludes with the national phase, during which national and regional patent offices decide on the patentability of an invention according to national law.

Source: World Intellectual Property
Organization, WIPO Statistics Database;
International Monetary Fund World Economic
Outlook 2013 database, April 2013 (PPP\$
GDP) (2006–12). (http://www.wipo.int//
ipstats/; http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/
weo/2013/01/weodata/download.aspx)

6.1.3 National office resident utility model applications

Number of utility model applications filed by residents at the national patent office (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2012

Number of utility model applications filed by residents at the national patent office. Resident UM data are scaled by PPP\$ GDP (billions). Like a patent, a UM is a special form of patent right granted by a state/ jurisdiction to an inventor or inventor's assignee for a fixed period of time. The terms and conditions for granting a utility model are slightly different from those for normal patents (including a shorter term of protection and less stringent patentability requirements). The term 'utility model' can also describe what are known in certain countries as 'petty patents', 'short-term patents', or 'innovation patents'.

Source: World Intellectual Property
Organization, WIPO Statistics Database;
International Monetary Fund World Economic
Outlook 2013 database, April 2013 (PPP\$
GDP) (2007–12). (http://www.wipo.int//
ipstats/; http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/
weo/2013/01/weodata/download.aspx)

6.1.4 Scientific and technical publications

Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per billion PPP\$ GDP)^a | 2013

The number of scientific and engineering articles published in the following fields: physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering and technology, and earth and space sciences. Article counts are from a set of journals covered by the Science Citation Index (SCI) and the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Articles are classified by year of publication and assigned to each country/economy on basis of the institutional address(es) listed in the article. Articles are counted on a count basis (rather than a fractional basis)—that is, for articles with collaborating institutions from multiple countries/economies, each country/economy receives credit on basis of its participating institutions. The data are reported per trillion PPP\$ GDP.

Source: Special tabulations from Thomson Reuters, Web of Science, Science Citation Index (SCI) and Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI); International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook 2013 database, April 2013 (PPPS GDP). (http://thomsonreuters.com/products_services/science/; http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2013/01/weodata/download.aspx)

6.1.5 Citable documents H index

The H index is the economy's number of published articles (H) that have received at least H citations in the period 1996–2013.*a | 2013

The H index is an economy's number of published articles (H) that have received at least H citations in the period 1996-2013. It quantifies both country scientific productivity and scientific impact and is also applicable to scientists, journals, etc. The SCImago Journal & Country Rank is a portal that includes journal and economy scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus® database (Elsevier B.V.). This platform takes its name from the SCImago Journal Rank (SJR), developed by SCImago from the algorithm Google PageRank™. The H index is tabulated from the number of citations received in subsequent years by articles published in a given year, divided by the number of articles published that year.

Source: SCImago (2007) SJR—SCImago Journal & Country Rank. Retrieved February 2014. (http://www.scimagojr.com)

6.2 Knowledge impact

6.2.1 Growth rate of GDP per person engaged Growth rate of GDP per person engaged (constant 1990 PPP\$) | 2012

Growth of gross domestic product (GDP) per person engaged provides a measure of labour productivity (defined as output per unit of labour input). GDP per person employed is GDP divided by total employment in the economy. PPP\$ GDP is converted to 1990 constant international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP that a US dollar has in the United States of America.

Source: International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) database, Table 17b Labour productivity (Conference board estimates), special tabulations prepared using KLIM Excel Add-in. III: Sources and Definitions

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6.2.2 New business density

New business density (new registrations per thousand population 15-64 years old)a | 2012

Number of new firms, defined as firms registered in the current year of reporting, per thousand population aged 15-64 vears old

Source: World Bank, Doing Business 2014, Entrepreneurship (2007-12). (http://www. doingbusiness.org/data/exploretopics/ entrepreneurship)

6.2.3 Total computer software spending

Total computer software spending (% of GDP)^a | 2012

Computer software spending includes the total value of purchased or leased packaged software such as operating systems, database systems, programming tools, utilities, and applications. It excludes expenditures for internal software development and outsourced custom software development. The data are a combination of actual figures and estimates. Data are reported as a percentage of GDP.

Source: IHS Global Insight, Information and Communication Technology Database; International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook 2013 database, April 2013 (current US\$ GDP). (http://www.ihsqlobalinsight. com/ProductsServices/ProductDetail2370. htm; http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/ weo/2013/01/weodata/download.aspx)

6.2.4 ISO 9001 quality certificates

ISO 9001 Quality management systems— Requirements: Number of certificates issued (per billion PPP\$ GDP)a | 2012

Number of certificates of conformity to standard 'ISO 9001:2008 Quality management systems—Requirements' issued, according to the ISO Survey. Single-site and multiple-site certificates are not distinguished. The data are reported per billion PPP\$ GDP. Refer to indicator 3.3.3 for details.

Source: International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The ISO Survey of Management System Standard Certifications, 1999–2012; International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook 2013 database, April 2013 (PPP\$ GDP) (2010-12). (www.iso. ora: http://www.imf.ora/external/pubs/ft/ weo/2013/01/weodata/weoselgr.aspx)

6.2.5 High-tech and medium-high-tech output High-tech and medium-high-tech output (% of total manufactures output)^a | 2010

High-tech and medium-high-tech output as a percentage of total manufactures output, on the basis of the

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) classification of Technology Intensity Definition, itself based on International Standard Industrial Classification ISIC Revision 3.

Source: United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Industrial Statistics Database, 3- and 4-digit level of International Standard Industrial Classification ISIC Revision 3 (INDSTAT4 2012); OECD, Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry, Economic Analysis and Statistics Division, 'ISIC REV. 3 Technology Intensity Definition: Classification of Manufacturing Industries into Categories Based on R&D Intensities', 7 July 2011 (2004-10). (www.unido.org/statistics. html: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/ regcst.asp?cl=27; http://www.oecd.org/sti/ ind/48350231.pdf)

6.3 Knowledge diffusion

6.3.1 Royalties and license fees receipts

Royalty and license fees, receipts (% of total trade)a | 2012

Royalties and license fees receipts (% of total trade) according to the **Extended Balance of Payments Services** Classification EBOPS 2002—i.e., code 266 Royalties and license fees (including franchises and similar rights) as a percentage of total trade. Receipts are between residents and nonresidents for the authorized use of intangible, nonproduced, nonfinancial assets and proprietary rights (such as patents, copyrights, trademarks, industrial processes, and franchises) and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals of prototypes (such as films and manuscripts).

Source: World Trade Organization, Trade in Commercial Services database, itself based on the fifth (1993) edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments Manual and Balance of Payments database (2007-12). (http://stat.wto.org/StatisticalProgram/ WSDBStatProgramSeries.aspx?Language=E; http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradeserv/ EBOPS2002_eng.pdf)

6.3.2 High-tech exports

High-tech net exports (% of total trade)^a | 2012

High-technology exports minus reexports over total trade. See indicator 5.3.2 for details.

