WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

The Future of Growth Report 2024

INSIGHT REPORT

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Preface

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Global growth has lost momentum. On average, GDP growth has declined from more than 2% in advanced economies and nearly 6% in emerging and developing economies in the early 2000s to less than 1.5% and less than 2% in the post-COVID period.

This sustained slowdown in growth has been compounded by a succession of crises. It is now more than 15 years since the beginning of the global financial crisis, yet it continues to cast a shadow, not least in the policy choices of many advanced economies. The COVID-19 pandemic and the shock of lockdowns left behind an aftermath of a surge in public debt levels and reversal of global development progress. Geopolitical tensions and conflicts have further reshaped an international order that is increasingly multipolar, with far-reaching implications for technology, growth and development. Overshadowing these developments is the growing awareness that the world's rising temperature poses grave dangers to the long-term prospects for humanity, with the world currently on track for a temperature rise significantly above the targets set out in the Paris Agreement in 2015.

The key question for this pivotal moment is not whether the world still needs economic growth, but rather how that growth is achieved and whether it is aligned with other important national and global priorities. This first edition of the World Economic Forum's *Future of Growth Report* aims to provide an overview of global growth trends and a comprehensive analysis of the quality of these growth trajectories.

The Future of Growth Framework introduced in this report underscores that a conventional GDP growth picture is incomplete without a deeper understanding of the underlying nature and quality of growth. The framework adopts a multidimensional approach, structured around four pillars, to complement and qualify traditional measures of growth: innovativeness, inclusiveness, sustainability and resilience. For each economy covered in the report, we provide a Future of Growth Dashboard that can support policy-makers, academics, civil society and business leaders in assessing the balance between growth and other priorities. The report also identifies diverse archetypes of growth pathways and the countries that fit within them, each reflecting unique characteristics and challenges. These archetypes offer potential policy inspiration for countries with similar constraints and opportunities. Finally, the framework allows for developing a global picture: while global averages mask significant disparities between countries, reflecting diverse policy priorities and implementation outcomes, our analysis reveals that the global economy is only halfway towards combining today's growth with longer-term innovativeness, inclusiveness, sustainability and resilience.

This work builds upon and owes a particular debt to the Forum's *Global Competitiveness Index*, which has long espoused taking a comprehensive approach to growth and productivity. Since 2020, we have engaged in extensive consultations on developing a new conceptual framework fit for a new global context. We would like to thank, in particular, the members of the Global Future Council on the Future of Growth for their feedback, the dialogues held at the World Economic Forum's inaugural Growth Summit, and the views of the network of Partner Institutes of the Forum that support data gathering for this framework and other insights from the Forum. Finally, we would like to express our gratitude to the core team that developed this report – Jesse Caemmerer, Aengus Collins, Roberto Crotti, Philipp Grosskurth, Kateryna Karunska, Till Leopold, and Sriharsha Masabathula – and to Ricky Li and Attilio Di Battista for their support.

This report will serve as the basis for the work of the World Economic Forum's Future of Growth Initiative, using this framework as a foundation, a two-year effort to foster dialogue between policy-makers, business leaders and academics on charting new economic growth pathways. We invite leaders to join this initiative, embracing the urgency and ambition required to address the multifaceted challenges outlined in this report.

The future of growth must shift to a better balance between quantity and quality. A simple "return" to GDP growth is not enough. Instead, each country must undertake a unique and complex journey towards achieving innovative, inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth, while contributing to global resilience. This report aims to serve as a call to action for leaders to critically reassess and recalibrate their growth models and policies for a new economic era.

Executive summary

Global growth has been slower in the past decade compared to previous ones, and the post-pandemic recovery is losing momentum. Between 2018 and 2023 – on average – high-income economies' GDP (in purchasing-power-parity terms) grew by 1.4% annually across economies featured in the report, by 2.2% across upper-middle income economies, by 3.1% across lower-middle income economies, and by 3.1% across low-income economies. Total global GDP today is higher than its pre-pandemic level, but growth rates in 2023 remain below 4% across all income groups.

This conventional GDP growth picture is incomplete without a deeper understanding of the underlying nature and quality of growth, and whether it is in synergy with global and national priorities. The question is not whether the world still needs economic growth, but how the growth can be better aligned with other important priorities. This report provides a framework for looking at growth in the context of its quality and serves as a starting point for the Forum's Future of Growth Initiative.

Framework overview

- The Future of Growth Framework introduces a multidimensional approach that focuses on evaluating the quality of growth and the balance between various priorities rather than aggregating them into a single index. It is grounded in four pillars that assess the quality of growth: Innovativeness, Inclusiveness, Sustainability and Resilience.

- In addition to global analysis, an accompanying set of Country Dashboards aims to support policy-makers in assessing the character and nature of a country's economic growth and identify trade-offs to resolve or synergies to exploit. Each dashboard collates an overview of GDP-derived statistics as well as all of the framework data for each of the 107 economies covered.

Qualifying growth

- The world economy as a whole is halfway towards an ideal trajectory of fully innovative, inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth. Countries differ considerably in terms of policy priorities set as well as policy implementation results. Global averages draw a mixed picture of the world's trajectory toward innovative, inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth.

- Innovativeness is the dimension that attains the lowest global score (with a global average of 45.2 out of 100). The sustainability dimension's global average is 46.8 out of 100, while the inclusiveness and resilience dimensions' global average scores are 55.9 out of 100 and 52.8 out of 100, respectively. At an individual level, no economy has attained a pillar score higher than 80 on any of the framework's four dimensions, where 100 is the theoretical maximum outcome possible.

- **Innovativeness**
  Digitalization rates across advanced and developing economies are diverging rather than converging, leading to persistent economic divides and missed opportunities for innovation. In high-income economies, talent availability is an increasing bottleneck to further advance innovativeness, while opening an opportunity for trade in services from developing economies. Within the Innovativeness pillar's global average of 45.2 are large differences across country income groups. High-income economies' average score (59.4) is more than twice that of low-income economies (26.8), and about 50% higher than that of upper-middle income economies (39.3), revealing a correlation between the innovation-alignment of countries' growth trajectories and their GDP per capita.

- **Inclusiveness**
  Rising inequality of income and opportunity risk entrenching headwinds to inclusion. Widespread access to basic services, in addition to adequate social protection, will be key to inclusive growth in developed and developing economies. The Inclusiveness pillar's global average is 55.9, with marked outcome differences across income groups. High-income economies' average Inclusive growth score (68.9) is more than twice that of low-income economies (30.0), and about 50% higher than that of lower-middle income economies (44.8), highlighting a strong correlation between levels of per-capita income and inclusion outcomes. Upper-middle income economies (54.8) on average exhibit a somewhat stronger inclusive growth performance compared to their showing on innovation, yet nevertheless score well behind high-incomes economies.

- **Sustainability**
  Institutional commitments are yet to translate into systemic hardwiring of emissions reduction

into growth models. Green finance and technology are the missing links on the path to sustainability. The Sustainability pillar's global average is 46.8, as most countries continue to grow in ways that are not aligned with climate targets. Income-group trends for this pillar diverge from the other three dimensions of the Future of Growth Framework, with low-income economies (52.7) and lower-middle income economies (50.0) exhibiting, on average, stronger sustainability-aligned growth compared to the rest of the world, offsetting weaker performance on green finance and technology due to lower resource use to date. High-income economies (45.8) and upper-middle income economies (44.0), by contrast, partially compensate for higher emissions with a stronger performance on environmental technology.

– **Resilience**
  Inward-looking approaches are insufficient for resilience, but localized efforts such as for strengthening financial architecture, are also key. Most countries need better preparation and proactive investment for demographic change. The global resilience pillar average is 52.8, with more moderate outcome differences across country income groups compared to the Innovation and Inclusion pillars. High-income countries exhibit the strongest resilient growth performance (61.9), followed by upper middle-income countries (50.0) and lower middle-income countries (45.8) in relative proximity. Low-income countries are showing the least resilient growth (39.0).

Growth Pathway Archetypes

– With an average GDP of USD 52,475 per capita in 2023, high income economies' growth pathway is generally characterised by high scores on inclusiveness, innovativeness, and resilience, but room to improve on sustainability. With an average GDP of USD 17,900 per capita, upper middle income economies' growth pathway generally features higher emphasis on inclusiveness and resilience, with room to improve on sustainability and innovativeness. With an average GDP of USD 7,633 per capita, lower middle income economies' growth pathway has generally been focused on resilience, with higher scores on sustainability than richer economies but room to improve on inclusiveness and innovativeness. With an average GDP of USD 1,533 per capita, low income economies' growth pathway is generally characterised by a much lighter environmental footprint per capita—resulting in a high sustainability performance—but with room to improve on resilience, inclusiveness and innovativeness.

– While every country has a unique growth pathway shaped by a wide range of circumstantial factors, the data from the Future of Growth Country Dashboards helps identify clusters of countries with similar growth characteristics. We group these clusters into seven distinct "growth pathway archetypes," with the aim to identify countries most closely related in their growth characteristics and often face similar constraints and opportunities. This also allows policy-makers to identify additional areas of improvement and look to countries that have leveraged opportunities for high quality in different ways. The resulting archetypes exhibit similar high-level patterns, but with unique distinctions.

– The data and analysis presented in this report aim to support policy-makers in assessing the character and nature of a country's economic growth and can be used to identify potential areas to improve, trade-offs to resolve or synergies to exploit. A comprehensive set of detailed Country Dashboards collate data on recent growth as well as all of the framework data for each of the 107 economies covered.

The World Economic Forum's Future of Growth Initiative is a two-year campaign aimed at inspiring dialogue across stakeholders and action by policy-makers to chart new pathways for economic growth that balance innovation, inclusion, sustainability and resilience goals. We invite leaders to join this effort to co-shape new solutions to the challenges highlighted in this report, working together with the urgency and ambition that the current context demands.

Introduction

The recent sustained slowdown in growth has been compounded by a succession of crises and dislocations. These crises have raised questions not just about the stability of prevailing approaches to stimulating economic growth, but about the goals and values underpinning it.

It is now more than 15 years since the beginning of the global financial crisis, but it continues to cast a shadow, not least in the policy choices of many advanced economies. The COVID-19 pandemic and the shock of lockdowns,[1] left behind an aftermath of a surge in public debt levels and reversal of global development progress.[2] Geopolitical tensions and conflicts have further reshaped an increasingly multipolar international order, with far-reaching implications for technology, growth and development. Overshadowing these developments is the growing awareness that the world's rising temperature poses grave dangers to the long-term prospects for humanity, with the world currently on track for a temperature rise significantly above the targets set out in the Paris Agreement in 2015.[3] In parallel, polarization and mistrust is growing in many societies, with only 50% of people trusting governments and only 41% trusting government leaders.[4]

All of this has taken place against – and has also frequently contributed to – a backdrop of increasing global contention over economic policies, norms and structures. The extent to which there was previously agreement on these matters should not be overstated, with older prescriptions for growth, including the so-called "Washington consensus", having broken down before the global financial crisis had erupted.[5] But the forces of change have intensified over the past two decades, in particular as politics in many advanced economies have fractured, as the power and resources of emerging economies have increased, and as many leaders across the world have sought to strengthen national economic policy-making as a counterweight to the political and economic effects of globalization.

The work in this report starts from two key premises. The first is that economic growth is an essential policy objective and a key prerequisite for improving living standards and making progress on almost any other policy agenda. The second is that growth policy is an inherently normative exercise, with trade-offs and synergies. As such, there will inevitably be disagreements on these normative considerations. The question is not whether the world still needs economic growth, but the extent to which the underlying nature of the growth that is needed is synergistic with other important priorities. To help respond to this context, this report introduces a new quantitative framework to help complement traditional growth metrics and develop a more holistic view of the quality of growth.

There is currently no consensus towards a one-size-fits-all model or one recipe for good growth. Instead, countries have divergent interests, priorities and starting points, even in the face of shared global challenges. The Future of Growth Framework applies a multidimensional approach that balances various priorities rather than aggregating them into a single index. It is grounded in four pillars: Innovativeness, Inclusiveness, Sustainability and Resilience.

The multiple pillars of this framework provide space for those divergences to co-exist, rather than being assigned a weight and summed up. Each pillar in this normative framework denotes a positive, e.g. it is positive for a country to be innovative or resilient, or to take account of distributional and environmental considerations. Yet the framework, and the report, stop short of prescribing which of the pillars is more important, or what the optimal balance between them might be. Different countries have different circumstances and that will lead to different conclusions on those questions. The goal of the framework is not to prescribe a particular approach, but to provide a tool with which countries can explore areas to improve, trade-offs to resolve or synergies to develop. Out of the scope of the framework and this report are questions around improving the measurement of GDP itself; for example, by taking into account intangible value from digital services or by integrating the value of care work.

This report comprises four sections. The first discusses the current global growth picture – the trade-offs between a conventional short-term growth focus and a longer-term emphasis on the underlying quality of this growth – and provides an overview of the Future of Growth Framework and the choices made in the construction of each of its four pillars.

The second part presents key global findings and current trends regarding the innovativeness, inclusiveness, sustainability and resilience of growth across countries. It also presents multiple

"growth pathway archetypes" that demonstrate commonalities and differences of choices between the countries covered. In keeping with the non-prescriptive nature of the framework, the report does not provide traditional country or regional performance comparisons.

This is followed by a comprehensive set of detailed Country Dashboards that present the latest data on growth for each economy, together with all of the data included in the framework, to develop a comprehensive view for each of the 107 economies covered. This section is designed for country specific analysis and calls the attention of policy-makers, investors, academics and civil society in various national contexts. The data can also be accessed online at https://www.weforum.org/publications/the-future-of-growth-report. Finally, the report's technical appendixes contain the methodological details related to the framework.

1 The Future of Growth Framework

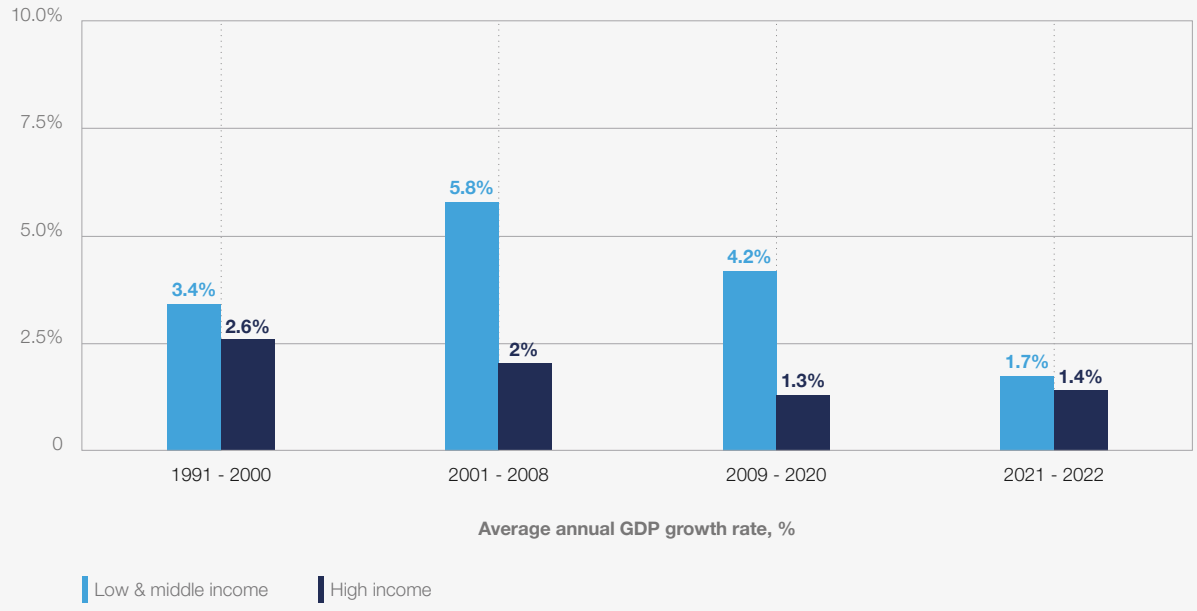
1.1 From the growth we have to the growth we need

Economic growth can be defined as an increase in the quantity or quality of production of goods and services in a country over time. It is typically measured by growth in gross domestic product (GDP). Growth is important primarily because many such goods and services contribute to people's quality of life: from basic food and shelter to more complex things such as medical technologies, leisure activities or security. While not everything important to societies can be reduced to goods and services, systematic attempts to improve the lives of people almost invariably entail an increase in the quantity or quality of at least some goods and services, whether produced in the private sector, the public sector or a mixture of the two. The positive impact of more or better goods and services can be particularly significant in the lowest-income countries, where growth is more likely than in richer economies to mean the difference between basic human needs being met or not.

Since the 2007 global financial crisis, global economic growth has lost momentum. On average, global short-term GDP growth has declined from about 2% in advanced and 5.8% in emerging and developing economies in the early 2000s to about 1.4% and 1.7%, respectively, in the post-COVID period (Figure 1).

GDP growth is often used as an indicator of a nation's overall economic health and prosperity. However, any contemporary assessment of growth needs to look beyond quantity – it is the underlying nature and quality of growth, and the way in which it is achieved, that ultimately matters most for positive economic, societal and environmental outcomes. Countries' policy choices today are shaping their long-term growth trajectories and have lasting implications for individuals, societies, international relations and the planet. In recent years, there have been debates around the continued need for

FIGURE 1 **GDP growth (%) by income group in selected periods**



Source
World Economic Forum, Future of Growth Report 2024; based on constant (2015) USD GDP data from World Bank, World Development Indicators database.

Note
Periods are defined as intervals between global recession/slowdown. 1991, 2001, 2009 and 2020 are the four years where global growth was lowest over the past 30 years. Income groups include all countries identified as such by the World Bank taxonomy. Low & middle income combines Low-income, Lower-middle income, and Upper-middle income countries.

growth in advanced economies and how GDP as a measure could better account for the value of unpaid work or count intangible assets. The core question, however, is how the future of growth can be better aligned with other important priorities.

This report draws from the rich set of literature on this question over the last decade, including the World Economic Forum's longstanding work on competitiveness, to propose a holistic tool for assessing the quality of future growth.

1.2 Overview of framework construction

The Future of Growth Framework aims to contribute to a paradigm shift in assessing economic growth by adopting a multidimensional approach, focusing on the quality, balance and alignment of growth with broader global and national priorities. The framework therefore captures the character of a country's growth by qualifying performance across four areas essential to driving more balanced growth: innovation, inclusion, environmental sustainability and systemic resilience (Figure 2).

Economic policy is an inherently normative exercise, with trade-offs and synergies driving policy choices. There will inevitably be disagreements on these normative considerations. The framework does not aim to suggest that innovation, inclusion, sustainability and resilience are the only priorities to be balanced against growth, nor that they should be prioritized equally everywhere. Instead, it aims to provide a transparent and holistic way for countries to deliberate on how to prioritize them relative to growth and relative to each other.

FIGURE 2 **The Future of Growth Framework**

Source
World Economic Forum, Future of Growth Report 2024.

The starting point for the framework is an overview of a country's recent economic growth performance, measured by three core indicators: GDP per capita, GDP growth, and GDP per-capita growth over the past five years. Rather than reducing economic activity to a single indicator, this combination captures the growth of economic activity in absolute terms and relative to its population, as well as the per-capita growth rates over five years to assess the longer-term economic trajectory of an economy. Although there are several methodological and conceptual shortcomings of the conventional GDP metric, it remains in widespread use today by most policy-makers, media, academics, civil society and business leaders. Our efforts, therefore, are focused on complementing its use with additional areas of relevance for the future of quality growth. Future editions of the report will continue to assess additional growth metrics within this on-going debate.[6]

Beyond the context provided by GDP measures on the scale of growth, the Future of Growth Framework's analytical core are four pillars that capture the extent to which a country's economic activity is aligned with innovation, inclusion, sustainability and resilience goals. In other words, the quality of that growth. By aggregating scores of the individual indicators in each pillar, the framework is designed to produce an aggregate result for each pillar on a 0-100 scale, where 100 is an ideal and hypothetical case where a country achieves perfect performance on every component of the pillar.

– The **Innovativeness** pillar captures the extent to which an economy's trajectory can absorb and evolve in response to new technological, social, institutional and organizational developments to improve the longer-term quality of growth. When countries are already at a relatively high level of innovation, moving their innovation frontier further out is more difficult than adapting or absorbing existing technologies. Complementarities between technology and talent become more important and more specific, often focused on nascent branches of knowledge. As a result, research and development (R&D) levels and ease of finding talent are common bottlenecks to further expand innovation in these countries. In the context of developing economies, technology adoption requires adjusting production systems and developing capabilities that are not yet mature or available in their economic systems. For instance, the capacity to produce medium and high-tech manufacturing goods often requires acquiring the technology and know-how to participate in international value chains. To capture performance across these various scenarios, the pillar includes areas such as financing to drive innovation, scientific and technological development, talent availability, and regulatory and policy support.

– The **Inclusiveness** pillar captures the extent to which an economy's trajectory includes all stakeholders in the benefits and opportunities it creates. At a global level, growth has been good for inclusion, driving up the incomes of those who have the least by a higher margin and narrowing the gaps between rich and poor countries: over the past two decades average incomes in the top 10% of countries have gone from 50 times as high as average incomes in the bottom half of the global country distribution to being 40 times as high. Within countries, however, the trend has gone in the opposite direction: the average incomes of the top 10% have gone from being 8.5 to 15 times as high as the average incomes of the bottom half. However, growth-relevant dimensions of inclusiveness go far beyond income distribution. The pillar takes stock of a country's performance in areas such as participation in the labour force and education; access to services including housing, transport, and finance; gender parity in research and technology; and the equal application of civil rights.

– The **Sustainability** pillar captures the extent to which an economy's trajectory can keep its ecological footprint within finite environmental boundaries. On current trajectories, the world is set to miss its Paris Agreement targets for global warming by a considerable margin. The consequences of rising temperatures are already becoming clear in changing patterns of extreme weather, and dramatic new annual records have been set on indicators such as air and ocean temperatures. It is estimated that global emissions must peak by 2025 to meet the Paris Agreement goals. Yet, global emissions are still rising even as countries agreed at the latest Conference of the Parties to transition away from fossil fuels. While continued growth is vital to reduce poverty and increase living standards, policy-makers must address the environmental impact of their country's growth. To that end, this pillar captures a country's performance in areas such as the physical impact of production on the environment; conserving nature; support for the green transition in the financial, technological and institutional domains; and consumption behaviours of the population.

– The **Resilience** pillar captures the extent to which an economy's trajectory can withstand and bounce back from shocks. The dramatic global disruptions triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic pushed the concept of resilience rapidly to the fore. Compared to innovation, inclusion and environmental sustainability, there is relatively little consensus about what enables countries to recover – and ideally to adapt or improve – in the wake of a shock. Compared to responding to discrete risks, resilience involves preparing for and adapting to systemic risks that span interconnected systems, which often require building some level of redundancy and slack. The pillar captures this at the national level in areas such as physical resource

dependency, macroeconomic stability and the depth of the healthcare system. Resilience is also inherently global when it comes to cross-border spillovers or risks such as pandemics or climate change, highlighting the need for countries to contribute to shared global challenges. This is captured by indicators such as participation in environmental treaties.

Although individual pillar scores are meaningful and informative in isolation, it is the pattern of results across the Innovativeness, Inclusiveness, Sustainability and Resilience pillars, in conjunction with GDP growth figures, that provides a multidimensional assessment of the character of growth. As a result, the framework does not further aggregate pillar scores into a single index, nor does it rank countries. This is a departure from the approach taken in the World Economic Forum's *Global Competitiveness Report*. Rankings can be a powerful tool for focusing policy attention and action, but they also run the risk of glossing over complexity and encouraging a focus on the relative position of peers and rivals rather than the underlying substance. The focus here is instead on how countries' performances are balanced against their growth performance and across the four pillars. The results section in this report discusses which countries have performed well in various parts of the framework, but this is done with a view to highlighting drivers of success rather than presenting a list of the top performers. Over the two-year timeframe of the Future of Growth Initiative, this framework will be refined and the merit of introducing rankings considered fully.

A detailed methodological discussion of the Future of Growth Framework's construction, as well as the selection and technical interpretation of each of its indicators is available in **Appendix A** and **Appendix B**.

1.3 Trade-offs, synergies and policy choices

The multidimensional perspective of the Future of Growth Framework makes visible the potential trade-offs and synergies between its various dimensions. Unlike many composite indexes, the objective in this framework is not simultaneous maximization of performance across all its pillars and dimensions. While this may be conceptually desirable, it is challenging in practice. Instead, the tool is intended to bring greater clarity on a holistic view of the scale as well as the quality of growth and stimulate thinking around policy choices regarding trade-offs and synergies between these dimensions.

Research suggests that there may be a direct trade-off between desirable pillar outcomes and growth maximization, at least in the short term, while longer-term growth performance and many pillar outcomes may be more synergistic. However, important policy choices often continue to be made under severe time pressure and within short political and business cycles. These potential trade-offs and synergies are documented below as background to the global results and as a guide ahead of using Country Dashboards.

The relationship between **Growth and Sustainability** remains highly divergent, with much of the world struggling to create conditions for environmentally sustainable growth. For example, a steady spate of recent economic woes has sidetracked efforts to ramp up environmental action. Lagging global growth has refocused leaders' attention on immediate economic and financial issues, rate hikes to contain runaway inflation have increased borrowing costs for investments critical to the green transition,[8] and surging prices hampered efforts to produce and buy green.[9] Each of these cases stems from trade-offs, at least in the short term.

Some have argued that "green growth," as envisaged by several prominent international organizations, is a feasible path by "decoupling" growth from environmental harm and instead tapping into longer-term synergies, citing cases of economies that have successfully reduced emissions while increasing growth.[10] Skeptics argue that there is currently no evidence that the level of decoupling assumed by any of the scenarios needed to keep temperature changes below 1.5°C is technologically feasible.

The history of accelerating growth since the first industrial revolution is also the history of a remarkable decline in the proportion of humanity living in extreme poverty.[11] Growth that delivers goods and services taken for granted in the world's richer societies to more of the world's population continues to be in high demand across the world. However, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates that a 1% rise in annual GDP is on average followed by a 0.7% rise in emissions in developing countries.[12] Policy-makers across developed and developing economies must contend with advancing growth while reducing its environmental footprint.

There are both trade-offs and synergies when it comes to the relationship between Growth and Inclusiveness, which continues to be reflected in domestic policy debates in many countries. Many of the factors that enabled rapid growth, including globalization and technological transformation, are believed to have exacerbated inequalities along the way. Although there is undisputed evidence that distribution of the economic benefits from these trends has been highly unequal, establishing causality and clear patters of the relationship between growth and inequality has proved challenging.

Some arguments suggest that, over short and medium term, higher inequality could have positive impact on growth as stronger market incentives reward entrepreneurship and innovation. Other research suggests that high inequality is likely to be detrimental to growth over time due to lack of human capital development, low financial and political inclusion, and stagnant socioeconomic mobility. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) estimates that the rise of income inequality between 1985 and 2005 resulted in a contraction of cumulative economic growth between 1990 and 2010 by an average of 4.7 percentage points across OECD countries.[13] More recent evidence highlights the non-linear nature of the relationship. For example, the IMF finds that at a particular level of inequality – measured at a Gini coefficient of 27 – the direction of the relationship changes and inequality can impair economic development.[14]

Some researchers also highlight the central role of inequality of opportunities in determining the direction and strength of the relationship between growth and inequality. Using intergenerational mobility as an indicator of inequality of opportunity, studies find that societies where opportunities are unequally distributed, income inequality exerts a greater drag on long-term growth by undermining human capital development and reinforcing poverty cycles.[15] The World Bank highlights the acute impact of inherited circumstances on income disparities in developing countries. According to recent estimates, as much as 20% of overall inequality in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho and South Africa can be attributed to location, gender, age and parental background, with the figure reaching almost 50% when race factors are considered.[16]

The synergistic relationship between **Growth and Innovativeness** is well-evidenced within economic theory – whereby capacity to innovate improves with economic development in virtuous cycles. However there are potential trade-offs in this area, largely revolving around ongoing debates regarding the efficacy of industrial policy to improve a country's innovation capacity in a cost-efficient manner.[17] In particular, the experiences of the pandemic and supply shortages stemming from conflict have led more advanced economies to turn inward and boost localized innovation; but the long-term results from previous waves of government-incentivized innovation have been mixed in developed and developing economies alike. Additionally, the geopolitically competitive nature of some aspects of innovation in technological advancements risks reducing the scope of options and opportunity for developing economies.

Finally, the relationship between **Growth and Resilience** faces unavoidable tensions. Where efficiency aims to optimize resources in the current environment, resilience demands preparing for and adapting to future shocks, the nature and scope of which are often unknown.[18] Resilient systems are typically characterized by the very features – diversity and redundancy, or slack – that efficiency seeks to overcome.[19] Building resilience, then, often comes at the expense of short-term gains, while its benefits are uncertain and realized by performance around future crises of unknown scope and scale.

However, resilience is not necessarily at odds with growth over time, especially in a global economy increasingly beset by shocks. As argued by one recent study, businesses that prioritize near-term gains at the expense of long-term resilience building "may have a positive long-run expected value but a near certain probability of failure [...] if there is a 90% chance of doubling your investment each year and a 10% chance of going bust, the expected gain is 80% per year – but over a long enough timeframe it becomes nearly 100% certain that you will eventually lose everything."[20] Countries may face similar probabilities if they pursue only efficiency and short-term gain over longer term resilience.

Investing in long-term resilience-building measures may be especially difficult in an economic environment characterized by sluggish growth, high inflation and borrowing costs, and painful debt burdens.[21] As a result, governments face serious short-term pressure to fund public services, often leaving little room for resilience-building measures. This is especially so in developing countries, where building resilience requires high upfront costs, making investments in climate adaptation or clean energy grids hard to establish, given their higher borrowing costs and often conditional debt burdens.[22]

No single growth model can be applied to all countries. Each country's priorities and pathways to innovative, inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth are unique. The Future of Growth Framework does not determine which dimension should be prioritized at any given moment in time. Instead, it provides a holistic overview of the current status of each of these qualitative dimensions. By doing so, it aims to equip stakeholders with a guide to determine which trade-offs they are willing to make, and which synergies are most relevant to exploit in their particular context.

2 Qualifying growth

Between 2018 and 2023 – on average – high-income economies' GDP (in purchasing-power-parity terms) grew by 1.4% annually across economies featured in the report, by 2.2% across upper-middle income economies, by 3.1% across lower-middle income economies, and by 3.1% across low-income economies. Total global GDP today is higher than its pre-pandemic level, but growth rates remain below 4% across all income groups. Global growth has been slower in the past decade compared to previous ones, and the post-pandemic recovery is losing momentum. Notably, in per-capita terms, growth is even slower than it is in absolute terms, especially in low-income countries, where GDP growth per capita is less than 0.2%.

However, as the Future of Growth Framework introduced in this report emphasizes, this conventional GDP growth picture is incomplete without a deeper understanding of the underlying nature and quality of growth, and whether it is aligned with other global and national priorities. Decision-makers can use the framework to evaluate the quality of their country's growth, find potential areas for improvement, identify trade-offs to resolve or synergies to exploit, and act relative to their strategies, objectives and priorities.

2.1 Global results

Applying the Future of Growth Framework to a global country data set reveals disparities in growth as well as among the four qualitative dimensions.

Global averages draw a mixed picture of the world's trajectory toward innovative, inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3 **Future of Growth Framework scores, by pillar and income group**

A. Pillar

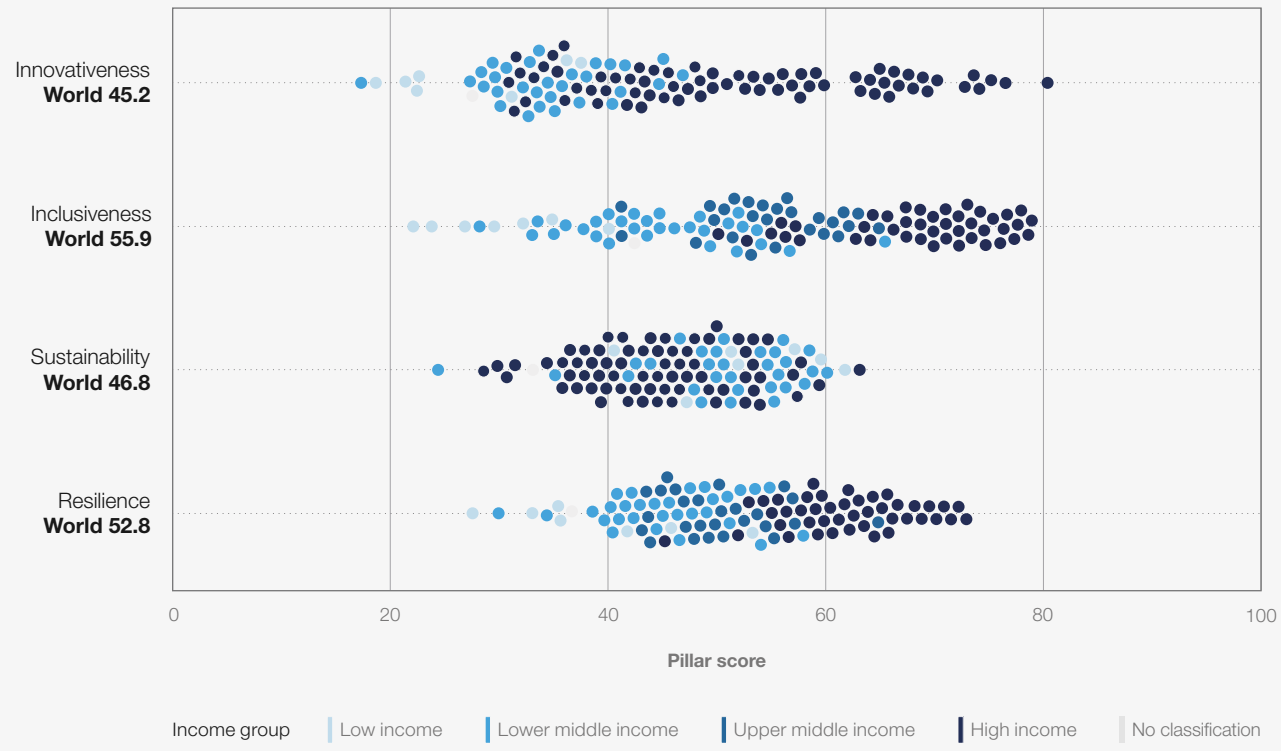
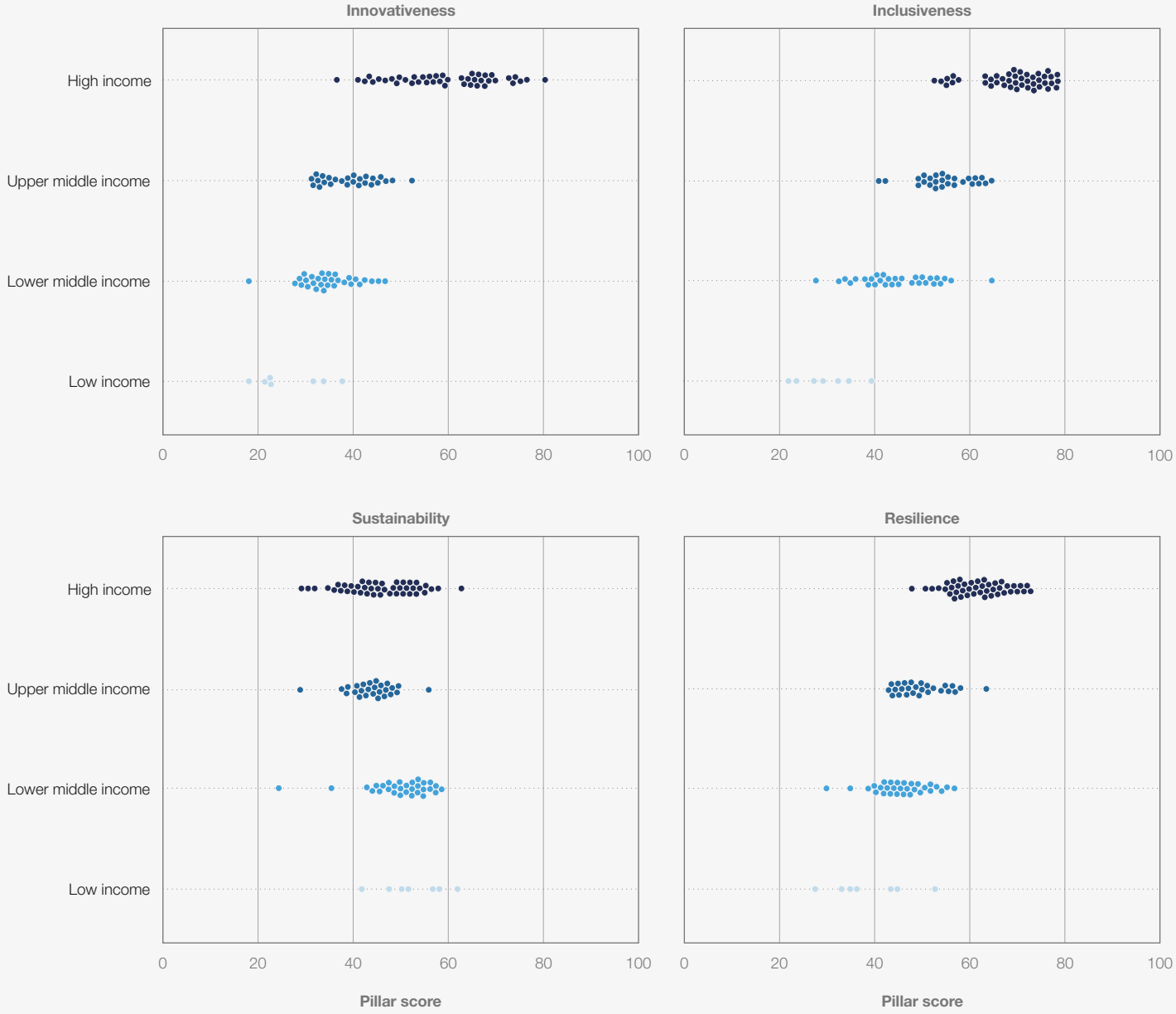


FIGURE 3 | **Future of Growth Framework scores, by pillar and income group**

B. Income group



Source
World Economic Forum, Future of Growth Report 2024.

Note
The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela currently remains without classification in the applied World Bank income group taxonomy.

With an average GDP of USD 52,475 per capita (at purchasing power parity) in 2023, high income economies' growth pathway is generally characterised by high scores on inclusiveness (68.9), innovativeness (59.4), and resilience (61.9), but room to improve on sustainability (45.8). With an average GDP of USD 17,900 per capita, upper middle income economies' growth pathway generally features higher emphasis on inclusiveness (54.8) and resilience (50.0), with room to improve on sustainability (44.0) and innovativeness (39.3). With an average GDP of USD 7,633 per capita, lower middle income economies' growth pathway has generally been focused on resilience (50.0), with higher scores on sustainability (51.3) than richer economies but room to improve on inclusiveness (44.8) and innovativeness (34.9). With an average GDP of USD 1,533 per capita in 2023, low income economies' growth pathway is generally characterised by a much lighter environmental footprint per capita—resulting in a high sustainability performance (52.7)—but with room to improve on resilience (39.0), inclusiveness (29.9) and innovativeness (26.8).

Conceptually, the world economy as a whole has come halfway toward a hypothetically ideal trajectory of fully innovative, inclusive, sustainable, and resilient growth. Innovativeness is the dimension that attains the lowest global score (with a global average of 45.2 out of 100), mostly driven by high concentration of innovation hubs within a limited number of economies. The sustainability dimension's global average is 46.8 out of 100, while the inclusiveness and resilience dimensions' global average scores are 55.9 out of 100 and 52.8 out of 100, respectively.

At an individual level, no country or economy has attained a pillar score higher than 80 on any of the framework's four dimensions, where 100 is the theoretical maximum outcome possible (Figure 4).

Innovativeness has the largest spread between maximum and minimum values; very few economies are following a primarily innovation-aligned growth trajectory. Only 15 economies cross the two-thirds mark, with the highest country outcome reaching a score of 80.4. Over 70 economies exhibit an Innovativeness pillar score of less than 50 out of 100. **Inclusiveness** has the second-largest spread. On this pillar, 30 economies – all from the high-income category – are at least two-thirds of the way toward the conceptual maximum, yet none exhibit a score higher than 77.9. Over 30 countries score below the midway point. In terms of **Sustainability**, no country exhibits a score of more than 62.9 out of 100, while 69 countries exhibit a score of less than 50. This pillar has the lowest spread between maximum and minimum scores. In terms of **Resilience**, only eight countries cross the threshold of being two-thirds of the way toward the conceptual maximum score.

The remainder of this chapter provides details of the findings – first, across each of the Future of Growth Framework's four pillar dimensions and, second, by identifying particular clusters or "archetypes" of countries and their growth trajectories observed in the data.

FIGURE 4 **Future of Growth Framework: Country results dashboard**

Economy	GDP per capita PPP (2023)	Average GDP per capita growth (2018-2023)	Average GDP growth (2018-2023)	Income group	Score			
					Innovativeness	Inclusiveness	Sustainability	Resilience
Algeria	11,176	-0.30	1.90	Lower middle	34.20	50.15	44.80	43.79
Angola	5,781	-3.50	0.00	Lower middle	17.97	27.74	47.99	40.49
Argentina	21,652	-1.00	-0.20	Upper middle	34.67	58.94	38.65	50.81
Armenia	16,129	4.90	4.30	Upper middle	38.86	60.97	44.40	46.01
Australia	52,831	1.00	2.30	High	65.92	76.27	43.05	69.47
Austria	56,421	0.40	1.20	High	66.27	73.70	51.88	68.79
Bahrain	49,597	0.50	2.40	High	53.40	55.69	30.81	47.94
Bangladesh	7,085	5.00	6.30	Lower middle	33.72	39.30	46.92	46.37
Belgium	53,762	0.90	1.50	High	65.75	71.38	45.63	63.46
Benin	3,517	2.90	5.20	Lower middle	39.50	41.26	53.40	49.29
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	8,447	-0.60	2.70	Lower middle	29.11	52.20	43.25	45.40
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16,038	2.80	2.80	Upper middle	32.70	53.33	45.35	45.40
Botswana	15,843	1.10	3.00	Upper middle	40.28	53.47	45.73	46.87
Brazil	16,402	1.20	0.50	Upper middle	41.81	55.31	55.99	51.98
Bulgaria	27,595	4.20	2.50	Upper middle	47.02	64.49	44.91	54.43
Cameroon	3,807	0.50	3.80	Lower middle	29.07	33.06	53.68	42.55
Canada	48,861	-0.20	1.60	High	65.12	75.80	44.77	65.58
Chad	1,476	-1.50	1.00	Low	22.27	23.83	62.05	33.16
Chile	24,453	0.20	1.80	High	46.23	64.89	49.47	57.36
Colombia	15,915	1.30	2.80	Upper middle	39.75	53.36	47.78	47.94
Costa Rica	21,9	1.80	3.20	Upper middle	43.00	62.78	48.83	56.57
Côte D'Ivoire	5,686	2.90	6.30	Lower middle	34.60	42.87	54.09	45.15
Cyprus	44,056	1.70	3.40	High	55.39	64.51	38.47	51.41
Czechia	40,048	0.00	2.20	High	56.98	71.82	45.46	57.97
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,233	2.20	4.90	Low	21.88	27.51	50.51	35.68
Denmark	61,232	1.60	2.20	High	73.40	77.64	54.72	68.51
Dominican Republic	20,849	2.60	4.80	Upper middle	33.84	52.48	38.68	49.35

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Economy	GDP per capita PPP (2023)	Average GDP per capita growth (2018-2023)	Average GDP growth (2018-2023)	Income group	Score			
					Innovativeness	Inclusiveness	Sustainability	Resilience
Ecuador	10,852	-1.30	0.70	Upper middle	31.62	52.91	41.94	46.18
Egypt	13,988	2.80	4.30	Lower middle	39.62	44.10	49.62	46.53
El Salvador	9,572	1.70	2.10	Upper middle	31.55	41.75	43.92	44.42
Estonia	36,952	1.00	2.40	High	64.32	75.63	43.69	65.07
Finland	48,906	0.30	1.10	High	68.03	77.68	57.99	71.25
France	48,004	0.40	1.10	High	66.67	71.89	52.69	64.31
Georgia	18,263	5.00	4.30	Upper middle	44.10	60.66	41.57	54.84
Germany	53,945	0.10	1.10	High	69.41	72.93	56.33	65.50
Ghana	5,641	1.00	3.80	Lower middle	36.88	48.60	53.48	51.20
Greece	32,564	2.30	1.10	High	45.73	63.66	45.78	53.98
Guatemala	8,655	1.50	3.50	Upper middle	32.30	41.39	47.48	43.81
Honduras	5,851	0.60	3.10	Lower middle	28.64	44.29	45.91	42.34
Hungary	35,617	2.50	3.10	High	49.44	66.10	51.62	57.96
Iceland	57,045	-0.30	3.00	High	58.96	77.67	39.38	62.57
India	7,502	3.10	5.50	Lower middle	40.23	41.69	56.04	51.21
Indonesia	12,936	2.30	4.10	Upper middle	44.62	50.35	45.06	57.92
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	n.a.	1.20	2.40	Lower middle	34.66	45.44	35.49	38.88
Ireland	112,434	5.90	8.60	High	63.77	70.16	42.44	63.21
Italy	44,323	0.80	0.70	High	58.42	66.81	50.55	58.78
Jamaica	10,615	0.30	0.80	Upper middle	36.10	55.57	43.13	44.52
Japan	42,576	0.40	0.50	High	66.40	68.67	52.64	66.34
Jordan	10,464	0.80	1.90	Lower middle	45.06	53.01	58.23	55.01
Kazakhstan	26,722	1.00	2.70	Upper middle	34.60	63.20	28.91	49.14
Kenya	5,373	2.20	4.50	Lower middle	37.56	42.64	57.24	48.56
Korea, Republic of	46,325	2.00	2.50	High	68.81	70.42	53.09	60.96
Kuwait	42,286	-1.60	0.10	High	40.97	52.58	29.75	51.77
Kyrgyzstan	5,259	0.30	3.20	Lower middle	32.02	53.11	44.16	41.66
Lao PDR	7,995	1.20	4.60	Lower middle	32.27	43.14	51.43	42.32
Latvia	33,404	2.20	2.30	High	43.83	69.26	46.71	59.06
Lesotho	2,642	-1.00	0.30	Lower middle	29.65	33.67	47.96	29.96
Lithuania	40,227	2.50	2.80	High	53.20	73.41	47.80	63.18
Luxembourg	117,062	0.20	2.20	High	65.63	75.23	31.15	72.57
Malawi	1,363	-0.20	3.20	Low	33.74	34.86	56.85	43.67
Malaysia	30,292	2.40	4.00	Upper middle	52.33	61.72	41.51	63.63
Mali	2,156	-0.30	4.30	Low	31.54	32.58	51.49	35.62
Malta	51,857	2.10	5.80	High	57.95	69.81	36.44	56.87
Mauritius	23,975	0.80	2.30	Upper middle	42.15	55.89	37.94	56.70
Mexico	20,402	-0.30	1.40	Upper middle	37.88	51.46	46.66	46.00
Mongolia	12,325	0.90	3.70	Lower middle	34.78	54.51	24.40	48.61
Morocco	8,502	0.30	2.20	Lower middle	41.21	49.73	50.34	53.53
Nepal	4,031	1.60	4.10	Lower middle	31.46	41.73	52.10	43.44
Netherlands	59,891	1.20	1.90	High	73.30	75.93	49.17	65.89
New Zealand	43,956	1.10	2.90	High	63.10	76.98	38.21	72.43
Nigeria	5,022	-0.50	2.00	Lower middle	30.12	35.54	53.26	40.61
North Macedonia	17,474	1.70	2.20	Upper middle	39.11	55.46	48.79	45.57
Oman	32,133	-1.30	1.70	High	48.31	55.67	42.65	55.72
Pakistan	5,533	0.70	3.50	Lower middle	33.61	38.82	54.07	43.47

FIGURE 4 | **Future of Growth Framework: Country results dashboard**

Economy	GDP per capita PPP (2023)	Average GDP per capita growth (2018-2023)	Average GDP growth (2018-2023)	Income group	Score			
					Innovativeness	Inclusiveness	Sustainability	Resilience
Panama	34,912	1.50	3.90	High	36.50	55.31	43.39	55.28
Paraguay	12,689	0.10	2.70	Upper middle	33.09	50.23	43.02	49.87
Peru	12,983	0.00	2.30	Upper middle	33.70	50.36	42.78	48.44
Philippines	9,252	1.50	4.60	Lower middle	42.11	48.30	50.68	54.14
Poland	37,199	3.10	3.60	High	49.15	64.70	50.66	56.96
Portugal	36,945	1.60	1.90	High	50.93	69.33	52.36	62.69
Qatar	93,297	0.30	1.80	High	58.73	56.39	37.41	59.27
Romania	33,516	3.00	3.60	High	43.31	63.93	51.70	56.97
Rwanda	2,563	3.70	6.20	Low	37.66	39.61	58.23	52.82
Saudi Arabia	55,918	0.20	2.30	High	55.91	55.93	35.02	56.49
Senegal	3,533	1.30	5.20	Lower middle	33.17	40.04	53.47	47.62
Serbia	21,300	4.00	2.50	Upper middle	45.51	60.00	46.86	56.05
Sierra Leone	1,713	0.70	0.90	Low	22.27	29.42	47.64	44.72
Singapore	108,733	2.00	2.90	High	76.43	69.53	39.95	63.55
Slovenia	41,993	1.80	2.90	High	52.76	72.09	41.93	58.77
South Africa	13,243	-0.90	0.80	Upper middle	44.09	52.87	47.57	48.79
Spain	41,229	0.40	1.80	High	56.06	70.67	52.48	58.28
Sri Lanka	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Lower middle	35.03	50.47	47.73	45.18
Sweden	54,085	0.50	2.10	High	74.92	75.78	62.87	71.02
Switzerland	73,142	0.80	1.80	High	80.37	77.86	49.81	69.92
Thailand	18,372	0.30	1.80	Upper middle	47.94	55.66	40.84	51.51
Tunisia	10,823	-0.90	1.00	Lower middle	35.57	53.64	49.93	47.88
Türkiye	34,217	3.50	4.70	Upper middle	40.03	49.74	44.88	44.24
Ukraine	11,685	-1.20	-3.90	Lower middle	46.44	64.79	50.99	51.72
United Arab Emirates	72,671	0.80	2.90	High	57.55	56.08	38.89	64.56
United Kingdom	46,428	-0.20	1.30	High	68.45	72.24	53.99	61.43
United Republic of Tanzania	2,937	2.20	5.80	Lower middle	33.08	39.49	54.62	46.27
United States of America	65,688	1.40	2.10	High	74.09	70.64	43.55	64.60
Uruguay	23,676	0.70	1.20	High	42.72	68.19	40.78	61.84
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	6,523	n.a.	n.a.	No class.	28.60	42.49	33.11	35.82
Viet Nam	11,669	3.80	5.80	Lower middle	44.35	56.23	56.87	56.92
Yemen	1,677	-3.60	-5.40	Low	17.98	22.13	41.89	27.57
Zimbabwe	2,246	-1.30	1.80	Lower middle	29.72	35.22	56.21	34.97
World	19,092	0.91	1.86	-	45.20	55.91	46.83	52.75

Source

World Economic Forum, Future of Growth Report 2024;
GDP data based on International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Economic Outlook, October 2023.

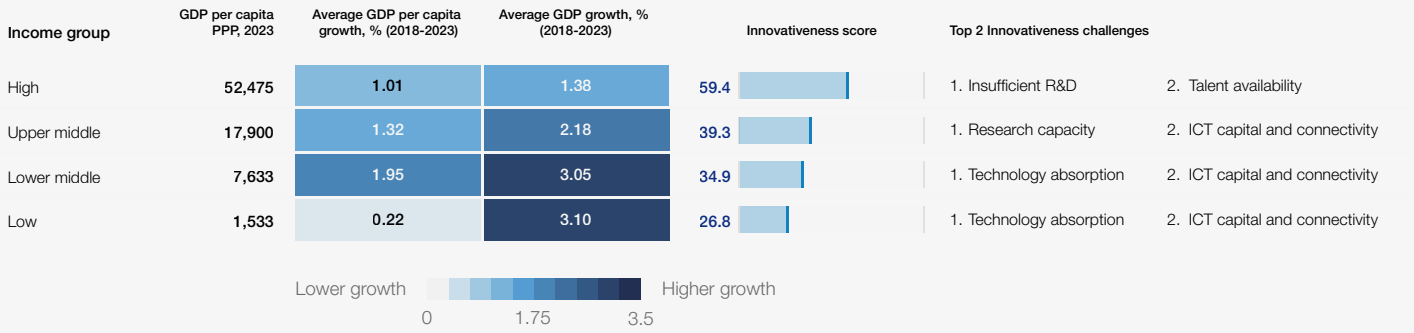
2.2 Results by pillar

Innovativeness

The global Innovativeness pillar average is 45.2, yet with large outcome differences across country income groups. High-income economies' average score (59.4) is more than twice that of low-income economies (26.8), and about 50% higher than that of upper-middle income ones (39.3), revealing an increasing innovation-alignment of countries' growth trajectories as they increase their GDP per capita.

This result is in line with economic theory, whereby capacity to innovate improves with economic development in virtuous cycles. The more countries increase their capacity to adopt and produce new technologies and innovative business models, the more they can achieve higher standards of living. At the same time, at higher levels of income, countries tend to further specialize in technologically advanced sectors and value chains, thus improving their capacity for innovation even more. In low- and middle-income countries higher innovativeness is also associated with higher growth rates. As countries are catching up with advanced economies, greater innovativeness leads to greater capacity to absorb technologies and develop capabilities, which in turn contributes to attaining higher growth rates.

FIGURE 5 **Innovativeness pillar**



Source
World Economic Forum, Future of Growth Report 2024; GDP data based on IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2023.

Note
Group values for GDP and pillar scores are based on countries covered by the Future of Growth Report 2024.

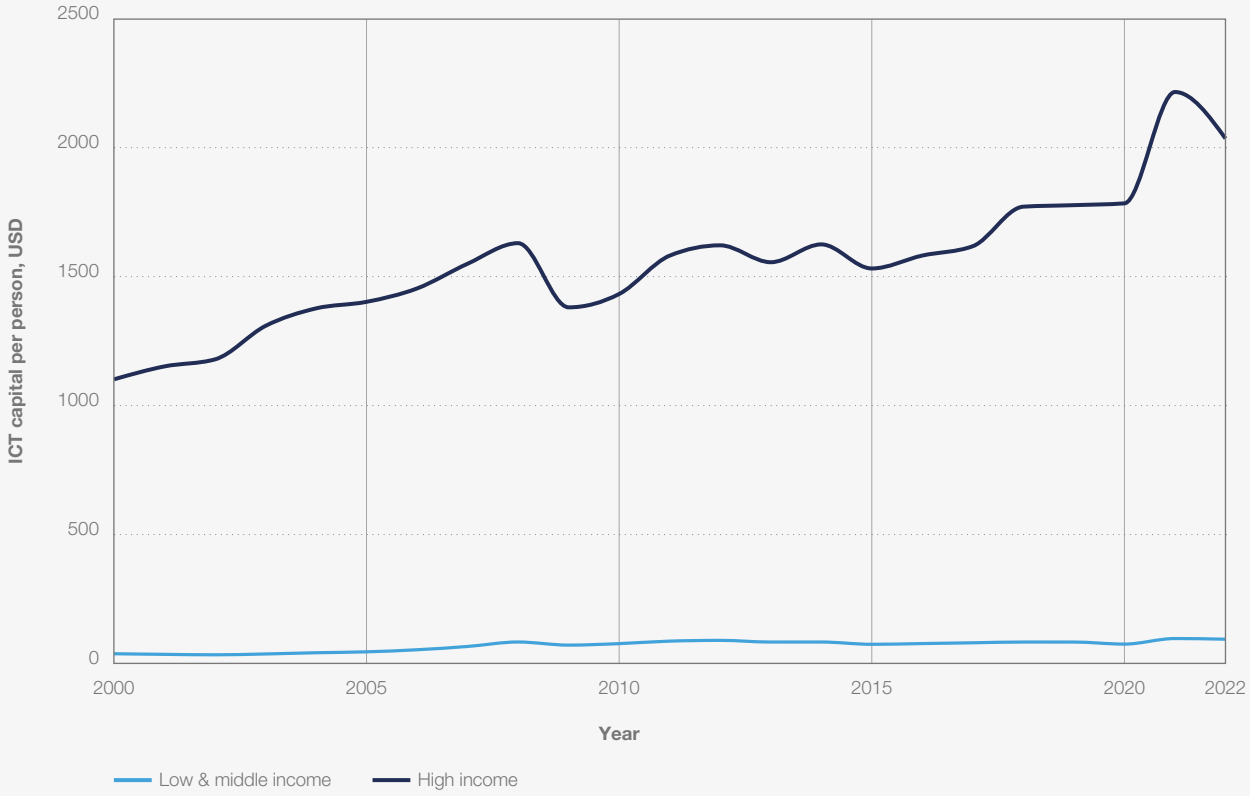
Digitalization rates across advanced and developing economies are diverging rather than converging, leading to persistent economic divides and missed opportunities for innovation

Digitalization is one of the main reasons why developing economies' Innovativeness scores, on average, lag those of advanced economies. Trend analysis shows that the speed at which developing countries adopt digital technologies is slower than that at which advanced economies improve their digital capabilities. Gaps in digital capabilities – including computer hardware and equipment, telecommunication equipment, and computer software and services – thus enlarge rather than reduce existing divergences (Figure 6).

The fast diffusion of cellular phones and applications observed in most developing and emerging economies in the past two decades suggested the possibility of technology-driven "leapfrogging" traditional development pathways. Anecdotal evidence shows that while e-banking and other applications have greatly benefitted inclusion of people into the economies of developing countries, there is a risk that these technologies become obsolete. New applications require increasingly larger internet bandwidth, stable internet connections and faster processing power. In 2022, more than half of the population in many Sub-Saharan African economies, and between 30 and 40% in some Latin American economies, was not covered by an above-3G-technology signal – and this data may under-state the actual coverage required to run advanced applications.

This has important implications for the future of growth in developing economies. In the current geopolitical context, with limited space for further merchandise trade growth, important future development opportunities will likely pass through trade in services.[23] Low levels of connectivity digitalization limit the possibility of countries to participate in new digital global value chains. The global share of employment in services has increased from 35% to about 51% over the past 30 years.[24] High-value added services are important to participate in manufacturing value chains. For instance, across OECD countries, digital-intensive services value added embodied in manufacturing

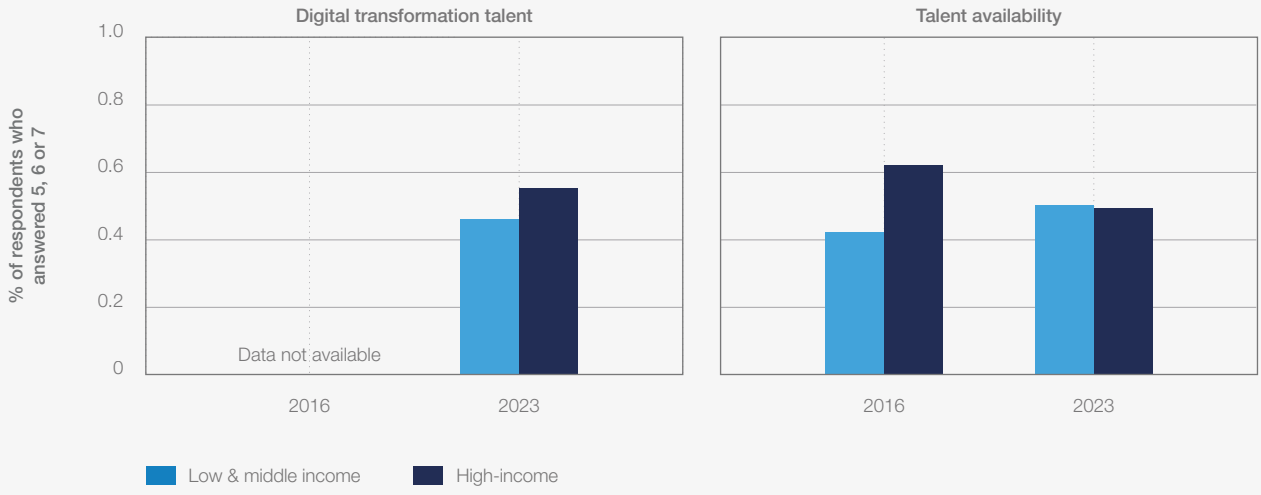
FIGURE 6 The widening digital divide



Source
Authors' calculation, based on The Conference Board, Total Economy Database.

Note
High income and Low & middle income values include the 43 high income and the 64 low and middle income countries covered by this report, respectively. ICT capital consists of computer hardware and equipment, telecommunication equipment and computer software services.

FIGURE 7 Business leaders' views on talent availability



Source
World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey, 2016 and 2023 editions.

Note
High income and Low & middle income values include the 43 high-income and the 64 low and middle income countries covered by this report, respectively. Talent availabilty corresponds to the question: 'In your country, to what extent can companies find people with the skills required to fill their vacancies in the local labour market? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]'; Digital transformation talent corresponds to the question: 'In your country, to what extent is the workforce proficient in technology skills; [1=Not at all; 7=To a great extent]'. Data for digital transformation talent was only collected in 2023.

exports represent about 24% of manufacturing export value.[25] As of 2022, export of advanced services represents only 3% of GDP of developing economies, while in advanced economies, they are almost at 6% of GDP. Enhancing connectivity and developing globally competitive talent for digital services are important drivers for more innovation-aligned growth pathways in developing economies.

In high-income economies, talent availability is an increasing bottleneck to further advancing innovativeness, while opening an opportunity for trade in services from developing economies

Business leaders' views collected through the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) reveal that more than half of companies in high-income economies cannot find people with the skills required to fill vacancies in their respective domestic markets. This is a sharp increase from 2016, when just 38% of business leaders lamented difficulties to find adequate talent. At the same time, almost the same share (55%) of business leaders in high-income economies report that companies cannot find the talent needed for digital transformation. The future of growth in these economies is thus one where there is no shortage of employment opportunities for appropriately skilled workers, but where employers may find a shortage of readily available talent.

Artificial intelligence (AI) – despite important consequences on job re-organization and potential replacement of some positions – will lead to the emergence of a range of new roles. Demand for other roles similarly driven by technology and digitalization such as E-Commerce Specialists, Digital Transformation Specialists, and Digital Marketing and Strategy Specialists will increase.[26] From an innovation growth point of view, an increasingly important question is where to find the talent needed in some of these fast-growing roles and avoid a scenario in which talent availability becomes a binding constraint for economic development and growth.

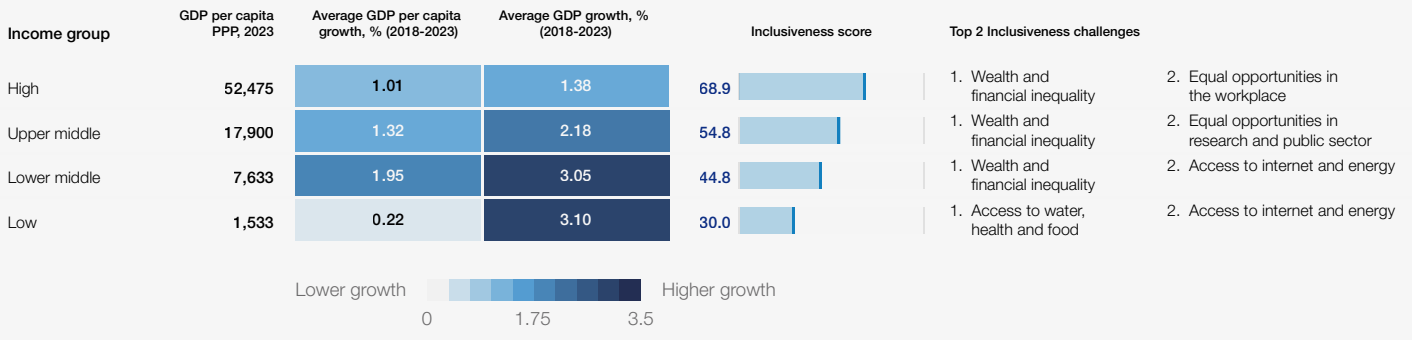
Reskilling, on-the-job-training, and investments in education are certainly an important part of the solution. Yet another opportunity might come from greater openness to trade in digitally delivered services from other geographies, where digital skills are on the rise. In developing economies, in contrast to high-income economy trends, the percentage of business leaders expressing confidence in finding skilled employees increased from 41% in 2016 to over 50% this year, while a comparable share (54%) of business leaders in emerging and developing economies expresses positive views regarding the availability of talent needed for digital transformation.

These trends reveal that developing economies could offer increasingly matching talent for the growing roles where talent is insufficient in high-income economies. Challenges such as digital infrastructure bottlenecks, regulatory barriers or adaptation to international quality standards currently impede talent in developing countries to take advantage of opportunities in high-income countries. However, there could be a win-win space in facilitating trade in digitally delivered service trade, benefitting countries' innovation ecosystem in both higher- and lower-income countries, while opening a new pathway for the future growth of developing economies.

Inclusiveness

The global Inclusiveness pillar average is 55.9, with marked outcome differences across country income groups. High-income economies' average inclusive growth score (68.9) is more than twice that of low-income economies (30.0), and about 50% higher than that of lower-middle income ones (44.8), highlighting a strong correlation between levels of per-capita income and inclusion outcomes. Upper-middle income economies (54.8), on average, exhibit a somewhat stronger inclusive growth performance compared to their showing on

FIGURE 8 **Inclusiveness pillar**



Source
World Economic Forum, Future of Growth Report 2024; GDP data based on IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2023.

Note
Group values for GDP and pillar scores are based on countries covered by the Future of Growth Report 2024.

innovation, yet nevertheless perform well behind high-incomes economies (Figure 8).

For low-income countries, fostering inclusion is largely related to fiscal space and capacity for investments in infrastructure and comprehensive social assistance policies for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, which may help break the cycle of poverty and foster greater equality of opportunity. However, beyond a certain level of per-capita income, inclusion is less related to access to basic health, energy or food, and distributional or social-justice elements become more important. In general terms, the growth-equity relationship is non-linear and characterized by a complex array of trade-offs and synergies. Research suggests that countries have a better chance at achieving inclusive growth when individuals are better educated, tax-benefit systems are more redistributive, and labour-force participation and multifactor productivity growth are higher.[27] Other studies also point to the importance of equitable access to finance,[28] and institutional factors such as a country's political system.[29]

Inequality has been on the rise in recent years for the first time in decades and is currently the most evident headwind to making growth more inclusive across economies

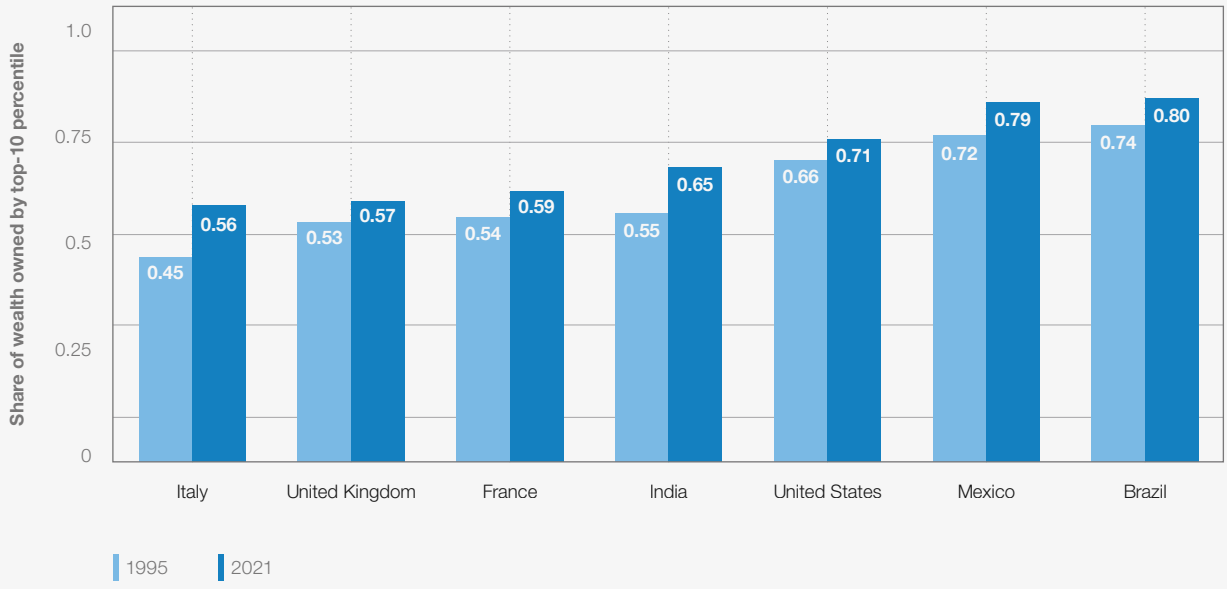
Today, the richest 10% of the global population earn 52% of global income, compared to 8.5% for the poorest half. Global wealth inequalities are even more pronounced, with the poorest half of the global population possessing just 2% of total wealth, while the richest 10% own 76%.[30] This is a trend that has been ongoing for decades, and only made more evident by the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic followed by rising inflation, when a cost-of-living crisis pushed an estimated 95 million more people in extreme poverty while the richest 1% have accumulated $26 trillion in new wealth (Figure 9).

Inequality in economic outcomes is strongly connected to intergenerational mobility as an indicator of inequality of opportunity: studies find that societies where opportunities are unequally distributed, income inequality exerts a greater drag on long-term growth by undermining human capital development and reinforcing poverty cycles.

Conversely, human capital development and policies that reduce educational inequality and focus on lifelong learning, reskilling and upskilling are essential for allowing workers to reach their full potential[31] and unlock access to new jobs and opportunities. The impact of inequality surfaces from the early stages of education and limits educational opportunities, primarily for children of poor socioeconomic backgrounds. In this regard, policies that focus on early childhood development and boost educational attainment and skills of vulnerable groups have been shown to yield significant economic returns.[32,33] For example, a study commissioned by the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) found that a 0.1 point reduction in the education Gini coefficient was associated with a 0.53 percentage-point increase in the annual real per-capita GDP growth of 142 countries between 1965 and 2010.[34]

Access to labour-market opportunities remains an important bottleneck to inclusive growth in most countries, particularly so in high- and upper middle-income economies. According to a European Commission definition, labour markets are inclusive when "everyone of working

FIGURE 9 **Increasing wealth inequality, selected countries**



Source
World Inequality Database.

Note
Share of net wealth owned by the top 10 percentile of the population in each country.

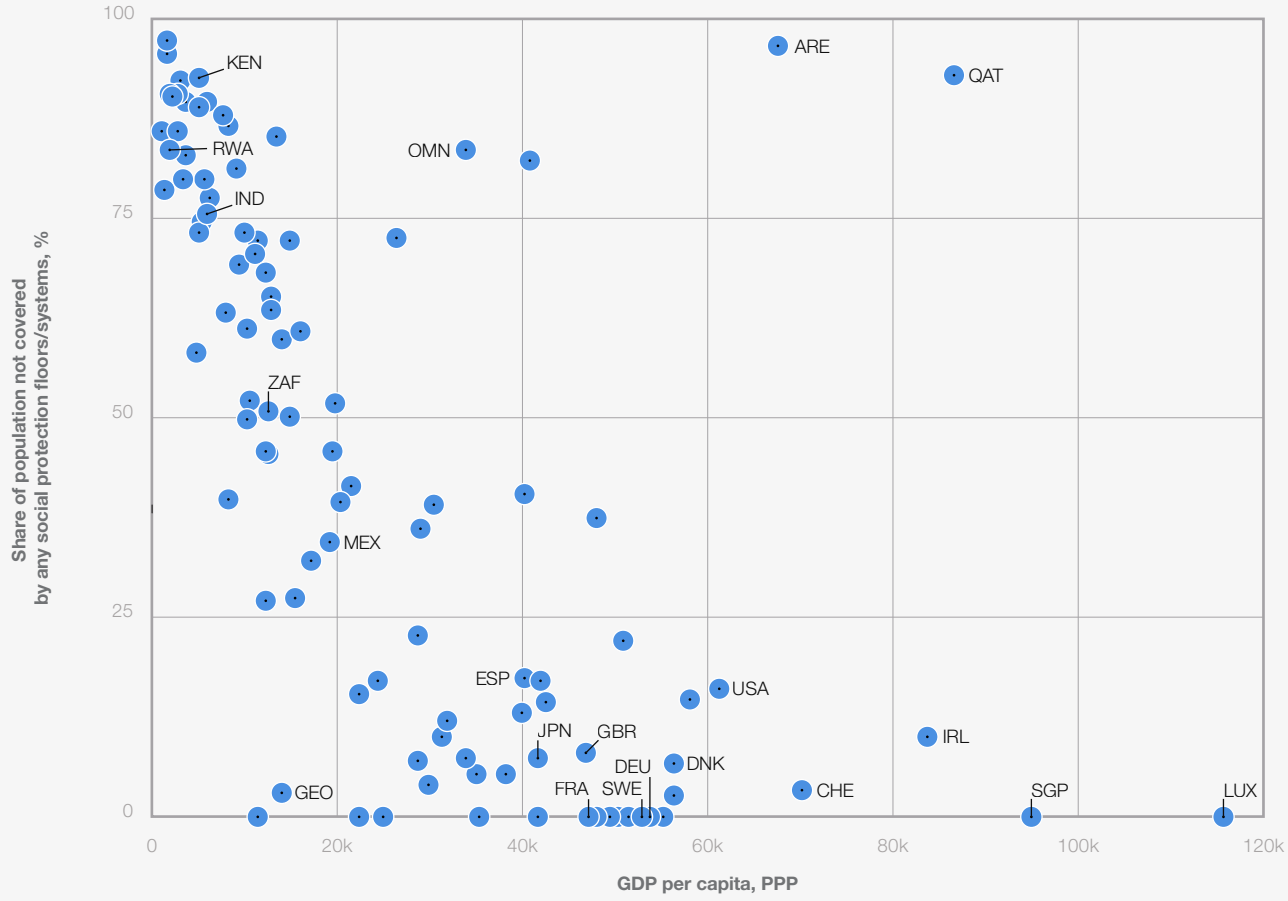
age, in particular vulnerable and disadvantaged people, can participate in quality, paid work."[35] Various groups, such as women and migrants, tend to be systematically under-represented in the labour force, with low inclusion in workforce being associated with on average higher levels on inequality. Making labour markets more inclusive, improving working conditions and finding an appropriate balance between regulation and labour market-flexibility can help foster both equity and growth. For example, it is estimated that about 40% of US GDP growth between 1960 and 2010 can be attributed to increased participation of women and people of colour in the labour force.[36] Yet, only 28 out of the 107 countries covered by the report score more than 80 for gender parity in knowledge work, with no country attaining full parity.

Access to basic services and social protection are essential to enhancing inclusion in high- and low-income economies

Social protection mechanisms and distribution systems vary in design and implementation, but where they are used, inequality is lower and some of the root causes of poverty and inequality are addressed.[37] This includes both direct effects, such as bolstering financial resilience of households and increasing aggregate demand, and indirect effects, such as building human capital and enhancing social cohesion.[38]

While generally less of an immediate concern in higher-income countries, access to basic services and social protection remains a key limitation to inclusion in lower-income economies (Figure 10). In 47 out of the 107 countries covered by the report less than half the population has access to social protection. Social-transfer programmes are increasingly difficult to secure amid tighter fiscal space. For example, during the pandemic, high-income countries spent about 93 times more than low-income countries on social protection responses.[39] In these countries, economic development remains a key axis through which to achieve better inclusion outcomes. Investing in transport, energy and water infrastructure but also in programmes that strengthen social assistance and income security are synergistic in achieving both economic growth and inclusion in this context. In developed economies, social protection systems will need updating and adapting to prepare for the significant transformations that the digital and green focuses in these economies are likely to bring to labour markets.

FIGURE 10 **Lack of social protection, by income level**



Source
International Labour Organization (ILO) and World Bank, World Development Indicators database.

Note
Data refers to year 2021. Countries represented are those covered by the Future of Growth Report 2024.

Sustainability

Over half of global GDP is moderately or highly dependent on nature and natural resources.[40] The global Sustainability pillar average is 46.8, highlighting a lack of sufficient progress on climate targets as most countries continue to grow in ways that are not sustainable. Income-group trends for this pillar diverge from the other three dimensions of the Future of Growth Framework, with low-income economies (52.7) and lower-middle income economies (50.0) exhibiting, on average, stronger sustainability-aligned growth compared to the rest of the world due to lower resource use to date, offsetting weaker performance on green finance and technology. High-income economies (45.8) and upper-middle income economies (44.0), by contrast, partially compensate for higher emissions with a stronger performance on environmental technology, providing ground for hope that a partial decoupling of environmental impact from output growth may become visible in the data, enabling stronger sustainability-aligned growth trajectories in years to come (Figure 11).

Institutional commitments are yet to translate into systemic hardwiring of emission reductions into the quality of future growth

Human activity has already increased global temperatures by 1.1°C and is on track to breach the 1.5°C target in the next five years.[41] While economic growth has enabled a significant improvement in global living standards, growth at the expense of the environment is self-defeating. The challenge is particularly acute for developing countries, as most low- and lower-middle income economies face increasing trade-offs between developing much-needed industrial capacity that can bolster opportunity and income for their populations and balancing that against their environmental footprint.

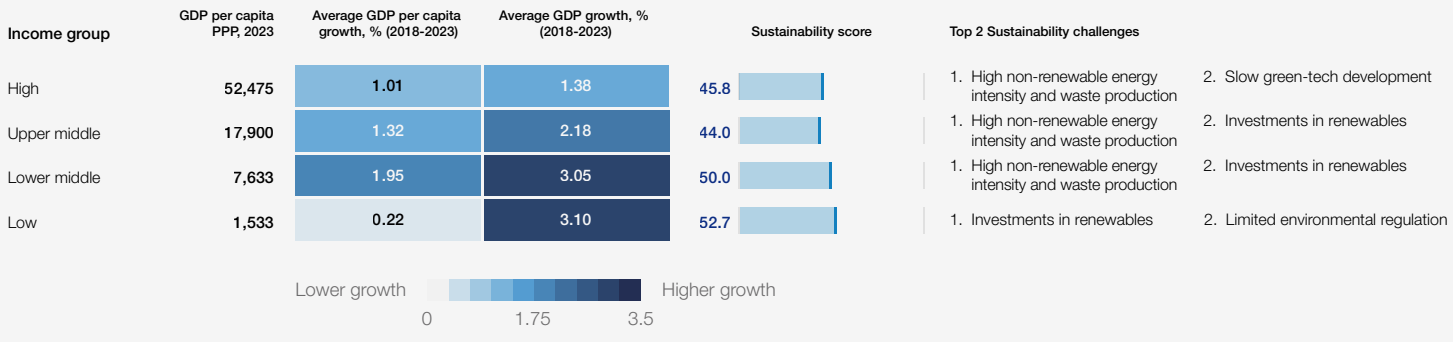
For much of the world more growth is likely to continue to mean more emissions (Figure 12). Recent evaluations of the turning point at which increases in GDP have tipped the balance and enabled countries to move from emission-intensive early growth models to implementing policies that lead to reductions in emissions are estimated to be $34,000 per capita. Barring radical changes in infrastructure, technology and funding, most moderately developed countries will not reach their emissions peak until around the middle of the 21st century, and emission rates will not return to current levels before the end of the century, at which point the world will have far exceeded its carbon budget. Despite short term trade-offs, change is vital. On its current trajectory, the world is set to experience a 10% greater global economic loss than if the Paris Agreement's goals are achieved.[42]

The globally weak performance on the Sustainability pillar of the Future of Growth Framework reflects systemic challenges in reducing the environmental footprint of economic activity. Going forward, emissions must not only level off but become negative if the world is to reach its climate goals.[43] This requires decoupling that is global in scope, sustained over the long term, and addresses a wide range of pollutants and resources.[44] Yet at present, cases of successful decoupling tend to be limited to advanced economies, temporary, and confined to specific areas of environmental damage.[45]

Green finance and technology are the missing links for the path to sustainability

While the slow pace of decarbonization and high levels of waste undermine the performance of most high- and upper-middle income economies, across all income groups there are suboptimal levels of climate finance essential to decarbonization and meeting net-zero targets. Investment in renewable energy, in particular, is a critical avenue to bridge the energy gap and limit the environmental impacts

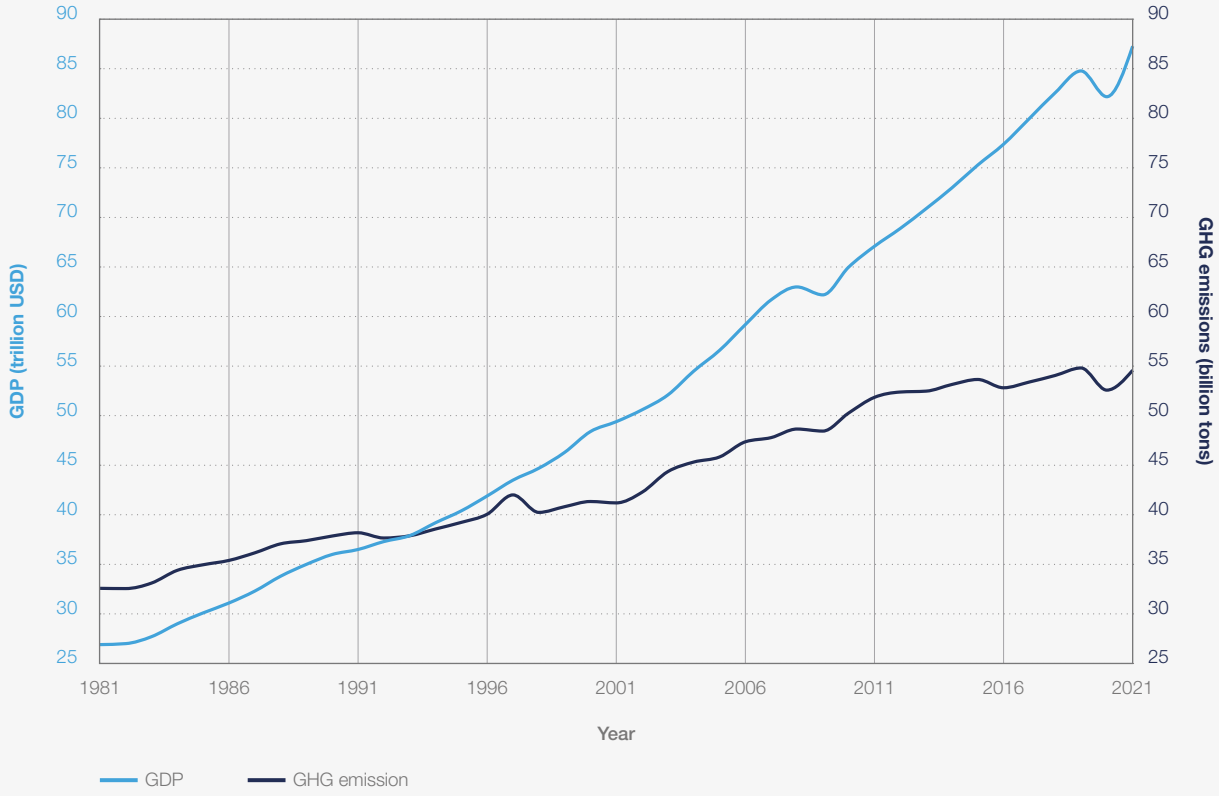
FIGURE 11 **Sustainability pillar**



Source
World Economic Forum, Future of Growth Report 2024; GDP data based on IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2023.

Note
Group values for GDP and pillar scores are based on countries covered by the Future of Growth Report 2024.

FIGURE 12 **Global GDP and emissions**



Source
Our World in Data and World Bank, World Development Indicators database.

Note
Greenhouse gas emissions are expressed in billion tons of CO_2 equivalent. GDP is expressed in USD trillions in constant (2015) terms.

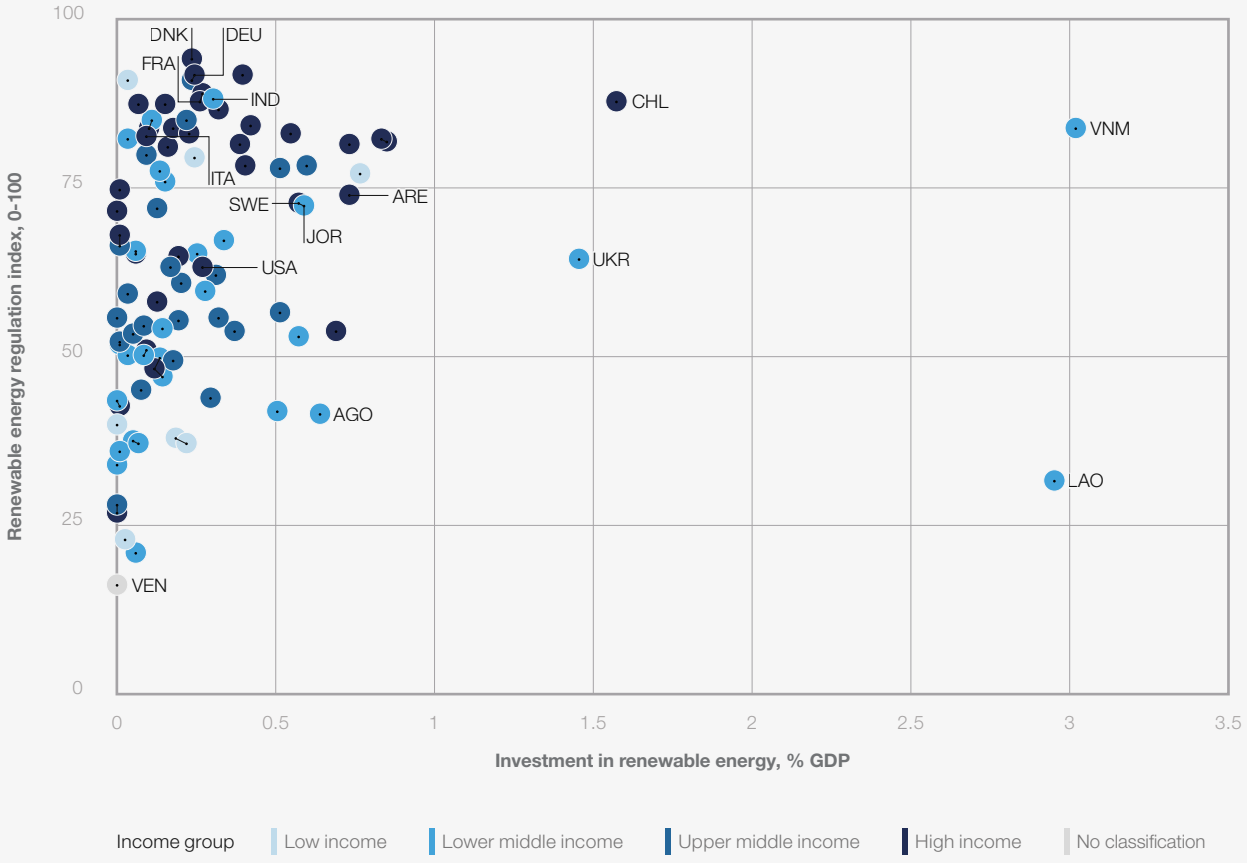
of future growth. However, the level of renewable energy investments remains insufficient across most of the world and is closely related to the lagging progress on the diversification of the energy mix and reduction of CO_2 emissions. Eighty-seven out of the 107 countries covered by the report score less than 50 on this measure.

In many cases, green finance is either not available or investments in renewable energy fall short of what it would take to put the planet on a sustainable trajectory: in per capita terms, renewable investments in high-income countries are approximately four times higher compared to lower-income countries, despite the rapidly growing populations and energy needs of the latter group. While renewable investments have nearly tripled since the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015, the majority of this funding went to advanced economies (Figure 13).[46] Developing countries only attracted $544 billion annual investment in renewable energy in 2021, out of a required $1.7 trillion, and over 30 developing countries haven't registered a single large international renewables investment project. Achieving net-zero by 2050 requires current annual investment in clean energy to more than triple to $4 trillion by 2030.[47]

Technological development is a second factor limiting countries from hardwiring environmental sustainability into their economic systems. According to a recent International Energy Agency (IEA) study,[48] almost half of the emissions savings between 2020 and 2050 in a hypothetical net-zero scenario should come from technologies currently under development and not yet on the market. Yet, green technologies are being developed and adopted at a much slower pace than is needed to achieve global climate targets and accelerate the green transition. Progress is being stalled by high concentration of green innovation in a small number of innovation powerhouses as well as by the slow catch-up process in the rest of the world. The much-needed diffusion of environment-related technologies – such as air pollution control, waste management, water supply and sanitation, energy storage and distribution, and land and water protection – is still insufficient to make a dent at a global level.

Higher risk profiles of developing countries increase the cost of capital and limit their ability to attract investments into green transition. However, effective collaboration between international investors, public entities and multilateral banks can reduce these barriers by lowering the spreads on debt finance by as much as 40%.[49]

FIGURE 13 **Renewable investment, by renewable energy regulation**



Source

Authors' calculations based on Bloomberg New Energy Finance and The World Bank, Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) database.

Note

Data refers to year 2021. Renewable energy regulation index includes: a) Legal framework for renewable energy; b) Incentives and regulatory support for renewable energy; c) Planning for renewable energy expansion; d) Attributes of financial and regulatory incentives; e) Network connection and use; f) Carbon pricing and monitoring; g) Counterparty risk. Investments in renewable energy include newly built wind (onshore and offshore), solar (large and small scale), biofuels, biomass and waste, marine, geothermal, and hydro assets. It does not consider retrofits, or private financing.

Resilience

The global Resilience pillar average is 52.8, with more moderate outcome differences across country income groups compared to the Innovation and Inclusion pillars. High-income countries exhibit the strongest resilient growth performance (61.9), followed by upper-middle income countries (50.0) and lower-middle income countries (45.8) in relative proximity. Low-income countries show the least resilient growth (39.0) (Figure 14).

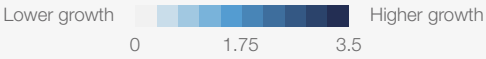
An inward-looking approach to production of goods and services is insufficient for preparing for global shocks, but localized efforts are still essential for boosting financial system resilience

As the world grapples with the enormity of global challenges such as climate change, peace and security, financial and economic stability, and the volatility of global health shocks, the fragility of resilience strategies that are nationally focused is becoming increasingly apparent. Yet, national forces are trending towards protectionism and isolationism and a more multipolar world order is limiting cooperation.

The allure of self-sufficiency is undeniable. It holds out the prospect of control in a world that often seems uncontrollable. This inward pivot has been championed as a form of resilience, a way to reduce dependence on foreign entities and bolster domestic capabilities. It is a narrative that resonates with many but does not withstand closer examination. Major crises, by their very nature, are global phenomena. Their impacts reverberate across borders, and no amount of isolation can shield a country from their effects. Instead, true resilience is frequently a result of diversity, openness and flexibility (Figure 15).

FIGURE 14 Resilience pillar

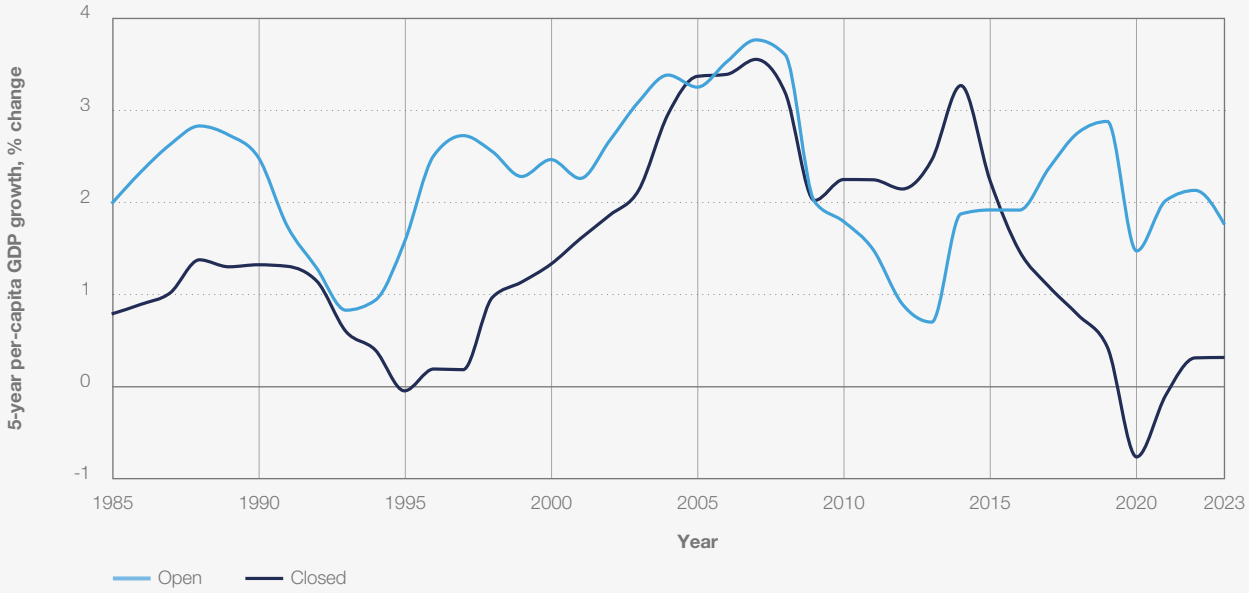
Income group	GDP per capita PPP, 2023	Average GDP per capita growth, % (2018-2023)	Average GDP growth, % (2018-2023)	Resilience score	Top 2 Resilience challenges	
High	52,475	1.01	1.38	61.9	1. Talent development	2. Financial stability
Upper middle	17,900	1.32	2.18	50.0	1. Healthcare capacity	2. Financial stability
Lower middle	7,633	1.95	3.05	45.8	1. Healthcare capacity	2. Financial stability
Low	1,533	0.22	3.10	39.0	1. Healthcare capacity	2. Energy sources diversification



Source
World Economic Forum, Future of Growth Report 2024; GDP data based on IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2023.

Note
Group values for GDP and pillar scores are based on countries covered by the Future of Growth Report 2024.

FIGURE 15 Bouncing back better



Source
Authors' calculations based on GDP data from IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2023.

Note
Openness calculated as top and bottom 20 countries with the highest average of indicators with an international or outward-looking component (Energy source diversification, Food supply concentration, Commodity supply concentration, Export product concentration, hiring foreign labour, Technology supply concentration).

In the context of the production of goods and services, this translates into securing a diversity of suppliers, openness of logistics networks and flexibility of production methods. Robust international value chains and vibrant trade networks are effective means of increasing global and national resilience. Consequently, the countries with the highest resilience scores overall also score consistently higher on all measures of diversification. In the context of global threats such as climate change and future pandemics, countries need to be prepared to share resources, knowledge, and technology.

However, interconnectedness can also reduce resilience if underlying risk factors are not mitigated. The global financial system remains vulnerable to cascading contagion, particularly in an environment of higher inflation, higher interest rates and elevated national debt levels. Among the top 30 countries with the highest resilient growth scores, banking system default risk and bank concentration are among the weakest indicators. In more than half of the countries examined in this report the three largest commercial banks owned more than two-thirds of total commercial banking assets. Addressing social polarization and fostering social

cohesion is also becoming crucial for enhancing the resilience aspect of the quality of future growth.

Most economies are insufficiently preparing for oncoming demographic change

Resilient economies do not merely bounce back from shocks quickly, they also actively prepare to prevent them. Demographic change is affecting high-, middle- and low-income economies, with each group insufficiently prepared (Figure 16).

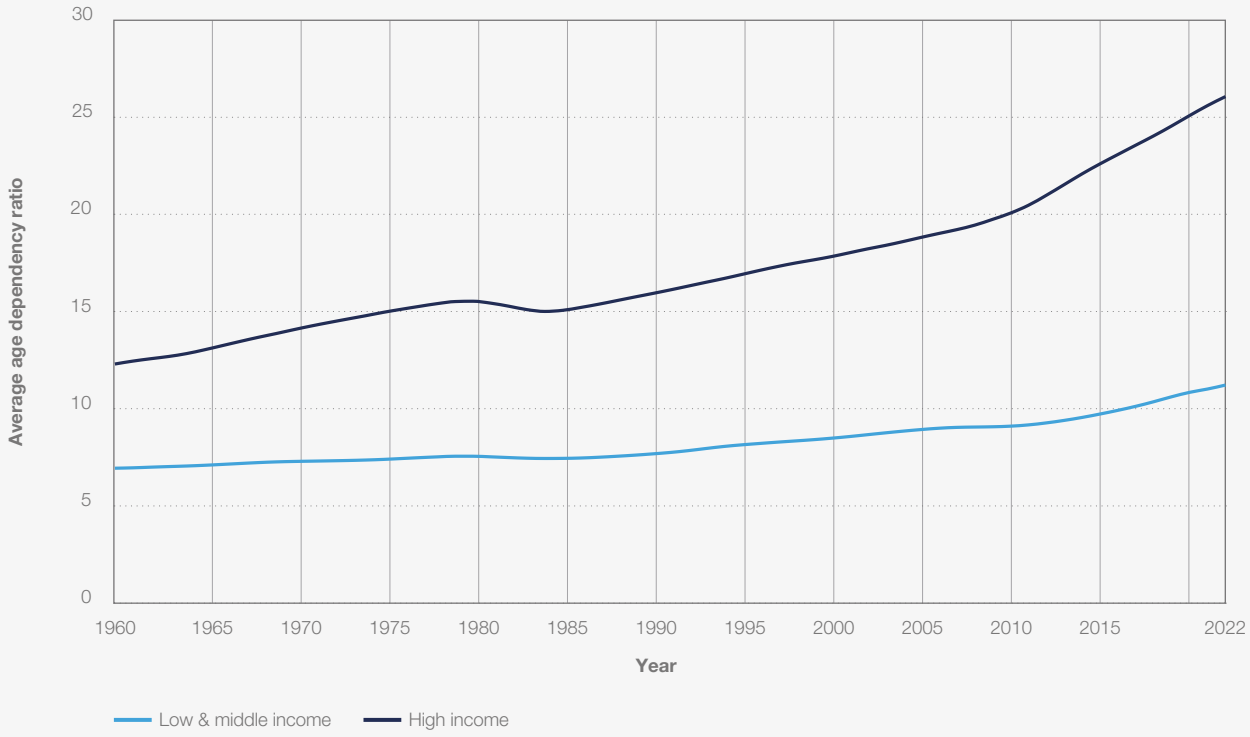
The ageing of populations is an immediate reality in many countries. High-income countries account for 33 of the top 40 countries with the highest age dependency ratios. This exerts pressure on social and healthcare systems, disrupts labour markets, and forces education systems to adapt quickly. The need for countries to prepare for this demographic shift is urgent, and the path to readiness needs to be paved with investment in key sectors – and the infrastructure and talent needed for those sectors. In countries with high shares of very young populations, there are similar pressures.

The scarcity of hospital beds already ranks among the top three most-constrained indicators in both the most and least resilient countries. A shortage of healthcare workers is of equally high concern in the least resilient countries, pointing towards a general need for investment in healthcare. Ageing societies also face skills gaps in the labour market that cannot be filled through traditional means of education. Job vacancies accumulate due to a lack of young workers in the labour force, leaving countries with only two ways to bridge the gaps: reskilling domestic workers or opening up to attract foreign talent. Most countries are falling short on both.

Participation in mid-career training receives the lowest scores among all resilience indicators – for the most and the least resilient countries alike. The number of people engaged in mid-career training exceeds 10% in only 15 countries, suggesting that the vast majority of countries is missing the opportunity to prepare for demographic and technological change. Furthermore, executives do not think that their countries are sufficiently able to fill vacancies by attracting foreign talent: only 11 countries score relatively high on this indicator.

To navigate the shifting demographic landscape, countries will need to embrace more strategic openness, more localized investment and a proactive approach to future challenges.

FIGURE 16 **Old-age dependency ratios**



Source
Authors' calculations based on World Bank, World Development Indicators database.

Note
Data refers to old-age dependency ratio, which is the number of people 65+ years-old divided by the number of people 15-64 years old. High income and Low & middle income values include the 43 high income and the 64 low and middle income countries covered by this report, respectively.

2.3 Growth Pathway Archetypes

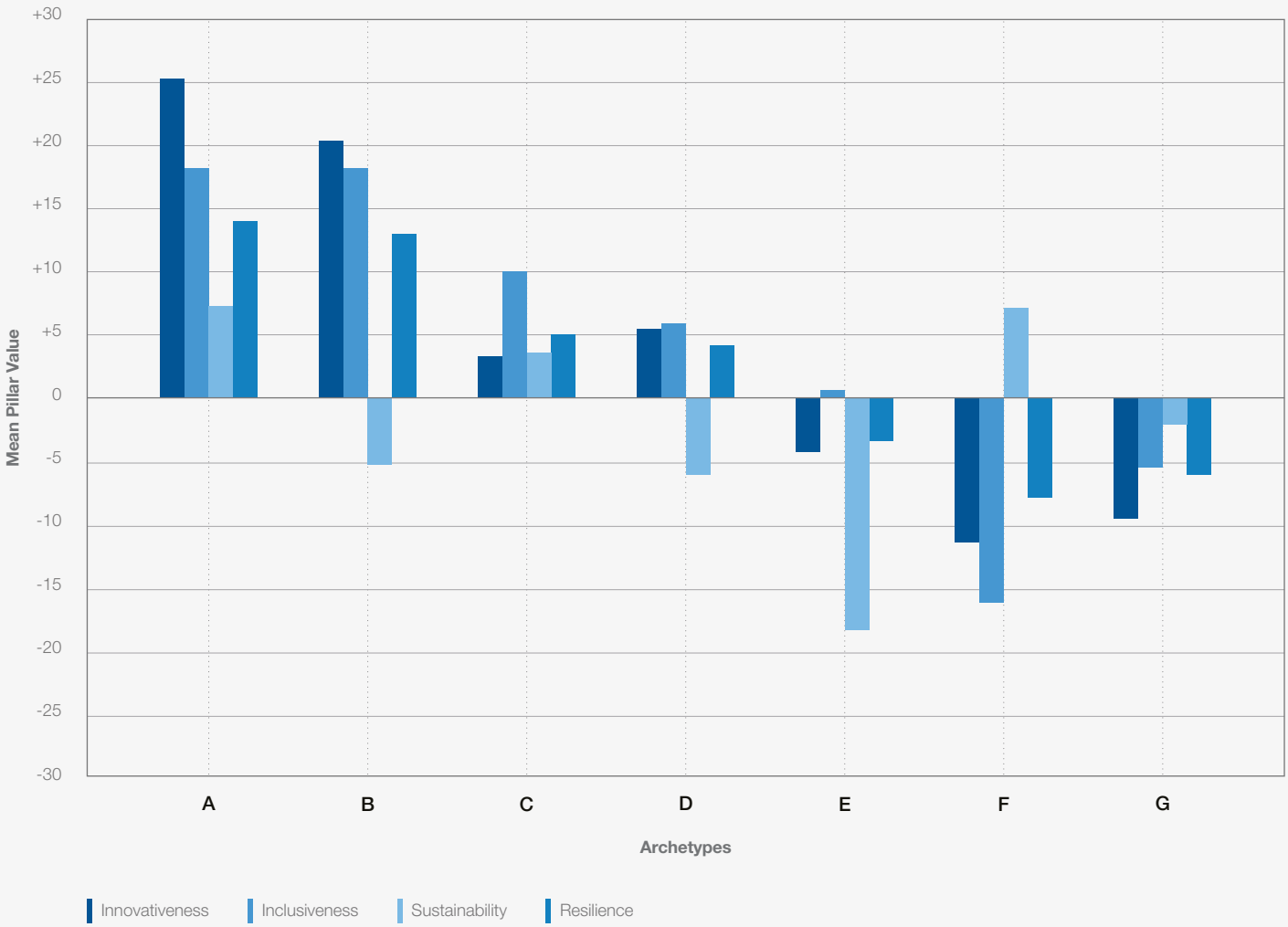
Overview of approach

While every country has a unique growth pathway shaped by a wide range of circumstantial factors, the Future of Growth Framework helps identify clusters of countries with similar growth characteristics. Our analysis identifies 12 country clusters, which can be further grouped into seven distinct "Growth Pathway Archetypes" (Figure 17).[50]

These archetypes highlight countries that are most closely related in their growth characteristics, the impact of policy choices of the past resulting in these outcomes and potentially similar future trade-offs and synergies within these archetypes. Policy-makers may find new inspiration by learning from countries that have faced similar constraints as well as by identifying those that have followed other approaches. While these archetypes exhibit similar high-level patterns, they consist of countries that reflect these patterns with unique distinctions.