Source: United Nations COMTRADE database: Eurostat 'High-technology' aggregations based on SITC Rev. 4, April 2009 (2007-12). (http://comtrade.un.org/; http://epp.eurostat. ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/Annexes/htec_ esms an5.pdf); World Trade Organization, Trade in Commercial Services database, itself based on the fifth (1993) edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments Manual and Balance of Payments database (2007–12). (http://stat.wto.org/ StatisticalProgram/WSDBStatProgramSeries. aspx?Language=E; http://unstats.un.org/unsd/ tradeserv/EBOPS2002_eng.pdf)

6.3.3 Communications, computer and information services exports

Communications, computer and information services exports (% of total trade)^a | 2012

Communication, computer and information services exports (% of total trade) according to the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification EBOPS 2002, including codes 245 Communications services (postal, courier services, and telecommunications services) and 262 Computer and information services, as a percentage of total trade.

Source: World Trade Organization, Trade in Commercial Services database, itself based on the fifth (1993) edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments Manual and Balance of Payments database (2007-12). (http://stat.wto.org/StatisticalProgram/ WSDBStatProgramSeries.aspx?Language=E; http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradeserv/ EBOPS2002_eng.pdf)

6.3.4 Foreign direct investment net outflows Foreign direct investment (FDI), net outflows (% of GDP) | 2012

Net outflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world and is divided by GDP.

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates; extracted from World Bank World Development Indicators database (2005-12). (http://data.worldbank.org/)

7 Creative outputs

7.1 Intangible assets

7.1.1 National office resident trademark applications

Number of trademark applications issued to residents by the national office (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2012

Number of trademark applications at the national trademark office, based on equivalent class counts. Data are scaled by PPP\$ GDP (billions). A 'trademark' is a distinctive sign that identifies certain goods or services as those produced or provided by a specific person or enterprise. The holder of a trademark application has the legal right to exclusive use of the mark in relation to the products or services for which it is registered. The owner can prevent unauthorized use of the trademark, or a confusingly similar mark, so as to prevent consumers and the public in general from being misled. Unlike patents, trademarks can be maintained indefinitely by paying renewal fees. The procedures for registering trademarks are governed by the rules and regulations of national and regional IP offices. Trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the authority that registers the trademark. Resident trademark registrations are based on equivalent class counts. 'Class count' refers to the number of classes specified in a trademark registration. In the international trademark system and at certain offices, an applicant can file a trademark application that specifies one or more of the 45 goods and services classes of the Nice Classification, Offices use either a singleor multi-class filing system. For example, the offices of Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the United States of America as well as many European offices have multi-class filing systems. The offices of Brazil, China, and Mexico follow a singleclass filing system, requiring a separate application for each class in which applicants seek trademark protection. To capture the differences in application numbers across offices, it is useful to compare their respective registration class counts. 'Equivalent registrations' refers to registrations at regional offices and are equivalent to multiple registrations, one in each of the states that is a member of those offices. To calculate the number of equivalent registrations for regional office data, each registration is multiplied by the corresponding number of member states.

Source: World Intellectual Property
Organization, WIPO Statistics Database;
International Monetary Fund World Economic
Outlook 2013 database, April 2013 (PPP\$
GDP) (2004–12). (http://www.wipo.int//
ipstats/; http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/
weo/2013/01/weodata/download.aspx)

7.1.2 Madrid System trademark applications by country of origin

Number of international trademark applications issued through the Madrid System by country of origin (per billion PPP\$ ${\sf GDP})^a$ | 2012

Number of international trademark applications by country of origin under the WIPO-administered Madrid System. Data are reported for Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) member countries only, and scaled by PPP\$ GDP (billions). 'Trademark' is defined in the description of indicator 7.1.1. The Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks, established under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol and administered by WIPO, makes it possible for an applicant to register a trademark in a large number of countries by filing a single application at their national or regional IP office that is party to the system. The Madrid System simplifies the process of multinational trademark registration by reducing the requirement to file separate applications at each office. It also simplifies the subsequent management of the mark, since it is possible to record changes or to renew the registration through a single procedural step. Registration through the Madrid System does not create an 'international' trademark, and the decision to register or refuse the trademark remains in the hands of national and/or regional office(s). Trademark rights are limited to the jurisdiction of the trademark registration office(s).

Source: World Intellectual Property
Organization, WIPO Statistics Database;
International Monetary Fund World Economic
Outlook 2013 database, April 2013 (PPP\$
GDP) (2007–13). (http://www.wipo.int//
ipstats/; http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/
weo/2013/01/weodata/download.aspx)

7.1.3 ICTs and business model creation

Average answer to the question: In your country, to what extent do ICTs enable new business models? $[1=not\ at\ all; 7=to\ a\ great\ extent]^{\frac{1}{2}}\ [2013$

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2013–2014. (https://wefsurvey. org)

7.1.4 ICTs and organizational model creation

Average answer to the question: In your country, to what extent do ICTs enable new organizational models (e.g. virtual teams, remote working, telecommuting) within businesses? [1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent) † | 2013

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2013–2014. (https://wefsurvey. ora)

7.2 Creative goods and services

7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports Cultural and creative services exports (% of total trade)^a | 2012

Creative services exports (% of total exports) according to the Extended **Balance of Payments Services** Classification EBOPS 2002—that is, EBOPS code 264 Information services; code 278 Advertising, market research and public opinion polling; code 288 Audiovisual and related services; and code 897 Other, personal, cultural and recreational services as a percentage of total trade. The score for the United States of America (USA) includes the category Film and TV tape distribution in the absence of available data for code 288 Audiovisual and related services. The category Film and tape distribution is specific to the USA and does not have a code. However, these transactions have been classified by the USA under the EBOPS item 266 (Royalties and licence fees).

Source: World Trade Organization, Trade in Commercial Services database, itself based on the fifth (1993) edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments Manual and Balance of Payments database (2007–12). (http://stat.wto.org/StatisticalProgram/WSDBStatProgramSeries.aspx?Language=E; http://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradeserv/EBOPS2002_eng.pdf)

7.2.2 National feature films produced

Number of national feature films produced (per million population 15–69 years old)^a | 2011

A film with a running time of 60 minutes or longer. It includes works of fiction, animation, and documentaries. It is intended for commercial exhibition in cinemas. Feature films produced exclusively for television broadcasting, as well as newsreels and advertising films, are excluded. Data are reported per million population 15–69 years old. For Cambodia and Cameroon, this indicator covers only feature films in video format; for Slovenia, feature films with a running time of 75 minutes or longer.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UIS online database; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision (population data) (2005–11). (http://stats.uis.unesco.org; http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/population.htm)

7.2.3 Global entertainment and media output Global entertainment and media output (per thousand

population 15-69 years old)*a | 2012

The Global entertainment and media outlook (the Outlook) provides global analysis for consumer and advertising spend with like-for-like, five-year historical and forecast data across 13 industry segments in 59 countries. The Outlook allows one to compare and contrast regional growth rates and consumer and advertising spend. The segments covered by the Outlook are: TV subscriptions and license fees: TV advertising: Internet access; radio; out-of-home advertising; video games; filmed entertainment; newspaper publishing; consumer magazine publishing; business-to-business markets; Internet advertising; and consumer and educational book publishing and music. The score and rankings for the Global Media Expenditures for the 59 countries considered in this report are based on advertising and consumer digital and non-digital data in US\$ millions at average 2012 exchange rates for the year 2012. These results are reported normalized per thousand population. 15-69 years old, for the year 2012. The figures for Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Oatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates were estimated from a total corresponding to Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries using a breakdown of total GDP (current US\$) for the above-mentioned countries to define referential percentages.

Source: The source of the data for the base of these calculations was derived from PwC's Global entertainment and media outlook, 2013–2017; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision (population data). (www.pwc.com/outlook)

7.2.4 Printing and publishing output

Printing and publishing manufactures output (% of manufactures total output) | 2010

Publishing, printing, and reproduction of recorded media output (ISIC Rev. 3 code 22) as a percentage of total manufacturing output (ISIC rev.3 code D).

Source: United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Industrial Statistics Database, 2-digit level of International Standard Industrial Classification ISIC Revision 3 (INDSTAT4 2012) (2007–12). (www.unido.org/statistics.html; http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?cl=2)

7.2.5 Creative goods exports

Creative goods exports (% of total trade) | 2012

Total value of creative goods exports, net of re-exports (current US\$) over total trade. 'Total trade' is defined as the sum of total imports code G100 goods and code S200CS commercial services (excluding government services) plus total exports of code G100 goods and code S200CS commercial services (excluding government services), divided by 2. According to the fifth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5), the item 'Goods' covers general merchandise, goods for processing, repairs on goods, goods procured in ports by carriers, and nonmonetary gold. The 'commercial services' category is defined as being equal to 'services' minus 'government services, not included elsewhere'.

Source: United Nations, COMTRADE database; 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics, Table 3, International trade of cultural goods and services based on the 2007 Harmonised System (HS 2007); World Trade Organization, Trade in Commercial Services database, itself based on the fifth (1993) edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments Manual and Balance of Payments database (2007–12). (http://unctadstat.unctad.org/; http://www.uis.unesco.org/culture/Documents/framework-cultural-statistics-culture-2009-en. pdf; http://stat.wto.org/StatisticalProgram/WSDBStatProgramSeries.aspx?Language=E)

7.3 Online creativity

7.3.1 Generic top-level domains (gTLDs) Generic top-level domains gTLDs (per thousand population 15–69 years old) | 2013

A generic top-level domain (gTLD) is one of the categories of top-level domains (TLDs) maintained by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) for use in the Internet. Generic TLDs can be unrestricted (com, info, net, and org) or restricted—that is, used on the basis of fulfilling eligibility criteria (biz, name, and pro). Of these, the statistic covers the five generic domains biz, info, org, net, and com. Generic domains .name and .pro, and sponsored domains (arpa, aero, asia, cat, coop, edu, gov, int, jobs, mil, museum, tel, travel, and xxx) are not

included. Neither are country-code toplevel domains (refer to indicator 7.3.2). The statistic represents the total number of registered domains (i.e., net totals by December 2013, existing domains + new registrations – expired domains). Data are collected on the basis of a 4% random sample of the total population of domains drawn from the root zone files (a complete listing of active domains) for each TLD. The geographic location of a domain is determined by the registration address for the domain name registrant that is returned from a whois query. These registration data are parsed by country and postal code and then aggregated to any number of geographic levels such as county, city, or country/economy. The original hard data were scaled by thousand population 15-69 years old. For confidentiality reasons, only normalized values are reported; while relative positions are preserved, magnitudes are not.

Source: ZookNIC Inc; United Nations,
Department of Economic and Social Affairs,
Population Division, World Population
Prospects: The 2012 Revision (population data).
(http://www.zooknic.com; http://esa.un.org/
unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/population.htm)

7.3.2 Country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs)

Country-code top-level domains ccTLDs (per thousand population 15—69 years old) | 2013

A country-code top-level domain (ccTLD) is one of the categories of toplevel domains (TLDs) maintained by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) for use in the Internet, Countrycode TLDs are two-letter domains especially designated for a particular economy, country, or autonomous territory (there are 324 ccTLDs, in various alphabets/characters). The statistic represents the total number of registered domains (i.e., net totals by December 2013, existing domains + new registrations - expired domains). Data are collected from the registry responsible for each ccTLD and represent the total number of domain registrations in the ccTLD. Each ccTLD is assigned to the country with which it is associated rather than based on the registration address of the registrant. ZookNIC reports that, for the ccTLDs it covers, 85-100% of domains are registered in the same country; the only exceptions are the ccTLDs that have been licensed for commercial worldwide use. Of this year's GII sample of countries, this is the case for the ccTLDs of the following economies: Armenia am, Austria at, Belarus by, Belgium be, Colombia co, Denmark dk, Finland fi, Iceland is, India in, Iran ir, Italy it, Lao People's Democratic Republic la, Latvia Iv, Moldova md, Mongolia mn,

Montenegro me, Nicaragua ni, Serbia rs, Seychelles sc, Slovenia si, Spain es, and Switzerland ch (this list is based on www. wikipedia.org). Data are reported per thousand population 15–69 years old. For confidentiality reasons, only normalized values are reported; while relative positions are preserved, magnitudes are not.

Source: ZookNIC Inc; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision (population data). (http://www.zooknic.com; http://esa.un.org/ unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/population.htm)

7.3.3 Wikipedia monthly edits

Wikipedia monthly page edits (per million population 15-69 years old) | 2013

Data extracted from Wikimedia Traffic Analysis Report, Wikipedia Page Edits per Country, Overview on the portal www. wikipedia.org. The count of monthly page edits data is based on a 1:1,000 sampled server log (squids), averages of quarterly reports. Wikimedia Foundation (WMF) traffic logging service suffered from server capacity problems in August/ September/October 2011. Data loss occurred only during peak hours. It therefore may have had a somewhat different impact for traffic from different parts of the world. From mid-September until late November, squid log records for mobile traffic were in invalid format. Data could be repaired for logs from mid-October onwards. Older logs were no longer available. In an unrelated server outage, precisely half of traffic to WMF mobile sites was not counted from 16 October-29 November (one of two load-balanced servers did not report traffic). Countries are included only if the number of page edits in the period exceeds 100,000 (100 matching records in 1:1,000 sampled log). Page edits by bots are not included. Also all IP addresses that occur more than once on a given day are discarded for that day. A few false negatives are taken for granted. Data are reported per million population 15-69 years old.

Source: Wikimedia Foundation; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision (population data). (http://stats.wikimedia.org/wikimedia/squids/SquidReportsCountriesLanguagesVisitsEdits.htm; http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/population.htm)

7.3.4 Video uploads on YouTube

Number of video uploads on YouTube (scaled by population 15—69 years old)* | 2013

Total number of video uploads on YouTube, per country, scaled by population 15-69 years old. The raw data are survey based: the country of affiliation is chosen by each user on the basis of a multi-choice selection. This metric counts all video upload events by users. The following countries are reported with n/a because of total or partial service blockage: Bangladesh (YouTube banned for 261 days, ban lifted on 5 June 2013); China (Google inaccessible for 1,590 days); Iran (YouTube blocked for 1,711 days). In addition, only countries with a reach for YouTube equal to or above 45%, according to comScore's Multi-Country Key Measures, were included. For confidentiality reasons, only normalized values are reported; while relative positions are preserved, magnitudes are not.

Source: Google, parent company of YouTube; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision (population data). (www.youtube.com; http:// esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/population. htm; http://www.comscore.com/Industries/ Media)

Appendix IV

Technical Notes

Technical Notes

Audit by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission

The Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission has researched extensively on the complexity of composite indicators ranking economies' performances along policy lines. For the fourth consecutive year, the JRC has agreed to perform a thorough robustness and sensitivity analysis of the Global Innovation Index (GII) to look at some structural changes made to the list of indicators by the GII developing team (see Table 1 of Annex 2 to Chapter 1 for more details).