Appendix A5 provides methodological details on the cluster analysis underlying how these archetypes were identified.

FIGURE 17 **Growth Pathway Archetypes**

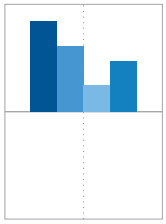


Source
World Economic Forum, Future of Growth Report 2024.

Seven archetypes

This section presents the seven archetypes introduced above, highlighting the distinctive features in each of them, and marking out policy choices around synergies and trade-offs between the scale of growth and its quality. In some cases, archetypes may be further differentiated into two or more distinct sub-types – which, while distinguishable from each other by divergent growth rates or additional characteristic features, nevertheless follow the same distinctive overall pattern.

These Growth Pathway Archetypes should not be thought of as closed groups with exact boundaries; rather, they represent an intuitive approach to spotlighting relevant common growth experiences among groups of countries. Not every country fits perfectly into one single archetype. Moreover, these archetypes are not meant to be deterministic but rather seek to capture patterns from current data, thus reflecting the outcomes of past policy choices. Countries may shape new and different pathways in the future by adopting new policy choices going forward.



Archetype A
Countries with growth driven by a focus on fostering both inclusion and innovation, as well as exhibiting above-average performance on sustainability

GDP (per capita) growth, 2018-2023: 0.7%
Growth Pathway Profile

Growth:	–
Innovativeness:	+ + + + +
Inclusiveness:	+ + + +
Sustainability:	+ +
Resilience:	+ + +

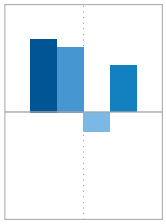
Archetype A is characteristic of a group of high-income economies – Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Finland, France, United Kingdom, Netherlands and Sweden from Europe, alongside Japan and Republic of Korea from East Asia – and notable for its strong performance on the Inclusiveness (74.1), Innovativeness (70.6), and Resilience (66.7) pillars. The archetype's score on Sustainability (54.1) is notably weaker than the performance across the other pillars, and it is also characterized by moderate GDP per-capita growth of 0.7% over the past five years. The archetype's profile suggests a strong push towards greater inclusiveness and innovativeness, as well as towards building resilience, yet while sustainability performance is above the global average, there is room for further progress.

On the Inclusiveness pillar, countries represented by this archetype tend to score very high on measures of social protection, access to physical resources, and inclusion in political and public spaces. However, high wealth and income inequality remains a key challenge across many of these countries, coupled with weak performance on gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations. For example, while Finland receives a perfect score on access to social protection, it scores notably worse on wealth inequality.

Countries represented by this archetype are strong performers on the Innovativeness pillar, driven by high scores on measures of human capital, physical resources, financing and the knowledge and technology ecosystem. The archetype typically features high education, high ICT capital, and a high proportion of medium and high-tech manufacturing in the economy. The financial ecosystem in these countries is characterized by a high proportion of digital payments, and strong performance on domestic credit to the private sector. However, there remains wide variation among the countries on certain elements.

The archetype's comparatively weaker performance on the Sustainability pillar (54.1) is driven by low performance on annual greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions per capita, waste per person per year, and renewable energy consumption as a proportion of total energy consumption. Moreover, investment in renewable energy and talent availability for the green and energy transition leave significant room for improvement.

The archetype also registers a relatively strong performance on the Resilience pillar (66.7). Key elements which help build resilience to shocks in these countries tend to include strong performance on country credit rating, export product concentration, and high levels of cybersecurity. These countries also tend to have relatively high numbers of health workers per 10,000 people. Furthermore, at an institutional level, they demonstrate strong performance on environmental treaties and state legitimacy. However, there are significant areas which display weak performance, including old-age dependency and participation in mid-career training for the 25-54 year age-group.



Archetype B
Countries with growth driven by a focus on fostering both inclusion and innovation, albeit with comparatively low performance on sustainability

GDP (per capita) growth, 2018-2023: 0.7%
Growth Pathway Profile

Growth:	−
Innovativeness:	+ + + +
Inclusiveness:	+ + + +
Sustainability:	−
Resilience:	+ + +

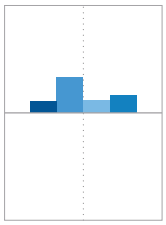
Archetype B is characterized by strong performance on the Inclusiveness (74.1), Innovativeness (65.6) and Resilience (65.7) pillars, scoring above the global averages for these dimensions, along with moderate GDP per capita growth of 0.7% over the past five years. However, the archetype performs markedly weaker on the Sustainability pillar (41.5) – scoring below the global average – differentiating it from the pattern observed in Archetype A. Countries characterized by this archetype include Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechia, Estonia, Iceland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Singapore and the United States.

On Inclusiveness, these countries outperform the global average and tend to score high on measures of social protection, access to physical resources, and inclusion in public spaces and civil rights. However, wealth and income inequality remain key challenge across many of these countries. For instance, Singapore achieves full score on social protection but fares notably worse on wealth inequality and on gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations. Australia, however, is a notable exception in the archetype on gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations, with a strong performance of 93.1.

This archetype exhibits a strong performance on innovativeness, driven by strong performance on measures in the physical resources, knowledge and technology, and financial ecosystems. The archetype also tends to feature strong performance on mobile network coverage, ICT capital, digital payments, proportion of medium and high-tech manufacturing value added to the total manufacturing value added, and regulatory quality. There is however significant variation among countries and areas for improvement, for instance, on R&D expenditure, where Belgium scores 69.1 while Canada scores 33.9.

On Resilience, this archetype also features a strong performance of 65.7. Countries characterized by this archetype tend to perform well on measures of energy source diversification, cybersecurity, country credit rating and rule of law. However, there are significant areas for improvement, including hospital beds per person, participation in mid-career training for the 25-54 year age-group, bank system default risk and bank concentration.

Archetype B is characterized by a comparatively weak performance on the Sustainability pillar (41.5), scoring well below the global average (46.8). Key measures contributing to this include poor performance on annual GHG emissions per capita, total waste per capita per year, renewable energy consumption, fossil-fuel subsidies per capita and investment in renewable energy.



Archetype C
Countries with moderate but balanced growth profiles, as well as above-average performance on inclusiveness

GDP (per capita) growth, 2018-2023: 1.8%
Growth Pathway Profile

Growth:	+
Innovativeness:	+
Inclusiveness:	+ +
Sustainability:	+
Resilience:	+

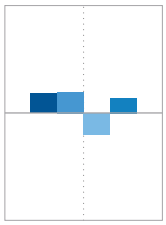
Archetype C represents countries spanning a broad range of geographies and income groups that exhibit a moderate but characteristically balanced growth profile across the board. They generally perform in line with global averages across the framework but stand out for higher-than-average inclusiveness. Countries represented by this archetype – which include Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Ukraine, Spain and Viet Nam – are also characterized by accelerated GDP per-capita growth, averaging 1.8% over the past five years.

Archetype C places just above the global average on the Innovativeness pillar (48.5). While scores are mixed across the board, there is a notable distinction by income group on knowledge and technology indicators. More advanced economies – especially Italy, Spain and Portugal – score relatively well, while scores on these indicators lower the pillar performance of lower-income economies. Similarly, this archetype's Inclusiveness pillar score (65.9) rises above the global average, with significant differences in what drives performance. In many cases, however, high levels of wealth inequality drag down countries' performance on this pillar.

Countries represented by this archetype score comparatively well on the Sustainability pillar (50.5). This performance is driven by many factors. In general, these countries have strong institutional support for sustainability and relatively low fossil fuel subsidies. This is especially the case for Portugal,

which scores 83.8 and 83.1 on energy efficiency and renewable energy regulation, respectively. There is a significant variance in physical resource scores. In general, lower-income countries with less resource-intensive economies score higher.

Resilience performance among this group (57.7) is somewhat above the global average, indicating a robust ability to bounce back from shocks. In many cases, this reflects relatively strong performance on diversification, including food-supply concentration, energy-source diversification, and commodity supply concentration. Many lower-income countries also fare well on water use compared to their higher-income counterparts. In comparison, higher-income countries in this group stand out on elements of the human capital ecosystem, especially regarding health workers, with Spain and Portugal scoring 83.5 and 100, respectively.



Archetype D
Countries with comparatively high growth in transition to a more innovative, inclusive and resilient growth trajectory

Sub-type D1
GDP (per capita) growth, 2018-2023: 0.9%
Growth Pathway Profile

Growth:	−
Innovativeness:	+ +
Inclusiveness:	+
Sustainability:	− −
Resilience:	+

Sub-type D2
GDP (per capita) growth, 2018-2023: 4.8%
Growth Pathway Profile

Growth:	+ + + +
Innovativeness:	+
Inclusiveness:	+ +
Sustainability:	−
Resilience:	+

Archetype D is comprised of two sub-types, characterized by above-average performance on the Innovativeness, Inclusiveness and Resilience pillars, and notably lower scores on the Sustainability pillar. In general, the archetype features countries with strong economic fundamentals at different stages of transition towards more innovative, inclusive, and resilient growth models. Countries in the second sub-type – Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Ireland and Serbia – are characterized by particularly strong GDP per-capita growth rates, averaging 4.8% over the past five years. Growth rates are more modest for the archetype's first sub-type (0.9%), characteristic of countries including Cyprus, Malta, Mauritius, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates and Uruguay.

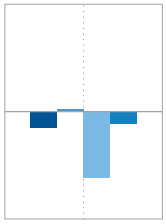
Both sub-types show above-world-average performance on the Innovativeness pillar (52.0 and 47.9, respectively), albeit with significant variation in country scores. In general, countries represented by this archetype are marked by high scores on education, ICT capital, mobile network coverage, and institutional ecosystem. A relatively stronger performance of the first cluster is buoyed by higher availability of talent in these counties, high access to finance and digital payments, and relatively more developed technology ecosystem. The financial and technology dimensions have a significant impact on performance of the second cluster, which is marked by wide variation in scores – for instance on digital payments (47 to 98), trademark applications (3.9 to 58.6), exports of advanced services (20.7 to 100), medium- and high-tech manufacturing (12.5 to 83.5), and knowledge-intensive employment (17.5 to 66.7). The levels of R&D expenditures (17.9), patent applications (0.5) and scientific publications (27.7) remain low across both clusters, suggesting there is space to bolster innovation capacity of these countries.

This archetype is also characterized by strong performance on the Inclusiveness pillar, with no country scoring below 50. This is mainly driven by high access to basic services such as food, water, transport, electricity and ICT. The financial dimension in these countries is relatively weaker, with notable gaps in access to bank and savings accounts. Notable variations are also visible in performance on the measures of talent and institutional ecosystems, reflecting structural differences in socio-economic models. For instance, economies in Europe and Central Asia – including Bulgaria, Malta, and Slovenia – score markedly higher on access to social protection, universal health coverage, civil rights, gender parity, inclusion in public space and budget pluralism. Although both clusters score slightly above world average on wealth and income inequality, there is significant room for improvement.

The Sustainability pillar performance of countries characterized by this archetype is relatively low. Measures of resources use – such as waste, water withdrawal and agricultural damage – impact the sustainability performance of both sub-types. The first sub-type includes a number of countries - such as Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates - that have traditionally followed a resource-intensive growth pathway. However, high levels of investment in renewables in some of these traditionally fossil-fuel-intensive economies, such as the United Arab Emirates (46.3), reveals that there might be nascent opportunities for transformation of growth models in the future.

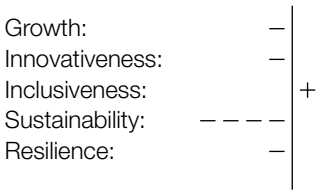
On the Resilience pillar, countries featured in this archetype score slightly above the world average. In general, countries characterized by this archetype

show strong infrastructure performance, including on measures like water availability, density of health workers and hospital beds. On the other hand, high concentration of food and technology supply, as well as exports, are among the main bottlenecks. The archetype is also marked by high variation in country performance across different measures of talent, financial and institutional resilience. For example, while old-age dependency and limited investments in reskilling impact the resilience of human capital in countries like Bulgaria and Slovenia, resilience of countries like Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Malaysia is buoyed by younger demographics, higher investments in reskilling and ease of hiring foreign labour. However, both sub-types are also marked by relatively low resilience of the banking system.



Archetype E
Countries with traditionally resource-intensive growth, with some seeking to diversify and transform the characteristics of their growth trajectory

GDP (per capita) growth, 2018-2023: 0.2%
Growth Pathway Profile



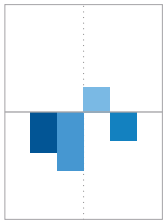
Archetype E represents a concise group of countries that have traditionally followed a resource-intensive development model but are beginning to transform their growth pathways. These countries score low on the Sustainability pillar but are generally closer to global averages across the Innovativeness, Inclusiveness and Resilience pillars. These countries – Bahrain, Kazakhstan, Kuwait and Mongolia – are further characterized by low recent growth performance, averaging 0.2% GDP per-capita growth over the past five years. This presents a notable challenge for these countries: boosting future growth while concurrently improving their sustainability performance and ensuring that increased growth continues to align with innovation, inclusion and resilience goals.

Taken together, countries represented by this archetype score below the global average on the Innovativeness pillar, with notable differences in what drives individual country scores. In most cases, Innovativeness performance is dragged down by low scores across knowledge and technology indicators as well as the institutional underpinnings for innovation. There is greater performance variance among countries across finance, physical resources and human capital, highlighting relative points of strength for countries in this group. Among indicators measuring human capital inputs, for example, Bahrain scores above 65 for talent availability and technology talent specifically, while Mongolia and Kazakhstan each score over 65 for education attainment.

Archetype E performs comparatively better on the Inclusion pillar, placing above the global average. This is largely driven by high scores on physical resources, while there is greater variance in strengths and weaknesses in indicators measuring human capital, research and technology, and finance. For example, Bahrain, Kazakhstan and Kuwait all score above 80 on individuals using the internet. Stronger Inclusion scores are limited by weaker performance on indicators measuring the institutional underpinnings of inclusion—such as civil rights and political participation—highlighting a key area to unlock stronger performance.

As expected from countries with heavy resource use, the countries covered by this archetype score low on the Sustainability pillar, with individual scores ranging from 24.4 to 30.8. In general, this reflects the high environmental footprint of physical resource use, which in turn crowds out sustainability efforts. High GHG emissions and persistent fossil-fuel subsidies in Bahrain, Kazakhstan and Kuwait are the result, with scores of 0 on both indicators, far below the global average scores of 53.1 and 62.9, respectively. Other areas that measure resource use – such as water withdrawal, waste, and the environmental damage of agriculture – also weigh down their Sustainability scores. This is compounded by underdeveloped renewable ecosystems, with Bahrain, Kuwait and Mongolia all scoring below 5 on renewables investment, and all countries scoring below 10 on renewables consumption.

Countries covered by this archetype are closing in on the global average on their capacity to weather and bounce back from shocks, although Resilience pillar performance varies across countries. Notably, many of the countries characterized by this archetype tend to score low on financial resilience. Mongolia and Bahrain score below 40 on three out of the four financial indicators, including bank concentration, financial system resilience, country credit rating, and bank system default risk. There is a greater variance in performance around natural resources, human capital and institutions, where they exhibit stronger performance. Bahrain, meanwhile, scores high on human capital indicators including having a young population (90.1), the ability to fill vacancies with foreign labour (75.6) and investment in reskilling (70.2).



Archetype F
Countries with traditionally efficiency-driven growth pathways, building up innovativeness, inclusiveness and resilience from a low base, with comparatively low environmental footprint

Sub-type F1
GDP (per capita) growth, 2018-2023: 2.0%
Growth Pathway Profile

Growth:	+
Innovativeness:	– –
Inclusiveness:	– –
Sustainability:	+ +
Resilience:	–

Sub-type F2
GDP (per capita) growth, 2018-2023: 1.0%
Growth Pathway Profile

Growth:	–
Innovativeness:	– – –
Inclusiveness:	– – – –
Sustainability:	+
Resilience:	– –

Sub-type F3
GDP (per capita) growth, 2018-2023: -0.9%
Growth Pathway Profile

Growth:	– –
Innovativeness:	– – –
Inclusiveness:	– – – –
Sustainability:	+ +
Resilience:	– – – –

Three distinct sub-types within this archetype display a similar quality-of-growth pattern, but their overall scores vary in line with the underlying income levels of countries composing each sub-type. Countries characterized by the first sub-type (Benin, Brazil, Côte D'Ivoire, Ghana, India, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Philippines, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania) are closer to middle-income economies, with higher average pillar scores compared to Archetype F's second sub-type, which clusters a number of lower-income economies (Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lao PDR, Malawi, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone) or the third sub-type, which includes Lesotho, Mali, Nigeria, Chad and Zimbabwe.

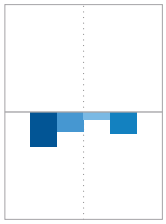
Given the wide range of countries represented by this archetype, growth rates vary significantly across countries, ranging from 5.5% GDP per-capita growth in India over the past five years to growth performances such as 0.7% in Pakistan or -0.5% in Nigeria.

Innovativeness pillar scores are below the world average for all sub-types of Archetype F, but to different degrees: 39.1 for the first sub-type, and 29.7 and 28.7 for the second and third, respectively. Countries represented by this archetype exhibit gaps in multiple innovativeness dimensions. None of the countries comprising this archetype produce a significant number of patents except for India, the most advanced archetype economy on this indicator. Financial system depth is limited. For instance, Nigeria's domestic credit to the private sector score stands at 7.4, Kenya's at 19.7 and Rwanda's at 15.4. Similarly, production and export of advanced services is limited in most countries characterized by the archetype, representing 1.8% of GDP in Pakistan (score of 9.8) and 2.3% in Senegal (score of 12.8).

Inclusiveness pillar scores are similarly low across the archetype: 45.7 for the first sub-type, and 36.1 and 32.2 for the second and third, respectively. Social protection shows gaps in some countries and is almost non-existent in others. For instance, over 75% of people in India and 96% in Sierra Leone lack basic social protection. Access to nutrition is often uneven. Over 95% of the population in Malawi, almost 94% in Nigeria and 82% in Rwanda cannot afford a healthy diet. Income inequality is widespread: India and Kenya score 26.2 and 26.0, respectively, while Honduras scores 18.6.

By contrast, Archetype F is characterized by the strongest performance on the Sustainability pillar across the entire Future of Growth Framework data set. The first sub-type's sustainability score is 54.8, with scores of 52.5 and 54.2 for the second and third sub-types, respectively. These scores are mostly driven by low consumption rather than adoption of green technologies: Typically, countries in this archetype produce a small amount of waste per capita compared to other wparts of the world. For instance, Kenya's score on waste generation is 81.2, Pakistan's 77.9 and Nigeria's 75.1. Similarly, GHG emissions per capita are much more limited than for other archetypes (81.5 for India, 94.8 for Rwanda and 84.0 for Pakistan).

The archetype's performance on the Resilience pillar is just below world average for the first sub-type (50.8), albeit somewhat weaker for the second and third (42.9 and 34.9, respectively). Healthcare capacity is limited across all countries represented by the archetype, with no country scoring more than 27.0 for healthcare workers per population. Fiscal space tends to be limited by low country credit ratings while other institutional weaknesses contribute to reducing the capacity of countries in this archetype to respond to shocks.



Archetype G
Countries with balanced but below average innovation, inclusion and resilience profiles, with comparatively strong performance on sustainability

Sub-type G1
GDP (per capita) growth, 2018-2023: 2.1%
Growth Pathway Profile

Growth:	+ +
Innovativeness:	– –
Inclusiveness:	– –
Sustainability:	–
Resilience:	– –

Sub-type G2
GDP (per capita) growth, 2018-2023: -0.6%
Growth Pathway Profile

Growth:	– –
Innovativeness:	– –
Inclusiveness:	–
Sustainability:	–
Resilience:	– –

Archetype G represents a range of economies that exhibit relatively balanced but below global average growth quality profiles. It can be further divided into two sub-types, each with its own distinct features. The first sub-type includes Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Panama and Türkiye, which have comparatively high average GDP per capita growth of 2.1% over the past five years. These countries have relatively low but evenly distributed scores across the Innovativeness, Inclusiveness and Resilience pillars, and are nearly on par with the global average in terms of the Sustainability pillar. The second sub-type scores an average five points higher on Inclusiveness but is otherwise very similar in its growth characteristics. However, the group of 12 countries represented by this sub-type—including Argentina, Algeria, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Tunisia and South Africa—saw their per-capita GDP decline, on average, by -0.6% over the past five years.

With regard to Innovativeness performance, the economies in this archetype fall short of the global average. Aside from R&D expenditure – where the countries in the first sub-type fare significantly better – the two sub-types exhibit common gaps across the same indicators. Two noteworthy discrepancies are visible when it comes to the state of cluster development as well as government's long-term vision and stability. In both cases, the faster growing first sub-type performs markedly better. Mobile network coverage, ICT capital and regulatory quality are also higher for this sub-type.

Within Archetype G, the two sub-types diverge the most when it comes to Inclusiveness. Economies in the second sub-type average higher scores on this pillar as a result of lower inequality in education, higher inclusion in public space, more budget pluralism and stronger performances on a number of indicators reflecting gender equality. On the flipside, they have lower ICT affordability and the bottom 50% of their population have a lower share of income. The two indicators that stand out negatively for this archetype are the share of the adult population with access to bank accounts and the level of wealth inequality of the bottom 50% of the population. On both indicators, economies of this archetype achieve, on average, scores in the single digits. On the positive side, this archetype has nearly eliminated the rural-to-urban electricity gap.

Sustainability scores cover similar ranges for both sub-types, which are equally held back by a lack of green innovation. Renewable energy consumption is likewise limited but economies in the first sub-type are investing substantially more than economies in the second. They also account for fewer GHG emissions per capita. On the other hand, economies represented by the second sub-type score higher in terms of biodiversity intactness and have stronger regulation in place for energy efficiency.

Archetype G's performance on the Resilience pillar is, again, similar across its two sub-types. Virtually all countries in this group fall short on investment in mid-career training, with the averages for both sub-types remaining in the single digits. A relative shortage of hospital beds equally helps to explain why this archetype does not approach the global resilience average just yet. On the positive side, economies characterized by this archetype have a relatively well-diversified food and commodity supply, low export-product concentration and favourable age-dependency ratios. The first sub-type boasts a significantly higher level of cybersecurity, lower bank concentration and better transport infrastructure. However, the sub-type is also more socially polarized and has fewer health workers per population.

Conclusion

Recent years have demonstrated how fragile our shared prosperity is. The future of our economies, societies and communities is being defined and tested by the decisions made today. Much attention has been rightfully devoted to addressing short-term perils, but focus must be maintained on the medium- and long-term horizons. As policy-makers navigate an increasingly more complex and turbulent global environment, comprehensive, collective and coordinated action is needed to preserve what has been achieved and shape a better tomorrow.

Economic growth remains the best way to increase standards of living, but growth alone is no longer sufficient, particularly if it is unequally distributed, prone to shocks or is achieved at the expense of the environment. The results of the *Future of Growth Report* reveal that most countries continue to grow in ways that are neither sustainable nor inclusive and are limited in their ability to seed future-ready innovation and minimize their contribution to and susceptibility to global shocks.

We hope this report will serve as a call to action to leaders to assess and re-evaluate their growth models and policies. Each country's pathway to innovative, inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth is unique. The data and analysis presented in this report aim to support policy-makers in assessing the character and nature of a country's economic growth and can be used to identify potential areas to improve, trade-offs to resolve or synergies to exploit.

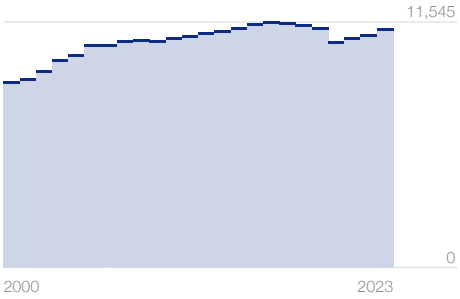
The World Economic Forum's Future of Growth Initiative will lead a two-year campaign aimed at inspiring discussion and action around charting new pathways for economic growth and supporting policy-makers in balancing growth, innovation, inclusion, sustainability and resilience goals. We invite leaders to join this effort to co-shape new solutions to the challenges highlighted in this report, working together with the urgency and ambition that the current context demands of us.

3 Country Dashboards

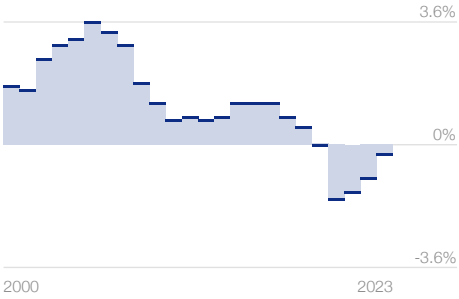
Algeria

Future of Growth profile

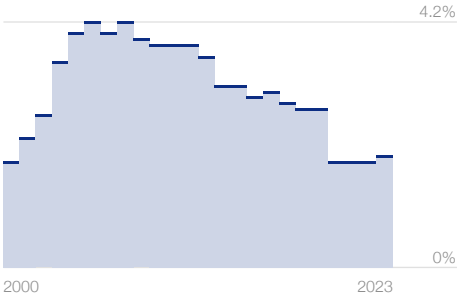
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **11,176**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **-0.3%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **1.9%**

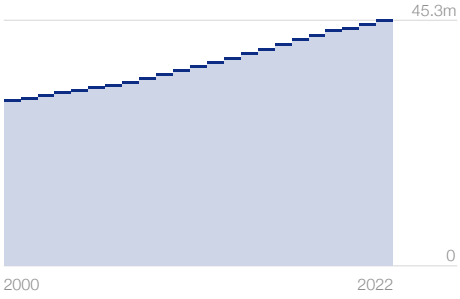


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	34.2	
Inclusiveness	50.2	
Sustainability	44.8	
Resilience	43.8	

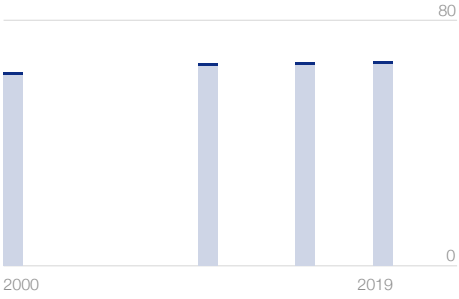
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

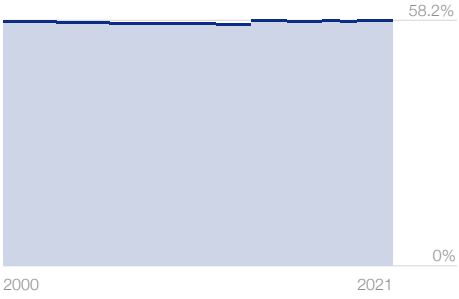
Total population, million **45.3m**



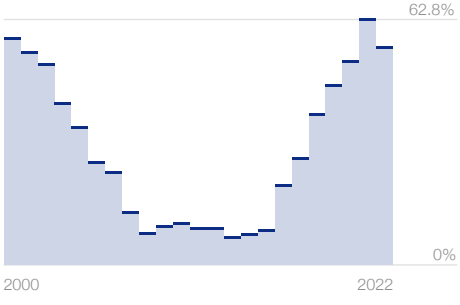
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **66.4**



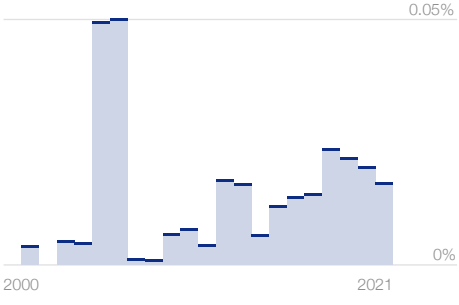
Wealth inequality, top10% share **58.2%**



Government debt, % GDP **55.6%**



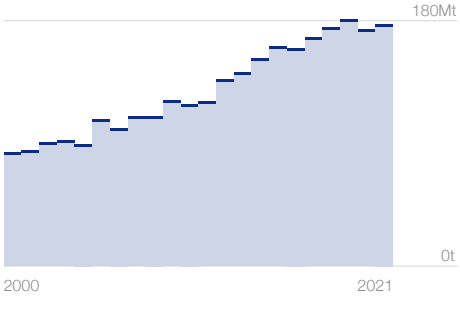
Climate development finance, % GDP **0.02%**



Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions **176Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **n.a.**

Data not available

BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		34.2
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.4	53.0
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.1
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	85.9	85.9
ICT capital USD per capita	125	5.5
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.5
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	34.0	34.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	29.7	18.2
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.4	7.6
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	2.7	4.1
Patent applications total	2	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.5	10.7
Scientific publications h index	235	18.1
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.1	1.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.2	26.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.7
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.0
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		50.2
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.9
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	74.1	65.5
Lack of social protection % pop	n.a.	n.a.
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	22.5	0.0
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	33.3	33.4
Income distribution % share bottom 50	19.0	38.0
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.7
Household financial security % adult pop.	16.0	84.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	32.4	67.6
Individuals using the internet % pop.	70.8	61.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	70.6	64.9
Rural electricity gap % urban	99.3	99.3
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.8	9.7
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.7
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	8.2	8.2
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.0
ICT cost % GNI per capita	2.9	83.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	22	36.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.2	23.8
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.4	64.5
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.3
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.1	53.6

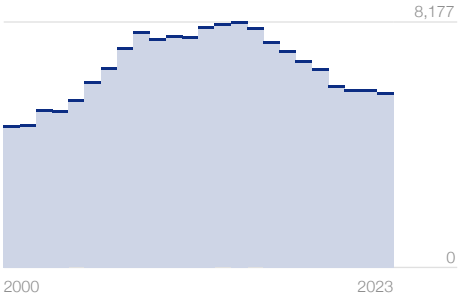
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		44.8
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.6
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	97.0	97.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	6.3	58.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	0.2	0.2
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	44.8
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	243	83.2
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	57.6
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	2.5
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.7	37.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	51.6	51.6
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	51.8	51.8
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,007	49.7
Resilience 0-100 (best)		43.8
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	10.1	79.7
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.1
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.9	15.2
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	17.3	31.6
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	54.3	45.7
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	53.7	46.3
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	283	2.6
Food supply concentration % share top importer	19.3	80.7
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	14.2	85.8
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Bank concentration % total assets	87.4	14.9
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.1
Bank system default risk z-score	24.8	41.4
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	34.0	34.0
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	49.6	50.4
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	7.6	24.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.2	30.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.9	32.5
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.1
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	33	33.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.8	33.7
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

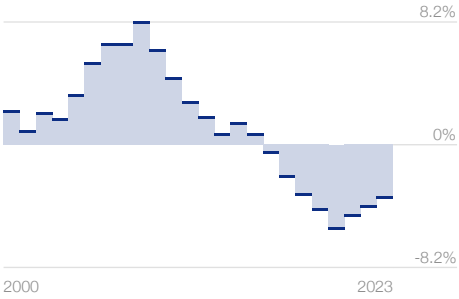
Angola

Future of Growth profile

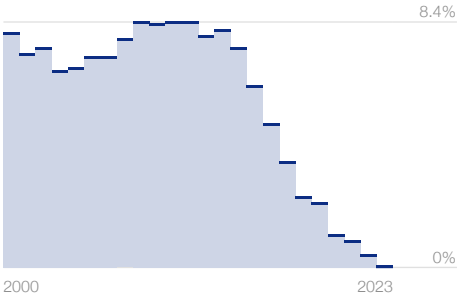
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **5,781**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **-3.5%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **0%**

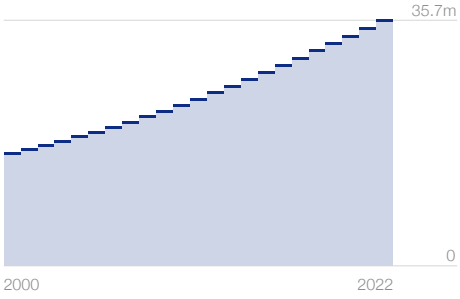


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	18.0	
Inclusiveness	27.7	
Sustainability	48.0	
Resilience	40.5	

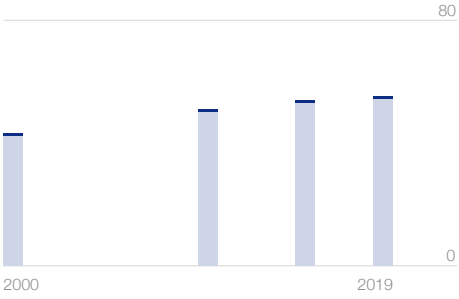
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

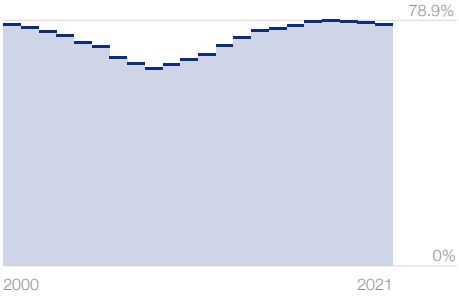
Total population, million **35.7m**



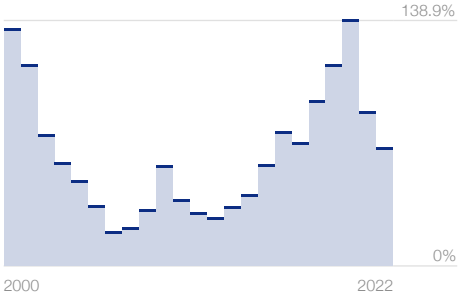
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **54.8**



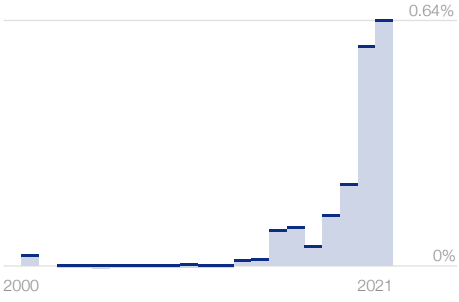
Wealth inequality, top10% share **77.6%**



Government debt, % GDP **66.7%**



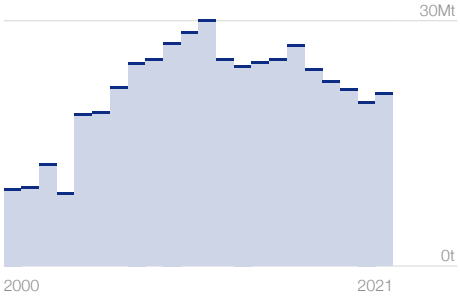
Climate development finance, % GDP **0.64%**



Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

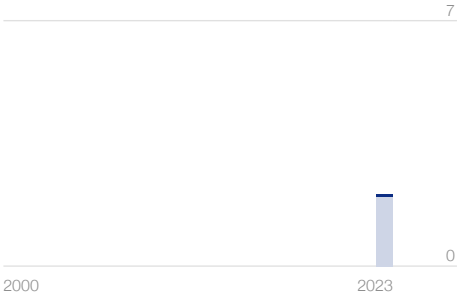
Production-based CO_2 emissions **21Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **n.a.**

Data not available

BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		18.0
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.0
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	1.5	32.9
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.6
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	33.0	33.0
ICT capital USD per capita	62	2.7
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.9
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	2.4	22.8
Digital payments % adult pop.	25.0	25.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	12.9	7.9
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.4
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.1
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.1	0.4
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	3.4	5.1
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.0	0.7
Scientific publications h index	61	4.7
Knowledge-intensive employment %	0.7	4.6
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.1	0.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.7	36.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.4	22.6
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.7
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		27.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.2
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	36.7	15.6
Lack of social protection % pop	89.5	10.5
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	95.6	94.1
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	34.2	31.7
Income distribution % share bottom 50	9.0	18.1
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.6
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.4
Household financial security % adult pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	88.1	11.9
Individuals using the internet % pop.	32.6	10.1
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	11.2	11.2
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	-0.1	0.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	2.4	24.2
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	7.6	7.6
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	14.2	14.2
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.0
ICT cost % GNI per capita	5.9	66.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	18	30.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.2	19.1
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.6	36.2
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.4
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.0	50.0

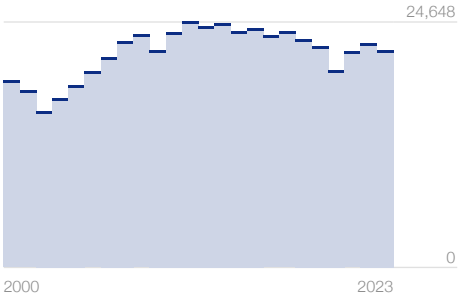
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		48.0
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.5
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.6
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	75.8	75.8
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	6.1	59.3
Renewable energy consumption % total	61.0	61.0
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.0	29.3
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	22	99.8
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	76.7
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.6	72.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	2.5	17.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	4.4	4.4
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	41.6	41.6
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	181	91.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		40.5
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	5.0	90.1
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.4
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	13.0	26.0
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.8	6.4
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	2.1	3.9
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	83.6	16.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	29.6	70.4
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	4,587	41.7
Food supply concentration % share top importer	13.9	86.1
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	17.6	82.4
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.1
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	25	25.0
Bank concentration % total assets	68.4	37.2
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.6
Bank system default risk z-score	15.6	25.9
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	13.0	13.0
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	34.1	65.9
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	8.1	19.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.5	37.5
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.7	35.8
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.1
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	33	33.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.0	31.0
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

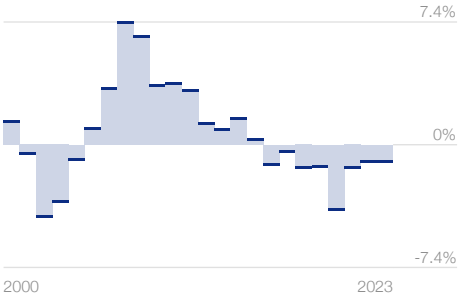
Argentina

Future of Growth profile

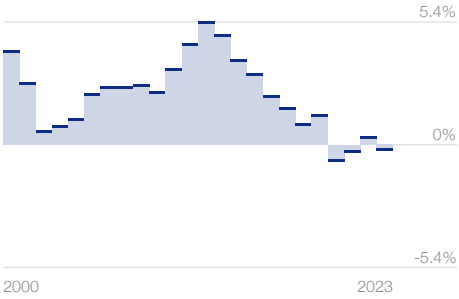
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 21,652



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change -1%



5-year average GDP growth, % change -0.2%

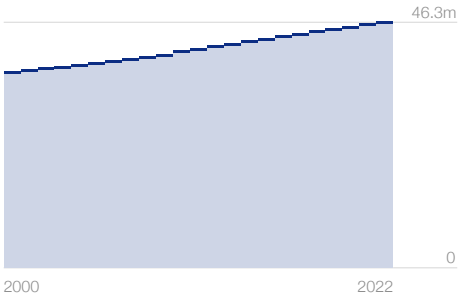


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	34.7	
Inclusiveness	58.9	
Sustainability	38.7	
Resilience	50.8	

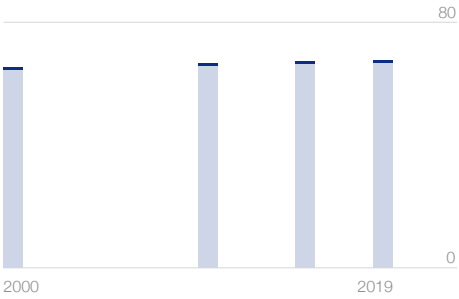
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

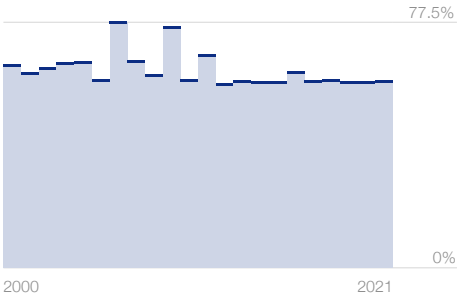
Total population, million 46.3m



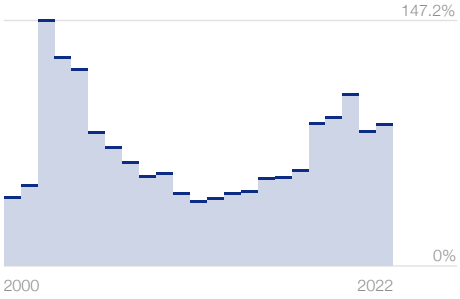
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 67.1



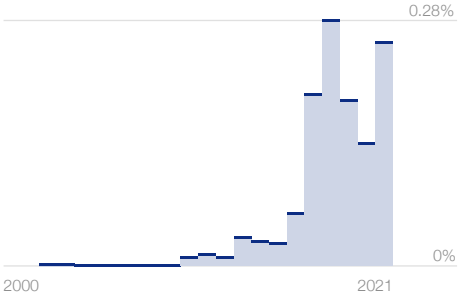
Wealth inequality, top10% share 58.9%



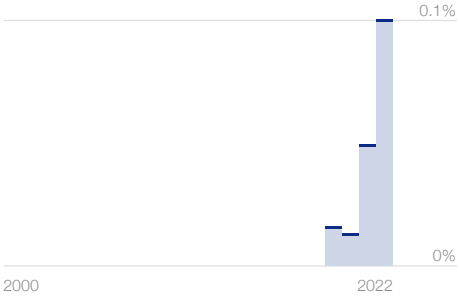
Government debt, % GDP 84.7%



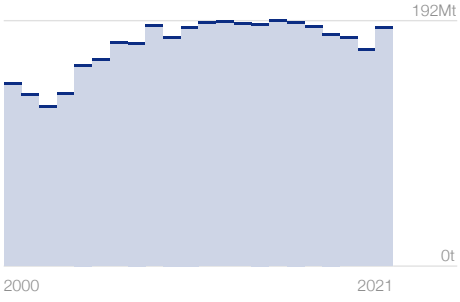
Climate development finance, % GDP 0.25%



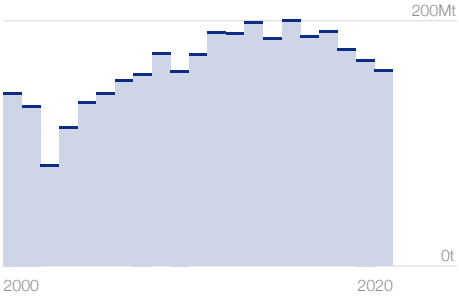
Green bonds, % GDP 0.1%



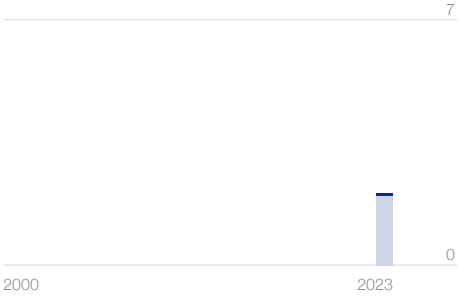
Production-based CO_2 emissions 186Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 159Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 2



Argentina

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		34.7
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.0
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.1	68.8
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.2
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	97.7	97.7
ICT capital USD per capita	136	6.0
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.2
Digital payments % adult pop.	65.0	65.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	16.0	9.8
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.9
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.9
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.4	7.6
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	25.3	38.5
Patent applications total	70	0.4
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.5	10.5
Scientific publications h index	546	42.0
Knowledge-intensive employment %	3.5	23.4
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	1.7	12.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.6	37.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.4
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	1.7	11.3
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		58.9
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.0
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	78.5	71.4
Lack of social protection % pop	41.6	58.4
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	70.9	61.3
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	5.8	88.4
Income distribution % share bottom 50	13.2	26.3
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.0
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4
Household financial security % adult pop.	37.0	63.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	6.8	93.2
Individuals using the internet % pop.	87.2	82.9
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.8	9.5
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.5
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	5.9	5.9
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	30.6	30.6
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	4.0	77.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	50	83.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	62.1
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.2	83.8
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.2
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.6	65.0

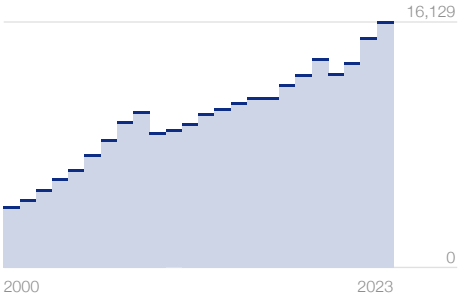
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		38.7
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.2
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.8
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	70.6	70.6
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	8.2	45.5
Renewable energy consumption % total	9.8	9.8
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.3	78.4
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	844	38.1
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	42.0
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	8.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	6	0.2
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.3	29.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	31.0	31.0
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	55.4	55.4
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	918	54.1
Resilience 0-100 (best)		50.8
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	18.3	63.3
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.8
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	8.7	17.4
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	5.0	39.9
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	39.0	71.1
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	23.2	76.8
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	31.3	68.7
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	19,498	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	21.9	78.1
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.2
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	12	12.0
Bank concentration % total assets	52.1	56.3
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.1
Bank system default risk z-score	9.1	15.1
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	50.1	50.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	56.4	43.6
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	3.4	66.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.4	9.4
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.1	47.9
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	2.3	22.2
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	38	38.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.5	40.8
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	23	79.3

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

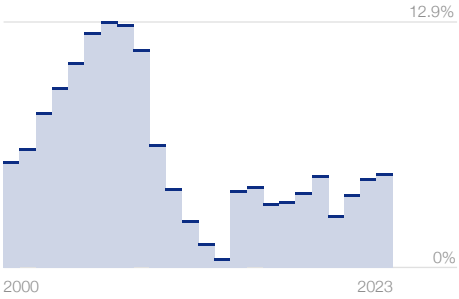
Armenia

Future of Growth profile

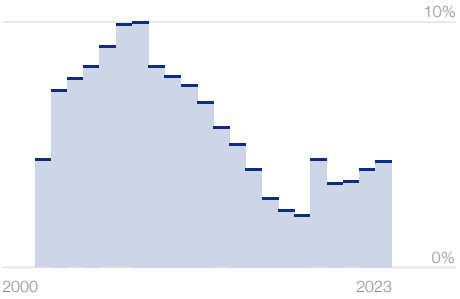
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **16,129**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **4.9%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **4.3%**

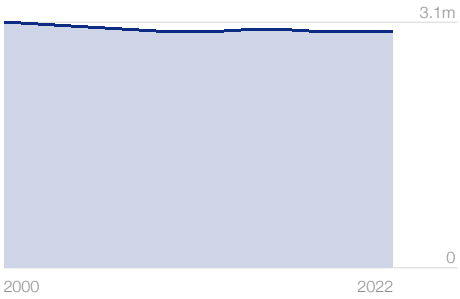


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	38.9	
Inclusiveness	61.0	
Sustainability	44.4	
Resilience	46.0	

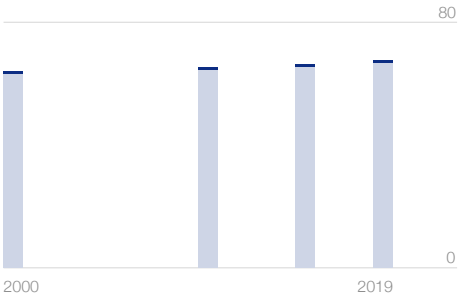
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

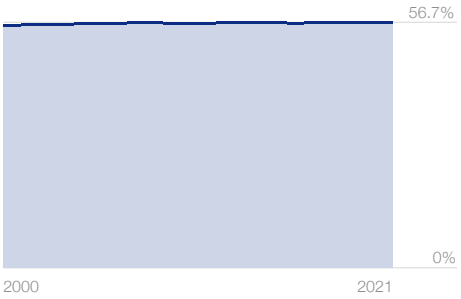
Total population, million **3m**



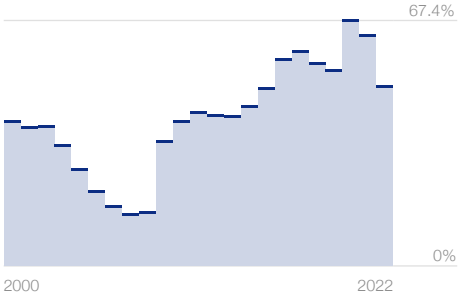
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **67.1**



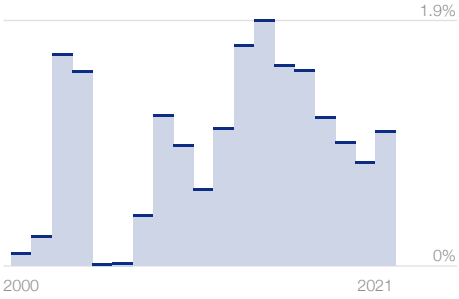
Wealth inequality, top10% share **56.6%**



Government debt, % GDP **49.2%**

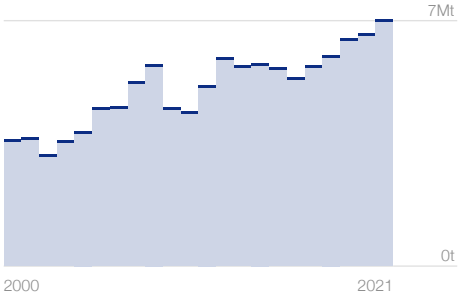


Climate development finance, % GDP **1.04%**

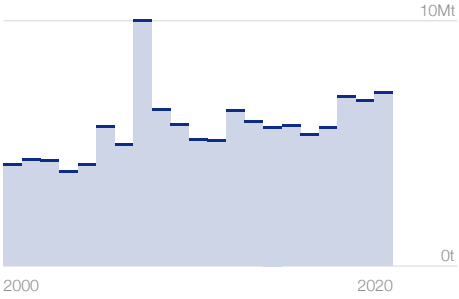


Green bonds, % GDP **0.4%**

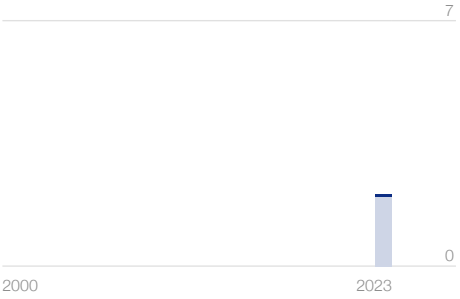
Production-based CO_2 emissions **7Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **7Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		38.9
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.1	69.7
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	158	6.9
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.5
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8
Digital payments % adult pop.	47.0	47.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	72.2	44.3
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.1
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.0
Exports of advanced services % GDP	5.4	30.2
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	8.2	12.5
Patent applications total	5	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.2	4.1
Scientific publications h index	228	17.5
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	1.2	8.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.1	53.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.0
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		61.0
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.7
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	68.2	57.6
Lack of social protection % pop	45.6	54.4
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	87.4	83.2
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	2.9	94.1
Income distribution % share bottom 50	13.5	27.0
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.6
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.0
Household financial security % adult pop.	27.0	73.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	41.4	58.6
Individuals using the internet % pop.	78.6	71.5
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	82.4	79.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	99.9	99.9
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	5.0	10.1
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.3
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	3.1	3.1
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.1	94.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	31	51.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	55.9
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.2	75.9
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.6
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.8	70.0

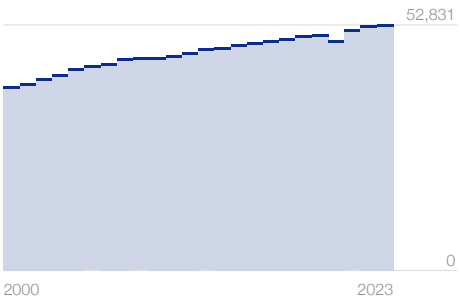
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		44.4
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.0
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.1
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	69.5	69.5
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	3.7	75.7
Renewable energy consumption % total	8.4	8.4
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.6	57.6
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	969	28.7
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	76.4
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.3	35.1
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.6	37.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	44.4	44.4
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	62.0	62.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	810	59.5
Resilience 0-100 (best)		46.0
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	19.8	60.4
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.3
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.2	2.4
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	4.2	33.6
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	45.5	83.0
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	21.8	78.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	39.5	60.5
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	2,622	23.8
Food supply concentration % share top importer	40.7	59.3
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	56.0	44.1
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.1
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	38	38.0
Bank concentration % total assets	55.2	52.8
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.6
Bank system default risk z-score	12.3	20.5
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	50.5	50.5
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	51.9	48.2
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.3	37.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.8	18.8
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.8	33.3
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.2
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	46	46.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.1	48.1
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	19	65.5

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

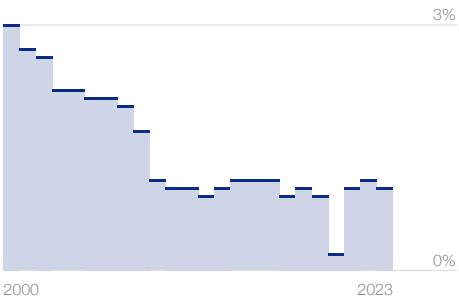
Australia

Future of Growth profile

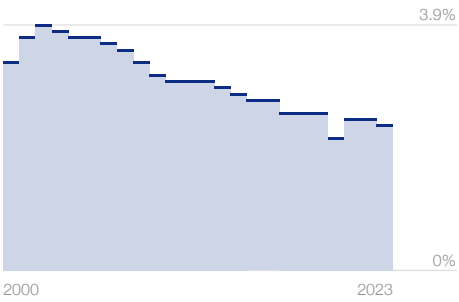
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **52,831**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.3%**

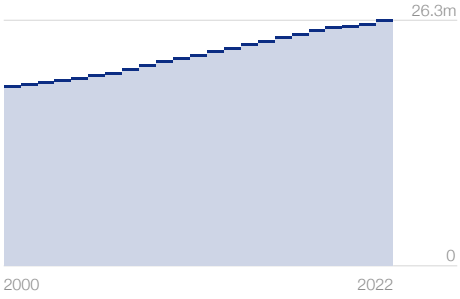


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	65.9	
Inclusiveness	76.3	
Sustainability	43.1	
Resilience	69.5	

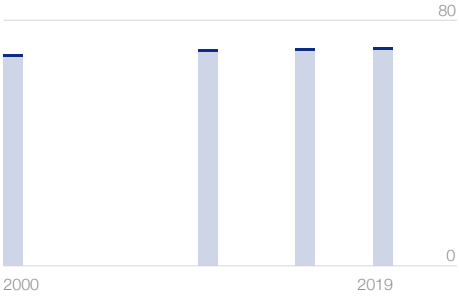
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

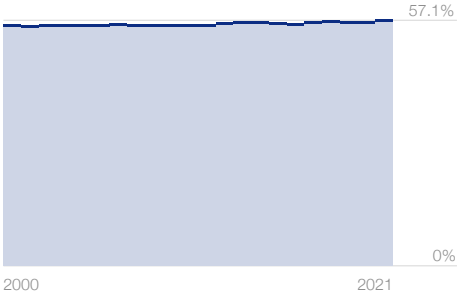
Total population, million **26.3m**



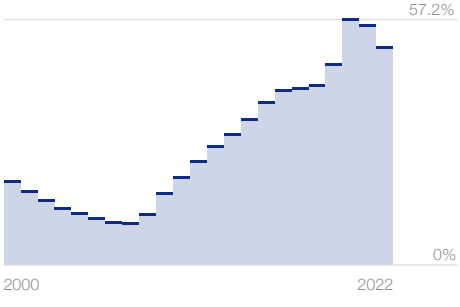
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **70.9**



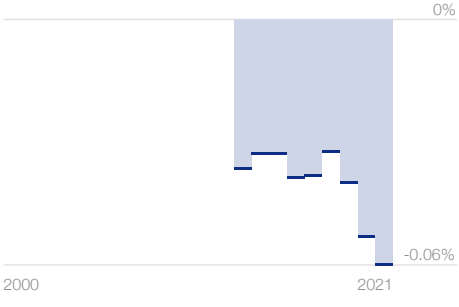
Wealth inequality, top10% share **57.1%**



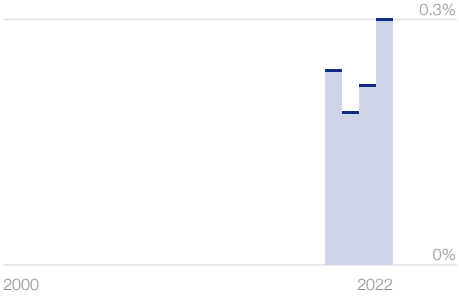
Government debt, % GDP **50.7%**



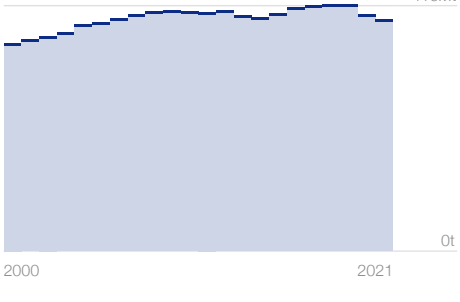
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.06%**



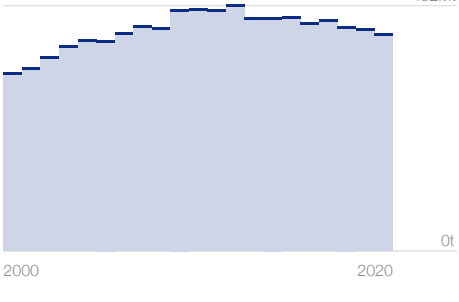
Green bonds, % GDP **0.3%**



Production-based CO_2 emissions **391Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **355Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **3**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		65.9
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.7
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.5	78.9
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.3	70.9
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.5	99.5
ICT capital USD per capita	1,750	76.8
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.7
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.6
Digital payments % adult pop.	99.0	99.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	142.3	87.3
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.6
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.5
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.3	7.3
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	29.8	45.5
Patent applications total	1,489	7.5
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.8	36.6
Scientific publications h index	1,293	99.5
Knowledge-intensive employment %	22.3	100.0
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	4.0	28.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.8	86.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.3
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.8
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		76.3
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.9
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	86.8	82.4
Lack of social protection % pop	0.0	100.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	87.6	83.5
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	3.1	93.9
Income distribution % share bottom 50	17.2	34.3
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.1
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.3
Household financial security % adult pop.	7.0	93.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.7	99.3
Individuals using the internet % pop.	96.2	95.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	5.0	10.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.6
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	35.1	35.1
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	93.1	93.1
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.3
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.5	97.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	57	95.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	65.7
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.0	97.4
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.3
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	4.0	100.0

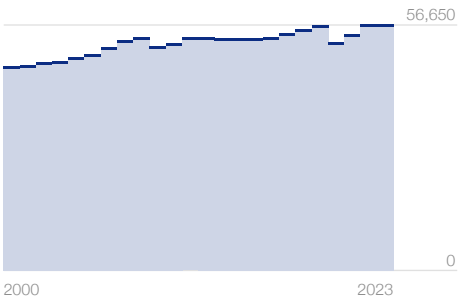
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		43.1
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.6
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	69.6	69.6
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	23.4	0.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	10.9	10.9
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.7	49.2
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	594	56.8
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.6	22.0
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.5	55.3
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	138	4.6
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.2	28.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	74.7	74.7
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	84.2	84.2
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,555	22.3
Resilience 0-100 (best)		69.5
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	26.0	47.9
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.1
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.7
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	3.8	30.7
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	41.0	74.9
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	33.3	66.7
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	19.4	80.6
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	19,284	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	16.4	83.6
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.9
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	100	100.0
Bank concentration % total assets	69.1	36.3
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.7
Bank system default risk z-score	14.2	23.6
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	97.5	97.5
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	55.8	44.2
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	0.4	96.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.5	37.5
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.9	67.0
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.7
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	75	75.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.7	83.5
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	25	86.2

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

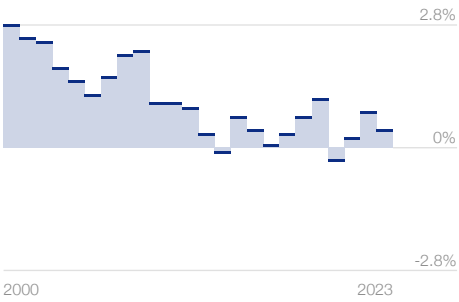
Austria

Future of Growth profile

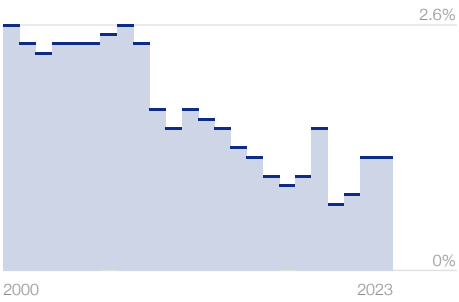
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **56,421**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.4%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **1.2%**

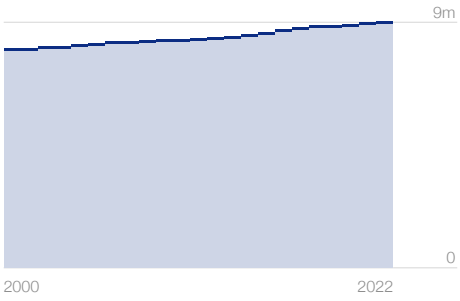


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	66.3	
Inclusiveness	73.7	
Sustainability	51.9	
Resilience	68.8	

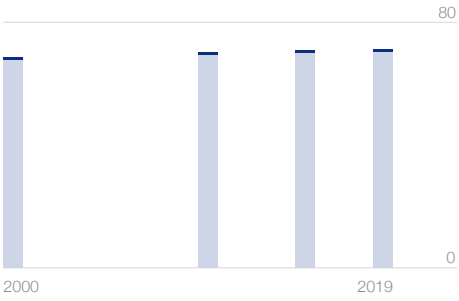
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

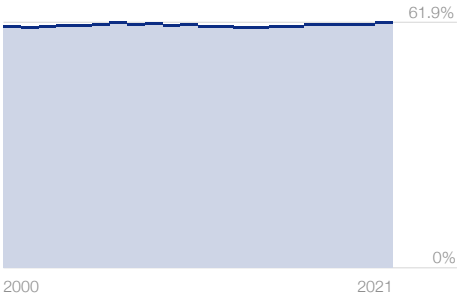
Total population, million **9m**



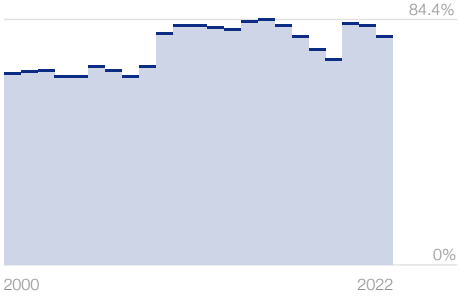
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **70.9**



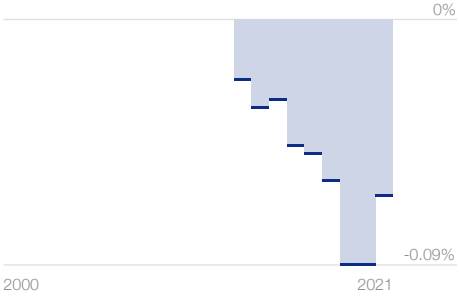
Wealth inequality, top10% share **61.9%**



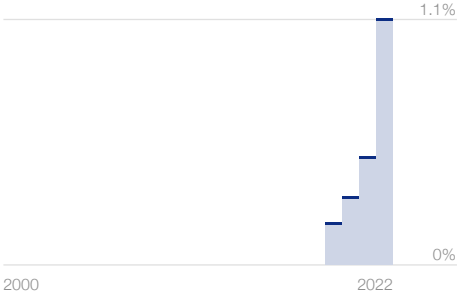
Government debt, % GDP **78.5%**



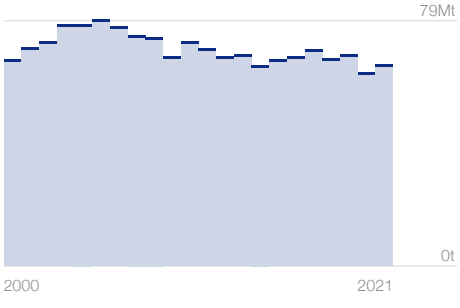
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.06%**



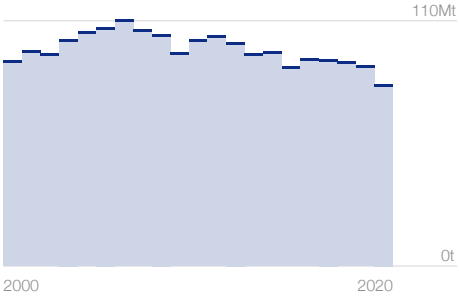
Green bonds, % GDP **1.1%**



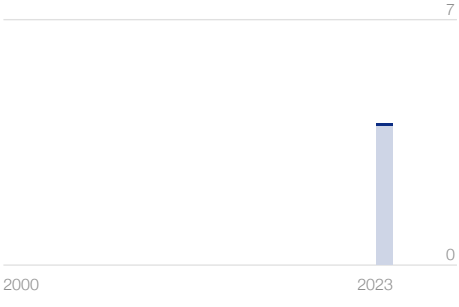
Production-based CO_2 emissions **65Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **81Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **4**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		66.3
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.5
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.4	75.1
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	98.0	98.0
ICT capital USD per capita	2,610	100.0
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.8
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.0
Digital payments % adult pop.	99.0	99.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	93.3	57.2
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.4
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.6
Exports of advanced services % GDP	7.9	43.9
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	45.1	68.8
Patent applications total	2,001	10.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	3.2	63.7
Scientific publications h index	841	64.7
Knowledge-intensive employment %	11.4	76.7
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	12.7	90.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.4	77.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.3
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.3
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		73.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	84.5	79.4
Lack of social protection % pop	0.0	100.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	84.8	79.7
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	2.5	95.0
Income distribution % share bottom 50	22.2	44.3
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.1
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.5
Household financial security % adult pop.	8.0	92.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.9	99.1
Individuals using the internet % pop.	92.5	90.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	98.9	98.7
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	3.1	6.2
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.3	70.9
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	33.8	33.8
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	19.9	19.9
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.3
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.2	98.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	56	93.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	65.3
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	92.3
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.7
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.8	70.8

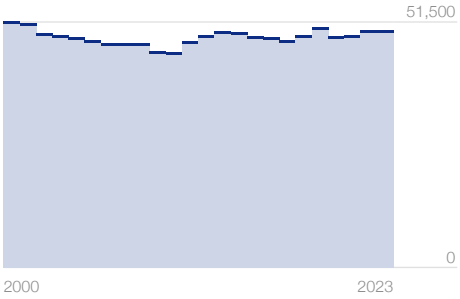
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		51.9
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.8
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	72.5	72.5
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	8.2	45.5
Renewable energy consumption % total	35.8	35.8
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.4	68.0
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	390	72.2
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.6	18.2
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.2	20.8
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	218	7.3
Environmental technology trade % total trade	8.1	54.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	83.6	83.6
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	81.0	81.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	691	65.4
Resilience 0-100 (best)		68.8
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	30.1	39.8
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.5
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	14.0	28.0
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	7.3	58.2
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	54.6	99.6
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	6.8	93.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	13.1	86.9
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	8,771	79.7
Food supply concentration % share top importer	39.1	60.9
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	40.4	59.6
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.3
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	96	96.0
Bank concentration % total assets	64.8	41.4
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.0
Bank system default risk z-score	30.9	51.5
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	93.9	93.9
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	29.4	70.6
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	0.6	94.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.7	41.7
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.9	68.3
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.5
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	71	71.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.8	85.8
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	25	86.2

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

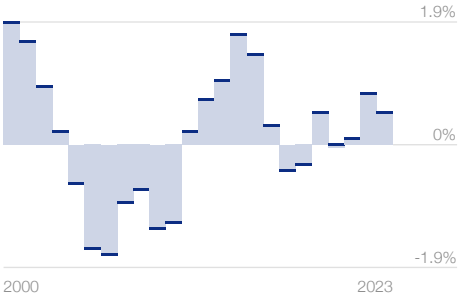
Bahrain

Future of Growth profile

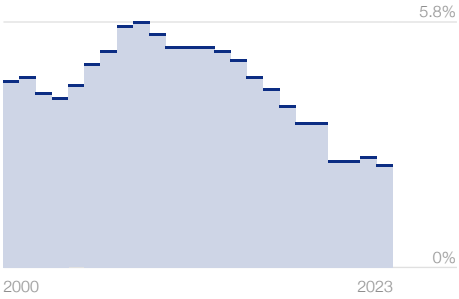
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **49,597**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.5%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.4%**

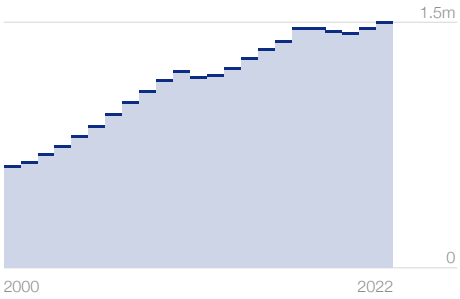


Pillar	Score
Innovativeness	53.4
Inclusiveness	55.7
Sustainability	30.8
Resilience	47.9

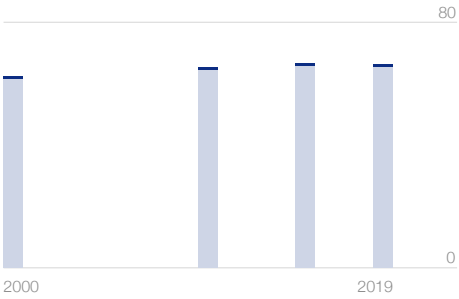
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

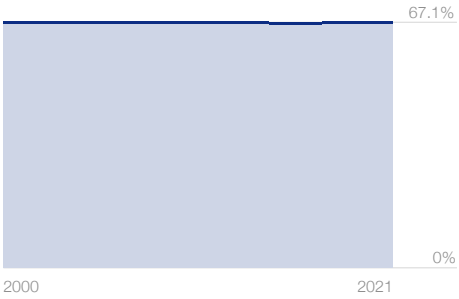
Total population, million **1.5m**



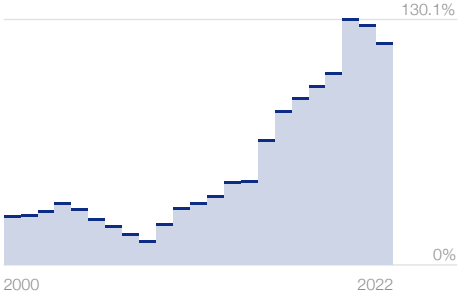
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **65.9**



Wealth inequality, top10% share **66.9%**



Government debt, % GDP **117.6%**



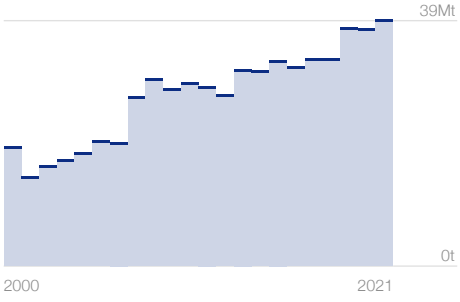
Climate development finance, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

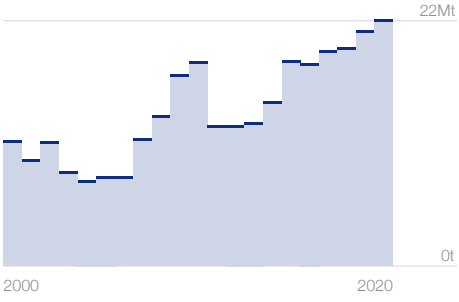
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

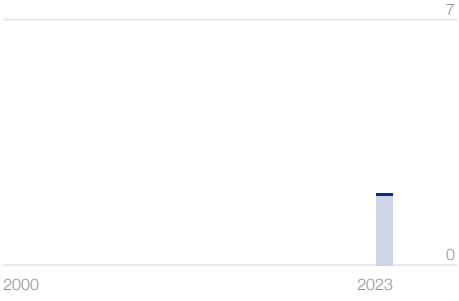
Production-based CO_2 emissions **39Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **22Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		53.4
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.3
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.2	49.5
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.7
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	1,007	44.2
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.4
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.5
Digital payments % adult pop.	77.0	77.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	73.9	45.3
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.8
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.0
Exports of advanced services % GDP	26.6	100.0
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	24.6	37.6
Patent applications total	3	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.1	2.0
Scientific publications h index	132	10.2
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.8	5.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.8	67.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.0	65.9
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.9
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		55.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	76.0	68.1
Lack of social protection % pop	37.6	62.4
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	50.1	33.4
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	12.6	74.9
Income distribution % share bottom 50	10.2	20.5
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.1
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.1
Household financial security % adult pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Individuals using the internet % pop.	100.0	100.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	98.9	98.7
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	3.1	6.2
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.7
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	15.8	15.8
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.4
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.4	92.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	10	16.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.1	9.9
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.7	33.8
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.8
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.3	33.3

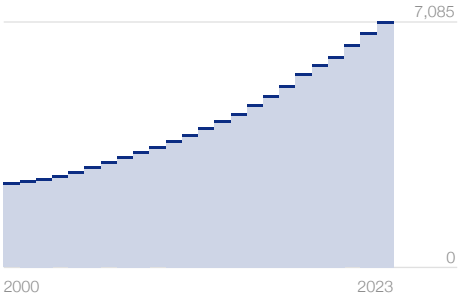
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		30.8
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.2
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	100.0	100.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	47.2	0.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	0.0	0.0
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.9	33.2
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	265	81.6
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.7	7.1
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	0.4
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.7	24.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	46.0	46.0
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	42.8	42.8
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	6,183	0.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		47.9
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	4.9	90.1
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.6
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.7	13.9
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	8.4	15.4
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	33.2	66.8
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	77.1	22.9
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	241	2.2
Food supply concentration % share top importer	35.7	64.3
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	47.2	52.8
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.0
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	33	33.0
Bank concentration % total assets	82.0	21.2
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.2
Bank system default risk z-score	7.8	13.0
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	77.9	77.9
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	28.6	71.4
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	8.0	20.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.0	0.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.5	39.9
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.7
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	44	44.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.5	59.4
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	20	69.0

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

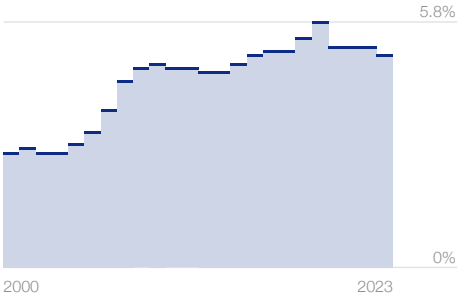
Bangladesh

Future of Growth profile

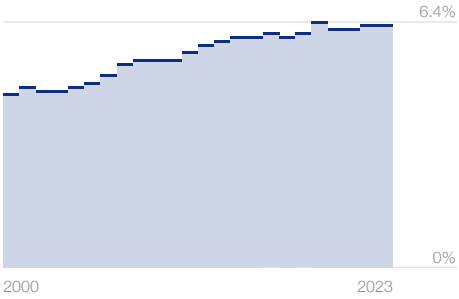
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **7,085**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **5%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **6.3%**

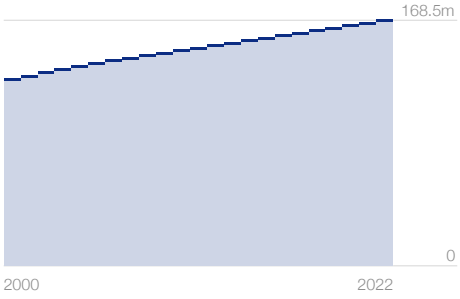


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	33.7	
Inclusiveness	39.3	
Sustainability	46.9	
Resilience	46.4	

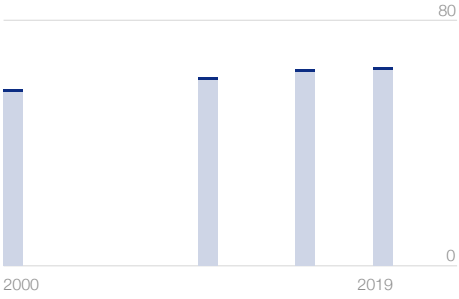
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

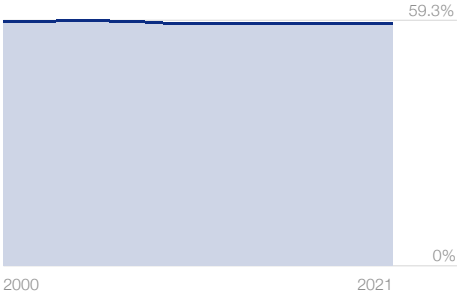
Total population, million **168.5m**



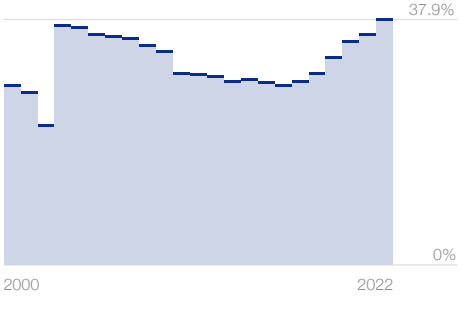
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **64.3**



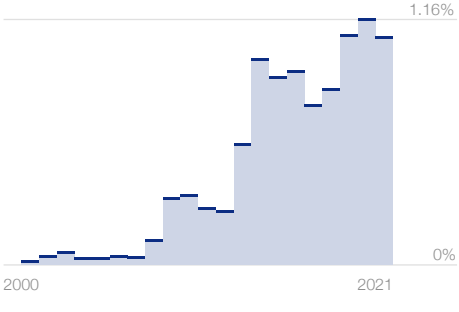
Wealth inequality, top10% share **58.5%**



Government debt, % GDP **37.9%**



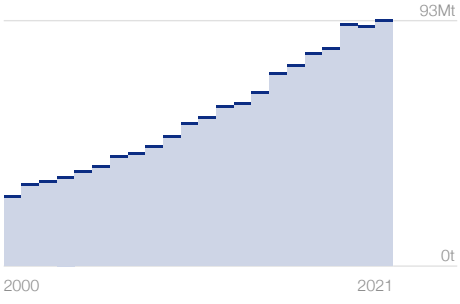
Climate development finance, % GDP **1.07%**



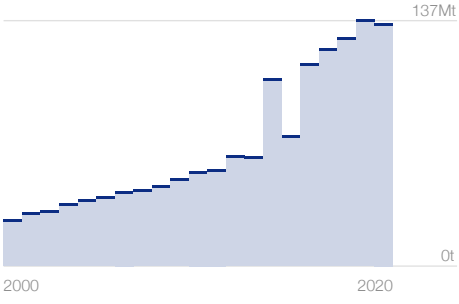
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions **93Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **135Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		33.7
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.1	46.7
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.5
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	98.3	98.3
ICT capital USD per capita	38	1.7
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.8
Digital payments % adult pop.	45.0	45.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	39.2	24.0
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.5
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.9
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.3	7.4
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	7.8	11.9
Patent applications total	4	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	n.a.	n.a.
Scientific publications h index	285	21.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	1.0	6.7
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.1	0.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.8	33.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.4
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.9
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		39.3
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.3
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	51.6	35.5
Lack of social protection % pop	77.5	22.5
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	45.1	26.8
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	37.3	25.4
Income distribution % share bottom 50	20.0	39.9
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.8
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.2
Household financial security % adult pop.	55.0	45.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	66.1	33.9
Individuals using the internet % pop.	38.9	18.6
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	59.1	51.2
Rural electricity gap % urban	98.8	98.9
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.8	9.6
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.2
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	3.3	3.3
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	13.6	13.6
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.7
ICT cost % GNI per capita	2.0	88.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	25	41.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.3	29.9
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.7	29.5
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.3	58.3

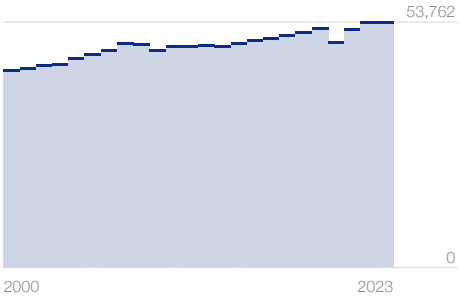
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		46.9
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.8
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.0	34.0
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	36.9	36.9
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	1.6	89.6
Renewable energy consumption % total	28.0	28.0
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.7	49.9
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	220	85.0
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.1	86.8
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	7.4
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.9	25.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	41.2	41.2
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	37.2	37.2
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	132	93.4
Resilience 0-100 (best)		46.4
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	8.9	82.2
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.0	2.0
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.8	6.3
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	6.7	12.2
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	39.4	60.6
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	37.9	62.2
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	7,526	68.4
Food supply concentration % share top importer	16.5	83.6
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	17.6	82.4
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.6
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	38	38.0
Bank concentration % total assets	26.8	86.1
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.4
Bank system default risk z-score	12.8	21.3
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	81.3	81.3
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	57.8	42.2
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	7.5	25.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.2	5.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.0	30.6
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	25	25.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.6	37.8
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	22	75.9

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

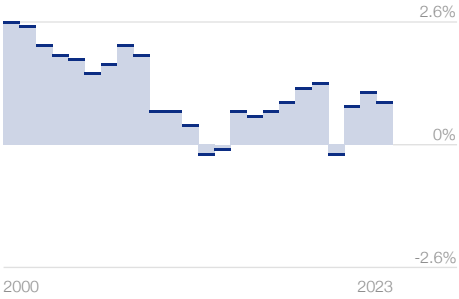
Belgium

Future of Growth profile

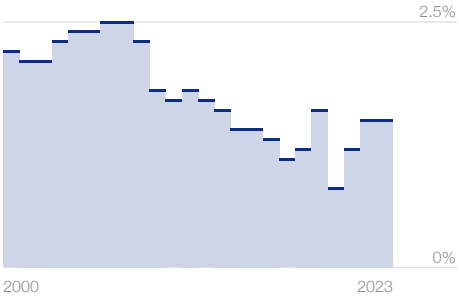
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **53,762**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.9%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **1.5%**

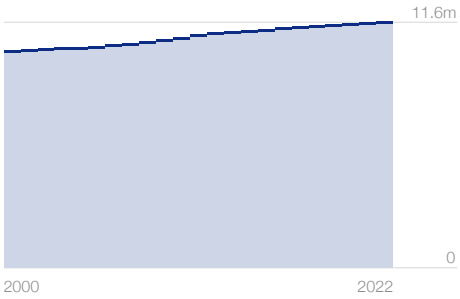


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	65.8	
Inclusiveness	71.4	
Sustainability	45.6	
Resilience	63.5	

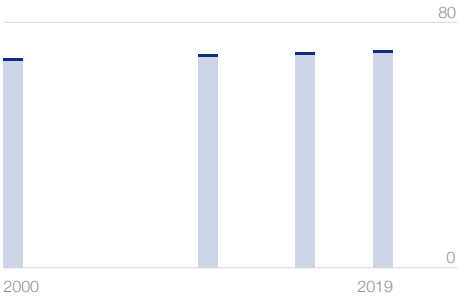
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

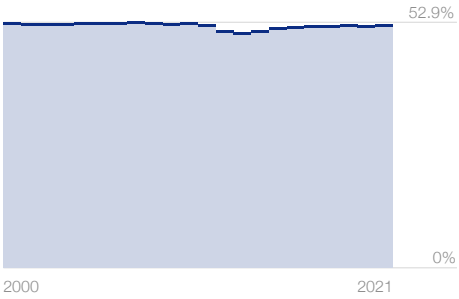
Total population, million **11.6m**



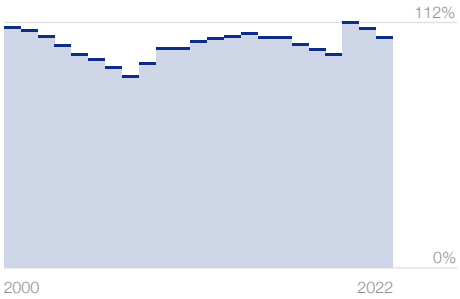
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **70.6**



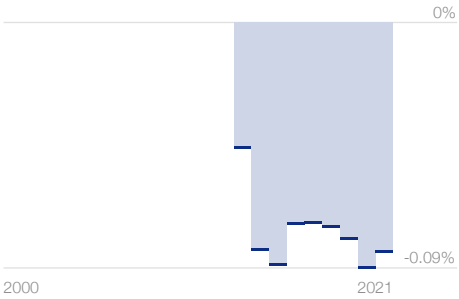
Wealth inequality, top10% share **52.2%**



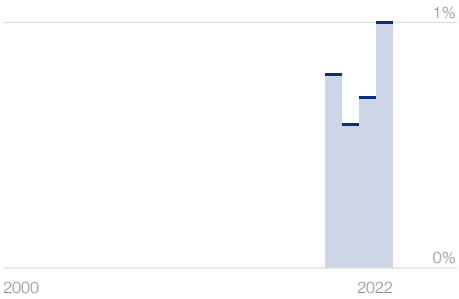
Government debt, % GDP **105.1%**



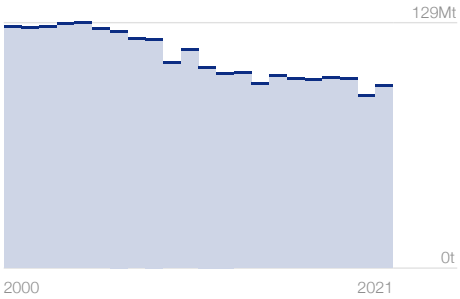
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.08%**



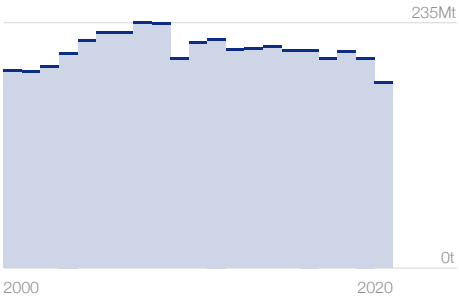
Green bonds, % GDP **1%**



Production-based CO_2 emissions **96Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **178Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **5**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		65.8
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.9
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.1	70.0
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.9
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	1,844	80.9
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.6
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6
Digital payments % adult pop.	97.0	97.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	75.8	46.5
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.1
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.4
Exports of advanced services % GDP	16.4	91.2
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	51.6	78.6
Patent applications total	1,498	7.5
Research and development expenditure % GDP	3.5	69.1
Scientific publications h index	1,015	78.1
Knowledge-intensive employment %	10.0	67.0
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	8.1	58.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.3	76.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.0
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		71.4
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	85.6	80.8
Lack of social protection % pop	0.0	100.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	85.3	80.4
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	5.9	88.3
Income distribution % share bottom 50	20.5	41.0
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.2
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.7
Household financial security % adult pop.	11.0	89.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.1	99.9
Individuals using the internet % pop.	92.8	90.4
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	99.7	99.7
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	7.5	14.9
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.7
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	29.0	29.0
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	25.4	25.4
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.7	96.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	57	95.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	64.7
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.0	95.6
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.8
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.5	62.5

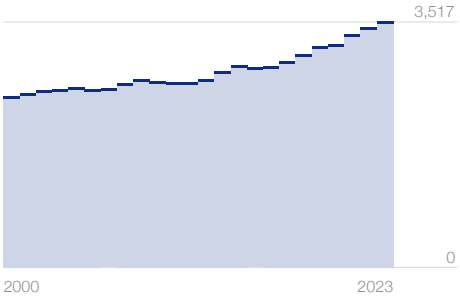
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		45.6
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.7
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.1
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	63.2	63.2
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	11.0	26.9
Renewable energy consumption % total	12.3	12.3
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.7	47.3
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	369	73.7
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	42.3
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.2	18.9
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	148	4.9
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.6	24.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	77.6	77.6
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	83.8	83.8
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,057	47.2
Resilience 0-100 (best)		63.5
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	31.0	38.1
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.5
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	7.1	14.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	5.6	44.6
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	62.6	100.0
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	14.2	85.8
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	17.0	83.0
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	1,597	14.5
Food supply concentration % share top importer	34.1	65.9
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	32.8	67.2
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.7
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	87	87.0
Bank concentration % total assets	68.0	37.6
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.8
Bank system default risk z-score	15.4	25.8
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	96.2	96.3
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	25.9	74.1
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	0.8	92.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.0	50.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.6	62.3
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.7
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	73	73.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.3	76.5
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	28	96.6

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

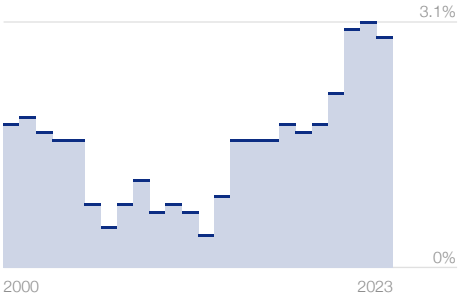
Benin

Future of Growth profile

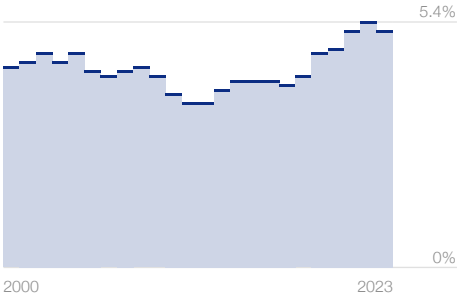
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **3,517**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **2.9%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **5.2%**

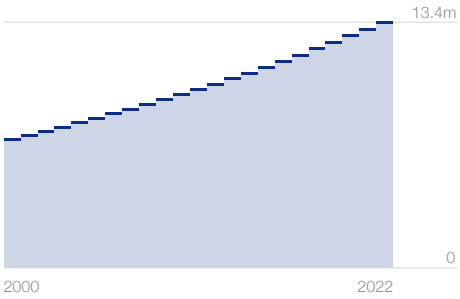


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	39.5	
Inclusiveness	41.3	
Sustainability	53.4	
Resilience	49.3	

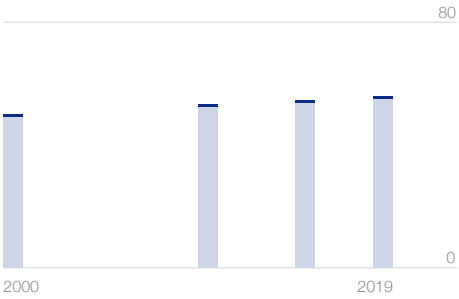
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

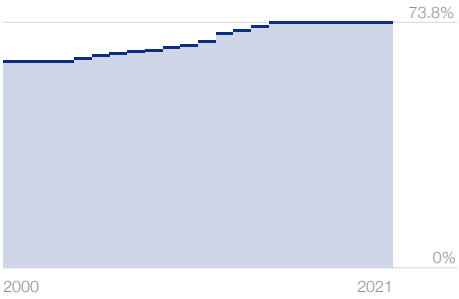
Total population, million **13.4m**



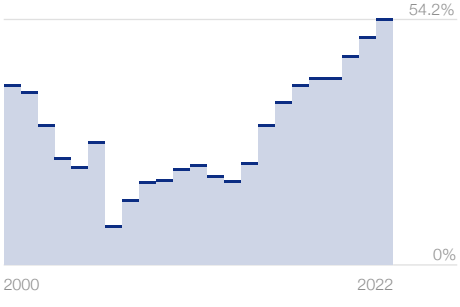
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **55.5**



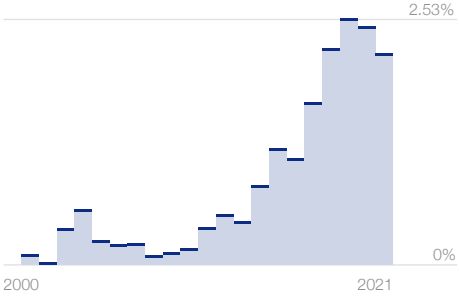
Wealth inequality, top10% share **73.8%**



Government debt, % GDP **54.2%**



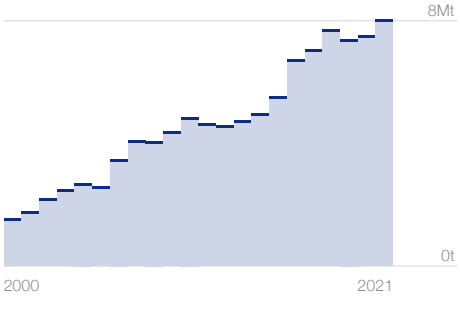
Climate development finance, % GDP **2.17%**



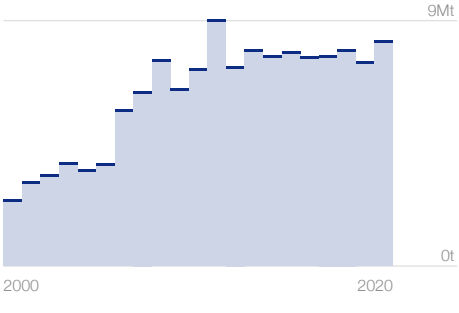
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

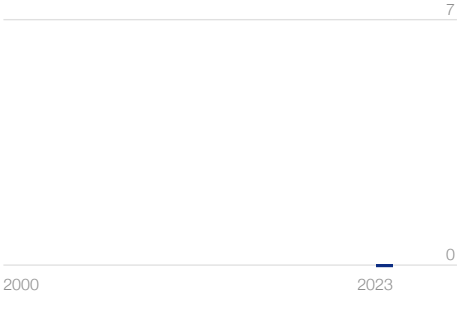
Production-based CO_2 emissions **8Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **8Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		39.5
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.9
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	1.9	42.6
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	46.0	46.0
ICT capital USD per capita	n.a.	n.a.
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.9
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2
Digital payments % adult pop.	44.0	44.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	15.5	9.5
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.2
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.5	2.6
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	n.a.	n.a.
Scientific publications h index	125	9.6
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.1	1.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.4	41.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.6	75.8
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		41.3
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.6
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	37.9	17.2
Lack of social protection % pop	92.2	7.8
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	81.2	74.9
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	43.7	12.6
Income distribution % share bottom 50	14.2	28.4
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.4
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.0
Household financial security % adult pop.	36.0	64.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	82.6	17.4
Individuals using the internet % pop.	34.0	12.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	26.9	26.9
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	1.1	2.2
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	2.8	2.8
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3
ICT cost % GNI per capita	14.7	16.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	42	70.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.5	50.6
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.3	69.5
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.9	71.4

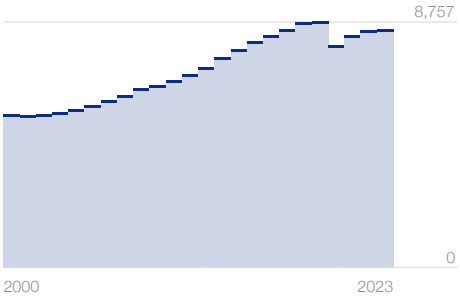
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		53.4
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.8
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.6
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	84.9	85.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	2.5	83.3
Renewable energy consumption % total	46.2	46.2
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	42.7
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	20	100.0
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.1	82.7
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.3	29.6
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	1.5	9.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	27.3	27.3
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	37.5	37.5
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	55	97.2
Resilience 0-100 (best)		49.3
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	5.6	88.8
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.9
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.6	3.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.5	4.0
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	0.6	1.1
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	30.5	69.5
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	39.5	60.5
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	2,147	19.5
Food supply concentration % share top importer	39.0	61.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	24.5	75.5
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.5
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	33	33.0
Bank concentration % total assets	73.5	31.2
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.0
Bank system default risk z-score	11.9	19.8
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	80.1	80.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	38.3	61.7
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	5.3	47.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.8	45.8
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.3	44.0
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.5
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	43	43.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.6	38.1
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	27	93.1

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

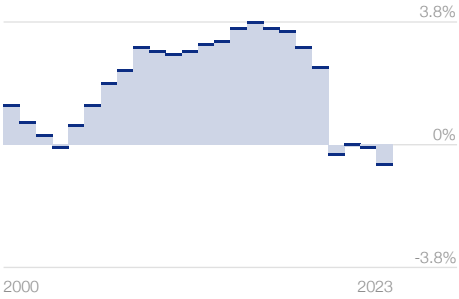
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Future of Growth profile

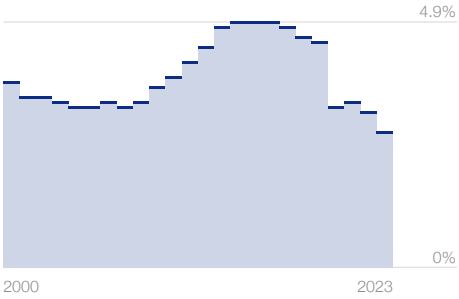
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **8,447**

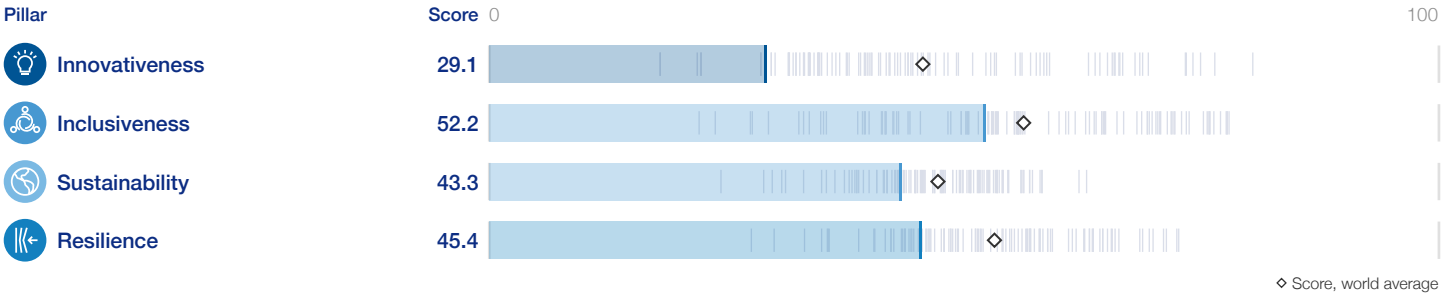


5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **-0.6%**



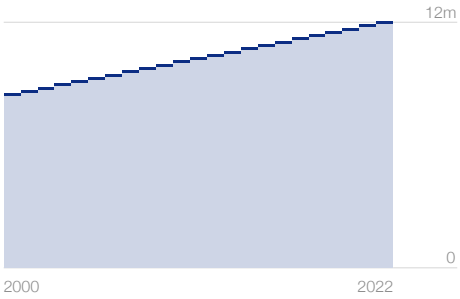
5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.7%**



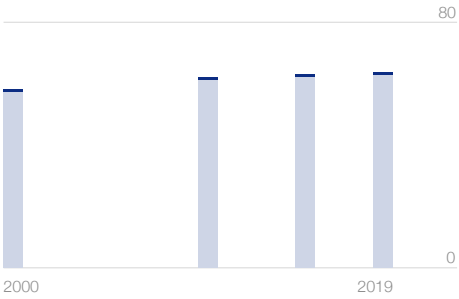


Contextual Indicators

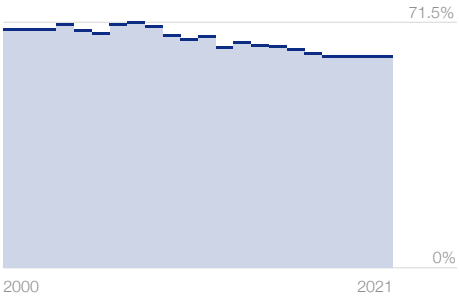
Total population, million **12m**



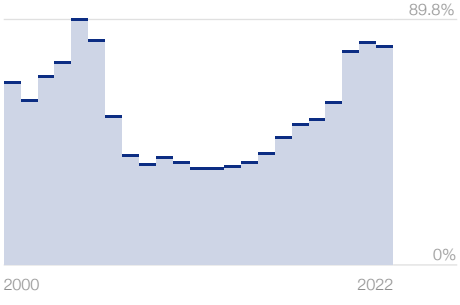
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **63.3**



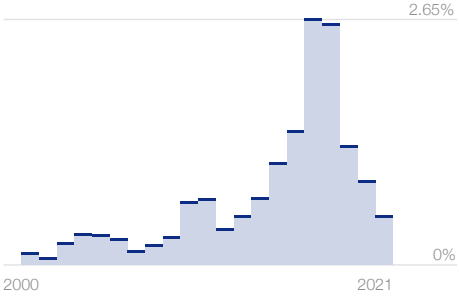
Wealth inequality, top10% share **61.5%**



Government debt, % GDP **80%**



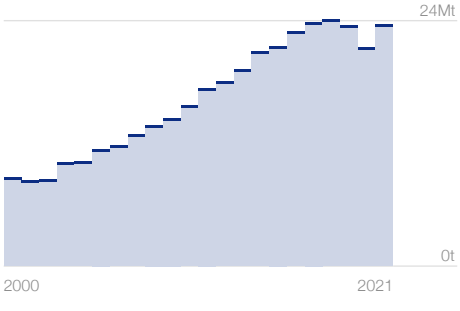
Climate development finance, % GDP **0.52%**



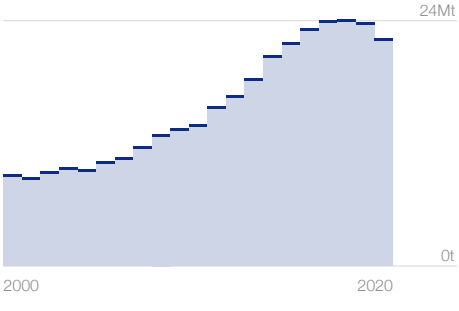
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions **23Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **22Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		29.1
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.7
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.0	65.9
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	74.5	74.5
ICT capital USD per capita	82	3.6
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.9
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.6
Digital payments % adult pop.	55.0	55.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	71.2	43.7
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.7
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.8
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.2	1.0
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	11.9	18.2
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.2	3.1
Scientific publications h index	161	12.4
Knowledge-intensive employment %	2.4	15.9
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.4	2.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.1	27.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	1.7	12.0
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.0	17.2
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		52.2
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.1
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	65.1	53.4
Lack of social protection % pop	39.8	60.2
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	84.5	79.3
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	16.5	66.9
Income distribution % share bottom 50	9.3	18.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.7
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8
Household financial security % adult pop.	39.0	61.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	15.1	84.9
Individuals using the internet % pop.	66.0	54.6
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	95.1	95.1
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.3	8.6
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	10.4	10.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	22.2	22.2
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.0
ICT cost % GNI per capita	7.9	55.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	39	65.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	65.7
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.3	66.5
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.5
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.8	70.0

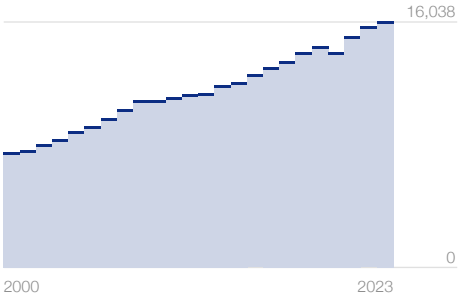
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		43.3
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.0	34.2
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.9
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	79.4	79.4
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	9.8	34.6
Renewable energy consumption % total	16.9	16.9
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.4	68.9
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	181	87.9
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	71.2
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	4.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.3	35.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	26.2	26.2
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	50.3	50.3
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	541	73.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		45.4
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	7.5	84.9
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.7
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.9
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	7.8	15.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.3	10.3
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	10.1	18.4
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	33.1	66.9
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	35.6	64.4
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	50,044	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	23.6	76.4
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.2
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	23	23.0
Bank concentration % total assets	43.3	66.7
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.5
Bank system default risk z-score	8.3	13.9
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	16.1	16.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	38.1	61.9
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.4	36.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.6	14.3
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.3	43.6
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	2.1	17.8
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	31	31.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.2	26.7
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	22	75.9

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

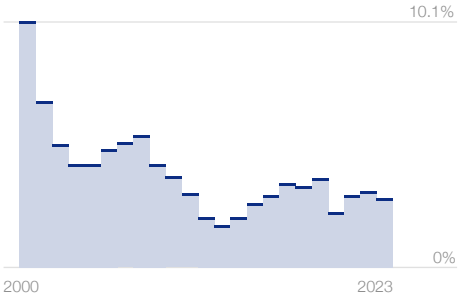
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Future of Growth profile

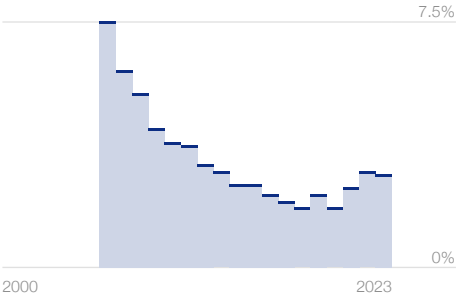
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 16,038



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 2.8%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 2.8%

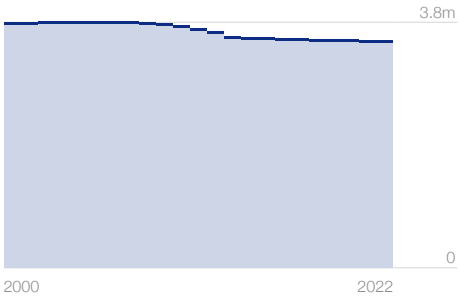


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	32.7	
Inclusiveness	53.3	
Sustainability	45.4	
Resilience	45.4	

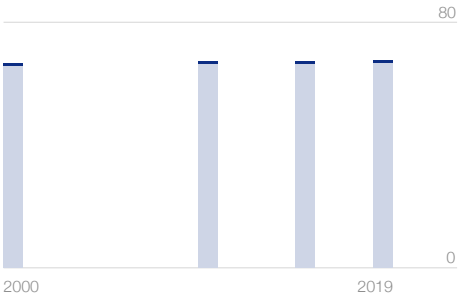
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

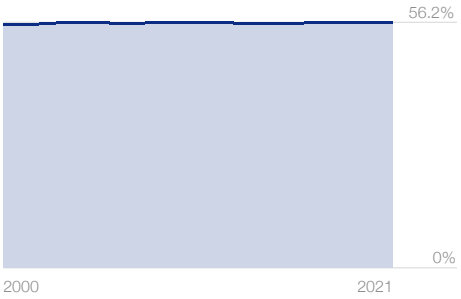
Total population, million 3.5m



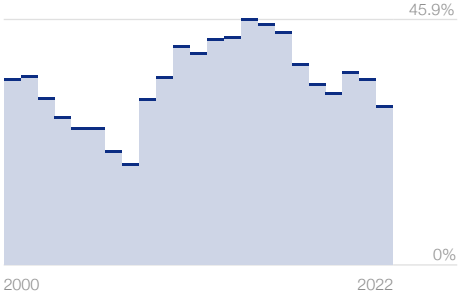
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 67.2



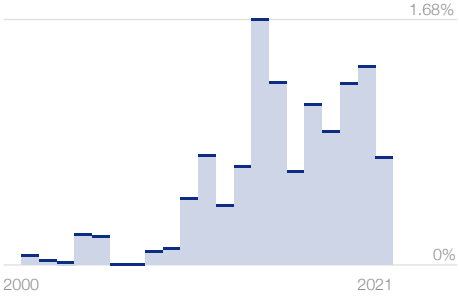
Wealth inequality, top10% share 56.1%



Government debt, % GDP 29.7%



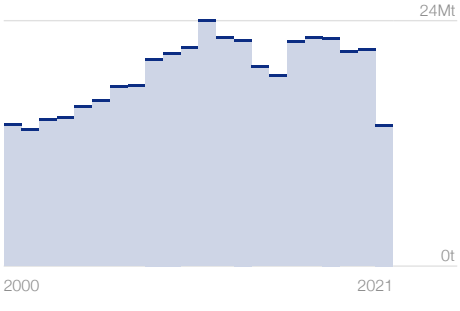
Climate development finance, % GDP 0.74%



Green bonds, % GDP n.a.