An earlier version of the 2014 GII model was submitted to the JRC in April 2014. The recommendations and flexibilities allowed by the JRC preliminary audit were taken into account in the final version of the GII model and are explained below as appropriate.

A final audit was performed in May on that last model, the results of which are included in Annex 3 to Chapter 1.

Composite indicators

The GII relies on seven pillars. Each pillar is divided into three sub-pillars, and each sub-pillar is composed of three to five individual indicators. Each sub-pillar score is calculated as the weighted average of its individual indicators.

Each pillar score is calculated as the weighted average of its sub-pillar scores.

The notion of weights as importance coefficients was, as in the previous two years, discarded to ensure a greater statistical coherence of the model, following the recommendations of the JRC.¹

The GII includes three indices and one ratio:

- 1. The Innovation Input Sub-Index is the simple average of the first five pillar scores.
- 2. The Innovation Output Sub-Index is the simple average of the last two pillar scores.
- 3. The Global Innovation Index is the simple average of the Input and Output Sub-Indices.
- 4. The Innovation Efficiency Ratio is the ratio of the Output Sub-Index over the Input Sub-Index.

Country/economy rankings are provided for indicator, sub-pillar, pillar, and index scores.

The Innovation Efficiency Ratio serves to highlight those economies that have achieved more with less as well as those that lag behind in terms of fulfilling their innovation potential. In theory, assuming that innovation results go hand in hand with innovation enablers, efficiency ratios should evolve around the number one. This measure thus allows us to complement the GII by providing an insight that should be

neutral to the development stages of economies.²

Individual indicators

The model includes 81 indicators, which fall within the following three categories:

- 1. quantitative/objective/hard data (56 indicators),
- 2. composite indicators/index data (20 indicators), and
- 3. survey/qualitative/subjective/soft data (5 indicators).

Hard data

Hard data series (56 indicators) are drawn from a variety of public and private sources such as United Nations agencies (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization), the World Bank, PwC, Thomson Reuters, and IHS Global Insight.

Indicators are often correlated with population, gross domestic product (GDP), or some other size-related factor; they require scaling by some relevant size indicator for economy comparisons to be valid. Most indicators are either scaled at the source or do not need to be scaled; for the rest, the scaling factor was chosen to represent a fair

picture of economy differences. This affected 39 indicators, which can be broadly divided into four groups:

- Indicators 2.1.1, 2.3.2, 3.2.3, 4.1.2, 4.1.3, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 5.1.3, 5.3.4, 6.2.3, and 6.3.4 were scaled by GDP in current US dollars.³
- 2. The count variables 3.3.3, 4.2.4, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, 6.1.1, 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.2.4, 7.1.1, and 7.1.2 were scaled by GDP in purchasing power parity current international dollars (PPP\$ GDP). This choice of denominator was dictated by a willingness to appropriately account for differences in development stages; in addition, scaling these variables by population would improperly bias results to the detriment of economies with large young or large ageing populations.⁴
- 3. Variables 5.1.5, 6.2.2, 7.2.2, 7.2.3, 7.3.1, 7.3.2, 7.3.3, and 7.3.4 were scaled by population (population 20–34 years old for 5.1.5, population 15–64 years old for 6.2.2, and population 15–69 years old for the rest).⁵
- 4. Sectoral indicators 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, and 7.2.1 were scaled by total trade; indicators 6.2.5 and 7.2.4 were scaled by the total unit corresponding to the particular statistic.⁶

Indices

Composite indicators come from a series of specialized agencies and academic institutions such as the World Bank, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the UN Public Administration Network (UNPAN), and Yale and Columbia Universities. Statisticians discourage the use of an 'index within an index' on two main grounds: the

distorting effect of the use of different computing methodologies and the risk of duplicating variables. The normalization procedure partially solves for the former (more on this below). To avoid incurring the mistake of including a particular indicator more than once (directly and indirectly through a composite indicator), only indices with a narrow focus (20 in total) were selected.

Any remaining downside is outweighed by the gains in terms of model parsimony, acknowledgement of expert opinion, and focus on multi-dimensional phenomena that can hardly be captured by a single indicator.⁷

Survey data

Survey data are drawn from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (EOS). Survey questions are drafted to capture subjective perceptions on specific topics; five EOS questions were retained to capture phenomena strongly linked to innovative activities for which hard data either do not exist or have low economy coverage.

Country/economy coverage and missing data

This year's GII covers 143 economies, which were selected on the basis of the availability of data. Economies with a minimum indicator coverage of 51 indicators out of 81 (63%) and with scores for at least two sub-pillars per pillar were retained. These criteria were determined jointly with the JRC in 2011. The last record available for each economy was considered, with a cut-off at year 2004. For the sake of transparency and replicability of results, no additional effort was made to fill missing values. Missing values are indicated with 'n/a' and are not considered in the sub-pillar score. However, the

JRC audit assessed the robustness of the GII modelling choices (i.e., no imputation of missing data, fixed predefined weights, and arithmetic averages) by imputing missing data, applying random weights, and using geometric averages. Since 2012, on the basis of this assessment, a confidence interval is provided for each ranking in the GII as well as the Input and Output Sub-Indices (see Annex 2 to Chapter 1). Please refer to Annex 2 of Chapter 1 for more information regarding the use of 'n/a' and zero in indicators 4.2.4, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, and 7.3.4.

Treatment of series with outliers

Potentially problematic indicators with outliers that could polarize results and unduly bias the rankings were treated according to the rules listed below, following the recommendations of the JRC. This affected 31 out of the 56 hard data indicators.

First rule: Selection

The identification of indicators as problematic used skewness or kurtosis. The problematic indicators had either:

- an absolute value of skewness greater than 2, or
- a kurtosis greater than 3.5.8

Second rule: Treatment

Series with one to five outliers (24 cases) were winsorized: The values distorting the indicator distribution were assigned the next highest value, up to the level where skewness and/or kurtosis entered within the ranges specified above.⁹

For series with six or more outliers (7 cases), skewness and/or kurtosis entered within the ranges specified above after multiplication by a given factor f and transformation

$$\ln \left[\frac{(\max \times f - 1) \text{ (economy value } - \min)}{\max - \min} + 1 \right]^{\text{T}}$$

where 'min' and 'max' are the minimum and maximum indicator sample values.