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions 14Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions n.a.

Data not available

BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 0

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		32.7
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.1
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.0	99.0
ICT capital USD per capita	212	9.3
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.5
Digital payments % adult pop.	67.0	67.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	58.5	35.9
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.6
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3
Exports of advanced services % GDP	2.0	11.0
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	17.9	27.2
Patent applications total	2	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.2	3.9
Scientific publications h index	141	10.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	5.5	37.1
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.2	1.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.2	46.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.4
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.6
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		53.3
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.9
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	66.5	55.3
Lack of social protection % pop	60.0	40.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	66.5	55.4
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	14.8	70.4
Income distribution % share bottom 50	18.4	36.8
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.7
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.1
Household financial security % adult pop.	24.0	76.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	3.0	97.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	75.7	67.6
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	87.0	84.4
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	5.1	10.2
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.2
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	9.7	9.7
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	31.9	31.9
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.4
ICT cost % GNI per capita	2.5	85.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	34	56.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.5	53.1
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.4	61.7
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.7
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.6	39.3

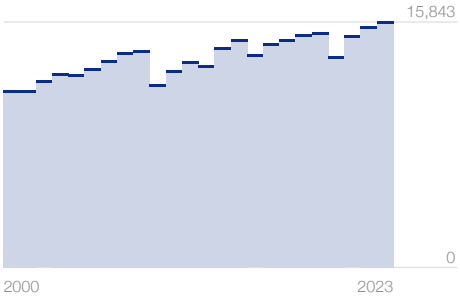
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		45.4
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.1
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.4
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	69.0	69.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	6.2	58.5
Renewable energy consumption % total	37.7	37.7
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.0	25.1
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	n.a.	n.a.
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	50.9
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.7	83.2
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	7.1	47.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	48.4	48.4
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	53.9	53.9
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	837	58.2
Resilience 0-100 (best)		45.4
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	27.6	44.9
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.0
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	2.2	4.4
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	3.5	27.9
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	21.0	38.4
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	10.5	89.5
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	43.1	56.9
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	10,742	97.7
Food supply concentration % share top importer	28.1	72.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	28.5	71.5
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.0
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	27	27.0
Bank concentration % total assets	41.7	68.6
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.6
Bank system default risk z-score	15.3	25.5
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	29.4	29.4
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	18.4	81.6
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.4	36.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.1	3.6
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.4	42.4
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	2.3	22.2
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	34	34.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.3	44.4
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	17	58.6

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

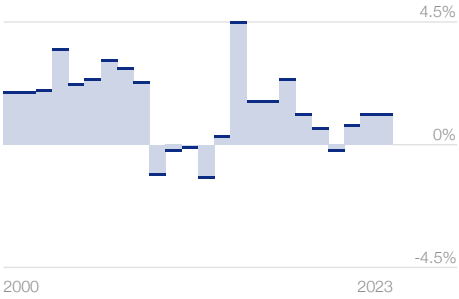
Botswana

Future of Growth profile

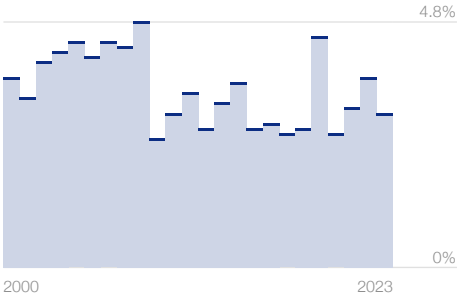
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **15,843**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1.1%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **3%**

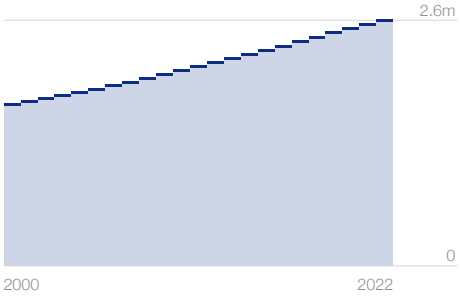


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	40.3	
Inclusiveness	53.5	
Sustainability	45.7	
Resilience	46.9	

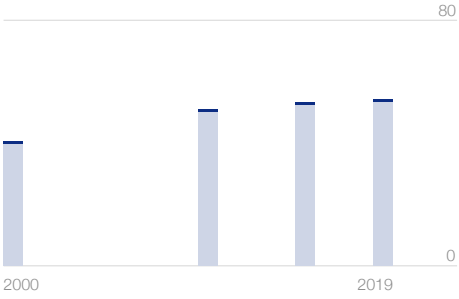
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

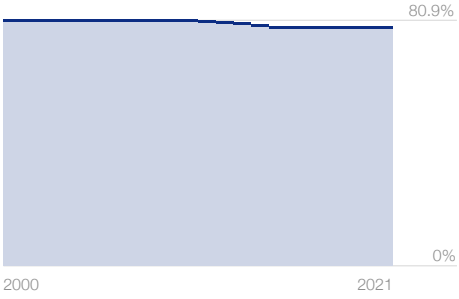
Total population, million **2.6m**



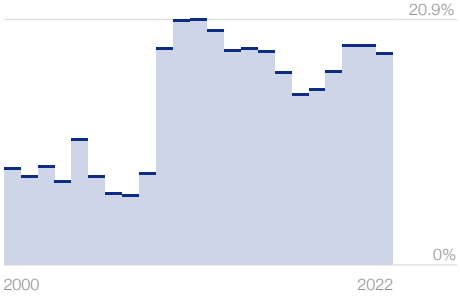
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **53.9**



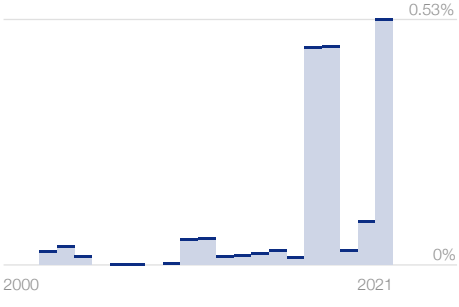
Wealth inequality, top10% share **78.5%**



Government debt, % GDP **18%**



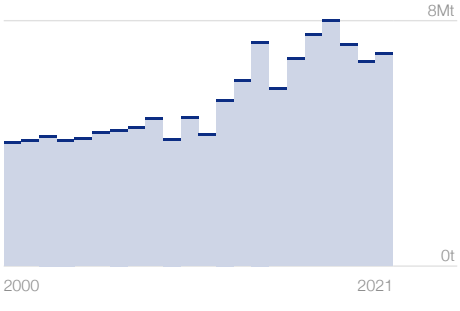
Climate development finance, % GDP **0.53%**



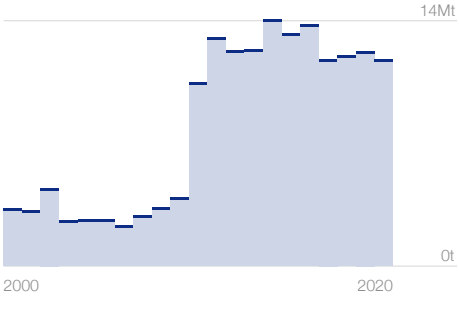
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions **6Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **12Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		40.3
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.9	65.3
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.4
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	91.0	91.0
ICT capital USD per capita	511	22.4
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.4
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.0
Digital payments % adult pop.	52.0	52.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	39.8	24.4
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.5
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.8	4.2
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	8.2	12.5
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.6	11.2
Scientific publications h index	137	10.5
Knowledge-intensive employment %	2.9	19.2
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.3	2.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.6	62.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.6
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.9
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		53.5
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	5.9	82.2
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	55.2	40.2
Lack of social protection % pop	85.3	14.7
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	86.2	81.5
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	23.3	53.5
Income distribution % share bottom 50	8.1	16.2
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.9
Household financial security % adult pop.	73.0	27.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	60.3	39.7
Individuals using the internet % pop.	73.5	64.7
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	26.8	26.8
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	-0.4	0.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.5
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	9.2	9.2
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	31.0	31.1
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	5.9	82.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	3.5	80.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	44	73.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	59.8
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.2	81.7
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	6.5	91.4
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.2	80.0

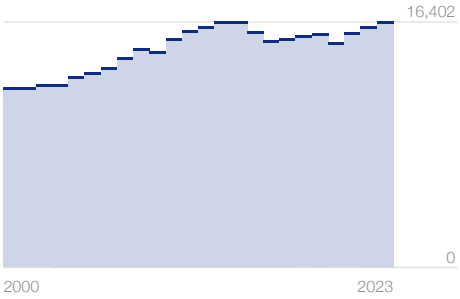
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		45.7
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.2
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	82.6	82.6
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	8.1	45.7
Renewable energy consumption % total	27.2	27.2
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.3	4.8
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	88	94.9
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.1	85.5
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.2	28.1
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	2.3	15.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	389	80.6
Resilience 0-100 (best)		46.9
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	5.7	88.5
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.4
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.1
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	2.4	4.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.8	14.4
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	3.5	6.4
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	79.0	21.0
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	22.0	78.0
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	4,896	44.5
Food supply concentration % share top importer	87.0	13.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	86.7	13.3
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.0
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	67	67.0
Bank concentration % total assets	75.8	28.5
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3
Bank system default risk z-score	9.0	15.0
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	53.1	53.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	54.4	45.6
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	2.5	75.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.5	62.5
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.0	69.6
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.2
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	60	60.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.5	59.6
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	18	62.1

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

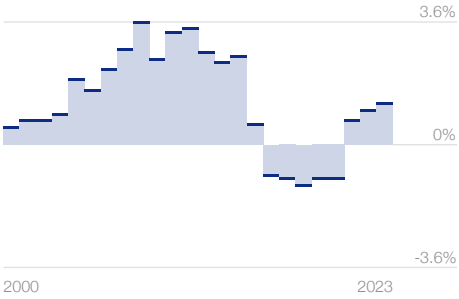
Brazil

Future of Growth profile

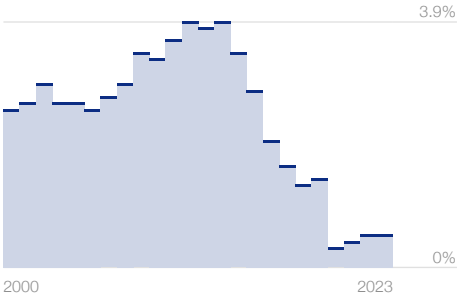
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 16,402



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 1.2%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 0.5%

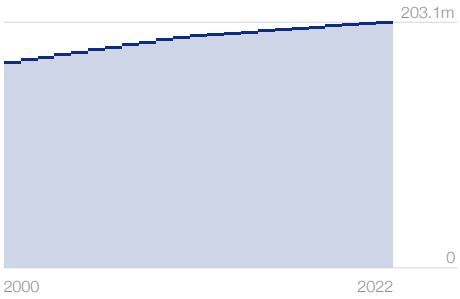


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	41.8	
Inclusiveness	55.3	
Sustainability	56.0	
Resilience	52.0	

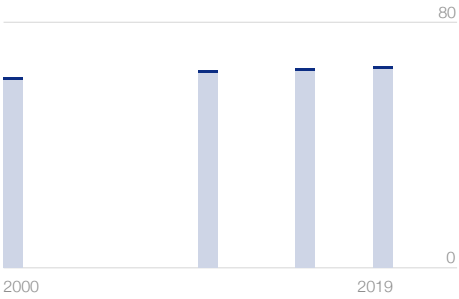
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

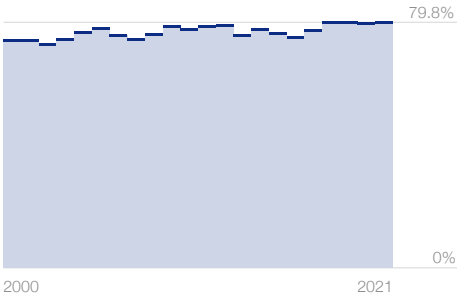
Total population, million 203.1m



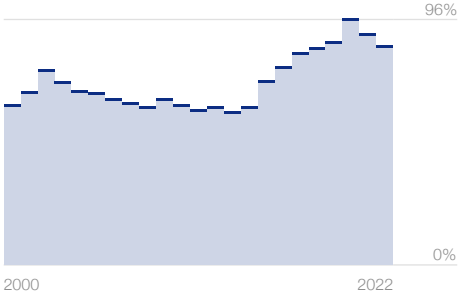
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 65.4



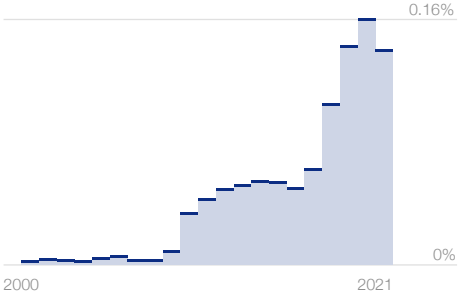
Wealth inequality, top10% share 79.8%



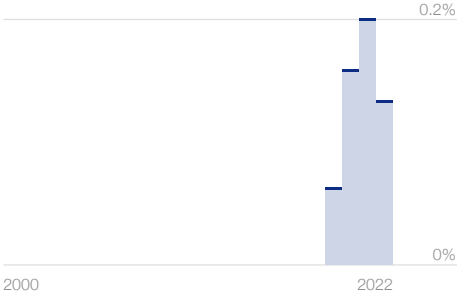
Government debt, % GDP 85.3%



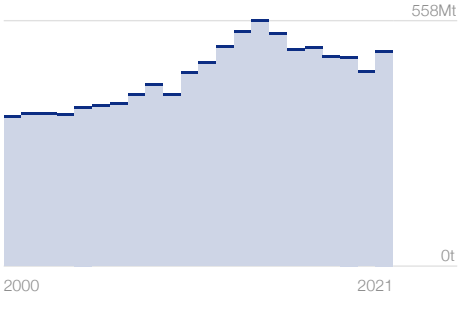
Climate development finance, % GDP 0.14%



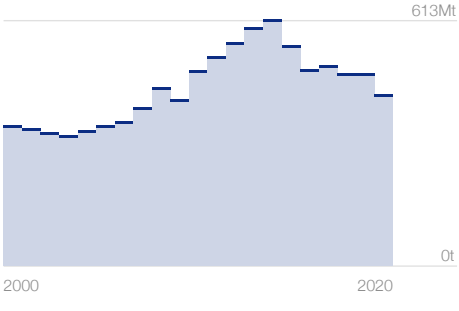
Green bonds, % GDP 0.1%



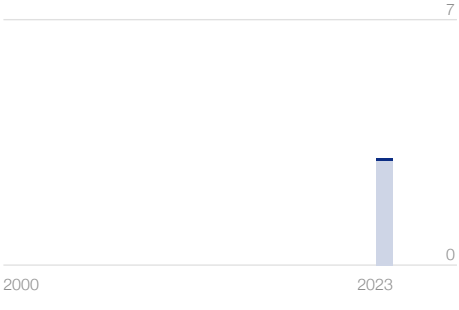
Production-based CO_2 emissions 489Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 426Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 3



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		41.8
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.2
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.1	68.7
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	92.4	92.4
ICT capital USD per capita	303	13.3
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.2
Digital payments % adult pop.	77.0	77.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	70.0	42.9
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.9
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.6
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.5	8.1
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	34.4	52.5
Patent applications total	480	2.4
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.2	23.3
Scientific publications h index	751	57.8
Knowledge-intensive employment %	4.2	28.0
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	1.8	13.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.1	47.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.3
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.5
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		55.3
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	80.4	73.9
Lack of social protection % pop	27.3	72.7
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	73.0	64.0
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	15.7	68.7
Income distribution % share bottom 50	9.2	18.3
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.3
Household financial security % adult pop.	50.0	50.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	22.4	77.6
Individuals using the internet % pop.	80.7	74.3
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	87.3	84.8
Rural electricity gap % urban	97.5	97.5
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	-0.4	0.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.6
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	11.8	11.8
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	27.1	27.1
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.1	94.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	42	70.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	56.1
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.3	74.7
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.8
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.5	37.5

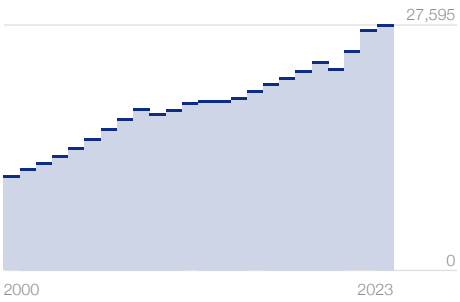
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		56.0
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.7
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.0
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	75.1	75.1
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	10.6	29.1
Renewable energy consumption % total	50.1	50.1
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.5	65.0
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	334	76.4
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	47.3
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.8	91.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	48	1.6
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.4	36.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	69.2	69.2
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	78.1	78.1
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	298	85.1
Resilience 0-100 (best)		52.0
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	14.1	71.7
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.3
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.3
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	6.9	13.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.1	16.7
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	21.4	39.1
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	18.4	81.6
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	16.4	83.6
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	43,225	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	32.3	67.8
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.8
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	43	43.0
Bank concentration % total assets	70.4	34.8
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.1
Bank system default risk z-score	16.4	27.3
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	96.6	96.6
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	56.6	43.4
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	7.1	29.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.0	0.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.5	40.3
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.3
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	38	38.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.3	44.4
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	26	89.7

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

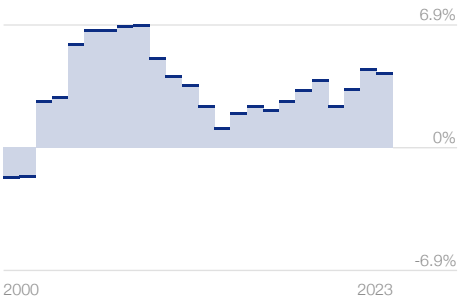
Bulgaria

Future of Growth profile

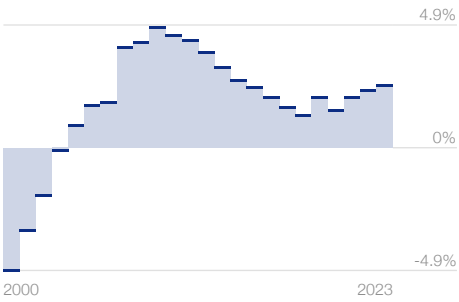
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **27,595**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **4.2%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.5%**

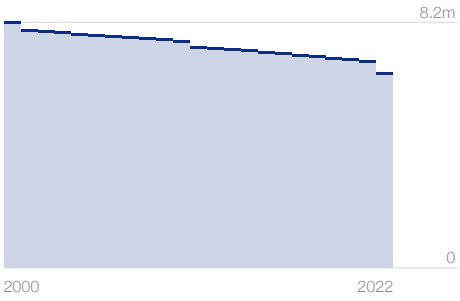


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	47.0	
Inclusiveness	64.5	
Sustainability	44.9	
Resilience	54.4	

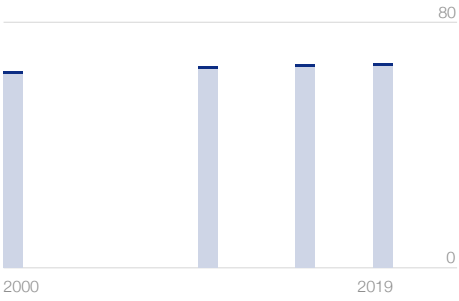
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

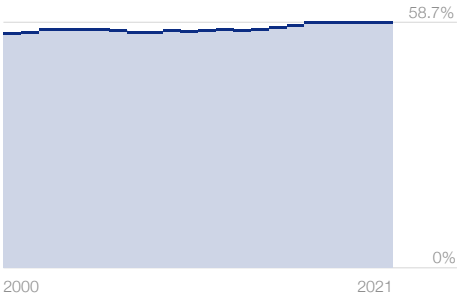
Total population, million **6.4m**



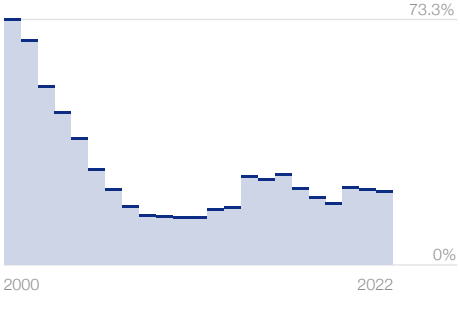
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **66.3**



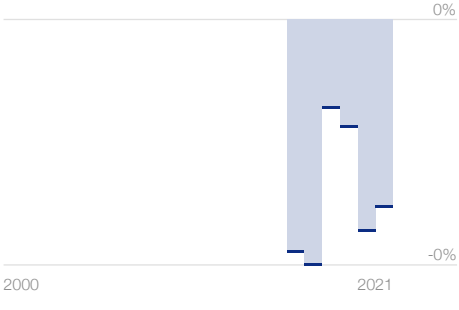
Wealth inequality, top10% share **58.7%**



Government debt, % GDP **21.8%**



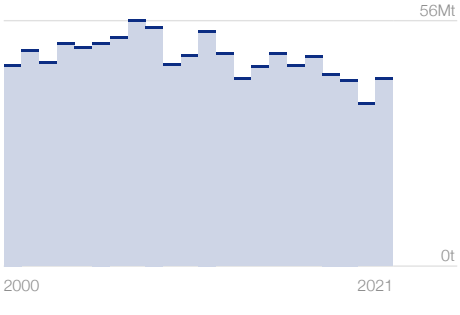
Climate development finance, % GDP **0%**



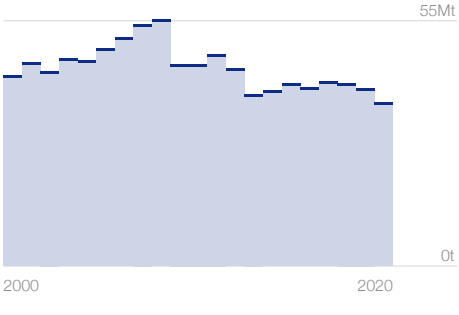
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

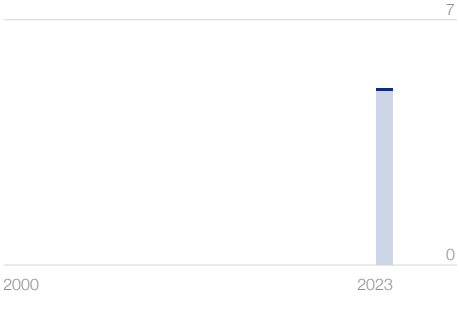
Production-based CO_2 emissions **43Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **36Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **5**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		47.0
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.2	70.8
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.9	99.9
ICT capital USD per capita	249	10.9
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.8
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3
Digital payments % adult pop.	75.0	75.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	51.7	31.7
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.5
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7
Exports of advanced services % GDP	7.1	39.3
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	32.6	49.7
Patent applications total	41	0.2
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.8	17.0
Scientific publications h index	334	25.7
Knowledge-intensive employment %	7.5	50.0
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	7.3	52.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.4	59.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.2
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.6
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		64.5
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	73.5	64.7
Lack of social protection % pop	15.3	84.7
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	80.1	73.5
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	5.9	88.1
Income distribution % share bottom 50	16.7	33.5
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.9
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.1
Household financial security % adult pop.	24.0	76.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	4.2	95.8
Individuals using the internet % pop.	75.3	67.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	95.7	94.8
Rural electricity gap % urban	99.6	99.6
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.8	9.5
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	12.0	12.0
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	35.4	35.5
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.5	91.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	46	76.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	67.0
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	87.0
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.7	66.7

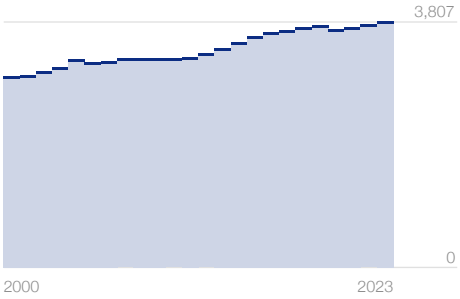
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		44.9
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.1
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	71.8	71.8
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	7.5	50.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	21.1	21.1
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.5	63.6
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	775	43.3
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	43.4
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	10.9
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	2	0.1
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.8	38.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	69.2	69.2
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	79.8	79.8
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,136	43.2
Resilience 0-100 (best)		54.4
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	35.2	29.7
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	2.1	4.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	7.4	59.6
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	41.7	76.1
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	10.0	90.0
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	17.1	83.0
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	3,064	27.9
Food supply concentration % share top importer	21.4	78.6
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	27.1	72.9
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	61	61.0
Bank concentration % total assets	64.0	42.4
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9
Bank system default risk z-score	7.9	13.1
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	67.4	67.4
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	18.6	81.4
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	3.5	65.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.2	5.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.5	59.2
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	43	43.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.0	49.1
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	27	93.1

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

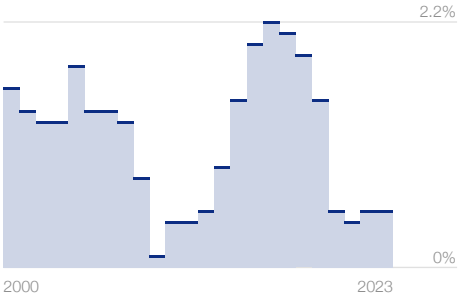
Cameroon

Future of Growth profile

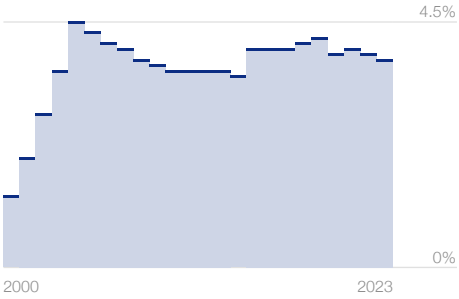
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **3,807**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.5%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **3.8%**

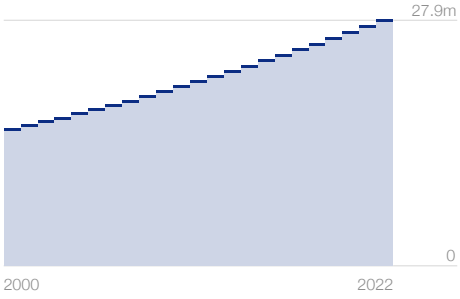


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	29.1	
Inclusiveness	33.1	
Sustainability	53.7	
Resilience	42.6	

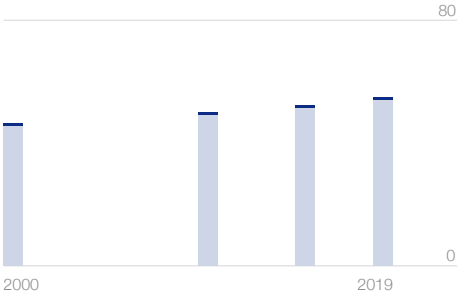
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

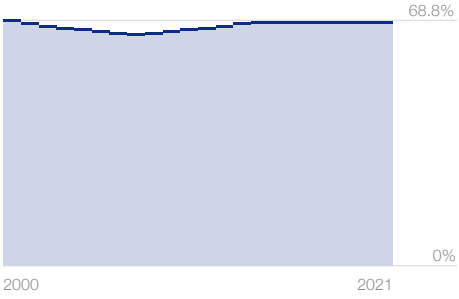
Total population, million **27.9m**



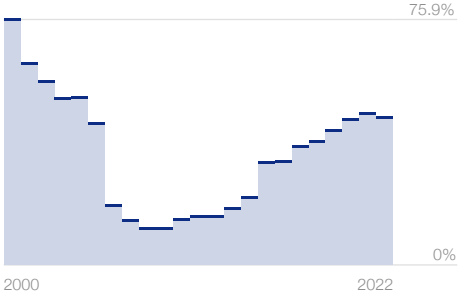
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **54.5**



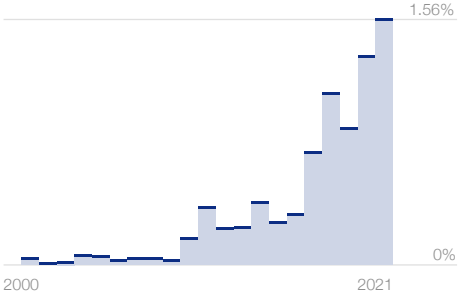
Wealth inequality, top10% share **68.3%**



Government debt, % GDP **45.5%**



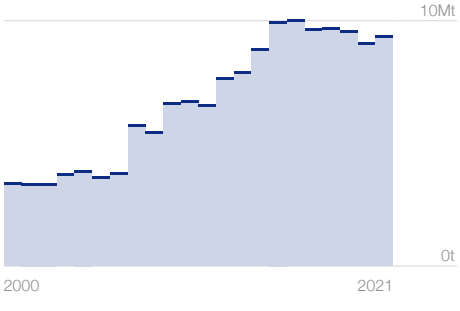
Climate development finance, % GDP **1.56%**



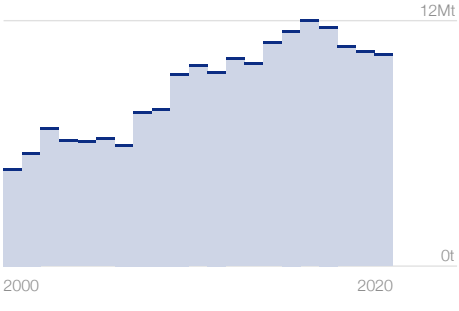
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions **9Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **10Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		29.1
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.8
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	1.9	42.1
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.7
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	15.6	15.6
ICT capital USD per capita	46	2.0
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.4
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.6
Digital payments % adult pop.	50.0	50.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	14.7	9.0
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.7
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.9	5.3
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	7.6	11.6
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	n.a.	n.a.
Scientific publications h index	184	14.2
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.2	1.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.9	31.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.5
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		33.1
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.8
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	43.9	25.2
Lack of social protection % pop	89.7	10.3
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	86.7	82.3
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	31.7	36.6
Income distribution % share bottom 50	10.6	21.3
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.5
Household financial security % adult pop.	36.0	64.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	60.5	39.5
Individuals using the internet % pop.	45.6	27.5
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	26.2	26.2
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	2.7	5.4
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.6
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	4.6	4.6
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3
ICT cost % GNI per capita	21.2	0.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	9	15.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.3	26.5
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.7	31.4
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.6	39.3

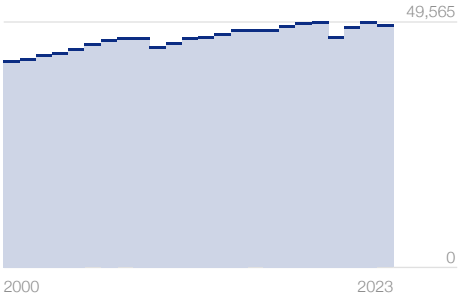
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		53.7
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	84.7	84.7
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	2.5	83.5
Renewable energy consumption % total	78.9	78.9
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	40.5
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	42	98.3
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	79.0
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	0.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.3	35.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	26.3	26.3
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	34.0	34.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	58	97.1
Resilience 0-100 (best)		42.6
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	4.8	90.3
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	2.0	4.0
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.3	10.4
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	1.2	2.3
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	36.6	63.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	47.3	52.7
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	10,943	99.5
Food supply concentration % share top importer	20.9	79.1
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	11.8	88.2
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.2
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	25	25.0
Bank concentration % total assets	76.5	27.7
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.4
Bank system default risk z-score	10.6	17.7
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	45.6	45.6
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	49.4	50.6
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	8.8	12.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.3	7.2
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.4	21.9
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	26	26.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.1	28.1
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	25	86.2

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

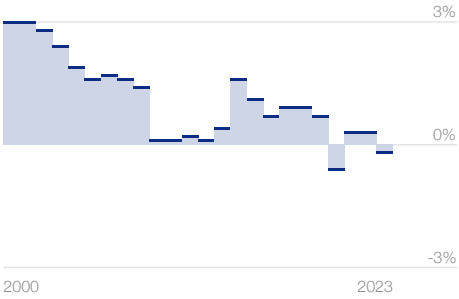
Canada

Future of Growth profile

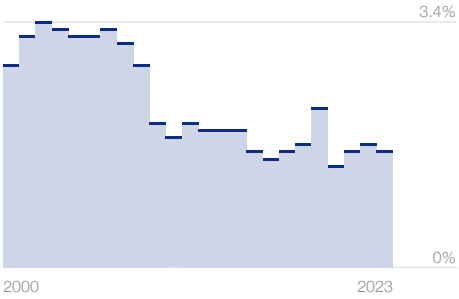
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **48,861**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **-0.2%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **1.6%**

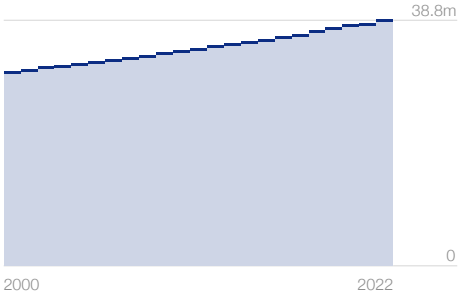


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	65.1	
Inclusiveness	75.8	
Sustainability	44.8	
Resilience	65.6	

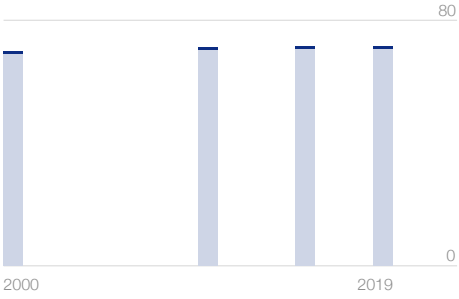
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

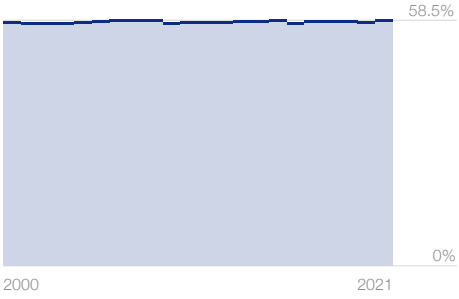
Total population, million **38.8m**



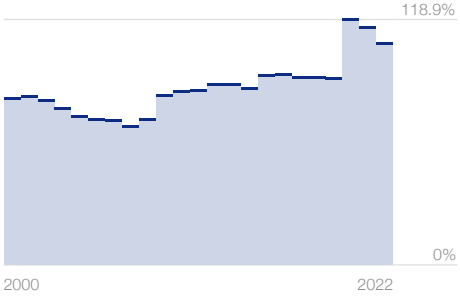
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **71.3**



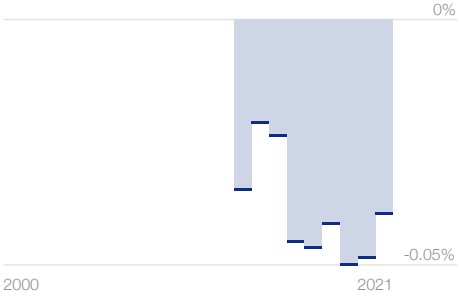
Wealth inequality, top10% share **58.3%**



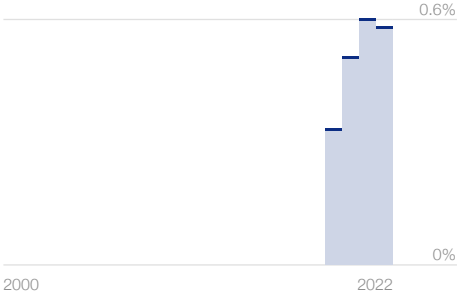
Government debt, % GDP **107.4%**



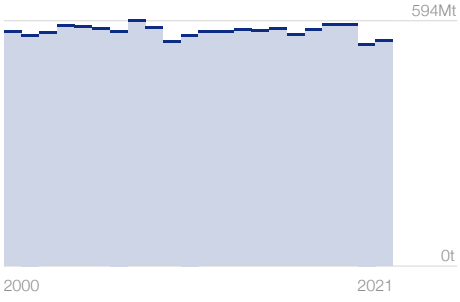
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.04%**



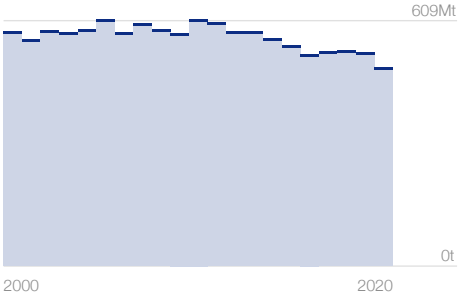
Green bonds, % GDP **0.6%**



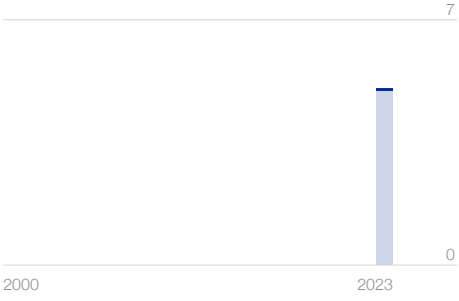
Production-based CO_2 emissions **546Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **491Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **5**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		65.1
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.4
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.7	82.7
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.4
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.4	99.4
ICT capital USD per capita	1,541	67.6
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.7
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.2
Digital payments % adult pop.	98.0	98.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	124.1	76.1
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.4
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.3
Exports of advanced services % GDP	3.9	21.7
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	37.4	57.1
Patent applications total	4,102	20.5
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.7	33.9
Scientific publications h index	1,481	100.0
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	2.1	15.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.6	82.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.0
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.3
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		75.8
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.8
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	91.0	88.1
Lack of social protection % pop	0.0	100.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	88.4	84.6
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	2.5	95.0
Income distribution % share bottom 50	16.2	32.5
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.1
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.5
Household financial security % adult pop.	11.0	89.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.4	99.6
Individuals using the internet % pop.	92.8	90.5
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	99.0	98.9
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.8	9.6
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.7
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	32.5	32.5
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.6
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.9	89.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	58	96.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	64.9
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	87.6
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.7
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.5	87.5

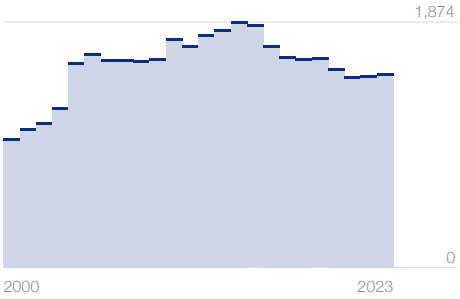
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		44.8
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.1
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.1
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	90.5	90.5
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	20.3	0.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	23.9	23.9
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.5	67.3
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	968	28.7
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.7	1.8
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.2	17.1
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	411	13.7
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.9	39.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	79.0	79.0
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	83.7	83.7
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,010	49.5
Resilience 0-100 (best)		65.6
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	29.1	41.8
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.4
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.3
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	5.4	10.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.5	20.2
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	24.6	45.0
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	17.8	82.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	20.4	79.6
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	77,304	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	60.1	39.9
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.4
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	100	100.0
Bank concentration % total assets	60.8	46.2
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.4
Bank system default risk z-score	13.8	23.1
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	97.7	97.7
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	39.2	60.8
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	0.4	96.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.2	56.3
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.9	68.7
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.5
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	74	74.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.6	82.5
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	20	69.0

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

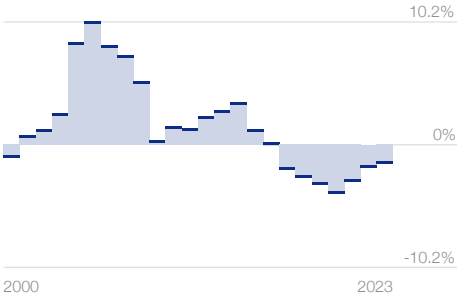
Chad

Future of Growth profile

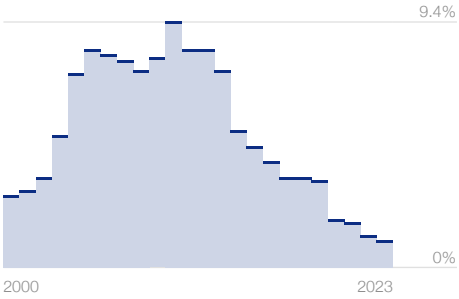
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 1,476



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change -1.5%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 1%

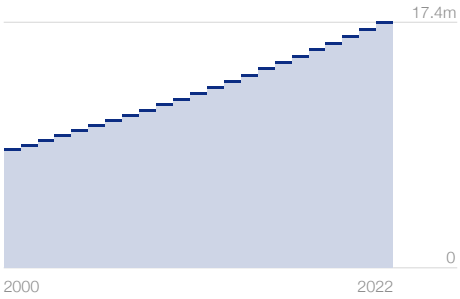


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	22.3	
Inclusiveness	23.8	
Sustainability	62.1	
Resilience	33.2	

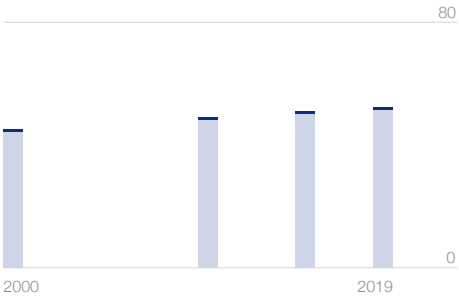
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

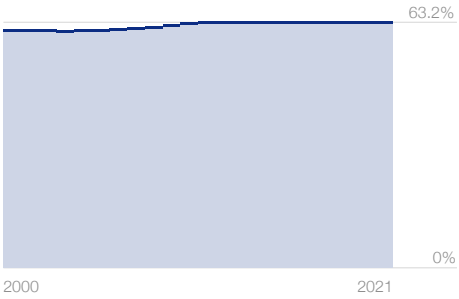
Total population, million 17.4m



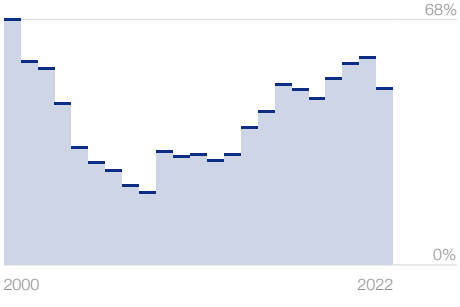
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 52.0



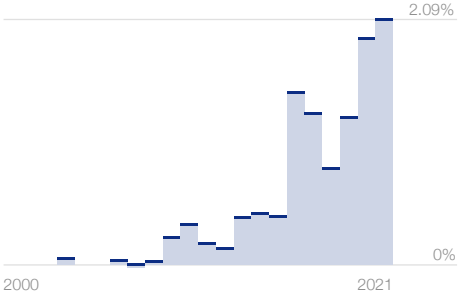
Wealth inequality, top10% share 63.2%



Government debt, % GDP 48.8%



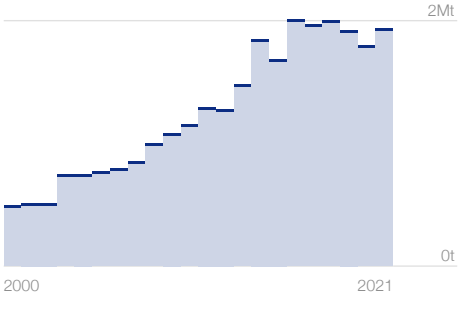
Climate development finance, % GDP 2.09%



Green bonds, % GDP n.a.

Data not available

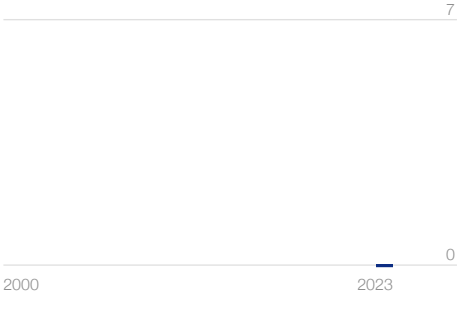
Production-based CO_2 emissions 2Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions n.a.

Data not available

BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 0



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		22.3
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.4
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.8
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	36.0	36.0
ICT capital USD per capita	2	0.1
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.8
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.4
Digital payments % adult pop.	18.0	18.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	9.3	5.7
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.5
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.3
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.5	8.3
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.3	6.0
Scientific publications h index	54	4.2
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.0	0.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.1	27.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.0
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.6
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		23.8
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.5
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	29.4	5.9
Lack of social protection % pop	n.a.	n.a.
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	67.7	57.0
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	42.9	14.1
Income distribution % share bottom 50	14.3	28.7
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.9
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.0
Household financial security % adult pop.	28.0	72.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	83.1	16.9
Individuals using the internet % pop.	17.9	0.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	6.2	0.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	3.0	3.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.0	7.9
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.8
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	1.4	1.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.5
ICT cost % GNI per capita	41.3	0.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	14	23.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.3	27.8
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.8	18.4
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.8
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.3	58.3

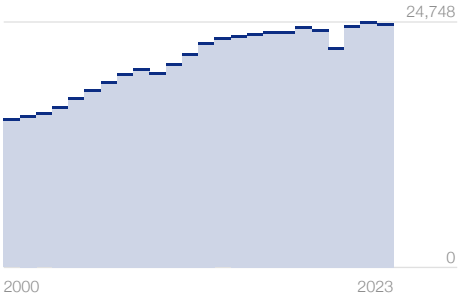
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		62.1
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.1
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.6
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	79.1	79.1
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	6.9	54.1
Renewable energy consumption % total	73.7	73.7
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	38.7
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	55	97.4
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.1	84.1
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.8	98.2
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	n.a.	n.a.
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	41.0	41.0
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	77.1	77.1
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	10	99.5
Resilience 0-100 (best)		33.2
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	4.0	92.0
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.9
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.8	3.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.4	3.2
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	0.6	1.1
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	68.6	31.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	n.a.	n.a.
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	2,866	26.1
Food supply concentration % share top importer	14.9	85.1
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	38.5	61.5
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.9
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Bank concentration % total assets	100.0	0.0
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.2
Bank system default risk z-score	8.4	14.0
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	40.4	40.4
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	59.5	40.5
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	9.1	9.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.5	12.5
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.3	23.3
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.1
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	19	19.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.3	23.5
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

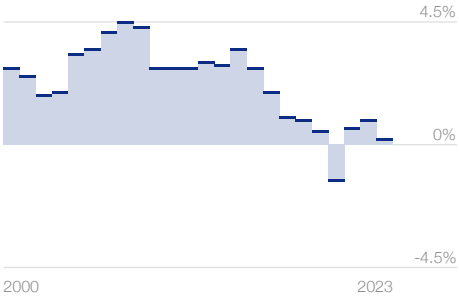
Chile

Future of Growth profile

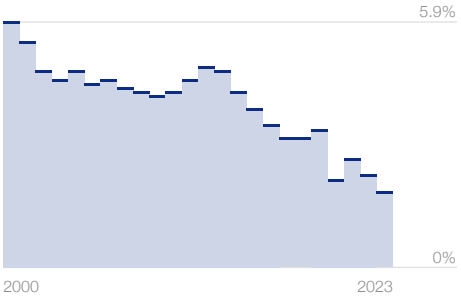
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 24,453



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 0.2%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 1.8%

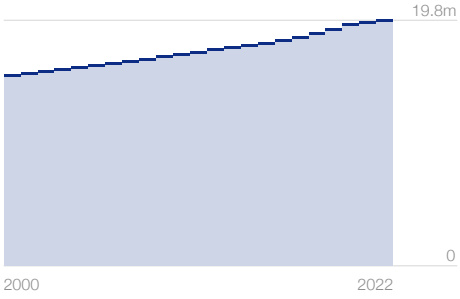


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	46.2	
Inclusiveness	64.9	
Sustainability	49.5	
Resilience	57.4	

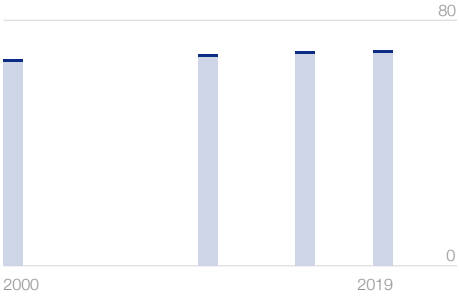
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

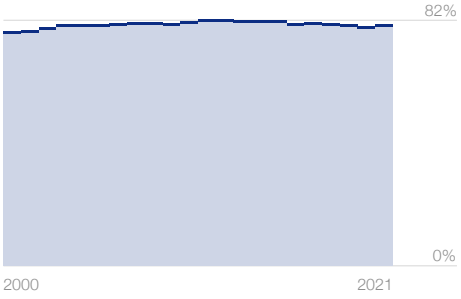
Total population, million 19.8m



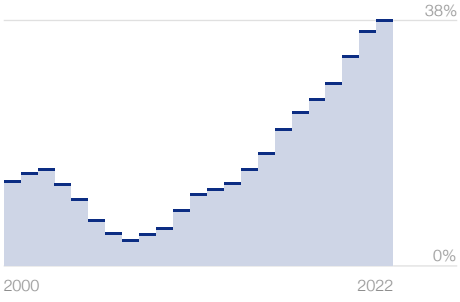
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 70.0



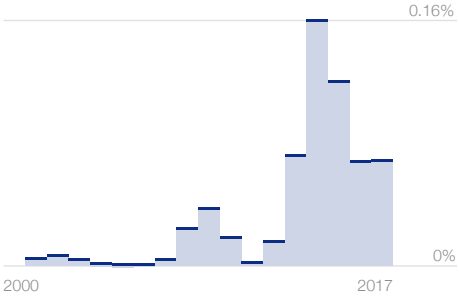
Wealth inequality, top10% share 80.4%



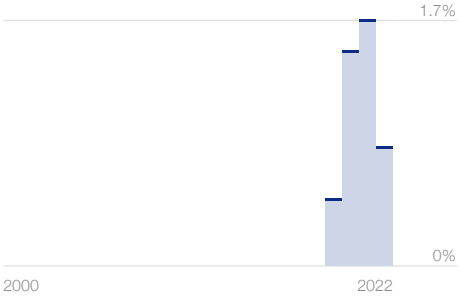
Government debt, % GDP 38%



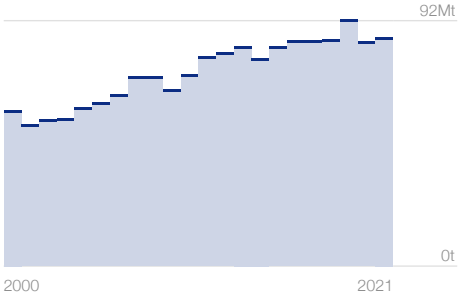
Climate development finance, % GDP 0.07%



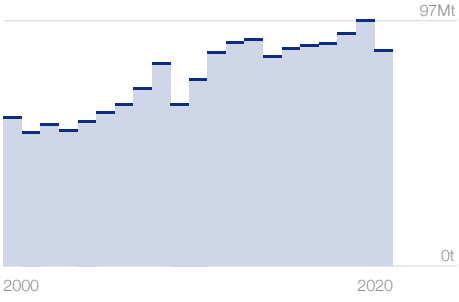
Green bonds, % GDP 0.8%



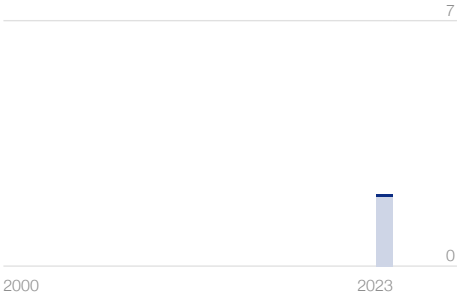
Production-based CO_2 emissions 85Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 86Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 2



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		46.2
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.7
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.1	69.9
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.8
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	89.0	89.0
ICT capital USD per capita	379	16.6
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.2
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.8
Digital payments % adult pop.	84.0	84.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	124.6	76.4
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.8
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.1	6.4
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	20.4	31.1
Patent applications total	78	0.4
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.3	6.8
Scientific publications h index	492	37.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	8.6	57.4
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	2.0	14.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.9	69.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.4
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.4
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		64.9
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.9
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	82.3	76.4
Lack of social protection % pop	17.0	83.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	71.0	61.3
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	11.7	76.5
Income distribution % share bottom 50	6.7	13.3
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.2
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2
Household financial security % adult pop.	37.0	63.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	3.5	96.5
Individuals using the internet % pop.	90.2	86.9
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	98.8	98.5
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	-0.6	0.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	16.0	16.0
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	26.9	26.9
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.7	96.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	56	93.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	65.0
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.2	81.1
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.0	75.0

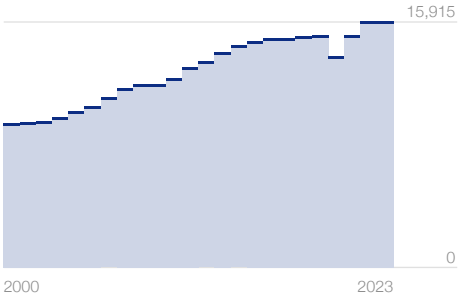
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		49.5
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	87.4	87.4
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	6.3	58.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	26.7	26.7
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	40.2
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	1,708	0.0
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	46.1
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	1.1	100.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	13	0.4
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.1	27.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	73.6	73.6
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	87.7	87.7
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,019	49.1
Resilience 0-100 (best)		57.4
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	19.0	62.0
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.4
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	2.4	4.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.1	16.5
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	29.7	54.3
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	30.8	69.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	18.2	81.8
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	48,313	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	37.5	62.5
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.0
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	75	75.0
Bank concentration % total assets	52.2	56.3
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.8
Bank system default risk z-score	7.4	12.4
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	68.8	68.8
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	59.7	40.3
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	4.4	56.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.0	25.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.1	51.3
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.4
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	67	67.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.9	68.3
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	24	82.8

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

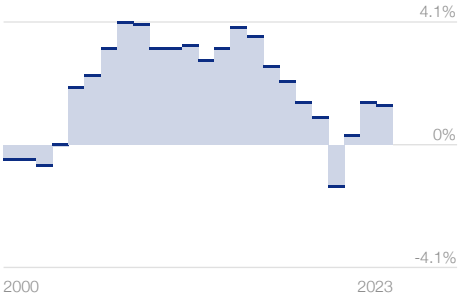
Colombia

Future of Growth profile

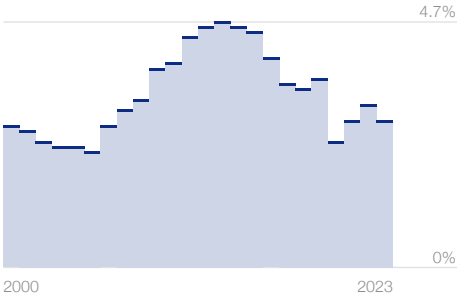
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **15,915**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1.3%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.8%**

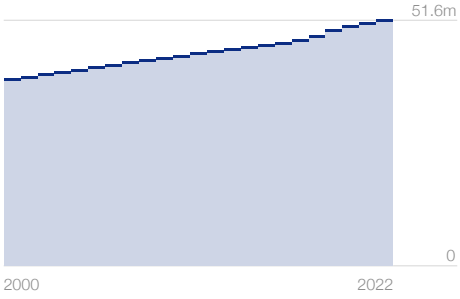


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	39.8	
Inclusiveness	53.4	
Sustainability	47.8	
Resilience	47.9	

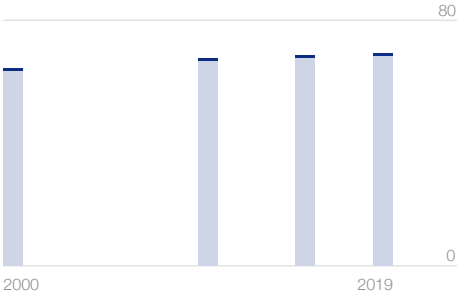
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

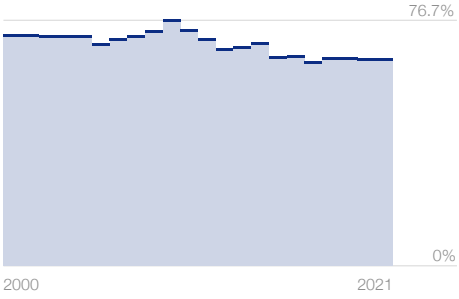
Total population, million **51.6m**



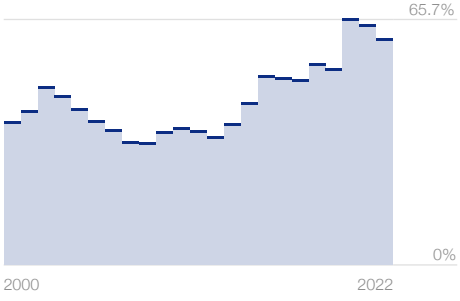
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **69.0**



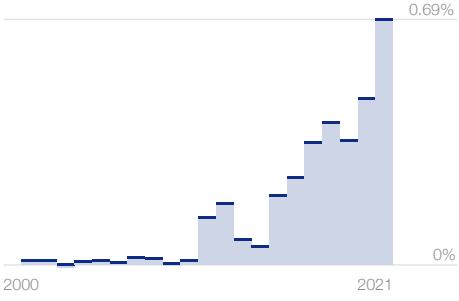
Wealth inequality, top10% share **64.6%**



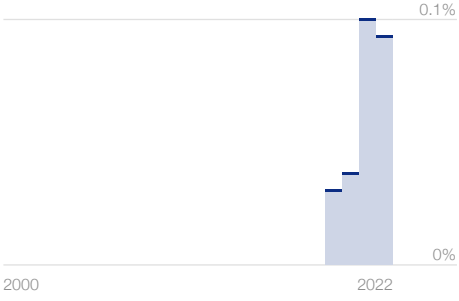
Government debt, % GDP **60.4%**



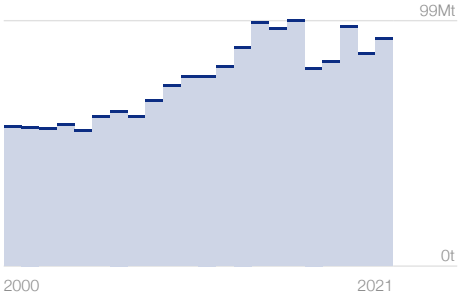
Climate development finance, % GDP **0.69%**



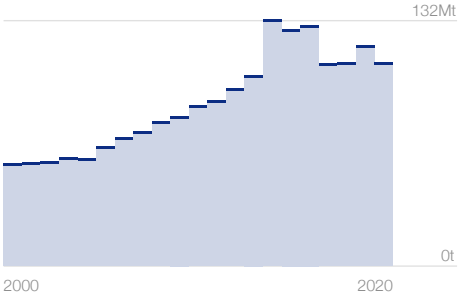
Green bonds, % GDP **0.1%**



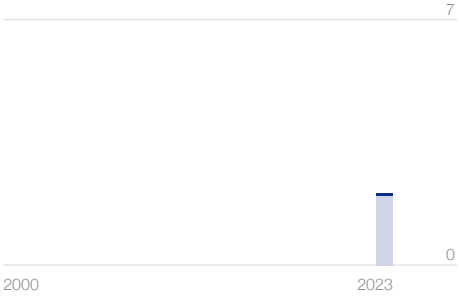
Production-based CO_2 emissions **92Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **109Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		39.8
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.0
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.6	57.8
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.1
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.8	99.8
ICT capital USD per capita	180	7.9
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.4
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.4
Digital payments % adult pop.	52.0	52.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	54.3	33.3
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.0
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.8
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.2	6.7
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	23.9	36.5
Patent applications total	51	0.3
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.3	5.8
Scientific publications h index	389	29.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	4.5	30.1
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.8	5.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.2	54.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.6
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.5
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		53.4
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.7
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	79.6	72.8
Lack of social protection % pop	50.3	49.7
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	67.1	56.1
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	14.6	70.7
Income distribution % share bottom 50	6.8	13.7
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.7
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.5
Household financial security % adult pop.	51.0	49.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	31.3	68.7
Individuals using the internet % pop.	73.0	64.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	73.9	68.8
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	3.9	7.9
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.4
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	6.0	6.0
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	30.2	30.3
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.9	89.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	39	65.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	63.1
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.5	48.7
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.1	53.6

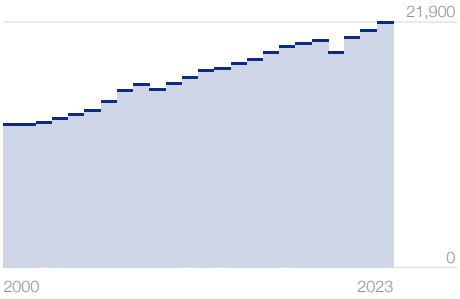
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		47.8
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.5
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.7
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	71.7	71.7
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	5.9	60.9
Renewable energy consumption % total	31.3	31.3
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.1	22.3
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	563	59.2
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	63.6
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.2	27.4
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	4	0.1
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.2	27.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	56.2	56.2
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	72.1	72.1
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	518	74.1
Resilience 0-100 (best)		47.9
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	12.9	74.2
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	4.6	9.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.7	13.7
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	23.6	43.1
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	33.2	66.8
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	17.5	82.5
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	47,777	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	43.6	56.4
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	49.7	50.3
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	55	55.0
Bank concentration % total assets	73.8	30.9
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.9
Bank system default risk z-score	4.3	7.2
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	63.7	63.7
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	70.0	30.0
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	5.3	47.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.7	17.9
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.9	31.7
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.2
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	39	39.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.5	41.0
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

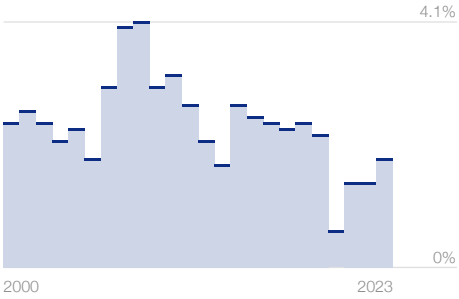
Costa Rica

Future of Growth profile

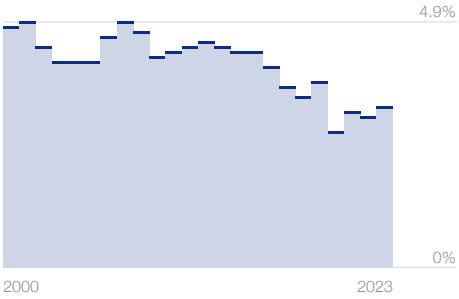
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **21,900**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1.8%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **3.2%**

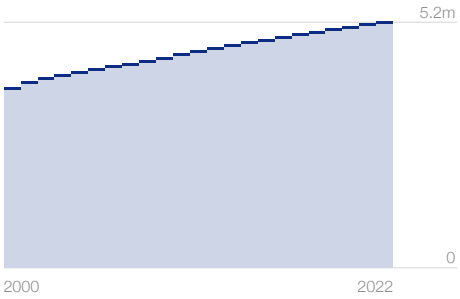


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	43.0	
Inclusiveness	62.8	
Sustainability	48.8	
Resilience	56.6	

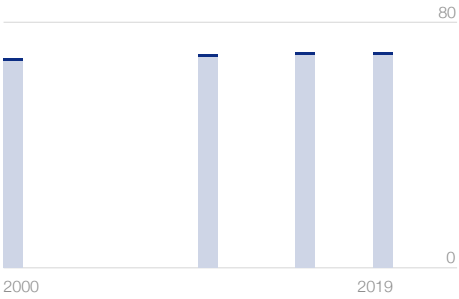
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

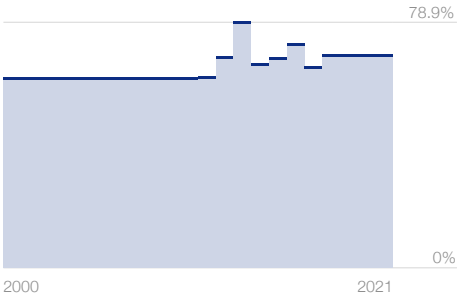
Total population, million **5.2m**



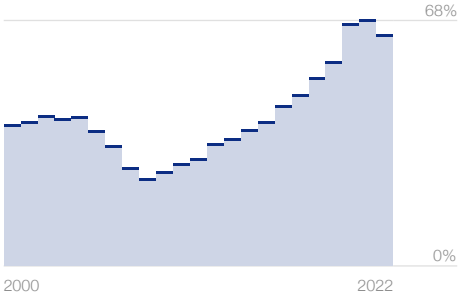
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **70.0**



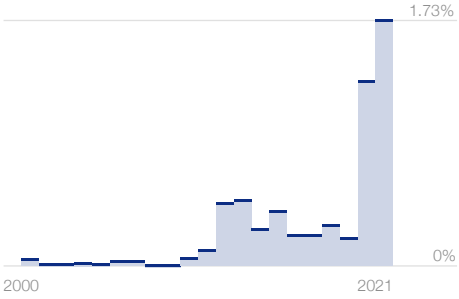
Wealth inequality, top10% share **68.3%**



Government debt, % GDP **63.8%**

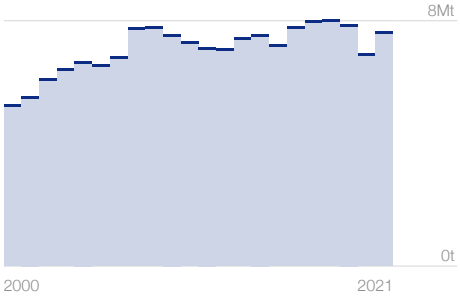


Climate development finance, % GDP **1.73%**

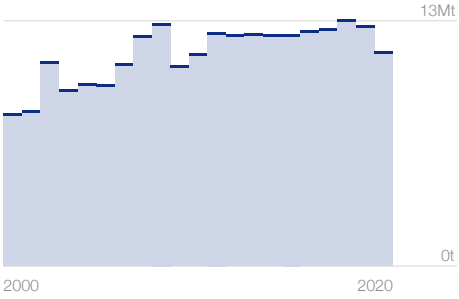


Green bonds, % GDP **0%**

Production-based CO_2 emissions **8Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **11Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		43.0
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.4
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.7	59.9
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.8
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	93.0	93.0
ICT capital USD per capita	418	18.4
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.4
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4
Digital payments % adult pop.	59.0	59.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	60.4	37.0
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.4
Exports of advanced services % GDP	10.7	59.5
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	14.2	21.6
Patent applications total	12	0.1
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.4	7.4
Scientific publications h index	232	17.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	4.2	27.9
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	1.7	11.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.5	59.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.7
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		62.8
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.9
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	81.1	74.8
Lack of social protection % pop	39.5	60.5
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	68.7	58.3
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	11.6	76.9
Income distribution % share bottom 50	6.1	12.3
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.3
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.2
Household financial security % adult pop.	38.0	62.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	14.2	85.8
Individuals using the internet % pop.	82.8	77.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	80.5	76.7
Rural electricity gap % urban	99.8	99.8
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	2.7	5.4
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	11.3	11.3
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	25.2	25.2
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.6
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.7	90.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	53	88.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	66.2
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	93.2
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.8
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.8	68.8

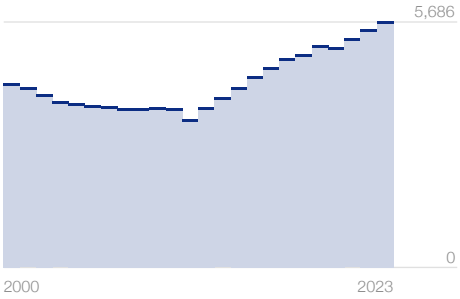
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		48.8
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.5
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	64.6	64.6
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	2.8	81.5
Renewable energy consumption % total	36.4	36.4
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.1	19.4
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	481	65.3
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	57.3
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	0.5
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.3	35.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	62.9	62.9
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	66.5	66.6
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	444	77.8
Resilience 0-100 (best)		56.6
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	15.7	68.6
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.1
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	9.9	19.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.1	8.8
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	27.7	50.6
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	26.2	73.8
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	25.9	74.1
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	22,267	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	65.1	34.9
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.9
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	31	31.0
Bank concentration % total assets	55.9	51.8
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.7
Bank system default risk z-score	19.6	32.7
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	67.4	67.5
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	41.3	58.7
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	1.2	88.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.2	31.3
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.9	67.5
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.5
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	54	54.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.5	59.0
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	23	79.3

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

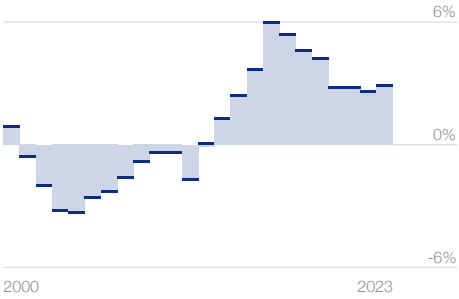
Côte D'Ivoire

Future of Growth profile

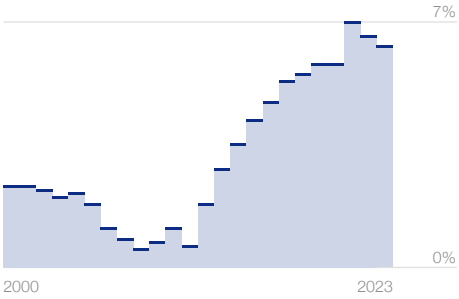
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 5,686



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 2.9%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 6.3%

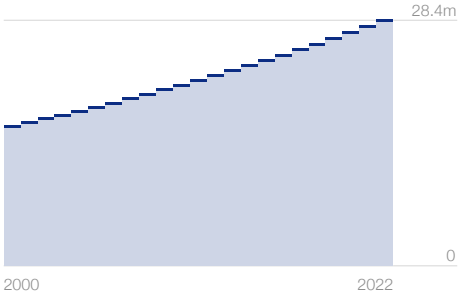


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	34.6	
Inclusiveness	42.9	
Sustainability	54.1	
Resilience	45.2	

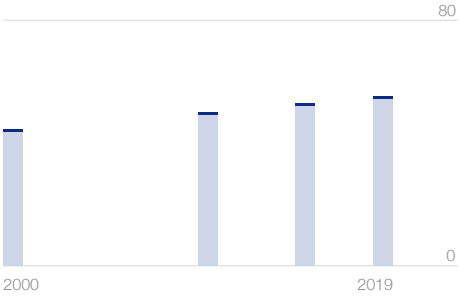
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

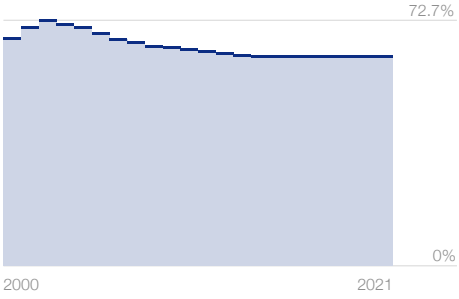
Total population, million 28.4m



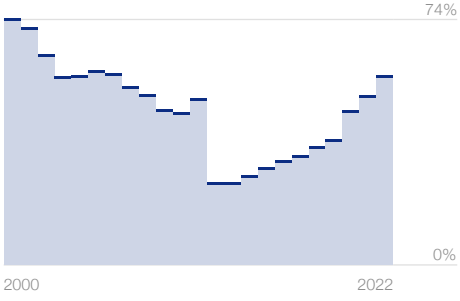
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 54.8



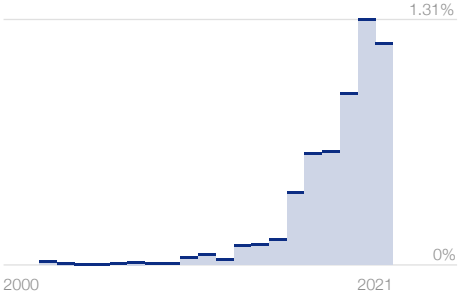
Wealth inequality, top10% share 61.9%



Government debt, % GDP 56.8%



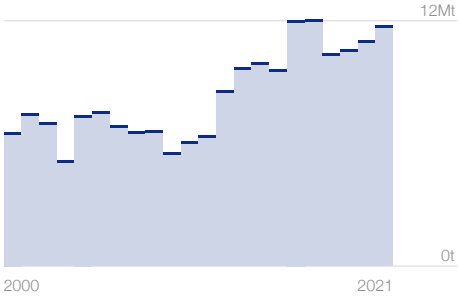
Climate development finance, % GDP 1.18%



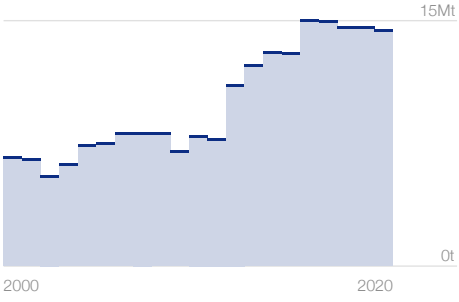
Green bonds, % GDP n.a.

Data not available

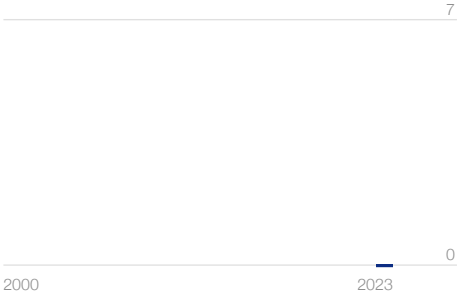
Production-based CO_2 emissions 12Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 15Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 0



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		34.6
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.9
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	1.7	37.7
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.6
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	91.1	91.1
ICT capital USD per capita	35	1.5
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.0
Digital payments % adult pop.	48.0	48.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	21.1	13.0
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.4
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.3	1.9
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	15.0	22.9
Patent applications total	1	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.1	1.4
Scientific publications h index	141	10.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	1.9	12.8
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.3	2.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.3	44.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.4
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.1
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		42.9
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.8
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	42.8	23.7
Lack of social protection % pop	n.a.	n.a.
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	77.2	69.6
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	45.6	8.8
Income distribution % share bottom 50	11.6	23.2
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.8
Household financial security % adult pop.	36.0	64.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	72.9	27.1
Individuals using the internet % pop.	45.4	27.2
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	43.9	33.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	47.6	47.6
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.2	8.5
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	3.2	3.2
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8
ICT cost % GNI per capita	6.9	60.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	30	50.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	62.2
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.4	56.3
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.0	75.0

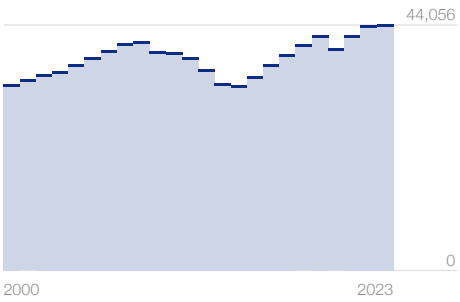
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		54.1
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.6
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	55.6	55.6
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	3.4	77.6
Renewable energy consumption % total	63.3	63.3
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.9	32.0
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	45	98.1
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	69.7
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.2	26.1
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.6	24.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	57.4	57.4
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	49.8	49.8
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	81	96.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		45.2
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	4.3	91.5
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.4
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.2
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	4.3	8.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.4	3.2
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	1.6	2.9
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	n.a.	n.a.
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	37.8	62.2
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	3,202	29.1
Food supply concentration % share top importer	18.4	81.7
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	n.a.	n.a.
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.5
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	40	40.0
Bank concentration % total assets	68.3	37.3
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.0
Bank system default risk z-score	19.0	31.7
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	67.8	67.8
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	n.a.	n.a.
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	7.5	25.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.2	29.2
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.0	30.9
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	37	37.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.6	37.3
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	27	93.1

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

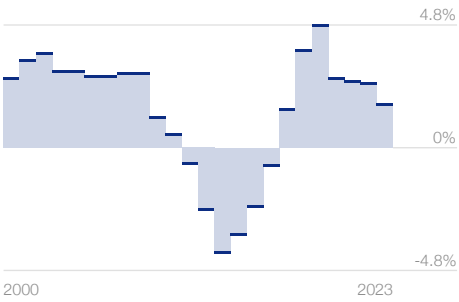
Cyprus

Future of Growth profile

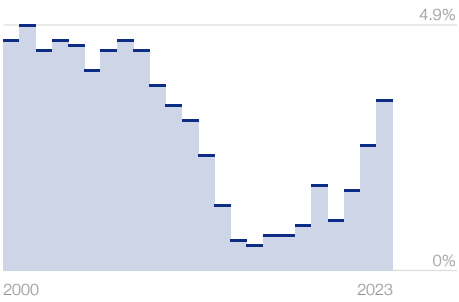
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **44,056**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1.7%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **3.4%**

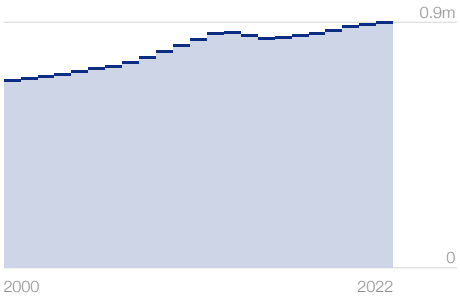


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	55.4	
Inclusiveness	64.5	
Sustainability	38.5	
Resilience	51.4	

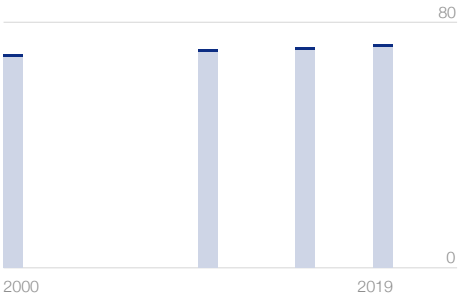
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

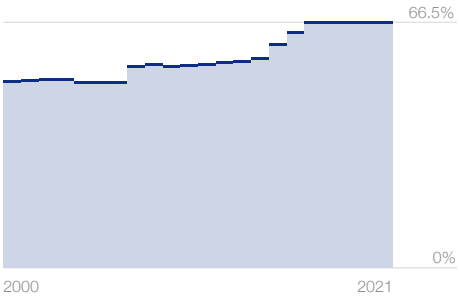
Total population, million **0.9m**



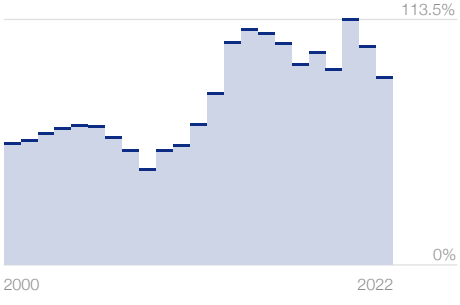
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **72.4**



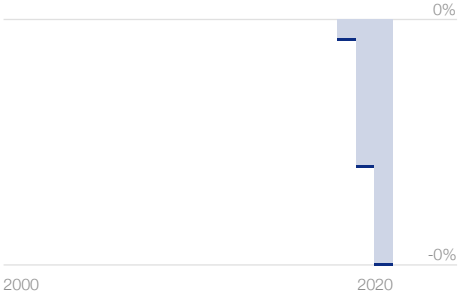
Wealth inequality, top10% share **66.4%**



Government debt, % GDP **86.5%**



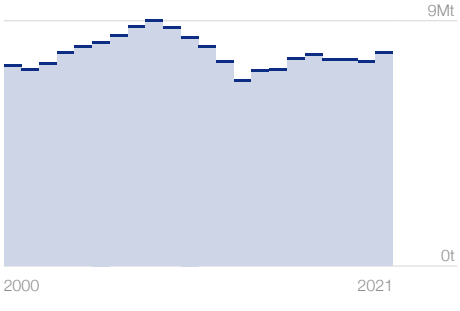
Climate development finance, % GDP **0%**



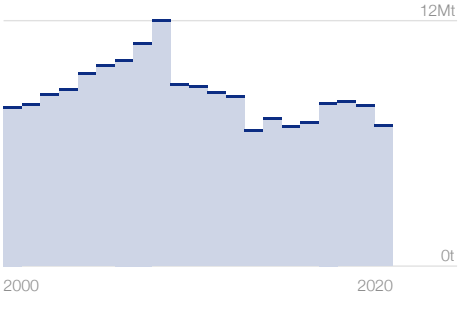
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

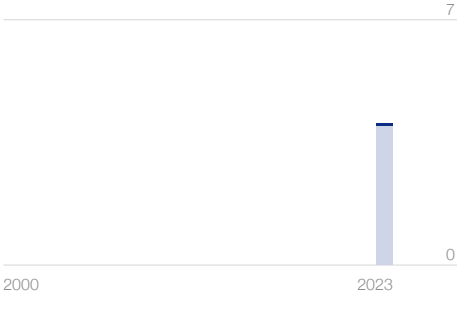
Production-based CO_2 emissions **8Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **7Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **4**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		55.4
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.9	64.5
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.4
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	503	22.1
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4
Digital payments % adult pop.	87.0	87.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	110.2	67.6
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.2
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.2
Exports of advanced services % GDP	51.0	100.0
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	28.1	42.8
Patent applications total	10	0.1
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.8	16.2
Scientific publications h index	283	21.8
Knowledge-intensive employment %	9.0	60.7
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	42.0	100.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.9	67.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.4
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		64.5
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.5
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	80.7	74.3
Lack of social protection % pop	40.5	59.5
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	83.9	78.6
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	9.5	81.0
Income distribution % share bottom 50	20.3	40.5
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.2
Household financial security % adult pop.	44.0	56.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.0	100.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	90.8	87.7
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	99.8	99.7
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.1	8.2
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	14.5	14.5
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	42.9	42.9
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.1	93.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	54	90.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.5	54.2
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	89.1
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.0	50.0

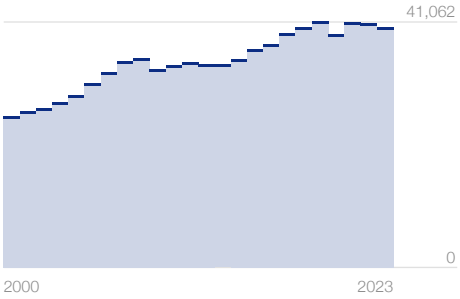
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		38.5
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.0
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	100.0	100.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	9.4	37.6
Renewable energy consumption % total	15.0	15.0
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.0	27.7
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	231	84.1
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.6	10.7
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	11.8
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.9	25.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	842	57.9
Resilience 0-100 (best)		51.4
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	21.4	57.2
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	5.7	11.4
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	3.4	27.2
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	53.8	98.1
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	35.8	64.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	73.6	26.4
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	953	8.7
Food supply concentration % share top importer	26.8	73.2
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	27.1	72.9
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.6
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	56	56.0
Bank concentration % total assets	84.8	17.9
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.5
Bank system default risk z-score	6.1	10.1
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	88.8	88.8
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	44.3	55.7
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	4.2	58.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.3	33.3
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.4	58.9
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.0
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	52	52.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.6	62.7
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	24	82.8

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

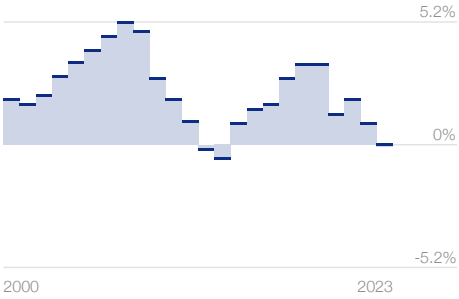
Czechia

Future of Growth profile

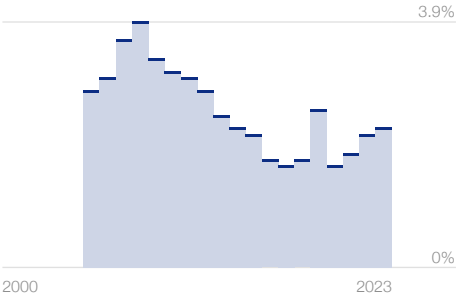
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **40,048**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.2%**

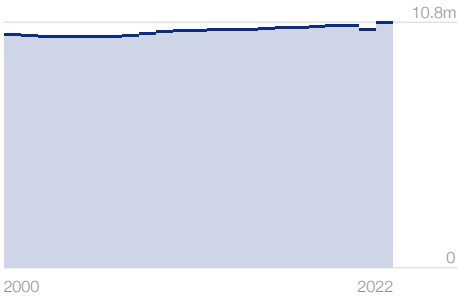


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	57.0	
Inclusiveness	71.8	
Sustainability	45.5	
Resilience	58.0	

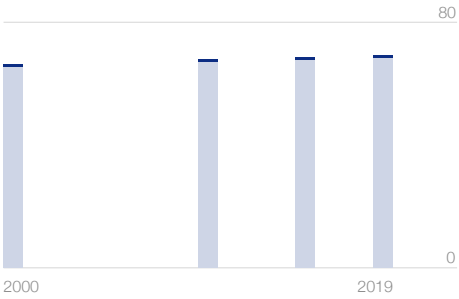
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

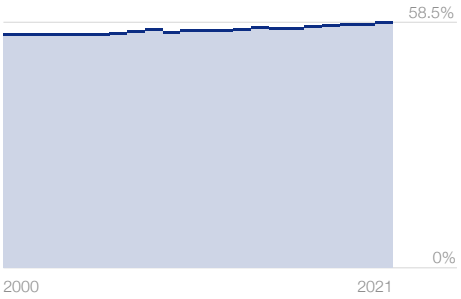
Total population, million **10.8m**



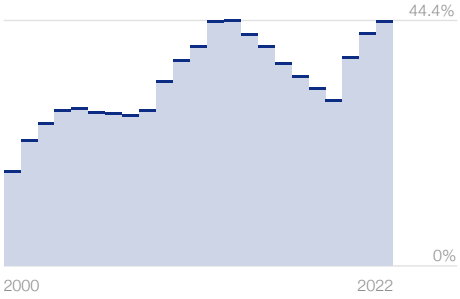
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **68.8**



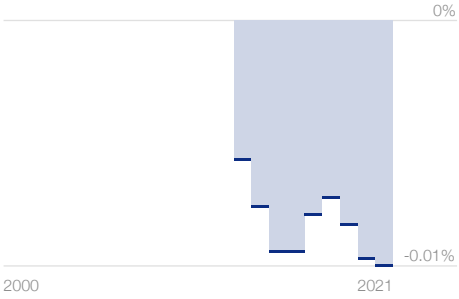
Wealth inequality, top10% share **58.5%**



Government debt, % GDP **44.2%**

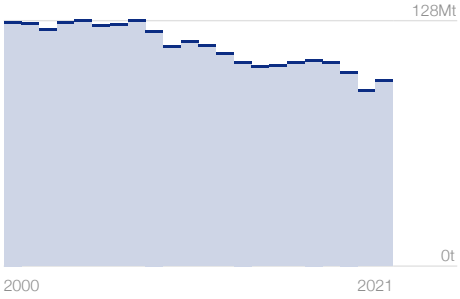


Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.01%**

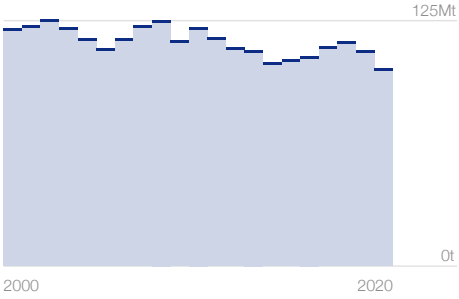


Green bonds, % GDP **0.3%**

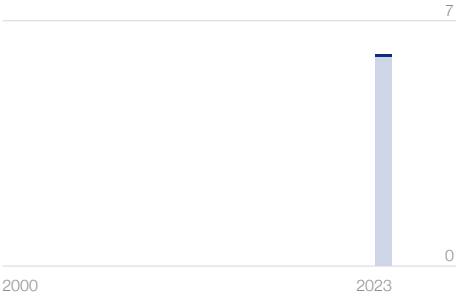
Production-based CO_2 emissions **97Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **100Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **6**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		57.0
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.4
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.7	81.7
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.8	99.8
ICT capital USD per capita	1,503	65.9
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.0
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	94.0	94.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	53.2	32.6
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.9
Exports of advanced services % GDP	5.7	31.9
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	52.4	79.9
Patent applications total	335	1.7
Research and development expenditure % GDP	2.0	39.7
Scientific publications h index	594	45.7
Knowledge-intensive employment %	11.8	79.0
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	5.1	36.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.4	77.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		71.8
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	84.2	79.0
Lack of social protection % pop	13.2	86.8
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	76.9	69.2
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	1.3	97.5
Income distribution % share bottom 50	25.2	50.4
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.1
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.5
Household financial security % adult pop.	12.0	88.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.1	99.9
Individuals using the internet % pop.	82.7	76.9
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	97.9	97.5
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.8	9.7
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.7
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	30.4	30.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	21.2	21.2
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.7
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.2	93.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	56	93.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	58.6
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	94.7
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.2	79.2

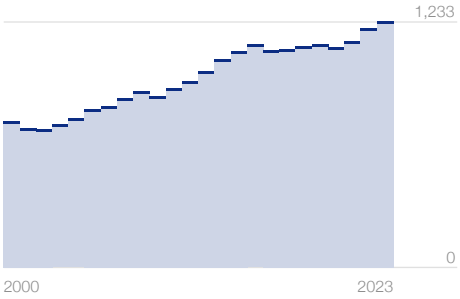
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		45.5
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.1
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	60.7	60.7
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	9.6	36.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	17.0	17.0
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.6	58.7
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	141	90.9
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.5	30.5
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	0.3
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	36	1.2
Environmental technology trade % total trade	8.5	56.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	77.3	77.3
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	71.6	71.7
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,107	44.7
Resilience 0-100 (best)		58.0
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	32.6	34.9
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.1
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	6.4	12.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	6.6	53.0
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	54.7	99.8
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	12.2	87.8
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	12.5	87.5
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	1,230	11.2
Food supply concentration % share top importer	19.0	81.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	23.0	77.0
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.0
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	85	85.0
Bank concentration % total assets	63.2	43.3
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.9
Bank system default risk z-score	10.3	17.2
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	74.4	74.4
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	53.5	46.5
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	3.9	61.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.2	30.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.0	69.2
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.7
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	56	56.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.1	72.5
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	25	86.2

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

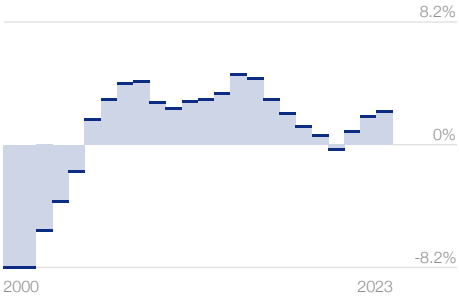
Democratic Republic of the Congo

Future of Growth profile

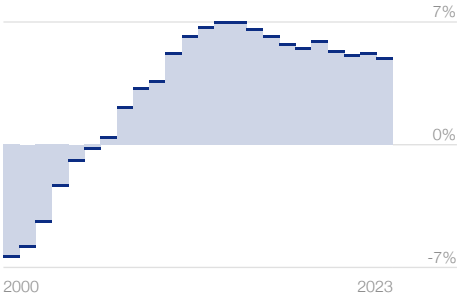
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 1,233



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 2.2%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 4.9%

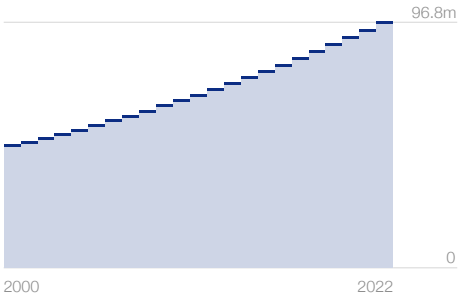


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	21.9	
Inclusiveness	27.5	
Sustainability	50.5	
Resilience	35.7	

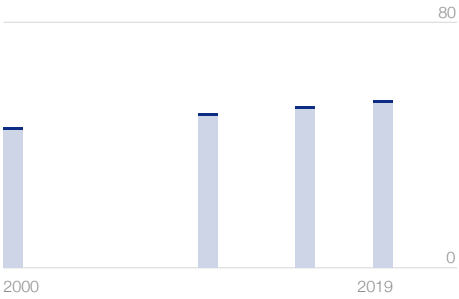
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

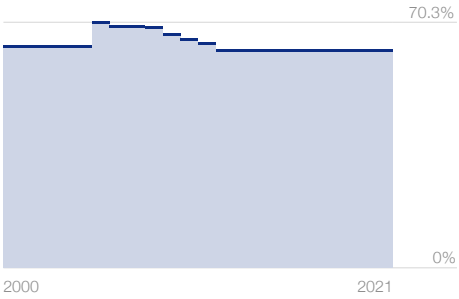
Total population, million 96.8m



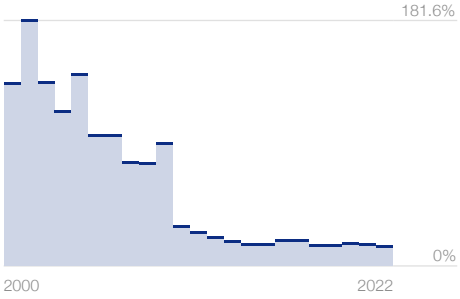
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 54.1



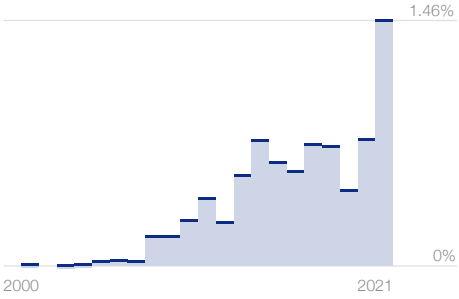
Wealth inequality, top10% share 62.2%



Government debt, % GDP 14.5%



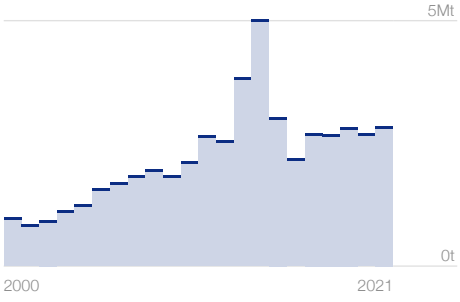
Climate development finance, % GDP 1.46%



Green bonds, % GDP n.a.

Data not available

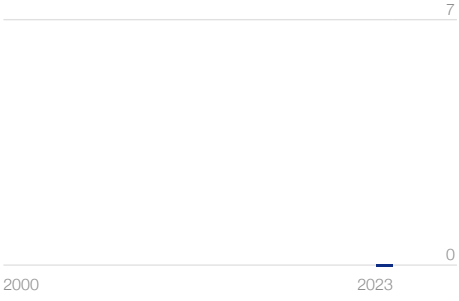
Production-based CO_2 emissions 3Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions n.a.

Data not available

BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 0



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		21.9
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.1
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	1.7	37.3
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.9
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
ICT capital USD per capita	n.a.	n.a.
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.6
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.7
Digital payments % adult pop.	26.0	26.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	7.4	4.6
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.4
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.5
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.1	0.4
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.4	8.1
Scientific publications h index	88	6.8
Knowledge-intensive employment %	2.2	15.0
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.0	0.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.4	21.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.4
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.5
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		27.5
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.0
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	41.7	22.3
Lack of social protection % pop	85.9	14.1
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	90.3	87.1
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	26.8	46.5
Income distribution % share bottom 50	12.6	25.3
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.7
Household financial security % adult pop.	35.0	65.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	85.5	14.5
Individuals using the internet % pop.	22.9	0.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	11.6	0.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	2.3	2.3
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.2	8.3
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.4
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	2.5	2.5
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	10.4	10.5
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.9
ICT cost % GNI per capita	32.7	0.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	15	25.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.4	40.9
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.8	23.6
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.5	40.9
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.0	50.0

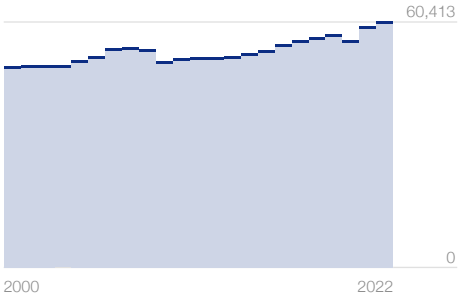
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		50.5
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.3
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.0
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	93.8	93.8
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	5.8	61.3
Renewable energy consumption % total	96.2	96.2
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.9	31.7
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	8	100.0
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	74.6
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	2.8
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.8	25.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	15.5	15.5
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	39.9	39.9
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	5	99.8
Resilience 0-100 (best)		35.7
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	5.8	88.4
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.7
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	3.2	6.4
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.8	6.4
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	3.6	6.6
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	48.8	51.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	87.3	12.7
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	14,594	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	10.1	89.9
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	16.4	83.6
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.5
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	22	22.0
Bank concentration % total assets	77.7	26.2
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.1
Bank system default risk z-score	5.6	9.4
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	5.3	5.3
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	53.0	47.0
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	9.3	7.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.2	29.2
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.6	17.7
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	2.9	30.9
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	20	20.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.7	15.9
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

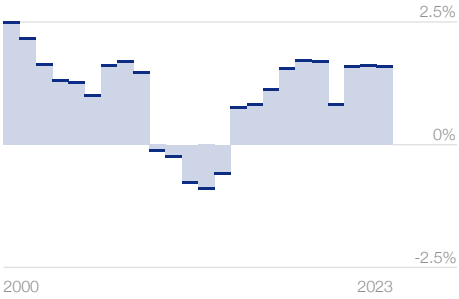
Denmark

Future of Growth profile

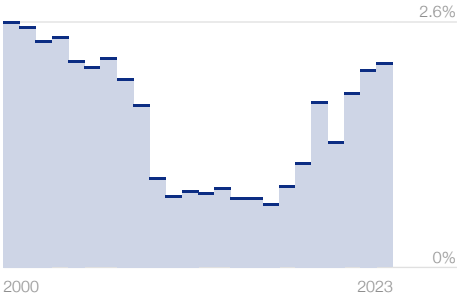
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **60,413**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1.6%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.2%**

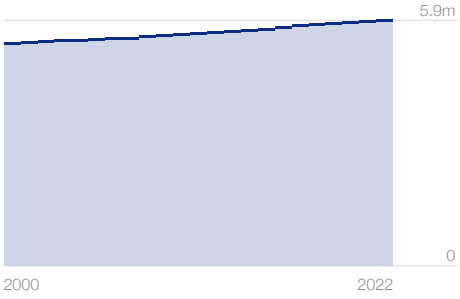


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	73.4	
Inclusiveness	77.6	
Sustainability	54.7	
Resilience	68.5	

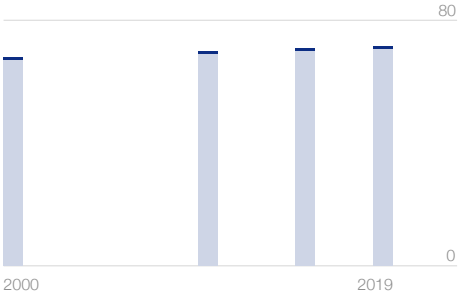
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

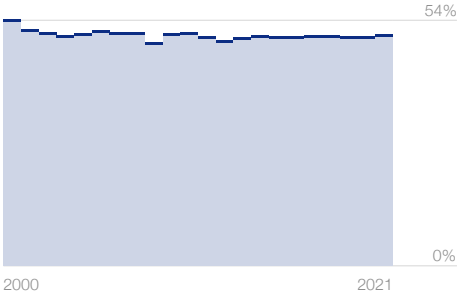
Total population, million **5.9m**



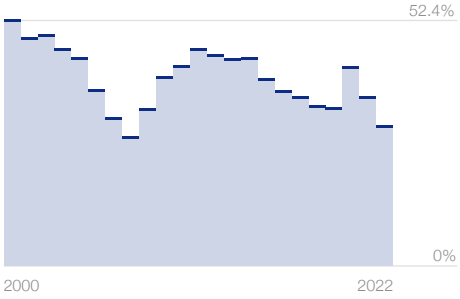
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **71.0**



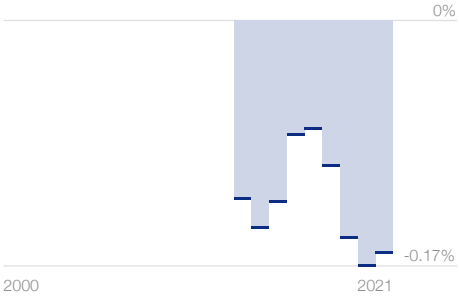
Wealth inequality, top10% share **50.7%**



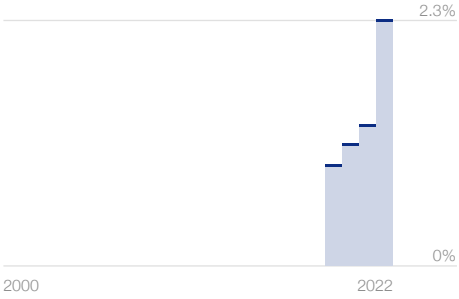
Government debt, % GDP **29.7%**



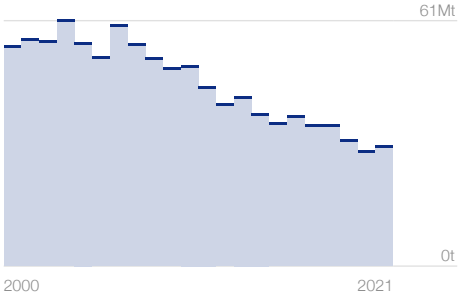
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.16%**



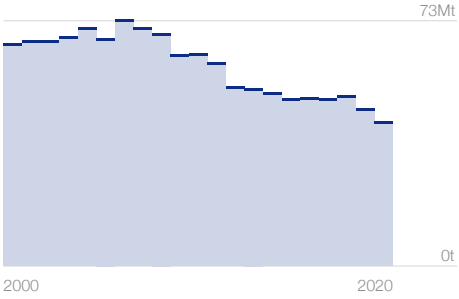
Green bonds, % GDP **2.3%**



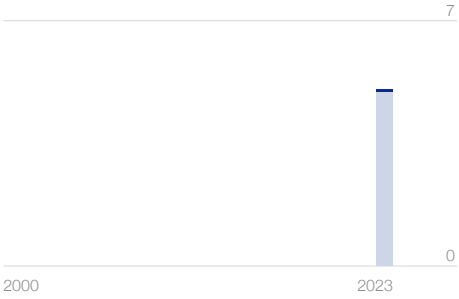
Production-based CO_2 emissions **30Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **43Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **5**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		73.4
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.5
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.6	80.0
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.2
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	2,459	100.0
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.4
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.8
Digital payments % adult pop.	100.0	100.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	163.3	100.0
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.8
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.9
Exports of advanced services % GDP	7.8	43.3
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	58.5	89.1
Patent applications total	1,313	6.6
Research and development expenditure % GDP	3.0	59.4
Scientific publications h index	969	74.5
Knowledge-intensive employment %	12.6	84.3
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	10.9	77.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.8	86.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.2
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.4
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		77.6
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.3
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	82.0	76.0
Lack of social protection % pop	6.8	93.2
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	88.1	84.2
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	2.5	95.0
Income distribution % share bottom 50	21.2	42.4
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.3
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.6
Household financial security % adult pop.	6.0	94.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.2	99.8
Individuals using the internet % pop.	98.9	98.5
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	99.9	99.9
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.0	8.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.3
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	34.1	34.2
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	28.6	28.6
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.5
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.5	97.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	57	95.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	71.3
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.0	98.0
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.3
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.8	95.8

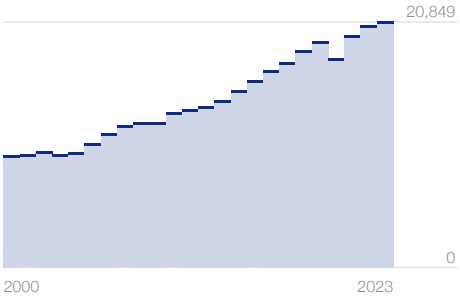
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		54.7
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.0
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.6
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	43.8	43.8
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	7.6	49.1
Renewable energy consumption % total	39.7	39.7
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.4	73.0
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	160	89.5
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.8	0.0
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.3	30.5
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	307	10.2
Environmental technology trade % total trade	9.8	65.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	82.5	82.5
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	93.9	93.9
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	758	62.1
Resilience 0-100 (best)		68.5
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	32.3	35.4
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	22.1	44.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.6	20.8
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	42.6	77.8
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	7.7	92.3
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	18.7	81.3
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	1,033	9.4
Food supply concentration % share top importer	21.4	78.6
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	18.9	81.1
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.0
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	100	100.0
Bank concentration % total assets	81.8	21.4
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.2
Bank system default risk z-score	26.4	44.0
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	92.6	92.6
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	23.0	77.0
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	0.3	97.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	3.0	75.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.9	69.0
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.5
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	90	90.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.9	88.7
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	29	100.0

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

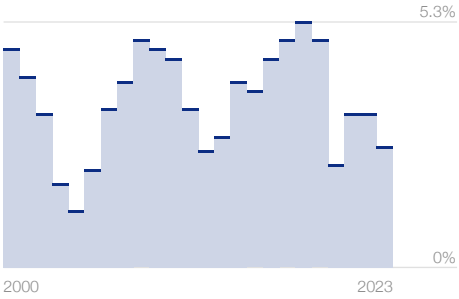
Dominican Republic

Future of Growth profile

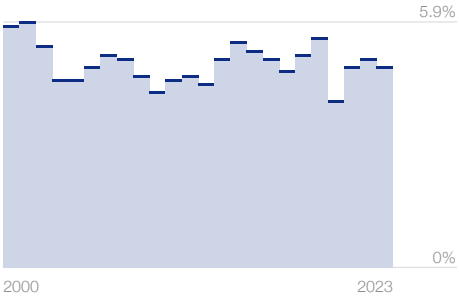
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **20,849**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **2.6%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **4.8%**

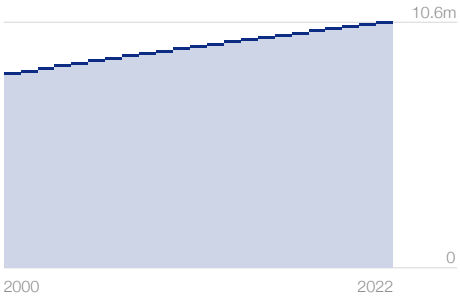


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	33.8	
Inclusiveness	52.5	
Sustainability	38.7	
Resilience	49.4	

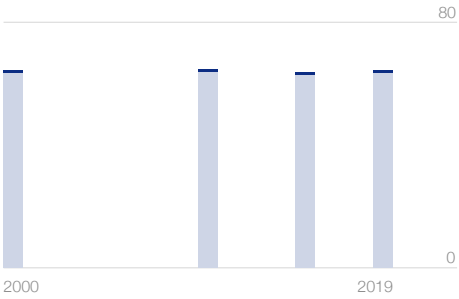
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

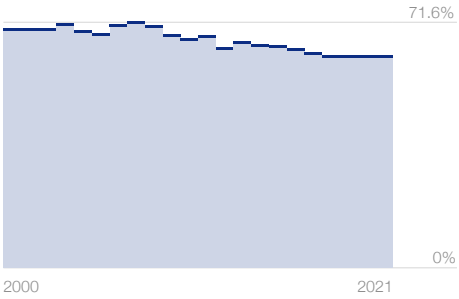
Total population, million **10.6m**



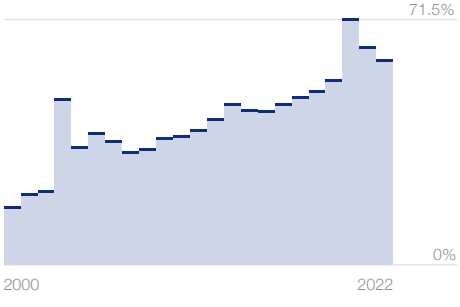
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **64.0**



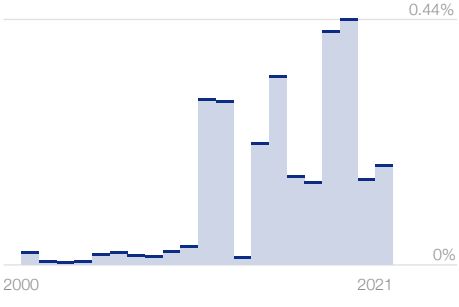
Wealth inequality, top10% share **61.6%**



Government debt, % GDP **59.5%**

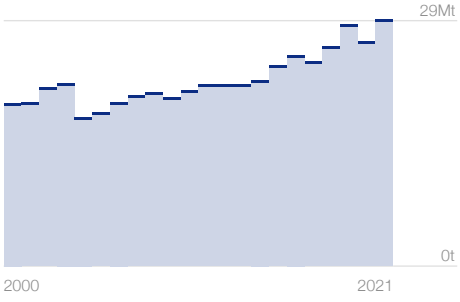


Climate development finance, % GDP **0.18%**

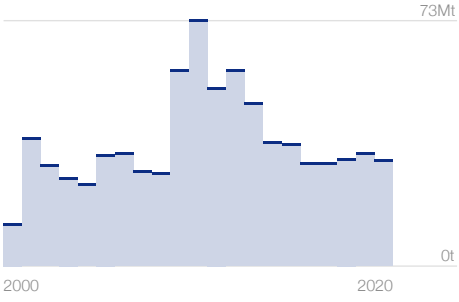


Green bonds, % GDP **0%**

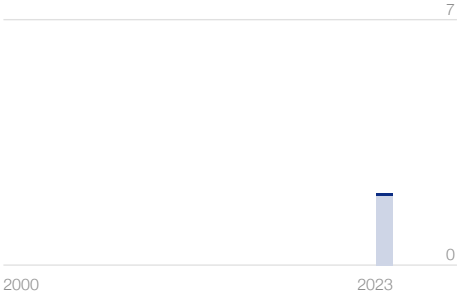
Production-based CO_2 emissions **29Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **31Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		33.8
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.5
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.8	61.5
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.6
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
ICT capital USD per capita	129	5.6
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3
Digital payments % adult pop.	39.0	39.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	30.5	18.7
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.0
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.7	9.4
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Patent applications total	5	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	n.a.	n.a.
Scientific publications h index	87	6.7
Knowledge-intensive employment %	2.2	14.8
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	1.0	6.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.1	51.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.1
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.1
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		52.5
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	77.0	69.3
Lack of social protection % pop	45.8	54.2
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	67.5	56.7
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	15.0	69.9
Income distribution % share bottom 50	10.0	20.0
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.4
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.3
Household financial security % adult pop.	49.0	51.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	25.8	74.2
Individuals using the internet % pop.	85.2	80.3
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	44.9	34.2
Rural electricity gap % urban	96.0	96.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.3	8.5
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	6.5	6.5
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	41.1	41.1
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7
ICT cost % GNI per capita	4.4	75.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	41	68.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	62.5
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.6	40.0
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.5
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.8	43.8

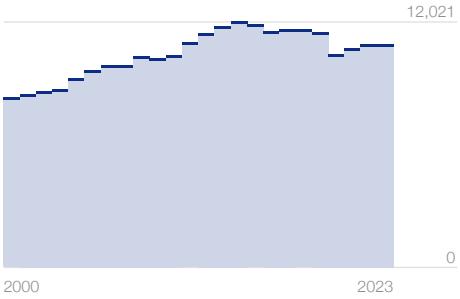
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		38.7
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.8
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	57.9	57.9
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	4.2	72.2
Renewable energy consumption % total	16.7	16.7
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.0	24.3
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	845	38.0
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	46.3
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.3	29.7
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	6.5	43.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	29.7	29.7
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	60.7	60.7
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,117	44.1
Resilience 0-100 (best)		49.4
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	11.3	77.4
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	4.4	8.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.6	12.5
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	14.3	26.2
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	17.7	82.3
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	39.0	61.0
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	2,269	20.6
Food supply concentration % share top importer	41.8	58.2
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	57.1	42.9
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.6
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	41	41.0
Bank concentration % total assets	78.1	25.7
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.8
Bank system default risk z-score	32.6	54.3
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	75.1	75.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	44.4	55.6
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	5.4	46.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.3	33.3
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.1	52.8
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	32	32.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.1	48.1
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	23	79.3

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

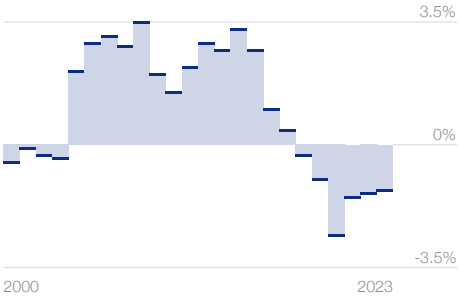
Ecuador

Future of Growth profile

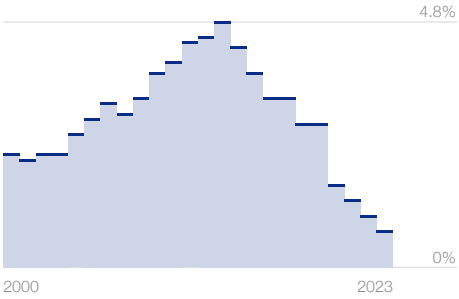
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **10,852**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **-1.3%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **0.7%**

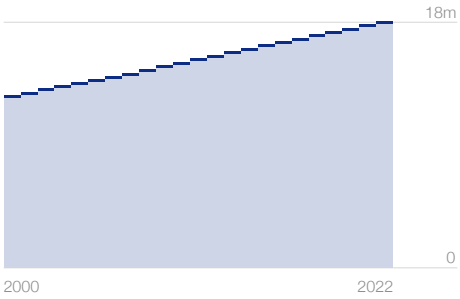


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	31.6	
Inclusiveness	52.9	
Sustainability	41.9	
Resilience	46.2	

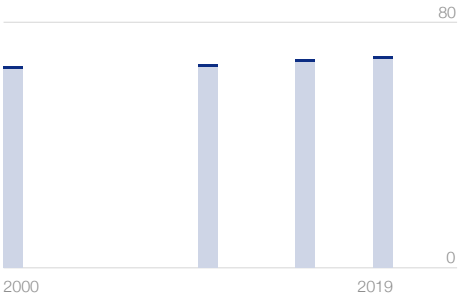
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

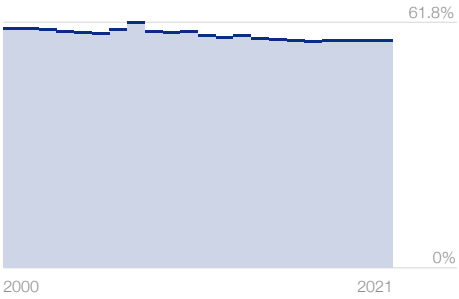
Total population, million **18m**



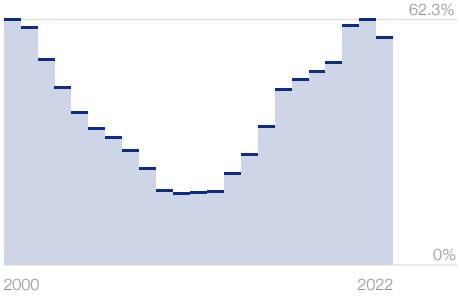
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **68.5**



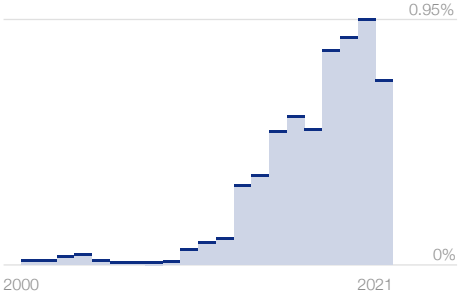
Wealth inequality, top10% share **57.2%**



Government debt, % GDP **57.7%**

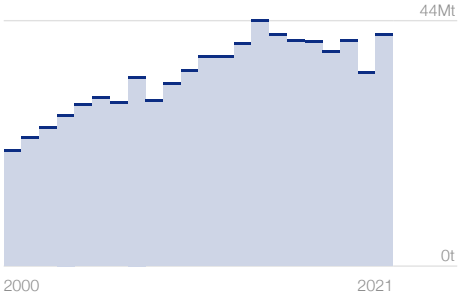


Climate development finance, % GDP **0.71%**

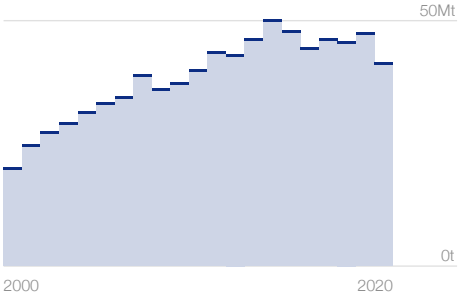


Green bonds, % GDP **0.1%**

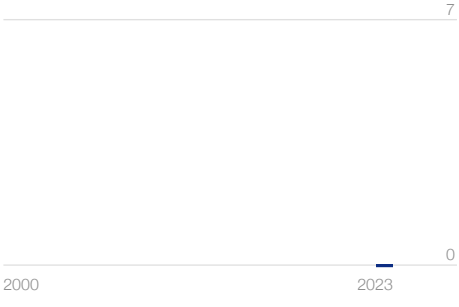
Production-based CO_2 emissions **41Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **41Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		31.6
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.0
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.8	61.4
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	93.9	93.9
ICT capital USD per capita	121	5.3
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.7
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.1
Digital payments % adult pop.	47.0	47.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	47.4	29.1
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.0
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.5
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.4	2.2
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	14.8	22.6
Patent applications total	3	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.4	8.9
Scientific publications h index	213	16.4
Knowledge-intensive employment %	2.3	15.1
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.8	6.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.7	36.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.1
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.7
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		52.9
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	76.6	68.8
Lack of social protection % pop	52.1	47.9
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	69.6	59.5
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	13.4	73.3
Income distribution % share bottom 50	10.3	20.5
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.6
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9
Household financial security % adult pop.	48.0	52.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	19.7	80.3
Individuals using the internet % pop.	76.2	68.3
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	67.1	60.7
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	5.0	9.9
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.5
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	6.9	6.9
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	24.6	24.6
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.8
ICT cost % GNI per capita	3.2	81.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	40	66.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	66.6
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.4	59.8
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.9
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.0	50.0

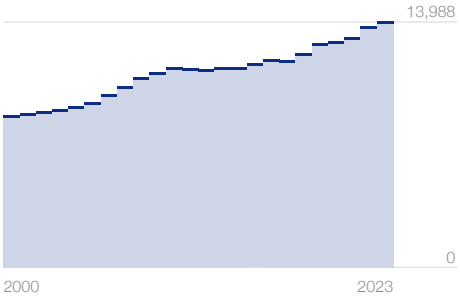
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		41.9
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.0
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.2
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	79.2	79.2
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	4.7	68.4
Renewable energy consumption % total	20.1	20.1
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.0	29.2
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	571	58.6
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	54.4
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	0.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.0	19.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	58.9	58.9
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	59.4	59.4
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	717	64.2
Resilience 0-100 (best)		46.2
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	11.8	76.5
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.2
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	4.6	9.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.4	11.1
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	22.3	40.7
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	36.8	63.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	59.9	40.2
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	25,620	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	47.7	52.3
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.3
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	20	20.0
Bank concentration % total assets	55.5	52.3
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5
Bank system default risk z-score	9.5	15.9
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	26.3	26.3
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	60.4	39.6
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.4	36.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.2	30.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.3	44.7
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.0
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	36	36.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.3	43.2
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	26	89.7

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

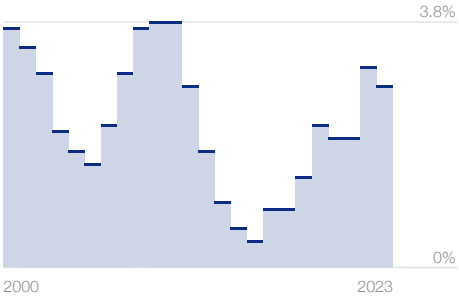
Egypt

Future of Growth profile

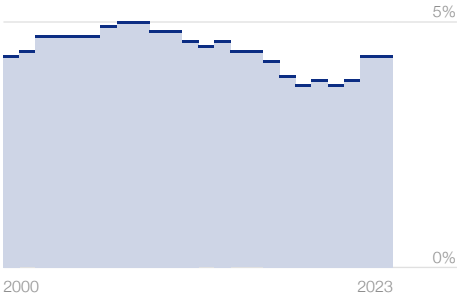
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **13,988**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **2.8%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **4.3%**

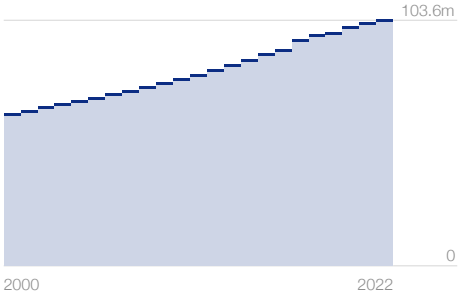


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	39.6	
Inclusiveness	44.1	
Sustainability	49.6	
Resilience	46.5	

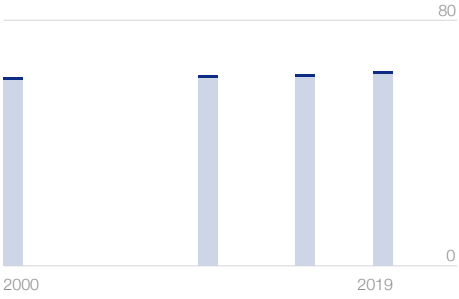
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

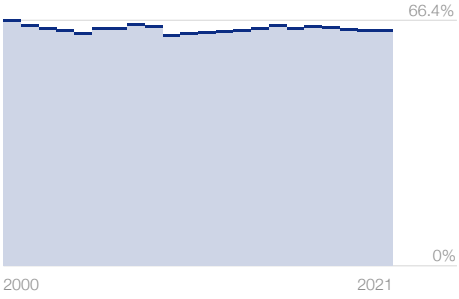
Total population, million **103.6m**



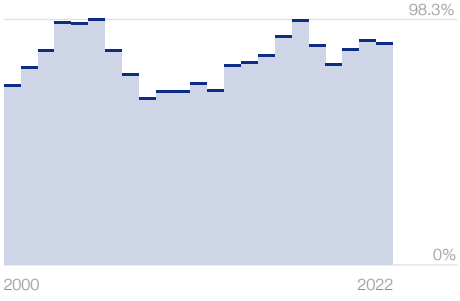
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **63.0**



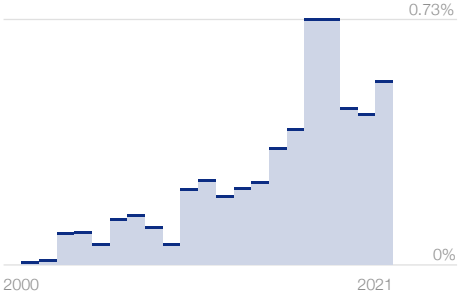
Wealth inequality, top10% share **63.8%**



Government debt, % GDP **88.5%**

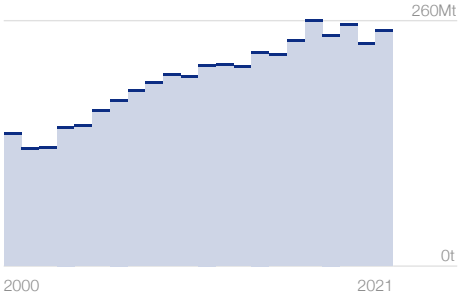


Climate development finance, % GDP **0.55%**

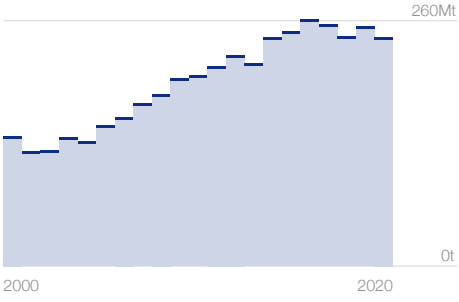


Green bonds, % GDP **0.2%**

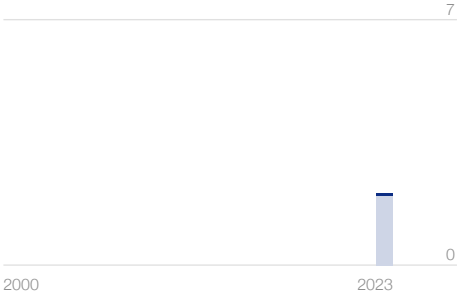
Production-based CO_2 emissions **250Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **242Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**



Egypt

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		39.6
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.7	59.5
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.8
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	98.0	98.0
ICT capital USD per capita	358	15.7
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0
Digital payments % adult pop.	20.0	20.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	27.1	16.6
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.2
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.0
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.9	10.4
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	22.7	34.7
Patent applications total	17	0.1
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.0	19.2
Scientific publications h index	388	29.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	4.2	27.9
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.3	2.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.5	39.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.4
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		44.1
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.2
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	70.2	60.3
Lack of social protection % pop	65.3	34.7
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	22.2	0.0
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	36.9	26.1
Income distribution % share bottom 50	15.4	30.9
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.5
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.5
Household financial security % adult pop.	39.0	61.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	61.6	38.4
Individuals using the internet % pop.	72.1	62.8
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.0	8.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.2
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	1.9	1.9
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	8.3	8.3
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.3
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.9	89.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	12	20.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.3	26.8
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.7	32.0
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.3
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.8	45.8

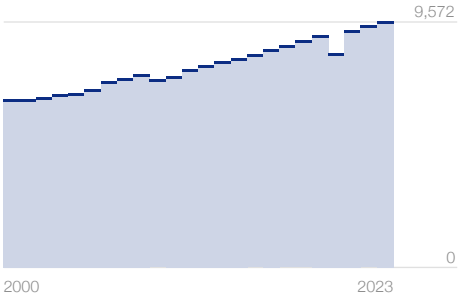
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		49.6
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.4
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	100.0	100.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	3.4	77.5
Renewable energy consumption % total	6.5	6.5
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.6	53.1
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	772	43.5
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	66.7
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.2	24.8
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.9	32.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	41.7	41.7
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	84.8	84.8
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	658	67.1
Resilience 0-100 (best)		46.5
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	7.8	84.5
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	0.5	1.0
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.4	11.4
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	7.1	12.9
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	17.8	82.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	46.3	53.7
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	588	5.4
Food supply concentration % share top importer	15.8	84.3
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	16.6	83.4
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.1
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	28	28.0
Bank concentration % total assets	74.5	30.0
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.5
Bank system default risk z-score	20.6	34.3
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	95.5	95.5
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	47.4	52.6
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	8.6	14.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.4	10.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.0	29.5
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.5
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	30	30.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.2	45.1
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

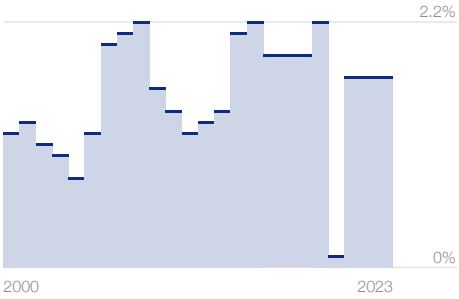
El Salvador

Future of Growth profile

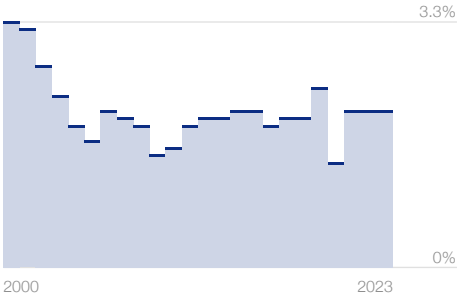
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **9,572**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1.7%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.1%**

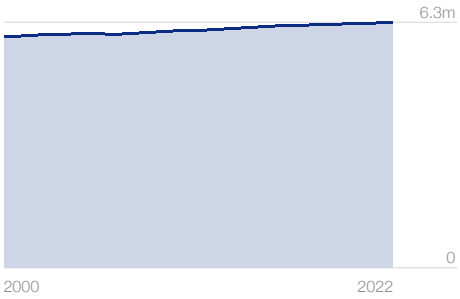


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	31.6	
Inclusiveness	41.8	
Sustainability	43.9	
Resilience	44.4	

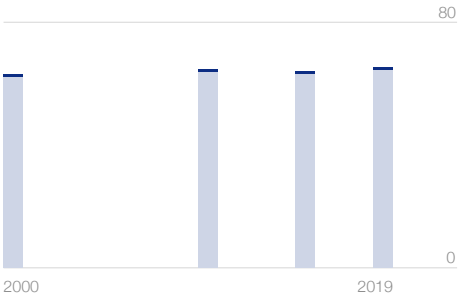
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

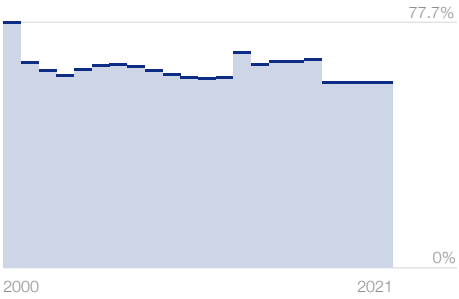
Total population, million **6.3m**



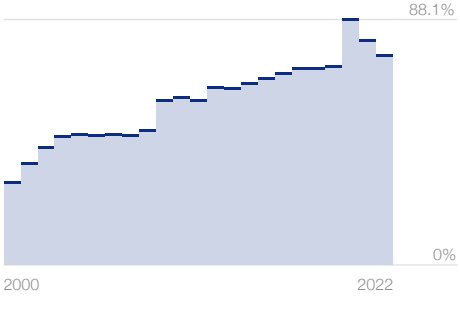
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **64.9**



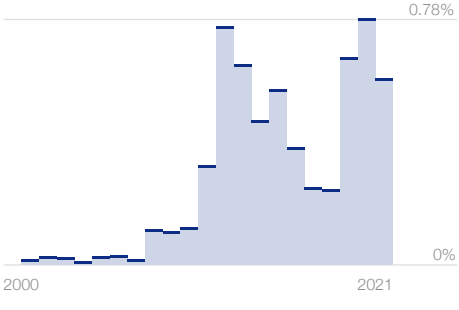
Wealth inequality, top10% share **58.5%**



Government debt, % GDP **75.1%**



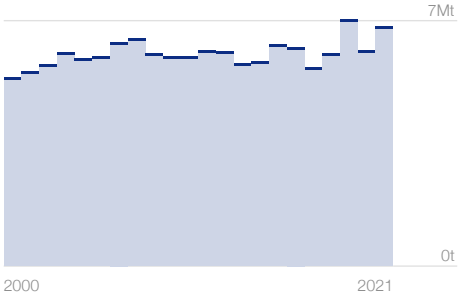
Climate development finance, % GDP **0.59%**



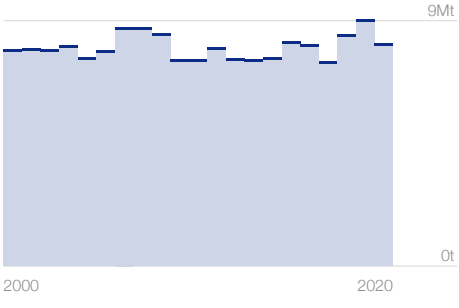
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

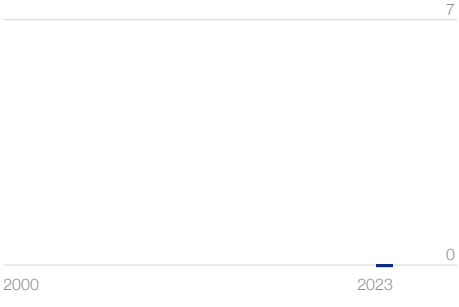
Production-based CO_2 emissions **7Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **9Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		31.6
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.9
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.3	51.3
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	76.0	76.0
ICT capital USD per capita	n.a.	n.a.
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.2
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.5
Digital payments % adult pop.	28.0	28.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	62.1	38.1
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.5
Exports of advanced services % GDP	3.0	16.5
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	19.1	29.2
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.2	3.3
Scientific publications h index	82	6.3
Knowledge-intensive employment %	1.9	12.6
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.9	6.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.3	43.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.2	20.3
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.0
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		41.8
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.4
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	78.0	70.7
Lack of social protection % pop	81.2	18.8
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	59.7	46.2
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	23.8	52.4
Income distribution % share bottom 50	10.1	20.1
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.7
Household financial security % adult pop.	42.0	58.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Individuals using the internet % pop.	62.9	50.5
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	94.8	94.8
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.8	9.6
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	4.1	4.1
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	30.8	30.8
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9
ICT cost % GNI per capita	6.3	64.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	31	51.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.5	45.6
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.8	22.1
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.7
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.0	25.0

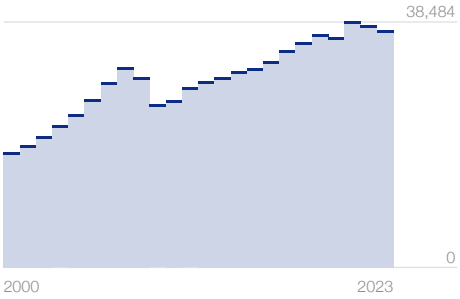
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		43.9
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.1
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.1
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	35.3	35.3
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	1.4	90.6
Renewable energy consumption % total	23.7	23.7
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.0	23.9
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	328	76.8
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	62.8
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	11.2
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.1	34.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	41.1	41.2
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	63.4	63.4
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	324	83.8
Resilience 0-100 (best)		44.4
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	12.4	75.2
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.8
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	2.3	4.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.2	9.6
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	29.1	53.2
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	20.0	80.0
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	27.3	72.7
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	4,183	38.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	31.2	68.8
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	54.0	46.0
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.9
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	16	16.0
Bank concentration % total assets	74.4	30.1
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.1
Bank system default risk z-score	20.6	34.3
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	13.3	13.3
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	38.0	62.0
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	5.2	48.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.0	25.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.2	45.8
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	33	33.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.8	33.1
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	18	62.1

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

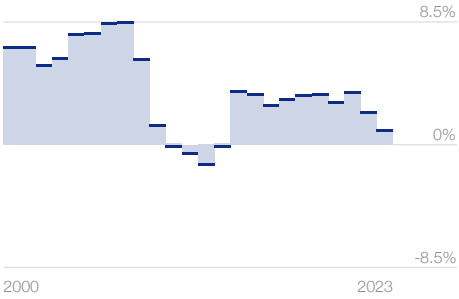
Estonia

Future of Growth profile

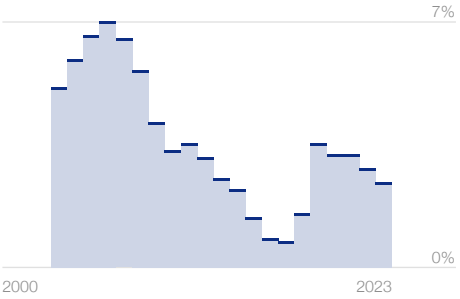
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **36,952**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.4%**

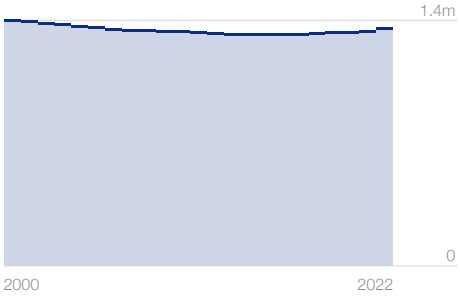


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	64.3	
Inclusiveness	75.6	
Sustainability	43.7	
Resilience	65.1	

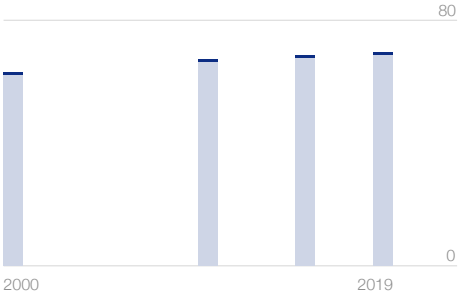
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

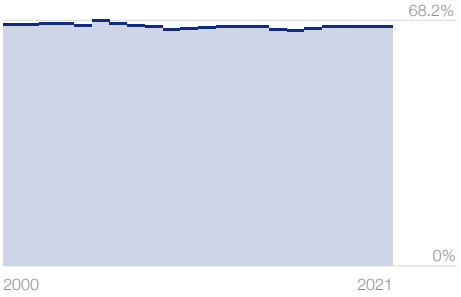
Total population, million **1.3m**



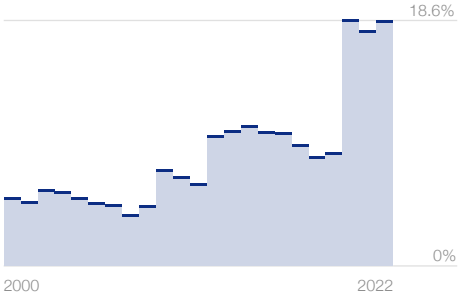
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **69.2**



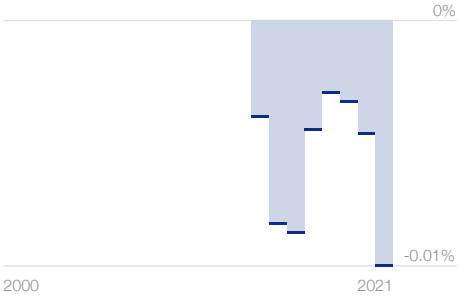
Wealth inequality, top10% share **66.4%**



Government debt, % GDP **18.5%**



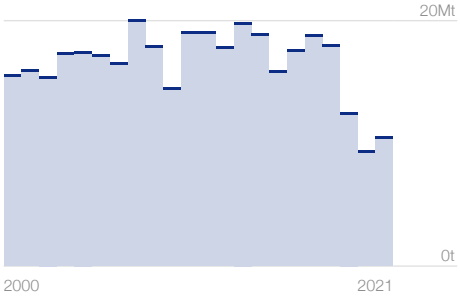
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.01%**



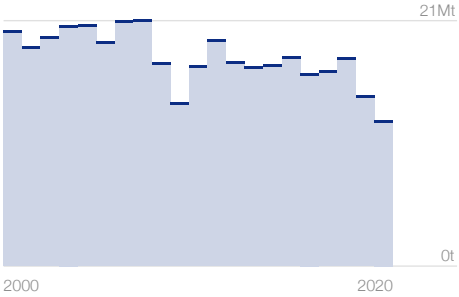
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions **10Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **12Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		64.3
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.9
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.7	81.3
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.8
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.0	99.0
ICT capital USD per capita	1,744	76.5
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.5
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.8
Digital payments % adult pop.	99.0	99.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	64.8	39.8
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.0
Exports of advanced services % GDP	17.1	94.7
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	30.2	46.1
Patent applications total	39	0.2
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.8	35.0
Scientific publications h index	375	28.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	12.3	82.5
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	19.0	100.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.6	81.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.8
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		75.6
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.1
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	79.3	72.4
Lack of social protection % pop	5.2	94.8
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	84.9	79.9
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	2.0	96.0
Income distribution % share bottom 50	16.8	33.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	6.0	82.8
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.0
Household financial security % adult pop.	4.0	96.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.8	99.2
Individuals using the internet % pop.	91.0	88.1
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	97.0	96.4
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	1.3	2.6
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.1
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	31.4	31.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	39.6	39.6
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.0
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.5	97.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	56	93.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	62.4
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	93.9
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.9
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.8	93.8

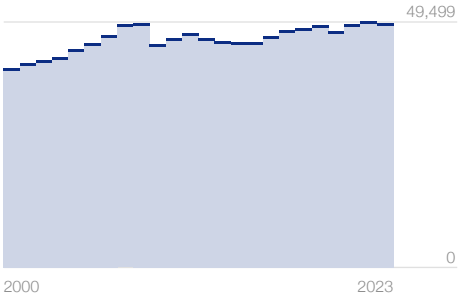
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		43.7
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.7
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	87.0	87.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	11.8	21.2
Renewable energy consumption % total	40.0	40.0
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.7	51.8
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	759	44.4
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	48.7
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	10.9
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	4	0.1
Environmental technology trade % total trade	8.2	54.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	883	55.9
Resilience 0-100 (best)		65.1
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	32.7	34.7
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.5
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	19.7	39.4
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	4.6	36.6
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	38.6	70.5
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	9.0	91.0
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	34.3	65.7
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	9,650	87.7
Food supply concentration % share top importer	15.6	84.4
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	26.0	74.0
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.6
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	83	83.0
Bank concentration % total assets	91.4	10.2
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.7
Bank system default risk z-score	8.4	14.0
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	99.5	99.5
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	21.0	79.0
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	1.0	90.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.0	50.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.8	65.1
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.5
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	74	74.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.4	78.6
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	27	93.1

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

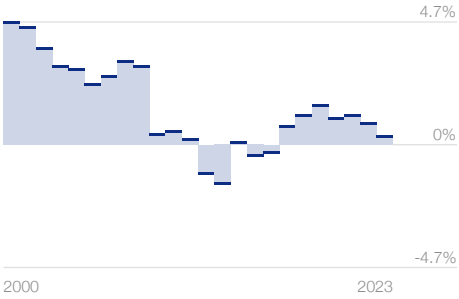
Finland

Future of Growth profile

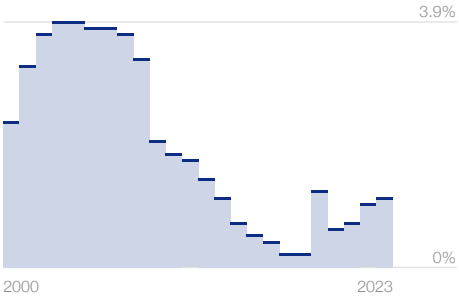
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **48,906**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.3%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **1.1%**

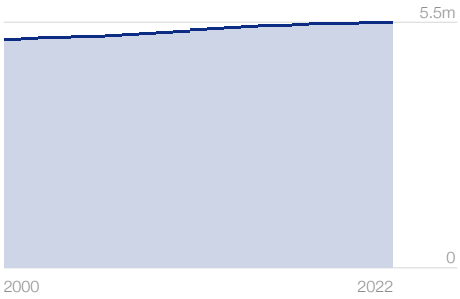


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	68.0	
Inclusiveness	77.7	
Sustainability	58.0	
Resilience	71.3	

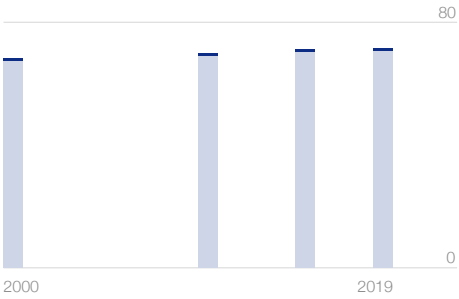
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

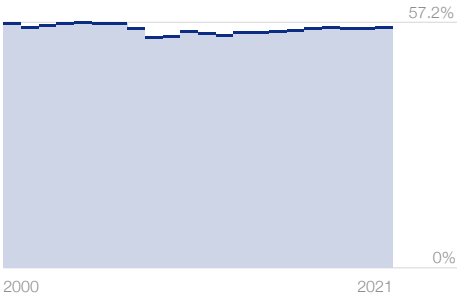
Total population, million **5.5m**



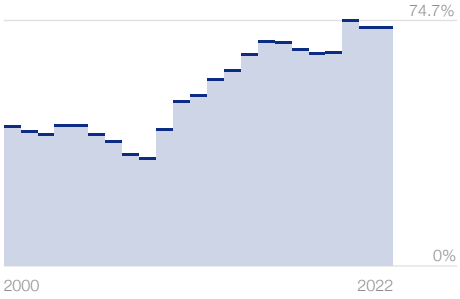
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **71.0**



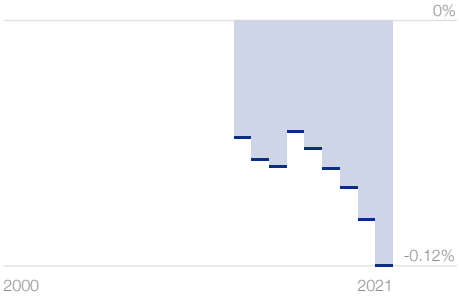
Wealth inequality, top10% share **56.1%**



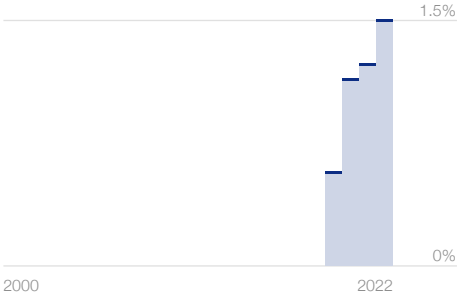
Government debt, % GDP **72.5%**



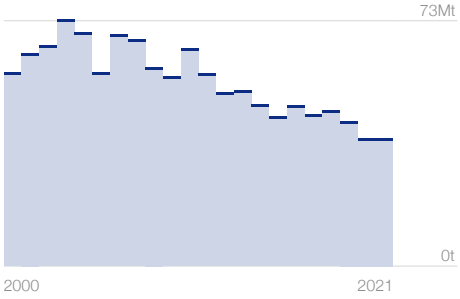
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.12%**



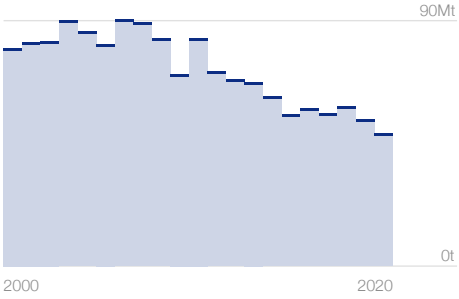
Green bonds, % GDP **1.5%**



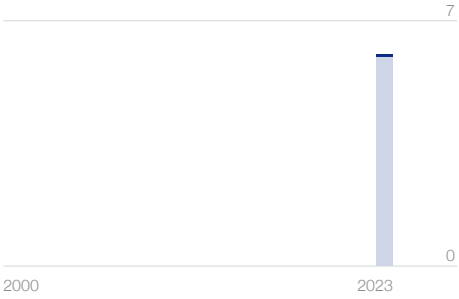
Production-based CO_2 emissions **38Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **48Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **6**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		68.0
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.5	77.9
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.0
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	1,225	53.7
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.2
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	98.0	98.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	100.2	61.5
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.2
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.6
Exports of advanced services % GDP	8.5	47.3
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	43.8	66.8
Patent applications total	1,376	6.9
Research and development expenditure % GDP	2.9	58.3
Scientific publications h index	815	62.7
Knowledge-intensive employment %	16.4	100.0
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	8.7	62.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.9	88.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.9
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.4
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		77.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.2
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	85.7	80.9
Lack of social protection % pop	0.0	100.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	90.6	87.5
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	2.4	95.2
Income distribution % share bottom 50	21.2	42.5
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	6.2	86.6
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.8
Household financial security % adult pop.	6.0	94.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.0	100.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	92.8	90.4
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	99.6	99.6
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	2.0	4.1
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.3
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	31.5	31.5
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	29.0	29.0
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.3
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.7	95.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	60	100.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	64.8
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.0	96.6
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.2
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.0	75.0

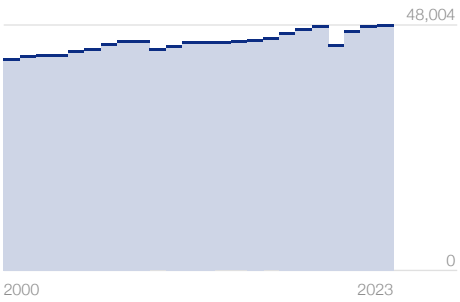
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		58.0
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.9
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.4
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	95.8	95.8
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	14.4	4.2
Renewable energy consumption % total	47.5	47.5
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.7	52.4
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	524	62.1
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.6	21.3
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	1.0	100.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	142	4.7
Environmental technology trade % total trade	8.7	57.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	75.7	75.7
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	82.2	82.2
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	304	84.8
Resilience 0-100 (best)		71.3
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	37.8	24.4
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.2
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	31.1	62.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	3.6	28.9
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	43.2	78.9
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	13.5	86.5
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	10.8	89.2
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	19,935	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	18.4	81.6
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	21.3	78.7
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.6
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	96	96.0
Bank concentration % total assets	92.6	8.7
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.9
Bank system default risk z-score	17.1	28.5
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	95.8	95.8
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	30.1	69.9
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	0.4	96.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.8	70.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.0	69.6
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.1
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	87	87.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	2.1	91.2
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	29	100.0

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

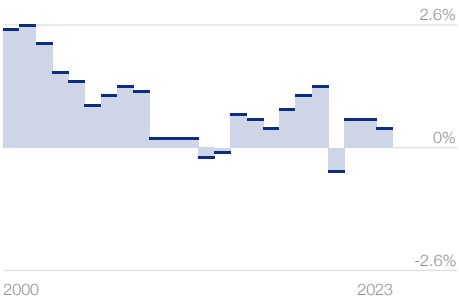
France

Future of Growth profile

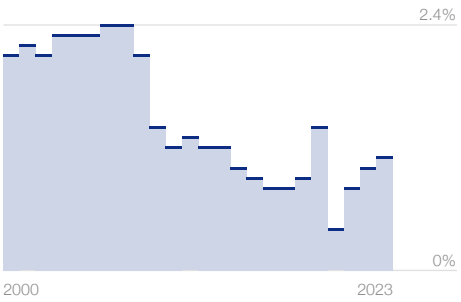
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **48,004**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.4%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **1.1%**

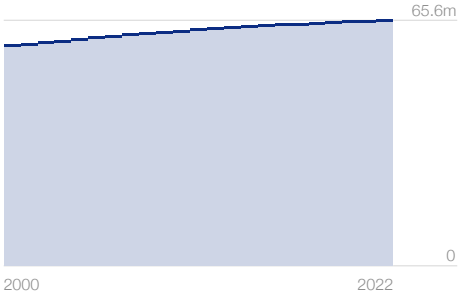


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	66.7	
Inclusiveness	71.9	
Sustainability	52.7	
Resilience	64.3	

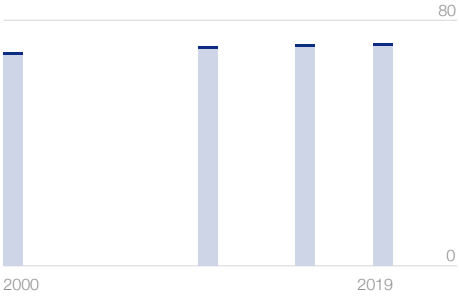
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

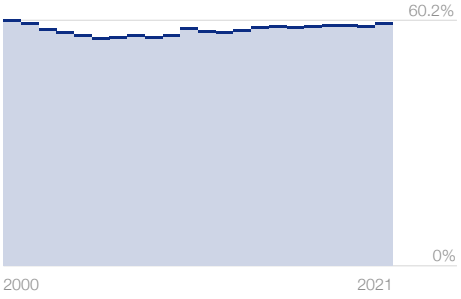
Total population, million **65.6m**



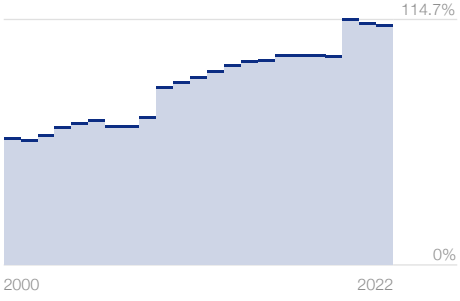
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **72.1**



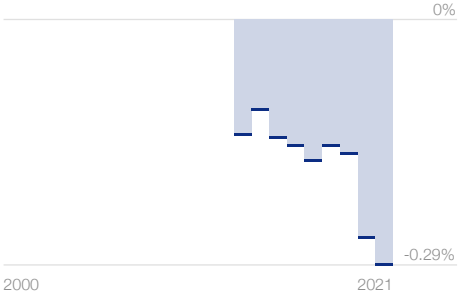
Wealth inequality, top10% share **59.3%**



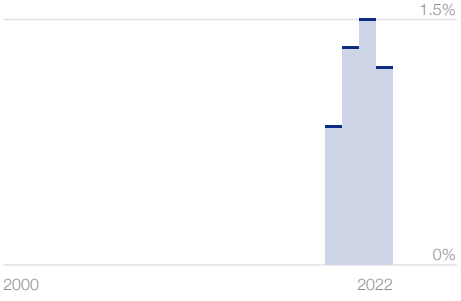
Government debt, % GDP **111.8%**



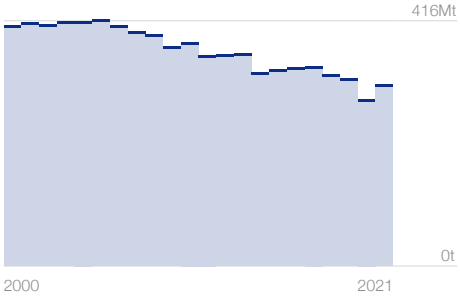
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.29%**



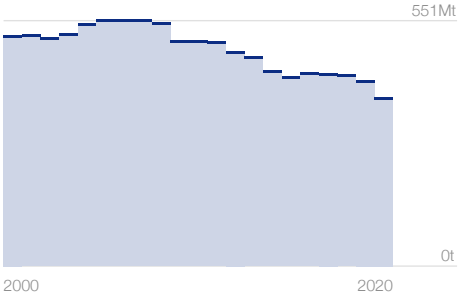
Green bonds, % GDP **1.2%**



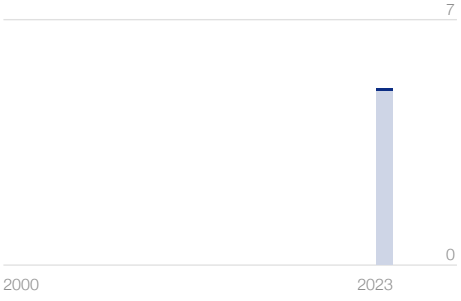
Production-based CO_2 emissions **306Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **375Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **5**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		66.7
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.2
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.2	71.8
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.6
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.0	99.0
ICT capital USD per capita	2,160	94.7
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.8
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.4
Digital payments % adult pop.	98.0	98.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	122.4	75.1
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.2
Exports of advanced services % GDP	5.9	32.6
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	52.4	79.8
Patent applications total	9,477	47.4
Research and development expenditure % GDP	2.3	46.9
Scientific publications h index	1,442	100.0
Knowledge-intensive employment %	10.9	73.1
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	5.9	42.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.2	74.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.9
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		71.9
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.2
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	84.8	79.7
Lack of social protection % pop	0.0	100.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	87.3	83.0
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	7.7	84.6
Income distribution % share bottom 50	23.2	46.3
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.0
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.4
Household financial security % adult pop.	12.0	88.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.2	99.8
Individuals using the internet % pop.	86.1	81.5
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	99.7	99.6
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.9	9.8
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.2
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	27.3	27.3
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	33.0	33.0
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.7	96.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	51	85.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	61.9
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	91.8
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.3
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.2	80.0

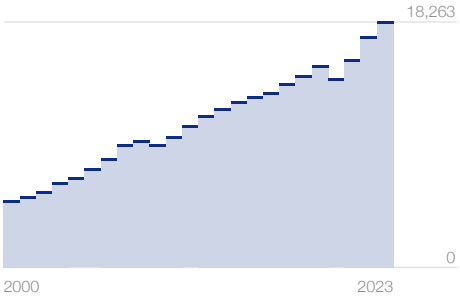
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		52.7
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.7
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	62.0	62.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	6.0	60.2
Renewable energy consumption % total	16.9	16.9
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.5	65.2
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	412	70.5
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.6	23.8
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.2	26.9
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1,137	37.9
Environmental technology trade % total trade	6.6	44.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	69.4	69.4
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	87.6	87.6
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	682	65.9
Resilience 0-100 (best)		64.3
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	35.4	29.2
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.6
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	15.4	30.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	5.9	47.3
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	33.2	60.7
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	6.6	93.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	19.9	80.1
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	3,242	29.5
Food supply concentration % share top importer	15.2	84.8
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	16.4	83.6
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.7
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	92	92.0
Bank concentration % total assets	66.3	39.7
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.9
Bank system default risk z-score	20.0	33.3
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	97.6	97.6
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	19.4	80.6
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	1.0	90.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.6	15.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.4	57.4
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	72	72.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.3	75.8
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	29	100.0

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

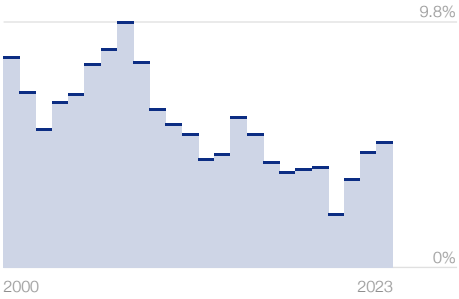
Georgia

Future of Growth profile

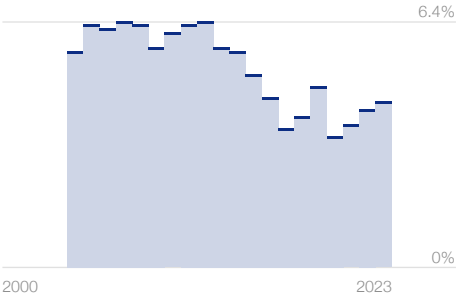
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **18,263**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **5%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **4.3%**

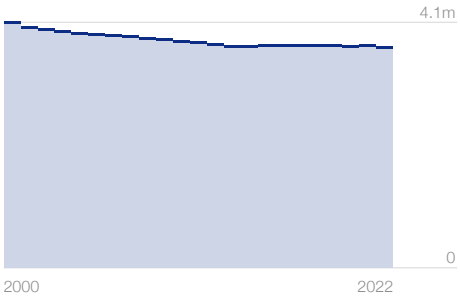


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	44.1	
Inclusiveness	60.7	
Sustainability	41.6	
Resilience	54.8	

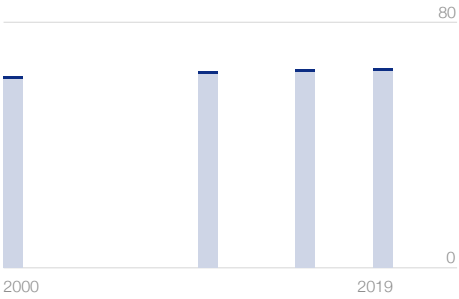
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

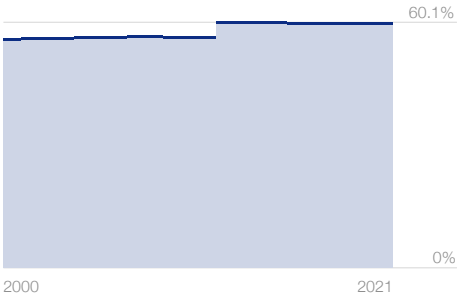
Total population, million **3.7m**



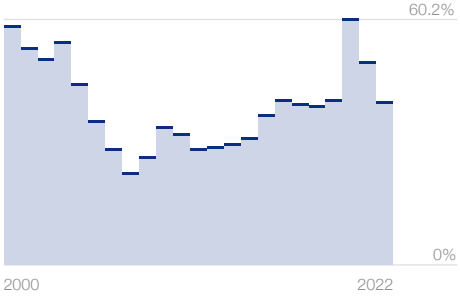
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **64.7**



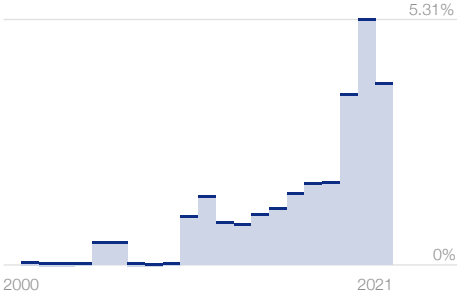
Wealth inequality, top10% share **59.8%**



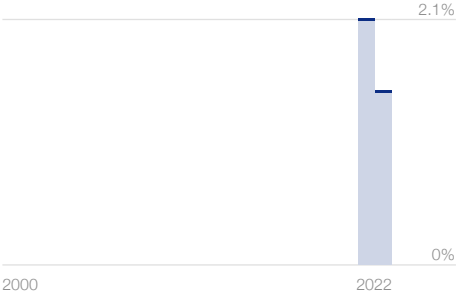
Government debt, % GDP **39.8%**



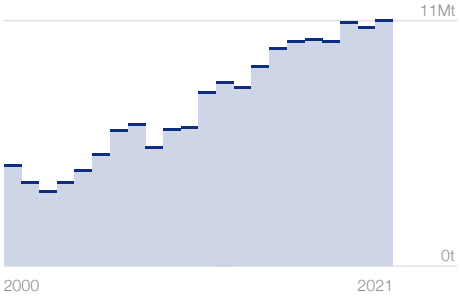
Climate development finance, % GDP **3.93%**



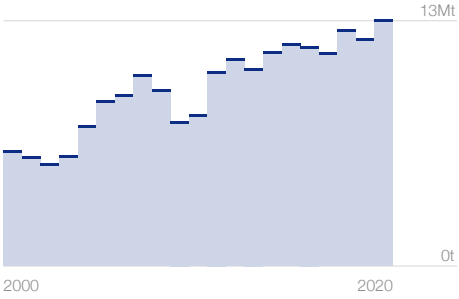
Green bonds, % GDP **1.5%**



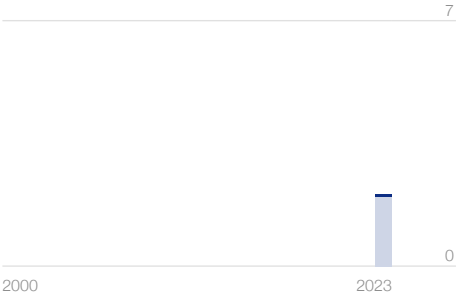
Production-based CO_2 emissions **11Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **13Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		44.1
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.2
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.7	99.7
ICT capital USD per capita	233	10.2
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8
Digital payments % adult pop.	62.0	62.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	79.9	49.0
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.5
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.5
Exports of advanced services % GDP	3.7	20.7
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	12.4	19.0
Patent applications total	3	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.3	5.0
Scientific publications h index	237	18.2
Knowledge-intensive employment %	2.7	18.0
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.5	3.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.1	71.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.1
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.7
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		60.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	68.2	57.6
Lack of social protection % pop	2.9	97.1
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	75.3	67.1
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	2.8	94.4
Income distribution % share bottom 50	14.5	29.0
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.4
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8
Household financial security % adult pop.	69.0	31.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Individuals using the internet % pop.	76.4	68.6
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	69.1	63.1
Rural electricity gap % urban	99.9	99.9
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.7	9.3
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.3
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	4.2	4.2
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	23.1	23.1
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.0
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.9	89.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	36	60.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	57.2
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	85.1
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.4
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.0	75.0

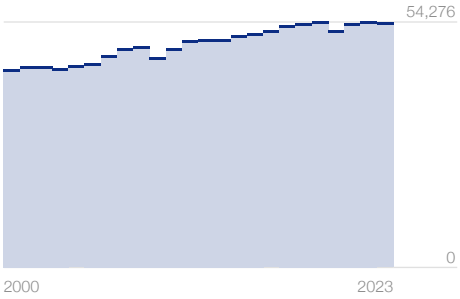
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		41.6
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.2
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.9
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	75.4	75.4
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	2.9	81.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	23.5	23.5
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.1	16.9
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	393	71.9
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	70.1
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	0.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.2	34.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	24.8	24.8
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	28.0	28.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,206	39.7
Resilience 0-100 (best)		54.8
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	22.8	54.4
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.0
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.2
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.4	2.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.9	23.1
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	54.0	98.6
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	23.3	76.7
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	21.7	78.3
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	17,006	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	31.5	68.5
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	27.9	72.1
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.9
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	45	45.0
Bank concentration % total assets	84.2	18.5
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.2
Bank system default risk z-score	7.9	13.2
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	81.1	81.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	36.1	63.9
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	8.0	20.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.2	6.3
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.4	41.5
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.0
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	56	56.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.2	53.4
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

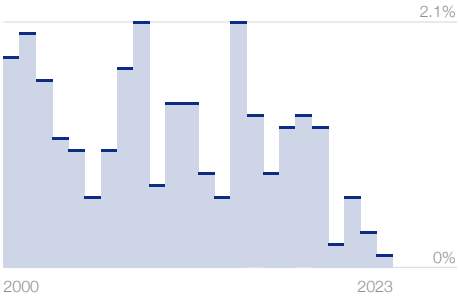
Germany

Future of Growth profile

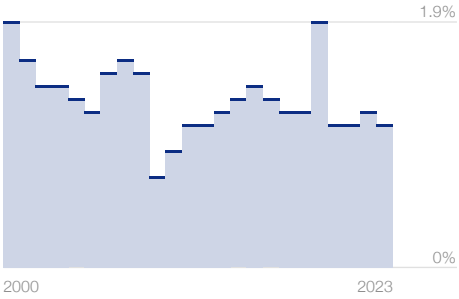
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **53,945**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.1%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **1.1%**

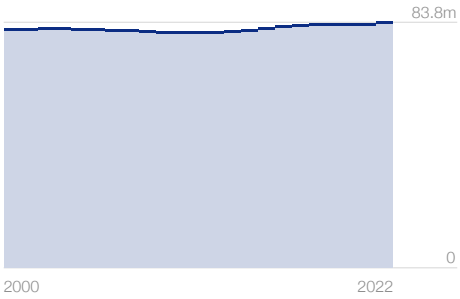


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	69.4	
Inclusiveness	72.9	
Sustainability	56.3	
Resilience	65.5	

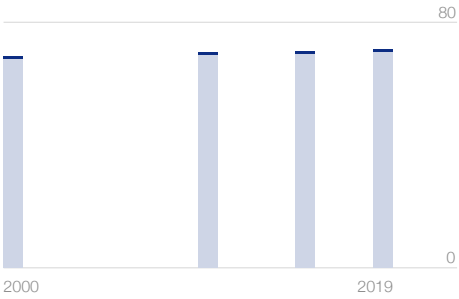
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

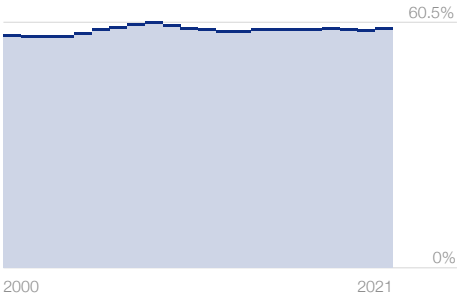
Total population, million **83.8m**



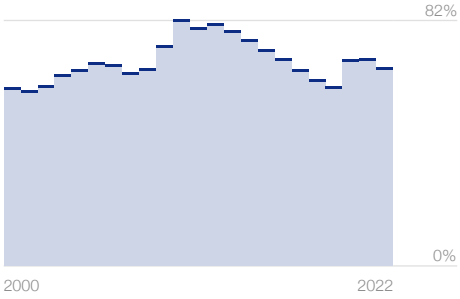
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **70.9**



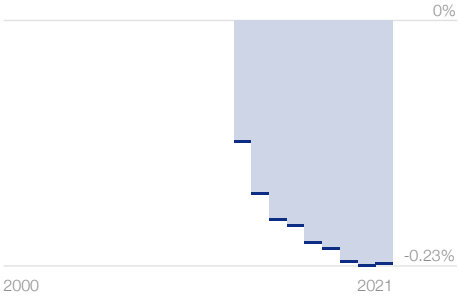
Wealth inequality, top10% share **58.9%**



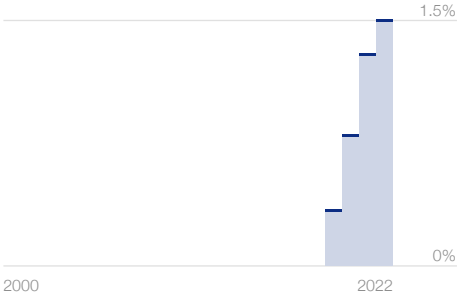
Government debt, % GDP **66.1%**



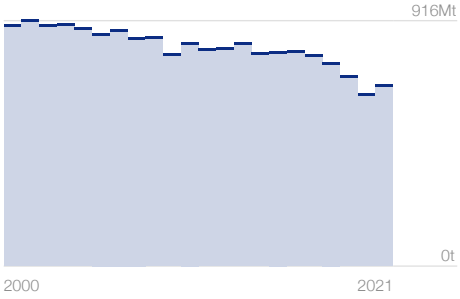
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.23%**



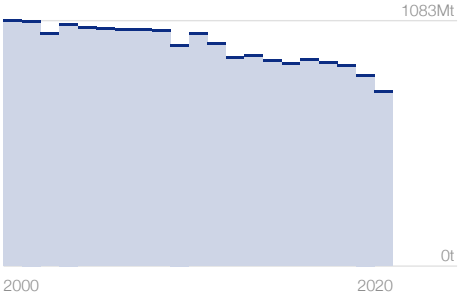
Green bonds, % GDP **1.5%**



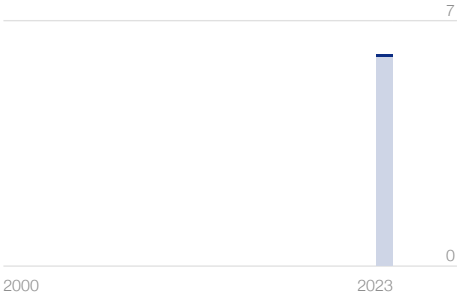
Production-based CO_2 emissions **675Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **769Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **6**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		69.4
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.7	81.7
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.7
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.9	99.9
ICT capital USD per capita	975	42.8
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.6
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8
Digital payments % adult pop.	99.0	99.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	85.7	52.6
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.3
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4
Exports of advanced services % GDP	6.0	33.4
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	61.2	93.4
Patent applications total	24,790	100.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	3.1	62.2
Scientific publications h index	1,602	100.0
Knowledge-intensive employment %	11.2	74.9
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	9.0	64.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.6	82.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.9
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.0
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		72.9
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.6
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	88.0	84.0
Lack of social protection % pop	0.0	100.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	84.3	79.1
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	2.7	94.7
Income distribution % share bottom 50	18.6	37.3
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.1
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.9
Household financial security % adult pop.	10.0	90.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.2	99.8
Individuals using the internet % pop.	91.4	88.6
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	99.9	99.9
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	3.4	6.8
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.9
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	29.1	29.1
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	27.0	27.0
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.3	98.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	55	91.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	66.2
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.0	97.2
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.8
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.4	85.7

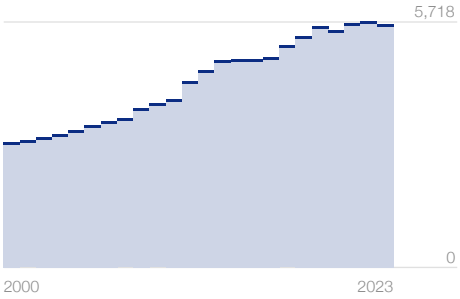
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		56.3
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.1	50.9
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	67.3	67.3
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	9.0	40.2
Renewable energy consumption % total	18.6	18.6
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.5	61.9
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	341	75.9
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.6	15.3
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.3	29.9
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	2,984	99.5
Environmental technology trade % total trade	9.9	65.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	82.8	82.8
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	91.9	91.9
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,364	31.8
Resilience 0-100 (best)		65.5
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	35.2	29.6
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.3
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.1
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	9.0	18.0
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	8.0	64.0
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	45.2	82.5
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	8.9	91.1
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	13.0	87.0
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	1,853	16.9
Food supply concentration % share top importer	17.6	82.4
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	16.3	83.7
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.6
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	100	100.0
Bank concentration % total assets	79.4	24.2
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.3
Bank system default risk z-score	16.0	26.8
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	97.4	97.4
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	32.4	67.6
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	0.7	93.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.8	45.8
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.8	65.1
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.0
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	79	79.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.6	82.2
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	29	100.0

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

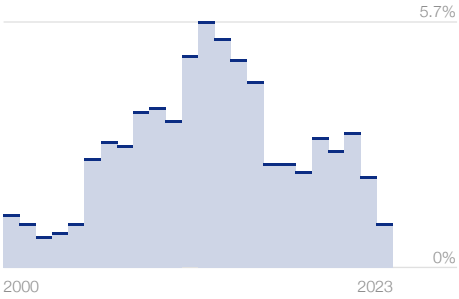
Ghana

Future of Growth profile

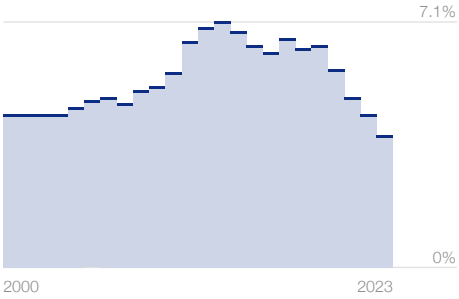
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 5,641



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 1%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 3.8%

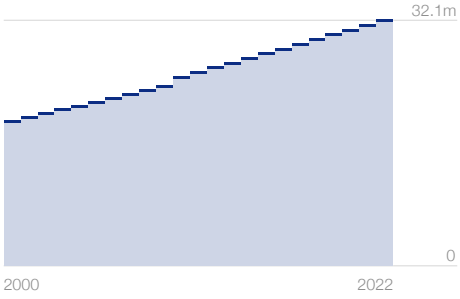


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	36.9	
Inclusiveness	48.6	
Sustainability	53.5	
Resilience	51.2	

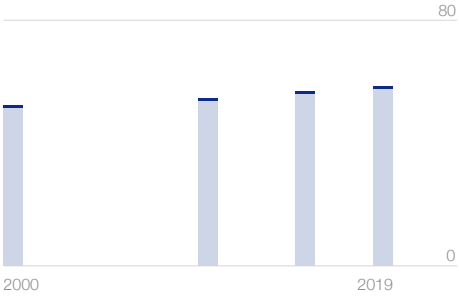
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

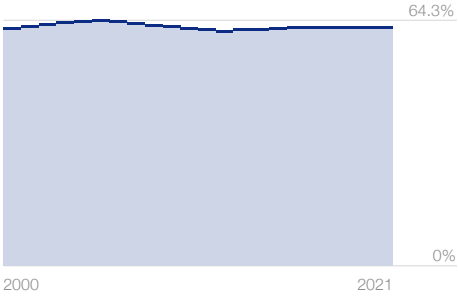
Total population, million 32.1m



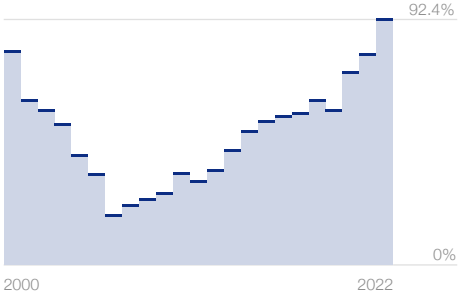
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 58.0



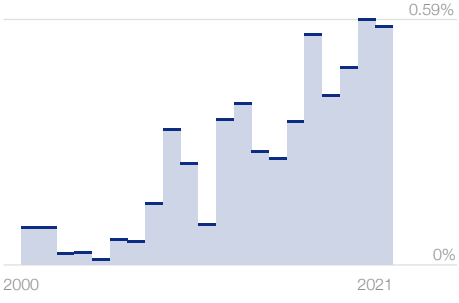
Wealth inequality, top10% share 62.3%



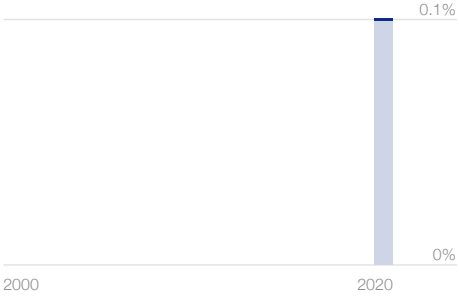
Government debt, % GDP 92.4%



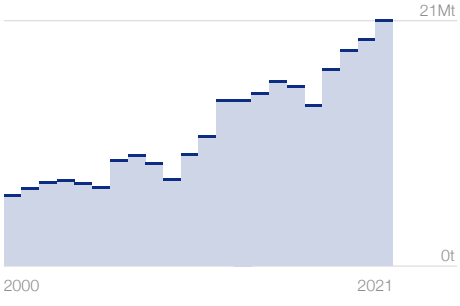
Climate development finance, % GDP 0.57%



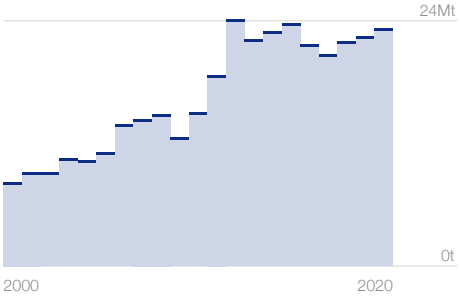
Green bonds, % GDP 0.1%



Production-based CO_2 emissions 21Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 23Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 0

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		36.9
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.7
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.5	56.2
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.8
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	67.7	67.7
ICT capital USD per capita	119	5.2
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3
Digital payments % adult pop.	66.0	66.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	13.2	8.1
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.9
Exports of advanced services % GDP	8.4	46.8
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	10.8	16.5
Patent applications total	1	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.4	7.5
Scientific publications h index	215	16.5
Knowledge-intensive employment %	0.9	5.9
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.0	0.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.2	46.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.8
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.4
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		48.6
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.5
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	47.8	30.4
Lack of social protection % pop	74.7	25.3
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	94.6	92.8
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	35.1	29.8
Income distribution % share bottom 50	12.2	24.4
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.9
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.4
Household financial security % adult pop.	49.0	51.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	77.4	22.6
Individuals using the internet % pop.	68.2	57.6
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	44.5	33.7
Rural electricity gap % urban	77.7	77.8
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.1	8.3
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	10.9	10.9
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	4.7	73.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	45	75.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.4	39.9
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.2	82.6
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.0	75.0

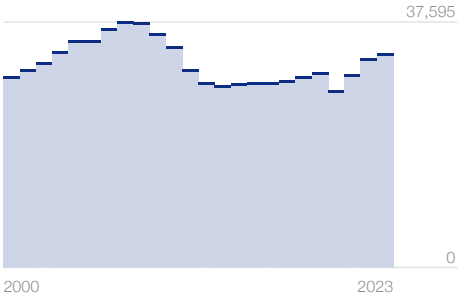
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		53.5
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.5
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	55.7	55.8
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	1.6	89.6
Renewable energy consumption % total	40.3	40.3
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	41.0
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	48	97.9
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	77.2
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.2	21.1
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.6	23.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	42.5	42.5
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	75.8	75.8
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	113	94.3
Resilience 0-100 (best)		51.2
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	6.0	88.1
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.5
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	2.1	4.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.9	7.2
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	1.6	3.0
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	45.8	54.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	25.4	74.6
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	1,863	16.9
Food supply concentration % share top importer	10.6	89.5
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	7.8	92.2
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.5
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	11	11.0
Bank concentration % total assets	32.8	79.0
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7
Bank system default risk z-score	13.9	23.2
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	86.7	86.7
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	36.3	63.7
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	3.2	68.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.0	25.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.1	51.3
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.5
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	43	43.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.1	48.4
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	26	89.7

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

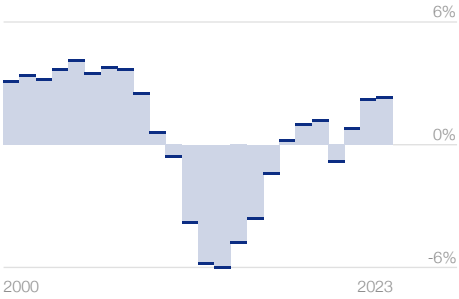
Greece

Future of Growth profile

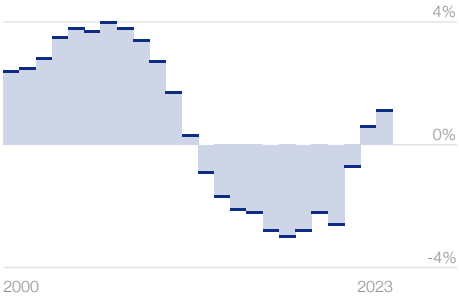
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 32,564



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 2.3%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 1.1%

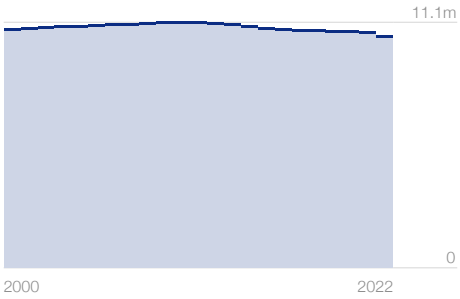


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	45.7	
Inclusiveness	63.7	
Sustainability	45.8	
Resilience	54.0	

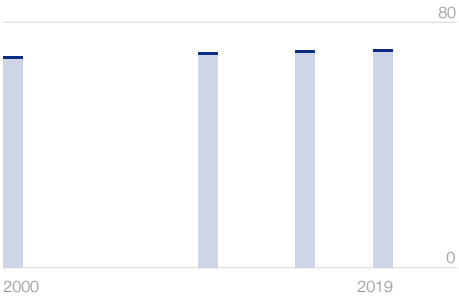
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

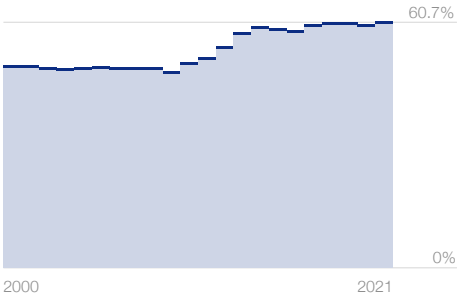
Total population, million 10.5m



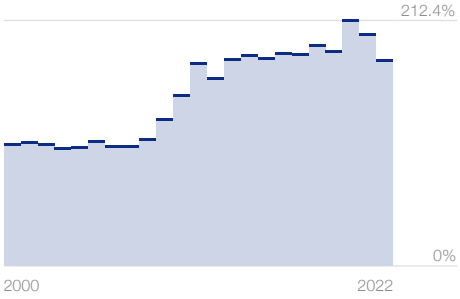
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 70.9



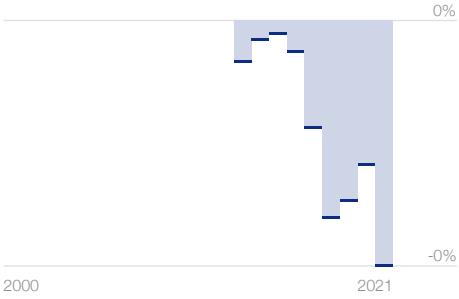
Wealth inequality, top10% share 60.7%



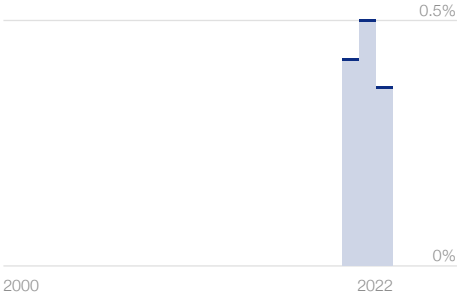
Government debt, % GDP 178.1%



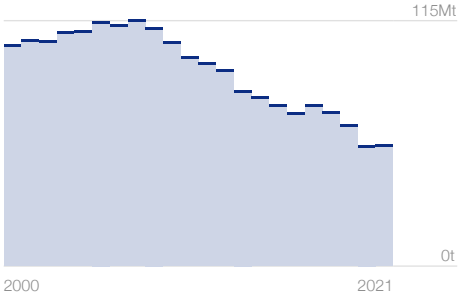
Climate development finance, % GDP 0%



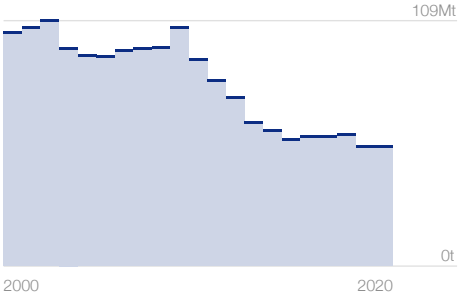
Green bonds, % GDP 0.3%



Production-based CO_2 emissions 56Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 53Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 2

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		45.7
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.1	69.7
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.6
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.2	99.2
ICT capital USD per capita	629	27.6
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.5
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4
Digital payments % adult pop.	91.0	91.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	82.3	50.5
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.2
Exports of advanced services % GDP	3.0	16.7
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	21.7	33.1
Patent applications total	121	0.6
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.5	29.9
Scientific publications h index	659	50.7
Knowledge-intensive employment %	6.3	42.4
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	1.5	11.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.4	58.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.5
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		63.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	77.2	69.6
Lack of social protection % pop	36.2	63.8
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	74.0	65.3
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	11.7	76.5
Income distribution % share bottom 50	21.5	42.9
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.8
Household financial security % adult pop.	31.0	69.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	2.2	97.8
Individuals using the internet % pop.	78.5	71.3
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	98.9	98.7
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	-1.8	0.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.6
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	13.7	13.7
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	35.2	35.2
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.6	91.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	51	85.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	63.2
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	92.1
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.4	60.7

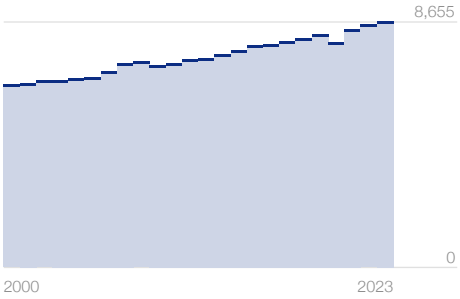
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		45.8
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.2
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.0
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	65.0	65.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	5.6	62.7
Renewable energy consumption % total	20.1	20.1
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.7	52.6
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	966	28.9
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.5	27.1
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.5	56.4
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	9	0.3
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.0	33.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	64.7	64.7
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	83.1	83.1
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	811	59.5
Resilience 0-100 (best)		54.0
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	36.0	27.9
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.2
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.6
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	5.2	10.4
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	4.2	33.6
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	63.1	100.0
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	27.2	72.8
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	22.0	78.0
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	6,379	58.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	12.6	87.4
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	19.8	80.2
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.5
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	46	46.0
Bank concentration % total assets	92.4	9.0
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9
Bank system default risk z-score	6.6	11.1
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	94.0	94.0
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	41.7	58.3
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	5.8	42.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.8	18.8
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.2	53.1
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	52	52.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.3	57.0
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	27	93.1

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

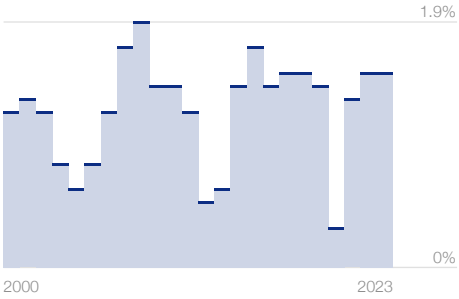
Guatemala

Future of Growth profile

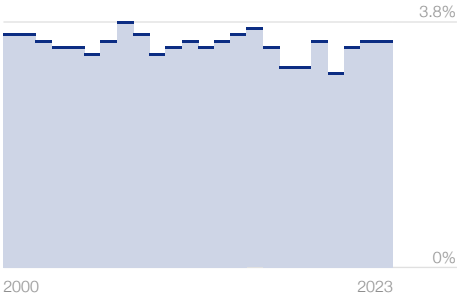
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **8,655**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1.5%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **3.5%**

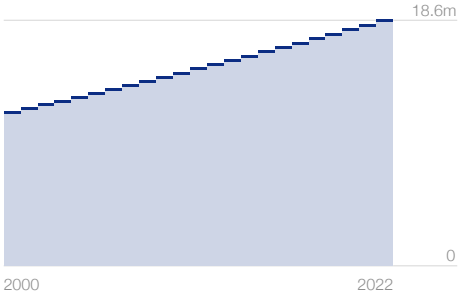


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	32.3	
Inclusiveness	41.4	
Sustainability	47.5	
Resilience	43.8	

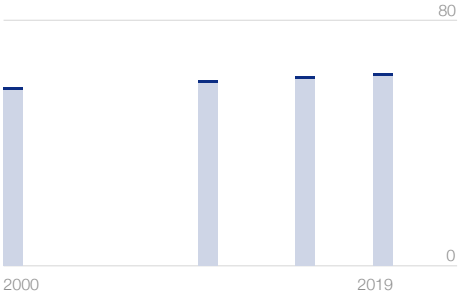
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

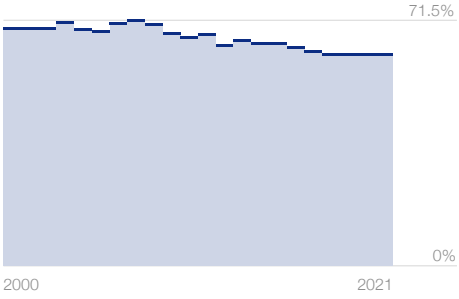
Total population, million **18.6m**



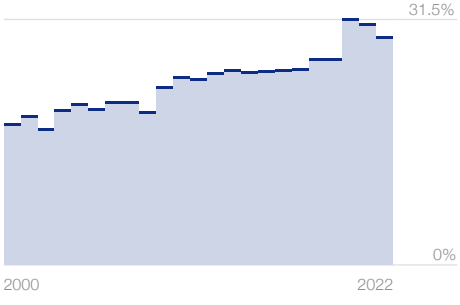
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **62.3**



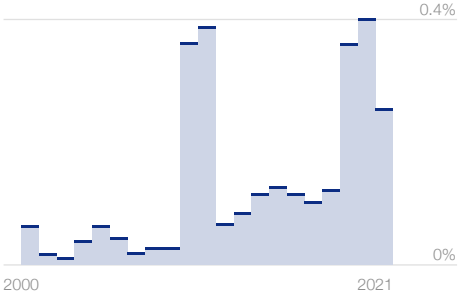
Wealth inequality, top10% share **61.7%**



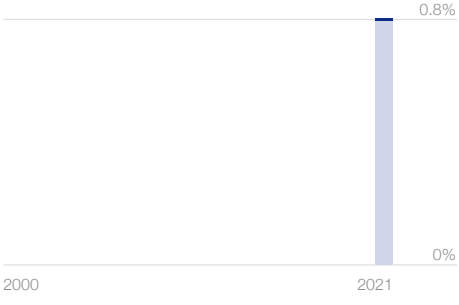
Government debt, % GDP **29.2%**



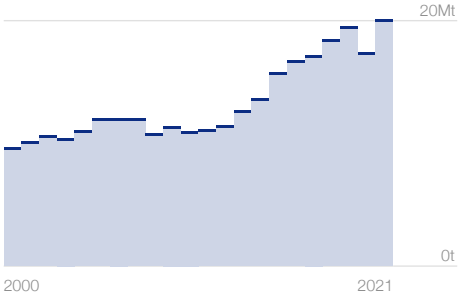
Climate development finance, % GDP **0.25%**



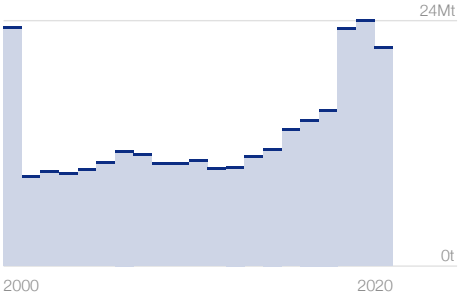
Green bonds, % GDP **0.8%**



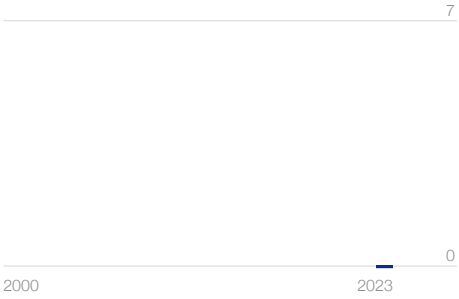
Production-based CO_2 emissions **20Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **21Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**



Guatemala

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		32.3
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.8
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.0	43.4
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	88.0	88.0
ICT capital USD per capita	41	1.8
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.5
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3
Digital payments % adult pop.	26.0	26.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	35.9	22.0
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.6
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.8	9.9
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	22.4	34.2
Patent applications total	1	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.1	1.2
Scientific publications h index	119	9.2
Knowledge-intensive employment %	1.8	11.8
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.3	1.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.3	43.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.4
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.5
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		41.4
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.6
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	58.7	44.9
Lack of social protection % pop	86.7	13.3
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	50.2	33.6
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	35.0	30.1
Income distribution % share bottom 50	9.3	18.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.4
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.3
Household financial security % adult pop.	37.0	63.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Individuals using the internet % pop.	50.8	34.5
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	56.3	47.8
Rural electricity gap % urban	99.5	99.5
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.3	8.5
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	6.3	6.3
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	36.9	36.9
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.3
ICT cost % GNI per capita	6.9	60.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	29	48.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.5	49.6
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.7	33.3
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.0	25.0

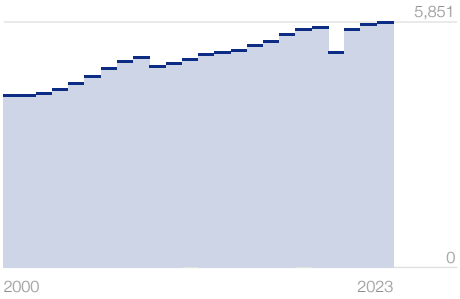
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		47.5
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.1
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	58.9	58.9
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	2.8	81.2
Renewable energy consumption % total	65.5	65.5
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.0	28.7
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	189	87.3
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	76.4
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	1.3
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.6	30.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	13.0	13.0
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	52.1	52.1
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	215	89.2
Resilience 0-100 (best)		43.8
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	7.8	84.3
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.2
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	3.0	6.0
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.4	3.5
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	12.8	23.4
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	13.9	86.1
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	38.1	61.9
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	7,276	66.1
Food supply concentration % share top importer	43.2	56.8
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	61.2	38.8
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.7
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	45	45.0
Bank concentration % total assets	64.7	41.5
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.1
Bank system default risk z-score	30.7	51.2
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	13.1	13.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	54.9	45.1
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.8	32.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.8	20.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.4	42.2
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.5
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	24	24.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.1	28.1
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend: Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

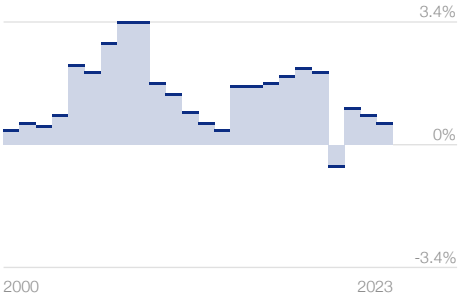
Honduras

Future of Growth profile

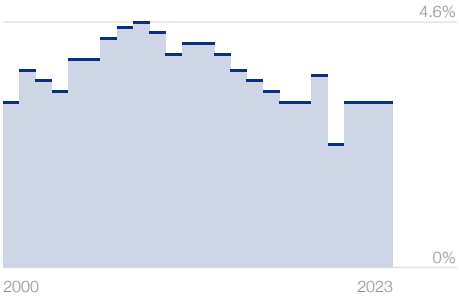
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **5,851**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.6%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **3.1%**

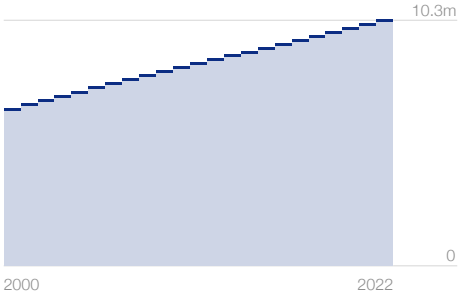


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	28.6	
Inclusiveness	44.3	
Sustainability	45.9	
Resilience	42.3	

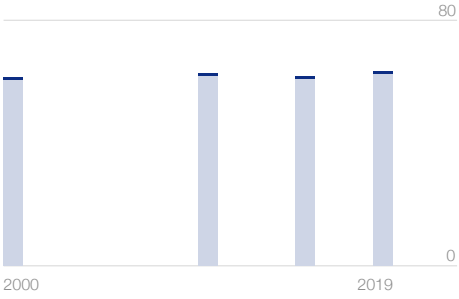
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

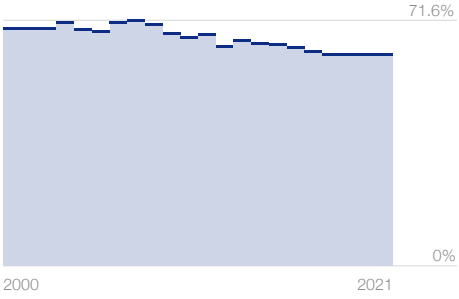
Total population, million **10.3m**



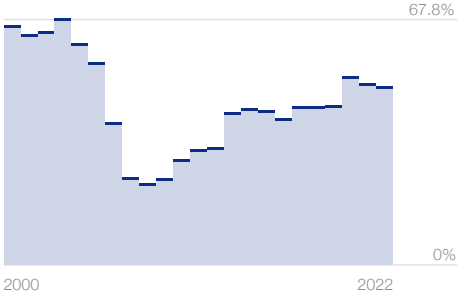
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **63.0**



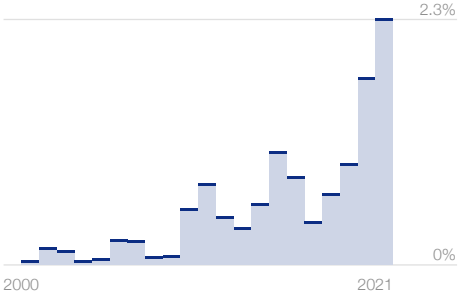
Wealth inequality, top10% share **61.5%**



Government debt, % GDP **49.1%**



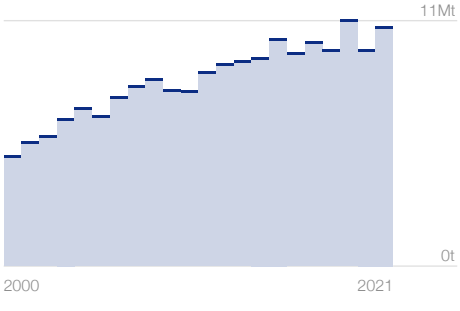
Climate development finance, % GDP **2.3%**



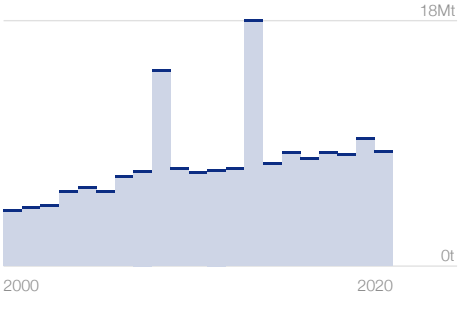
Green bonds, % GDP n.a.