Normalization

The 81 indicators were then normalized into the [0, 100] range, with higher scores representing better outcomes. Normalization was made according to the min-max method, where the min and max values were given by the minimum and maximum indicator sample values respectively, except for index and survey data, for which the original series' range of values was kept as min and max values (for example, [1, 7] for the World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey questions; [0, 100] for World Bank's World Governance Indicators; [0, 10] for ITU indices, etc.). The following formula was applied:

Goods:

$$\frac{\text{economy value} - \min}{\max - \min} \times 100$$

· Bads:

$$\frac{\text{max} - \text{economy value}}{\text{max} - \text{min}} \times 100$$

Notes

- Paruolo et al. (2013) show that a theoretical inconsistency exists between the real theoretical meaning of weights and the meaning generally attributed to them by the standard practice in constructing composite indicators that use them as importance coefficients in combination with linear aggregation rules. The approach followed in the GII this year is to assign weights of 0.5 or 1.0 to each component in a composite to ensure the highest correlations between them (i.e., indicator/sub-pillar, sub-pillar/ pillar, etc.). Three sub-pillars (6.1 Knowledge creation, 7.2 Creative goods and services, and 7.3 Online creativity) and 36 indicators (1.2.1, 1.2.2, 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 2.2.1, 2.2.3, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.3, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.4, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.1.5, 5.2.1, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, 5.3.1, 6.1.1, 6.1.2, 6.1.4, 6.1.5, 6.2.2, 6.2.3, 6.2.4, 6.2.5, 6.3.1, 6.3.2, 6.3.3, 7.1.2, 7.2.1, 7.2.2, and 7.2.3) are weighted 0.5; the rest have a weight of 1.0.
 - Five indicators with Pearson correlation coefficients with their respective sub-pillar scores below 0.5 were kept in the model to ensure a conceptual coherence (as opposed to a statistical coherence) in the belief that some cyclical (as opposed to structural) dimension might be at the source of their behaviour as 'noise' (see also Annex 3 to Chapter 1): 4.3.2 Market access for nonagricultural exports, 5.3.3 Communications, computer and information services imports, 6.2.1 Growth rate of GDP per person engaged, 6.2.2 New business density, and 6.3.4 Foreign direct investment net outflows.
- To account for differences in development, other composite indicators use weighting schemes differentiated by income level.
- 3 These indicators are 2.1.1 Expenditure on education, 2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, 3.2.3 Gross capital formation, 4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, 4.1.3 Microfinance institutions' gross loan portfolio, 4.2.2 Market capitalization, 4.2.3 Total value of stocks traded, 5.1.3 GERD performed by business enterprise, 5.3.4 Foreign direct investment net inflows, 6.2.3 Total computer software spending, and 6.3.4 Foreign direct investment net outflows.
- These count variables are mainly indicators that increase disproportionately with economic growth. They include: ISO 14001 environmental (3.3.3) and ISO 9001 quality (6.2.4) certificates issued; venture capital (4.2.4) and joint venture and strategic alliance (5.2.4) deals; Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) published patent family applications filed in at least three offices (5.2.5); resident patent applications at the national office (6.1.1) and at the PCT (6.1.2); national office resident utility model applications (6.1.3); publications in scientific and technical journals (6.1.4); national office resident trademark applications (7.1.1); and trademark applications under the Madrid System by country of origin (7.1.2).

- These variables are GMAT test takers (5.1.5); new business density (6.2.2); national feature films produced (7.2.2); global entertainment and media composite output (7.2.3); generic (7.3.1) and country-code (7.3.2) top-level Internet domains; Wikipedia monthly edits (7.3.3); and video uploads on YouTube (7.3.4).
- Royalty and license fees payments (5.3.1), high-tech imports (5.3.2), communication, computer, information services imports (5.3.3), royalty and license fees receipts (6.3.1), high-tech exports (6.3.2), communication, computer, and information services exports (6.3.3), cultural and creative services exports (7.2.1) and creative goods exports minus re-exports (7.2.5) were scaled by total trade; high-tech goods imports minus re-imports by total imports minus re-imports (5.3.2); hightech and medium-high-tech output (6.2.5), and printing and publishing output (7.2.4) by total manufactures output; and high-tech goods exports minus re-exports (6.3.2) by total exports minus re-exports. Refer to Annex 1 of Chapter 1 and Appendix III for details.
 - For example, GII sub-pillar 3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs) is composed of four indices: ITU's ICT Access and Use sub-indices and UNPAN's Government Online Service and E-Participation Indices. The first two are components of ITU's ICT Development Index together with an ICT skills sub-index that was not considered, as it duplicates GII pillar 2. Similarly, the Online Service Index is a component of UNPAN's E-Government Development Index together with two indices on Telecommunication Infrastructure and Human Capital that were not considered, as they duplicate GII pillars 3 and 2, respectively. The e-Participation Index was developed separately by UNPAN in 2010.
 - Based on Groeneveld and Meeden (1984), which sets the criteria of absolute skewness above 1 and kurtosis above 3.5. The skewness criterion was relaxed to account for the small sample at hand (143 economies).
- This distributional issue affects the following variables: 3.3.3, 4.2.2, 5.3.2, 7.2.1, 7.2.4 (1 outlier) 3.2.1, 5.3.1, 6.1.5, 7.1.1 (2 outliers); 4.2.3, 5.3.4, 6.1.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.4, 7.3.1 (3 outliers); and 1.2.3, 4.1.3, 4.2.4, 5.2.4, 6.1.3, 6.3.3, 7.1.2 (4 outliers). The treatment criterion was relaxed this year to allow series with 5 outliers to be winsorized instead of subjected to natural log transformation. Two indicator series (2.2.3 and 7.2.2) with 5 outliers each required no further transformation once these were winsorized.
- This distributional issue affects variables 5.1.5, 6.1.2, 6.3.4, 7.2.5, 7.3.2 (factor f of 1); 5.2.5, 6.3.1 (factor f of 10).
- 11 The corresponding formula for bads is:

$$\ln \frac{(\text{max} \times t - 1) \times (\text{max} - \text{economy value})}{\text{max} - \text{min}} + 1$$

These formulas achieve two things: converting all series into 'goods' and scaling the series to the range [1, max] so that natural logs are positive starting at 0.

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Appendix V

About the Authors

About the Authors

Ilham Bennani is Head of the Technological Innovation Department in the Moroccan Industrial and Commercial Property Office (OMPIC). She is responsible for managing operations dealing with innovation, including activities with universities, engineering schools, and research centres. She is also in charge of the management of training activities in the Moroccan Academy of Intellectual Property and Commercial (AMAPIC), created in 2012 by OMPIC. Since 1992, she has held several positions, including Head of Patents Service, Head of Industrial Design Service, and Head of the Patent and Industrial Designs Department at OMPIC. She has taken part in many courses at the World Intellectual Property Organization, the European Patent Office, and the USPTO Global Intellectual Property Academy. She received an Engineering Diploma in Process Engineering in 1991 from the Engineers Mohammedia School (EMI) in Morocco and a Master of Organic Chemistry in 1989 from the Science Faculty, University Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah Fes in Morocco.

Alexandra L. Bernard joined Cornell University in September 2013. She is the Project Manager of the Global Innovation Index 2014. Her previous professional experience includes working as a senior consultant in the transfer pricing international tax team at PwC in Melbourne, Australia. Prior to that she worked as a financial analyst for Australia and New Zealand Banking Group. She has also worked as a senior event coordinator for an Australian event management company, which involved running tour marketing campaigns, brand management activations, and social media development. She obtained her Bachelor of Commerce from Monash University in Melbourne, Australia.

Marwan Berrada is from Rabat, Morocco. At the Ministry in Charge of Moroccans Living Abroad and Migration Affairs, he was Head of Research and Economic Action between 2011 and 2012 and has been Head of the Networks Skills Development since 2012. He ensures the monitoring and coordination of the creation of several Diaspora experts networks, including geographic networks (Germany, France, Canada, USA) and thematic ones (World Moroccan Medical Skills Network). He has represented the Ministry in several meetings and conferences abroad, including in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Slovenia, Canada, Egypt, and the United Arab Emirates. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Geography (2006) and a Master of Country Planning (2008) from the Mohammed V University in Rabat.