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions **11Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **8Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		28.6
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.4	54.2
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.2
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	78.5	78.5
ICT capital USD per capita	n.a.	n.a.
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.8
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	32.0	32.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	69.8	42.8
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.9
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.0
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.2	6.7
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	7.2	10.9
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.1	1.2
Scientific publications h index	84	6.5
Knowledge-intensive employment %	1.6	11.0
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.3	2.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.5	39.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	1.8	13.9
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.3
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		44.3
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.5
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	64.3	52.4
Lack of social protection % pop	73.4	26.6
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	65.6	54.1
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	21.6	56.8
Income distribution % share bottom 50	9.3	18.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.1
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.4
Household financial security % adult pop.	50.0	50.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	44.8	55.2
Individuals using the internet % pop.	48.1	30.8
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	65.2	58.4
Rural electricity gap % urban	85.7	85.7
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.3	8.6
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.3
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	5.5	5.5
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	53.2	53.2
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.7
ICT cost % GNI per capita	10.5	40.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	26	43.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	57.0
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.4	60.7
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.8
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.0	50.0

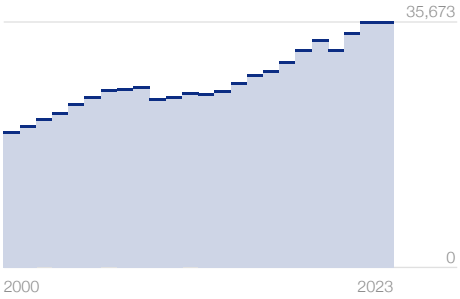
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		45.9
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.3
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.4
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	69.5	69.5
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	3.5	77.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	50.1	50.1
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.0	27.5
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	165	89.1
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	67.0
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	14.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	2.6	17.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	21.2	21.2
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	46.9	46.9
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	76	96.2
Resilience 0-100 (best)		42.3
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	6.5	87.0
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.7
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	3.8	7.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.6	5.1
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	4.9	8.9
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	24.3	75.7
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	31.9	68.1
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	9,433	85.8
Food supply concentration % share top importer	43.9	56.1
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	66.5	33.5
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	37	37.0
Bank concentration % total assets	61.7	45.1
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.8
Bank system default risk z-score	28.6	47.7
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	2.2	2.2
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	34.1	65.9
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.8	32.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.8	18.8
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.6	37.8
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.1
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	23	23.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.1	28.6
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	24	82.8

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

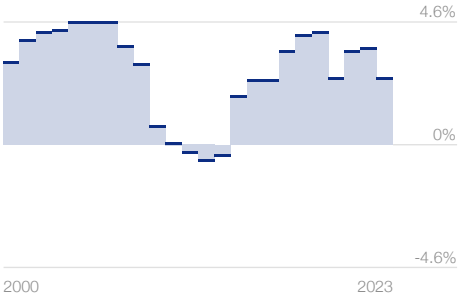
Hungary

Future of Growth profile

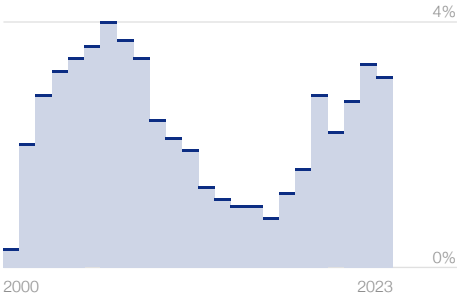
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 35,617



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 2.5%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 3.1%

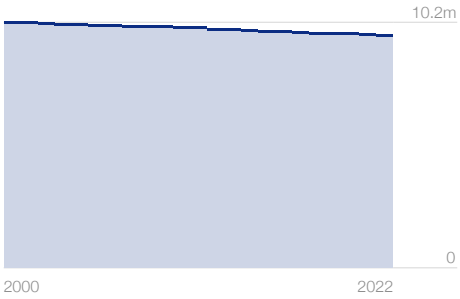


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	49.4	
Inclusiveness	66.1	
Sustainability	51.6	
Resilience	58.0	

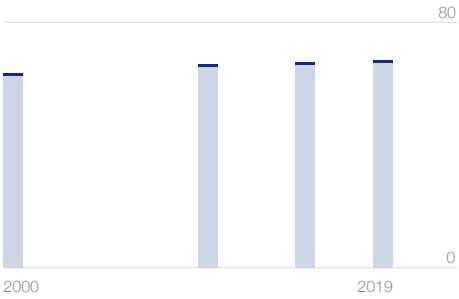
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

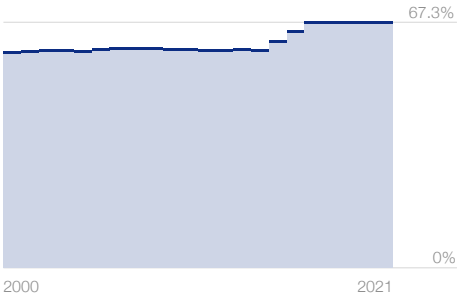
Total population, million 9.7m



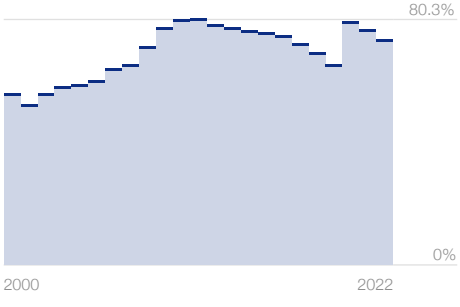
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 67.2



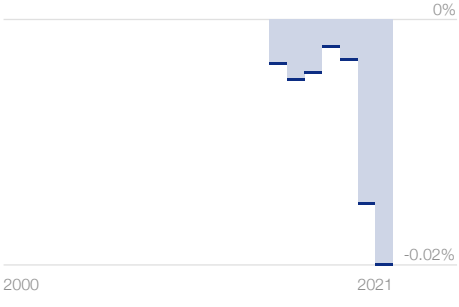
Wealth inequality, top10% share 67.3%



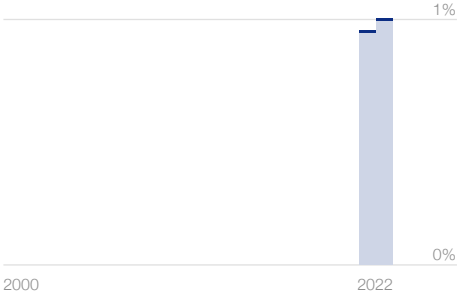
Government debt, % GDP 73.3%



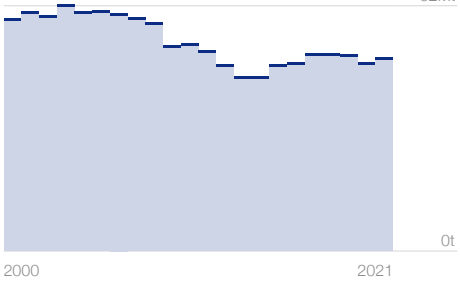
Climate development finance, % GDP -0.02%



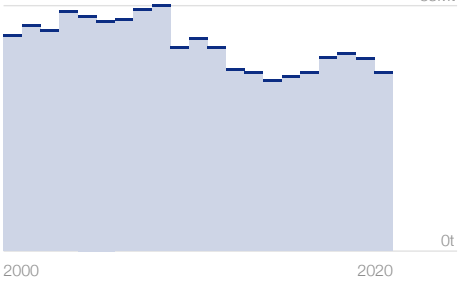
Green bonds, % GDP 1%



Production-based CO_2 emissions 48Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 61Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 5

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		49.4
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.1
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.4	75.9
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.1	50.9
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.2	99.2
ICT capital USD per capita	483	21.2
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.5
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	86.0	86.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	38.0	23.3
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.0
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.2
Exports of advanced services % GDP	8.4	46.4
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	53.3	81.3
Patent applications total	225	1.1
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.6	31.9
Scientific publications h index	577	44.4
Knowledge-intensive employment %	9.3	62.2
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	2.9	21.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.5	60.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.8
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.0
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		66.1
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.7
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	79.5	72.6
Lack of social protection % pop	10.0	90.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	79.2	72.3
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	2.9	94.3
Income distribution % share bottom 50	22.5	45.1
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.7
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.2
Household financial security % adult pop.	10.0	90.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	1.5	98.5
Individuals using the internet % pop.	88.6	84.9
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	100.0	100.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	3.9	7.8
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.6
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	16.4	16.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	29.2	29.2
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.3	92.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	42	70.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	58.0
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.2	82.9
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.4	35.7

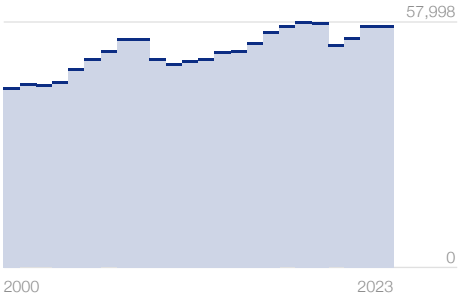
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		51.6
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.7
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.9
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	60.1	60.1
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	5.8	61.4
Renewable energy consumption % total	14.8	14.8
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.4	73.1
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	449	67.7
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	46.2
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.4	45.2
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	20	0.7
Environmental technology trade % total trade	10.2	68.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	84.7	84.7
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	81.5	81.5
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,290	35.5
Resilience 0-100 (best)		58.0
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	30.5	38.9
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.6
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.7
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	5.9	11.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	7.0	56.1
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	32.9	60.1
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	10.4	89.6
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	14.4	85.6
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	10,642	96.7
Food supply concentration % share top importer	15.8	84.2
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	23.5	76.5
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.6
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	60	60.0
Bank concentration % total assets	60.9	46.0
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.5
Bank system default risk z-score	7.1	11.8
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	91.3	91.3
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	24.7	75.3
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.2	38.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.0	0.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.9	67.2
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	42	42.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.5	60.6
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	27	93.1

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

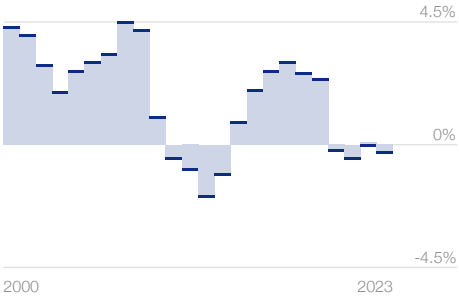
Iceland

Future of Growth profile

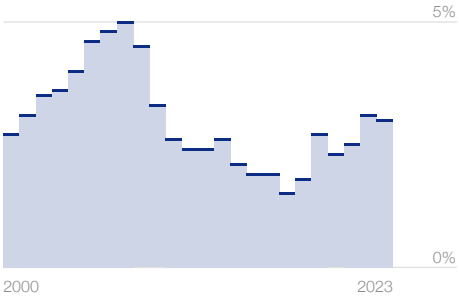
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **57,045**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **-0.3%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **3%**

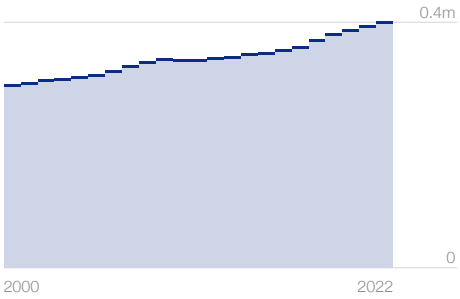


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	59.0	
Inclusiveness	77.7	
Sustainability	39.4	
Resilience	62.6	

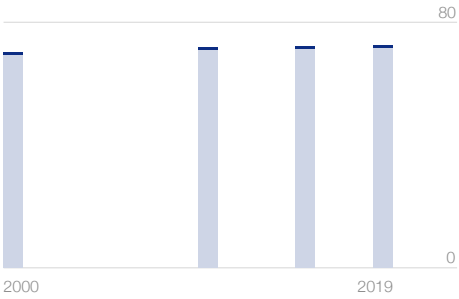
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

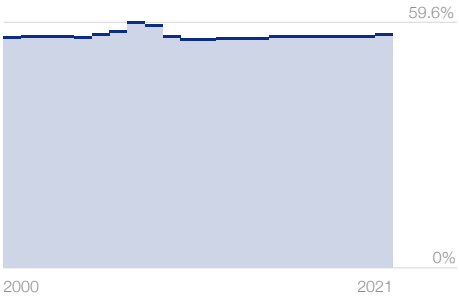
Total population, million **0.4m**



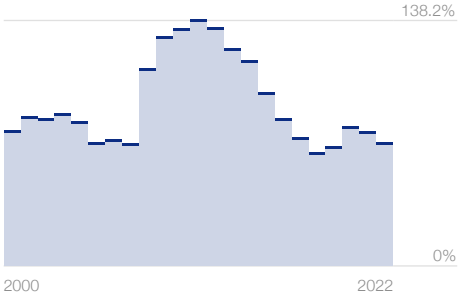
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **72.0**



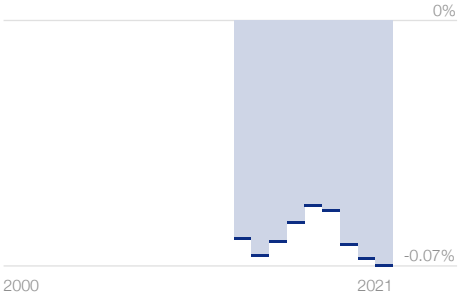
Wealth inequality, top10% share **56.7%**



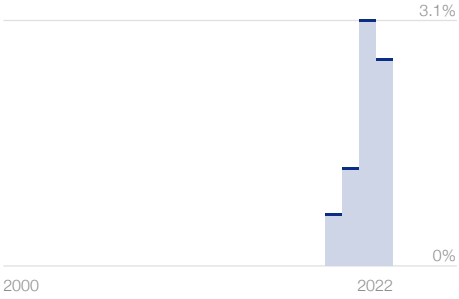
Government debt, % GDP **68.9%**



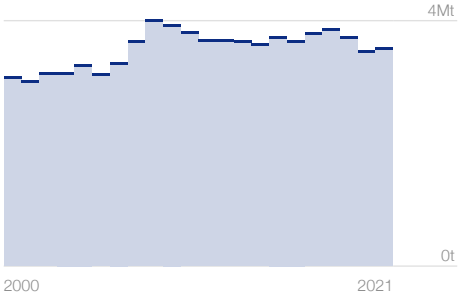
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.07%**



Green bonds, % GDP **2.6%**



Production-based CO_2 emissions **3Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions n.a.

Data not available

BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		59.0
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.2
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.3	72.9
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.8
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	1,642	72.0
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.0
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.6
Digital payments % adult pop.	100.0	100.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	99.8	61.3
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7
Exports of advanced services % GDP	4.7	26.3
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	14.9	22.7
Patent applications total	30	0.2
Research and development expenditure % GDP	2.5	49.5
Scientific publications h index	394	30.3
Knowledge-intensive employment %	9.8	66.0
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	6.0	43.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.5	80.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.6
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.9
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		77.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.9
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	88.9	85.2
Lack of social protection % pop	14.7	85.3
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	90.3	87.1
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	2.2	95.6
Income distribution % share bottom 50	25.4	50.9
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.9
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.9
Household financial security % adult pop.	4.0	96.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.1	99.9
Individuals using the internet % pop.	99.7	99.6
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	100.0	100.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	5.0	10.1
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	6.0	84.0
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	38.4	38.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	36.0	36.0
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.8
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.4	97.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	57	95.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	68.6
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	92.7
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.6
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.0	75.0

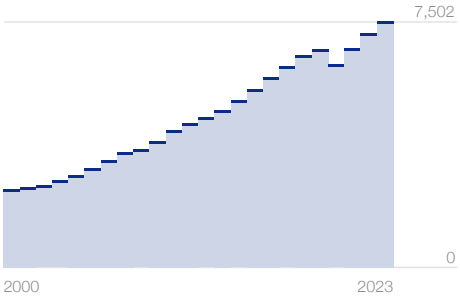
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		39.4
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.7
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	82.3	82.3
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	12.0	20.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	82.8	82.8
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.1	18.5
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	821	39.8
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.7	8.8
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	0.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	4	0.2
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.8	25.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	566	71.7
Resilience 0-100 (best)		62.6
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	23.2	53.7
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.4
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.0	65.9
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	22.6	45.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.8	22.6
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	38.9	71.0
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	46.6	53.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	45.8	54.2
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	476,191	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	25.1	74.9
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.3
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	75	75.0
Bank concentration % total assets	100.0	0.0
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.5
Bank system default risk z-score	1.3	2.1
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	79.8	79.8
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	29.0	71.0
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	0.4	96.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.5	37.5
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.4	77.5
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.7
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	74	74.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.8	85.1
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

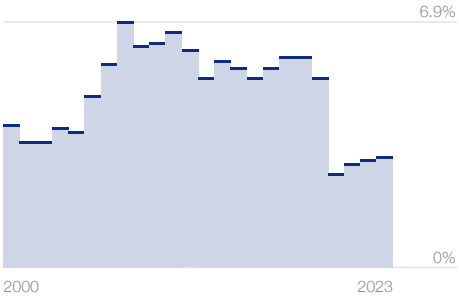
India

Future of Growth profile

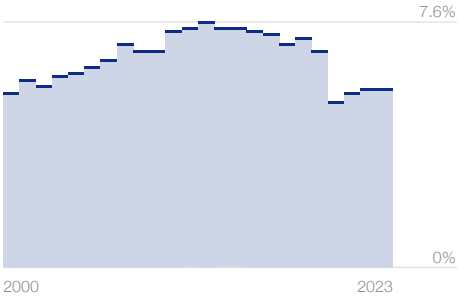
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **7,502**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **3.1%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **5.5%**

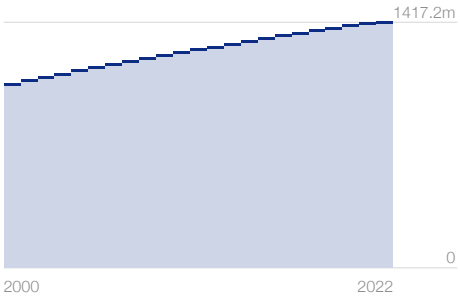


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	40.2	
Inclusiveness	41.7	
Sustainability	56.0	
Resilience	51.2	

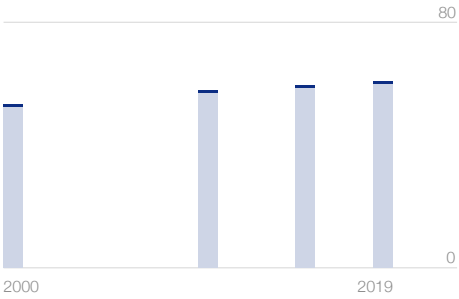
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

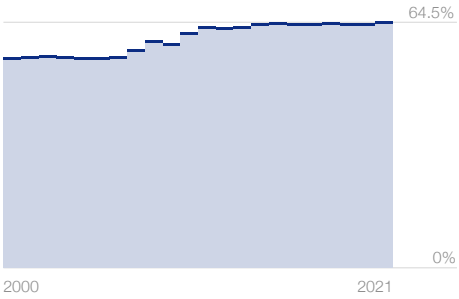
Total population, million **1417.2m**



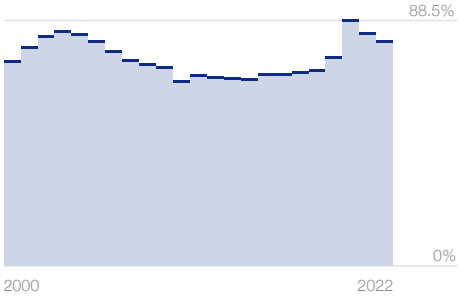
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **60.3**



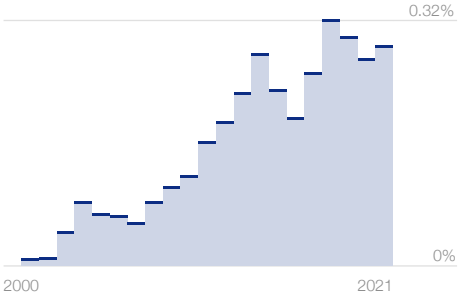
Wealth inequality, top10% share **64.5%**



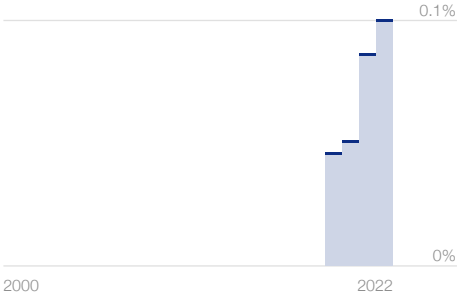
Government debt, % GDP **81%**



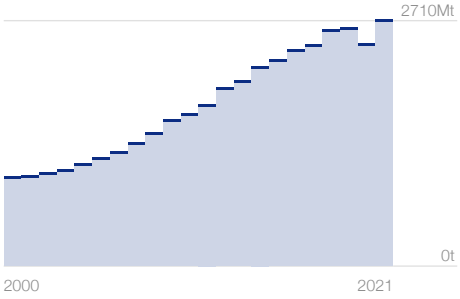
Climate development finance, % GDP **0.29%**



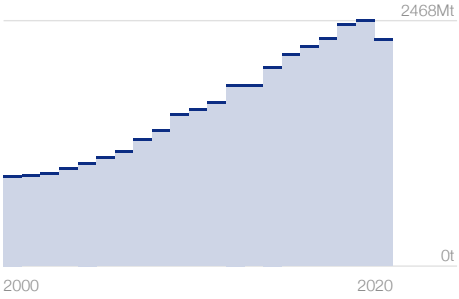
Green bonds, % GDP **0.1%**



Production-based CO_2 emissions **2710Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **2277Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		40.2
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.0
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.2	48.3
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.6
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	98.7	98.7
ICT capital USD per capita	81	3.6
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.2
Digital payments % adult pop.	35.0	35.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	54.6	33.5
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.7
Exports of advanced services % GDP	7.1	39.6
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	44.6	68.0
Patent applications total	2,485	12.4
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.7	13.1
Scientific publications h index	812	62.5
Knowledge-intensive employment %	2.0	13.3
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.3	2.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.1	48.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.5
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		41.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.9
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	63.3	51.1
Lack of social protection % pop	75.6	24.4
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	36.0	14.7
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	36.9	26.3
Income distribution % share bottom 50	13.1	26.3
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0
Household financial security % adult pop.	61.0	39.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	74.1	25.9
Individuals using the internet % pop.	46.3	28.4
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	99.3	99.3
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	6.0	11.9
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.4
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	6.8	6.8
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	17.6	17.6
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.1	93.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	33	55.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	55.8
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.5	54.6
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.7
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.7	66.7

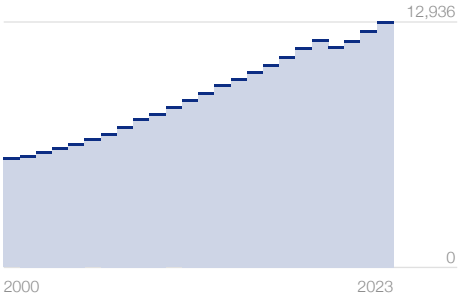
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		56.0
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.0
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	61.9	61.9
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	2.8	81.5
Renewable energy consumption % total	35.8	35.8
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.9	34.7
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	557	59.6
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.1	80.5
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.3	37.7
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	233	7.8
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.4	35.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	85.0	85.0
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	88.2	88.2
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	246	87.7
Resilience 0-100 (best)		51.2
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	10.2	79.7
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.2
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.3
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	0.7	1.4
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.5	4.2
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	7.3	13.3
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	18.3	81.7
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	21.3	78.8
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	1,382	12.6
Food supply concentration % share top importer	19.3	80.7
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	11.2	88.8
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	56	56.0
Bank concentration % total assets	40.9	69.5
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.5
Bank system default risk z-score	19.4	32.4
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	97.5	97.5
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	40.3	59.7
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	4.5	55.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.7	18.2
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.6	37.7
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	40	40.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.1	48.4
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	26	89.7

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

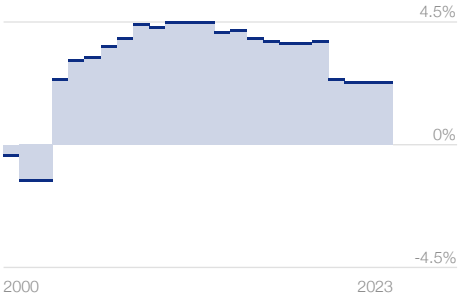
Indonesia

Future of Growth profile

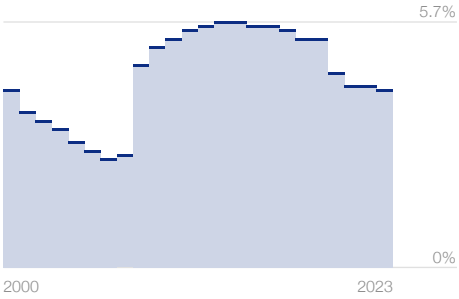
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 12,936



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 2.3%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 4.1%

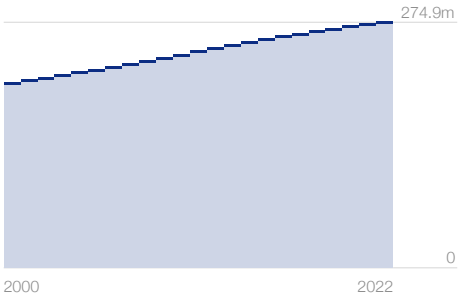


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	44.6	
Inclusiveness	50.4	
Sustainability	45.1	
Resilience	57.9	

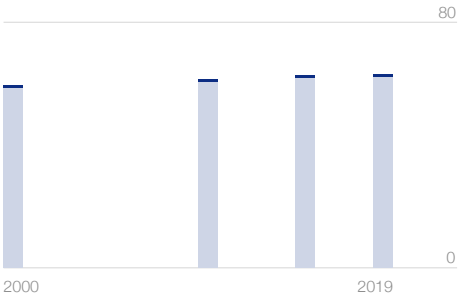
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

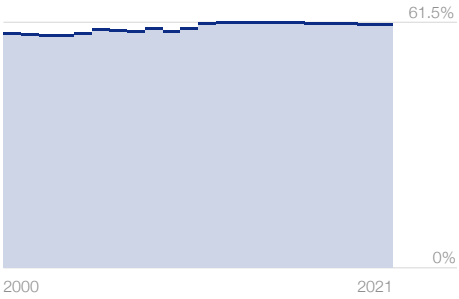
Total population, million 274.9m



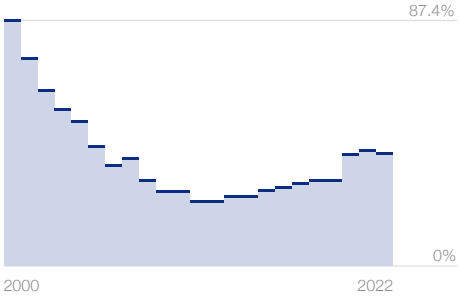
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 62.8



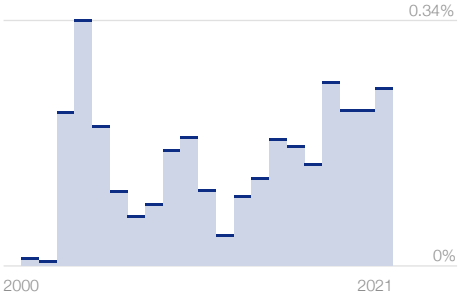
Wealth inequality, top10% share 61%



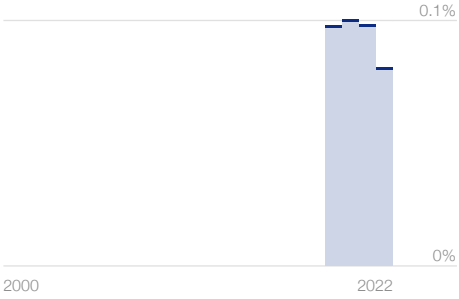
Government debt, % GDP 40.1%



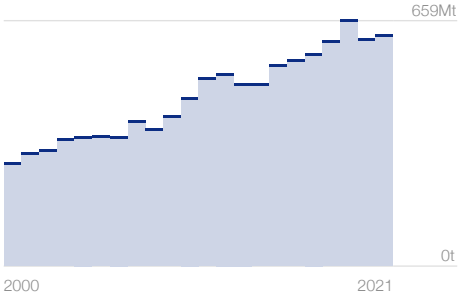
Climate development finance, % GDP 0.24%



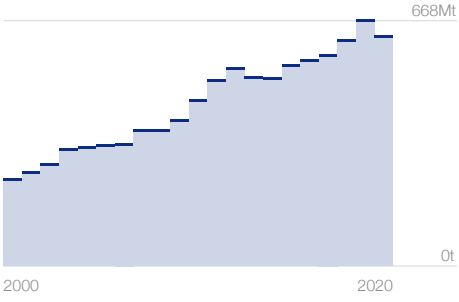
Green bonds, % GDP 0.1%



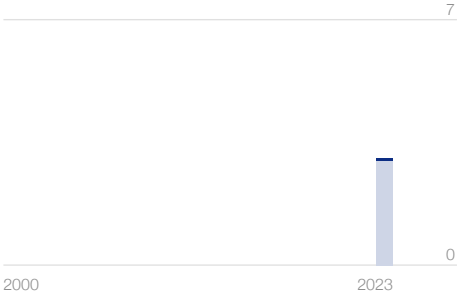
Production-based CO_2 emissions 619Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 624Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 3



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		44.6
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.3
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.3	50.9
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.5
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	97.0	97.0
ICT capital USD per capita	38	1.7
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.3
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.8
Digital payments % adult pop.	37.0	37.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	38.7	23.7
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.0
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.3
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.8	4.4
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	35.0	53.4
Patent applications total	14	0.1
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.3	5.6
Scientific publications h index	309	23.8
Knowledge-intensive employment %	2.1	14.2
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.4	2.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.3	56.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.8
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.7
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		50.4
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	54.8	39.7
Lack of social protection % pop	72.2	27.8
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	64.5	52.6
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	17.3	65.5
Income distribution % share bottom 50	16.5	32.9
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.9
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.0
Household financial security % adult pop.	51.0	49.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	70.8	29.2
Individuals using the internet % pop.	62.1	49.5
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	30.3	16.7
Rural electricity gap % urban	98.3	98.3
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.5	9.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.6
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	10.0	10.0
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	28.1	28.1
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.8
ICT cost % GNI per capita	2.5	85.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	28	46.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	62.4
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.5	52.9
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.3
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.8	68.8

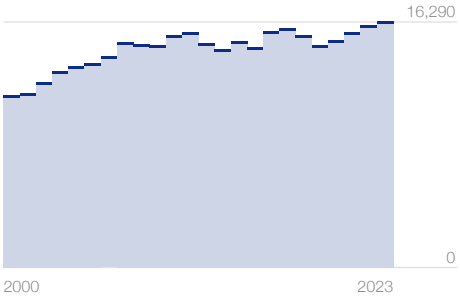
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		45.1
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.4
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.1
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	70.6	70.6
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	7.5	49.7
Renewable energy consumption % total	22.0	22.0
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.7	51.8
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	823	39.7
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	65.3
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	5.8
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.5	36.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	32.3	32.3
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	53.4	53.4
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	643	67.9
Resilience 0-100 (best)		57.9
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	10.1	79.8
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.7
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.9
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.8	3.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.0	8.3
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	7.0	12.7
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	20.2	79.8
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	13.0	87.0
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	7,563	68.8
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	11.2	88.8
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.9
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	60	60.0
Bank concentration % total assets	43.3	66.7
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.1
Bank system default risk z-score	5.3	8.8
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	94.9	94.9
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	42.2	57.8
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	4.7	53.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.2	30.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.5	39.9
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.5
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	34	34.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.2	45.5
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	22	75.9

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

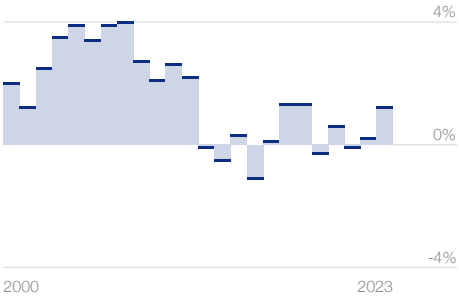
Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Future of Growth profile

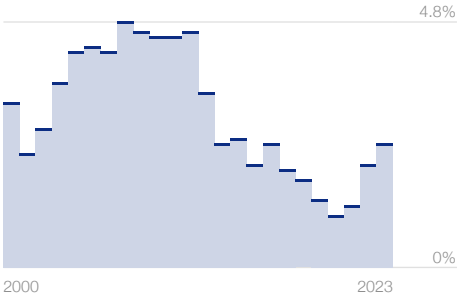
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **16,290**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1.2%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.4%**

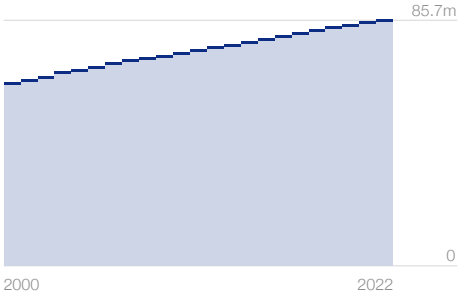


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	34.7	
Inclusiveness	45.4	
Sustainability	35.5	
Resilience	38.9	

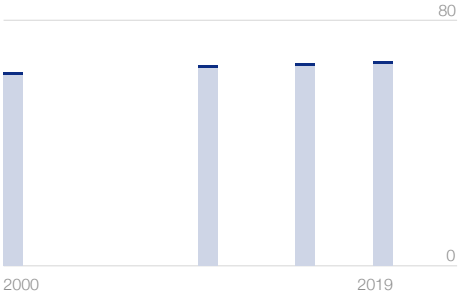
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

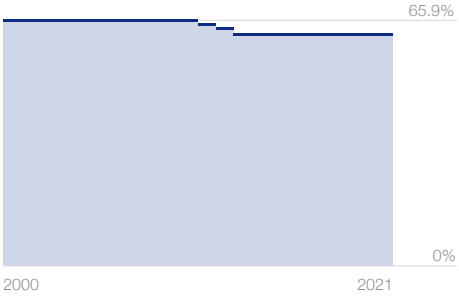
Total population, million **85.7m**



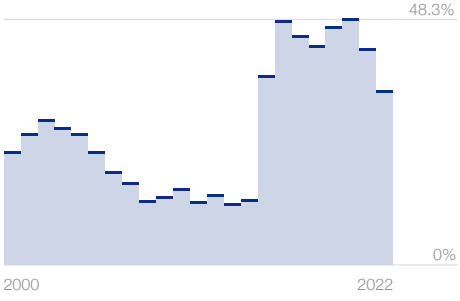
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **66.3**



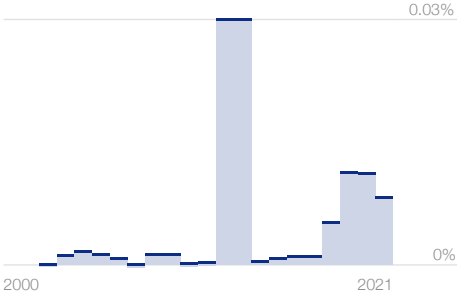
Wealth inequality, top10% share **62%**



Government debt, % GDP **34.1%**



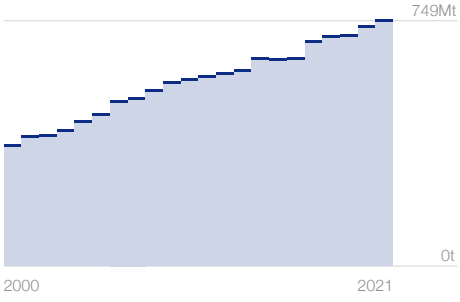
Climate development finance, % GDP **0.01%**



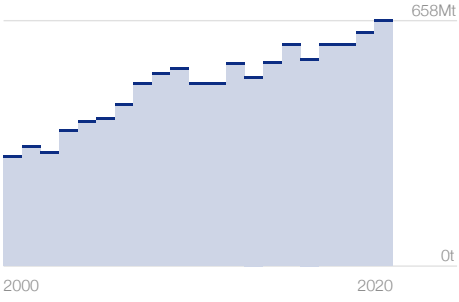
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

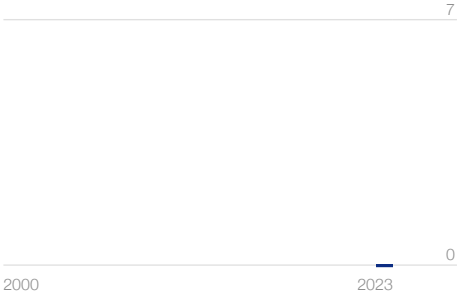
Production-based CO_2 emissions **749Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **658Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		34.7
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.3
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.5	56.0
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	81.0	81.0
ICT capital USD per capita	57	2.5
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.8
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.0
Digital payments % adult pop.	84.0	84.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	60.3	37.0
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.4	2.0
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	44.7	68.2
Patent applications total	11	0.1
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.8	15.8
Scientific publications h index	463	35.6
Knowledge-intensive employment %	3.3	22.2
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	1.2	8.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.6	17.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.7
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.4	22.7
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		45.4
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.0
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	74.3	65.7
Lack of social protection % pop	72.2	27.8
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	19.5	0.0
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	5.0	90.0
Income distribution % share bottom 50	13.3	26.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.6
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.8
Household financial security % adult pop.	23.0	77.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	30.0	70.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	78.6	71.5
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	94.2	93.1
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.2	8.4
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.9
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	12.4	12.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	20.1	20.1
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.4
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.7	90.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	8	13.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.1	10.8
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.6	37.9
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.4
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.2	55.0

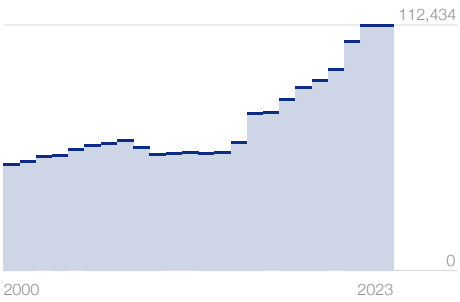
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		35.5
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.6
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.8
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	89.3	89.3
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	11.8	21.1
Renewable energy consumption % total	1.0	1.0
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.9	33.8
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	1,125	16.9
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	69.0
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	1.2
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.6	30.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	68.6	68.6
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	82.2	82.2
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,465	26.8
Resilience 0-100 (best)		38.9
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	11.1	77.8
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.1
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.2
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	2.0	4.0
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.6	12.5
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	15.1	27.6
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	28.8	71.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	53.8	46.2
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	1,652	15.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	18.8	81.2
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	18.2	81.8
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Bank concentration % total assets	100.0	0.0
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.0
Bank system default risk z-score	n.a.	n.a.
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	81.1	81.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	41.4	58.6
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	9.8	2.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.0	25.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.6	17.6
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.9
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	25	25.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.9	31.1
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

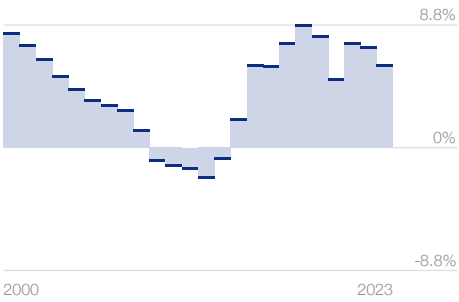
Ireland

Future of Growth profile

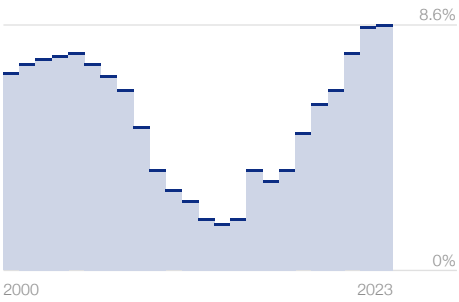
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **112,434**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **5.9%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **8.6%**

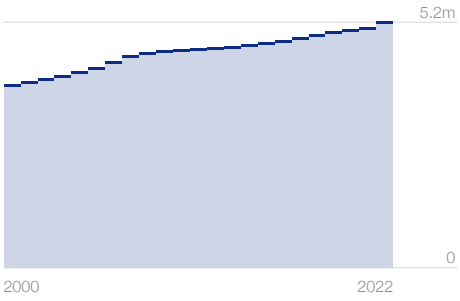


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	63.8	
Inclusiveness	70.2	
Sustainability	42.4	
Resilience	63.2	

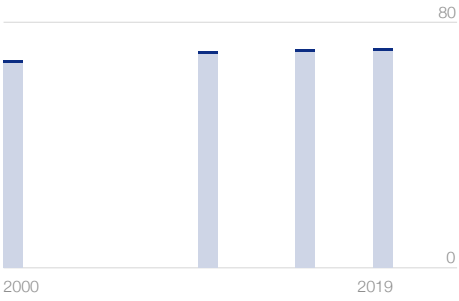
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

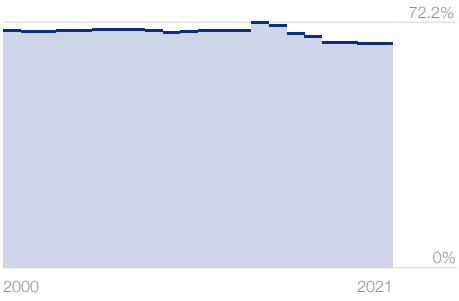
Total population, million **5.2m**



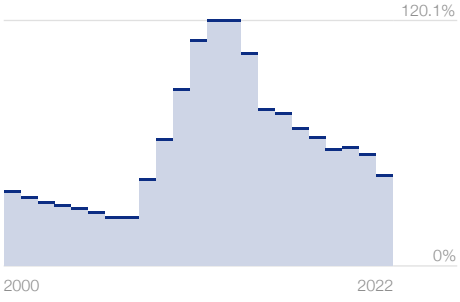
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **71.1**



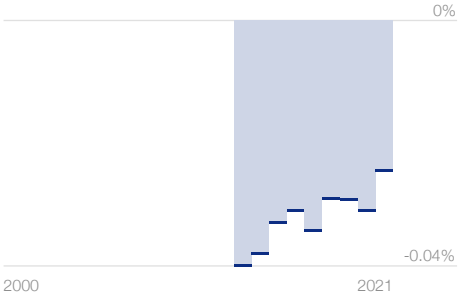
Wealth inequality, top10% share **66%**



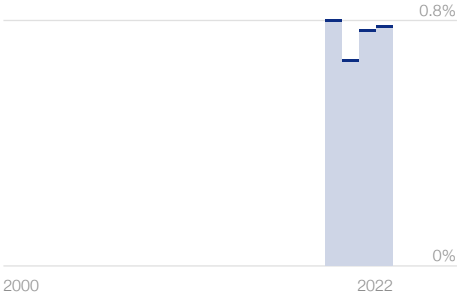
Government debt, % GDP **44.4%**



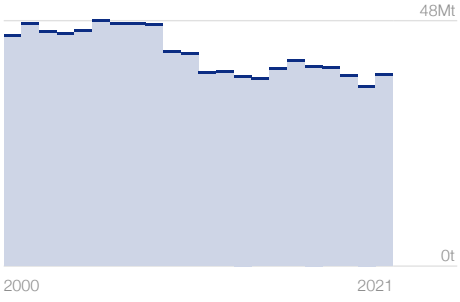
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.02%**



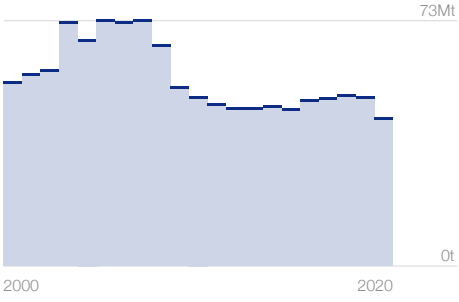
Green bonds, % GDP **0.8%**



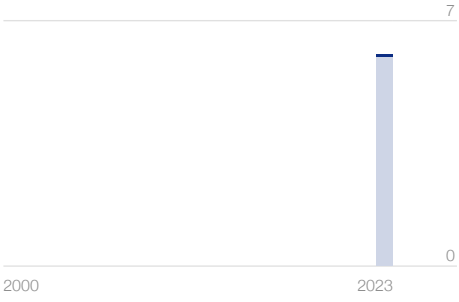
Production-based CO_2 emissions **38Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **44Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **6**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		63.8
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.3
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.2	70.8
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.9
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	90.0	90.0
ICT capital USD per capita	2,892	100.0
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	98.0	98.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	32.4	19.9
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.6
Exports of advanced services % GDP	66.2	100.0
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	54.8	83.5
Patent applications total	470	2.4
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.2	24.7
Scientific publications h index	681	52.4
Knowledge-intensive employment %	9.9	66.7
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	8.2	58.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.6	81.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.8
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		70.2
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.9
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	82.7	76.9
Lack of social protection % pop	10.1	89.9
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	84.2	79.0
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	3.4	93.2
Income distribution % share bottom 50	20.1	40.3
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.1
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3
Household financial security % adult pop.	7.0	93.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.1	99.9
Individuals using the internet % pop.	95.2	93.6
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	96.0	95.2
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	-3.4	0.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.4
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	32.2	32.2
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	36.6	36.6
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.4
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.4	97.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	58	96.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	64.7
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	93.8
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.2
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.0	25.0

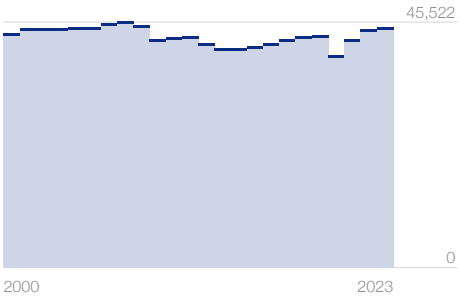
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		42.4
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	39.9	39.9
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	11.5	23.1
Renewable energy consumption % total	13.7	13.7
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.7	47.3
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	292	79.5
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.6	16.8
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	15.1
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	31	1.1
Environmental technology trade % total trade	2.4	16.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	79.6	79.6
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	87.5	87.5
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	656	67.2
Resilience 0-100 (best)		63.2
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	23.2	53.6
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.0
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.2
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	12.0	24.0
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	3.0	23.8
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	40.6	74.1
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	29.8	70.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	23.6	76.4
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	10,507	95.5
Food supply concentration % share top importer	36.7	63.3
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	48.8	51.2
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.7
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	83	83.0
Bank concentration % total assets	73.8	30.9
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.1
Bank system default risk z-score	11.0	18.3
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	85.9	85.9
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	36.0	64.0
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	0.5	95.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.0	50.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.9	67.1
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	77	77.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.5	80.6
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	28	96.6

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

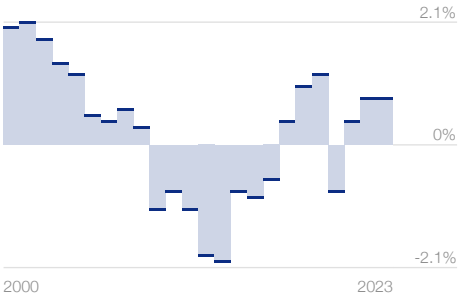
Italy

Future of Growth profile

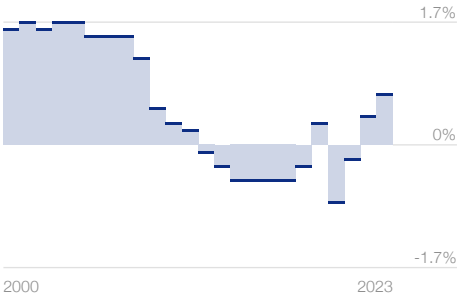
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **44,323**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.8%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **0.7%**

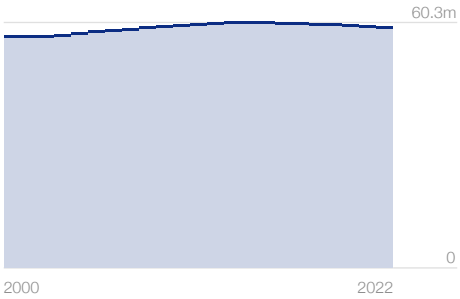


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	58.4	
Inclusiveness	66.8	
Sustainability	50.6	
Resilience	58.8	

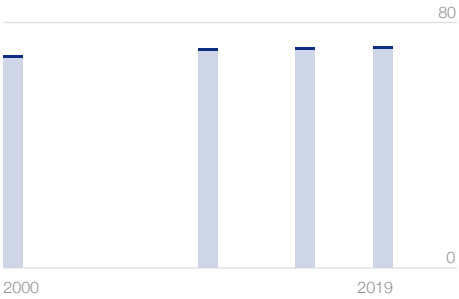
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

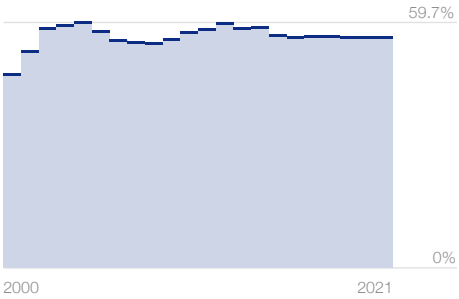
Total population, million **59m**



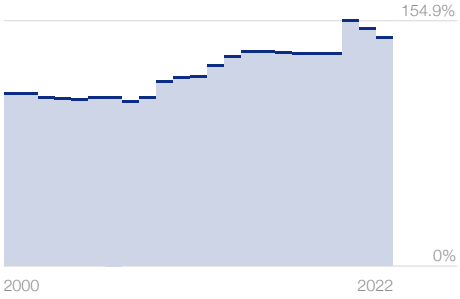
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **71.9**



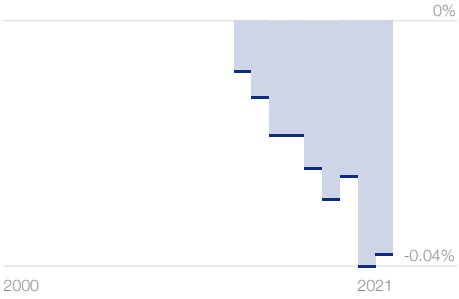
Wealth inequality, top10% share **56.2%**



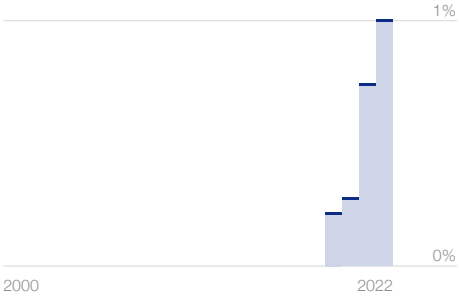
Government debt, % GDP **144.4%**



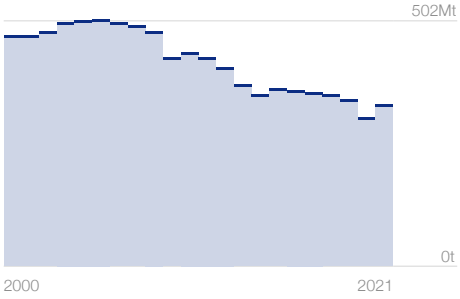
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.03%**



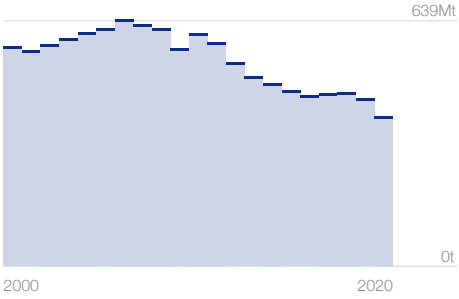
Green bonds, % GDP **1%**



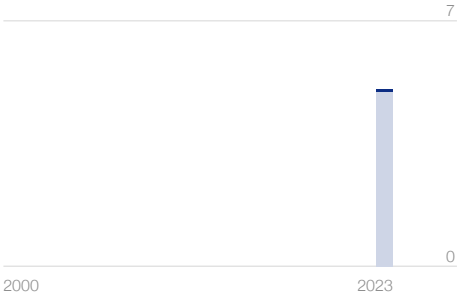
Production-based CO_2 emissions **329Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **389Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **5**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		58.4
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.3
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.2	70.2
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.6
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	1,057	46.3
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0
Digital payments % adult pop.	96.0	96.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	83.3	51.1
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.3
Exports of advanced services % GDP	2.9	16.0
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	42.9	65.4
Patent applications total	4,711	23.6
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.5	30.6
Scientific publications h index	1,275	98.1
Knowledge-intensive employment %	8.8	58.9
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	7.4	53.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.6	61.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		66.8
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	83.8	78.5
Lack of social protection % pop	14.3	85.7
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	70.1	60.1
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	10.1	79.9
Income distribution % share bottom 50	16.6	33.2
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.3
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.1
Household financial security % adult pop.	11.0	89.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	1.5	98.5
Individuals using the internet % pop.	74.9	66.5
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	92.7	91.3
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	2.5	5.1
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	24.9	24.9
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	24.1	24.1
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.7
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.6	96.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	54	90.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.8	75.9
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.0	95.8
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.4	85.0

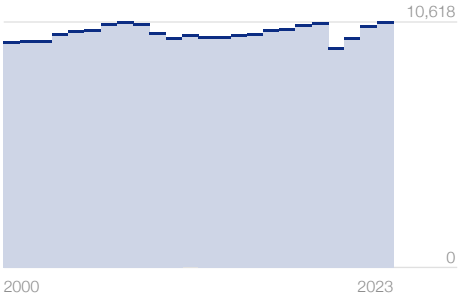
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		50.6
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.9
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.5
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	66.3	66.3
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	6.3	58.1
Renewable energy consumption % total	18.7	18.7
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.6	56.9
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	565	59.1
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.5	30.6
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	14.7
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	395	13.2
Environmental technology trade % total trade	n.a.	n.a.
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	80.0	80.0
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	82.5	82.5
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	783	60.9
Resilience 0-100 (best)		58.8
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	37.9	24.3
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.7
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.1
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	3.6	7.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	3.1	25.1
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	41.3	75.3
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	7.6	92.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	21.0	79.0
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	3,200	29.1
Food supply concentration % share top importer	12.7	87.3
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	10.1	89.9
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.5
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	62	62.0
Bank concentration % total assets	62.6	44.0
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.0
Bank system default risk z-score	13.2	22.0
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	96.1	96.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	25.4	74.6
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	2.0	80.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.8	20.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.6	61.6
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.8
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	56	56.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.3	55.4
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	27	93.1

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

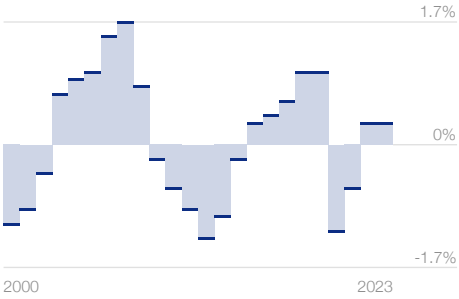
Jamaica

Future of Growth profile

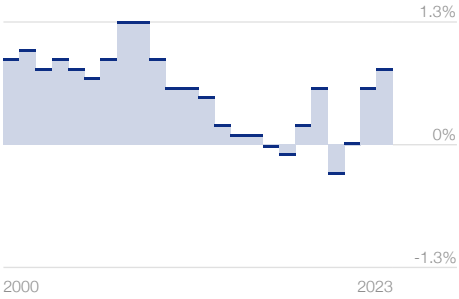
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **10,615**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.3%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **0.8%**

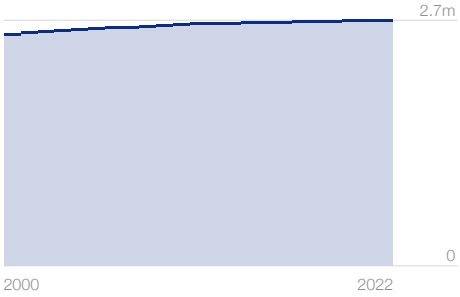


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	36.1	
Inclusiveness	55.6	
Sustainability	43.1	
Resilience	44.5	

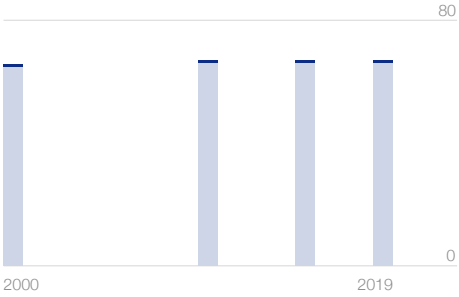
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

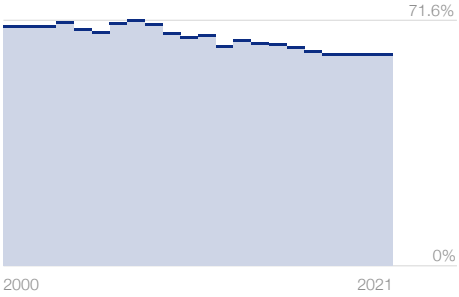
Total population, million **2.7m**



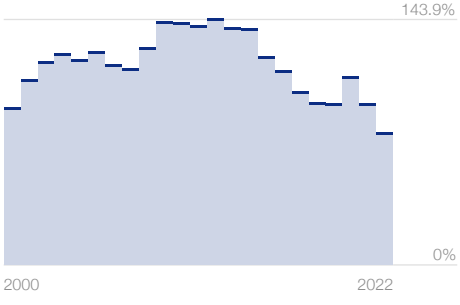
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **66.6**



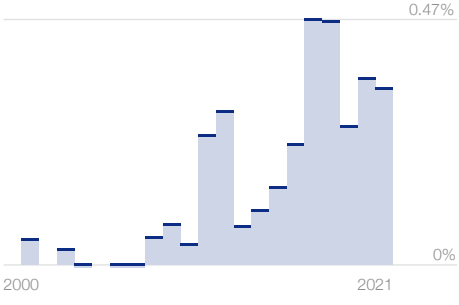
Wealth inequality, top10% share **61.7%**



Government debt, % GDP **77.1%**



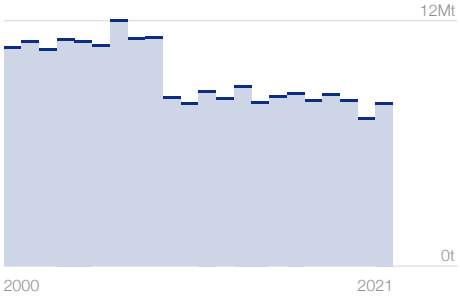
Climate development finance, % GDP **0.34%**



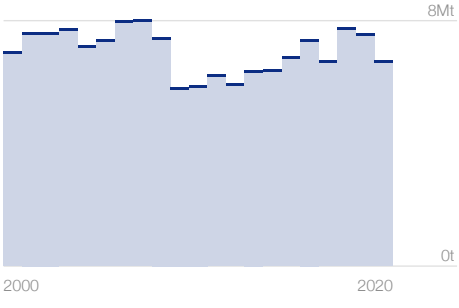
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

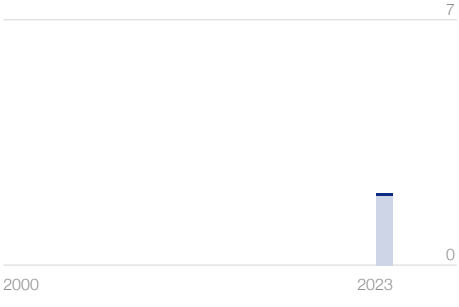
Production-based CO_2 emissions **8Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **6Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		36.1
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.6	57.8
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.5
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.0	99.0
ICT capital USD per capita	93	4.1
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.2
Digital payments % adult pop.	50.0	50.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	56.3	34.6
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.1
Exports of advanced services % GDP	3.7	20.8
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	18.8	28.6
Patent applications total	1	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.1	1.2
Scientific publications h index	129	9.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	1.6	10.9
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.4	2.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.2	54.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.8
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		55.6
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	74.1	65.5
Lack of social protection % pop	69.2	30.8
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	80.1	73.5
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	6.5	87.0
Income distribution % share bottom 50	9.3	18.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.4
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4
Household financial security % adult pop.	36.0	64.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	62.6	37.4
Individuals using the internet % pop.	82.4	76.5
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.3	8.5
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.6
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	12.4	12.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	26.5	26.5
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8
ICT cost % GNI per capita	5.2	70.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	46	76.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	60.0
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	87.2
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.0	75.0

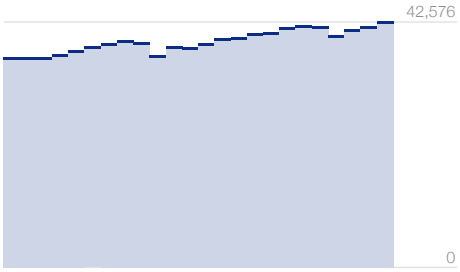
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		43.1
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.5
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.0
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	69.0	69.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	3.2	78.8
Renewable energy consumption % total	11.4	11.4
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.1	22.4
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	459	67.0
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	49.2
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	0.5
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.7	38.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	50.5	50.5
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	55.6	55.6
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	205	89.7
Resilience 0-100 (best)		44.5
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	10.2	79.5
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.9
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	2.2	4.4
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.7	13.8
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	5.5	10.0
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	40.8	59.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	36.0	64.0
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	3,959	36.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	43.9	56.1
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	45.5	54.5
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	33	33.0
Bank concentration % total assets	83.4	19.5
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.5
Bank system default risk z-score	15.5	25.8
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	32.5	32.5
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	48.1	51.9
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	4.2	58.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.2	31.3
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.2	54.5
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.2
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	44	44.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.2	46.6
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

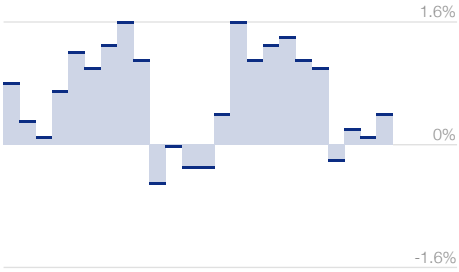
Japan

Future of Growth profile

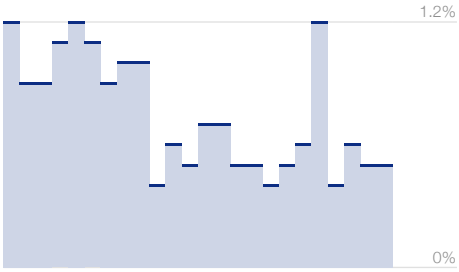
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 42,576



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 0.4%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 0.5%

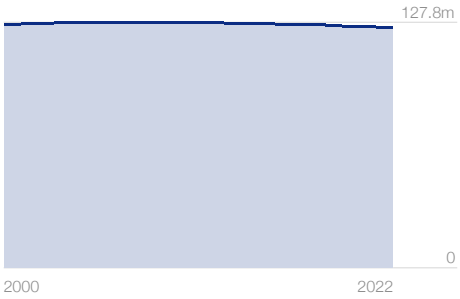


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	66.4	
Inclusiveness	68.7	
Sustainability	52.6	
Resilience	66.3	

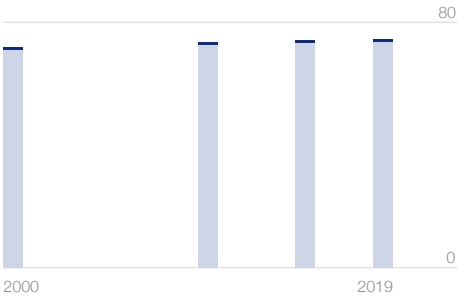
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

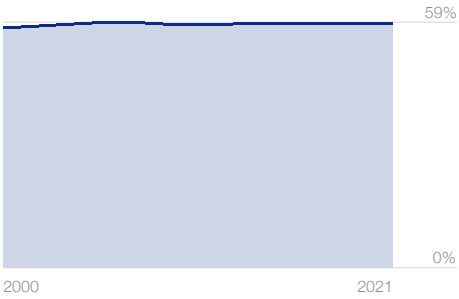
Total population, million 125.2m



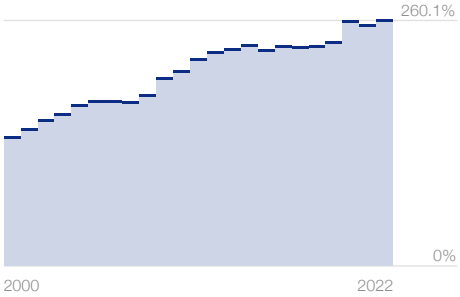
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 74.1



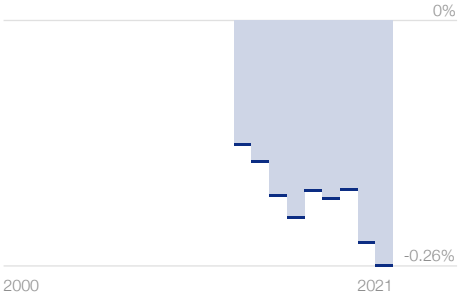
Wealth inequality, top10% share 58.6%



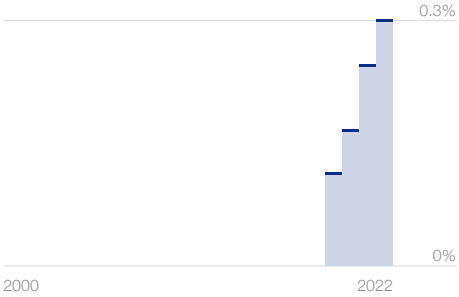
Government debt, % GDP 260.1%



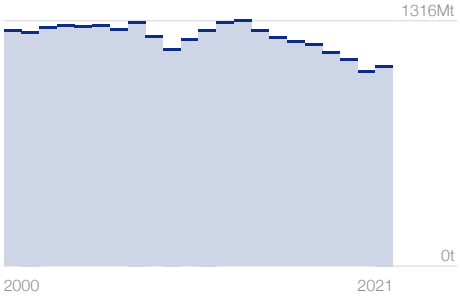
Climate development finance, % GDP -0.26%



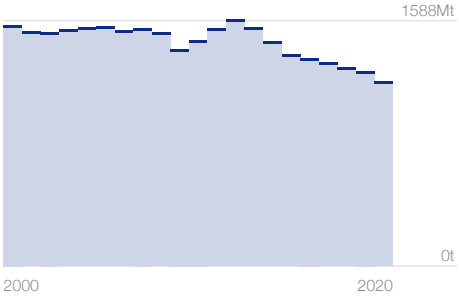
Green bonds, % GDP 0.3%



Production-based CO_2 emissions 1067Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 1187Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 7

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		66.4
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.3
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.6	79.9
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.5
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	93.2	93.2
ICT capital USD per capita	1,388	60.9
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.0
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.2
Digital payments % adult pop.	96.0	96.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	192.8	100.0
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.4
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.2
Exports of advanced services % GDP	3.0	16.9
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	56.9	86.8
Patent applications total	67,223	100.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	3.3	65.5
Scientific publications h index	1,251	96.2
Knowledge-intensive employment %	5.1	34.4
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	1.9	13.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.4	77.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.7	79.1
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.9
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		68.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.8
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	83.5	78.0
Lack of social protection % pop	7.5	92.5
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	75.9	67.9
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	4.5	91.0
Income distribution % share bottom 50	16.8	33.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.6
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.9
Household financial security % adult pop.	13.0	87.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	2.0	98.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	82.9	77.2
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	98.7	98.4
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.8	9.5
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.0
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	32.4	32.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	13.8	13.8
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.5	91.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	56	93.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	56.5
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.0	95.5
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.3
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.3	83.3

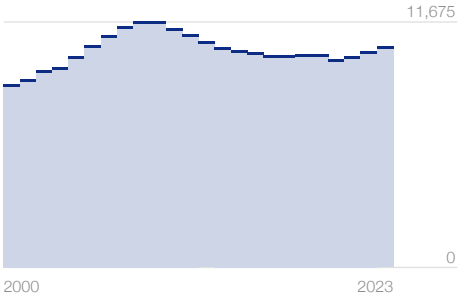
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		52.6
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.8
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.4
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	88.4	88.4
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	8.8	41.3
Renewable energy consumption % total	8.5	8.5
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.6	55.9
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	624	54.6
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	53.0
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.4	42.7
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	6,883	100.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	8.5	56.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	68.3	68.3
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	78.4	78.4
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	2,172	0.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		66.3
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	51.2	0.0
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.3
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.2
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	13.0	100.0
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	26.1	47.7
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	13.0	87.0
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	18.0	82.0
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	3,407	31.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	24.1	75.9
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	21.0	79.0
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	6.6	93.3
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	77	77.0
Bank concentration % total assets	46.3	63.1
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.6
Bank system default risk z-score	12.9	21.4
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	97.8	97.8
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	42.2	57.8
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	0.3	97.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.5	62.5
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.0	70.6
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.9
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	73	73.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.6	81.6
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	26	89.7

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

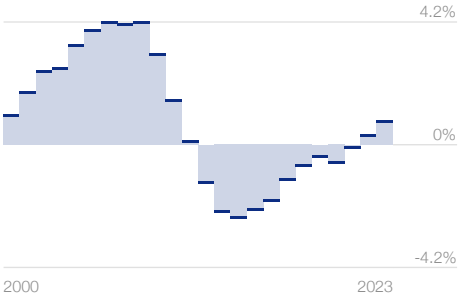
Jordan

Future of Growth profile

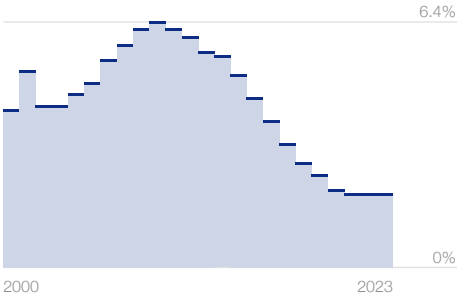
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **10,464**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.8%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **1.9%**

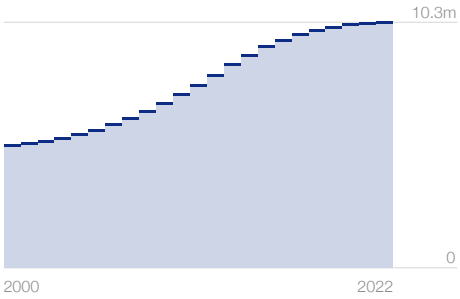


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	45.1	
Inclusiveness	53.0	
Sustainability	58.2	
Resilience	55.0	

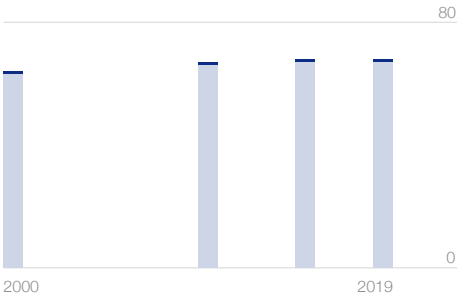
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

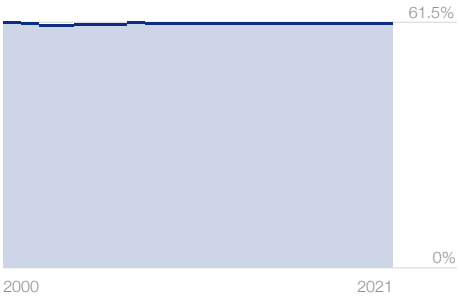
Total population, million **10.3m**



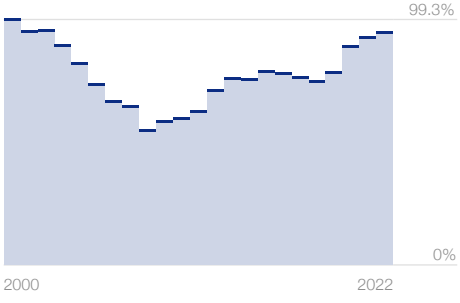
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **67.6**



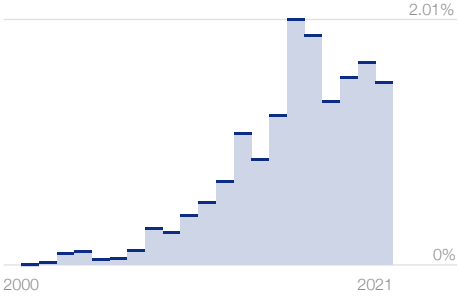
Wealth inequality, top10% share **61.1%**



Government debt, % GDP **94.1%**



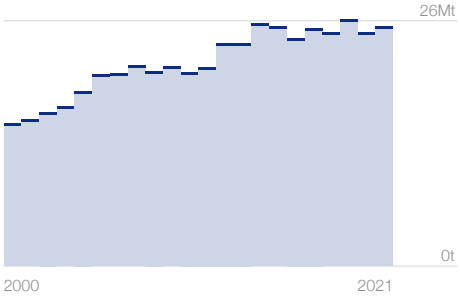
Climate development finance, % GDP **1.49%**



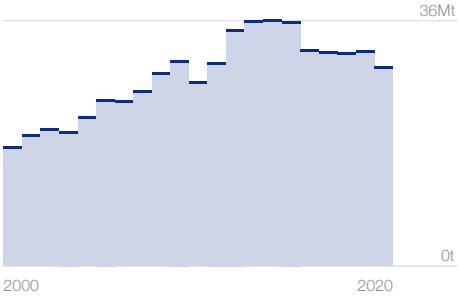
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

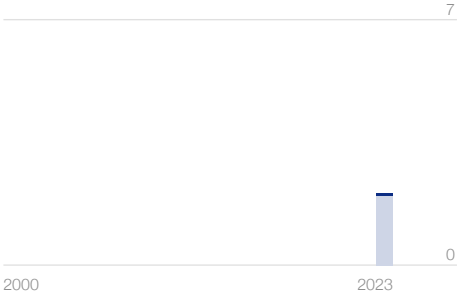
Production-based CO_2 emissions **26Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **29Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		45.1
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.7
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.9	64.5
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.4
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.0	99.0
ICT capital USD per capita	9	0.4
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.1
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.5
Digital payments % adult pop.	36.0	36.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	83.1	51.0
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.1
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.3	7.1
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	24.2	36.9
Patent applications total	5	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.7	13.9
Scientific publications h index	242	18.6
Knowledge-intensive employment %	3.5	23.8
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.5	3.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.1	53.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.1
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	5.0	65.9
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		53.0
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.2
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	64.9	53.2
Lack of social protection % pop	73.4	26.6
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	22.7	0.0
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	15.4	69.1
Income distribution % share bottom 50	14.3	28.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.2
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9
Household financial security % adult pop.	49.0	51.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	7.1	92.9
Individuals using the internet % pop.	82.8	77.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	85.7	82.9
Rural electricity gap % urban	98.8	98.8
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.4	8.7
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.9
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	2.2	2.2
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	22.4	22.4
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.5
ICT cost % GNI per capita	4.2	76.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	22	36.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.3	29.4
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.4	59.7
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.0	65.9
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.2	55.0

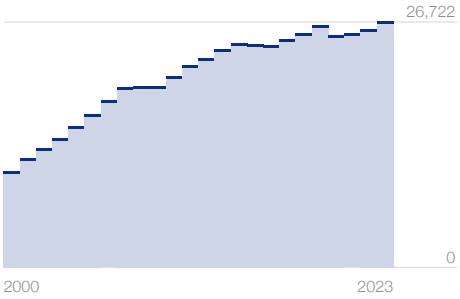
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		58.2
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.4
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.6
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	100.0	100.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	3.3	77.7
Renewable energy consumption % total	11.0	11.0
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.0	25.0
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	109	93.3
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	58.2
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.4	49.7
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.2	28.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	68.2	68.2
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	72.2	72.2
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	201	90.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		55.0
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	6.0	88.0
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.1
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.7
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.0	2.0
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.5	11.8
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	25.1	45.9
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	24.4	75.6
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	28.8	71.2
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	106	1.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	16.0	84.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	26.6	73.4
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.4
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	36	36.0
Bank concentration % total assets	63.1	43.4
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.8
Bank system default risk z-score	50.1	83.5
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	71.0	71.0
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	73.0	27.0
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.9	31.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.2	54.2
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.3	44.5
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.1
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	47	47.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.2	54.3
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	24	82.8

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

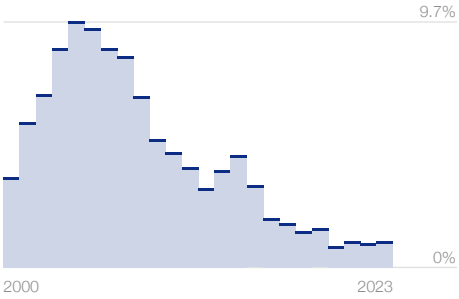
Kazakhstan

Future of Growth profile

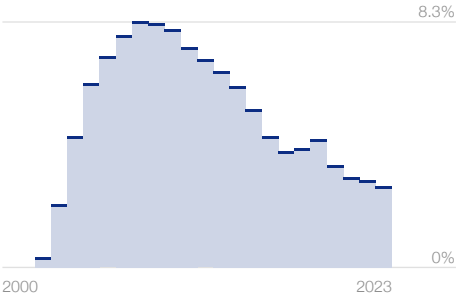
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **26,722**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.7%**

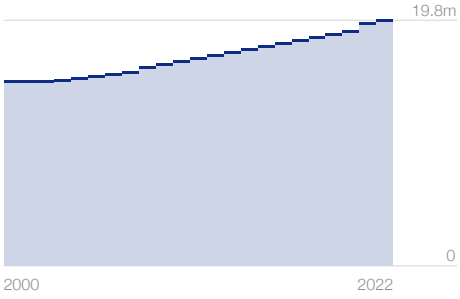


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	34.6	
Inclusiveness	63.2	
Sustainability	28.9	
Resilience	49.1	

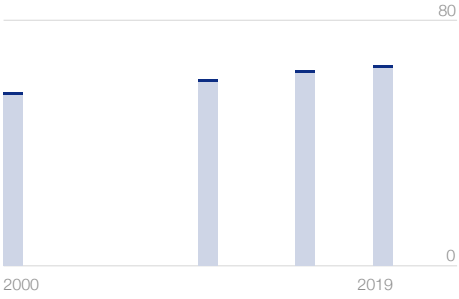
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

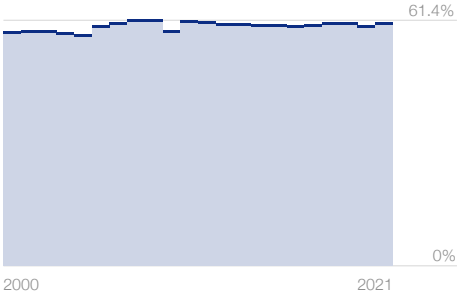
Total population, million **19.8m**



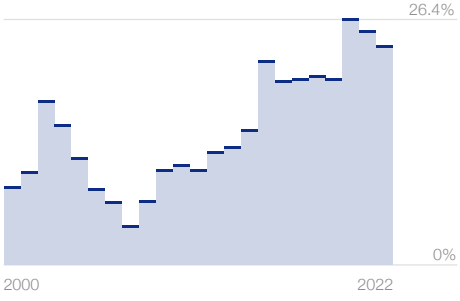
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **65.0**



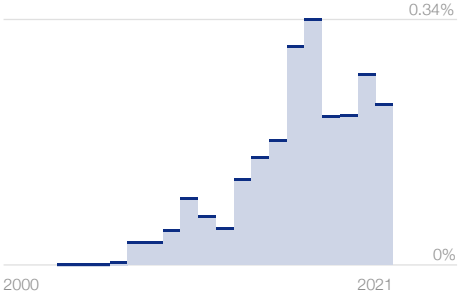
Wealth inequality, top10% share **60.6%**



Government debt, % GDP **23.5%**

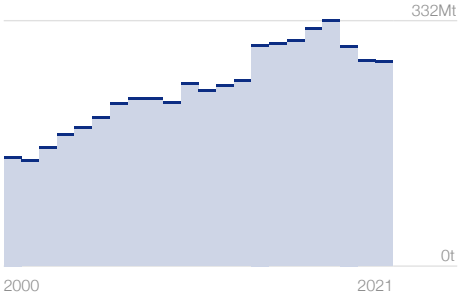


Climate development finance, % GDP **0.22%**

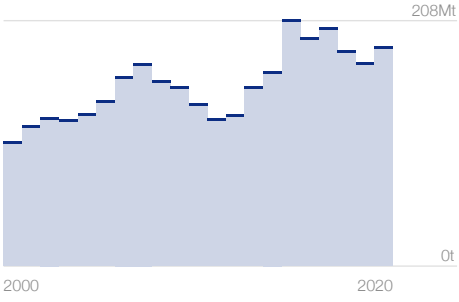


Green bonds, % GDP **0%**

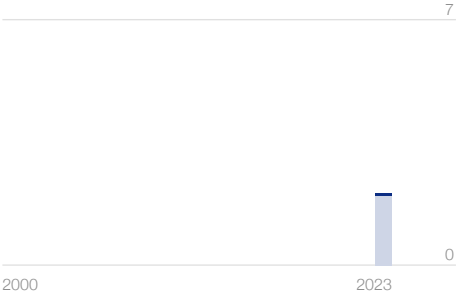
Production-based CO_2 emissions **277Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **186Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		34.6
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.7
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.1	69.1
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.6
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	85.0	85.0
ICT capital USD per capita	205	9.0
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.0
Digital payments % adult pop.	78.0	78.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	25.6	15.7
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.7
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.8	4.2
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	16.9	25.8
Patent applications total	5	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.1	2.6
Scientific publications h index	154	11.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.3	2.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.1	51.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.1
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.5	40.9
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		63.2
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	80.3	73.8
Lack of social protection % pop	0.0	100.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	84.9	79.8
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	3.2	93.7
Income distribution % share bottom 50	19.6	39.1
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.4
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.3
Household financial security % adult pop.	18.0	82.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	2.3	97.7
Individuals using the internet % pop.	90.9	87.9
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	89.3	87.3
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.6	9.1
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.1
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	10.0	10.0
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.7
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.4	92.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	18	30.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.3	25.6
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.3	74.2
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.2	55.0

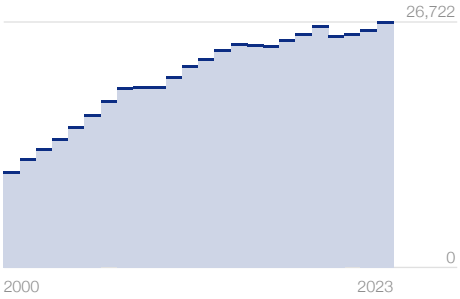
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		28.9
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.1
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.2
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	62.6	62.6
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	19.5	0.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	1.8	1.8
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.7	45.6
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	1,349	0.1
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	61.4
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.2	22.2
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.1
Environmental technology trade % total trade	7.7	51.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	42.1	42.1
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	55.7	55.7
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	2,602	0.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		49.1
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	12.9	74.2
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.8
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	6.1	48.5
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	40.3	73.5
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	53.4	46.6
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	27.4	72.6
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	5,821	52.9
Food supply concentration % share top importer	52.9	47.1
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	57.1	42.9
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.6
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	58	58.0
Bank concentration % total assets	60.3	46.7
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.8
Bank system default risk z-score	3.0	4.9
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	93.2	93.2
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	51.0	49.0
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	8.4	16.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.6	39.3
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.3	44.9
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.7
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	36	36.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.5	40.3
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	17	58.6

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

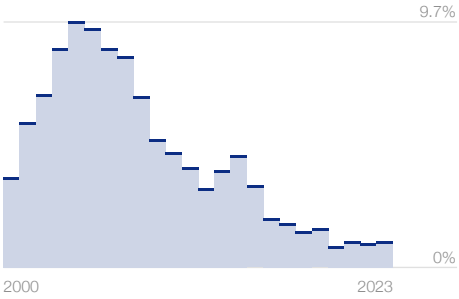
Kazakhstan

Future of Growth profile

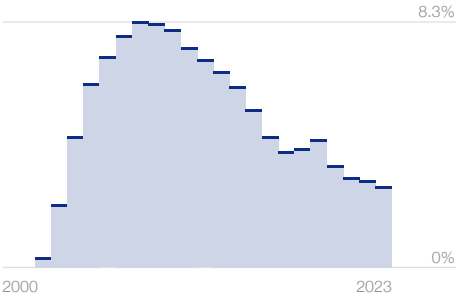
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **26,722**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.7%**

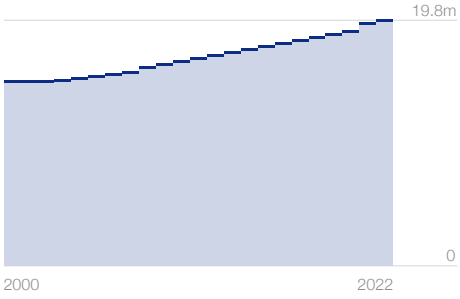


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	34.6	
Inclusiveness	63.2	
Sustainability	28.9	
Resilience	49.1	

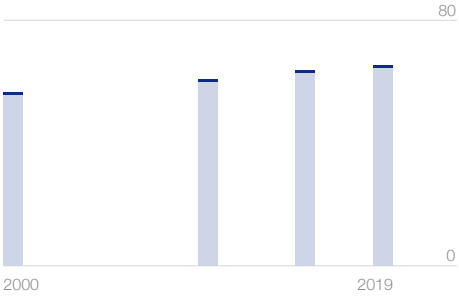
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

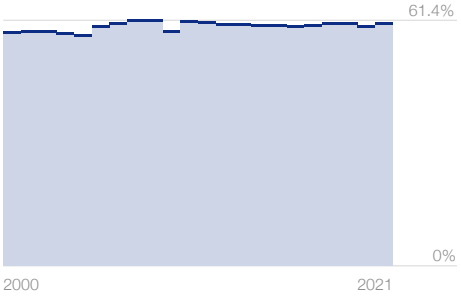
Total population, million **19.8m**



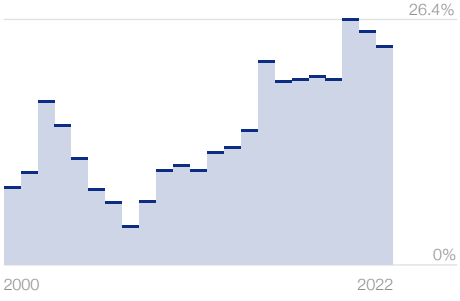
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **65.0**



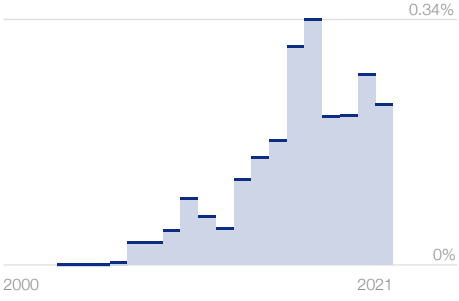
Wealth inequality, top10% share **60.6%**



Government debt, % GDP **23.5%**

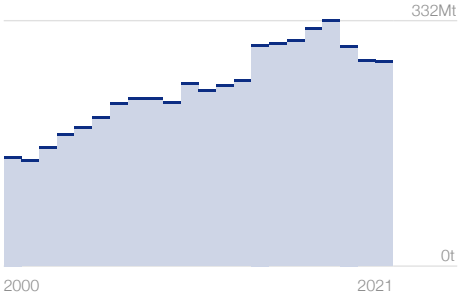


Climate development finance, % GDP **0.22%**

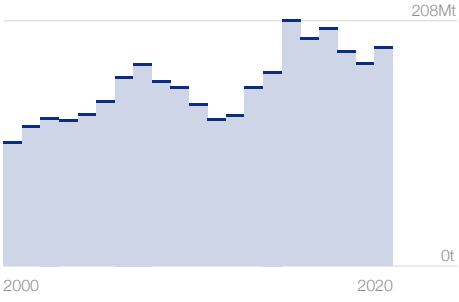


Green bonds, % GDP **0%**

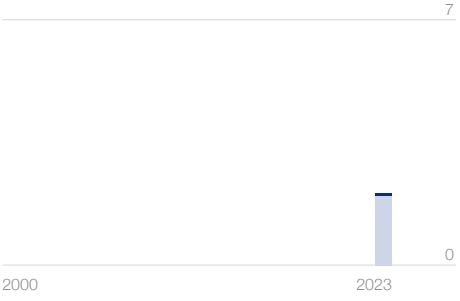
Production-based CO_2 emissions **277Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **186Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		37.6
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.9
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.3	52.2
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.7
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	97.0	97.0
ICT capital USD per capita	52	2.3
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.9
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.7
Digital payments % adult pop.	78.0	78.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	32.1	19.7
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.6
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0
Exports of advanced services % GDP	3.0	16.8
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	13.1	20.0
Patent applications total	3	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.7	13.8
Scientific publications h index	334	25.7
Knowledge-intensive employment %	1.2	8.1
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.1	0.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.4	41.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.8
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		42.6
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.5
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	53.3	37.8
Lack of social protection % pop	92.8	7.2
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	86.6	82.1
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	22.9	54.2
Income distribution % share bottom 50	13.0	26.0
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3
Household financial security % adult pop.	50.0	50.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	74.0	26.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	28.8	5.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	69.9	69.9
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.2	8.4
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	11.1	11.1
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	8.6	8.6
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1
ICT cost % GNI per capita	6.7	61.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	30	50.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	63.6
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.4	57.4
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.3
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.2	79.2

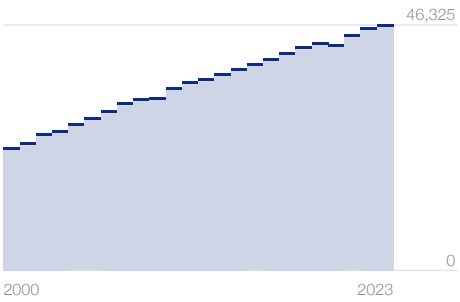
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		57.2
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.7
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.0	34.0
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	70.6	70.6
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	2.1	86.2
Renewable energy consumption % total	72.5	72.5
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.9	35.9
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	77	95.7
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.1	81.2
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	6.8
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.9	39.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	58.4	58.4
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	65.0	65.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	60	97.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		48.6
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	4.8	90.3
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.3	2.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.4	11.2
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	2.3	4.1
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	19.2	80.8
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	39.9	60.1
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	645	5.9
Food supply concentration % share top importer	20.6	79.4
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	13.6	86.4
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.0
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	28	28.0
Bank concentration % total assets	44.8	64.9
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4
Bank system default risk z-score	23.2	38.7
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	81.7	81.7
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	38.2	61.8
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	7.3	27.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.8	45.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.1	28.2
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	32	32.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.4	42.2
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	24	82.8

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

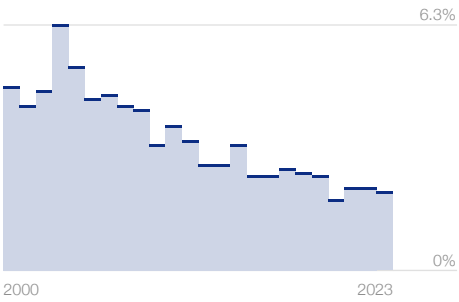
Korea, Republic of

Future of Growth profile

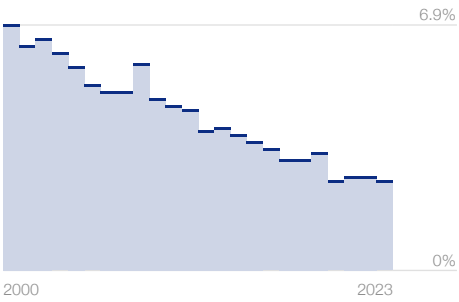
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 46,325



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 2%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 2.5%

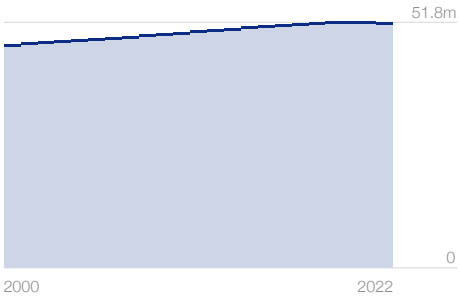


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	68.8	
Inclusiveness	70.4	
Sustainability	53.1	
Resilience	61.0	

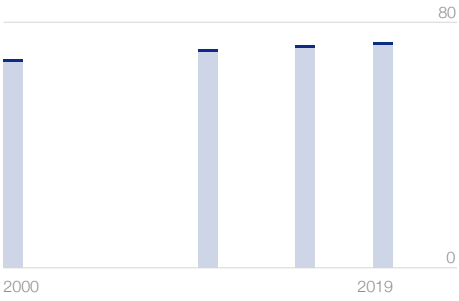
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

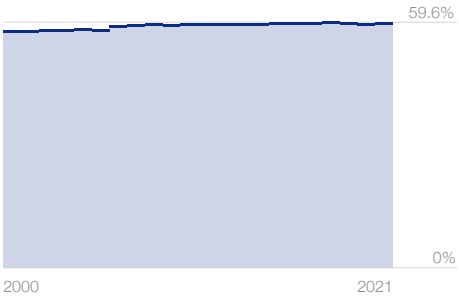
Total population, million 51.6m



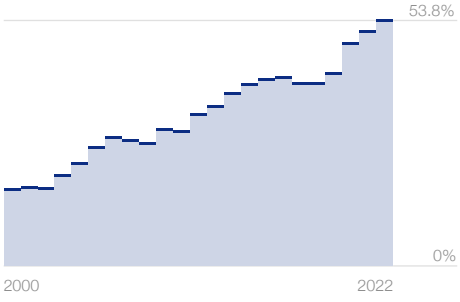
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 73.1



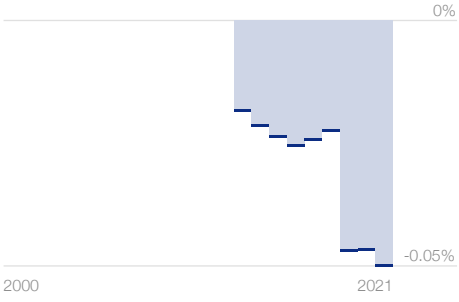
Wealth inequality, top10% share 59.3%



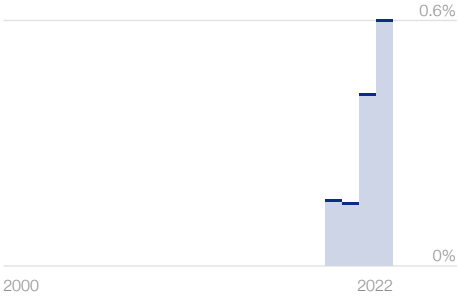
Government debt, % GDP 53.8%



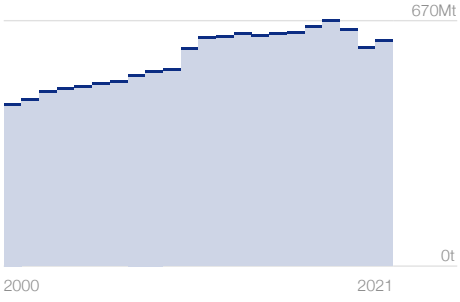
Climate development finance, % GDP -0.05%



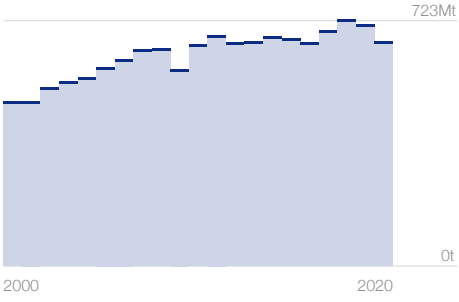
Green bonds, % GDP 0.6%



Production-based CO_2 emissions 616Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 659Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 7

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		68.8
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.5
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.8	83.7
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.7
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
ICT capital USD per capita	1,167	51.2
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.0
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1
Digital payments % adult pop.	98.0	98.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	164.8	100.0
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.1
Exports of advanced services % GDP	3.9	21.5
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	63.8	97.3
Patent applications total	22,938	100.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	4.8	95.9
Scientific publications h index	879	67.6
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	6.3	45.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.1	72.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.5
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		70.4
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	89.1	85.5
Lack of social protection % pop	17.1	82.9
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	74.7	66.3
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	8.8	82.3
Income distribution % share bottom 50	21.1	42.1
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.6
Household financial security % adult pop.	14.0	86.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	1.5	98.5
Individuals using the internet % pop.	97.6	96.8
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	99.3	99.1
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.7	9.4
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.2
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	30.2	30.2
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.9	95.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	50	83.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	59.7
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	91.0
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.5
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.2	79.2

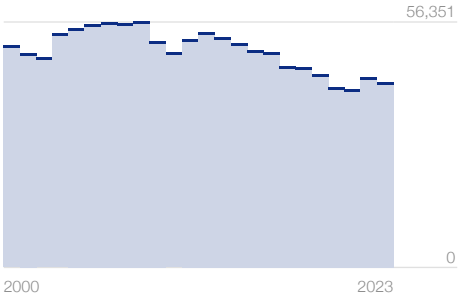
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		53.1
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	82.6	82.6
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	12.7	15.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	3.6	3.6
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.7	51.7
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	529	61.8
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	44.9
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.4	45.3
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	3,199	100.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	8.5	56.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	87.3	87.3
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	86.6	86.6
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	2,302	0.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		61.0
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	24.7	50.7
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.9	3.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	12.4	99.4
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	25.1	45.8
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	18.6	81.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	17.5	82.5
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	1,347	12.2
Food supply concentration % share top importer	23.0	77.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	14.0	86.0
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	6.1	85.1
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	86	86.0
Bank concentration % total assets	56.3	51.4
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.0
Bank system default risk z-score	10.2	17.0
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	98.5	98.5
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	44.1	56.0
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	2.4	76.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.4	10.7
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.7	63.3
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.5
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	63	63.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.1	72.5
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	26	89.7

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

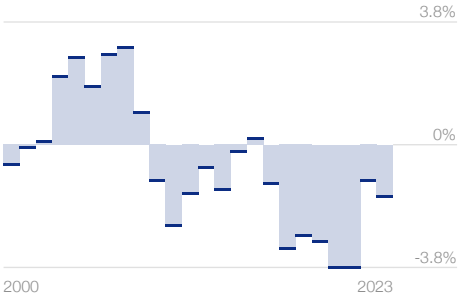
Kuwait

Future of Growth profile

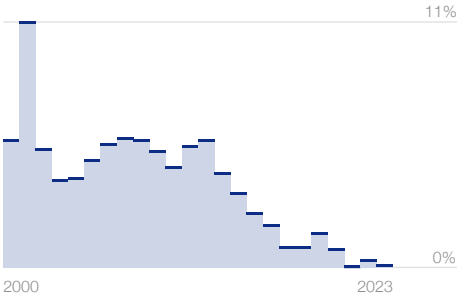
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **42,286**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **-1.6%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **0.1%**

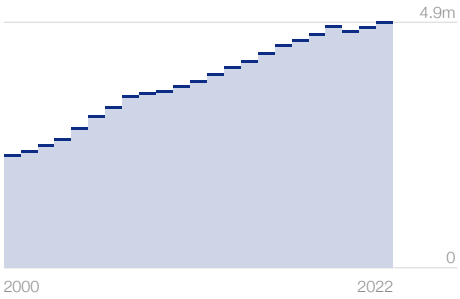


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	41.0	
Inclusiveness	52.6	
Sustainability	29.8	
Resilience	51.8	

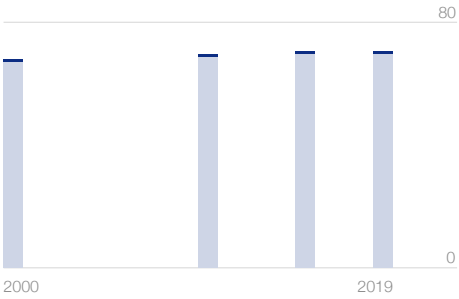
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

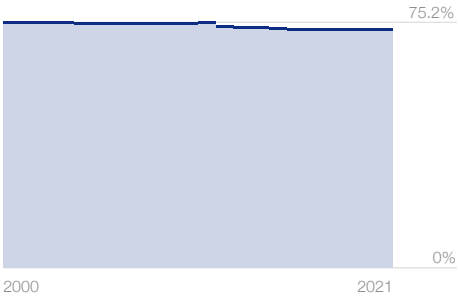
Total population, million **4.9m**



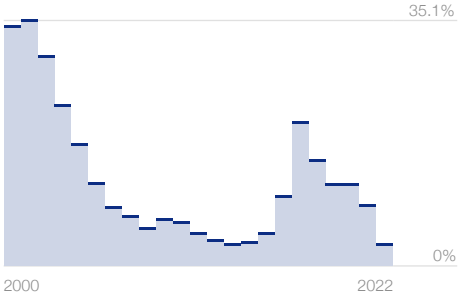
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **70.1**



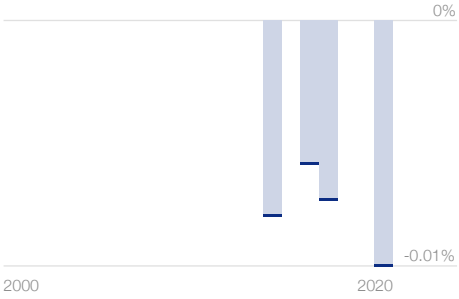
Wealth inequality, top10% share **72.9%**



Government debt, % GDP **3.1%**



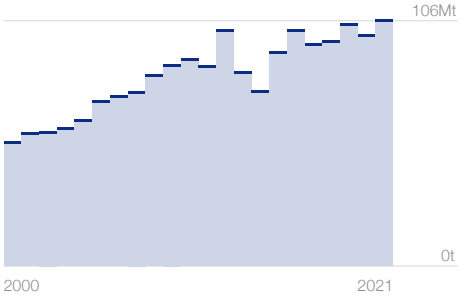
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.01%**



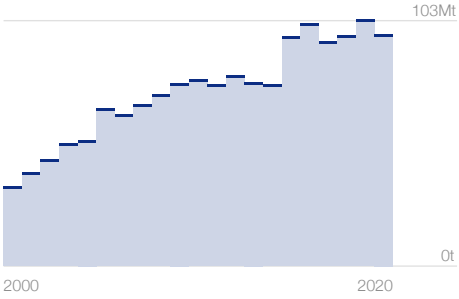
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

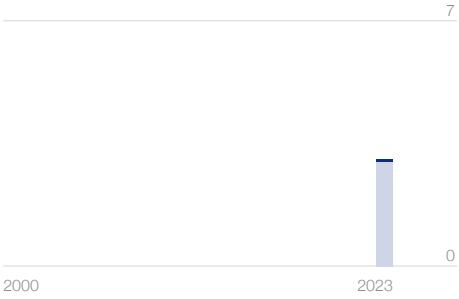
Production-based CO_2 emissions **106Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **97Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **3**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		41.0
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.3	50.5
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	36	1.6
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.5
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.1
Digital payments % adult pop.	75.0	75.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	90.9	55.8
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.8
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.2
Exports of advanced services % GDP	4.1	22.6
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	31.9	48.7
Patent applications total	5	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.2	3.7
Scientific publications h index	212	16.3
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	1.4	9.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.2	53.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.6
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		52.6
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.6
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	77.8	70.4
Lack of social protection % pop	82.3	17.7
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	56.8	42.4
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	22.1	55.8
Income distribution % share bottom 50	11.8	23.5
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.6
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.4
Household financial security % adult pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Individuals using the internet % pop.	99.7	99.6
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	100.0	100.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	1.4	2.8
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.7
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	13.7	13.7
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.8
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.8	95.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	23	38.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.2	17.9
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.3	68.0
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.5
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.0	50.0

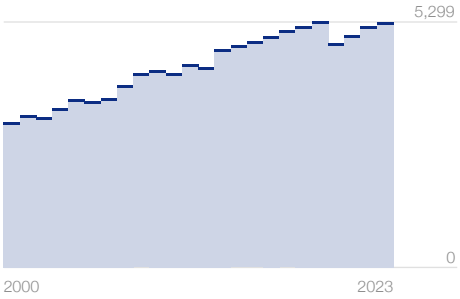
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		29.8
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.9
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	100.0	100.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	30.6	0.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	0.1	0.1
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	44.9
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	297	79.2
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.6	18.8
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	0.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	2	0.1
Environmental technology trade % total trade	2.9	19.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	41.1	41.1
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	27.0	27.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	5,679	0.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		51.8
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	6.6	86.7
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.3
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.0	16.3
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	22.9	41.8
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	27.6	72.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	49.5	50.5
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	92	0.8
Food supply concentration % share top importer	11.1	88.9
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	13.2	86.8
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.9
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	81	81.0
Bank concentration % total assets	82.3	20.8
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.8
Bank system default risk z-score	16.6	27.6
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	75.0	75.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	64.9	35.1
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	7.2	28.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.5	37.5
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.3	56.0
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.6
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	42	42.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.3	55.2
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	20	69.0

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

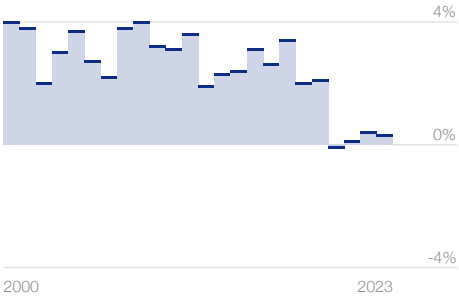
Kyrgyzstan

Future of Growth profile

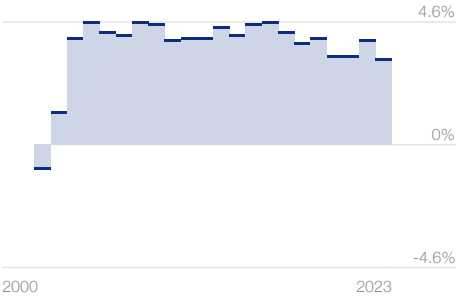
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **5,259**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.3%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **3.2%**

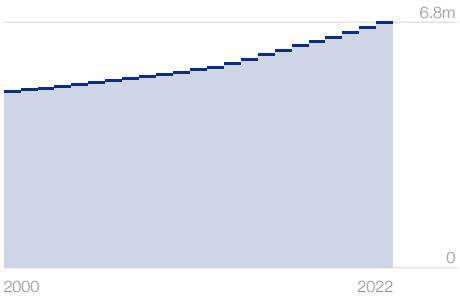


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	32.0	
Inclusiveness	53.1	
Sustainability	44.2	
Resilience	41.7	

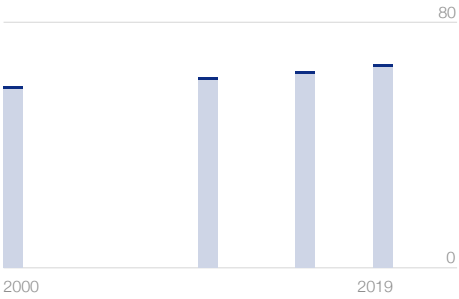
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

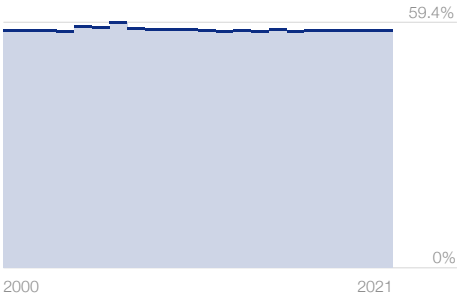
Total population, million **6.8m**



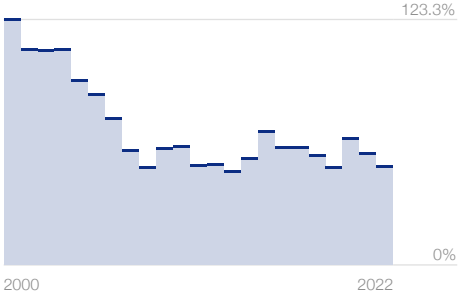
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **65.8**



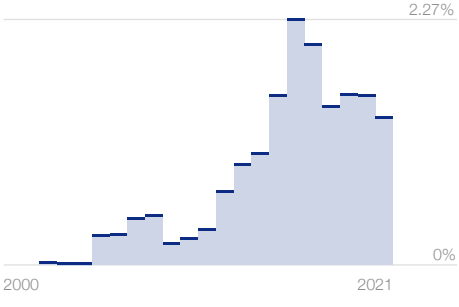
Wealth inequality, top10% share **57.4%**



Government debt, % GDP **49.2%**



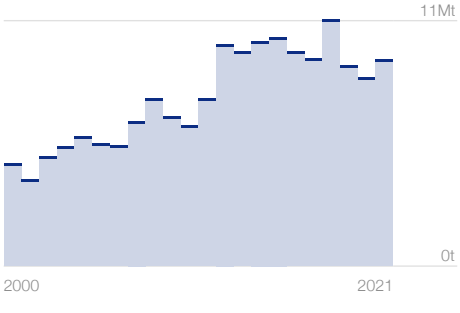
Climate development finance, % GDP **1.36%**



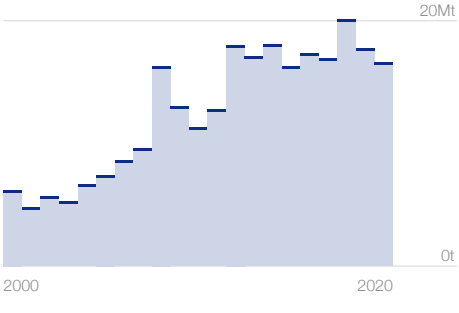
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions **9Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **17Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**

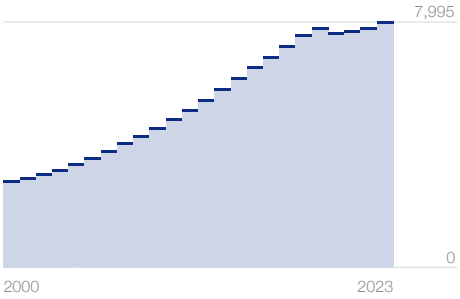
Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		32.0
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.5	78.9
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.3
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	85.0	85.0
ICT capital USD per capita	48	2.1
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.4
Digital payments % adult pop.	39.0	39.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	28.3	17.4
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.6	44.0
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.2
Exports of advanced services % GDP	2.5	14.2
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	2.2	3.4
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.1	1.8
Scientific publications h index	116	8.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	3.4	22.7
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.1	0.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.6	38.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.7
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		53.1
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.2
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	68.5	58.1
Lack of social protection % pop	58.3	41.7
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	67.3	56.4
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	3.4	93.3
Income distribution % share bottom 50	16.0	32.1
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2
Household financial security % adult pop.	16.0	84.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	58.2	41.8
Individuals using the internet % pop.	77.9	70.6
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	76.5	71.9
Rural electricity gap % urban	99.8	99.8
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.9	9.9
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.6
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	3.4	3.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	22.6	22.6
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4
ICT cost % GNI per capita	2.8	84.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	23	38.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.4	41.3
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.4	55.2
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.2	55.0

Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		44.2
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.9
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	73.9	73.9
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	3.1	79.5
Renewable energy consumption % total	30.0	30.0
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.7	52.4
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	1,194	11.7
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	74.0
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	n.a.	n.a.
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.3	21.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	27.9	27.9
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	34.0	34.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	377	81.1
Resilience 0-100 (best)		41.7
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	7.4	85.1
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	0.2	0.4
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	4.4	35.3
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	21.7	39.6
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	46.2	53.8
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	20.3	79.7
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	3,697	33.6
Food supply concentration % share top importer	35.6	64.4
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	62.2	37.8
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.6
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	27	27.0
Bank concentration % total assets	49.6	59.3
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8
Bank system default risk z-score	14.6	24.4
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	49.6	49.6
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	76.3	23.7
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	8.2	18.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.2	30.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.4	41.5
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.1
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	27	27.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.1	28.5
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	17	58.6

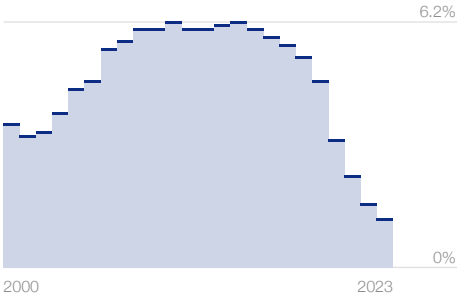
Lao PDR

Future of Growth profile

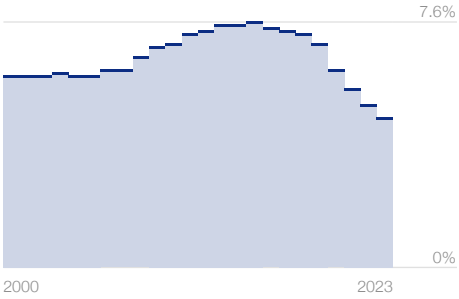
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 7,995



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 1.2%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 4.6%

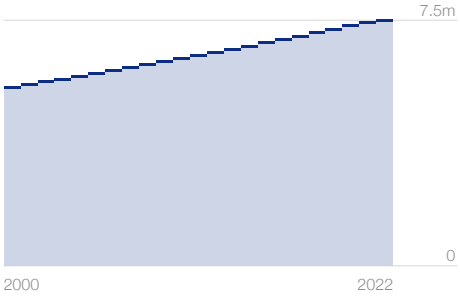


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	32.3	
Inclusiveness	43.1	
Sustainability	51.4	
Resilience	42.3	

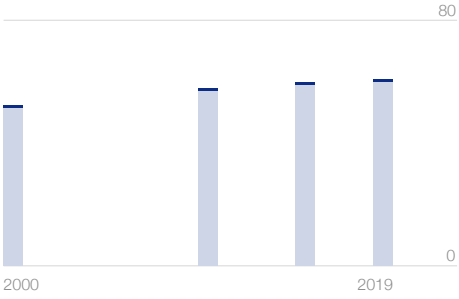
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

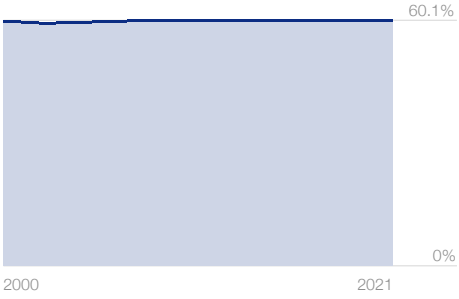
Total population, million 7.5m



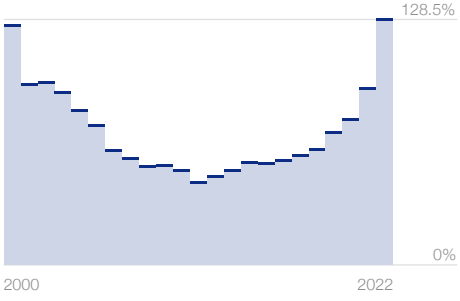
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 60.5



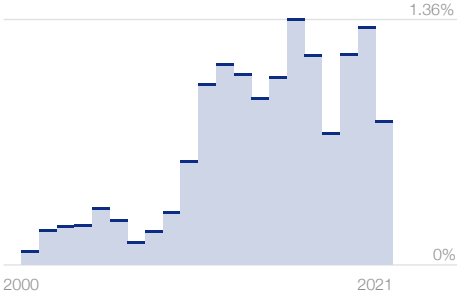
Wealth inequality, top10% share 60.1%



Government debt, % GDP 128.5%



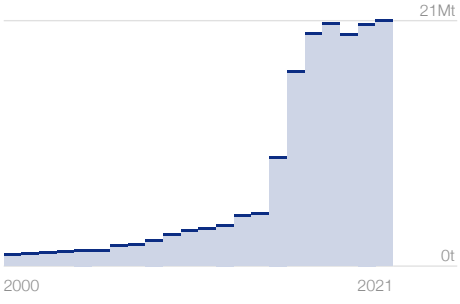
Climate development finance, % GDP 0.8%



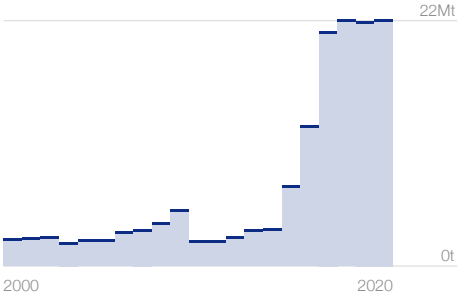
Green bonds, % GDP n.a.