Ahmad Bin Byat is the Founding Chairman of du and one of the most prominent corporate leaders in Dubai. He holds a number of high-ranking directorial positions and plays an instrumental role in leading key economic initiatives designed to drive Dubai's knowledge-based economy forward. He is currently Chief Executive Officer of Dubai Holding, a member of the Board of Trustees at Dubai School of Government, and Director General at Dubai Technology and Media Free Zone Authority. Mr Bin Byat has also held a number of other senior roles, including stints as Executive Chairman of TECOM Investments; Chairman of Dubai Real Estate Corporation (DREC); Secretary General of the Dubai Executive Council; President of the Dubai Government Excellence Programme; Chairman of the Dubai Education Council; a member of the Board of Trustees for Zayed University; Chairman of the Board of Directors at The Consulting Office; and a member of the Board of Thuraya Telecommunications Company. Additionally, he is a former Member of the Supreme Committee for the Supervision of the Telecommunication Sector in the UAE and the Dubai Supreme Fiscal Committee. He is a highly resourceful and inspiring corporate leader successful in building high-performing teams, creating partnerships, and nurturing long-term relationships.

Nour-Eddine Boukharouaa is from Beni Mellal, Morocco, and joined the Moroccan Industrial and Commercial Property Office (OMPIC) in 2005 as a Patent Engineer Examiner in charge of the examination of patents in areas such as thermal energy, plastics, and building materials. He has undergone training programmes given by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the European Patent Office, and the USPTO Global Intellectual Property Academy. Currently Mr Boukharouaa is in charge of innovation enhancement at OMPIC. His main duties concern developing a patent system in Morocco for universities, R&D centres, and small and medium-size enterprises. He has conducted many training programmes for national and international organizations such as WIPO and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). He obtained a Baccalaureate degree from Ecole Royale de l'Air in Marrakech in 1999. In 2005, he graduated from the National School of Applied Sciences in the field of Industrial Engineering, and in 2012, he followed a training programme in Licensing and Technology Commercialisation at in the University of California, Davis.

Abdelhak Chaibi is an expert in innovation management, and has worked since 2000 at R&D Maroc (Association R&D Morocco). R&D Maroc's general mission is to initiate, implement, and foster innovation and research development and to conduct activities that accelerate innovation in industry, business, and society. As Project Manager, he manages projects to facilitate the transfer and synergy among technology companies, R&D laboratories, and research institutions. Mr Chaibi is a member of several expert groups on measuring innovation; a member of the Ad Hoc Committee for Monitoring Indicators of Science and Technology, chaired by the Academy of Science and Technology; and a member of RDT (Technological Network of Diffusion). Since July 2008, Mr Chaibi has coordinated two Seventh Framework coordination and support projects within R&D Maroc: M2ERA (a bilateral project for integrating Morocco into the European research area, 2009-2012) and MOBILISE-Morocco and the EU: Strengthening Bilateral Links in Innovation and Science for Economy (2012-2015).

Salma Dinia has attended several trainings related to science, technology, innovation, and entrepreneurship management and evaluation. She joined the National Centre for Scientific and Technical Research (CNRST) in 1993 as a Researcher at the Remote Sensing and Digital Image Processing Lab. In 2003, she managed a national research programme called PROTARS3 (among 120 projects funded, 13 projects were supported to promote enterprises' competitiveness). In 2004, she joined the Moroccan Incubation and Spin-offs Network (Réseau Maroc Incubation et Essaimage, or RMIE) and became the Manager of this network in 2005 (which has 14 incubators and has funded more than 50 start-ups). Since 2006, she has worked as Head of Relations with Enterprises Unit, CNRST. Ms Dinia conducted and contributed to several studies and projects dealing with marketing, incubation, entrepreneurship, and innovation at national and international levels. She organized, contributed, and chaired many national and international workshops and conferences addressing research, innovation, business incubation, and entrepreneurship issues and has consulted nationally on these topics. During the last 10 years, she has been involved in science technology and innovation programmes supported by the European Investment Bank, the European Union, and programmes of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Ms Dinia has an Engineering Diploma in Civil Engineering (Hydraulic).

Soumitra Dutta is the Anne and Elmer Lindseth Dean and Professor of Management at the Samuel Curtis Johnson Graduate School of Management at Cornell University, New York. Prior to July 2012, he was the Roland Berger Chaired Professor of Business and Technology at INSEAD and the founding director of eLab, a centre of excellence in the digital economy. His current research is on technology strategy and innovation policies at both corporate and national levels. He has won several awards for research and pedagogy and is actively involved in strategy and policy consulting. His research has been showcased in the global media and he has received a number of awards, including the Light of India Award '12 (from the Times of India media group) and the Global Innovation Award '13 (from INNOVEX in Israel). Professor Dutta obtained his PhD in Computer Science and his MSc in Business Administration from the University of California at Berkeley.

Abdesselam El Ftouh is a former Inspector of Trade at the Ministry of Trade and Industry in Morocco, and he joined the administration of the Prime Minister as a Research Officer and Policy Officer Representative to the Head of Government. He served in the Department of Economic Affairs in the 1980s, where he was responsible for monitoring several strategic economic sectors and worked on structural adjustment and Moroccan economic liberalization. He participated in building the Administration in charge of Privatization in Morocco, which he joined in 1991, becoming the Director and Coordinator of Transfer Operations in 1995. Four years later, in July 1999, he was appointed Director of the Economic Development Division at the Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans Residing Abroad; he has been the General Treasurer of the same foundation since April 2011. Mr El Ftouh supervised several studies in economic, financial, and banking fields as he participated in research on Moroccan migration, both at the Hassan II Foundation and the university, and he has led several international cooperation programmes on migration. He is also a seminar leader for Master's degree programmes in the field of migration at the University Mohamed V Agdal Rabat. He is a member of the Moroccan Association for Research on International Migration, where he accompanied, as a member of the scientific council of the research programme Mim-AMERM, 30 research projects; he has also made other contributions in the area of international migration of Moroccans.

Omar Elyoussoufi Attou is the Head of the Division of Innovation and Valorization (Directorate of Scientific Research and Innovation, Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Executive Training, Rabat Morocco). A Senior Engineer and a national expert in innovation policies and R&D valorization, Mr Elyoussoufi has worked for 12 years at the Directorate of Scientific Research, where he has experience in innovation policies and has been involved in various projects at national and regional levels. During the last 10 years, his work has focused on establishing and managing national programmes that aim to strengthen and boost the valorization of research, to stimulate innovation and university-business linkage, and to enable new youth employment opportunities through the creation of technology start-ups, with the ultimate goal of upgrading the national system of research and innovation. He also participated in the elaboration of several studies related to innovation and the valorization of research results (Evaluation Study of the Potential of Prototyping Activities in Morocco, Patent and Inventive Activity in Morocco, and Venture Capital and the Financing of Innovation in Morocco). Mr Elyoussoufi holds an Engineering Diploma in Production Systems from the National School of Mineral Industry (Morocco) and a Post-Graduate Diploma in IT from the National School of Computer Science and Systems Analysis (Morocco).