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions 21Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 22Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 0

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		32.3
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.7
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	1.9	43.2
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.5
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	52.0	52.0
ICT capital USD per capita	n.a.	n.a.
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.3
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6
Digital payments % adult pop.	21.0	21.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	20.9	12.8
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.2
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.3	1.8
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	3.8	5.8
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.0	0.7
Scientific publications h index	113	8.7
Knowledge-intensive employment %	0.6	4.0
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.1	0.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.9	32.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.2
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.2
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		43.1
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	51.8	35.8
Lack of social protection % pop	87.9	12.1
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	88.2	84.2
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	31.3	37.4
Income distribution % share bottom 50	14.3	28.5
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.5
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.1
Household financial security % adult pop.	45.0	55.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	74.0	26.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	62.0	49.3
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	17.9	1.9
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.5	9.1
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.2
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	8.7	8.7
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6
ICT cost % GNI per capita	9.0	48.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	11	18.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.4	38.7
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.4	57.4
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.8	43.8

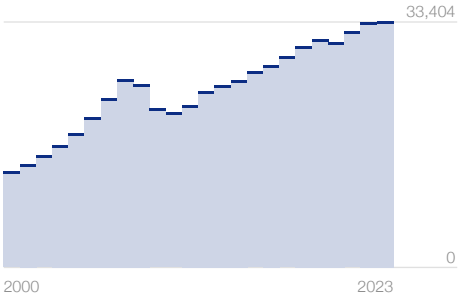
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		51.4
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.2
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	88.2	88.2
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	9.1	39.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	50.0	50.0
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.4	69.2
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	1,025	24.4
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.1	92.7
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	3.1	100.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.2	21.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	14.3	14.3
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	31.7	31.7
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	272	86.4
Resilience 0-100 (best)		42.3
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	6.9	86.3
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.3
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	4.4	8.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.5	12.0
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	3.3	6.0
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	32.9	67.1
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	83.7	16.3
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	46,242	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	78.6	21.4
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	80.9	19.1
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.4
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	15	15.0
Bank concentration % total assets	63.1	43.4
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.7
Bank system default risk z-score	19.5	32.5
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	20.3	20.3
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	50.3	49.7
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	8.9	11.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.5	62.5
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.7	64.5
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.2
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	31	31.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.6	37.2
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	20	69.0

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

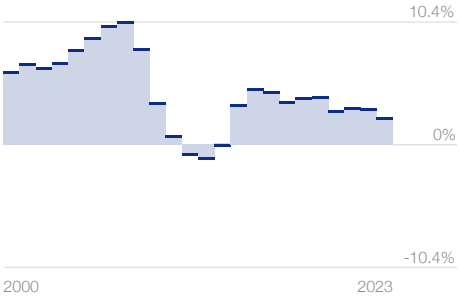
Latvia

Future of Growth profile

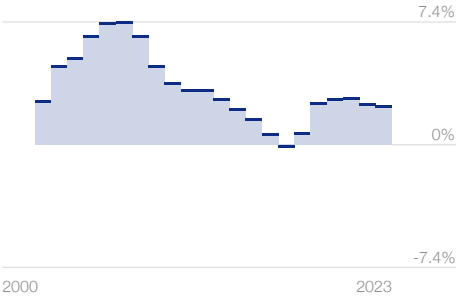
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 33,404



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 2.2%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 2.3%

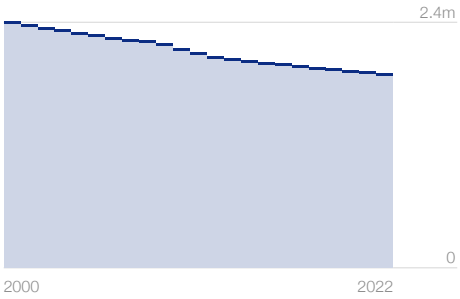


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	43.8	
Inclusiveness	69.3	
Sustainability	46.7	
Resilience	59.1	

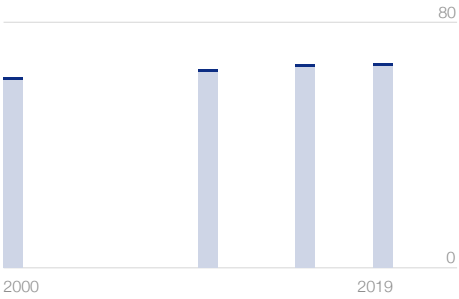
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

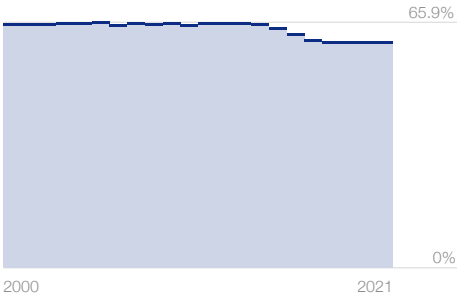
Total population, million 1.9m



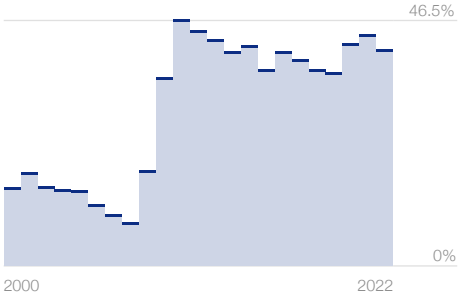
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 66.2



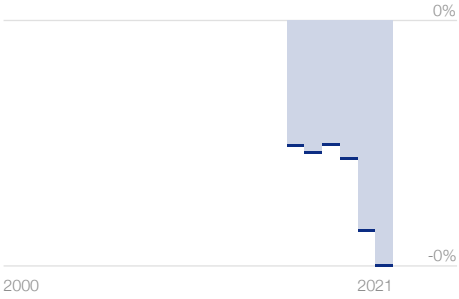
Wealth inequality, top10% share 60.6%



Government debt, % GDP 40.8%

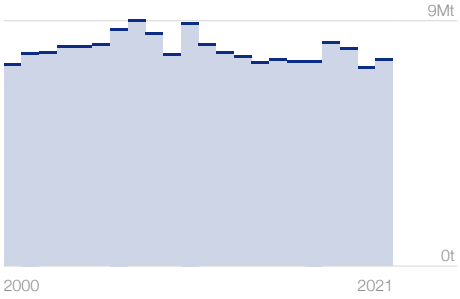


Climate development finance, % GDP 0%

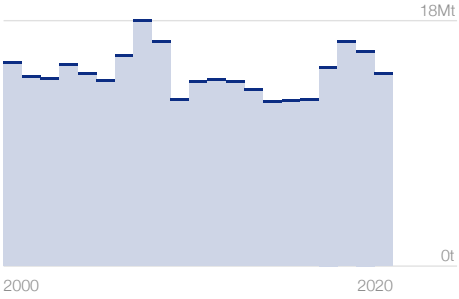


Green bonds, % GDP 0.4%

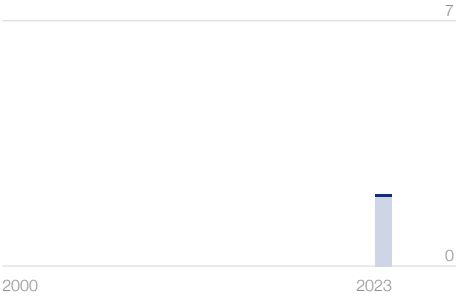
Production-based CO_2 emissions 7Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 14Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 2



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		43.8
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.2
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.2	70.1
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.3
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	95.0	95.0
ICT capital USD per capita	395	17.3
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.5
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.0
Digital payments % adult pop.	95.0	95.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	34.4	21.1
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.5
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5
Exports of advanced services % GDP	9.2	50.9
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	21.5	32.7
Patent applications total	19	0.1
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.7	13.8
Scientific publications h index	219	16.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	8.3	55.7
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	6.3	45.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.2	74.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.0
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.3
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		69.3
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	74.6	66.2
Lack of social protection % pop	3.9	96.1
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	81.9	75.9
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	2.2	95.5
Income distribution % share bottom 50	18.6	37.3
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.0
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.8
Household financial security % adult pop.	15.0	85.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	1.5	98.5
Individuals using the internet % pop.	91.2	88.2
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	97.1	96.6
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	5.9	11.9
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.8
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	21.9	21.9
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	48.2	48.2
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.0	94.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	51	85.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	66.0
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.0	96.1
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.5
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.2	80.0

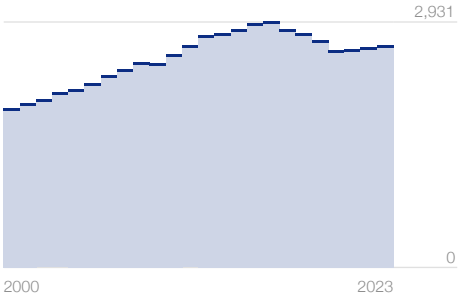
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		46.7
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.6
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	85.6	85.6
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	7.8	48.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	43.8	43.8
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.5	62.8
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	91	94.7
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	38.9
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	7.5
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	3	0.1
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.3	28.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	618	69.1
Resilience 0-100 (best)		59.1
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	34.9	30.2
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.8
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	7.6	15.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	5.5	43.9
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	33.5	61.0
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	8.4	91.6
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	20.3	79.7
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	18,198	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	23.1	76.9
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	32.8	67.2
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	73	73.0
Bank concentration % total assets	74.6	29.9
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.5
Bank system default risk z-score	7.1	11.9
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	97.3	97.3
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	15.3	84.7
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	1.8	82.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.7	42.9
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.7	63.8
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.5
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	59	59.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.0	69.6
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	24	82.8

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

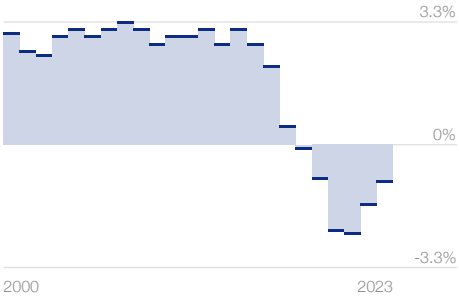
Lesotho

Future of Growth profile

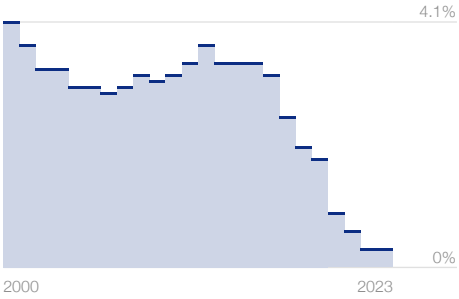
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **2,642**

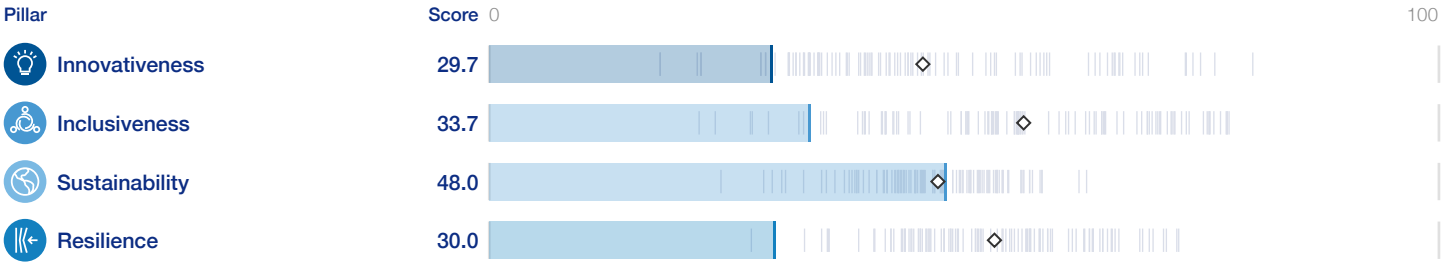


5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **-1%**



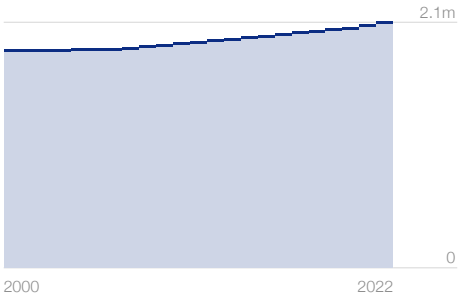
5-year average GDP growth, % change **0.3%**



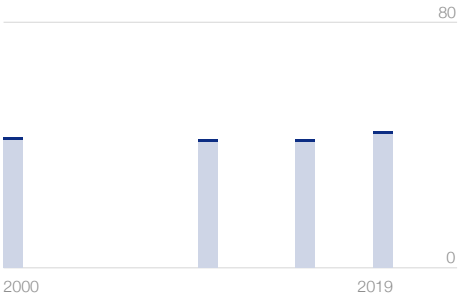


Contextual Indicators

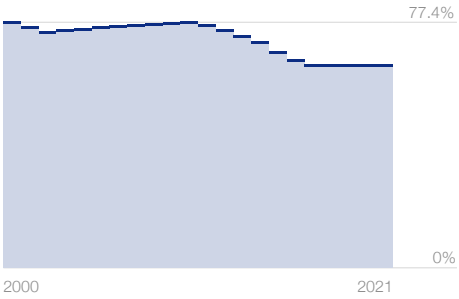
Total population, million **2.1m**



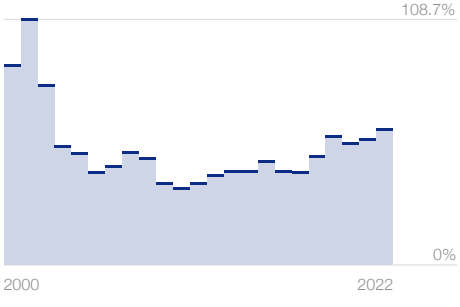
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **44.2**



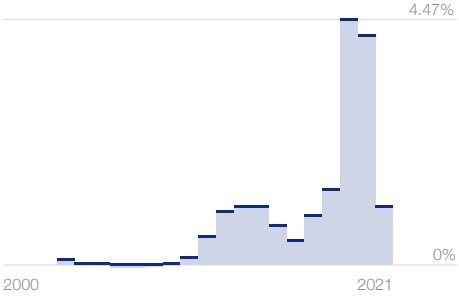
Wealth inequality, top10% share **63.8%**



Government debt, % GDP **59.9%**



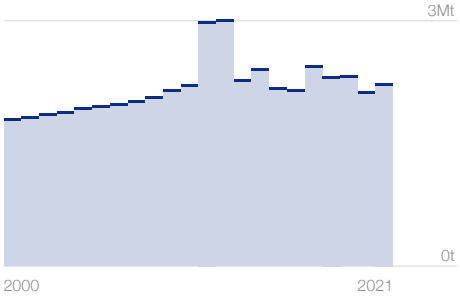
Climate development finance, % GDP **1.07%**



Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

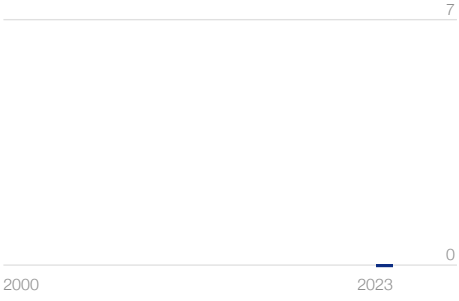
Production-based CO_2 emissions **2Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **n.a.**

Data not available

BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		29.7
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.7
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	1.7	37.8
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.2
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	85.0	85.0
ICT capital USD per capita	n.a.	n.a.
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.4
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.0
Digital payments % adult pop.	59.0	59.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	20.0	12.3
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.1
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.0	34.0
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.3	1.6
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.1	1.0
Scientific publications h index	50	3.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	1.3	9.0
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.0	0.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.7	35.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.9
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.2
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		33.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.9
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	53.2	37.7
Lack of social protection % pop	90.8	9.2
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	72.9	63.9
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	19.6	60.9
Income distribution % share bottom 50	11.3	22.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.2
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.3
Household financial security % adult pop.	88.0	12.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	87.9	12.1
Individuals using the internet % pop.	48.0	30.6
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	28.2	14.3
Rural electricity gap % urban	46.8	46.8
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	3.8	7.7
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	4.6	4.6
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	2.2	19.4
ICT cost % GNI per capita	17.6	0.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	36	60.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	56.4
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.4	60.3
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	1.6	9.5
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.7	66.7

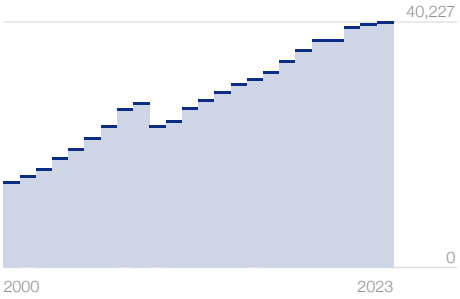
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		48.0
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.8
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	57.5	57.5
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	2.9	80.7
Renewable energy consumption % total	32.3	32.3
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.0	27.4
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	21	99.9
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.0	94.8
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	0.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	2.1	14.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	29	98.5
Resilience 0-100 (best)		30.0
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	6.8	86.4
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.8
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.2
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	2.3	4.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.3	10.4
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	4.5	8.3
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	37.6	62.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	n.a.	n.a.
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	1,476	13.4
Food supply concentration % share top importer	98.0	2.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	94.5	5.5
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.5
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	30	30.0
Bank concentration % total assets	100.0	0.0
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.2
Bank system default risk z-score	16.9	28.2
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	9.1	9.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	87.0	13.0
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	4.9	51.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.0	25.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.2	45.6
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.3
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	37	37.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.4	41.8
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	19	65.5

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

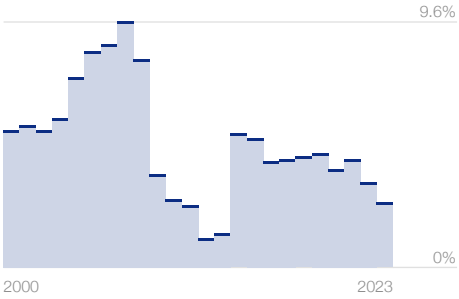
Lithuania

Future of Growth profile

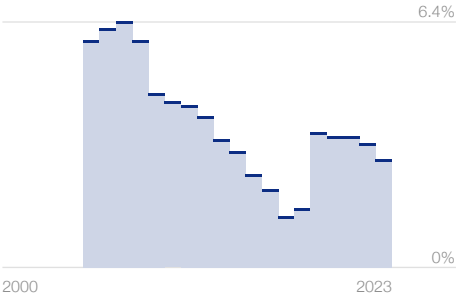
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **40,227**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **2.5%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.8%**

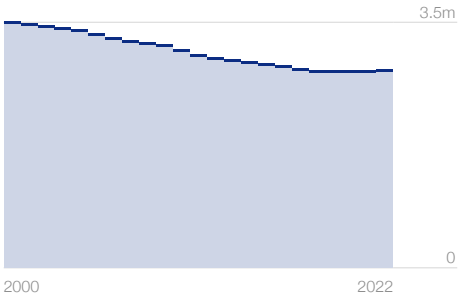


Pillar	Score
Innovativeness	53.2
Inclusiveness	73.4
Sustainability	47.8
Resilience	63.2

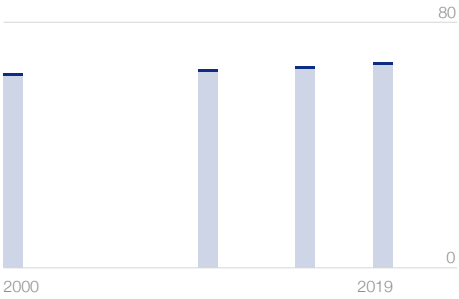
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

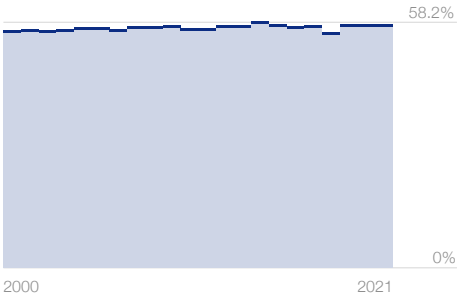
Total population, million **2.8m**



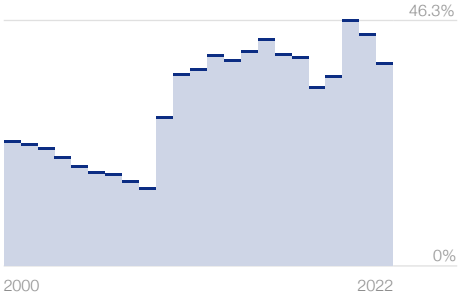
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **66.7**



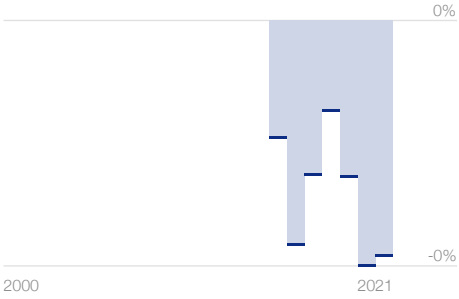
Wealth inequality, top10% share **57.4%**



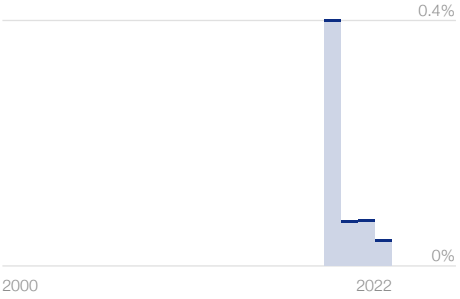
Government debt, % GDP **38.1%**



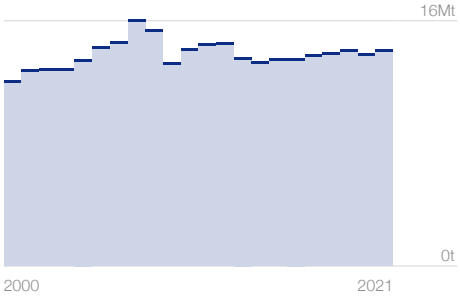
Climate development finance, % GDP **0%**



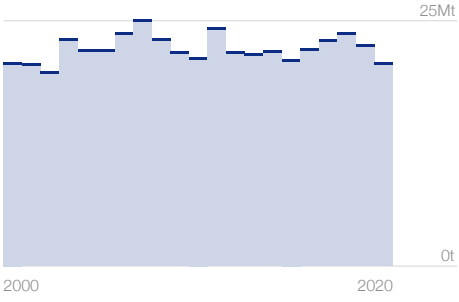
Green bonds, % GDP **0%**



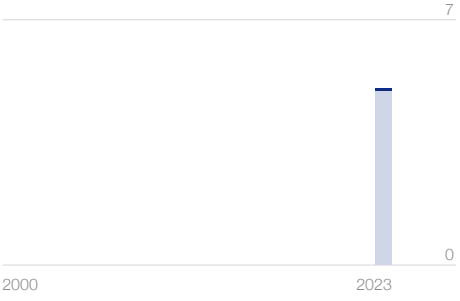
Production-based CO_2 emissions **14Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **20Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **5**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		53.2
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.3	73.3
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.1
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	1,024	44.9
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.7
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2
Digital payments % adult pop.	91.0	91.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	37.6	23.1
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.1
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.1	50.9
Exports of advanced services % GDP	8.8	48.8
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	29.3	44.6
Patent applications total	34	0.2
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.1	23.0
Scientific publications h index	287	22.1
Knowledge-intensive employment %	7.5	50.2
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	10.1	72.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.3	75.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.0
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.9
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		73.4
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.2
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	75.3	67.1
Lack of social protection % pop	0.0	100.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	86.9	82.5
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	3.6	92.9
Income distribution % share bottom 50	7.6	15.2
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.4
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.6
Household financial security % adult pop.	11.0	89.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.7	99.3
Individuals using the internet % pop.	86.9	82.6
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	95.0	94.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.9	9.9
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.0
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	23.9	23.9
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	37.2	37.2
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.4	98.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	51	85.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	70.0
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.0	96.3
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.4
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.8	95.0

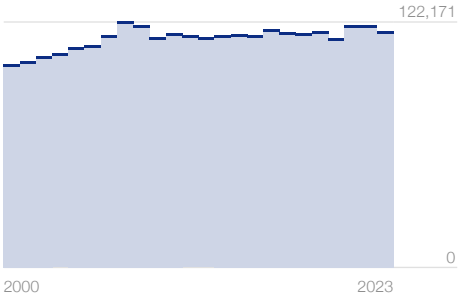
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		47.8
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	65.6	65.6
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	8.8	41.3
Renewable energy consumption % total	31.7	31.7
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.5	64.1
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	92	94.6
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.5	34.4
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.4	48.7
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	2	0.1
Environmental technology trade % total trade	6.8	45.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	906	54.7
Resilience 0-100 (best)		63.2
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	32.6	34.9
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.2
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	8.3	16.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	6.4	51.4
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	49.5	90.3
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	10.9	89.1
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	15.7	84.3
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	8,769	79.7
Food supply concentration % share top importer	19.1	80.9
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	14.9	85.1
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.5
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	76	76.0
Bank concentration % total assets	98.7	1.5
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.6
Bank system default risk z-score	5.1	8.5
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	97.9	97.9
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	20.5	79.5
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	1.2	88.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.0	50.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.8	66.3
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.4
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	62	62.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.1	72.2
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	25	86.2

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

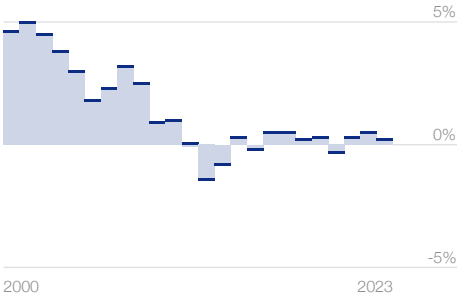
Luxembourg

Future of Growth profile

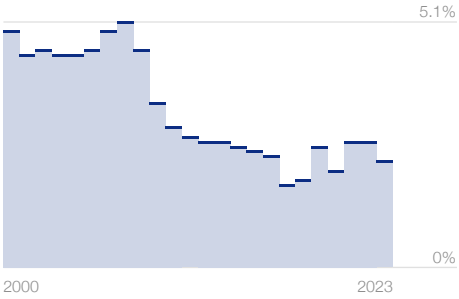
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **117,062**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.2%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.2%**

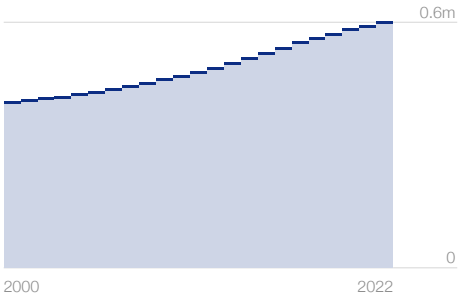


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	65.6	
Inclusiveness	75.2	
Sustainability	31.2	
Resilience	72.6	

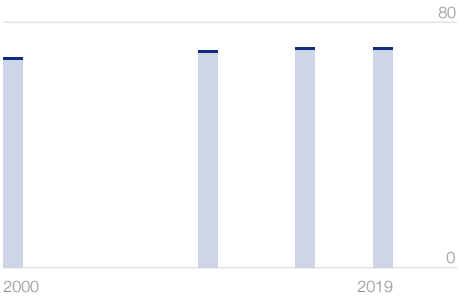
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

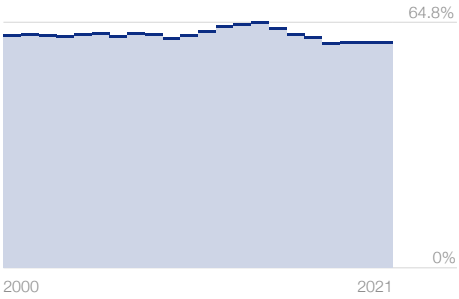
Total population, million **0.6m**



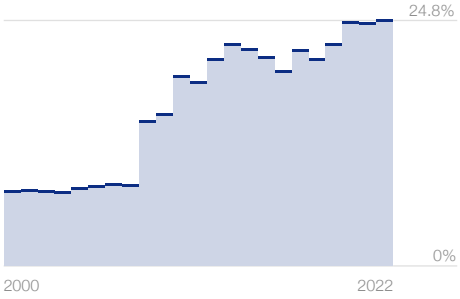
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **71.6**



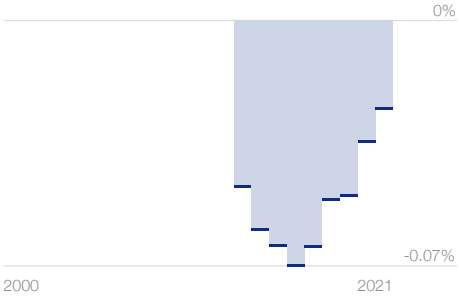
Wealth inequality, top10% share **59.3%**



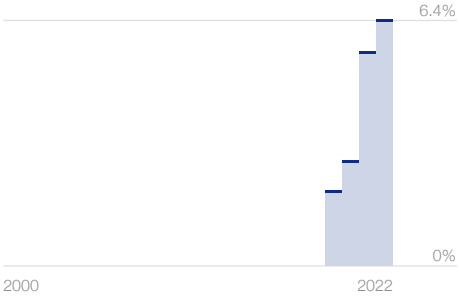
Government debt, % GDP **24.8%**



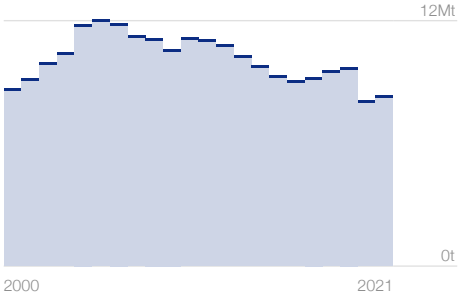
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.02%**



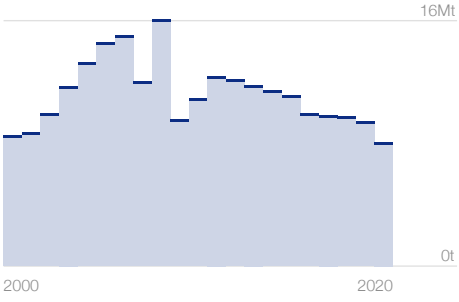
Green bonds, % GDP **6.4%**



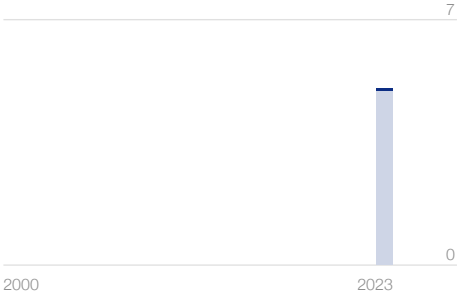
Production-based CO_2 emissions **8Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **8Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **5**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		65.6
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.6	80.4
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.9
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	3,167	100.0
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.6
Digital payments % adult pop.	98.0	98.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	105.8	64.9
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.3
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.0
Exports of advanced services % GDP	133.2	100.0
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	21.3	32.5
Patent applications total	86	0.4
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.1	22.4
Scientific publications h index	272	20.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	10.9	73.0
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	47.2	100.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.9	88.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.3
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		75.2
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.6
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	83.1	77.5
Lack of social protection % pop	0.0	100.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	89.1	85.5
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	4.7	90.6
Income distribution % share bottom 50	19.0	37.9
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.4
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.6
Household financial security % adult pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.0	100.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	98.7	98.2
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	99.5	99.4
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.3	8.7
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.4
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	31.3	31.3
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	21.8	21.8
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.1
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.2	99.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	59	98.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	58.7
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	94.2
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.8
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.5	87.5

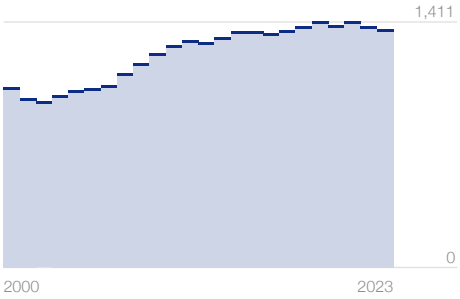
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		31.2
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	51.3	51.3
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	14.6	2.4
Renewable energy consumption % total	20.8	20.8
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	42.2
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	80	95.5
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.8	0.0
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	2.5
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	9	0.3
Environmental technology trade % total trade	6.4	42.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	5,556	0.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		72.6
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	21.7	56.6
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.4
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.6
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	18.8	37.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	4.3	34.1
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	29.9	54.5
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	11.7	88.3
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	27.9	72.1
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	5,700	51.8
Food supply concentration % share top importer	31.8	68.2
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	41.6	58.4
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.4
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	100	100.0
Bank concentration % total assets	43.3	66.8
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.1
Bank system default risk z-score	51.7	86.1
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	97.4	97.4
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	18.8	81.2
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	0.3	97.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.8	68.8
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.2	74.1
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.0
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	77	77.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.8	85.7
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	27	93.1

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

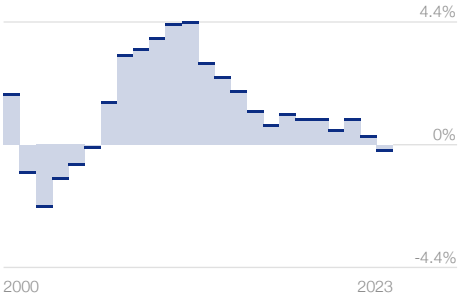
Malawi

Future of Growth profile

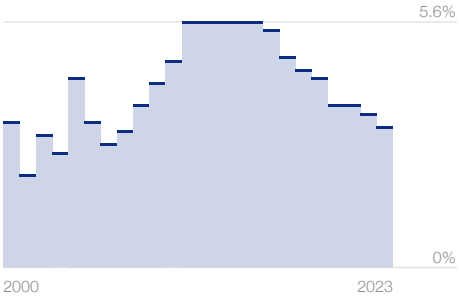
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **1,363**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **-0.2%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **3.2%**

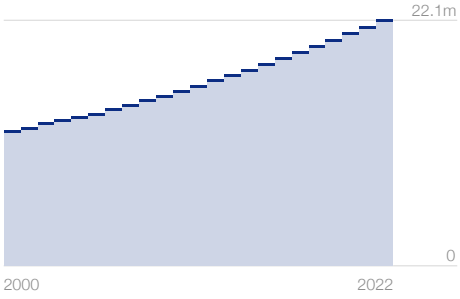


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	33.7	
Inclusiveness	34.9	
Sustainability	56.9	
Resilience	43.7	

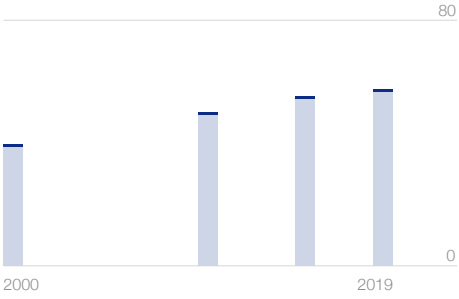
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

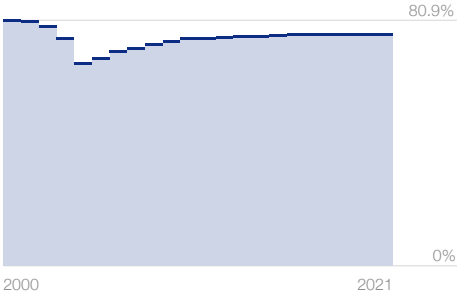
Total population, million **22.1m**



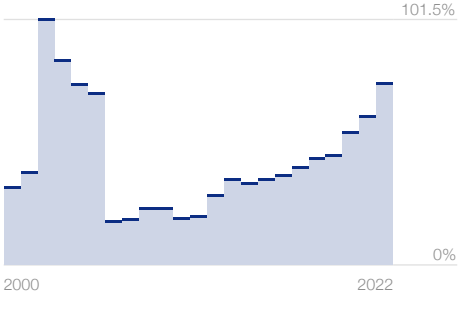
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **57.1**



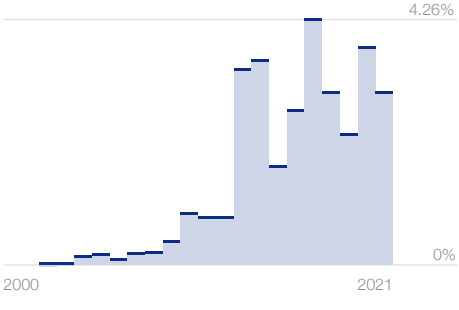
Wealth inequality, top10% share **76.1%**



Government debt, % GDP **75.2%**



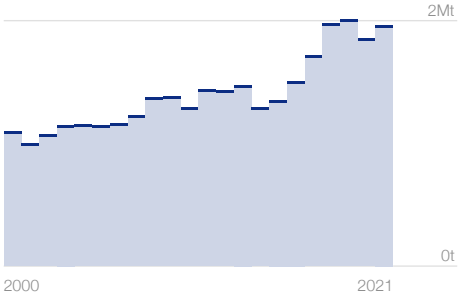
Climate development finance, % GDP **3%**



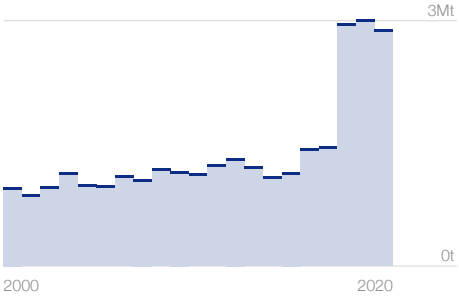
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions **2Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **2Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		33.7
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.0	45.3
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.8
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	70.2	70.2
ICT capital USD per capita	10	0.4
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.9
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.1
Digital payments % adult pop.	40.0	40.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	10.5	6.4
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.5
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2
Exports of advanced services % GDP	2.0	11.3
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	11.3	17.3
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	n.a.	n.a.
Scientific publications h index	180	13.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.0	0.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.8	34.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.7
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		34.9
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.0
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	48.3	31.0
Lack of social protection % pop	78.7	21.3
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	85.5	80.6
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	28.0	44.0
Income distribution % share bottom 50	13.9	27.9
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.3
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.7
Household financial security % adult pop.	82.0	18.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	95.9	4.1
Individuals using the internet % pop.	24.4	0.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	17.8	1.8
Rural electricity gap % urban	10.3	10.3
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	0.4	0.8
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	3.6	3.6
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.9
ICT cost % GNI per capita	16.4	6.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	37	61.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	57.3
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.6	43.7
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.2
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.2	79.2

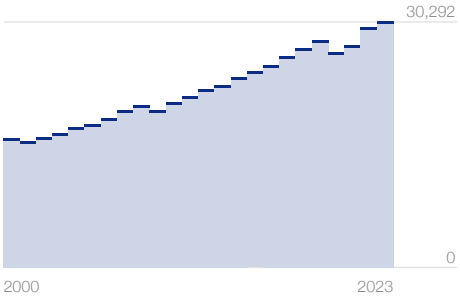
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		56.9
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.1
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	67.2	67.2
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	1.1	92.6
Renewable energy consumption % total	75.2	75.2
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	39.0
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	73	96.0
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.1	89.1
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	5.3
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.4	29.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	37.5	37.6
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	79.3	79.3
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	9	99.5
Resilience 0-100 (best)		43.7
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	4.8	90.5
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.5
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	0.7	1.4
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.3	10.4
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	0.5	0.9
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	41.4	58.6
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	n.a.	n.a.
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	852	7.7
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	23.7	76.3
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.5
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Bank concentration % total assets	100.0	0.0
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6
Bank system default risk z-score	14.5	24.2
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	36.8	36.8
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	37.4	62.6
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	7.5	25.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.6	64.3
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.1	47.8
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	34	34.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.2	45.2
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	22	75.9

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

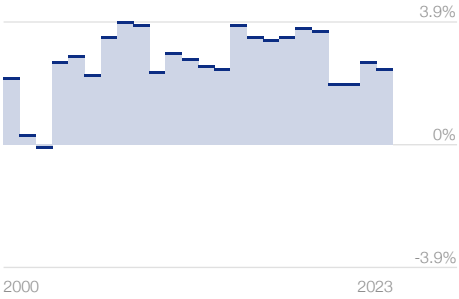
Malaysia

Future of Growth profile

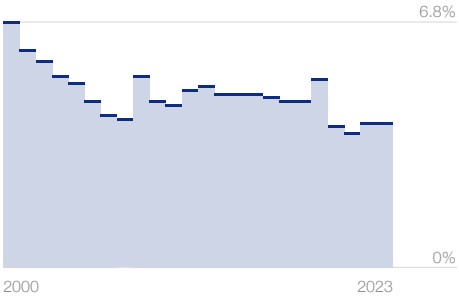
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 30,292



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 2.4%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 4%

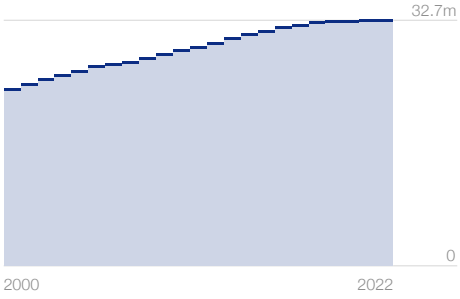


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	52.3	
Inclusiveness	61.7	
Sustainability	41.5	
Resilience	63.6	

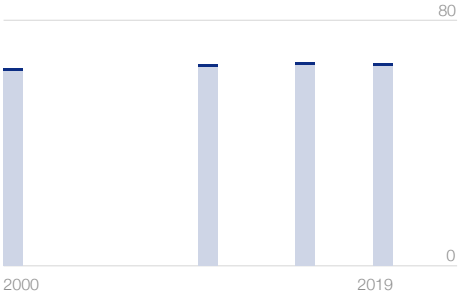
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

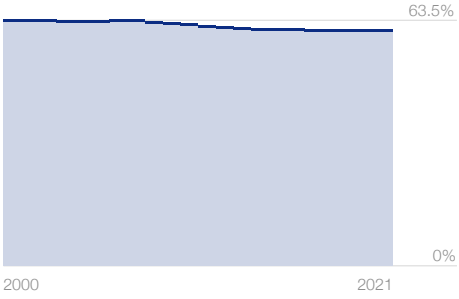
Total population, million 32.7m



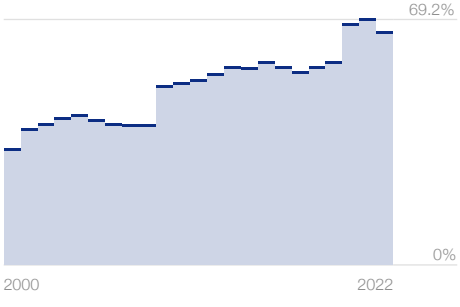
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 65.7



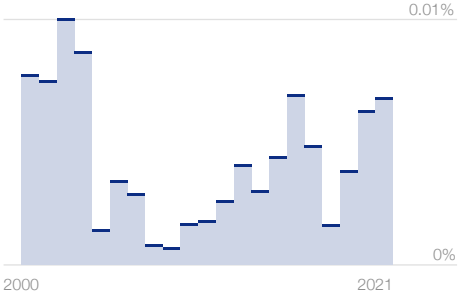
Wealth inequality, top10% share 60.8%



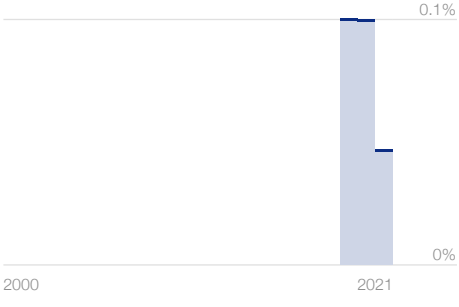
Government debt, % GDP 65.6%



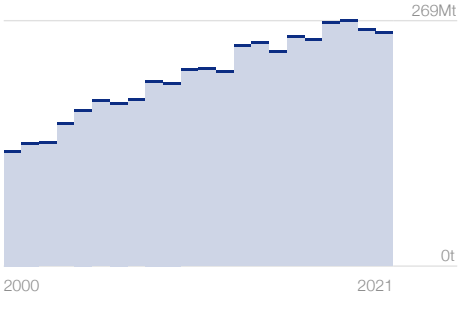
Climate development finance, % GDP 0.01%



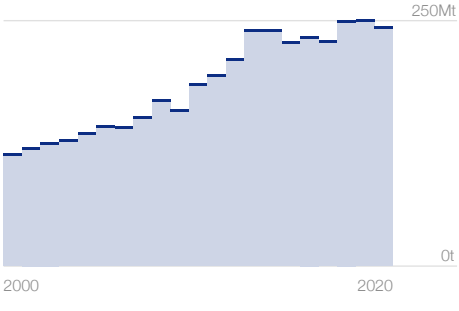
Green bonds, % GDP 0.1%



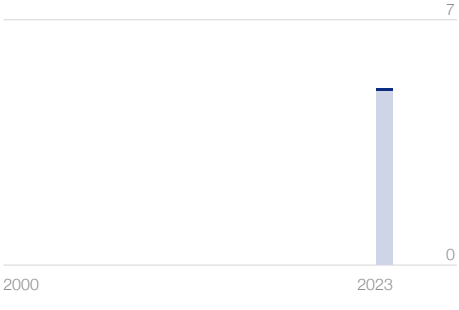
Production-based CO_2 emissions 256Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 243Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 5



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		52.3
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.1	68.4
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	96.9	96.9
ICT capital USD per capita	524	23.0
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.2
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.0
Digital payments % adult pop.	79.0	79.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	134.0	82.2
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.9
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.0
Exports of advanced services % GDP	3.6	19.8
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	43.3	66.0
Patent applications total	183	0.9
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.0	19.0
Scientific publications h index	466	35.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.7	5.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.7	64.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.7
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		61.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.8
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	76.0	68.0
Lack of social protection % pop	72.7	27.3
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	68.6	58.2
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	12.1	75.9
Income distribution % share bottom 50	13.8	27.7
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.7
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3
Household financial security % adult pop.	26.0	74.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	2.5	97.5
Individuals using the internet % pop.	96.8	95.7
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	93.9	92.8
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.5	9.1
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.4
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	23.9	23.9
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.3	92.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	31	51.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.5	48.7
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.3	65.8
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.7
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.2	55.0

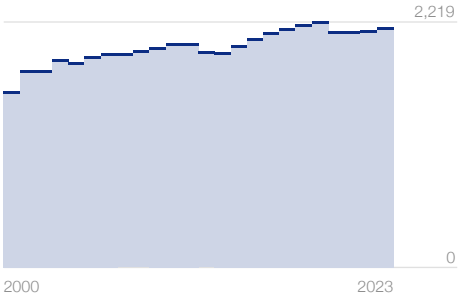
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		41.5
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.4
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	77.9	77.9
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	13.2	12.3
Renewable energy consumption % total	5.8	5.8
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.5	63.4
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	172	88.6
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	40.3
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.2	21.9
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	12	0.4
Environmental technology trade % total trade	8.1	53.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	63.4	63.4
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	49.4	49.4
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	2,038	0.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		63.6
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	10.7	78.5
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.0
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.4
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.9	15.0
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	22.3	40.7
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	22.1	77.9
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	24.9	75.1
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	17,834	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	12.7	87.3
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.2
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	68	68.0
Bank concentration % total assets	53.0	55.3
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.7
Bank system default risk z-score	20.7	34.5
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	98.1	98.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	23.9	76.1
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.5	35.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.2	31.3
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.1	52.8
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.8
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	47	47.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.6	61.2
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

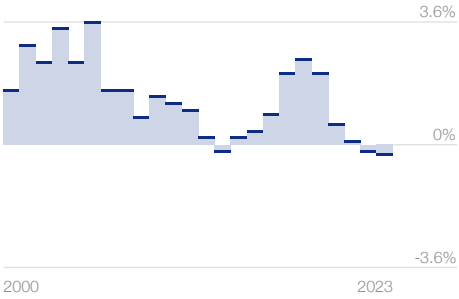
Mali

Future of Growth profile

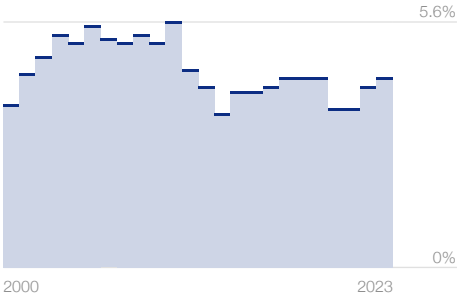
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **2,156**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **-0.3%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **4.3%**

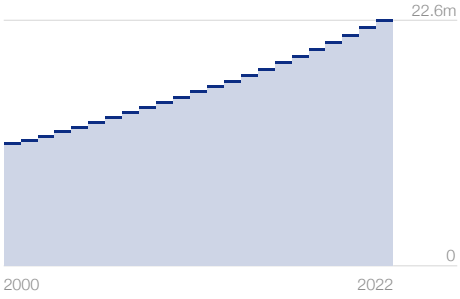


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	31.5	
Inclusiveness	32.6	
Sustainability	51.5	
Resilience	35.6	

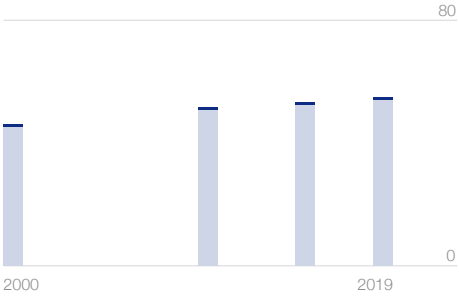
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

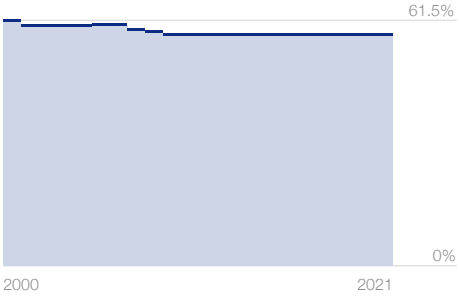
Total population, million **22.6m**



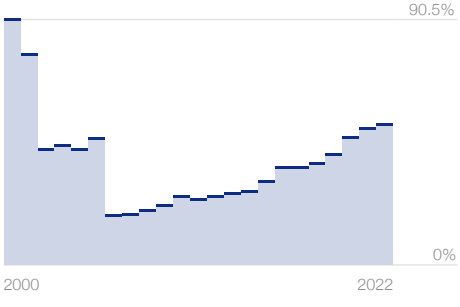
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **54.6**



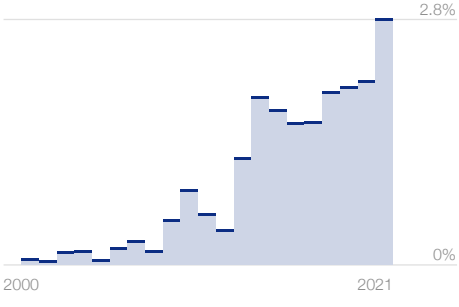
Wealth inequality, top10% share **57.9%**



Government debt, % GDP **51.7%**



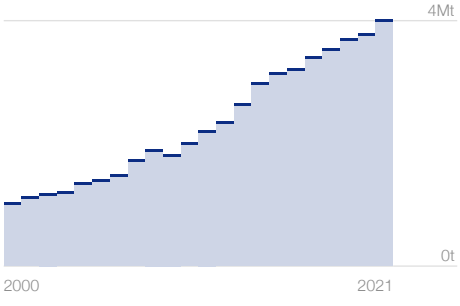
Climate development finance, % GDP **2.8%**



Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions **4Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **n.a.**

Data not available

BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		31.5
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.5
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	1.4	30.7
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.4
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	53.0	53.0
ICT capital USD per capita	8	0.3
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.0
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.2
Digital payments % adult pop.	38.0	38.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	26.0	15.9
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.7	9.4
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.2	3.5
Scientific publications h index	131	10.1
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.1	0.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.6	37.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.2
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		32.6
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	41.3	21.7
Lack of social protection % pop	90.7	9.3
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	62.5	50.1
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	43.9	12.3
Income distribution % share bottom 50	14.8	29.5
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.8
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.3
Household financial security % adult pop.	70.0	30.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	72.0	28.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	34.5	12.7
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	18.8	18.9
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.9	9.7
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	5.8	5.8
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7
ICT cost % GNI per capita	17.6	0.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	21	35.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.5	50.0
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.6	37.4
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.0	75.0

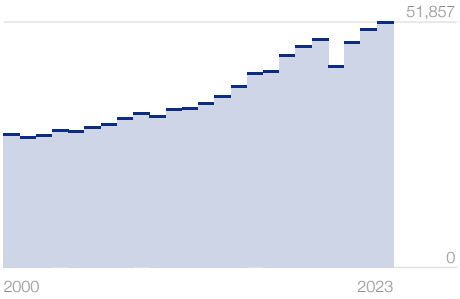
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		51.5
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.1
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	86.5	86.5
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	2.0	86.7
Renewable energy consumption % total	63.8	63.8
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	43.4
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	264	81.7
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.1	83.2
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	0.6
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.6	23.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	21.9	21.9
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	37.9	37.9
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	33	98.4
Resilience 0-100 (best)		35.6
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	4.7	90.6
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.9
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	0.8	1.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.1	0.8
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	1.2	2.2
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	84.6	15.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	n.a.	n.a.
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	5,835	53.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	17.8	82.2
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	44.6	55.4
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.7
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	15	15.0
Bank concentration % total assets	72.6	32.2
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.3
Bank system default risk z-score	12.8	21.4
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	10.1	10.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	62.7	37.3
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	8.6	14.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.2	30.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-2.4	3.0
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	28	28.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.9	32.0
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	22	75.9

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

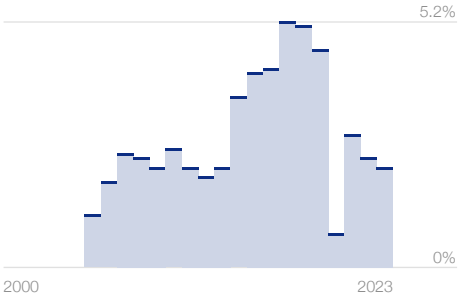
Malta

Future of Growth profile

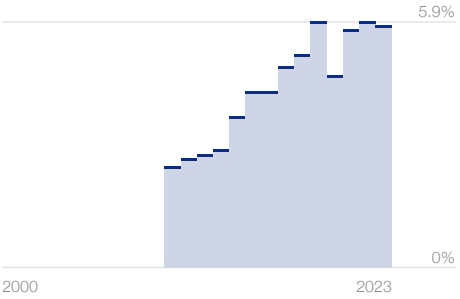
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **51,857**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **2.1%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **5.8%**

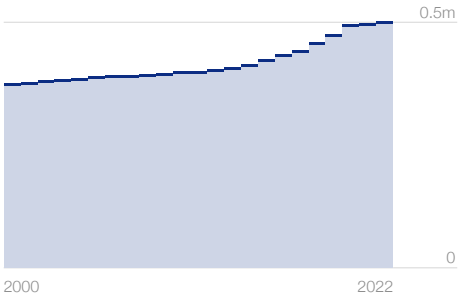


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	58.0	
Inclusiveness	69.8	
Sustainability	36.4	
Resilience	56.9	

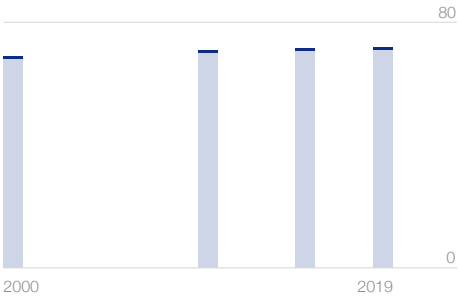
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

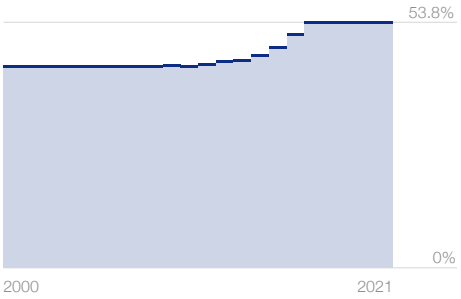
Total population, million **0.5m**



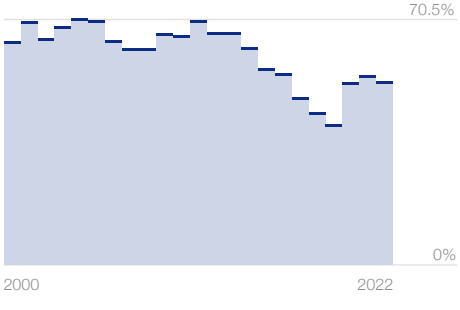
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **71.5**



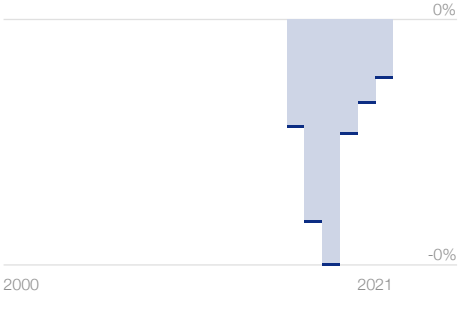
Wealth inequality, top10% share **53.8%**



Government debt, % GDP **52.3%**



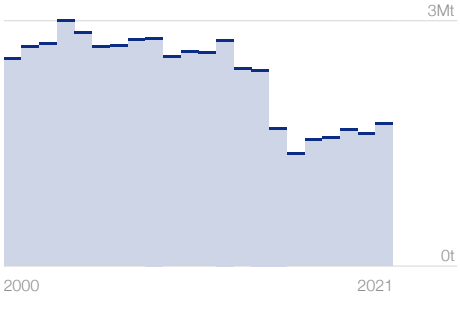
Climate development finance, % GDP **0%**



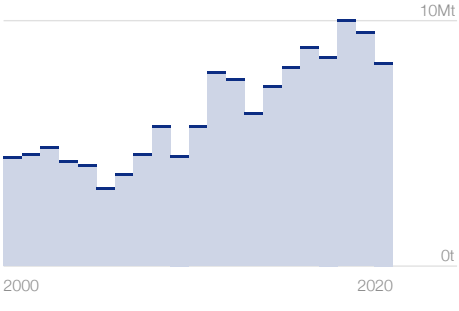
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions **2Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **9Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **3**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		58.0
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.6
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.2	70.3
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.0
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	2,333	100.0
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.5
Digital payments % adult pop.	91.0	91.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	82.1	50.4
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.8
Exports of advanced services % GDP	107.9	100.0
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	31.5	48.0
Patent applications total	20	0.1
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.7	13.3
Scientific publications h index	179	13.8
Knowledge-intensive employment %	8.9	59.7
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	50.6	100.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.8	66.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.8
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		69.8
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	85.2	80.3
Lack of social protection % pop	n.a.	n.a.
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	78.9	71.9
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	5.2	89.6
Income distribution % share bottom 50	19.8	39.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.5
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.8
Household financial security % adult pop.	17.0	83.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.8	99.2
Individuals using the internet % pop.	87.5	83.3
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	99.8	99.7
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	10.4	20.7
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.0
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	23.3	23.3
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	24.0	24.0
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.8
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.5	96.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	54	90.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	66.5
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	90.8
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.5	87.5

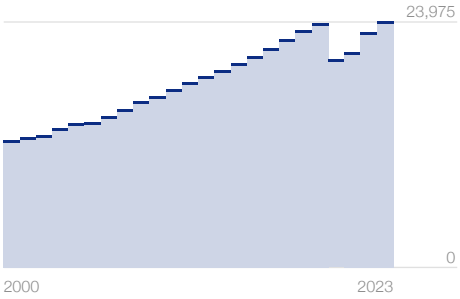
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		36.4
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.7
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	68.4	68.4
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	3.6	75.7
Renewable energy consumption % total	9.2	9.2
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.0	28.3
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	143	90.7
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.7	3.5
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	0.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	2	0.1
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.6	24.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	819	59.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		56.9
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	28.2	43.5
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.1
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	12.4	24.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	4.5	35.9
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	54.9	100.0
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	27.9	72.1
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	32.5	67.5
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	145	1.3
Food supply concentration % share top importer	31.8	68.2
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	18.8	81.2
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.6
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	75	75.0
Bank concentration % total assets	89.4	12.4
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.8
Bank system default risk z-score	18.4	30.7
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	83.7	83.7
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	22.6	77.4
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	2.9	71.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.5	12.5
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.0	69.5
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	51	51.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.9	67.3
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	26	89.7

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

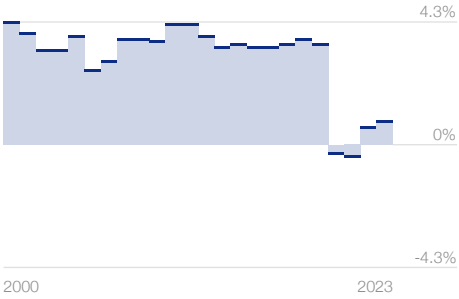
Mauritius

Future of Growth profile

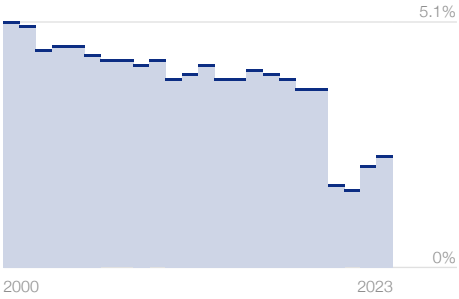
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **23,975**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.8%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.3%**

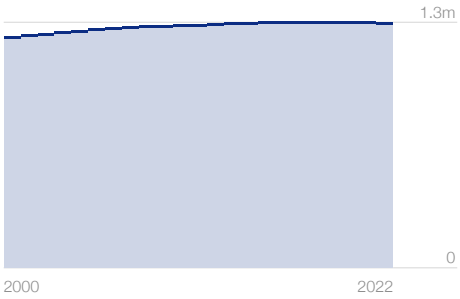


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	42.2	
Inclusiveness	55.9	
Sustainability	37.9	
Resilience	56.7	

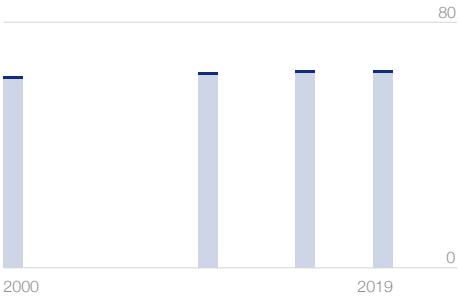
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

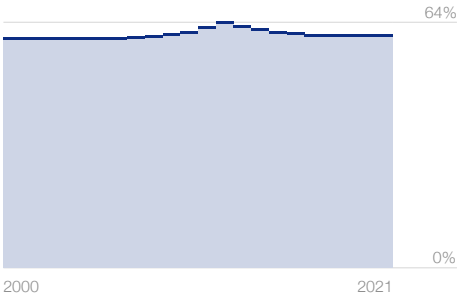
Total population, million **1.3m**



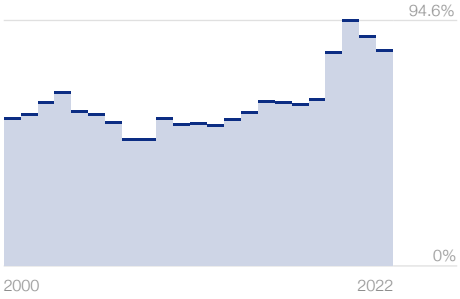
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **63.9**



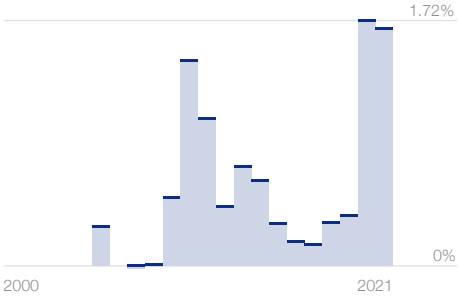
Wealth inequality, top10% share **60.6%**



Government debt, % GDP **83.1%**

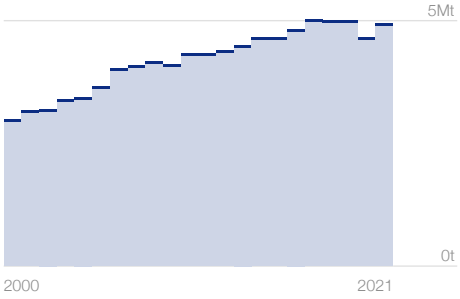


Climate development finance, % GDP **1.67%**

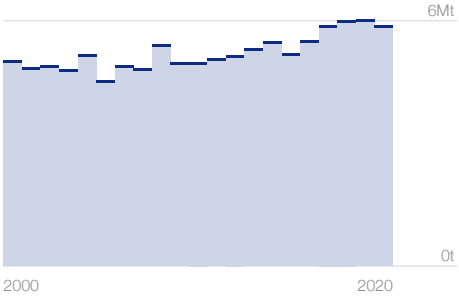


Green bonds, % GDP **2.9%**

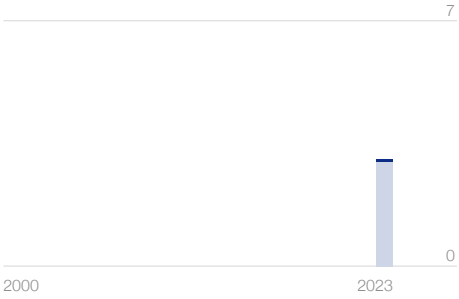
Production-based CO_2 emissions **4Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **6Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **3**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		42.2
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.6	58.5
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.2
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.0	99.0
ICT capital USD per capita	113	4.9
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	80.0	80.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	95.9	58.8
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.6
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.2
Exports of advanced services % GDP	6.8	37.5
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	5.3	8.1
Patent applications total	3	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.4	7.3
Scientific publications h index	118	9.1
Knowledge-intensive employment %	4.3	28.7
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	2.7	19.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.2	73.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.5	40.9
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		55.9
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	65.7	54.2
Lack of social protection % pop	n.a.	n.a.
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	62.7	50.3
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	21.9	56.2
Income distribution % share bottom 50	14.8	29.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.3
Household financial security % adult pop.	33.0	67.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	14.0	86.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	67.6	56.8
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	99.4	99.4
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.5	8.9
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	14.9	14.9
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	34.3	34.3
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.4
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.6	91.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	50	83.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	58.5
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.3	74.0
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.4
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.5	37.5

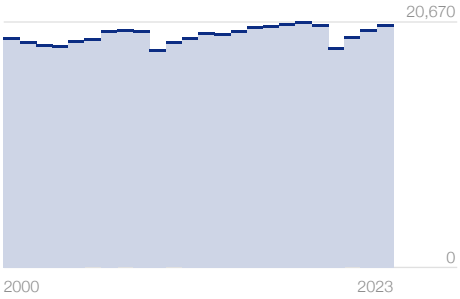
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		37.9
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.3
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	50.5	50.5
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	4.5	70.1
Renewable energy consumption % total	9.4	9.4
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.1	20.0
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	471	66.1
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	51.8
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	5.1
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.7	24.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	534	73.3
Resilience 0-100 (best)		56.7
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	18.0	63.9
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.5
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.7
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.3	2.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	3.4	27.2
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	26.6	48.5
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	15.6	84.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	33.7	66.3
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	2,175	19.8
Food supply concentration % share top importer	10.2	89.8
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	17.2	82.8
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.5
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	55	55.0
Bank concentration % total assets	59.1	48.1
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.1
Bank system default risk z-score	10.9	18.3
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	96.9	96.9
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	54.7	45.3
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	2.3	77.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.2	29.2
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.9	67.1
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.4
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	50	50.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.9	67.5
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	24	82.8

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

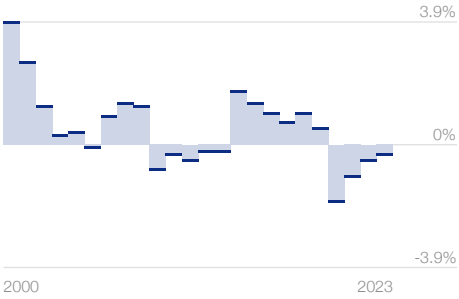
Mexico

Future of Growth profile

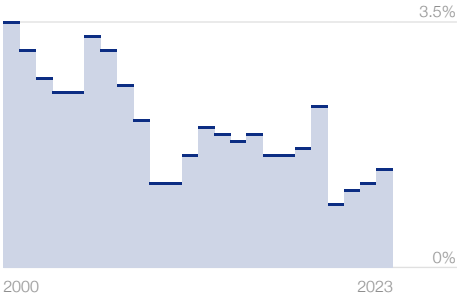
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 20,402



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change -0.3%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 1.4%

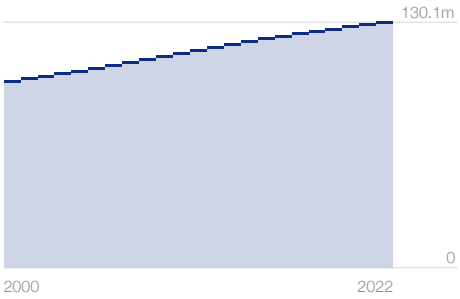


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	37.9	
Inclusiveness	51.5	
Sustainability	46.7	
Resilience	46.0	

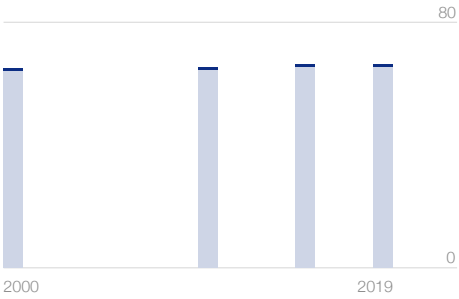
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

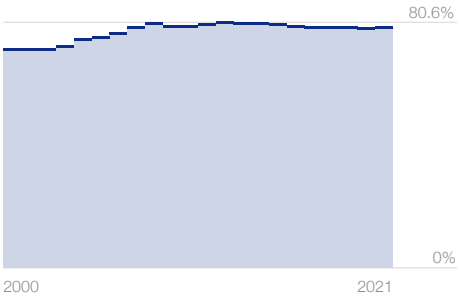
Total population, million 130.1m



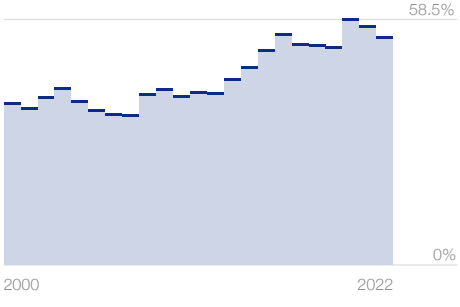
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 65.8



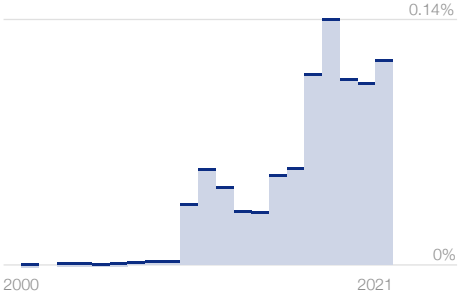
Wealth inequality, top10% share 78.8%



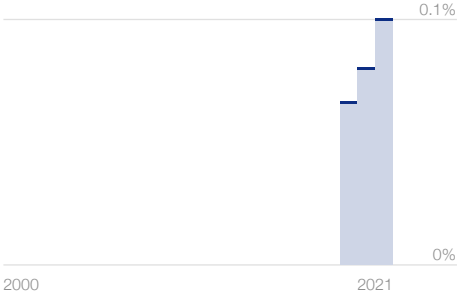
Government debt, % GDP 54.1%



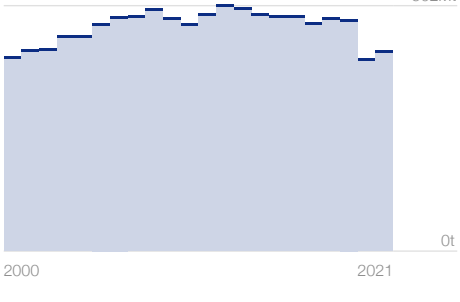
Climate development finance, % GDP 0.12%



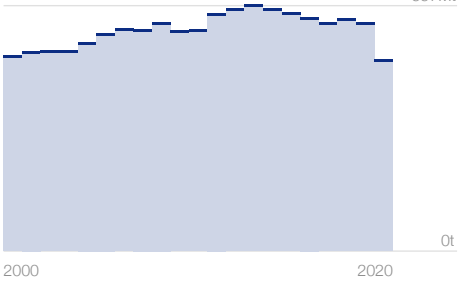
Green bonds, % GDP 0.1%



Production-based CO_2 emissions 407Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 432Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 2

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		37.9
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.2
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.8	61.7
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	95.3	95.3
ICT capital USD per capita	192	8.4
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.0
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	44.0	44.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	38.3	23.5
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.6
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.5
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.4	2.1
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	45.6	69.5
Patent applications total	215	1.1
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.3	5.9
Scientific publications h index	577	44.4
Knowledge-intensive employment %	4.0	26.6
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	1.2	8.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.2	45.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.7
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.2
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		51.5
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.7
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	74.5	66.1
Lack of social protection % pop	34.3	65.7
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	59.0	45.4
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	13.5	73.0
Income distribution % share bottom 50	6.2	12.4
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.2
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.2
Household financial security % adult pop.	25.0	75.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	20.2	79.8
Individuals using the internet % pop.	75.6	67.5
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	43.0	32.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	99.9	99.9
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	-0.3	0.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	5.1	5.1
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	28.0	28.0
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.8
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.4	92.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	33	55.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	61.4
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.5	45.5
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.2
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.2	56.3

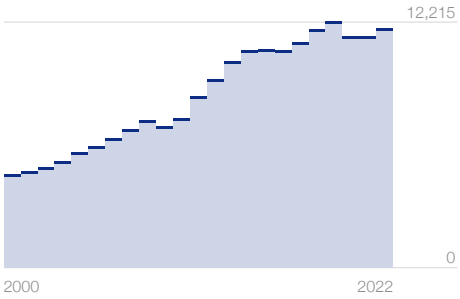
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		46.7
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.2
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	73.8	73.8
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	6.3	58.2
Renewable energy consumption % total	12.3	12.3
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	38.8
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	700	48.8
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	41.3
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	16.3
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	21	0.7
Environmental technology trade % total trade	8.8	58.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	64.2	64.2
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	90.7	90.7
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	642	67.9
Resilience 0-100 (best)		46.0
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	12.4	75.2
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.2
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	2.7	5.4
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.0	7.8
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	24.4	44.5
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	14.5	85.5
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	28.6	71.4
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	3,649	33.2
Food supply concentration % share top importer	78.1	21.9
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	80.8	19.2
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.4
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	60	60.0
Bank concentration % total assets	49.5	59.4
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.2
Bank system default risk z-score	23.8	39.6
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	81.7	81.7
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	33.0	67.0
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.3	37.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.8	18.8
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.6	37.3
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.6
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	31	31.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.8	34.0
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	24	82.8

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

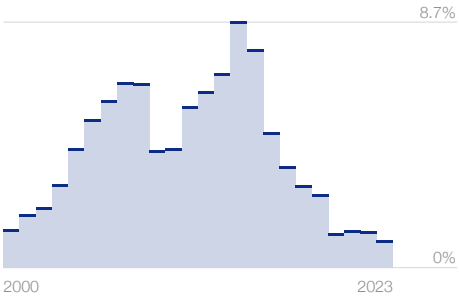
Mongolia

Future of Growth profile

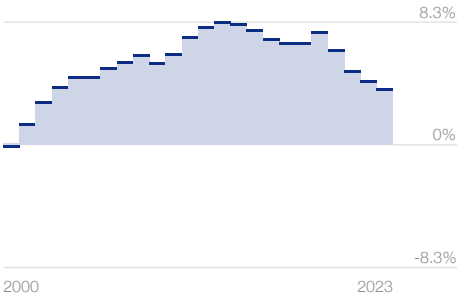
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 11,853



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 0.9%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 3.7%

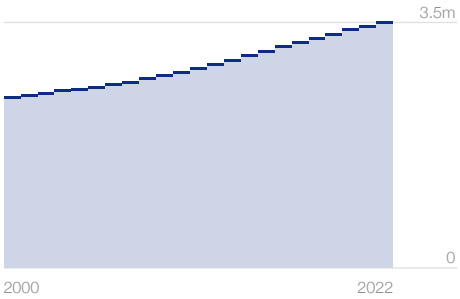


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	34.8	
Inclusiveness	54.5	
Sustainability	24.4	
Resilience	48.6	

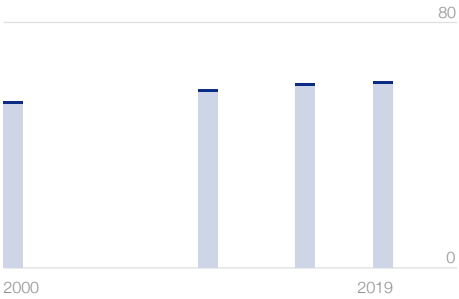
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

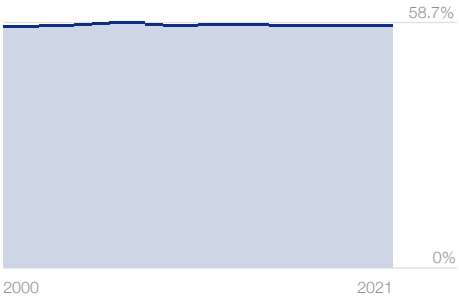
Total population, million 3.5m



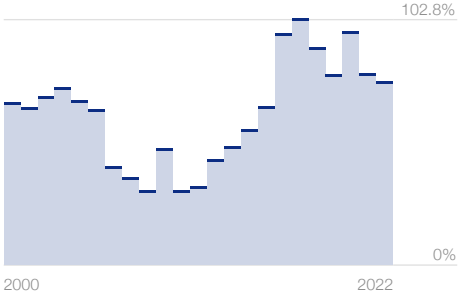
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 60.3



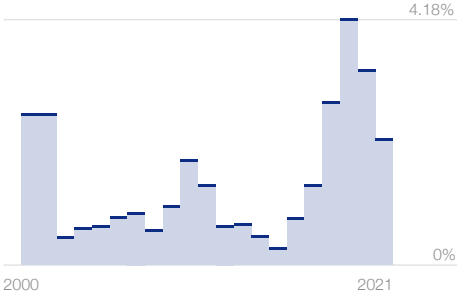
Wealth inequality, top10% share 58.1%



Government debt, % GDP 76.3%



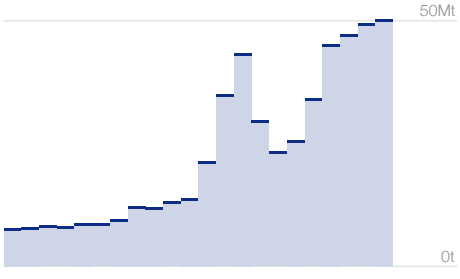
Climate development finance, % GDP 2.14%



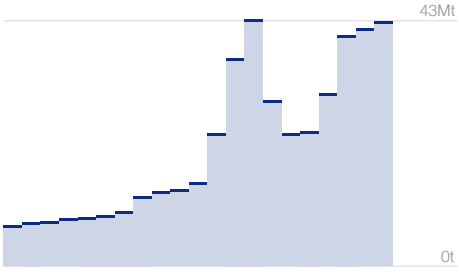
Green bonds, % GDP n.a.

Data not available

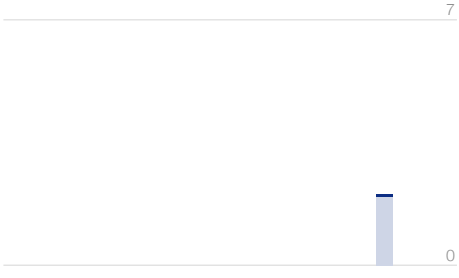
Production-based CO_2 emissions 50Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 43Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 2



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		34.8
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.6
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.1	67.9
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.8
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.0	99.0
ICT capital USD per capita	n.a.	n.a.
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.7
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.8
Digital payments % adult pop.	97.0	97.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	45.8	28.1
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.1
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.1
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.9	10.6
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	3.9	6.0
Patent applications total	1	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.1	2.7
Scientific publications h index	126	9.7
Knowledge-intensive employment %	4.7	31.4
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.5	3.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.2	45.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.9
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.5
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		54.5
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.4
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	65.0	53.3
Lack of social protection % pop	0.0	100.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	78.2	70.9
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	11.9	76.2
Income distribution % share bottom 50	13.9	27.8
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.3
Household financial security % adult pop.	29.0	71.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	64.1	35.9
Individuals using the internet % pop.	84.3	79.1
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	39.3	27.5
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.8	9.7
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.5
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	14.5	14.5
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	37.1	37.1
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.6
ICT cost % GNI per capita	3.3	81.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	48	80.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.4	42.7
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.3	67.7
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.3
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.6	65.0

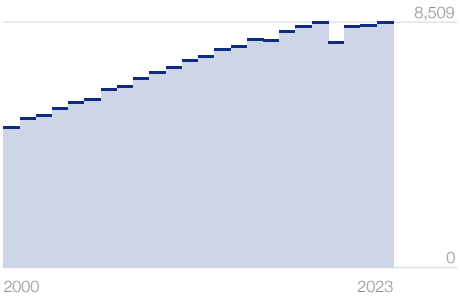
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		24.4
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.8
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.0
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	50.0	50.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	27.4	0.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	4.0	4.0
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.2	15.4
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	143	90.7
Total waste tons per capita/year	1.0	0.0
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	3.1
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	2.5	16.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	29.7	29.7
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	21.0	21.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,189	40.6
Resilience 0-100 (best)		48.6
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	7.3	85.4
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.2
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	0.6	1.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	8.0	64.0
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	38.6	70.4
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	53.8	46.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	45.5	54.5
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	10,555	96.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	30.2	69.8
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	54.9	45.1
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.3
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	28	28.0
Bank concentration % total assets	85.1	17.5
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.5
Bank system default risk z-score	36.2	60.4
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	26.2	26.2
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	52.3	47.7
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	4.0	60.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.6	40.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.7	63.1
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.8
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	33	33.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.2	45.5
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	23	79.3

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

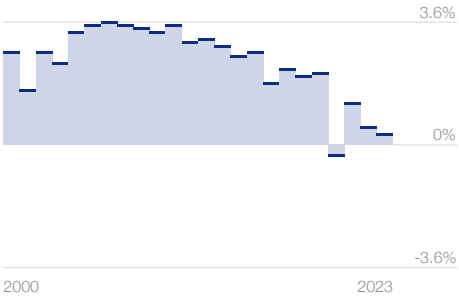
Morocco

Future of Growth profile

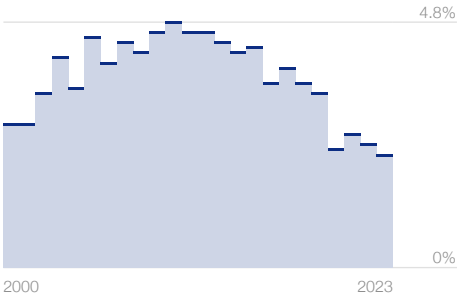
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **8,502**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.3%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.2%**

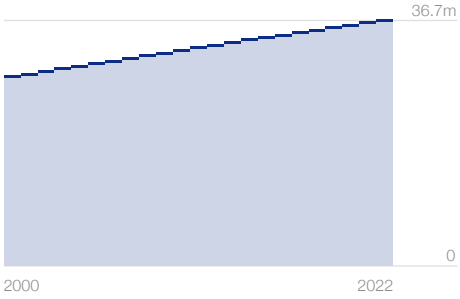


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	41.2	
Inclusiveness	49.7	
Sustainability	50.3	
Resilience	53.5	

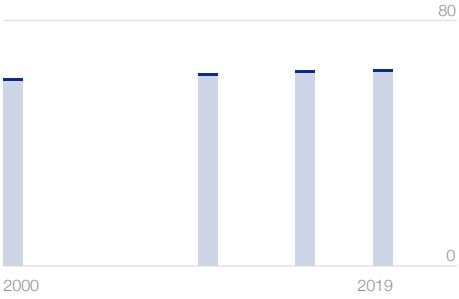
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

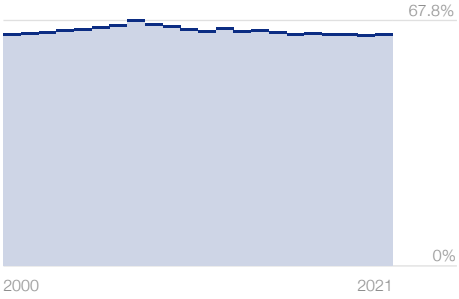
Total population, million **36.7m**



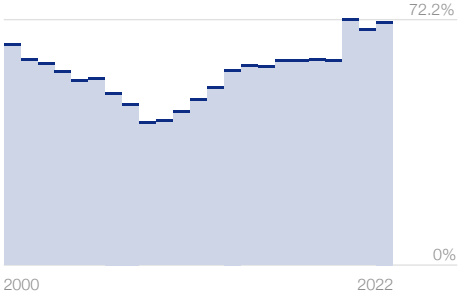
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **63.7**



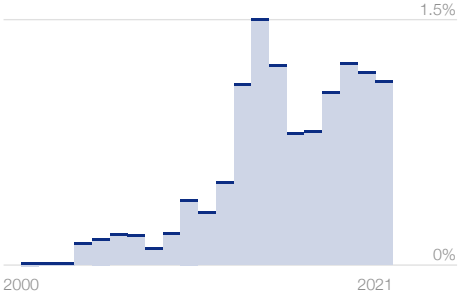
Wealth inequality, top10% share **63.9%**



Government debt, % GDP **71.5%**

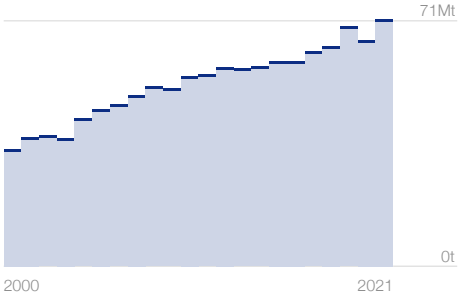


Climate development finance, % GDP **1.12%**

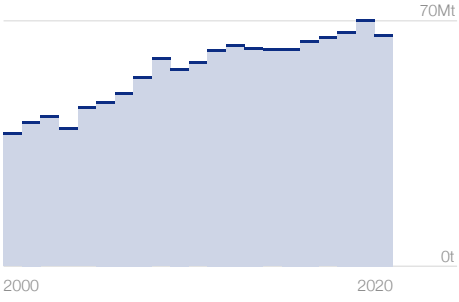


Green bonds, % GDP **0%**

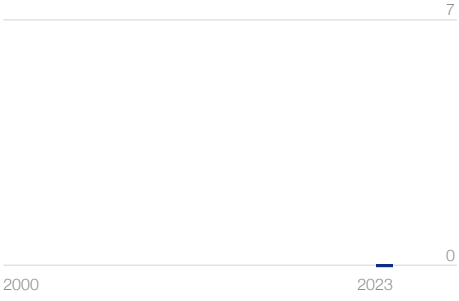
Production-based CO_2 emissions **71Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **66Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		41.2
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	1.9	43.0
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.5
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.4	99.4
ICT capital USD per capita	82	3.6
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0
Digital payments % adult pop.	30.0	30.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	96.3	59.1
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.6
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.9
Exports of advanced services % GDP	5.3	29.2
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	41.2	62.9
Patent applications total	11	0.1
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.7	14.3
Scientific publications h index	252	19.4
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.5	3.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.1	47.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.1
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.1
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		49.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.7
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	69.5	59.3
Lack of social protection % pop	n.a.	n.a.
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	28.4	4.6
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	41.9	16.3
Income distribution % share bottom 50	13.6	27.1
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.9
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.9
Household financial security % adult pop.	44.0	56.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	15.5	84.5
Individuals using the internet % pop.	88.1	84.2
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	74.8	69.9
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	3.8	7.7
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	3.9	3.9
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.9
ICT cost % GNI per capita	2.3	86.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	24	40.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.4	42.2
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.3	65.1
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.0	75.0

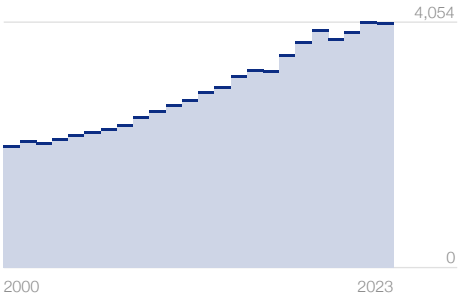
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		50.3
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.1
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	74.4	74.4
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	3.0	79.7
Renewable energy consumption % total	10.9	10.9
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	39.0
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	286	80.0
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	72.2
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.3	31.1
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	2	0.1
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.1	33.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	54.2	54.2
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	67.3	67.3
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	408	79.6
Resilience 0-100 (best)		53.5
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	11.8	76.5
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.0	8.0
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	7.3	13.4
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	21.2	78.8
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	34.9	65.1
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	815	7.4
Food supply concentration % share top importer	19.9	80.1
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	14.3	85.7
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	50	50.0
Bank concentration % total assets	66.5	39.4
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9
Bank system default risk z-score	42.4	70.7
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	82.4	82.4
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	34.4	65.6
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.8	32.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.0	50.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.4	42.1
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.4
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	38	38.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.3	44.9
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	25	86.2

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

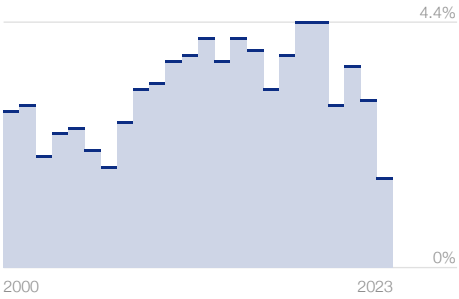
Nepal

Future of Growth profile

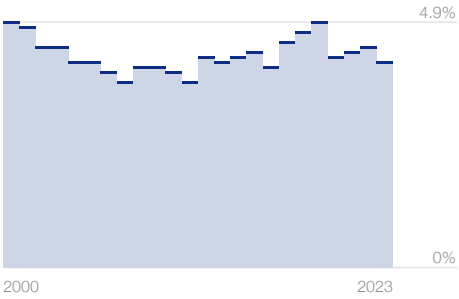
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 4,031



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 1.6%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 4.1%

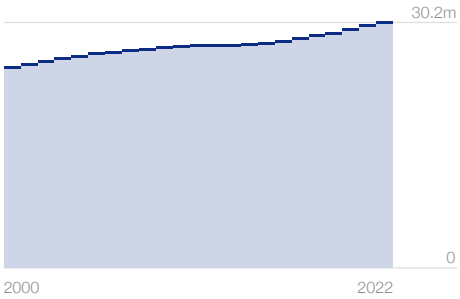


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	31.5	
Inclusiveness	41.7	
Sustainability	52.1	
Resilience	43.4	

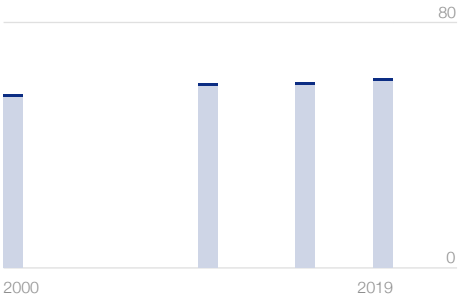
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

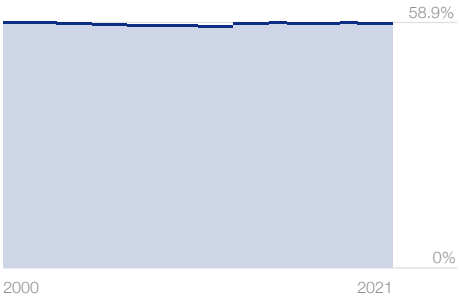
Total population, million 30.2m



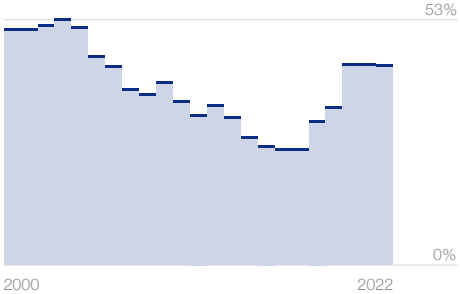
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 61.3



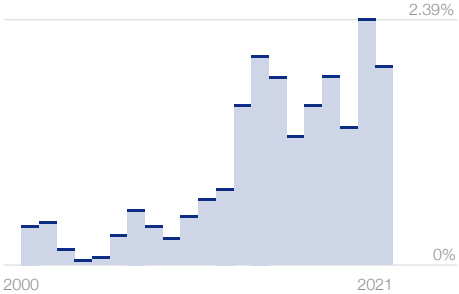
Wealth inequality, top10% share 58.5%



Government debt, % GDP 43.1%



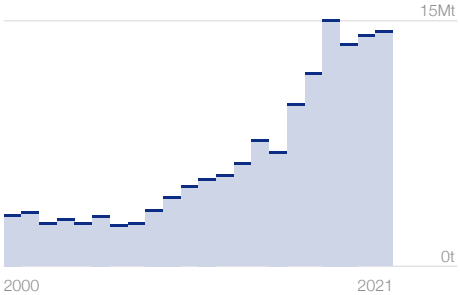
Climate development finance, % GDP 1.94%



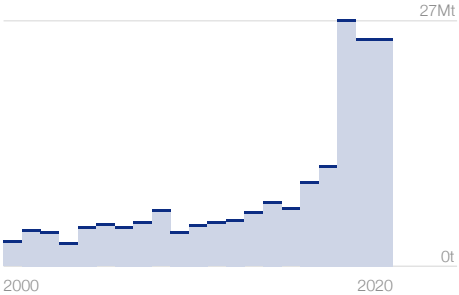
Green bonds, % GDP n.a.

Data not available

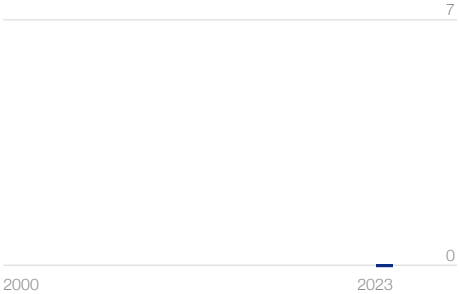
Production-based CO_2 emissions 14Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 25Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 0



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		31.5
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.8
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	1.8	40.5
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.6
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
ICT capital USD per capita	n.a.	n.a.
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2
Digital payments % adult pop.	29.0	29.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	88.4	54.3
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.6
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.7
Exports of advanced services % GDP	2.0	11.2
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	8.6	13.1
Patent applications total	1	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.3	6.0
Scientific publications h index	193	14.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.1	1.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.6	37.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.1	50.9
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.1
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		41.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.2
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	53.7	38.2
Lack of social protection % pop	83.1	16.9
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	50.8	34.4
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	41.1	17.8
Income distribution % share bottom 50	22.3	44.7
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5
Household financial security % adult pop.	34.0	66.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	76.4	23.6
Individuals using the internet % pop.	51.6	35.5
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	16.1	0.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	97.6	97.6
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.8	9.6
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	8.3	8.3
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	5.2	70.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	32	53.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	61.4
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.4	58.7
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.5
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.2	56.3

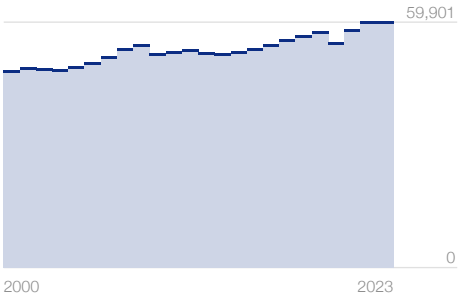
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		52.1
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.0	34.0
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	76.4	76.4
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	1.9	87.2
Renewable energy consumption % total	74.5	74.5
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.7	45.8
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	332	76.5
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.1	91.5
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	0.9
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.5	37.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	26.5	26.5
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	36.0	36.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	46	97.7
Resilience 0-100 (best)		43.4
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	9.4	81.3
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.7
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.5
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	3.4	6.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.3	2.4
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	8.7	15.8
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	27.1	72.9
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	44.9	55.1
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	7,291	66.3
Food supply concentration % share top importer	55.5	44.5
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	73.9	26.1
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.2
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Bank concentration % total assets	17.9	96.6
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.3
Bank system default risk z-score	28.9	48.1
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	45.0	45.0
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	64.4	35.6
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.6	34.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.0	25.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.2	45.1
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.7
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	34	34.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.5	40.7
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	17	58.6

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

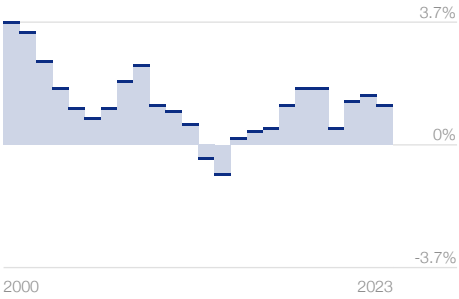
Netherlands

Future of Growth profile

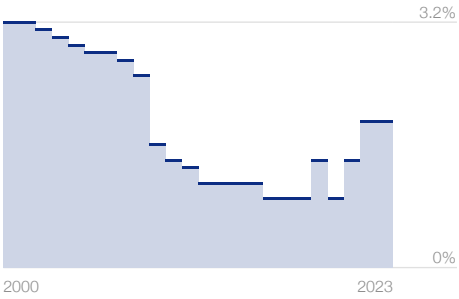
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **59,891**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1.2%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **1.9%**

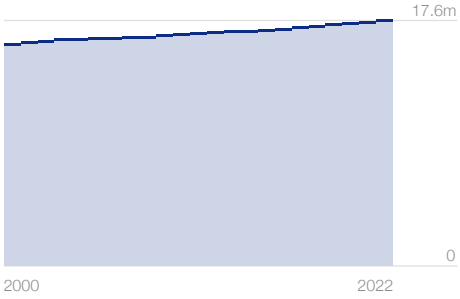


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	73.3	
Inclusiveness	75.9	
Sustainability	49.2	
Resilience	65.9	

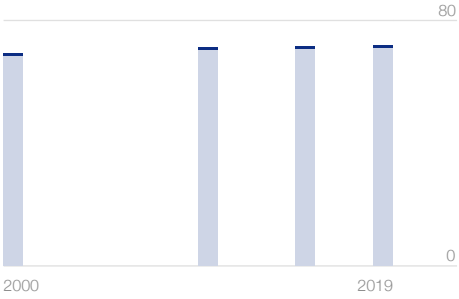
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

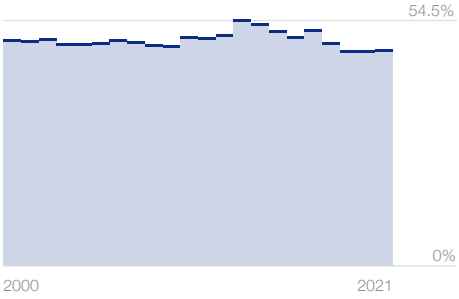
Total population, million **17.6m**



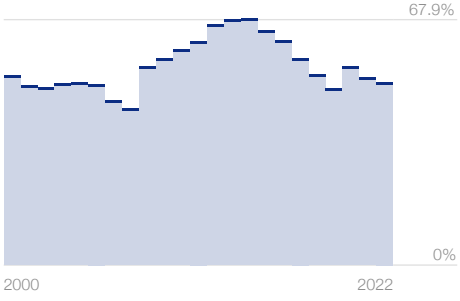
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **71.4**



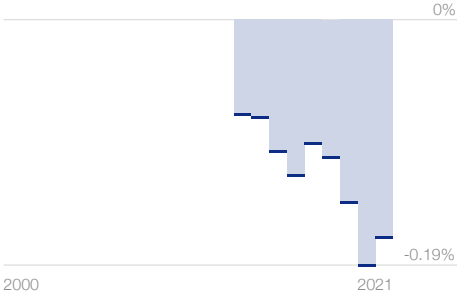
Wealth inequality, top10% share **47.9%**



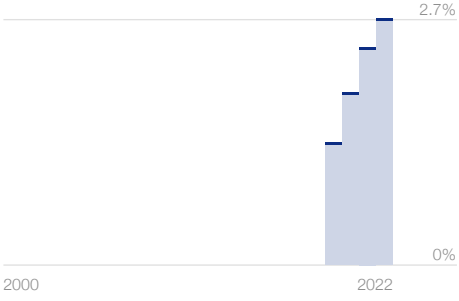
Government debt, % GDP **50.1%**



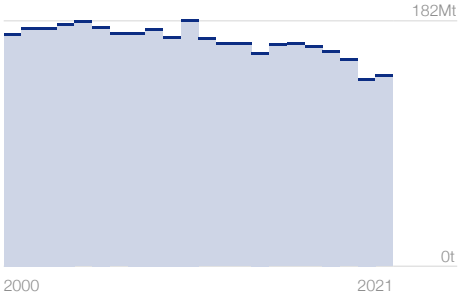
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.17%**



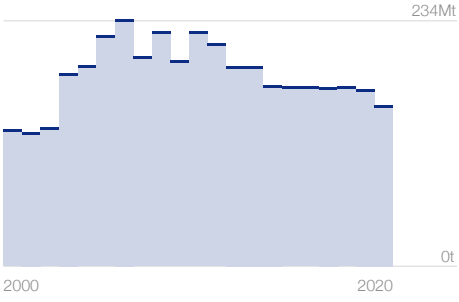
Green bonds, % GDP **2.7%**



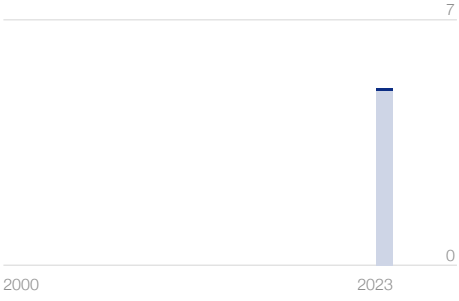
Production-based CO_2 emissions **141Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **152Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **5**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		73.3
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.6
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.4	75.5
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.8
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.0	99.0
ICT capital USD per capita	2,756	100.0
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.2
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	99.0	99.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	100.9	61.9
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.2
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.0
Exports of advanced services % GDP	18.1	100.0
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	51.2	78.0
Patent applications total	3,170	15.9
Research and development expenditure % GDP	2.3	46.1
Scientific publications h index	1,305	100.0
Knowledge-intensive employment %	10.2	68.8
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	11.9	85.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.8	85.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.8	79.6
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.7
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		75.9
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	85.2	80.3
Lack of social protection % pop	2.8	97.2
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	87.9	83.8
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	4.9	90.3
Income distribution % share bottom 50	22.6	45.2
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.3
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.3
Household financial security % adult pop.	5.0	95.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.1	99.9
Individuals using the internet % pop.	92.1	89.4
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	100.0	100.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	9.0	18.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.0
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	33.4	33.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	20.9	20.9
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.5
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.5	97.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	58	96.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	61.1
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.0	95.7
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.1
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	4.0	100.0

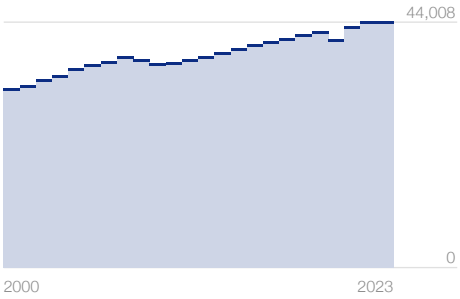
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		49.2
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.5
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	60.8	60.8
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	10.2	32.2
Renewable energy consumption % total	10.8	10.8
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	40.0
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	492	64.5
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.5	29.4
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.9	100.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	306	10.2
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.2	34.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	80.2	80.2
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	81.9	81.9
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,364	31.8
Resilience 0-100 (best)		65.9
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	31.6	36.8
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.6
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.2
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	22.1	44.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	3.2	25.4
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	38.4	70.0
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	10.5	89.5
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	23.9	76.1
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	5,266	47.9
Food supply concentration % share top importer	16.9	83.1
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	12.0	88.0
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	6.1	85.0
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	100	100.0
Bank concentration % total assets	88.3	13.8
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.9
Bank system default risk z-score	13.0	21.7
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	97.0	97.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	37.7	62.3
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	0.3	97.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.2	29.2
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.9	68.3
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	80	80.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.7	84.8
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	29	100.0

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

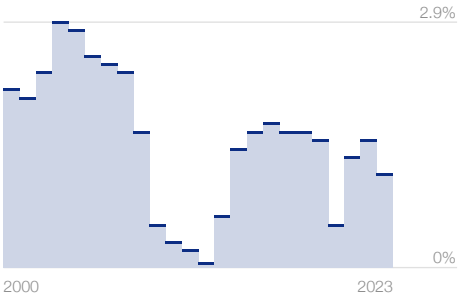
New Zealand

Future of Growth profile

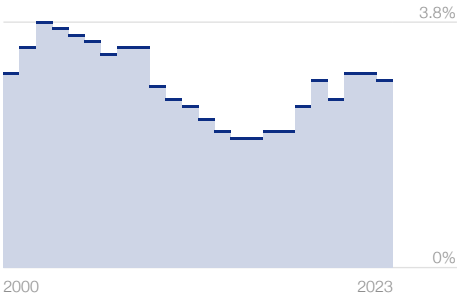
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **43,956**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1.1%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.9%**

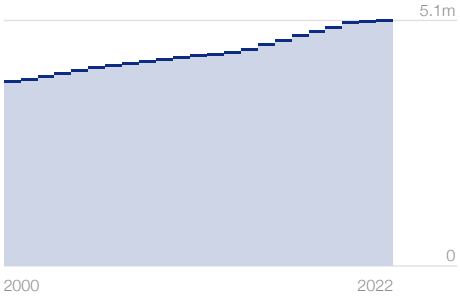


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	63.1	
Inclusiveness	77.0	
Sustainability	38.2	
Resilience	72.4	

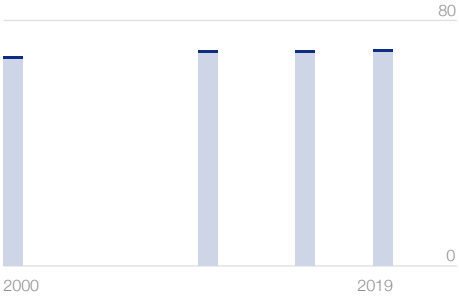
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

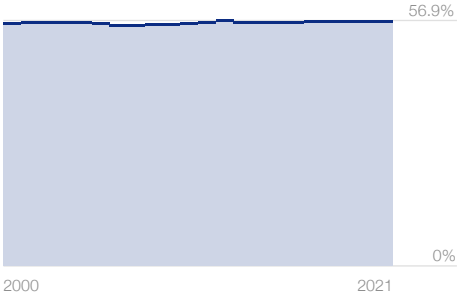
Total population, million **5.1m**



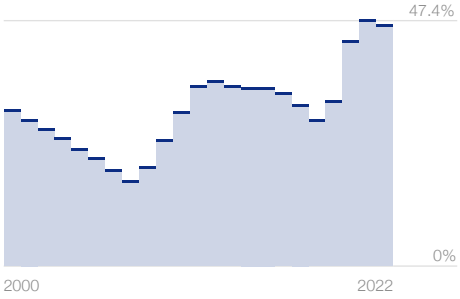
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **70.2**



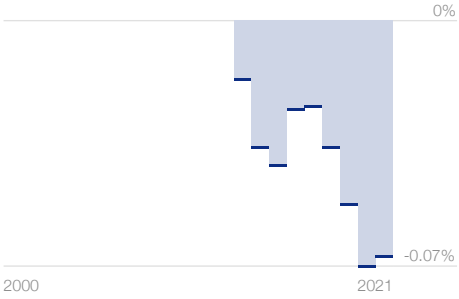
Wealth inequality, top10% share **56.6%**



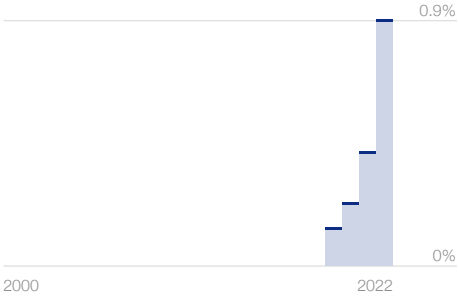
Government debt, % GDP **46.4%**



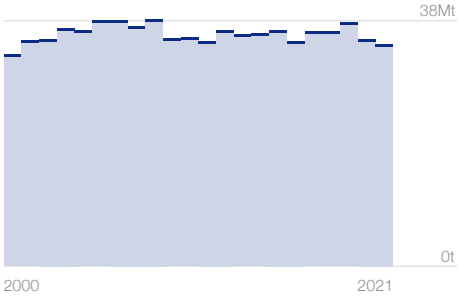
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.06%**



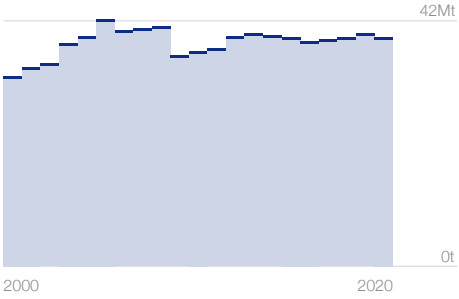
Green bonds, % GDP **0.9%**



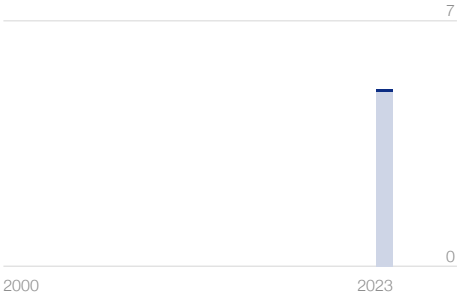
Production-based CO_2 emissions **34Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **39Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **5**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		63.1
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.4	75.7
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.1
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	97.5	97.5
ICT capital USD per capita	2,267	99.4
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.1
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.0
Digital payments % adult pop.	98.0	98.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	160.5	98.5
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.3
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.8
Exports of advanced services % GDP	2.1	11.4
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	21.7	33.1
Patent applications total	210	1.1
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.4	28.1
Scientific publications h index	686	52.8
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	4.4	31.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.8	86.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.5
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		77.0
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.6
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	84.8	79.8
Lack of social protection % pop	0.0	100.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	88.2	84.2
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	1.8	96.3
Income distribution % share bottom 50	19.6	39.1
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.8
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.9
Household financial security % adult pop.	6.0	94.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Individuals using the internet % pop.	95.9	94.6
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	100.0	100.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	5.0	10.1
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.6
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	35.1	35.1
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.5	97.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	59	98.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	70.3
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	92.8
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.0
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.7	91.7

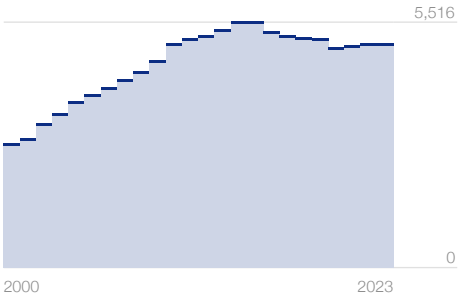
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		38.2
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.3
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.7
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	60.6	60.6
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	13.5	10.2
Renewable energy consumption % total	28.6	28.6
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.6	57.5
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	1,022	24.6
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.7	0.0
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	7.7
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	17	0.6
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.4	29.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	56.0	56.0
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	65.3	65.3
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	862	56.9
Resilience 0-100 (best)		72.4
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	25.1	49.8
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.5
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.6	20.6
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	35.2	64.2
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	20.2	79.8
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	12.1	87.9
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	65,584	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	17.0	83.1
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.8
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	95	95.0
Bank concentration % total assets	57.2	50.4
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.1
Bank system default risk z-score	44.8	74.6
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	84.0	84.0
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	50.4	49.6
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	0.5	95.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.2	31.3
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.4	78.8
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.9
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	87	87.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.8	86.4
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	23	79.3

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

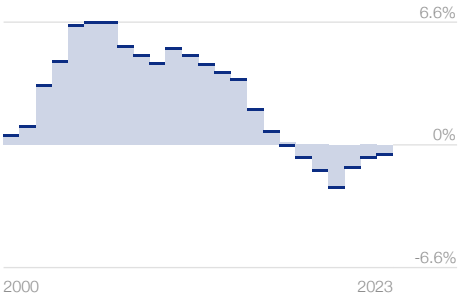
Nigeria

Future of Growth profile

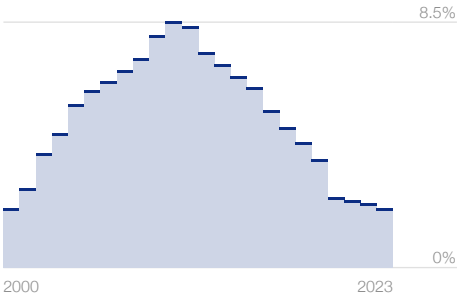
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 5,022



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change -0.5%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 2%

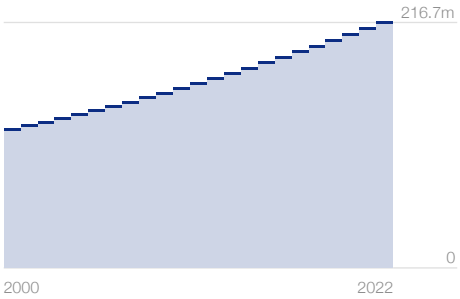


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	30.1	
Inclusiveness	35.5	
Sustainability	53.3	
Resilience	40.6	

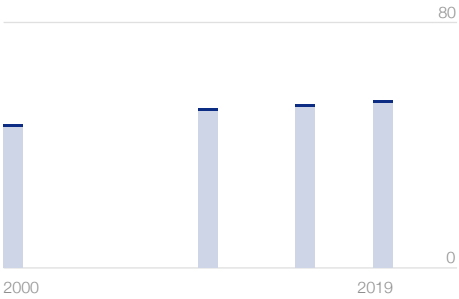
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

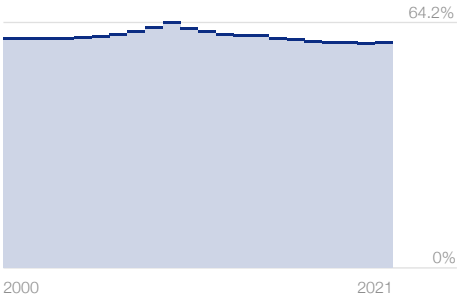
Total population, million 216.7m



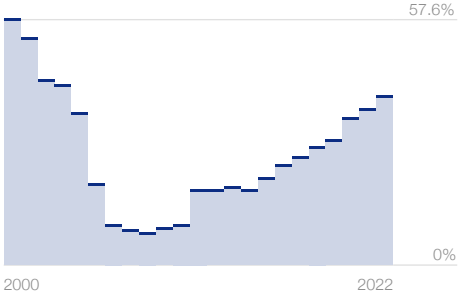
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 54.4



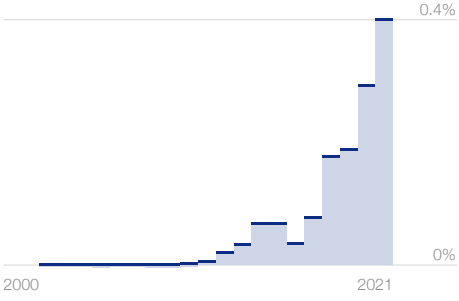
Wealth inequality, top10% share 58.9%



Government debt, % GDP 39.6%

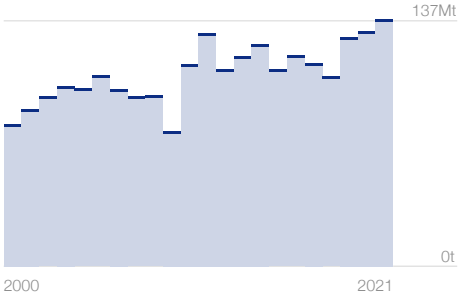


Climate development finance, % GDP 0.4%

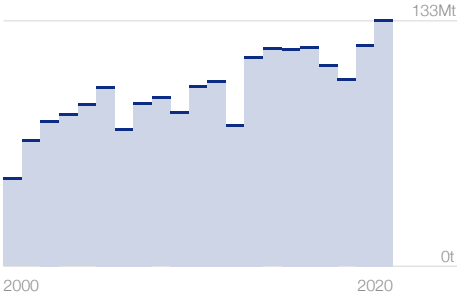


Green bonds, % GDP 0%

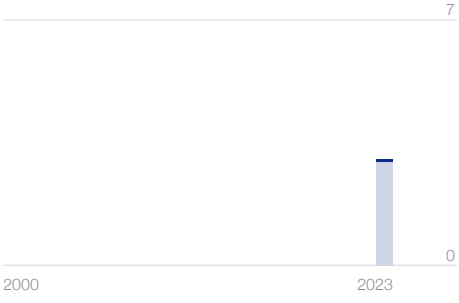
Production-based CO_2 emissions 137Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 133Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 3



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		30.1
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.4
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.0	43.9
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	80.9	80.9
ICT capital USD per capita	9	0.4
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.7
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	34.0	34.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	12.1	7.4
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.6
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.4	2.1
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	33.4	51.0
Patent applications total	2	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.1	2.6
Scientific publications h index	291	22.4
Knowledge-intensive employment %	2.1	14.0
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.1	0.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.9	31.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.5
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		35.5
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.3
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	38.4	17.9
Lack of social protection % pop	89.0	11.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	79.3	72.5
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	40.4	19.2
Income distribution % share bottom 50	15.5	31.0
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.8
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.4
Household financial security % adult pop.	59.0	41.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	93.5	6.5
Individuals using the internet % pop.	55.4	40.5
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	29.0	15.2
Rural electricity gap % urban	29.5	29.5
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.8	9.5
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.4
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	9.1	9.1
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	50.9	50.9
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.0
ICT cost % GNI per capita	3.9	77.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	23	38.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	60.7
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.7	34.1
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.6
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.9	47.9

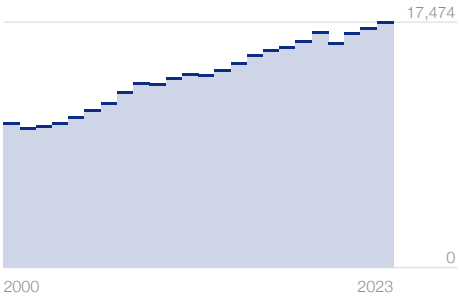
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		53.3
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.5
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.5
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	45.7	45.7
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	2.1	86.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	82.5	82.5
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	39.0
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	62	96.8
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	75.1
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	6.5
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	7.9	52.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	32.2	32.2
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	65.5	65.5
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	120	94.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		40.6
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	5.5	89.0
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.1
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	4.2	8.4
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.5	4.0
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	4.0	7.2
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	70.4	29.6
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	55.6	44.4
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	1,424	13.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	13.8	86.2
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	26.3	73.7
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.9
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	23	23.0
Bank concentration % total assets	59.3	47.9
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3
Bank system default risk z-score	12.2	20.3
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	84.8	84.8
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	47.1	52.9
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	8.2	18.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.0	25.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.8	14.4
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.1
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	24	24.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.9	32.9
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	26	89.7

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

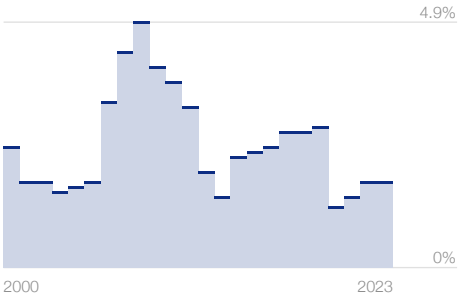
North Macedonia

Future of Growth profile

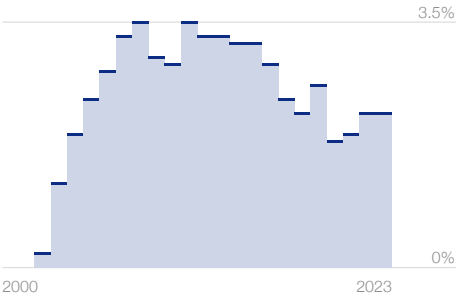
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 17,474



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 1.7%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 2.2%

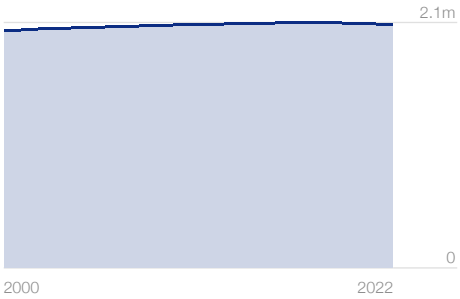


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	39.1	
Inclusiveness	55.5	
Sustainability	48.8	
Resilience	45.6	

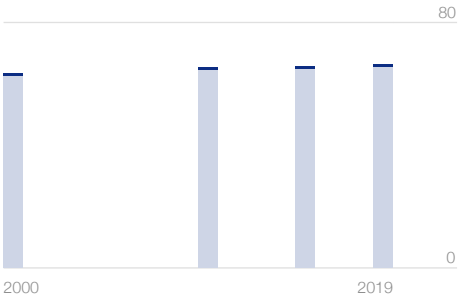
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

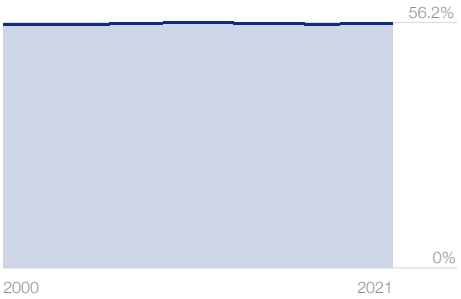
Total population, million 2.1m



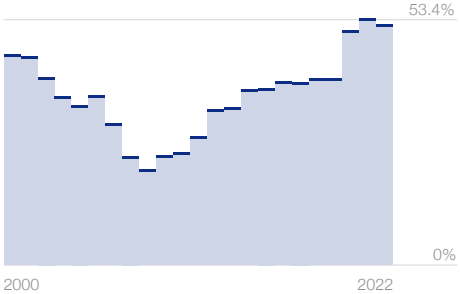
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 66.1



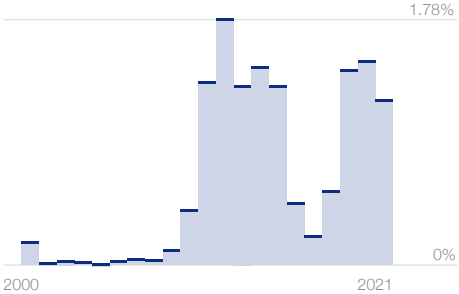
Wealth inequality, top10% share 55.8%



Government debt, % GDP 52.1%



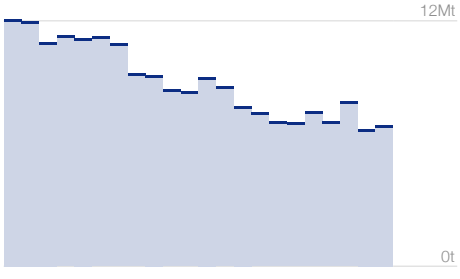
Climate development finance, % GDP 1.19%



Green bonds, % GDP n.a.

Data not available

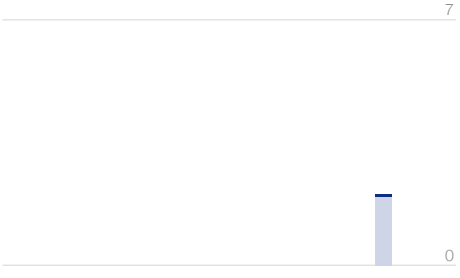
Production-based CO_2 emissions 7Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions n.a.

Data not available

BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 2



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		39.1
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.5
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.8
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.6	99.6
ICT capital USD per capita	198	8.7
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.1
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3
Digital payments % adult pop.	74.0	74.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	56.9	34.9
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.9
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5
Exports of advanced services % GDP	8.0	44.4
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	33.7	51.4
Patent applications total	2	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.4	7.5
Scientific publications h index	164	12.6
Knowledge-intensive employment %	7.0	47.2
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	1.8	12.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.4	58.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.8
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.8
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		55.5
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.7
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	73.5	64.7
Lack of social protection % pop	61.0	39.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	65.8	54.4
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	8.4	83.3
Income distribution % share bottom 50	20.8	41.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.0
Household financial security % adult pop.	34.0	66.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	15.5	84.5
Individuals using the internet % pop.	83.0	77.4
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	80.4	76.7
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	5.2	10.3
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.5
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	7.8	7.9
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	44.8	44.8
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	3.1	82.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	39	65.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	61.7
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.2	80.4
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.0	34.1
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.0	50.0

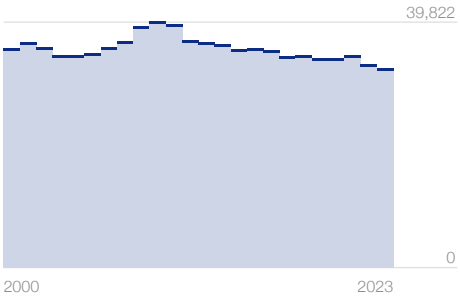
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		48.8
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.3
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.2
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	67.1	67.1
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	3.9	74.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	20.3	20.3
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	40.9
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	413	70.5
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	58.1
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.4	42.9
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	11.2	74.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	53.0	53.0
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	44.0	44.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	542	72.9
Resilience 0-100 (best)		45.6
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	21.6	56.8
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.7
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.1
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	2.9	5.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	4.3	34.2
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	28.3	51.7
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	27.7	72.3
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	n.a.	n.a.
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	3,083	28.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	23.7	76.3
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	27.0	73.0
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	45	45.0
Bank concentration % total assets	97.4	3.1
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.6
Bank system default risk z-score	9.5	15.9
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	89.9	89.9
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	40.1	59.9
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	4.5	55.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.3	8.3
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.1	52.5
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.8
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	40	40.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.1	48.5
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	18	62.1

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

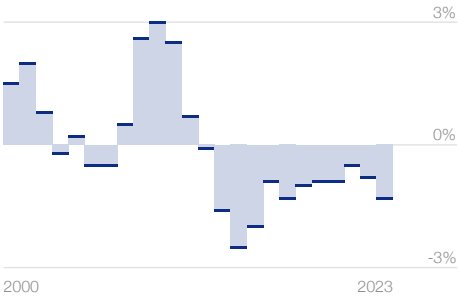
Oman

Future of Growth profile

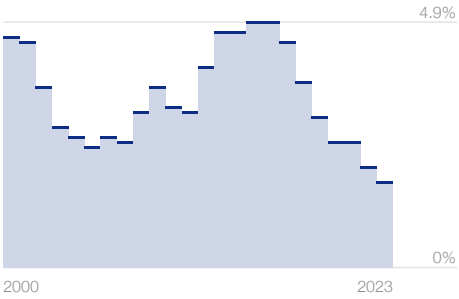
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 32,133



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change -1.3%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 1.7%

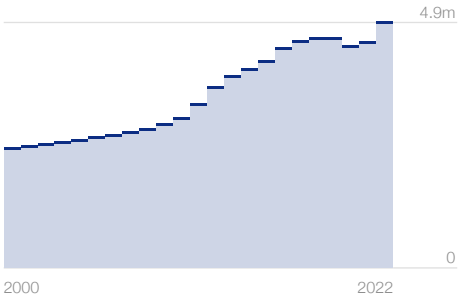


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	48.3	
Inclusiveness	55.7	
Sustainability	42.7	
Resilience	55.7	

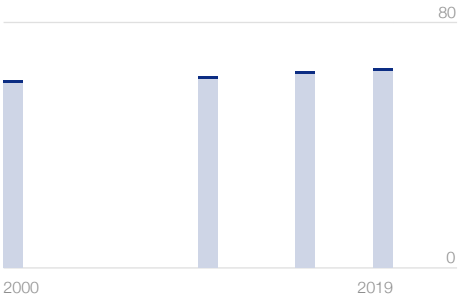
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

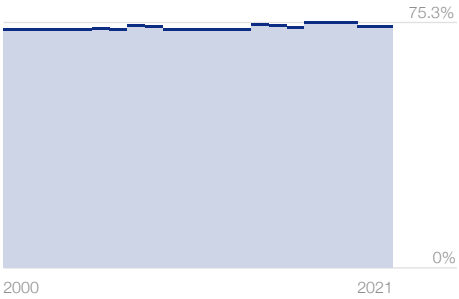
Total population, million 4.9m



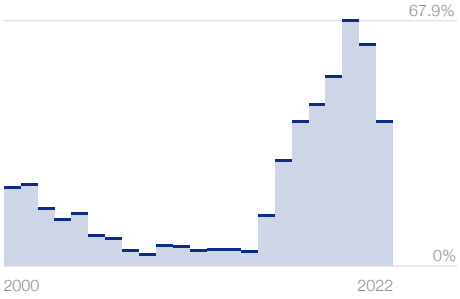
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 64.7



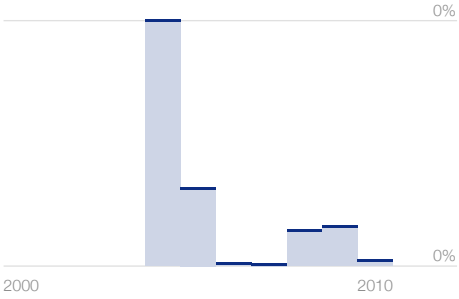
Wealth inequality, top10% share 74%



Government debt, % GDP 40%



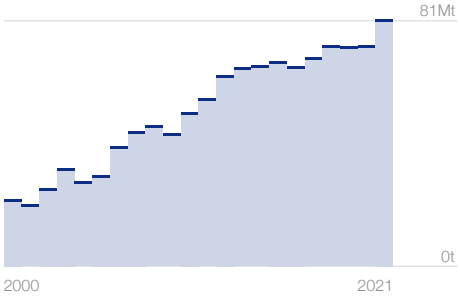
Climate development finance, % GDP 0%



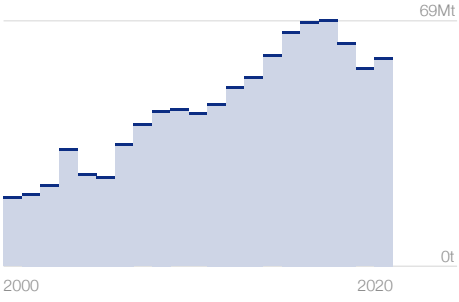
Green bonds, % GDP n.a.

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions 81Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 59Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 2

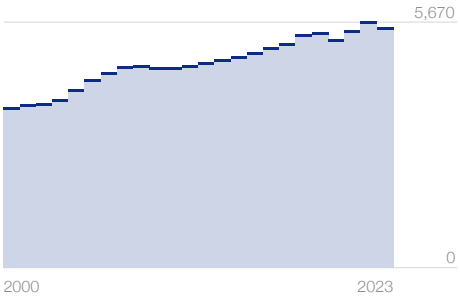
Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		48.3
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.8
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.4
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	97.9	97.9
ICT capital USD per capita	325	14.3
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.0
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.8
Digital payments % adult pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	65.1	40.0
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.5
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.6
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.8	4.7
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	45.0	68.6
Patent applications total	2	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.3	5.8
Scientific publications h index	200	15.4
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	1.4	10.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.3	56.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.0
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.0
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		55.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.7
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	69.9	59.9
Lack of social protection % pop	83.7	16.3
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	39.4	19.2
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	11.9	76.1
Income distribution % share bottom 50	9.0	17.9
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.0
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.6
Household financial security % adult pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Individuals using the internet % pop.	96.4	95.2
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	90.8	89.1
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	1.2	2.5
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.2
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	11.7	11.7
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.9
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.8	89.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	18	30.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.4	37.9
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.5	52.4
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.1
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.7	66.7

Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		42.7
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.4
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.5
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	100.0	100.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	26.8	0.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	0.1	0.1
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.7	50.6
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	376	73.2
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	39.1
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.2	27.9
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	6.2	41.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	46.0	46.0
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	89.0	89.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	2,494	0.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		55.7
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	3.9	92.1
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.0
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.1
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.5	11.8
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	19.9	36.4
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	29.2	70.8
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	92.4	7.6
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	375	3.4
Food supply concentration % share top importer	21.4	78.6
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	19.6	80.4
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.5
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	43	43.0
Bank concentration % total assets	63.9	42.5
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.4
Bank system default risk z-score	19.6	32.7
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	96.0	96.0
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	58.6	41.4
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	7.2	28.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.4	60.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.5	60.1
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.7
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	44	44.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.4	58.1
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	24	82.8

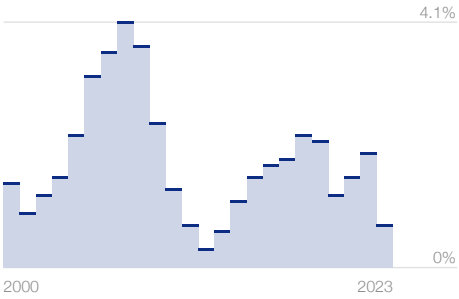
Pakistan

Future of Growth profile

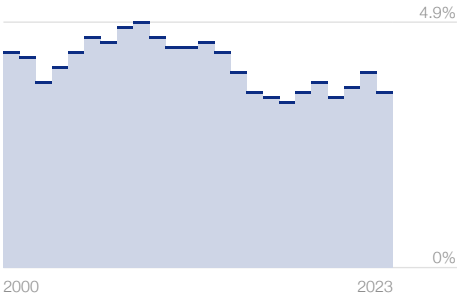
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 5,533



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 0.7%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 3.5%

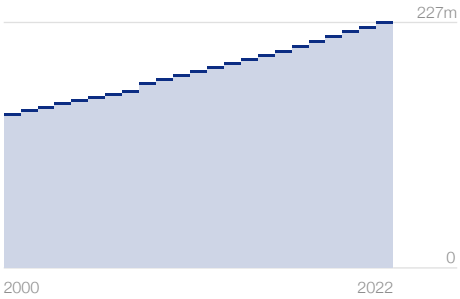


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	33.6	
Inclusiveness	38.8	
Sustainability	54.1	
Resilience	43.5	

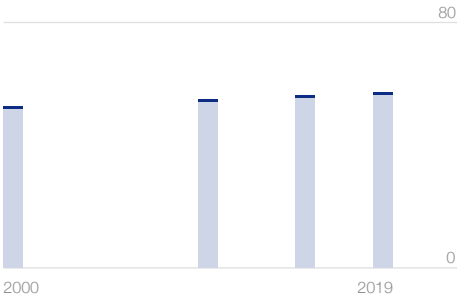
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

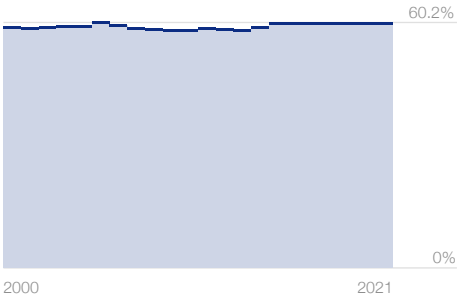
Total population, million 227m



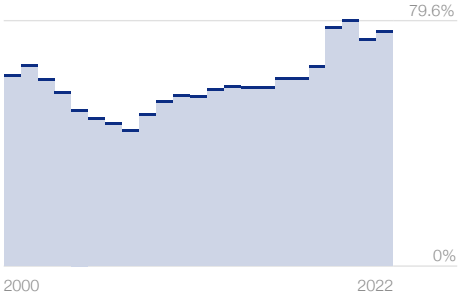
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 56.9



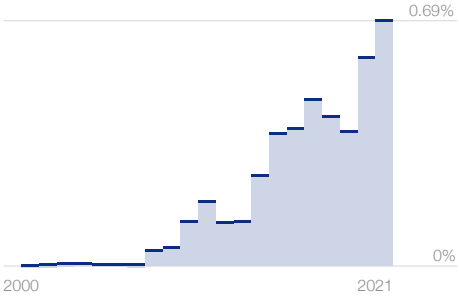
Wealth inequality, top10% share 59.8%



Government debt, % GDP 76.2%

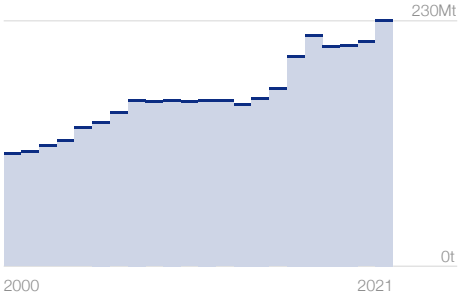


Climate development finance, % GDP 0.69%

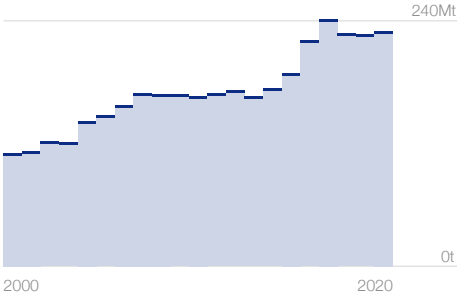


Green bonds, % GDP 0.1%

Production-based CO_2 emissions 230Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 228Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 2

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		33.6
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	1.8	39.4
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.2
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	76.4	76.4
ICT capital USD per capita	5	0.2
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.5
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6
Digital payments % adult pop.	18.0	18.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	15.0	9.2
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.2
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.8	9.8
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	22.9	34.9
Patent applications total	7	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.2	3.3
Scientific publications h index	394	30.3
Knowledge-intensive employment %	1.1	7.5
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.2	1.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.7	35.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		38.8
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	45.2	27.0
Lack of social protection % pop	79.9	20.1
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	30.4	7.2
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	43.5	12.9
Income distribution % share bottom 50	16.2	32.5
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8
Household financial security % adult pop.	57.0	43.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	82.8	17.2
Individuals using the internet % pop.	21.0	0.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	50.6	41.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	92.0	92.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.6	9.2
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	1.3	1.3
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	7.2	7.2
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1
ICT cost % GNI per capita	4.4	75.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	22	36.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	55.5
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.3	67.5
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.7
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.3	58.3

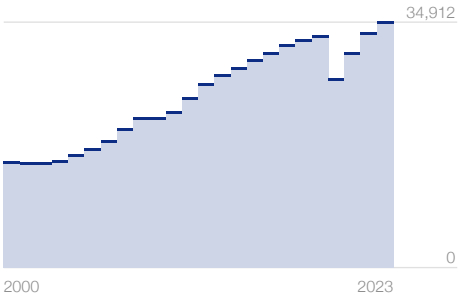
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		54.1
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.8
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	86.6	86.6
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	2.4	84.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	46.6	46.6
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.9	35.1
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	847	37.8
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	77.9
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.7	77.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.8	38.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	36.0	36.0
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	42.0	42.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	153	92.4
Resilience 0-100 (best)		43.5
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	7.2	85.6
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.4
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.3
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	0.4	0.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.6	5.0
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	10.8	19.8
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	19.3	80.7
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	16.3	83.7
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	1,154	10.5
Food supply concentration % share top importer	40.4	59.6
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	19.1	80.9
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	18	18.0
Bank concentration % total assets	40.6	69.9
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.2
Bank system default risk z-score	8.8	14.8
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	64.9	64.9
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	81.7	18.3
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	7.4	26.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.9	21.9
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.7	16.7
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.4
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	27	27.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.6	37.3
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	23	79.3

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

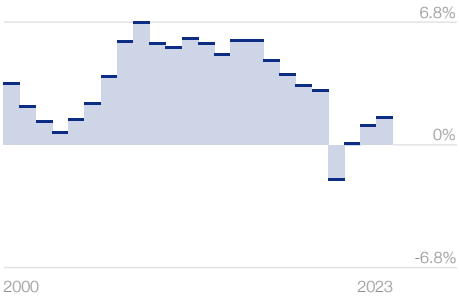
Panama

Future of Growth profile

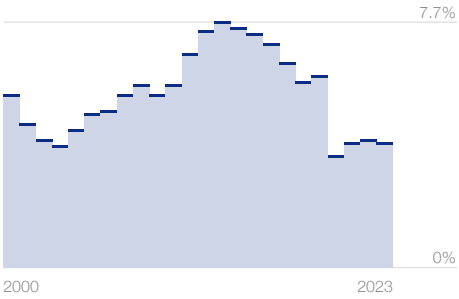
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **34,912**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1.5%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **3.9%**

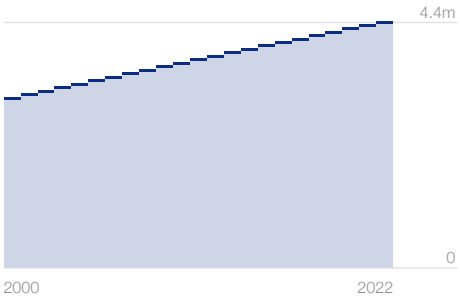


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	36.5	
Inclusiveness	55.3	
Sustainability	43.4	
Resilience	55.3	

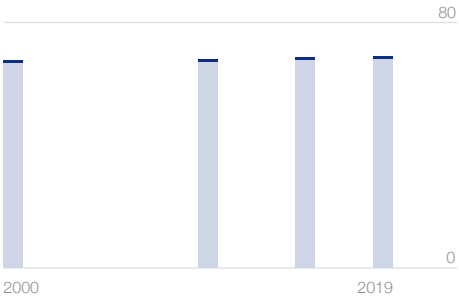
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

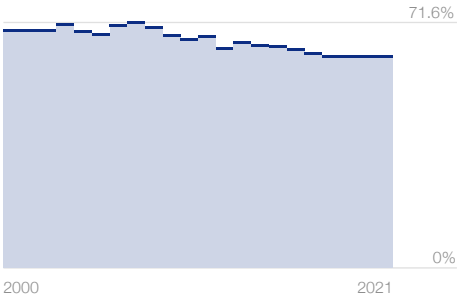
Total population, million **4.4m**



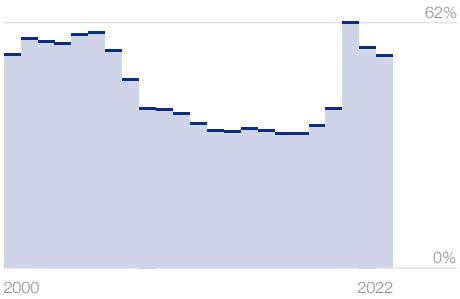
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **68.7**



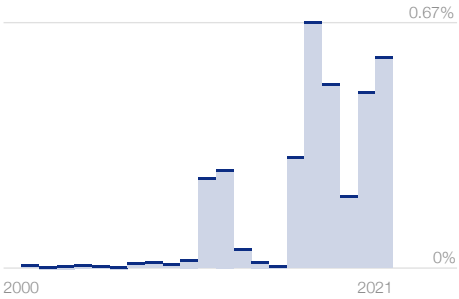
Wealth inequality, top10% share **61.6%**



Government debt, % GDP **53.7%**

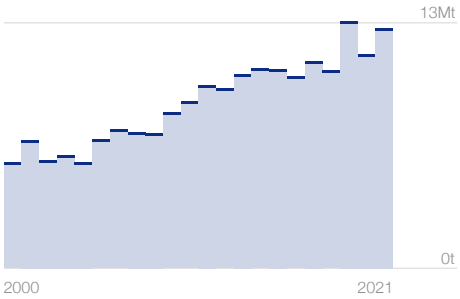


Climate development finance, % GDP **0.57%**

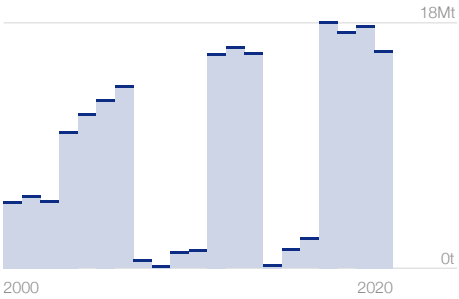


Green bonds, % GDP **0.3%**

Production-based CO_2 emissions **13Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **16Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		36.5
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.5
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.9	64.2
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	84.0	84.0
ICT capital USD per capita	n.a.	n.a.
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.8
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.2
Digital payments % adult pop.	36.0	36.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	105.9	65.0
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.7
Exports of advanced services % GDP	3.1	17.4
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	6.2	9.5
Patent applications total	6	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.2	3.3
Scientific publications h index	259	19.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	3.9	26.4
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	1.8	12.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.2	53.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.1
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.4
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		55.3
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	78.2	71.0
Lack of social protection % pop	39.0	61.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	64.6	52.8
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	11.4	77.3
Income distribution % share bottom 50	9.3	18.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1
Household financial security % adult pop.	29.0	71.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	17.0	83.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	67.5	56.7
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	85.8	85.8
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.3	8.6
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	7.8	7.8
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	33.5	33.5
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7
ICT cost % GNI per capita	2.1	88.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	48	80.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.5	51.6
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.3	65.4
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.0	50.0

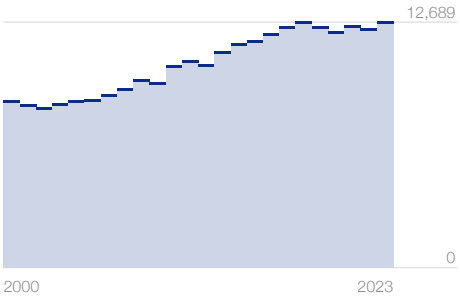
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		43.4
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.1
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.2
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	75.8	75.8
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	5.6	62.8
Renewable energy consumption % total	28.4	28.4
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.0	25.6
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	285	80.1
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	48.4
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	6.7
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.2	27.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	54.5	54.5
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	58.0	58.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	658	67.1
Resilience 0-100 (best)		55.3
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	13.5	73.1
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.3
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.5
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	5.1	10.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.2	18.0
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	16.3	29.7
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	44.6	55.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	23.7	76.3
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	33,018	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	34.4	65.6
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	37.8	62.2
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.9
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	58	58.0
Bank concentration % total assets	43.8	66.2
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.1
Bank system default risk z-score	40.4	67.3
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	34.1	34.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	44.0	56.0
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	3.7	63.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.0	50.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.3	55.7
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.1
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	36	36.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.2	45.1
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	25	86.2

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

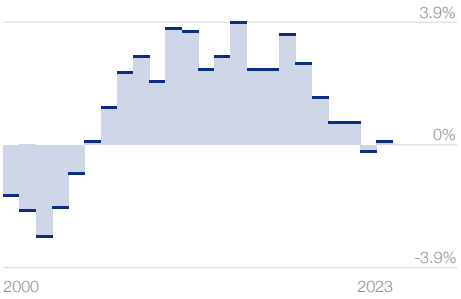
Paraguay

Future of Growth profile

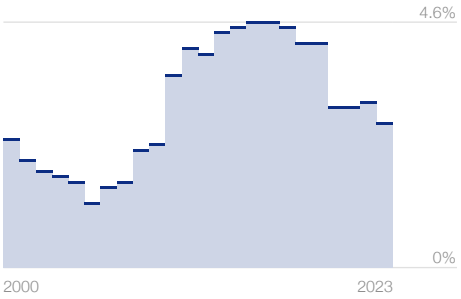
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **12,689**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.1%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.7%**

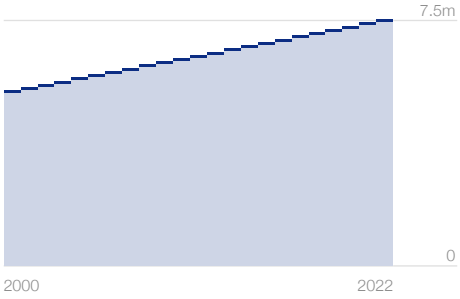


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	33.1	
Inclusiveness	50.2	
Sustainability	43.0	
Resilience	49.9	

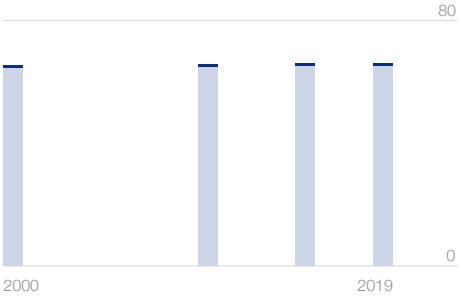
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

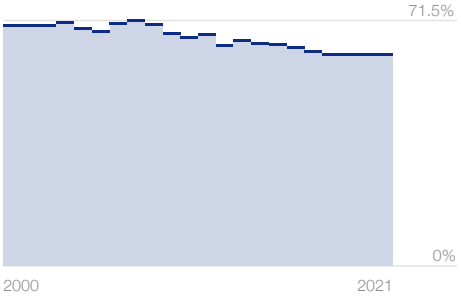
Total population, million **7.5m**



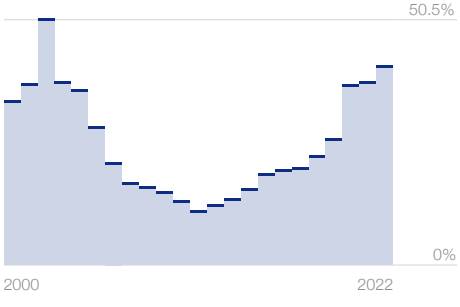
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **65.8**



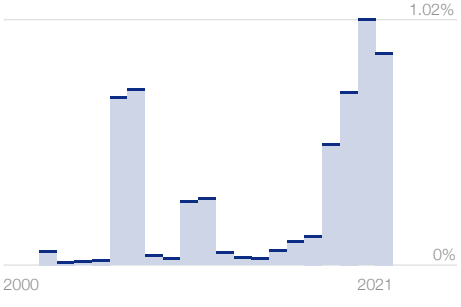
Wealth inequality, top10% share **61.6%**



Government debt, % GDP **40.8%**



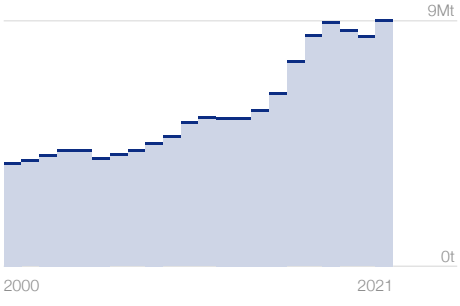
Climate development finance, % GDP **0.88%**



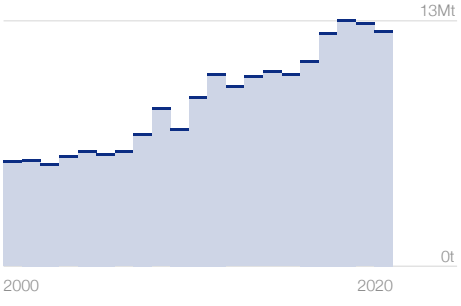
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions **9Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **12Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		33.1
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.7	59.0
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	97.6	97.6
ICT capital USD per capita	50	2.2
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.1
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.1
Digital payments % adult pop.	51.0	51.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	50.0	30.7
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.7
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.6	3.1
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	21.8	33.3
Patent applications total	1	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.2	3.1
Scientific publications h index	111	8.5
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	2.0	14.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.2	45.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.4
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.3
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		50.2
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.7
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	72.3	63.0
Lack of social protection % pop	68.1	31.9
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	71.7	62.3
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	13.2	73.7
Income distribution % share bottom 50	9.3	18.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.6
Household financial security % adult pop.	33.0	67.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	20.4	79.6
Individuals using the internet % pop.	77.0	69.4
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	64.2	57.3
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.3	8.6
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.5
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	2.4	2.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	3.0	83.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	37	61.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.5	54.0
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.6	42.6
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.1
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.4	35.0

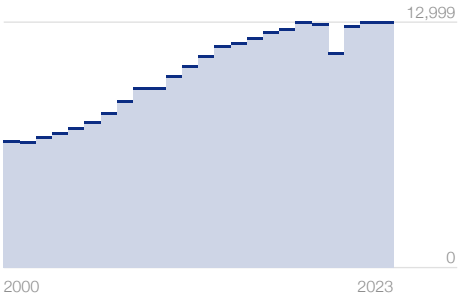
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		43.0
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.1
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.5
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	64.0	64.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	13.9	7.2
Renewable energy consumption % total	61.4	61.4
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.3	77.9
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	343	75.7
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	61.9
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	n.a.	n.a.
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.4	22.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	28.1	28.1
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	24.3	24.3
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	376	81.2
Resilience 0-100 (best)		49.9
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	9.6	80.7
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.3
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	6.4	12.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.8	6.6
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	32.4	59.2
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	25.8	74.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	71.4	28.6
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	54,211	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	22.7	77.3
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.7
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	48	48.0
Bank concentration % total assets	41.5	68.8
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0
Bank system default risk z-score	17.1	28.6
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	57.1	57.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	81.3	18.7
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.4	36.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.0	50.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.0	49.9
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.3
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	28	28.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.6	38.9
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	19	65.5

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

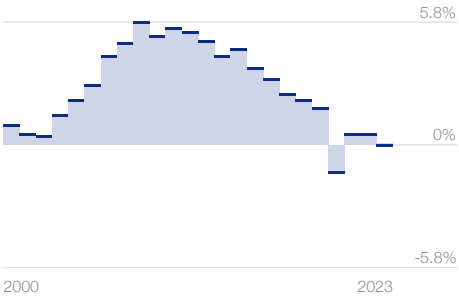
Peru

Future of Growth profile

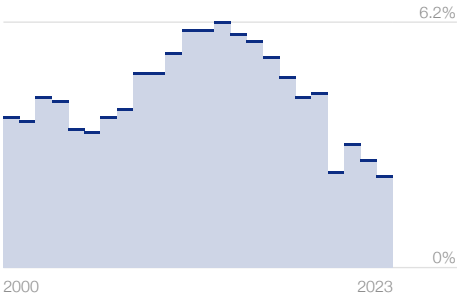
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 12,983



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 0%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 2.3%

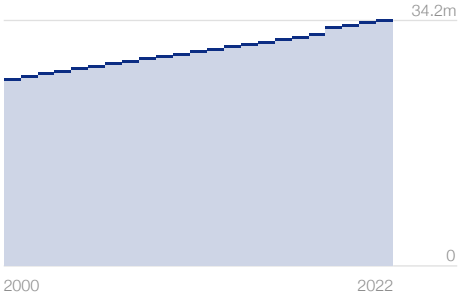


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	33.7	
Inclusiveness	50.4	
Sustainability	42.8	
Resilience	48.4	

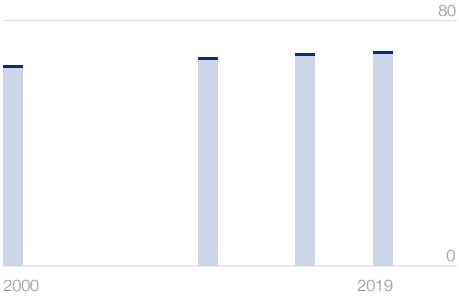
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

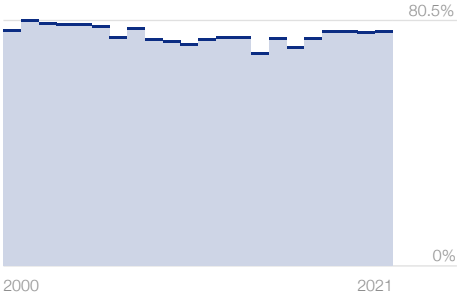
Total population, million 34.2m



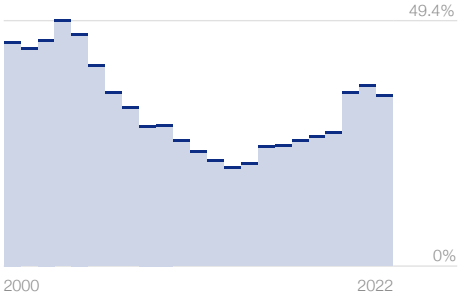
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 69.5



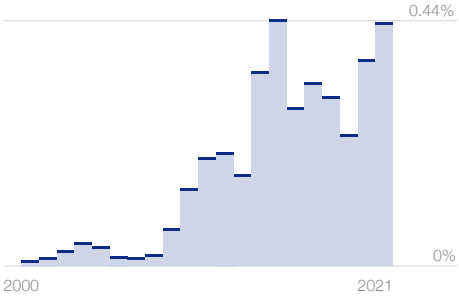
Wealth inequality, top10% share 76.8%



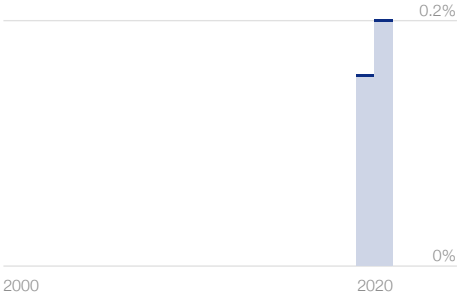
Government debt, % GDP 34.3%



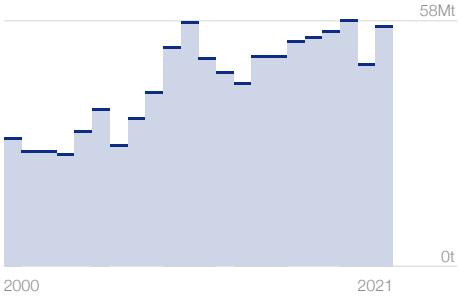
Climate development finance, % GDP 0.44%



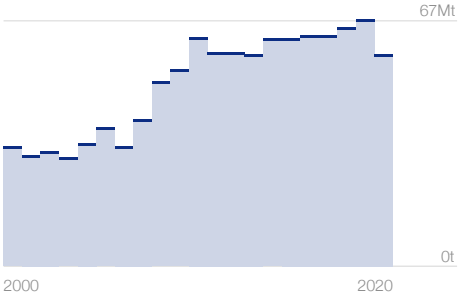
Green bonds, % GDP 0.2%



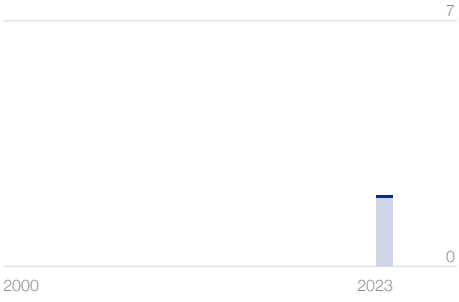
Production-based CO_2 emissions 56Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 58Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 2



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		33.7
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.8	63.1
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.3
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	81.2	81.2
ICT capital USD per capita	64	2.8
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.9
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.7
Digital payments % adult pop.	49.0	49.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	55.2	33.9
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.1
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.5	2.8
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	14.6	22.2
Patent applications total	16	0.1
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.2	3.4
Scientific publications h index	312	24.0
Knowledge-intensive employment %	2.9	19.3
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.8	5.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.1	51.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.8
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.3
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		50.4
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	71.1	61.5
Lack of social protection % pop	70.7	29.3
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	83.6	78.2
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	14.3	71.4
Income distribution % share bottom 50	5.7	11.4
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5
Household financial security % adult pop.	45.0	55.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	25.7	74.3
Individuals using the internet % pop.	71.1	61.5
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	52.0	42.7
Rural electricity gap % urban	84.5	84.5
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	0.3	0.6
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.3
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	7.6	7.6
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	22.3	22.3
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.5
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.7	90.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	41	68.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	64.9
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.5	54.3
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.0	50.0

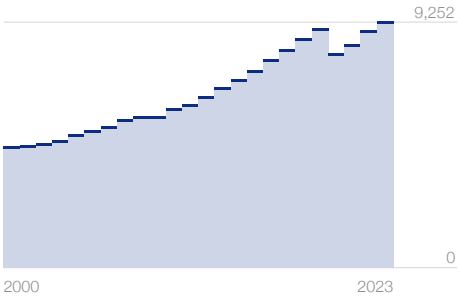
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		42.8
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.1
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.2
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	89.5	89.5
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	4.1	72.6
Renewable energy consumption % total	31.6	31.6
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.9	37.1
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	1,186	12.4
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	62.5
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	10.6
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	2	0.1
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.9	25.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	39.4	39.4
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	54.5	54.5
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	326	83.7
Resilience 0-100 (best)		48.4
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	12.8	74.4
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	3.8	7.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.6	12.7
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	16.5	30.0
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	28.6	71.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	23.7	76.3
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	56,686	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	33.3	66.7
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	44.0	56.1
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.1
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	61	61.0
Bank concentration % total assets	70.6	34.7
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.8
Bank system default risk z-score	16.9	28.2
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	55.7	55.7
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	35.1	64.9
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	7.3	27.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.5	12.5
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.4	41.9
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.4
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	36	36.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.5	39.7
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	24	82.8

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

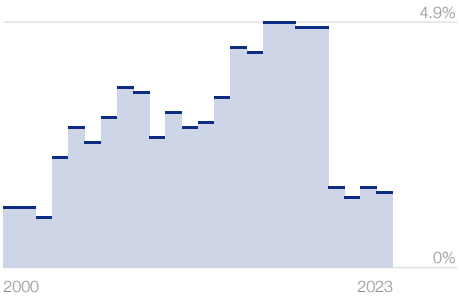
Philippines

Future of Growth profile

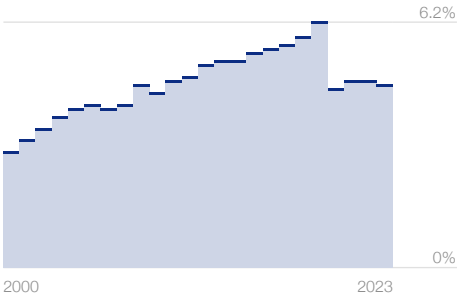
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **9,252**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1.5%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **4.6%**

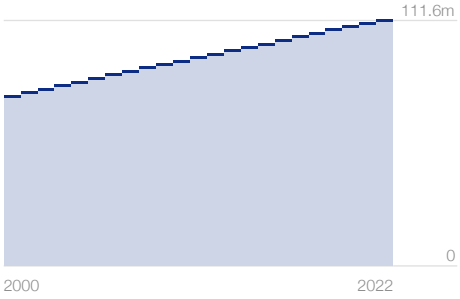


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	42.1	
Inclusiveness	48.3	
Sustainability	50.7	
Resilience	54.1	

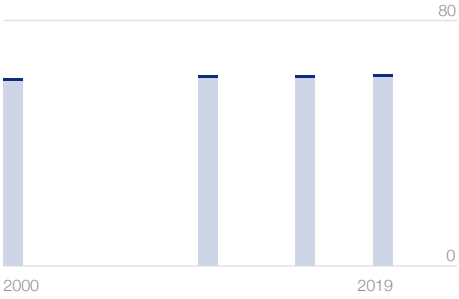
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

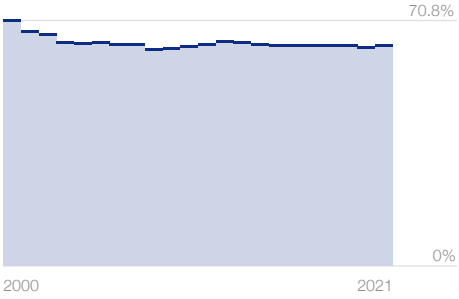
Total population, million **111.6m**



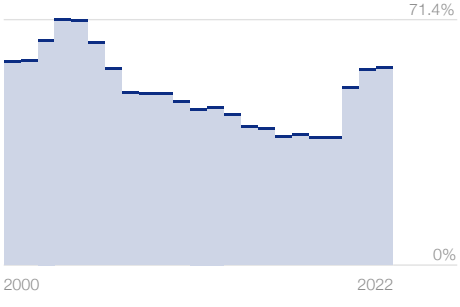
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **62.0**



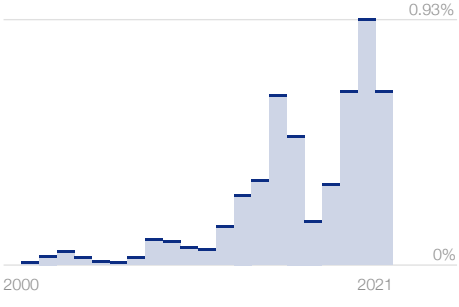
Wealth inequality, top10% share **63.5%**



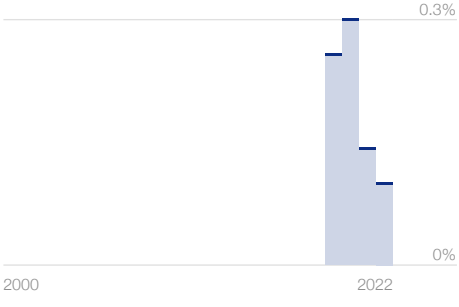
Government debt, % GDP **57.5%**



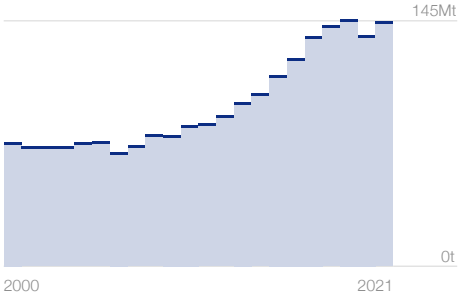
Climate development finance, % GDP **0.66%**



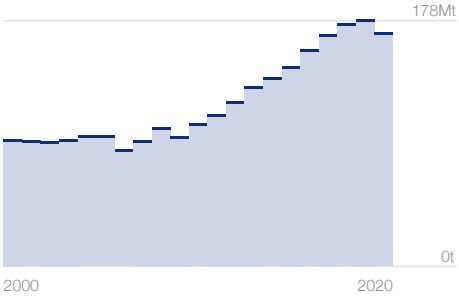
Green bonds, % GDP **0.1%**



Production-based CO_2 emissions **144Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **169Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		42.1
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.9
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.7	60.3
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.5
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	80.0	80.0
ICT capital USD per capita	47	2.1
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.9
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2
Digital payments % adult pop.	43.0	43.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	52.0	31.9
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.9
Exports of advanced services % GDP	7.1	39.4
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	47.3	72.0
Patent applications total	47	0.2
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.3	6.4
Scientific publications h index	318	24.5
Knowledge-intensive employment %	2.0	13.6
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.2	1.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.1	51.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.7
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		48.3
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	58.2	44.3
Lack of social protection % pop	63.3	36.7
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	64.1	52.1
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	10.1	79.8
Income distribution % share bottom 50	13.1	26.1
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.3
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2
Household financial security % adult pop.	46.0	54.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	74.0	26.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	52.7	36.9
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	47.9	37.8
Rural electricity gap % urban	97.8	97.8
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.1	8.3
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	9.8	9.8
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	32.7	32.7
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0
ICT cost % GNI per capita	3.3	81.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	33	55.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	58.1
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.5	51.8
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.0
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.8	43.8

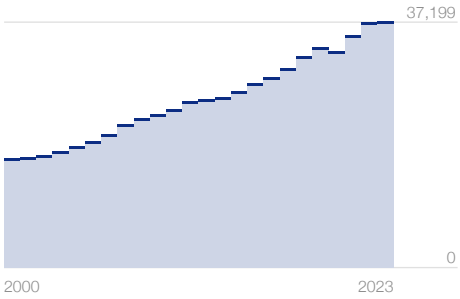
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		50.7
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.5
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	59.7	59.7
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	2.4	83.7
Renewable energy consumption % total	29.1	29.1
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	44.1
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	794	41.8
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.1	80.3
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	17.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	8	0.3
Environmental technology trade % total trade	6.7	44.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	55.1	55.1
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	54.0	54.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	166	91.7
Resilience 0-100 (best)		54.1
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	8.5	83.1
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.2
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.5
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.0	7.9
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	7.9	14.3
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	36.8	63.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	13.7	86.3
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	4,465	40.6
Food supply concentration % share top importer	21.5	78.5
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	15.9	84.1
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	61	61.0
Bank concentration % total assets	52.2	56.2
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.4
Bank system default risk z-score	24.1	40.2
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	77.0	77.0
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	18.7	81.3
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.8	32.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.8	20.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.9	31.4
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.6
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	33	33.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.6	37.2
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	25	86.2

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

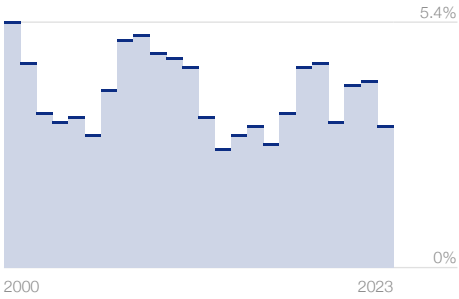
Poland

Future of Growth profile

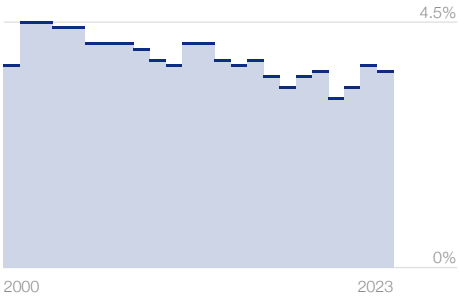
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 37,199



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 3.1%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 3.6%

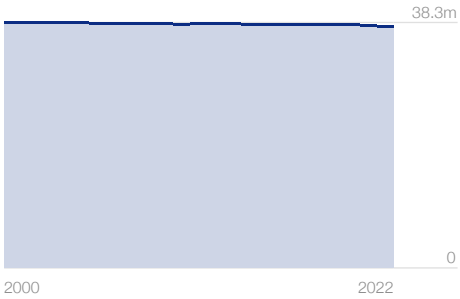


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	49.2	
Inclusiveness	64.7	
Sustainability	50.7	
Resilience	57.0	

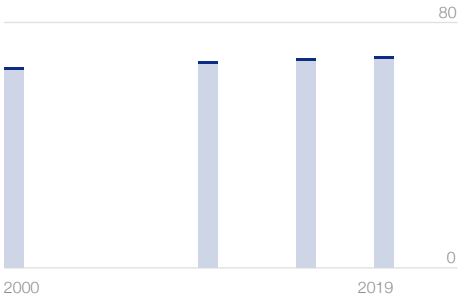
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

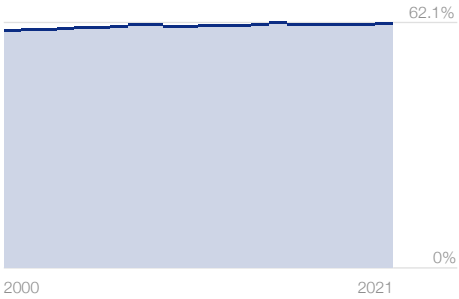
Total population, million 37.7m



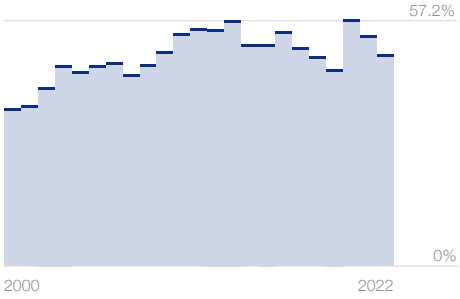
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 68.7



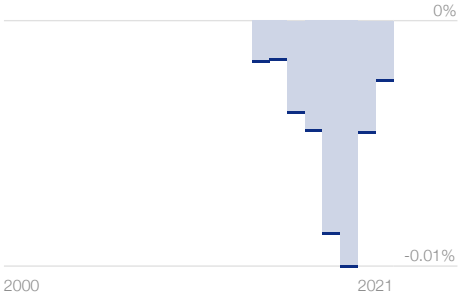
Wealth inequality, top10% share 61.8%



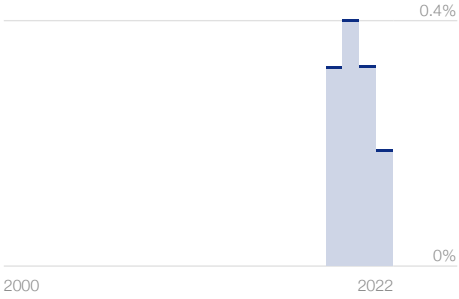
Government debt, % GDP 49.1%



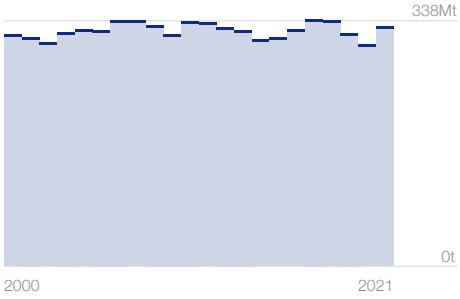
Climate development finance, % GDP 0%



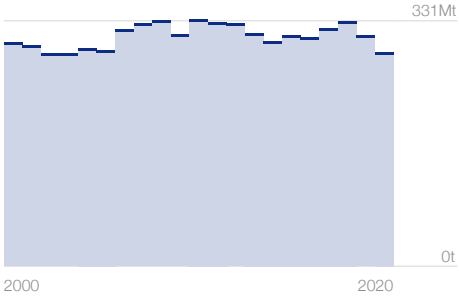
Green bonds, % GDP 0.2%



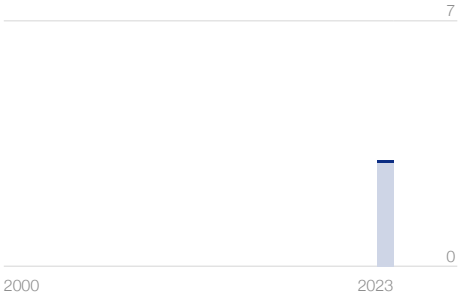
Production-based CO_2 emissions 329Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 287Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 3



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		49.2
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.7
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.5	76.8
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.7
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	165	7.2
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.8
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.5
Digital payments % adult pop.	93.0	93.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	50.0	30.7
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.5
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.3
Exports of advanced services % GDP	6.4	35.7
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	33.3	50.7
Patent applications total	539	2.7
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.4	27.7
Scientific publications h index	707	54.4
Knowledge-intensive employment %	9.3	62.4
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	4.8	34.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.8	66.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.3
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.3
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		64.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.8
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	82.0	76.0
Lack of social protection % pop	12.0	88.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	76.5	68.6
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	4.5	91.1
Income distribution % share bottom 50	19.3	38.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.6
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.6
Household financial security % adult pop.	27.0	73.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.5	99.5
Individuals using the internet % pop.	85.4	80.5
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	88.9	86.8
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	-0.7	0.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.3
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	18.7	18.7
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	31.3	31.3
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.5	97.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	47	78.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.5	54.6
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	85.6
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.1
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.9	71.4

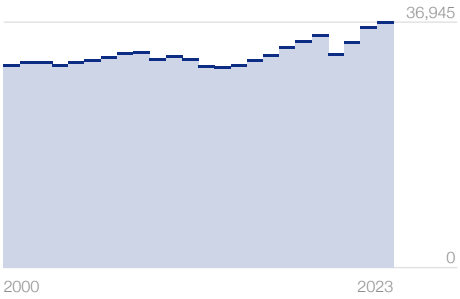
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		50.7
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.6
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.0
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	73.0	73.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	10.2	32.2
Renewable energy consumption % total	16.1	16.1
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.6	57.4
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	260	81.9
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	53.3
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.9	100.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	43	1.4
Environmental technology trade % total trade	8.0	53.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	54.9	54.9
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	53.7	53.8
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,233	38.4
Resilience 0-100 (best)		57.0
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	28.0	44.0
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	4.4	8.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	6.5	52.3
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	37.1	67.8
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	5.7	94.3
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	20.9	79.1
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	1,593	14.5
Food supply concentration % share top importer	17.4	82.6
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	16.6	83.5
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.2
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	71	71.0
Bank concentration % total assets	49.9	58.9
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.7
Bank system default risk z-score	7.0	11.8
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	93.9	93.9
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	32.0	68.0
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	3.7	63.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.1	3.6
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.5	60.3
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.8
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	55	55.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.4	58.9
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	26	89.7

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

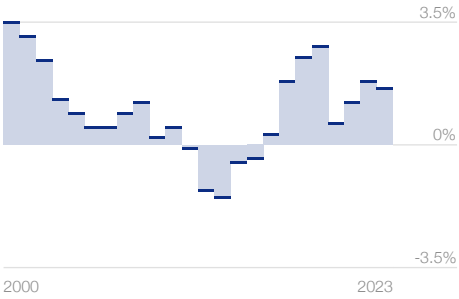
Portugal

Future of Growth profile

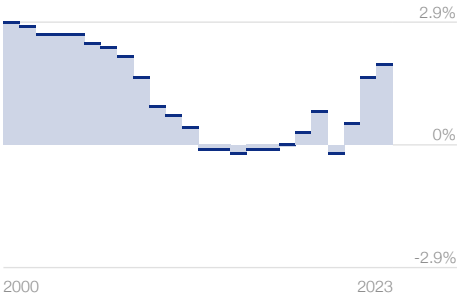
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **36,945**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1.6%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **1.9%**

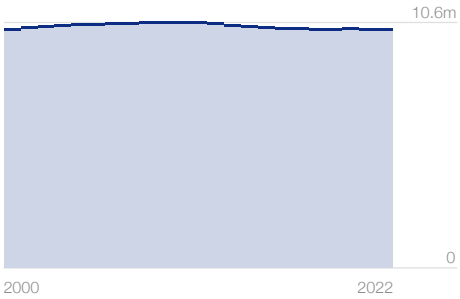


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	50.9	
Inclusiveness	69.3	
Sustainability	52.4	
Resilience	62.7	

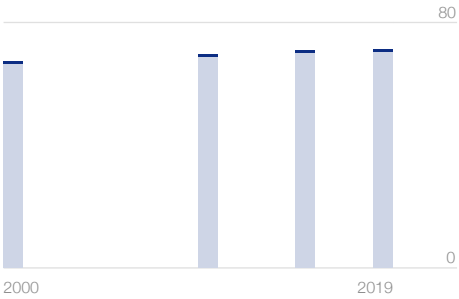
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

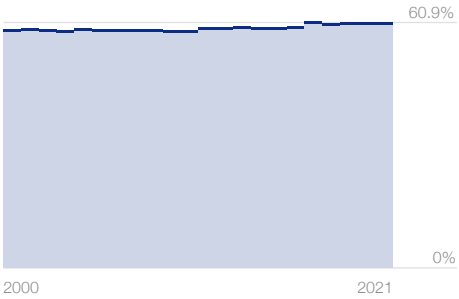
Total population, million **10.3m**



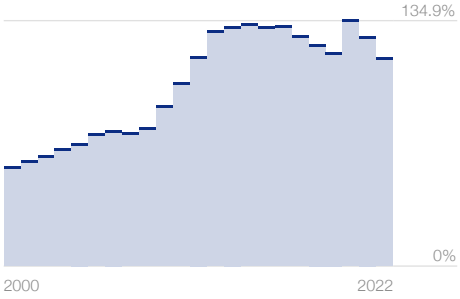
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **71.0**



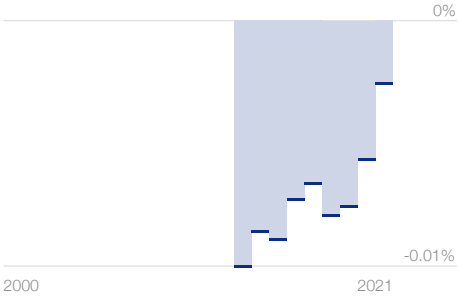
Wealth inequality, top10% share **60.7%**



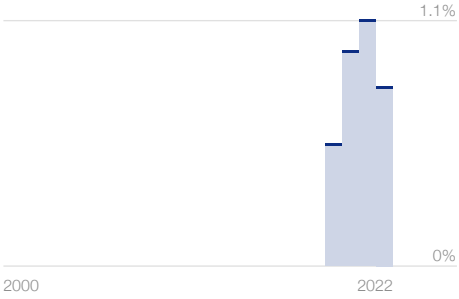
Government debt, % GDP **113.9%**



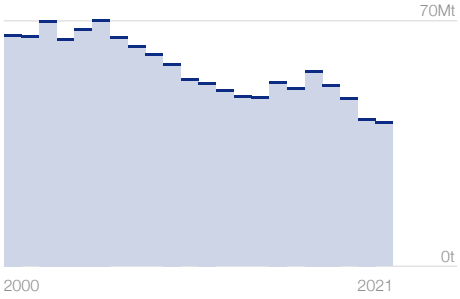
Climate development finance, % GDP **0%**



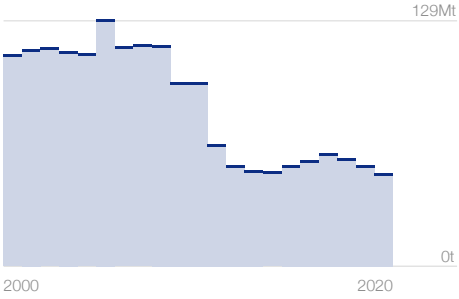
Green bonds, % GDP **0.8%**



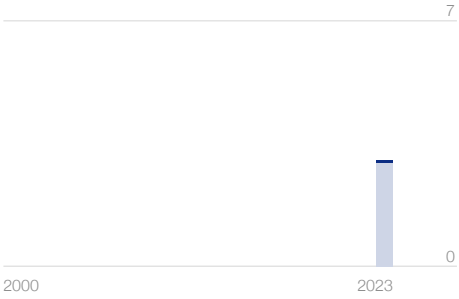
Production-based CO_2 emissions **41Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **48Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **3**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		50.9
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.6
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.5	55.8
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.3
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	736	32.3
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.1
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1
Digital payments % adult pop.	91.0	91.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	101.2	62.1
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.5
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.3
Exports of advanced services % GDP	5.4	30.1
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	27.1	41.4
Patent applications total	181	0.9
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.6	32.3
Scientific publications h index	653	50.2
Knowledge-intensive employment %	9.1	61.4
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	6.8	48.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.7	64.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.0
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.0
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		69.3
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.5
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	87.9	83.9
Lack of social protection % pop	7.4	92.6
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	86.7	82.2
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	13.1	73.9
Income distribution % share bottom 50	20.0	40.1
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.1
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.0
Household financial security % adult pop.	30.0	70.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	1.2	98.8
Individuals using the internet % pop.	82.3	76.4
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	95.2	94.2
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	3.5	7.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.0
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	21.8	21.8
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	34.0	34.0
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.8	95.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	57	95.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	62.3
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	90.6
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.7
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.3	82.2

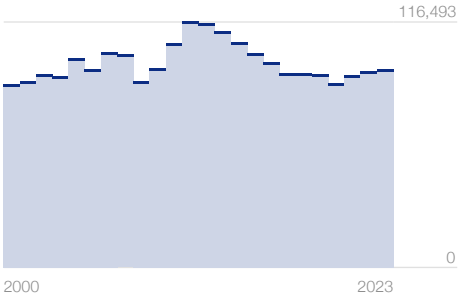
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		52.4
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.3
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.4
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	76.6	76.6
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	5.0	66.6
Renewable energy consumption % total	31.2	31.2
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.1	22.3
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	600	56.4
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.5	28.7
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.3	38.8
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	13	0.4
Environmental technology trade % total trade	6.2	41.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	83.8	83.8
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	83.1	83.1
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	75	96.3
Resilience 0-100 (best)		62.7
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	35.8	28.4
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.9
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	15.0	30.0
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	3.5	27.6
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	56.1	100.0
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	7.6	92.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	18.2	81.8
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	7,525	68.4
Food supply concentration % share top importer	46.5	53.5
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	35.5	64.5
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.1
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	62	62.0
Bank concentration % total assets	68.8	36.7
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.7
Bank system default risk z-score	16.1	26.8
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	97.3	97.3
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	22.8	77.2
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	0.8	92.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.9	46.4
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.0	69.1
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.4
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	62	62.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.1	72.7
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	28	96.6

Legend: Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

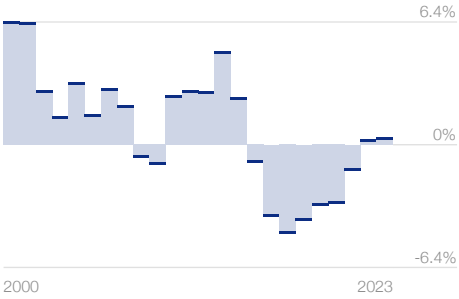
Qatar

Future of Growth profile

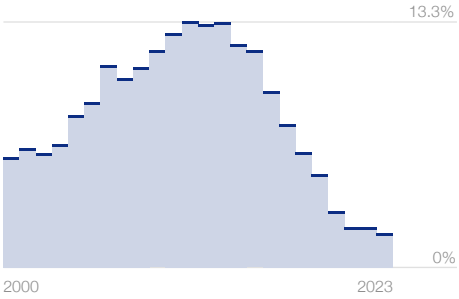
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **93,297**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.3%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **1.8%**

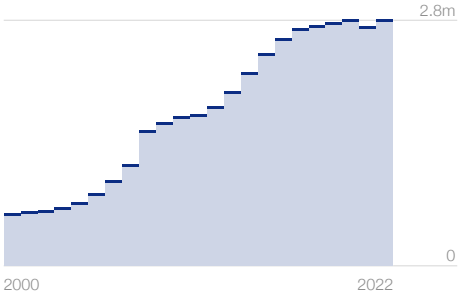


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	58.7	
Inclusiveness	56.4	
Sustainability	37.4	
Resilience	59.3	

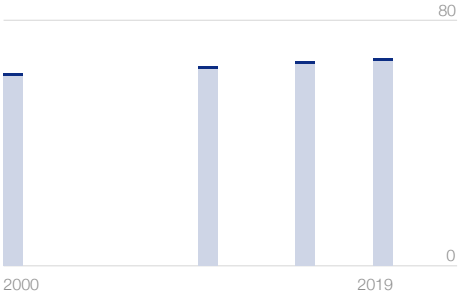
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

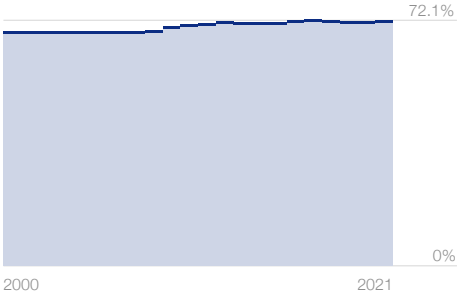
Total population, million **2.8m**



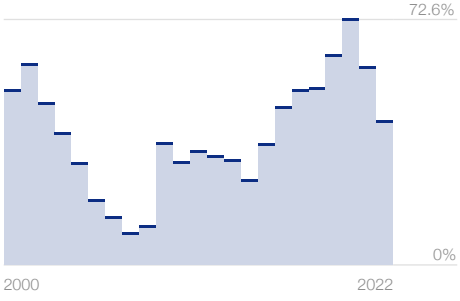
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **67.1**



Wealth inequality, top10% share **71.7%**



Government debt, % GDP **42.4%**

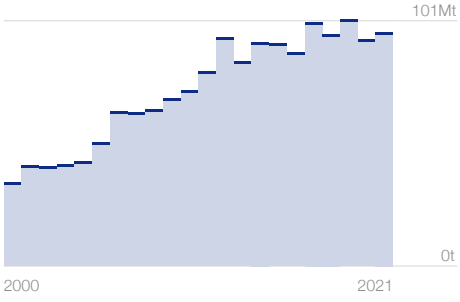


Climate development finance, % GDP **n.a.**

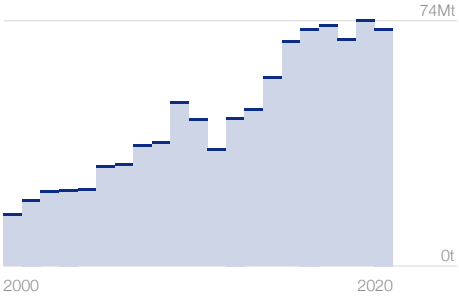
Data not available

Green bonds, % GDP **0.4%**

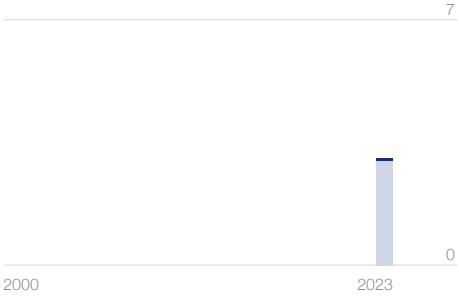
Production-based CO_2 emissions **96Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **71Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **3**



Qatar

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		58.7
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.1
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.3	72.4
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.7
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.8	99.8
ICT capital USD per capita	1,503	65.9
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.7
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.6
Digital payments % adult pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	138.9	85.2
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.1
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.4
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.9	10.3
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	63.5	96.8
Patent applications total	8	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.7	13.6
Scientific publications h index	272	20.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	1.5	10.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.9	67.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.3
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.5
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		56.4
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.3
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	76.4	68.6
Lack of social protection % pop	93.0	7.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	64.8	53.0
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	11.2	77.6
Income distribution % share bottom 50	9.5	18.9
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.3
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.3
Household financial security % adult pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Individuals using the internet % pop.	100.0	100.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	96.7	96.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	1.8	3.6
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.6
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	13.0	13.0
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.4	97.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	18	30.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.1	6.4
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.5	47.1
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.8
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.8	43.8

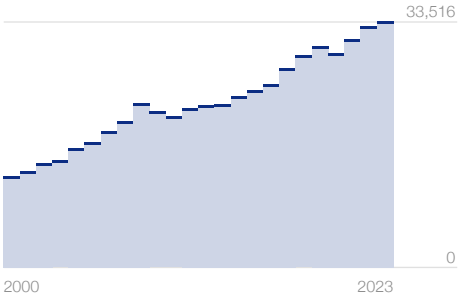
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		37.4
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.1
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.4
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	100.0	100.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	74.9	0.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	0.1	0.1
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.0	26.6
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	324	77.2
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.5	34.0
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.2	27.3
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	2.6	17.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	62.4	62.4
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	48.3	48.3
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	10,253	0.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		59.3
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	1.8	96.3
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.3
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.3
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.2	10.0
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	25.0	45.6
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	51.6	48.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	92.1	7.9
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	259	2.4
Food supply concentration % share top importer	12.0	88.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	10.8	89.2
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.3
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	86	86.0
Bank concentration % total assets	96.6	4.0
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.1
Bank system default risk z-score	18.5	30.8
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	94.5	94.5
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	56.0	44.0
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.4	36.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	3.4	84.4
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.0	69.2
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.0
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	58	58.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.9	68.6
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

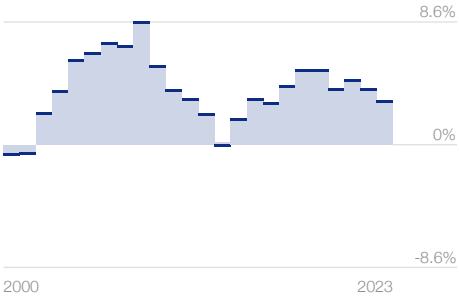
Romania

Future of Growth profile

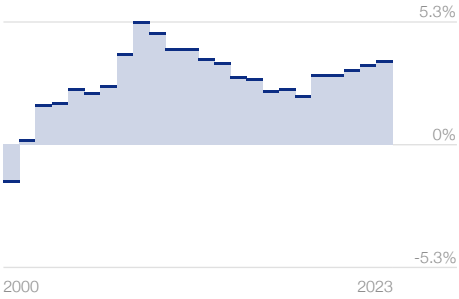
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **33,516**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **3%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **3.6%**

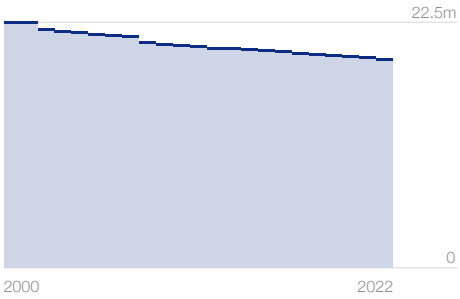


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	43.3	
Inclusiveness	63.9	
Sustainability	51.7	
Resilience	57.0	

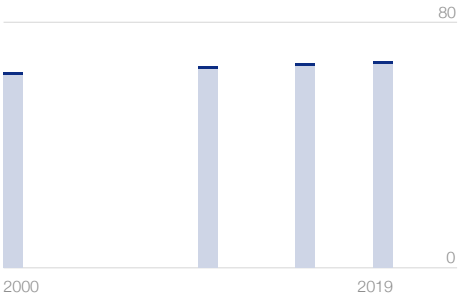
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

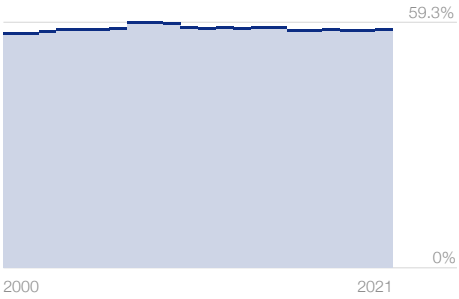
Total population, million **19m**



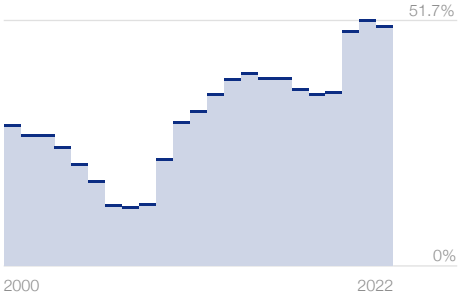
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **66.8**



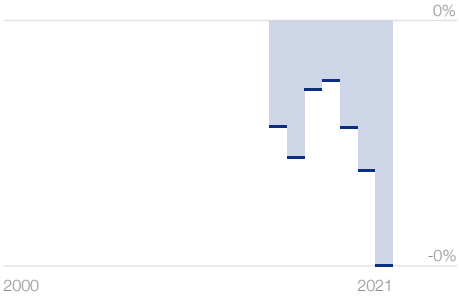
Wealth inequality, top10% share **57.7%**



Government debt, % GDP **50.5%**

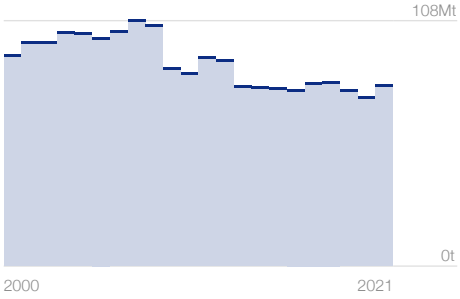


Climate development finance, % GDP **0%**

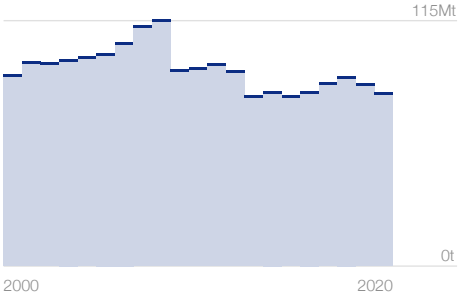


Green bonds, % GDP **0.1%**

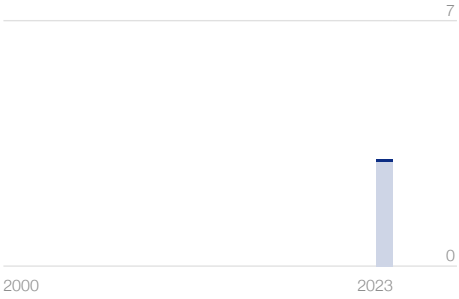
Production-based CO_2 emissions **79Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **81Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **3**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		43.3
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.3	72.7
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	98.6	98.6
ICT capital USD per capita	665	29.1
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.6
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	64.0	64.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	26.0	15.9
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5
Exports of advanced services % GDP	6.6	36.8
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	44.4	67.6
Patent applications total	86	0.4
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.5	9.3
Scientific publications h index	398	30.6
Knowledge-intensive employment %	6.2	41.9
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	3.0	21.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.3	56.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.7
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.7
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		63.9
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	78.4	71.2
Lack of social protection % pop	7.1	92.9
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	68.2	57.6
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	5.4	89.1
Income distribution % share bottom 50	15.4	30.9
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.4
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.4
Household financial security % adult pop.	27.0	73.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	7.2	92.8
Individuals using the internet % pop.	83.6	78.1
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	82.1	78.6
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.9	9.8
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	9.7	9.7
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	31.4	31.4
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.6	96.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	48	80.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	69.0
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.2	76.6
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.2
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.0	75.0

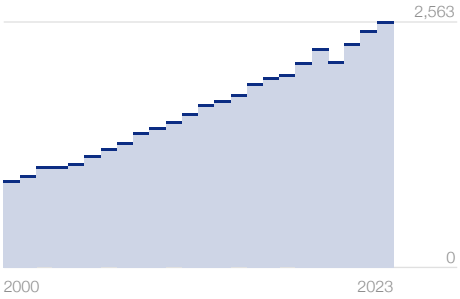
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		51.7
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.2
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.3	39.1
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	60.8	60.8
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	5.3	64.4
Renewable energy consumption % total	24.1	24.1
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.5	65.7
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	331	76.6
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	61.1
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	7.9
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	6	0.2
Environmental technology trade % total trade	9.0	60.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	81.2	81.2
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	74.8	74.8
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	846	57.7
Resilience 0-100 (best)		57.0
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	28.5	43.0
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.5
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.2	2.4
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	6.9	55.1
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	29.7	54.3
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	9.6	90.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	13.2	86.8
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	10,921	99.3
Food supply concentration % share top importer	13.6	86.4
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	16.7	83.4
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	55	55.0
Bank concentration % total assets	67.4	38.3
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.3
Bank system default risk z-score	10.3	17.2
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	76.3	76.3
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	32.1	68.0
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	4.4	56.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.2	29.2
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.5	60.7
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.8
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	46	46.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.4	58.2
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	26	89.7

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

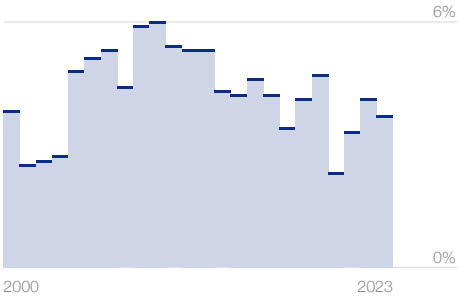
Rwanda

Future of Growth profile

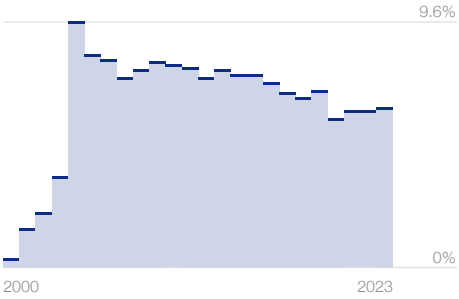
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **2,563**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **3.7%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **6.2%**

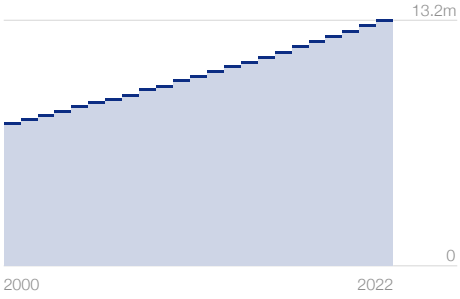


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	37.7	
Inclusiveness	39.6	
Sustainability	58.2	
Resilience	52.8	

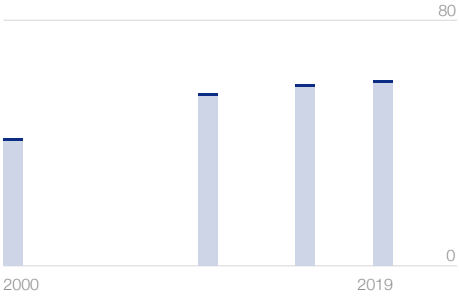
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

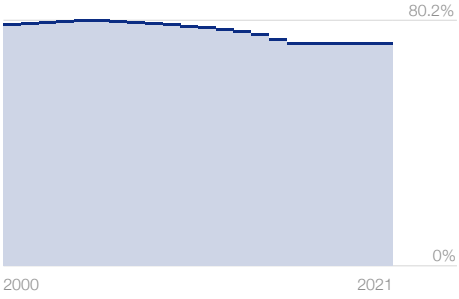
Total population, million **13.2m**



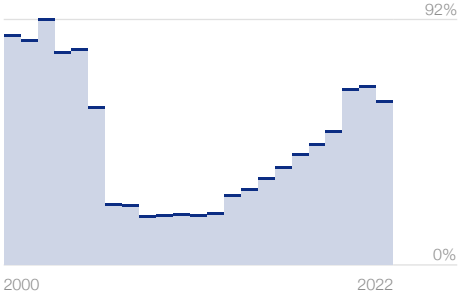
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **60.2**



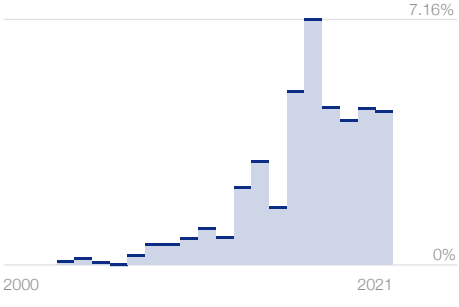
Wealth inequality, top10% share **72.5%**



Government debt, % GDP **61.1%**



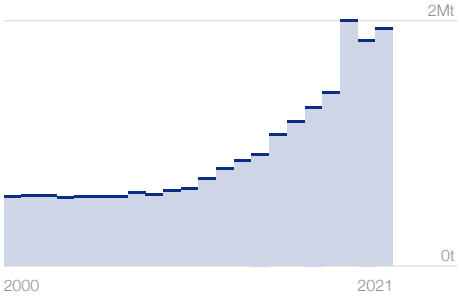
Climate development finance, % GDP **4.47%**



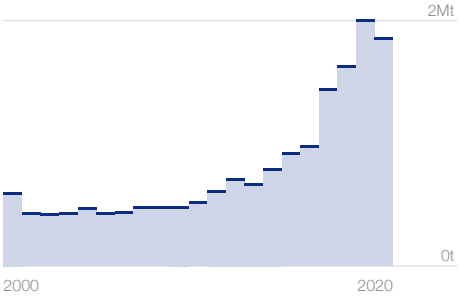
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions **2Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **2Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		37.7
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.6
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	1.9	42.6
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.1
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	98.8	98.8
ICT capital USD per capita	36	1.6
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.2
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7
Digital payments % adult pop.	39.0	39.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	25.0	15.4
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.6
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.5
Exports of advanced services % GDP	2.0	10.9
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	6.9	10.5
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.8	15.2
Scientific publications h index	118	9.1
Knowledge-intensive employment %	0.7	4.7
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.0	0.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.1	51.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.2
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.7
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		39.6
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.4
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	48.6	31.4
Lack of social protection % pop	90.2	9.8
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	82.7	76.9
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	27.4	45.3
Income distribution % share bottom 50	11.8	23.7
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.8
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0
Household financial security % adult pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	82.0	18.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	30.5	7.3
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	39.0	39.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	1.5	3.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.1
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	9.7	9.7
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	21.8	21.8
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3
ICT cost % GNI per capita	11.1	37.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	15	25.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.5	49.8
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.7	32.7
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.1
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.6	64.3

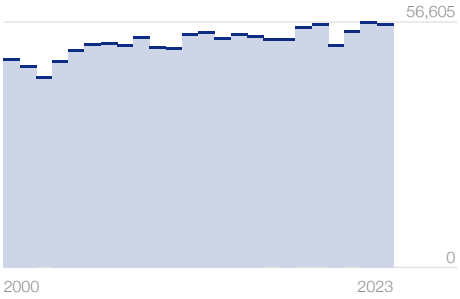
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		58.2
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.3
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	51.4	51.4
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	0.8	94.8
Renewable energy consumption % total	81.4	81.4
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	39.4
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	48	97.9
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	48.8
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	4.6
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	7.2	48.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	54.6	54.7
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	90.9	90.9
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	22	98.9
Resilience 0-100 (best)		52.8
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	5.5	89.0
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.8
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.8	3.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.6	12.8
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	1.2	2.1
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	34.4	65.6
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	n.a.	n.a.
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	1,075	9.8
Food supply concentration % share top importer	18.5	81.5
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	21.9	78.1
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.9
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	33	33.0
Bank concentration % total assets	62.2	44.5
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0
Bank system default risk z-score	21.4	35.7
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	80.0	80.0
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	32.6	67.4
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.7	33.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	3.4	85.7
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.2	53.4
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.7
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	51	51.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.2	54.0
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	20	69.0