Adil El Maliki is from Casablanca, Morocco. He joined the Division of Chemical Industry of the Ministry of Industry and Trade in 1993, and became Head of the Department of Building Materials Industries in 1996. During 1997, he was in charge of central business registry and became Head of the Inventions and Trade Studies division until 2000. After the creation of the OMPIC (Moroccan Industrial and Commercial Property Office) in 2000, he was responsible for the Information and Communication Department until 2007. Since 2008, he has been Director General of the OMPIC. He has been an administrator of the Moroccan Centre for Innovation since October 2012, and a member of R&D Maroc since July 2011. He is the president of the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications, and has participated in the establishment of the ACTA (Anti-Counterfeiting Agreement) treaty. In 1992, he graduated from Mohammadia Engineering School in Chemistry Process.

Rafael Escalona Reynoso has been Lead Researcher at the Global Innovation Index since October 2013. His previous professional experience includes working as Economic and Science and Technology Policy Advisor to the Senate of Mexico and as a member of the Trade and Foreign Investment Advisory Board at the office of the President of Mexico. His research experience at Cornell University includes comparative studies between Mexico and Spain on the regulatory aspects of modern biotechnology and the biosafety of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), and on the reach of intellectual property rights (IPRs) in the information technologies era. He holds a PhD in Regional Planning and a Master in Public Administration from Cornell University as well as a BA in Economics from Universidad Panamericana in Mexico.

Karima Farah has been Director of Patents and Technological Innovation Department in the Moroccan Industrial and Commercial Property Office (OMPIC) since 2011. Her main duties are the management of national and international patent applications' processing procedures and the promotion of the use of the patent system. Ms Farah joined OMPIC in 2001 initially as an Engineer in the Patent Service. She then held the position of Trademarks Service Head. From 2007 to 2011, she headed the Department of Trademarks and Distinctive Signs in OMPIC. Before joining OMPIC, Ms Farah began her career in the private sector in 1991, initially with a position where she was responsible for Maintenance, then as a technical director of a company operating in the textile sector. Ms Farah holds an Engineering Diploma in Electrotechnics and Power Electronics.

Naushad Forbes is Director of Forbes Marshall, India's leading Steam Engineering and Control Instrumentation firm. He chairs the Steam Engineering Companies within the group. Dr Forbes was a Lecturer and Consulting Professor at Stanford University in the Program in Science, Technology and Society from 1987 to 2004. He has held various positions in the Confederation of Indian Industry and is Vice President for 2014–15.

Leonid Gokhberg is the First Vice-Rector of the National Research University - Higher School of Economics (HSE)—one of the most prominent universities in Russia—and Director of HSE Institute for Statistical Studies and Economics of Knowledge. From 1988 to 1991 he was Head of the Laboratory for S&T Statistics at the Research Institute for Statistics, and from 1991 to 2002 was Deputy Director at the Centre for Science Research and Statistics (CSRS) in Moscow. Professor Gokhberg coordinated more than 300 national and international projects sponsored by various national authorities, regional agencies, and industrial companies as well as by the European Commission, the World Bank, UNIDO, the US National Science Foundation, and IIASA among others, in the areas of S&T and innovation indicators, analyses, foresight, and policies. Professor Gokhberg has served as a consultant to the OECD, Eurostat, UNESCO, the UN Economic Commission for Europe, and other international and national agencies. He is also Editor-in-Chief of the Moscow-based scientific journal Foresight-Russia, which ranks 1st in science studies and in management and 4th in economics according to the Russian National Science Citation Index. Professor Gokhberg is a member of the OECD and Eurostat expert groups on indicators for S&T, information society, and education and serves on the International Advisory Board of the Global Innovation Index (WIPO/INSEAD). In 2011, he was appointed Chairman of the Expert Group on Innovation Policy established by the Government of the Russian Federation to provide recommendations for a Socio-Economic Development Strategy for the Russian Federation until 2020 (Strategy-2020). Professor Gokhberg is the author of over 350 papers published in the Russian Federation and internationally, including several monographs and textbooks for universities. He holds a Doctorate and a Professor Diploma in Economics.

V: About the Authors

Bruno Lanvin is the Executive Director of INSEAD's European Competitiveness Initiative (IECI). From 2007 to 2012, he was the Executive Director of INSEAD's eLab, managing INSEAD's teams in Paris, Singapore, and Abu Dhabi. He is a Commissioner on the Broadband Commission. From 2000 to 2007, Dr Lanvin worked for the World Bank, where he was inter alia Senior Advisor for E-strategies and Regional Coordinator (Europe and Central Asia) for ICT and e-government issues. He also headed the Capacity Building Practice of the World Bank's Global ICT Department and was Chairman of the Bank's e-Thematic Group. From June 2001 to December 2003, he was the Manager of the Information for Development Program (infoDev) at the World Bank. In 2000, Dr Lanvin was appointed Executive Secretary of the G8-DOT Force. Until then, he was Head of Electronic Commerce in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva, and occupied various senior positions including Chief of the Cabinet of the Director General of the United Nations in New York, Head of Strategic Planning, and later Chief of the SME Trade Competitiveness Unit of UNCTAD/ SITE. He was the main drafter, team leader, and editor of Building Confidence: Electronic Commerce and Development, published in January 2000. Since 2002, he has been coauthoring The Global Information Technology Report (INSEAD-World Economic Forum-Cornell University); he is currently the co-editor of the Global Innovation Index report (INSEAD-WIPO-Cornell University). He holds a BA in Mathematics and Physics from the University of Valenciennes (France), an MBA from Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales (HEC) in Paris, and a PhD in Economics from the University of Paris I (La Sorbonne) in France. A frequent speaker at high-level meetings, he advises a number of global companies and governments and is a member of numerous boards, including that of the Tallinn e-government Academy.

Yassine Ouardirhi has been Division Chief of Development and Promotion of Innovation since 2010 at the Ministry of Industry, Trade, Investment and the Digital Economy in Morocco. He is in charge of the deployment of three strategic axes of the Morocco Innovation strategy: the Governance and Regulatory Framework, Funding and Support, and Talents Mobilization. Before 2010, he held several senior positions, including Head of the Department of Computer Science programmes and coordinator for e-education and ICT Research at the former Moroccan Department of Telecommunications and Information Technologies. Mr Ouardirhi was the project leader of the ICT Observatory in Morocco and a member of the International Working Group of the United Nations (and the African Regional Group) for measuring the information society in the framework of the second World Summit on the Information Society in Tunis (2005). Today he is a proponent of the Innovation Observatory in Morocco, which will be based on the core indicators of the GII. Mr Ouardirhi graduated as Chief Engineer in 1986 from the Ecole Mohammedia of Engineers, Rabat, in Automation and Industrial Computing. Valentina Poliakova is a Researcher at the Institute for Statistical Studies and Economics of Knowledge, the National Research University – Higher School of Economics (HSE) in Moscow, Russian Federation. Her academic interests include sociological studies of innovation behaviour of populations, science and technology, and medicine as well as the sociology of expertise. Ms Poliakova has participated in a number of research projects related to the examination of public opinion on science and technology, innovative practices of populations, and the social legitimation of innovation. She holds a Master in Sociology with a specialization in the sociological theory and applied social knowledge from HSE.

Michaela Saisana is a Senior Scientific Officer at the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (Italy). She conducts and coordinates research (a team of 10 post-doc researchers) on multidimensional measures for policy making on social, economic, and environmental issues. She is offering regular training courses on composite indicator development to European Commission Officials and to international organizations and academia. Since 2005, she has audited over 60 well-known composite indicators at the invitation of the United Nations, Transparency International, the World Economic Forum, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization, among others. She has co-authored two books: Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators: Methodology and User Guide (OECD/JRC, 2008) and Global Sensitivity Analysis: The Primer (2008). Her publications deal with sensitivity analysis, composite indicators, multicriteria analysis, multivariate analysis, data envelopment analysis, and multi-objective optimization (20 peer-reviewed publications, 60 working papers). In 2004 she was awarded the European Commission's JRC Young Scientist Prize in Statistics and Econometrics in recognition of her research on composite indicators. She has a PhD and an MSc in Chemical Engineering.

Andrea Saltelli has worked on physical chemistry, environmental sciences, and applied statistics, publishing over 80 peerreviewed papers and three books. His main disciplinary focus is on sensitivity analysis of model output, a discipline where statistical tools are used to interpret the output from mathematical or computational models; and on sensitivity auditing, an extension of sensitivity analysis to the entire evidencegenerating process in a policy context. A second focus is the construction of composite indicators or indices. Mr Saltelli presently leads the Econometric and Applied Statistics Unit of the European Commission at the Joint Research Centre in Ispra (I). The Unit, with a staff of 30, develops econometric and statistic applications, mostly in support to the services of the European Commission, in fields such as lifelong learning, inequality, employment, competitiveness, and innovation. He participates to the training of European Commission staff on impact assessment.

Martin Schaaper has been Head of the Science, Technology and Innovation Statistics unit at the UNESCO Institute for Statistics since 2009. His work consists of collecting and analysing internationally comparable STI indicators from all countries in world, as well as developing methodology and building capacity in developing countries for the collection of these indicators. Before joining UNESCO, he worked for eight years for the OECD, where he was responsible for the co-operation with non-OECD countries in the fields of STI and ICT statistics; and six years for various small companies, which were working on a contract basis for Eurostat on a variety of statistics.

Richard Scott is a Policy Analyst at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). He currently works within the OECD Centre for Educational Research and Innovation (CERI). His current work examines the skills required for innovation and innovative economies, as well as educational research and development. Before joining CERI, he worked in the OECD Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry as part of the OECD Young Professionals Programme. There, his work predominantly related to science and innovation policy, with a particular focus on the economic impacts of public investment in R&D. Prior to joining the OECD, he worked as a government economist at the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills in the United Kingdom, where he contributed to a range of analysis and policy formulations on labour markets, skills, and industrial policy. He holds an undergraduate degree in Economics from Durham University in the United Kingdom and a Master in Economics from the University of Nottingham.

Sibusiso Sibisi is the CEO of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in South Africa, having taken office on 1 January 2002. He previously held the position of Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research and Innovation) at the University of Cape Town (UCT). Dr Sibisi joined the Department of Computational and Applied Mathematics, University of the Witwatersrand, in 1984 and was a Fulbright Fellow at the California Institute of Technology in 1988. He returned to Cambridge in 1989 to assume a research position at Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics (DAMTP) and, in 1991, co-founded a research-based small enterprise at Cambridge. On his return to South Africa in 1997, Dr Sibisi joined Plessey as Executive Director (Research & Development) before joining UCT. He is a former chairman of South Africa's National Advisory Council on Innovation. Dr Sibisi was awarded the Order of Mapungubwe: Silver by President Thabo Mbeki in September 2007 (National Orders are bestowed on South Africans who contribute to the betterment of the country in their respective fields and represent the highest award that a country, through its President, bestows on its citizens). Dr Sibisi serves on the boards of Liberty Life and the Mapungubwe Institute. He is also a member of the advisory board of the UN's World Intellectual Property Organisation. Dr Sibisi was born in Mariannhill, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. He completed a BSc (Hons) in Physics at Imperial College, London, and obtained a PhD from the DAMTP, Cambridge University in 1983.

Osman Sultan is an iconic leader in telecommunications. Stemming from his belief that being connected is today a basic human right, Mr Sultan has led many transformations that have had a profound impact on people. He has led du as its CEO since 2006, ensuring that the company continues to remain on a sustainable growth path and set new benchmarks, such as taking the lead in developing smart technologies and investing in broadband for the betterment of people.

Stéphan Vincent-Lancrin is a Senior Analyst and Project Leader at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Directorate for Education and Skills. He is currently responsible for the Innovation Strategy for Education and Training project within the OECD Centre for Educational Research and Innovation (CERI). His current interests cover the nature and level of education and skills that matter in innovation and knowledge societies, the innovation ecology in the education sector, and the measurement of innovation in education. His recent work covers the identification of skills for innovation-driven societies and how education systems can foster them (21st-century skills) through specific curricula, pedagogy, and assessments—at all educational levels. His most recent book, co-authored with Ellen Winner and Thalia Goldstein, is Art for Art's Sake: The Impact of Arts Education (OECD Publishing). He also works on STEM education and participates in OECD reviews related to innovation and research systems. Dr Vincent-Lancrin has been working extensively on many facets of higher education and innovation, including the internationalization and future of higher education, and e-learning. He has authored many articles and book chapters and edited several books. Before joining the OECD, he worked as lecturer and researcher in economics at the University of Paris-Nanterre and the London School of Economics. He is a Marie Curie Fellow and a 2007 Fulbright New Century Scholar. He holds a PhD in Economics, a Business School Diploma, and a Master in Philosophy.

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The global economy is on a much stronger footing in 2014 than in preceding years. Considering all factors, because of progress being made in many advanced economies, economic growth is now more balanced across emerging markets and high-income countries, and the confidence of the private sector and investors is on the rise. Yet questions remain about what drives the sources of global economic growth and new jobs. Aware of these questions, the Global Innovation Index (GII) recognizes the key role of innovation as a driver of economic growth and well-being. In this context, it aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation and provide the tools that can assist in tailoring policies to promote long-term output growth, improved productivity, and job growth.

To guide policies and to help overcome divides between developed and emerging economies, metrics are needed to assess innovation and policy performance. For this purpose, *The Global Innovation Index 2014: The Human Factor in Innovation* is timely and relevant. The Gll helps to create an environment in which innovation factors are continually evaluated. It provides a key tool and a rich database of detailed metrics for 143 economies, which represent 92.9% of the world's population and 98.3% of global GDP.

Putting the right environment in place that will nurture, promote, and enable the human factor in business and social innovation is a complex task but a critical one. Metrics to capture essential elements of the human factor in innovation have been included in the GII model. The chapter contributions to this report also describe many strands of action in the fields of education, training, skill formation, and related areas.

Launched by INSEAD in 2007, the GII project today is co-published by Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations. This year, the GII draws on the support and expertise of its Knowledge Partners: the Confederation of Indian Industry, du, and Huawei, as well as an Advisory Board of 14 eminent international experts. The Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission again performed a thorough robustness and sensitivity analysis of the index for the fourth consecutive year.

The GII is primarily concerned with improving the 'journey' towards better measuring and understanding innovation and with identifying targeted policies, good practices, and other levers that can foster innovation. Written in a nontechnical language and style, the GII appeals to diverse groups including policy makers, business leaders, academics, and different organizations of civil society.

The full report can be downloaded at www.globalinnovationindex.org