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

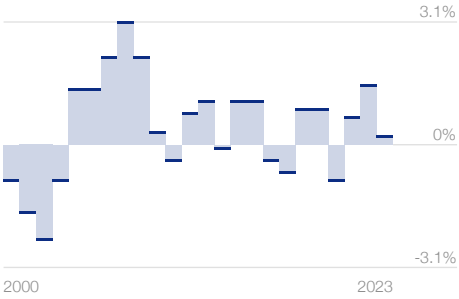
Saudi Arabia

Future of Growth profile

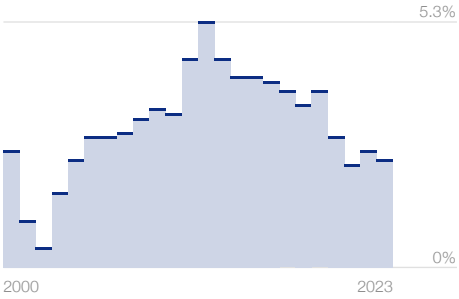
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **55,918**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.2%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.3%**

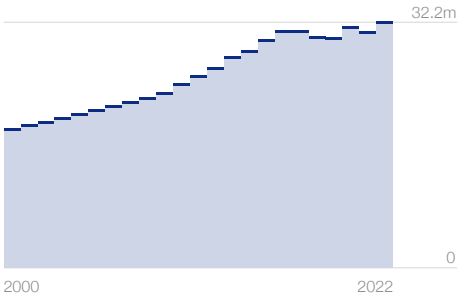


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	55.9	
Inclusiveness	55.9	
Sustainability	35.0	
Resilience	56.5	

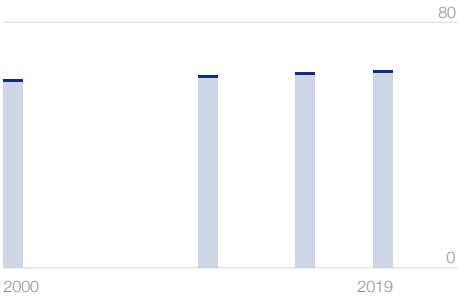
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

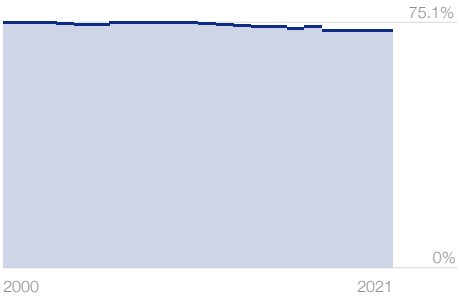
Total population, million **32.2m**



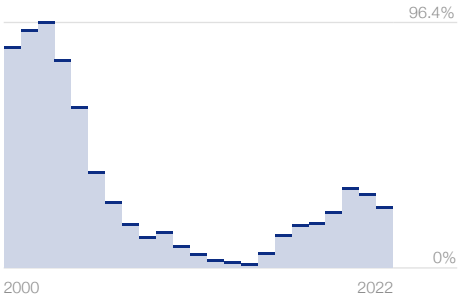
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **64.0**



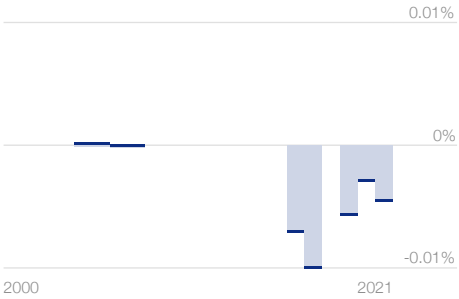
Wealth inequality, top10% share **72.6%**



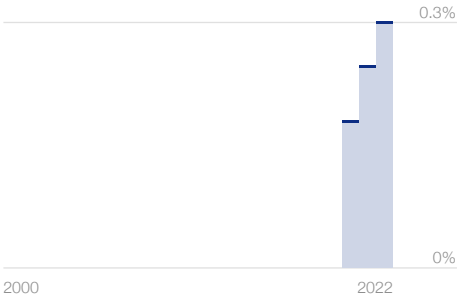
Government debt, % GDP **23.8%**



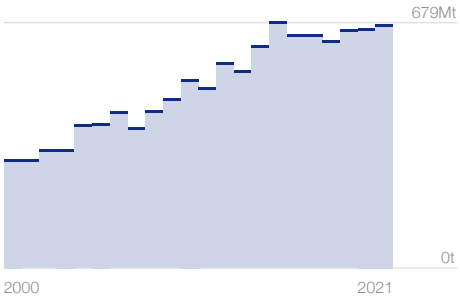
Climate development finance, % GDP **0%**



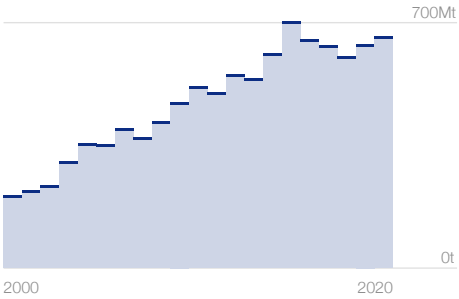
Green bonds, % GDP **0.3%**



Production-based CO_2 emissions **672Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **658Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		55.9
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.8
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.7	60.3
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.6
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	2,066	90.6
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.7
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.2
Digital payments % adult pop.	73.0	73.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	54.0	33.1
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.1
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.8
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.3	1.9
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	36.7	56.0
Patent applications total	387	1.9
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.5	9.3
Scientific publications h index	533	41.0
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	1.0	7.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.3	56.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.8
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.4
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		55.9
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.1
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	74.4	65.8
Lack of social protection % pop	22.2	77.8
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	43.3	24.4
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	18.1	63.8
Income distribution % share bottom 50	10.8	21.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.3
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.0
Household financial security % adult pop.	15.0	85.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Individuals using the internet % pop.	100.0	100.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	1.5	3.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	6.0	83.7
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	18.1	18.1
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.9
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.4	92.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	7	11.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.1	10.2
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.5	53.5
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.3
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.6	40.0

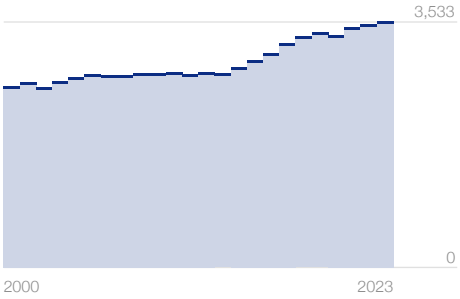
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		35.0
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.7
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	69.3	69.3
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	26.7	0.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	0.1	0.1
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.5	64.3
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	758	44.5
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.5	28.9
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	10.2
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	64	2.1
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.4	29.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	68.0	68.0
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	51.0	51.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	5,179	0.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		56.5
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	3.9	92.1
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.9
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.2
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.1	2.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.2	17.9
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	27.9	50.9
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	59.2	40.8
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	49.1	50.9
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	151	1.4
Food supply concentration % share top importer	10.1	89.9
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	10.1	89.9
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.2
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	76	76.0
Bank concentration % total assets	73.1	31.6
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.0
Bank system default risk z-score	24.4	40.6
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	99.5	99.5
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	64.1	35.9
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	7.6	24.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.8	68.8
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.6	38.3
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	6.0	82.9
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	51	51.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.2	54.6
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	22	75.9

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

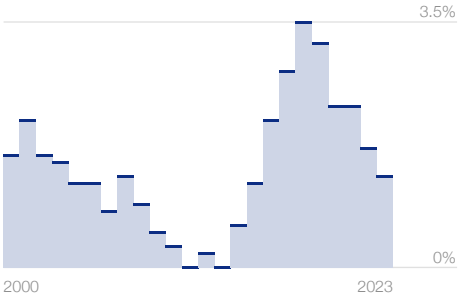
Senegal

Future of Growth profile

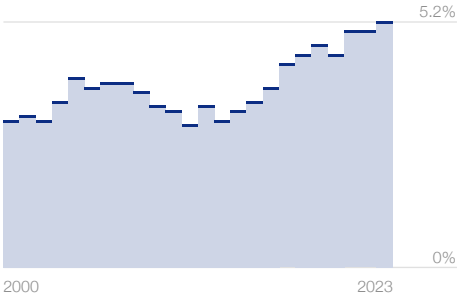
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **3,533**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1.3%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **5.2%**

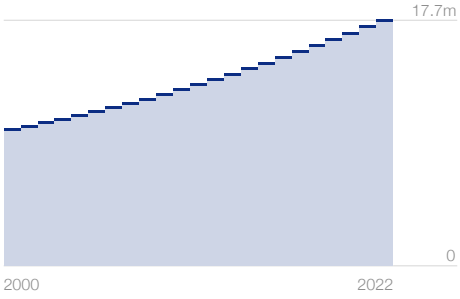


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	33.2	
Inclusiveness	40.0	
Sustainability	53.5	
Resilience	47.6	

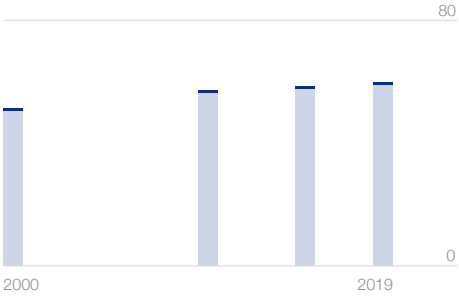
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

Total population, million **17.7m**

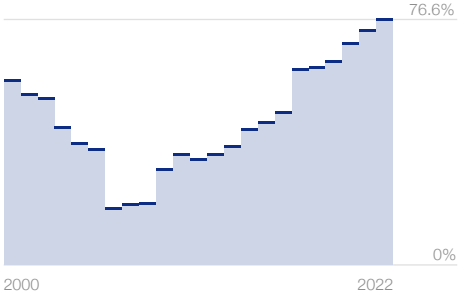


Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **59.4**

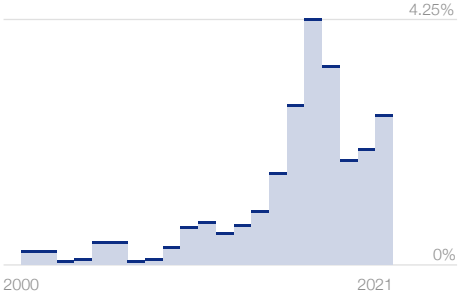


Wealth inequality, top10% share **60.8%**

Government debt, % GDP **76.6%**



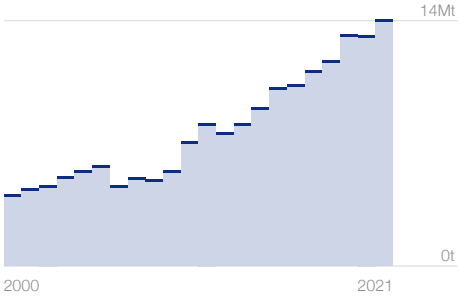
Climate development finance, % GDP **2.59%**



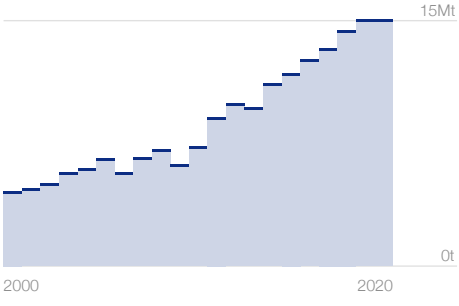
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions **14Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **15Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **0**

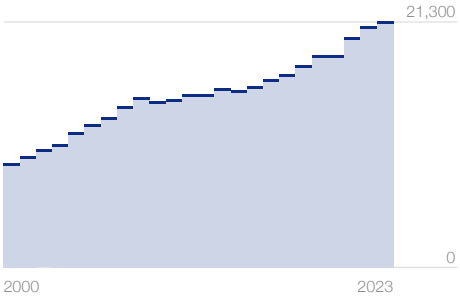
Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		33.2
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	1.6	36.0
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.2
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	83.0	83.1
ICT capital USD per capita	72	3.2
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	53.0	53.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	29.4	18.0
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.9
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.6
Exports of advanced services % GDP	2.3	12.8
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	26.8	40.9
Patent applications total	1	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.6	11.5
Scientific publications h index	154	11.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	0.8	5.3
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.3	2.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.3	43.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		40.0
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	50.1	33.5
Lack of social protection % pop	80.0	20.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	58.1	44.1
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	47.1	5.7
Income distribution % share bottom 50	14.0	27.9
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.8
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.2
Household financial security % adult pop.	66.0	34.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	45.0	55.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	58.1	44.1
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	26.7	12.4
Rural electricity gap % urban	46.2	46.2
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.4	8.9
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.0
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	4.7	4.7
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	5.7	67.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	39	65.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.5	47.1
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.3	65.2
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.7
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.0	75.0

Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		53.5
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.3
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	82.3	82.3
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	1.8	87.9
Renewable energy consumption % total	38.6	38.6
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	38.6
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	185	87.6
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	77.9
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.2	22.8
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.1	27.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	39.0	39.0
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	59.8	59.8
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	57	97.2
Resilience 0-100 (best)		47.6
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	5.7	88.7
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	3.3	6.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.3	2.4
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	0.8	1.5
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	24.9	75.1
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	33.9	66.1
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	2,391	21.7
Food supply concentration % share top importer	15.2	84.8
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	15.5	84.5
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.2
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	37	37.0
Bank concentration % total assets	79.4	24.2
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.4
Bank system default risk z-score	15.9	26.5
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	35.9	35.9
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	22.7	77.3
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	3.7	63.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.2	31.3
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.2	46.6
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.1
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	43	43.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.4	42.7
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	24	82.8

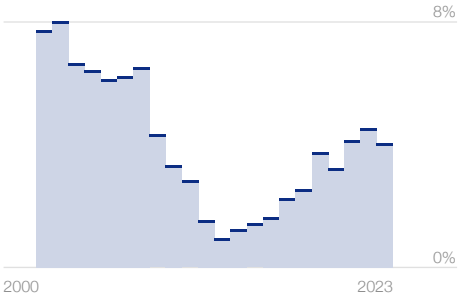
Serbia

Future of Growth profile

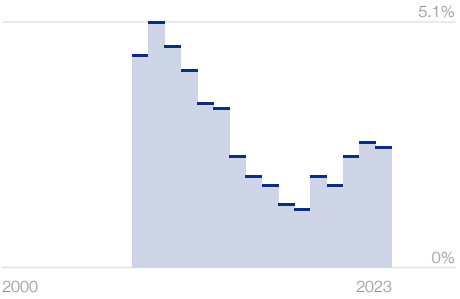
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **21,300**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **4%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.5%**

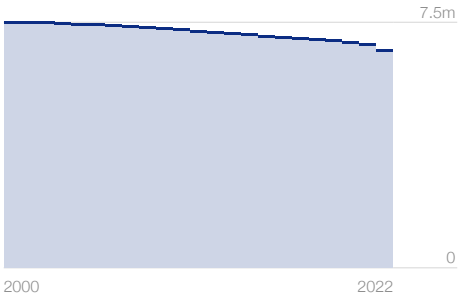


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	45.5	
Inclusiveness	60.0	
Sustainability	46.9	
Resilience	56.1	

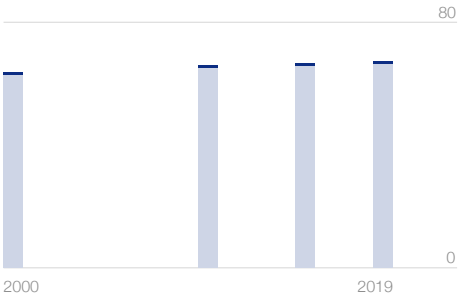
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

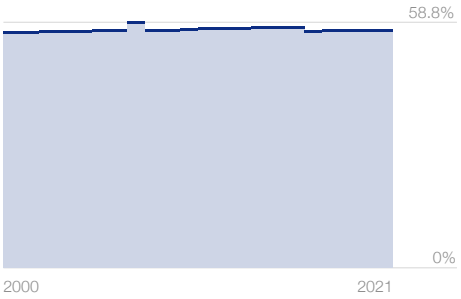
Total population, million **6.7m**



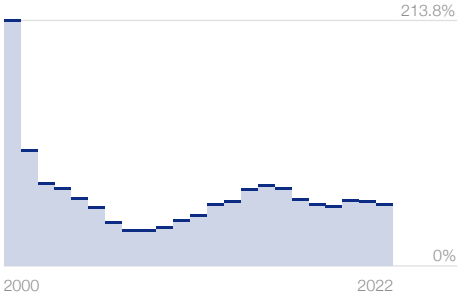
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **66.9**



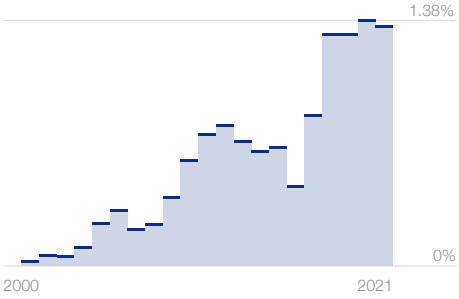
Wealth inequality, top10% share **56.8%**



Government debt, % GDP **53.5%**

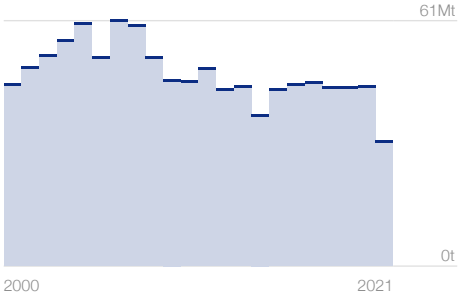


Climate development finance, % GDP **1.35%**



Green bonds, % GDP **1.9%**

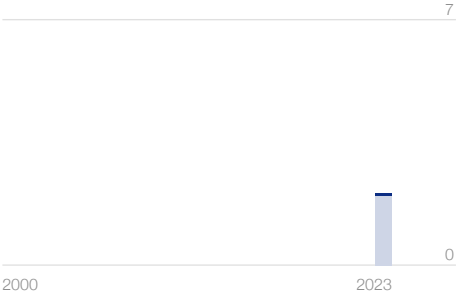
Production-based CO_2 emissions **31Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **n.a.**

Data not available

BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		45.5
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.5
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.5	77.2
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	98.7	98.7
ICT capital USD per capita	n.a.	n.a.
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.3
Digital payments % adult pop.	87.0	87.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	45.5	27.9
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.5
Exports of advanced services % GDP	9.8	54.1
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	25.1	38.2
Patent applications total	28	0.1
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.0	19.9
Scientific publications h index	344	26.5
Knowledge-intensive employment %	6.9	46.6
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.7	5.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.0	51.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.3
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		60.0
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.3
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	71.7	62.2
Lack of social protection % pop	52.0	48.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	77.1	69.5
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	7.2	85.6
Income distribution % share bottom 50	16.9	33.8
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.6
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.7
Household financial security % adult pop.	28.0	72.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	10.9	89.1
Individuals using the internet % pop.	81.2	74.9
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	75.1	70.2
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	5.0	10.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	9.9	9.9
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	41.7	41.7
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.7
ICT cost % GNI per capita	2.6	85.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	40	66.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	57.1
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.2	79.5
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.6
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.5	37.5

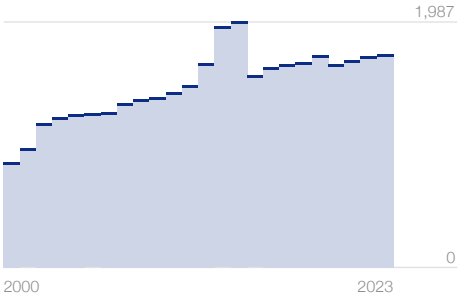
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		46.9
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.7
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	59.8	59.8
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	5.6	62.5
Renewable energy consumption % total	26.0	26.0
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.4	69.9
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	640	53.3
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	53.0
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.5	62.5
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	3	0.1
Environmental technology trade % total trade	7.5	50.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	55.0	55.0
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	56.7	56.7
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,455	27.3
Resilience 0-100 (best)		56.1
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	31.6	36.8
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	6.1	12.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	5.6	44.9
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	36.8	67.1
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	8.1	91.9
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	22.8	77.2
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	23,355	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	8.6	91.4
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	18.6	81.4
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.1
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	48	48.0
Bank concentration % total assets	47.7	61.6
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.6
Bank system default risk z-score	10.3	17.3
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	89.8	89.8
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	37.3	62.7
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	5.6	44.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.4	10.7
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.1	47.3
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.1
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	36	36.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.1	48.2
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

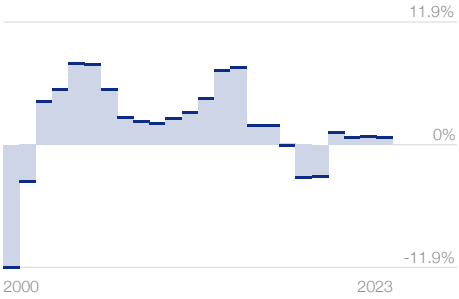
Sierra Leone

Future of Growth profile

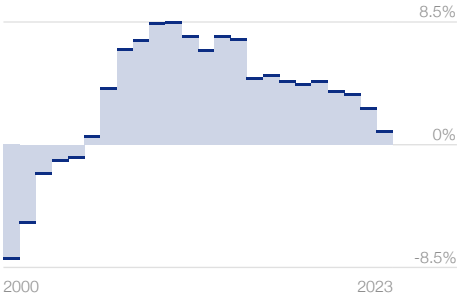
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **1,713**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.7%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **0.9%**

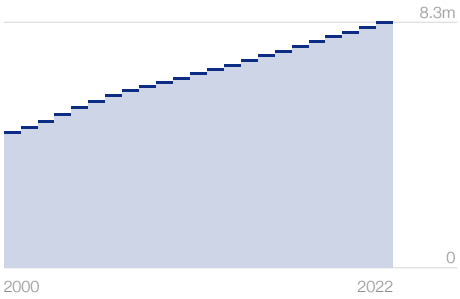


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	22.3	
Inclusiveness	29.4	
Sustainability	47.6	
Resilience	44.7	

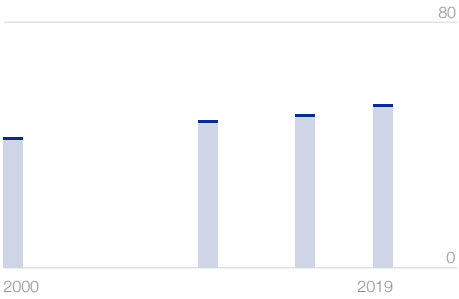
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

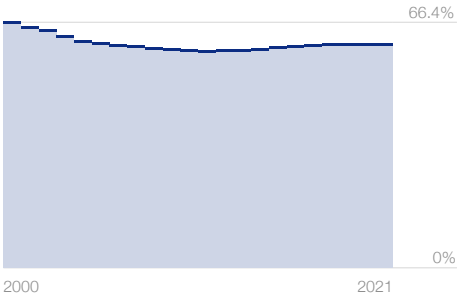
Total population, million **8.3m**



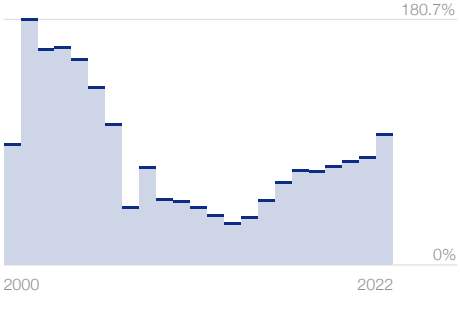
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **52.9**



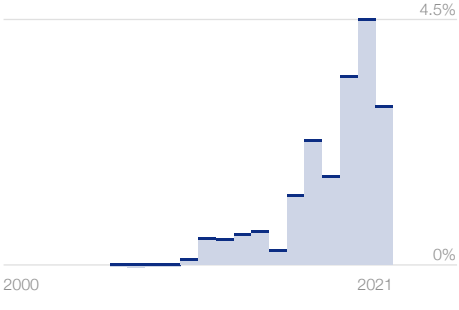
Wealth inequality, top10% share **60.3%**



Government debt, % GDP **95.8%**



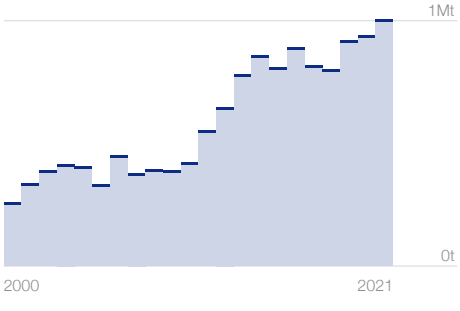
Climate development finance, % GDP **2.91%**



Green bonds, % GDP n.a.

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions **1Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions n.a.

Data not available

BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		22.3
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.3
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	1.6	36.6
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.1
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	48.6	48.6
ICT capital USD per capita	n.a.	n.a.
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.3
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.8
Digital payments % adult pop.	27.0	27.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	6.0	3.7
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.8
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	2.6	25.9
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.8	4.7
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	n.a.	n.a.
Scientific publications h index	84	6.5
Knowledge-intensive employment %	1.2	7.7
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.0	0.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.0	30.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.7
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.1
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		29.4
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.7
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	41.0	21.3
Lack of social protection % pop	95.6	4.4
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	91.1	88.1
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	47.5	5.0
Income distribution % share bottom 50	15.0	30.0
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.4
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.1
Household financial security % adult pop.	66.0	34.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	83.5	16.5
Individuals using the internet % pop.	18.0	0.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	10.3	0.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	8.6	8.6
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.5	9.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.8
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	2.6	2.6
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.5
ICT cost % GNI per capita	39.9	0.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	36	60.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	59.3
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.4	57.5
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.4
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.5	87.5

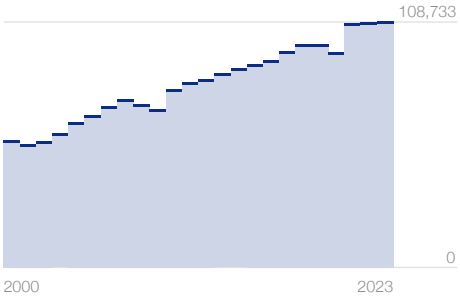
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		47.6
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.4
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.4	23.2
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	49.7	49.7
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	2.4	84.1
Renewable energy consumption % total	71.2	71.2
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	42.7
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	27	99.5
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.1	84.4
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	3.5
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.1	27.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	19.7	19.7
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	37.0	37.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	15	99.3
Resilience 0-100 (best)		44.7
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	5.4	89.2
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.2
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	2.1	4.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.4	3.2
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	0.7	1.3
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	33.8	66.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	n.a.	n.a.
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	20,479	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	11.5	88.5
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	10.6	89.4
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.8
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Bank concentration % total assets	69.9	35.4
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	2.7	29.2
Bank system default risk z-score	6.3	10.6
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	25.3	25.3
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	27.5	72.5
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	5.5	45.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.1	28.6
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.2	46.7
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.2
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	34	34.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.8	33.6
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	22	75.9

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

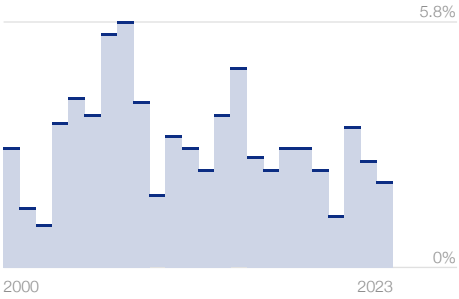
Singapore

Future of Growth profile

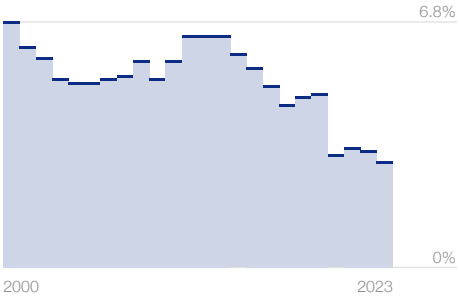
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **108,733**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **2%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.9%**

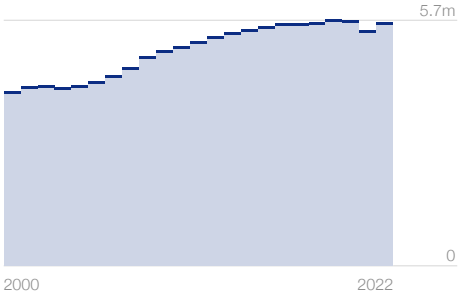


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	76.4	
Inclusiveness	69.5	
Sustainability	40.0	
Resilience	63.6	

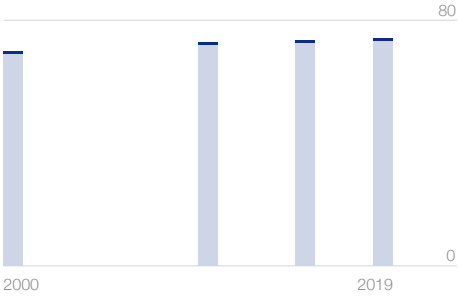
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

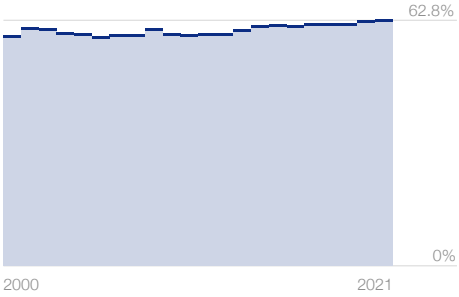
Total population, million **5.6m**



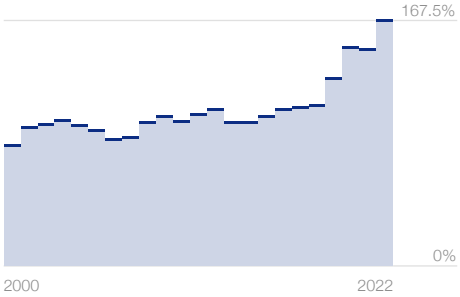
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **73.6**



Wealth inequality, top10% share **62.8%**



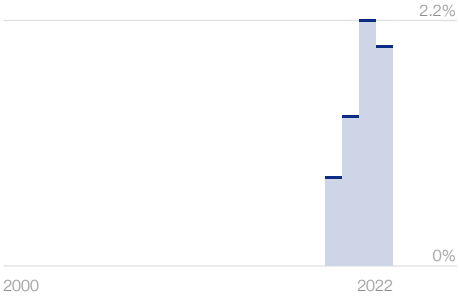
Government debt, % GDP **167.5%**



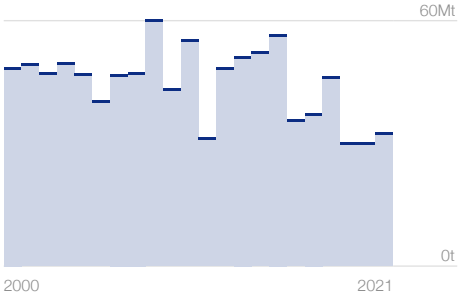
Climate development finance, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

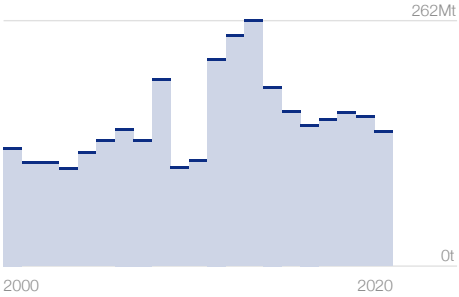
Green bonds, % GDP **2%**



Production-based CO_2 emissions **33Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **143Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **4**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		76.4
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.6
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	4.4	96.7
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.6
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	5,797	100.0
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.6
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	5.3	70.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	95.0	95.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	130.6	80.2
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.9
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.1
Exports of advanced services % GDP	38.9	100.0
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	82.1	100.0
Patent applications total	805	4.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.9	37.7
Scientific publications h index	761	58.5
Knowledge-intensive employment %	15.6	100.0
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	8.7	62.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	2.2	94.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.8
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	6.4	89.6
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		69.5
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.8
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	88.5	84.7
Lack of social protection % pop	0.0	100.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	82.3	76.4
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	10.0	80.0
Income distribution % share bottom 50	22.6	45.1
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.7	79.0
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.8
Household financial security % adult pop.	24.0	76.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Individuals using the internet % pop.	91.1	88.1
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	100.0	100.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.2	8.5
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.7	78.9
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	30.5	30.5
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	35.4	35.4
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.5
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.3	98.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	28	46.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.2	15.1
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	92.9
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.8
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.9	71.9

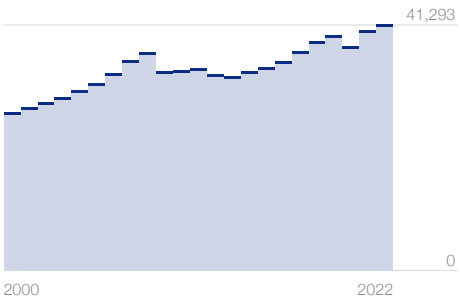
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		40.0
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.9
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.5
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	33.5	33.5
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	7.3	51.3
Renewable energy consumption % total	0.9	0.9
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.1	19.7
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	114	92.9
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	54.4
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	5.8
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	59	2.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	7.5	50.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	78.2	78.2
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	64.9	64.9
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	3,663	0.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		63.6
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	20.7	58.6
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.2
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.1
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.7	3.4
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.5	19.9
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	24.3	44.4
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	25.5	74.5
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	49.6	50.4
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	107	1.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	19.9	80.1
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	15.0	85.0
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	6.6	92.7
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	98	98.0
Bank concentration % total assets	80.8	22.6
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.9	82.3
Bank system default risk z-score	28.6	47.7
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	98.5	98.5
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	32.8	67.2
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	3.7	63.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.5	62.5
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.5	79.9
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	5.9	82.3
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	83	83.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.9	87.2
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	18	62.1

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

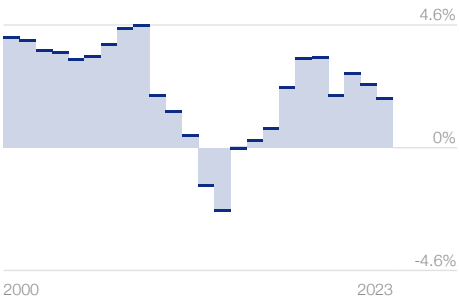
Slovenia

Future of Growth profile

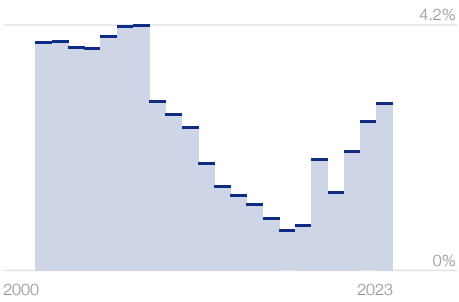
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **41,293**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1.8%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.9%**

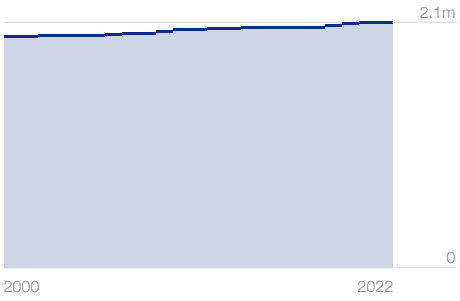


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	52.8	
Inclusiveness	72.1	
Sustainability	41.9	
Resilience	58.8	

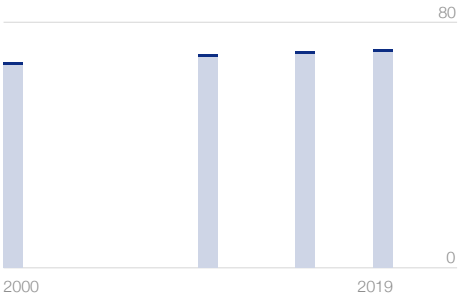
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

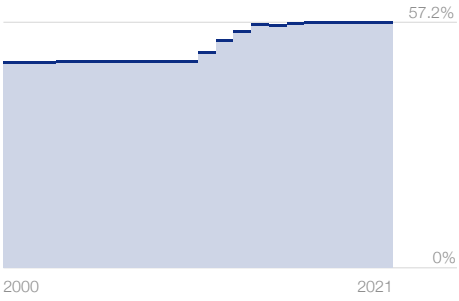
Total population, million **2.1m**



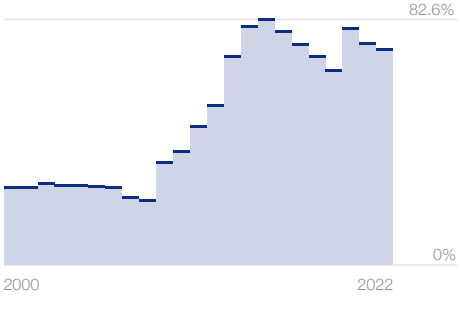
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **70.7**



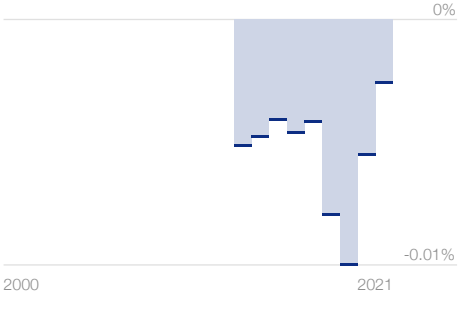
Wealth inequality, top10% share **57.2%**



Government debt, % GDP **72.6%**

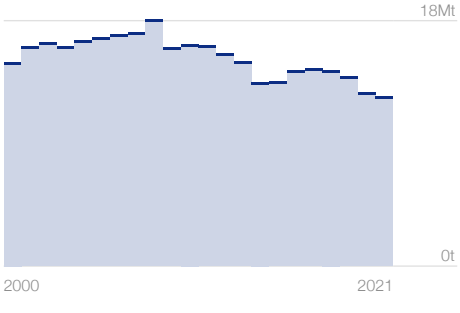


Climate development finance, % GDP **0%**

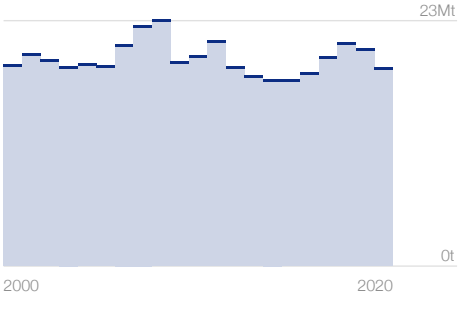


Green bonds, % GDP **0.2%**

Production-based CO_2 emissions **13Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **19Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		52.8
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.0
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.6	79.4
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.1
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.8	99.8
ICT capital USD per capita	770	33.8
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.8
Digital payments % adult pop.	97.0	97.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	43.4	26.6
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.4
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.4
Exports of advanced services % GDP	7.4	41.0
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	36.9	56.3
Patent applications total	128	0.6
Research and development expenditure % GDP	2.1	42.9
Scientific publications h index	393	30.2
Knowledge-intensive employment %	13.0	87.3
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	9.4	67.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.8	66.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.1
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		72.1
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.2
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	84.4	79.1
Lack of social protection % pop	5.2	94.8
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	85.3	80.4
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	2.1	95.9
Income distribution % share bottom 50	22.9	45.8
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.7
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.9
Household financial security % adult pop.	13.0	87.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.0	100.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	89.0	85.3
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	98.3	97.9
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	5.8	11.6
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	20.4	20.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	29.8	29.8
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.7
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.9	94.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	56	93.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	68.0
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	93.7
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.2
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.8	70.8

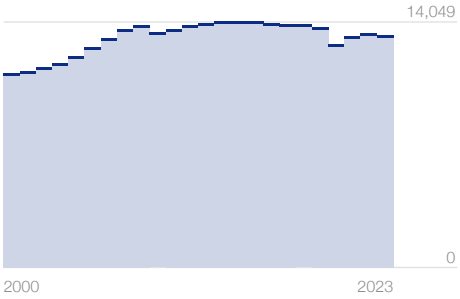
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		41.9
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.8
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.8	45.9
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	80.4	80.4
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	8.4	43.9
Renewable energy consumption % total	22.4	22.4
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.7	47.0
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	454	67.4
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.5	29.9
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	3.8
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	10	0.3
Environmental technology trade % total trade	6.3	41.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	527	73.7
Resilience 0-100 (best)		58.8
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	32.8	34.4
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.7
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	10.0	20.0
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	4.4	35.4
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	32.8	59.8
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	19.8	80.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	11.1	88.9
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	15,315	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	14.0	86.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	14.9	85.1
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.9
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	75	75.0
Bank concentration % total assets	66.5	39.4
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.2
Bank system default risk z-score	4.5	7.5
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	74.9	74.9
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	42.3	57.7
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	1.4	86.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.2	5.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.8	65.2
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.2
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	56	56.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.0	70.6
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	27	93.1

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

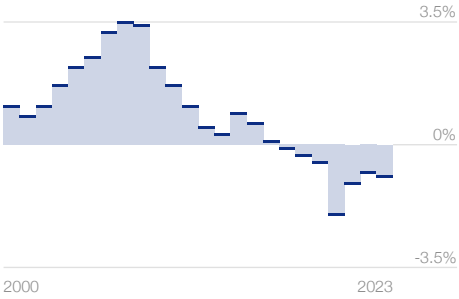
South Africa

Future of Growth profile

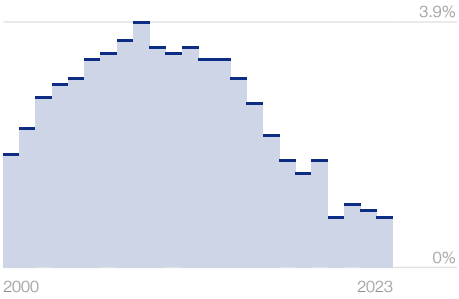
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 13,243



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change -0.9%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 0.8%

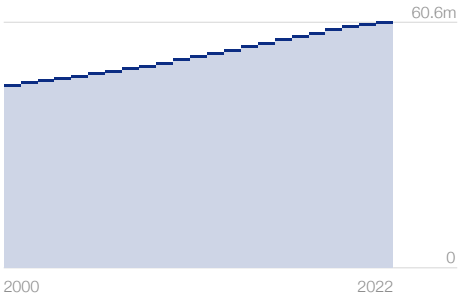


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	44.1	
Inclusiveness	52.9	
Sustainability	47.6	
Resilience	48.8	

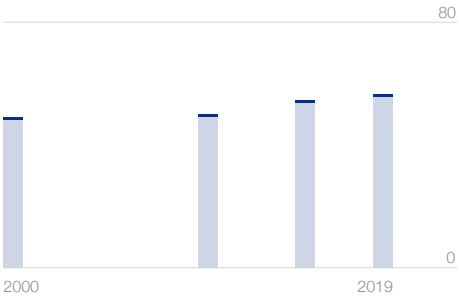
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

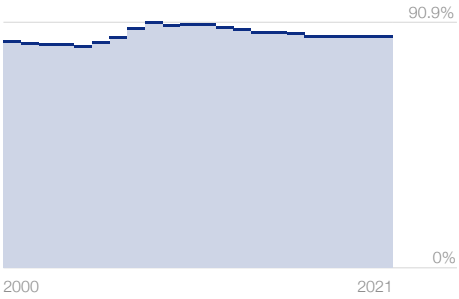
Total population, million 60.6m



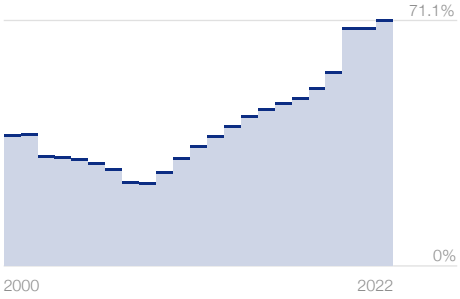
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 56.2



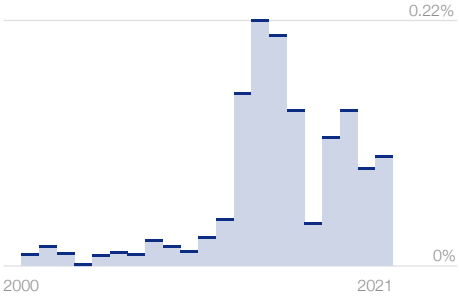
Wealth inequality, top10% share 85.6%



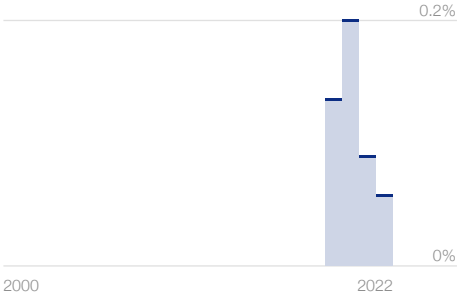
Government debt, % GDP 71.1%



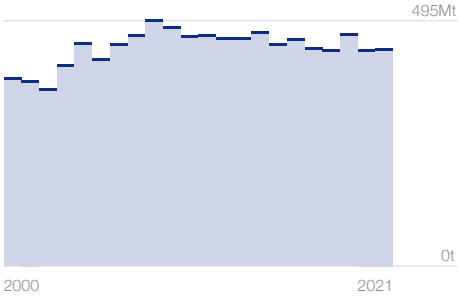
Climate development finance, % GDP 0.1%



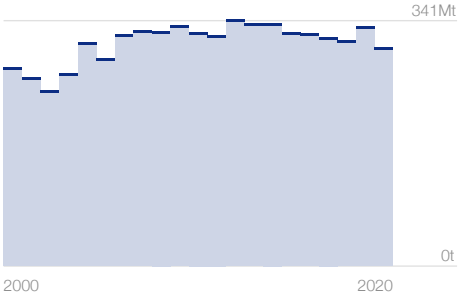
Green bonds, % GDP 0%



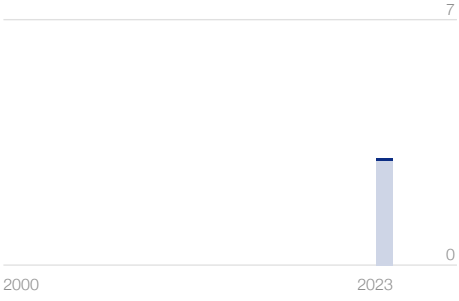
Production-based CO_2 emissions 436Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 302Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 3



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		44.1
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.3
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.9	64.6
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	98.5	98.5
ICT capital USD per capita	120	5.3
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.1
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.1	50.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	81.0	81.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	112.0	68.7
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.7
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.9
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.5	8.5
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	24.4	37.2
Patent applications total	146	0.7
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.6	12.3
Scientific publications h index	614	47.2
Knowledge-intensive employment %	8.4	56.5
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.5	3.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.1	48.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.5
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.7
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		52.9
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.0
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	71.0	61.3
Lack of social protection % pop	50.7	49.3
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	80.1	73.4
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	17.3	65.4
Income distribution % share bottom 50	5.8	11.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.7
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.9
Household financial security % adult pop.	54.0	46.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	66.7	33.3
Individuals using the internet % pop.	72.3	63.1
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	93.6	93.6
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	-2.5	0.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	19.0	19.0
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	66.0	66.1
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.6
ICT cost % GNI per capita	5.4	69.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	46	76.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	55.7
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.4	58.2
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.5
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.7	66.7

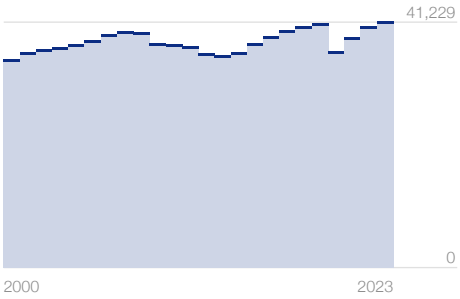
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		47.6
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.3
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.3
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	62.6	62.6
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	9.2	38.7
Renewable energy consumption % total	9.8	9.8
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.6	54.4
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	339	76.0
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	50.4
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.3	36.7
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	16	0.6
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.2	34.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	74.5	74.5
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	84.8	84.8
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,075	46.2
Resilience 0-100 (best)		48.8
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	9.0	82.0
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.4
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	2.4	4.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.3	18.4
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	8.1	14.8
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	17.9	82.1
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	50.8	49.2
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	875	8.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	10.2	89.8
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	41	41.0
Bank concentration % total assets	79.4	24.2
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0
Bank system default risk z-score	15.5	25.8
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	78.5	78.5
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	49.6	50.4
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.1	39.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.7	16.7
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.7	35.9
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.2
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	43	43.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.1	52.6
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	25	86.2

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

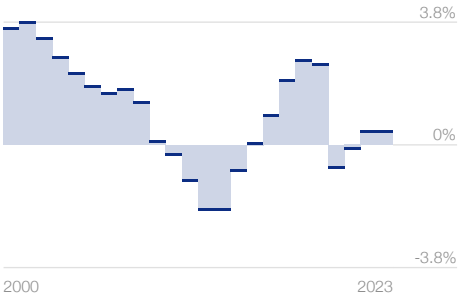
Spain

Future of Growth profile

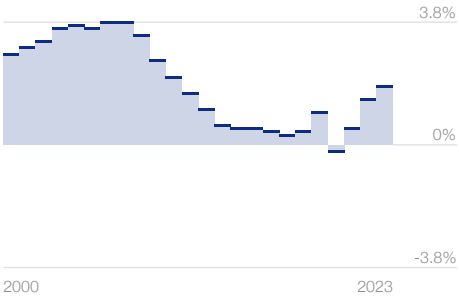
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **41,229**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.4%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **1.8%**

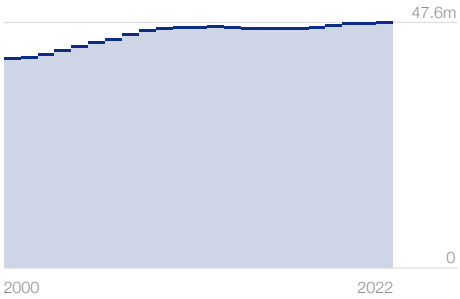


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	56.1	
Inclusiveness	70.7	
Sustainability	52.5	
Resilience	58.3	

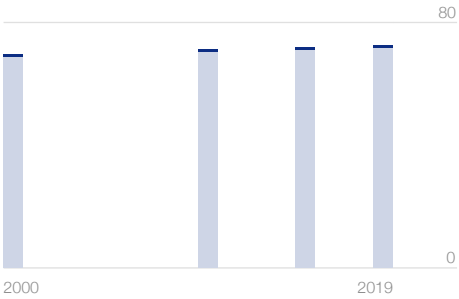
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

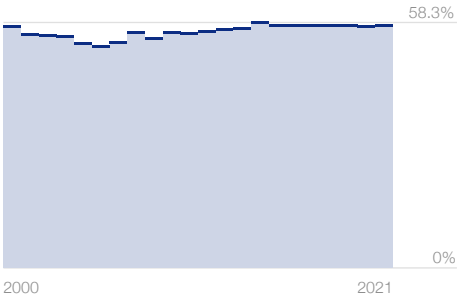
Total population, million **47.6m**



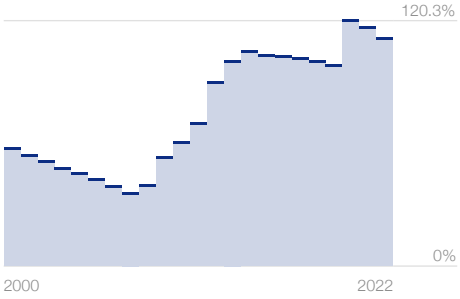
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **72.1**



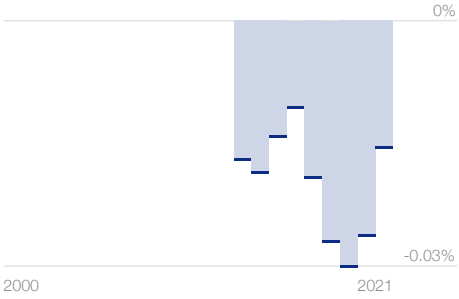
Wealth inequality, top10% share **57.6%**



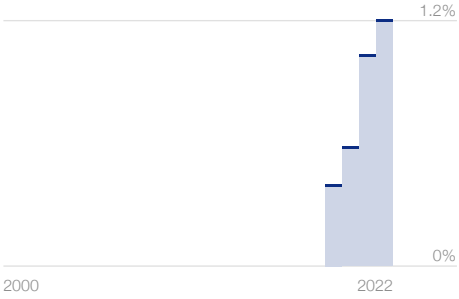
Government debt, % GDP **111.6%**



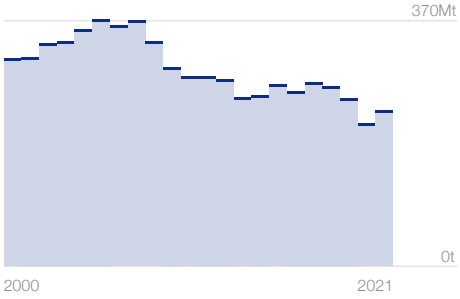
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.01%**



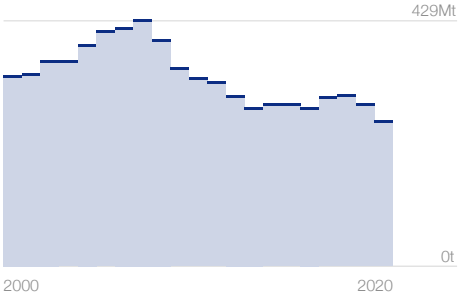
Green bonds, % GDP **1.2%**



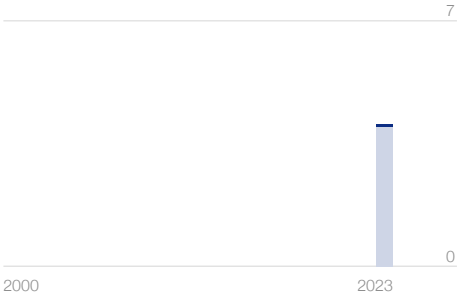
Production-based CO_2 emissions **234Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **253Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **4**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		56.1
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.5
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.0	66.3
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.8
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.6	99.6
ICT capital USD per capita	924	40.5
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.8
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	98.0	98.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	108.5	66.6
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.1
Exports of advanced services % GDP	4.7	26.1
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	39.6	60.3
Patent applications total	1,473	7.4
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.4	28.2
Scientific publications h index	1,154	88.8
Knowledge-intensive employment %	7.9	53.1
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	7.5	53.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.8	66.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.6
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.0
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		70.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.4
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	85.3	80.3
Lack of social protection % pop	17.4	82.6
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	84.6	79.5
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	15.7	68.5
Income distribution % share bottom 50	21.5	43.1
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.1
Household financial security % adult pop.	15.0	85.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	1.8	98.2
Individuals using the internet % pop.	93.9	91.9
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	99.6	99.5
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	6.7	13.3
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.3
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	27.3	27.3
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	31.8	31.8
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.9
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.8	95.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	53	88.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	64.6
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	92.6
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.6
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.7	67.9

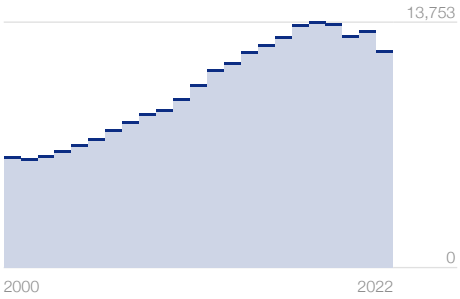
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		52.5
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.2
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	69.9	69.9
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	6.0	59.9
Renewable energy consumption % total	19.4	19.4
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.9	36.2
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	631	54.1
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.5	33.8
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.8	88.2
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	166	5.5
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.7	38.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	82.9	82.9
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	81.5	81.5
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	602	69.9
Resilience 0-100 (best)		58.3
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	30.7	38.5
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.2	52.6
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.6
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	16.8	33.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	3.0	23.8
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	45.8	83.5
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	9.0	91.0
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	17.7	82.3
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	2,376	21.6
Food supply concentration % share top importer	12.5	87.5
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	11.5	88.5
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.3
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	71	71.0
Bank concentration % total assets	72.0	33.0
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.4
Bank system default risk z-score	16.9	28.2
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	98.5	98.5
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	40.0	60.0
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.3	37.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.4	9.4
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.6	61.6
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.8
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	60	60.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.9	67.5
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	29	100.0

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

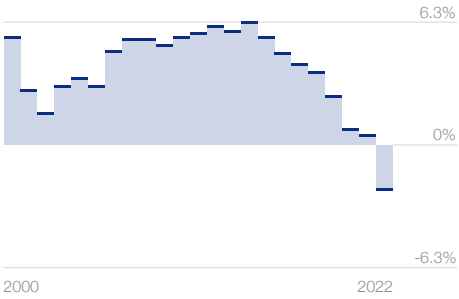
Sri Lanka

Future of Growth profile

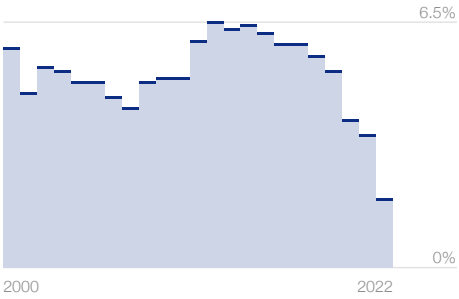
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **12,083**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **-2.3%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **1.8%**

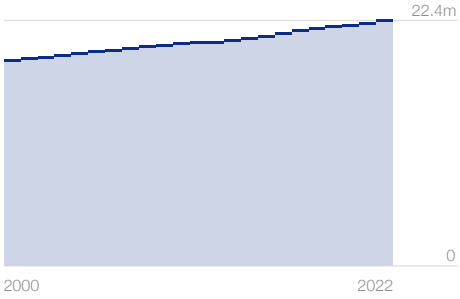


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	35.0	
Inclusiveness	50.5	
Sustainability	47.7	
Resilience	45.2	

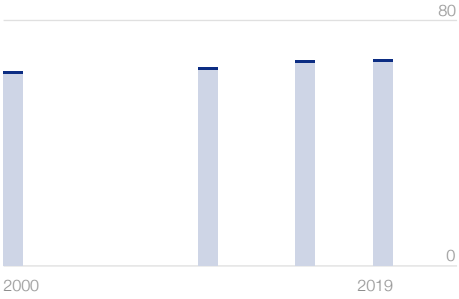
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

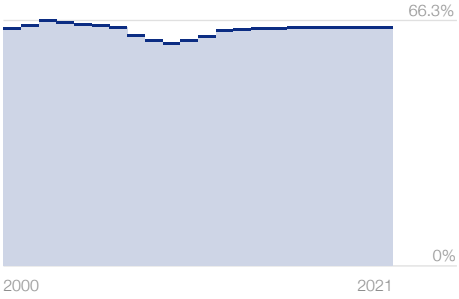
Total population, million **22.4m**



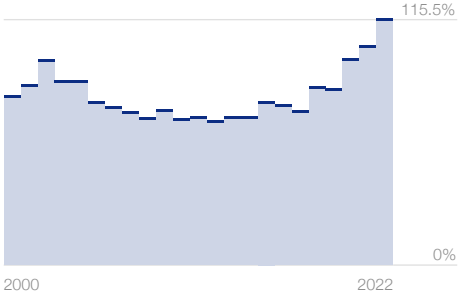
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **67.0**



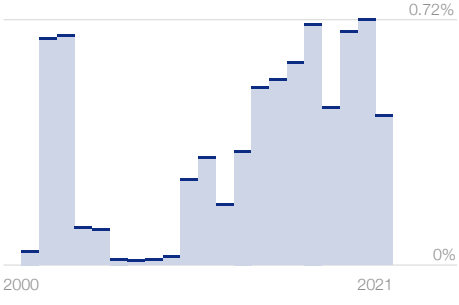
Wealth inequality, top10% share **64.4%**



Government debt, % GDP **115.5%**



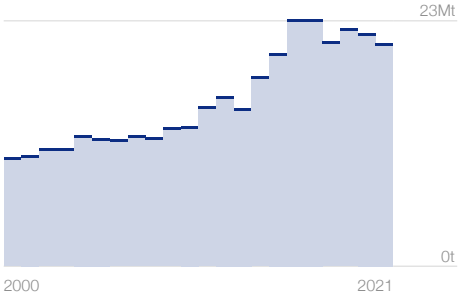
Climate development finance, % GDP **0.44%**



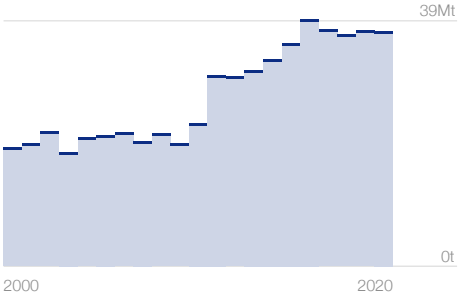
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

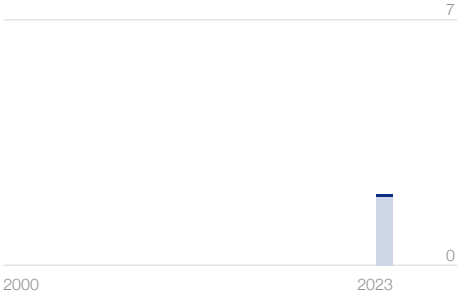
Production-based CO_2 emissions **21Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **37Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		35.0
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.9	63.5
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.5
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	97.0	97.0
ICT capital USD per capita	70	3.1
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6
Digital payments % adult pop.	55.0	55.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	49.9	30.6
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.3
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.4
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.7	9.7
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	8.3	12.6
Patent applications total	10	0.1
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.1	2.4
Scientific publications h index	245	18.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	3.9	26.3
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.3	2.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.4	42.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.5
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.5
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		50.5
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.2
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	66.7	55.7
Lack of social protection % pop	63.6	36.4
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	44.5	26.0
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	12.0	76.0
Income distribution % share bottom 50	16.6	33.3
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.0
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.4
Household financial security % adult pop.	31.0	69.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	55.5	44.5
Individuals using the internet % pop.	66.7	55.6
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	47.1	36.9
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	3.7	7.4
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	17.4	17.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	40.6	40.6
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.1	93.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	31	51.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.5	52.7
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.5	52.3
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.2
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.2	55.0

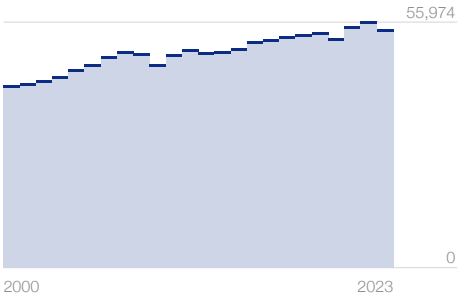
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		47.7
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.9	49.0
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.4
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	63.4	63.4
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	1.9	87.3
Renewable energy consumption % total	49.3	49.3
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.9	33.2
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	607	55.9
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.1	82.7
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	0.5
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.3	35.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	41.7	41.7
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	43.7	43.7
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	265	86.8
Resilience 0-100 (best)		45.2
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	17.6	64.9
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.6
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.1
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.4	2.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	4.2	33.2
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	11.9	21.8
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	18.5	81.5
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	26.4	73.6
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	2,422	22.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	42.2	57.8
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	32.9	67.1
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	11	11.0
Bank concentration % total assets	57.7	49.8
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.2
Bank system default risk z-score	35.1	58.5
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	58.6	58.7
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	48.9	51.1
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	8.0	20.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.0	25.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.3	43.6
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.8
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	36	36.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.0	50.8
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

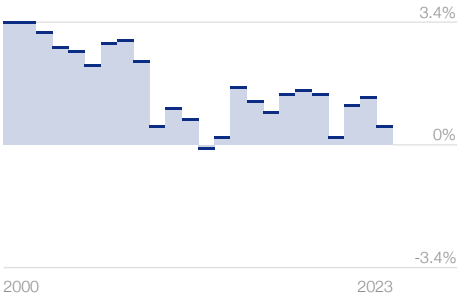
Sweden

Future of Growth profile

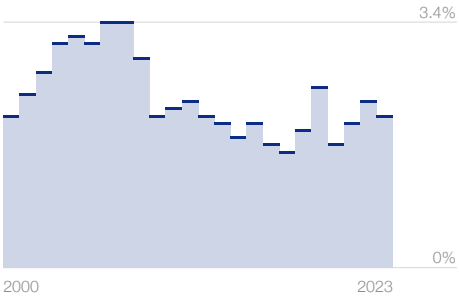
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **54,085**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.5%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.1%**

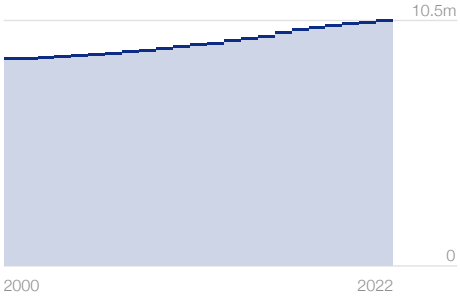


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	74.9	
Inclusiveness	75.8	
Sustainability	62.9	
Resilience	71.0	

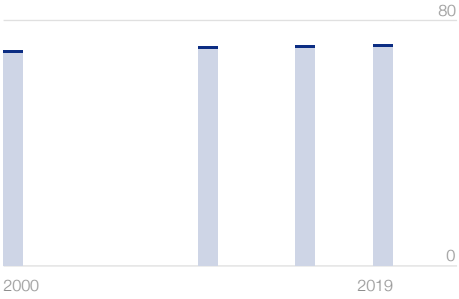
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

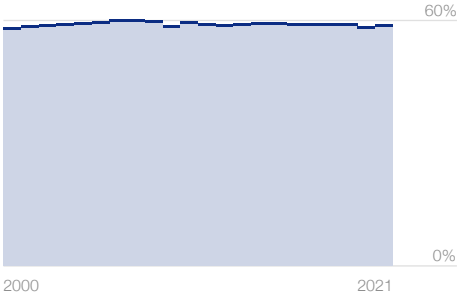
Total population, million **10.5m**



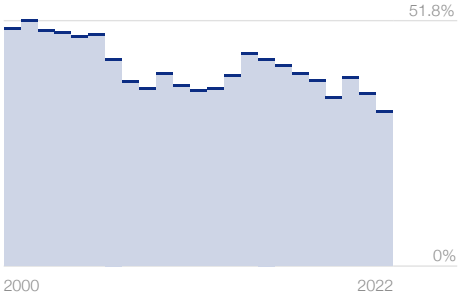
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **71.9**



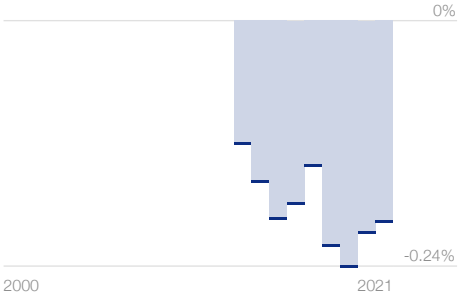
Wealth inequality, top10% share **58.9%**



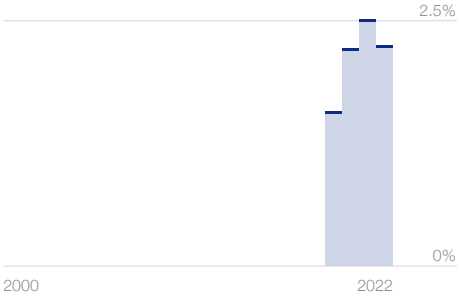
Government debt, % GDP **32.7%**



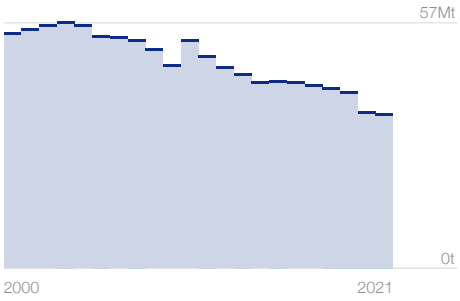
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.2%**



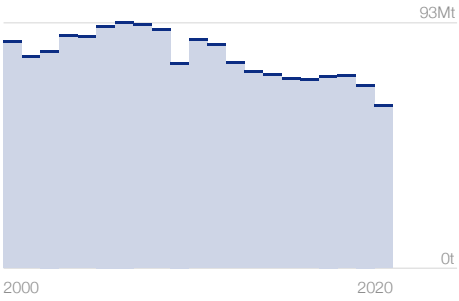
Green bonds, % GDP **2.2%**



Production-based CO_2 emissions **36Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **62Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **5**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		74.9
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.4
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.4	76.4
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.8
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	3,708	100.0
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.8
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.4
Digital payments % adult pop.	99.0	99.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	139.2	85.4
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.8
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.0
Exports of advanced services % GDP	11.9	66.0
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	52.8	80.5
Patent applications total	2,955	14.8
Research and development expenditure % GDP	3.5	69.8
Scientific publications h index	1,109	85.3
Knowledge-intensive employment %	14.8	99.3
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	11.2	80.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.8	85.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.7
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.8
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		75.8
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.9
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	85.2	80.3
Lack of social protection % pop	0.0	100.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	90.5	87.3
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	3.9	92.3
Income distribution % share bottom 50	23.3	46.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.5
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.0
Household financial security % adult pop.	3.0	97.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.6	99.4
Individuals using the internet % pop.	88.3	84.4
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	99.7	99.7
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.8	9.6
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.5
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	40.4	40.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	33.6	33.6
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.7
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.5	97.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	60	100.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	64.9
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.0	96.6
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.8
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.4	85.0

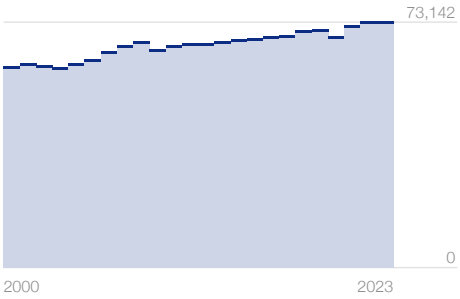
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		62.9
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	5.0	65.8
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.8
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	95.1	95.1
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	6.2	58.5
Renewable energy consumption % total	58.4	58.4
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.5	63.6
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	237	83.7
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.5	37.6
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.5	59.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	303	10.1
Environmental technology trade % total trade	7.9	52.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	63.6	63.6
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	72.7	72.7
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	151	92.5
Resilience 0-100 (best)		71.0
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	32.6	34.8
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.9
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	31.3	62.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.1	17.1
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	70.6	100.0
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	9.3	90.7
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	14.3	85.7
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	16,847	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	33.4	66.6
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	34.4	65.6
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.9
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	99	99.0
Bank concentration % total assets	89.6	12.2
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.7
Bank system default risk z-score	39.4	65.6
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	94.6	94.6
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	28.1	71.9
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	0.5	95.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.8	43.8
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.0	70.7
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.3
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	83	83.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.7	84.7
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	29	100.0

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

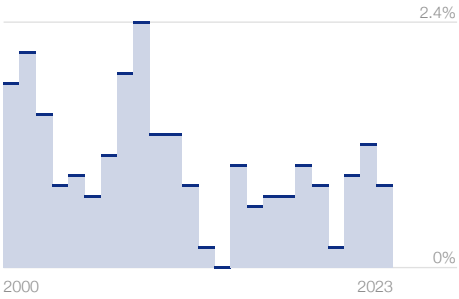
Switzerland

Future of Growth profile

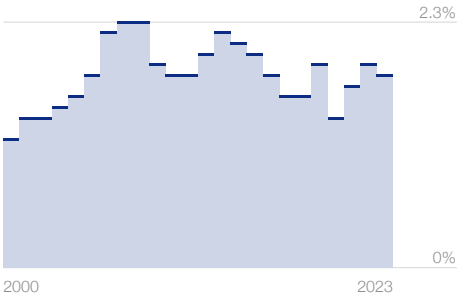
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **73,142**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.8%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **1.8%**

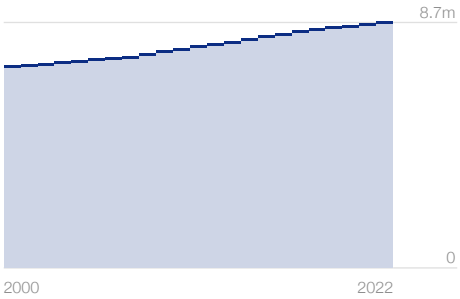


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	80.4	
Inclusiveness	77.9	
Sustainability	49.8	
Resilience	69.9	

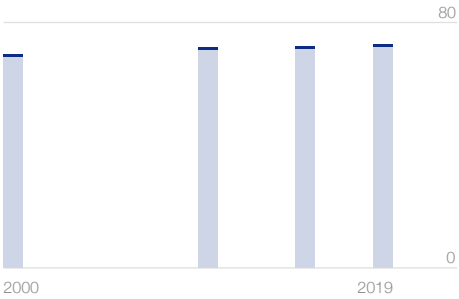
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

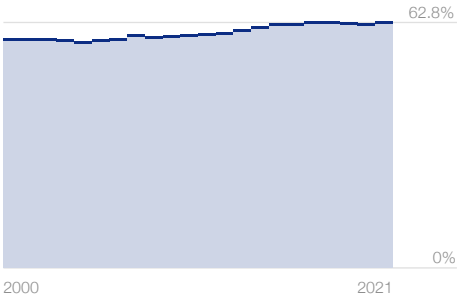
Total population, million **8.7m**



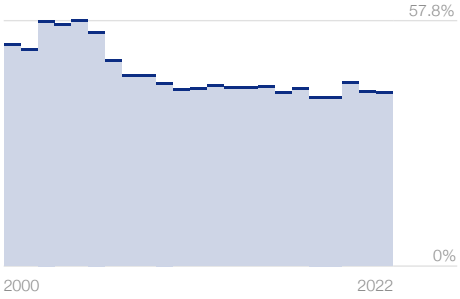
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **72.5**



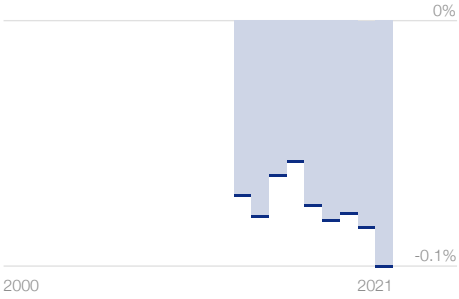
Wealth inequality, top10% share **62.7%**



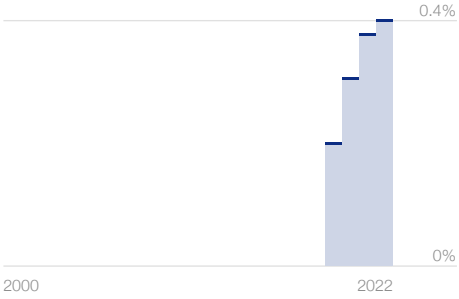
Government debt, % GDP **40.9%**



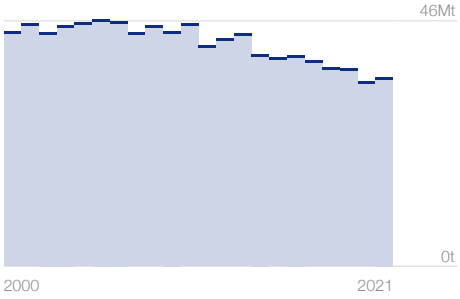
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.1%**



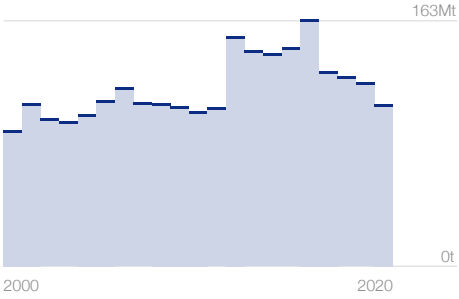
Green bonds, % GDP **0.4%**



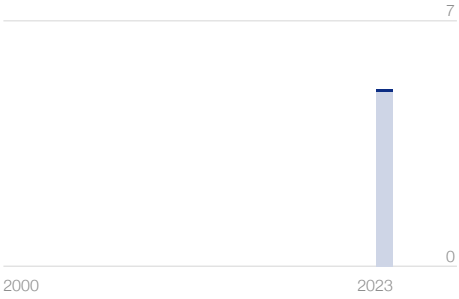
Production-based CO_2 emissions **35Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **107Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **5**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		80.4
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.1
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.7	82.3
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.5
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	100.0	100.0
ICT capital USD per capita	5,338	100.0
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.2
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.3
Digital payments % adult pop.	98.0	98.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	168.5	100.0
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.9
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.8
Exports of advanced services % GDP	12.7	70.3
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	65.5	99.9
Patent applications total	3,013	15.1
Research and development expenditure % GDP	3.2	63.8
Scientific publications h index	1,233	94.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	14.6	98.3
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	20.0	100.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.7	84.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.9
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.0
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		77.9
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.1
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	86.3	81.8
Lack of social protection % pop	3.4	96.6
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	85.5	80.6
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	2.0	96.0
Income distribution % share bottom 50	23.5	46.9
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	6.1	84.6
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.9	81.7
Household financial security % adult pop.	13.0	87.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.0	100.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	95.6	94.1
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	96.7	96.1
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	3.7	7.5
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	6.2	87.4
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	28.6	28.6
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	27.9	27.9
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.4
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.8	95.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	57	95.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.9	88.3
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.0	96.4
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.9
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.2	80.0

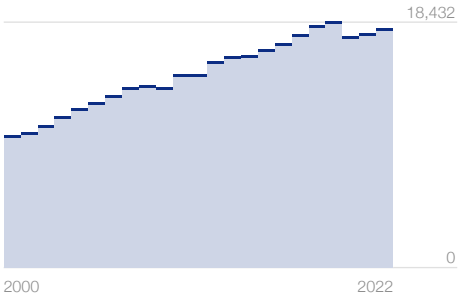
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		49.8
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.2
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.0
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	64.1	64.1
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	4.8	68.3
Renewable energy consumption % total	26.4	26.4
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.7	47.6
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	206	86.0
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.7	1.4
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	10.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	216	7.2
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.1	34.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	73.2	73.2
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	87.4	87.4
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	510	74.5
Resilience 0-100 (best)		69.9
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	29.4	41.2
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.0
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.1
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	30.5	61.0
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	4.6	37.0
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	44.4	81.1
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	27.9	72.1
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	12.9	87.1
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	6,261	56.9
Food supply concentration % share top importer	19.0	81.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	33.3	66.8
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	6.4	89.5
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	100	100.0
Bank concentration % total assets	65.6	40.4
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.8	80.4
Bank system default risk z-score	15.3	25.6
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	87.0	87.0
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	31.6	68.4
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	0.3	97.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.5	37.5
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.1	72.6
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.7
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	82	82.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.8	86.2
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	26	89.7

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

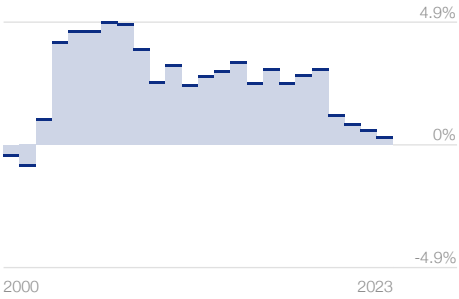
Thailand

Future of Growth profile

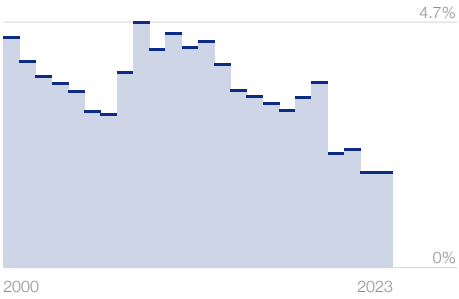
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 17,916



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 0.3%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 1.8%

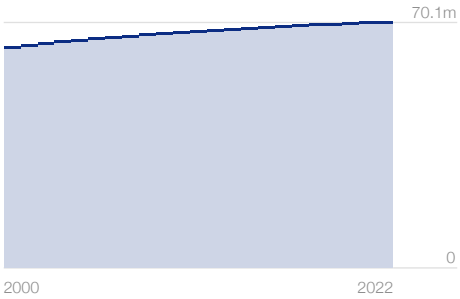


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	47.9	
Inclusiveness	55.7	
Sustainability	40.8	
Resilience	51.5	

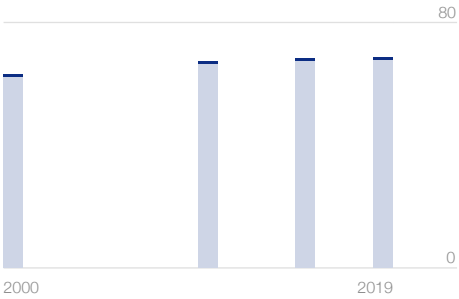
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

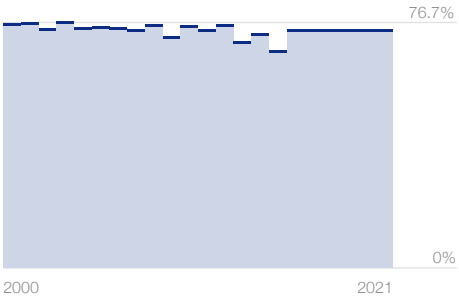
Total population, million 70.1m



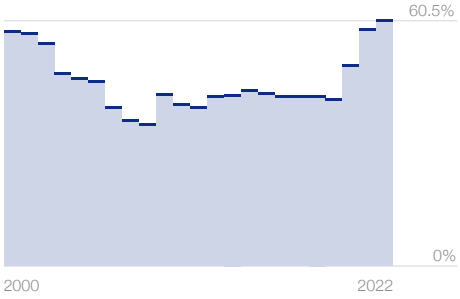
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 68.3



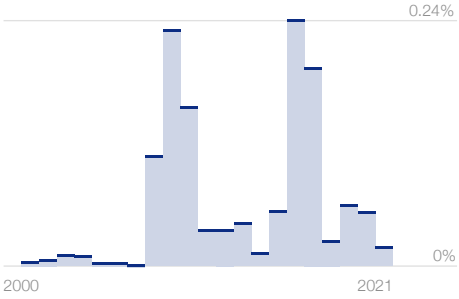
Wealth inequality, top10% share 74.2%



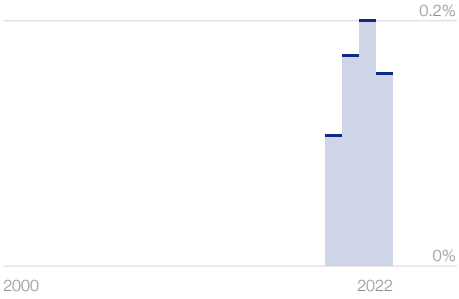
Government debt, % GDP 60.5%



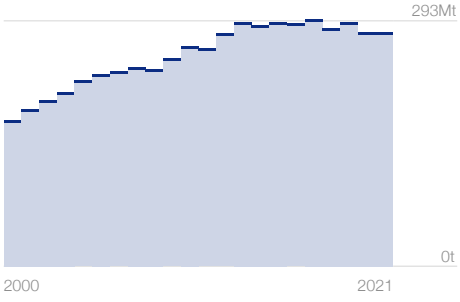
Climate development finance, % GDP 0.02%



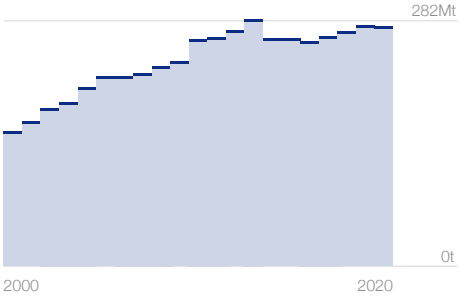
Green bonds, % GDP 0.1%



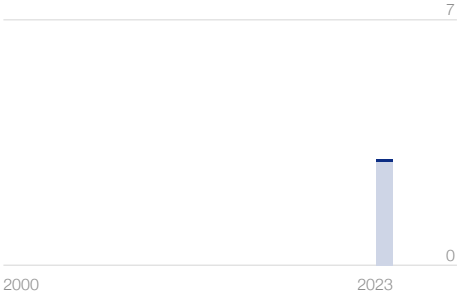
Production-based CO_2 emissions 278Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 275Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 3



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		47.9
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.3
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.8	62.3
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.5
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	98.1	98.1
ICT capital USD per capita	509	22.3
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.8
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.2
Digital payments % adult pop.	92.0	92.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	160.4	98.4
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.0
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.2
Exports of advanced services % GDP	3.6	20.1
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	41.4	63.0
Patent applications total	83	0.4
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.3	26.6
Scientific publications h index	423	32.5
Knowledge-intensive employment %	2.5	16.6
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.4	3.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.1	51.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.9
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.8
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		55.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.4
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	82.0	76.0
Lack of social protection % pop	32.0	68.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	78.8	71.7
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	16.8	66.3
Income distribution % share bottom 50	9.7	19.3
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.5
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.4
Household financial security % adult pop.	21.0	79.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	18.0	82.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	85.3	80.4
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	99.8	99.8
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	1.5	3.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.9
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	26.6	26.6
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	29.0	29.0
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.8	64.0
ICT cost % GNI per capita	3.0	83.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	24	40.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.3	30.5
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.4	55.6
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.6
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.2	30.0

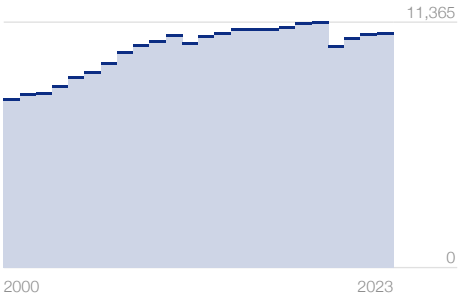
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		40.8
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	64.0	64.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	6.5	56.9
Renewable energy consumption % total	20.8	20.8
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.9	33.1
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	823	39.6
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	45.6
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	9.5
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	11	0.4
Environmental technology trade % total trade	7.3	48.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	66.6	66.6
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	45.1	45.1
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	952	52.4
Resilience 0-100 (best)		51.5
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	22.0	56.1
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.3
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	0.3	0.6
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.1	16.8
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	9.3	16.9
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	7.5	92.5
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	20.0	80.0
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	6,300	57.3
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	15.8	84.2
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.1
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	65	65.0
Bank concentration % total assets	44.8	64.9
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.9
Bank system default risk z-score	7.9	13.1
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	86.5	86.5
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	38.5	61.5
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	7.5	25.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.0	0.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.5	39.1
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	36	36.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.1	52.3
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

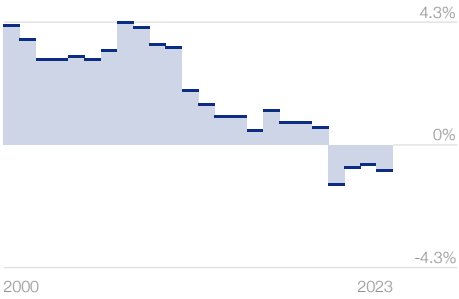
Tunisia

Future of Growth profile

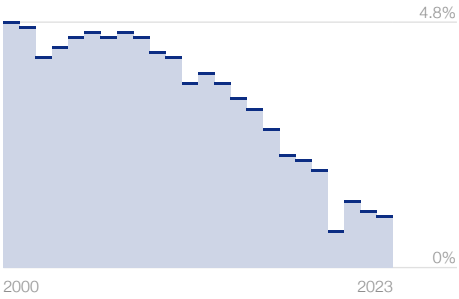
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **10,823**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **-0.9%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **1%**

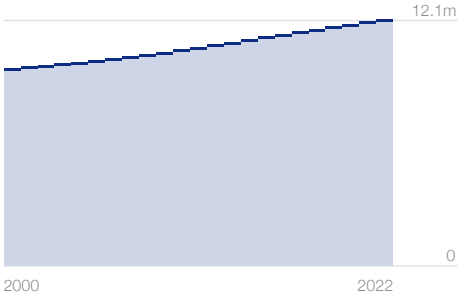


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	35.6	
Inclusiveness	53.6	
Sustainability	49.9	
Resilience	47.9	

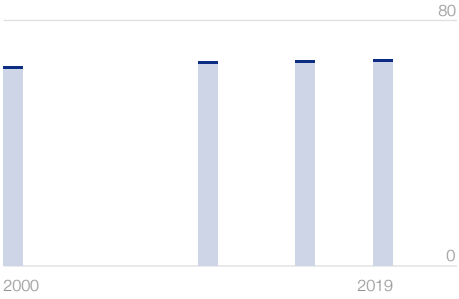
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

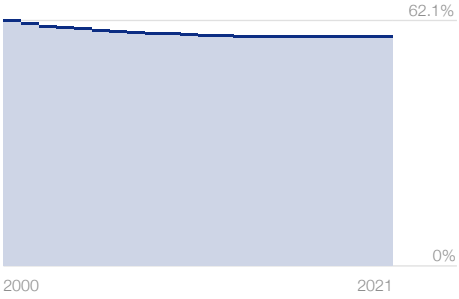
Total population, million **12.1m**



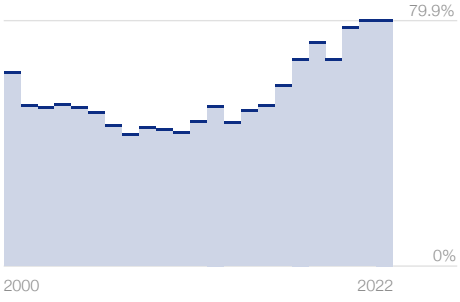
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **66.9**



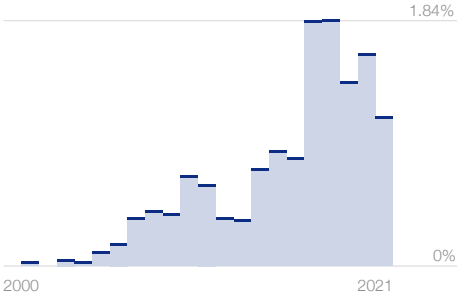
Wealth inequality, top10% share **58.%**



Government debt, % GDP **79.8%**



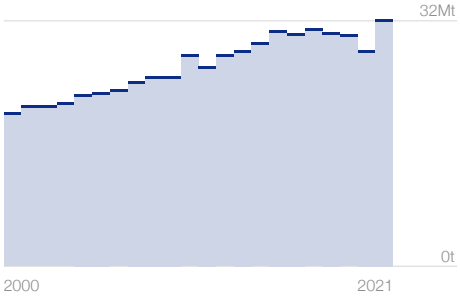
Climate development finance, % GDP **1.11%**



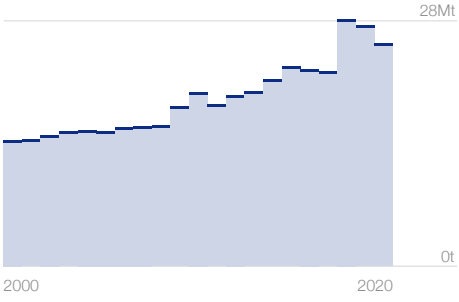
Green bonds, % GDP **n.a.**

Data not available

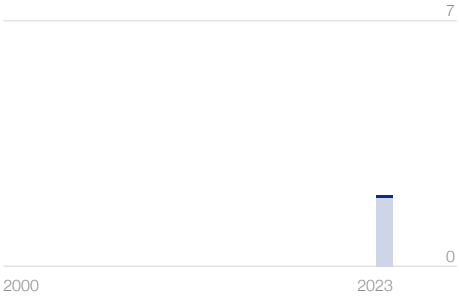
Production-based CO_2 emissions **32Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **25Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		35.6
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.3
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.7	60.0
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.6
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	95.0	95.0
ICT capital USD per capita	107	4.7
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.2	35.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	28.0	28.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	81.7	50.1
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.1
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.5	40.9
Exports of advanced services % GDP	2.6	14.5
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	27.6	42.0
Patent applications total	8	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.7	14.9
Scientific publications h index	257	19.8
Knowledge-intensive employment %	3.2	21.6
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.3	2.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.4	42.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.7
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.6
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		53.6
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.6
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	67.1	56.2
Lack of social protection % pop	49.8	50.2
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	39.7	19.7
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	30.7	38.6
Income distribution % share bottom 50	16.6	33.2
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.6
Household financial security % adult pop.	31.0	69.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	17.1	82.9
Individuals using the internet % pop.	79.0	72.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	74.3	69.3
Rural electricity gap % urban	99.7	99.7
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.9	9.7
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.6
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	7.1	7.1
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	36.3	36.3
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.6
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.8	89.9
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	36	60.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	56.6
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.3	73.6
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.4
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.7	91.7

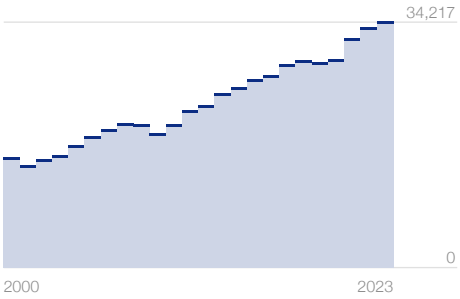
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		49.9
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.8
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.5
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	68.8	68.8
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	3.8	74.8
Renewable energy consumption % total	12.9	12.9
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.0	24.3
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	329	76.8
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	66.3
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.3	30.2
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	7.8	51.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	66.3	66.3
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	77.4	77.4
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	555	72.3
Resilience 0-100 (best)		47.9
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	13.6	72.7
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.2
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.5	3.0
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.2	17.4
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	12.6	23.0
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	14.3	85.7
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	37.6	62.4
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	395	3.6
Food supply concentration % share top importer	10.9	89.1
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	13.7	86.3
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.2
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	21	21.0
Bank concentration % total assets	44.5	65.3
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.5
Bank system default risk z-score	38.7	64.5
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	86.2	86.2
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	39.2	60.8
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	5.7	43.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.7	16.7
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.7	36.1
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.9
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	40	40.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.1	51.9
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	23	79.3

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

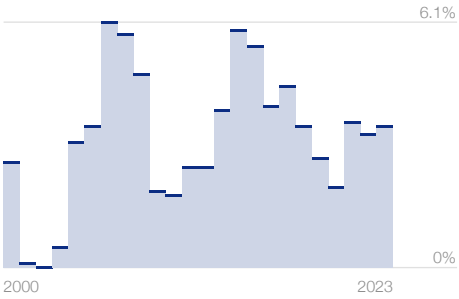
Türkiye

Future of Growth profile

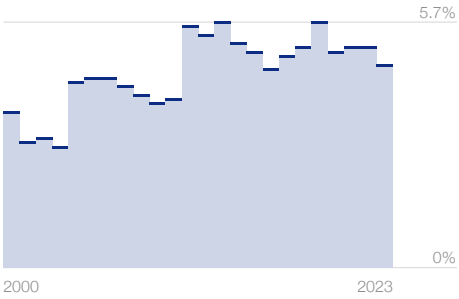
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **34,217**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **3.5%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **4.7%**

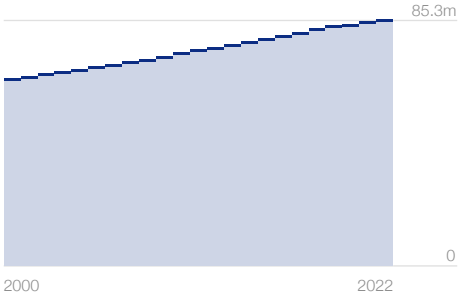


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	40.0	
Inclusiveness	49.7	
Sustainability	44.9	
Resilience	44.2	

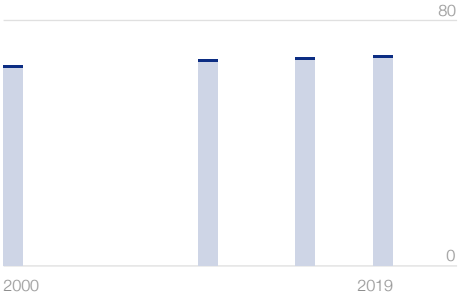
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

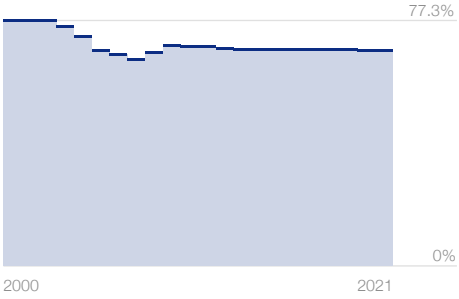
Total population, million **85.3m**



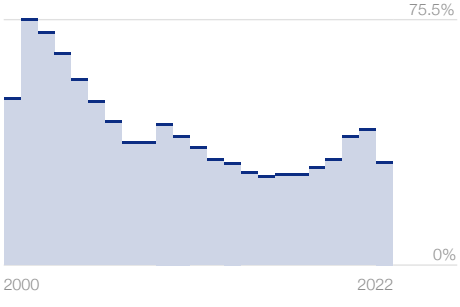
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **68.4**



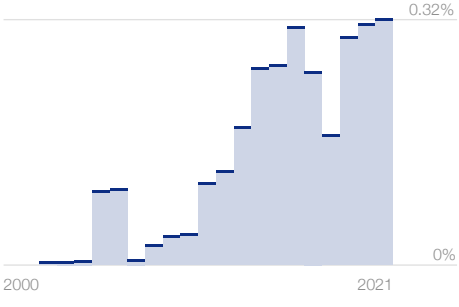
Wealth inequality, top10% share **68%**



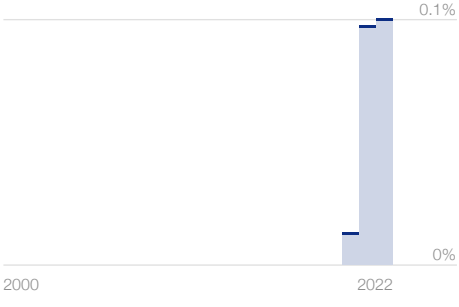
Government debt, % GDP **31.7%**



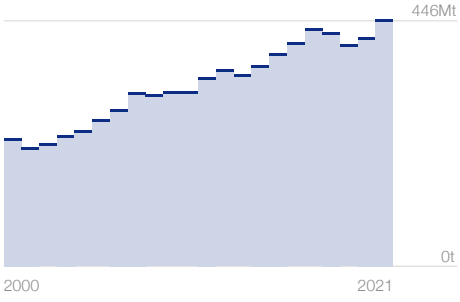
Climate development finance, % GDP **0.32%**



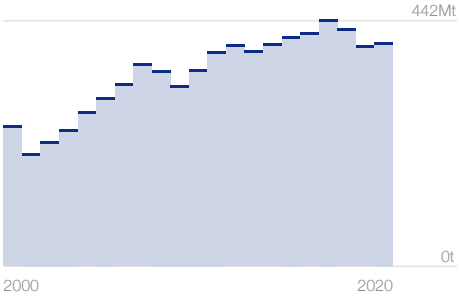
Green bonds, % GDP **0.1%**



Production-based CO_2 emissions **446Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **402Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		40.0
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.6
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.5	55.9
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.5	99.5
ICT capital USD per capita	223	9.8
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	68.0	68.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	75.2	46.1
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.7
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.1	6.4
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	36.7	56.0
Patent applications total	586	2.9
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.1	21.8
Scientific publications h index	577	44.4
Knowledge-intensive employment %	4.5	30.5
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	3.0	21.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.1	48.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.8
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.5
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		49.7
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.8
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	75.6	67.5
Lack of social protection % pop	22.6	77.4
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	49.2	32.2
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	13.6	72.7
Income distribution % share bottom 50	14.2	28.4
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.1
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0
Household financial security % adult pop.	51.0	49.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	6.0	94.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	81.4	75.2
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	3.2	6.4
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.1
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	5.1	5.1
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	28.1	28.1
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.1
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.7	96.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	16	26.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.4	41.3
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.5	48.7
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.0
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.4	36.1

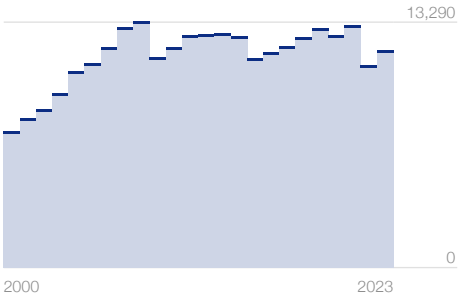
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		44.9
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.5
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.9	30.8
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	75.2	75.2
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	7.1	52.9
Renewable energy consumption % total	13.7	13.7
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.6	57.4
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	742	45.7
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	41.0
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.5	58.5
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	45	1.5
Environmental technology trade % total trade	6.3	42.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	57.2	57.2
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	78.0	78.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	1,289	35.6
Resilience 0-100 (best)		44.2
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	12.7	74.7
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.3
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.8
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	6.9	13.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.9	22.8
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	20.4	37.2
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	n.a.	n.a.
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	14.9	85.1
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	2,545	23.1
Food supply concentration % share top importer	26.8	73.2
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	n.a.	n.a.
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.6
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	28	28.0
Bank concentration % total assets	46.8	62.6
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.0
Bank system default risk z-score	7.3	12.2
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	97.5	97.5
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	n.a.	n.a.
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	7.3	27.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.3	7.2
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.1	28.0
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.2
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	36	36.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.4	41.7
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	19	65.5

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

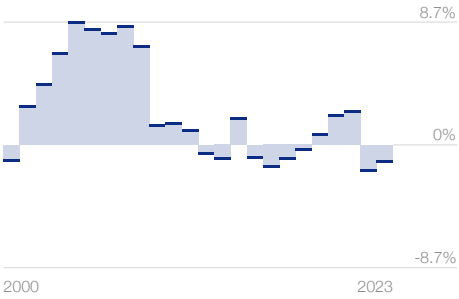
Ukraine

Future of Growth profile

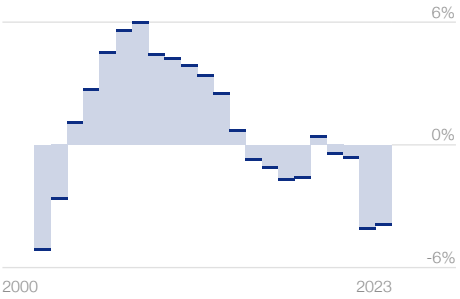
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 11,685



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change -1.2%



5-year average GDP growth, % change -3.9%

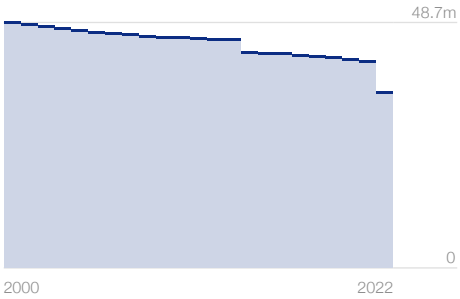


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	46.4	
Inclusiveness	64.8	
Sustainability	51.0	
Resilience	51.7	

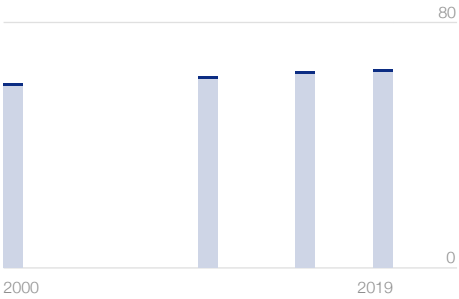
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

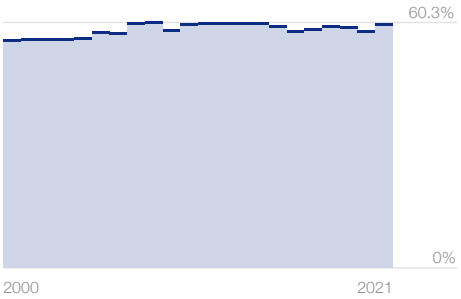
Total population, million 34.8m



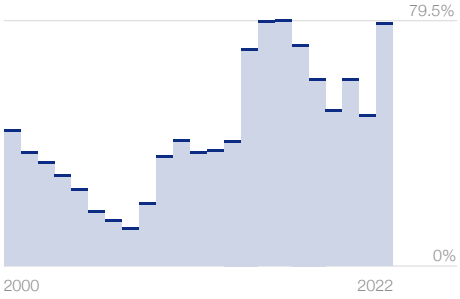
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 64.3



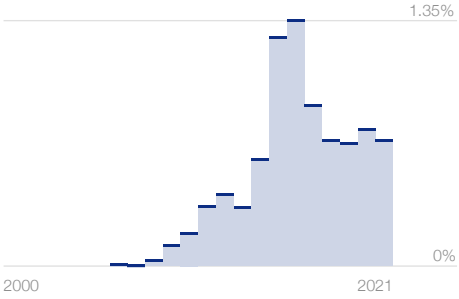
Wealth inequality, top10% share 59.8%



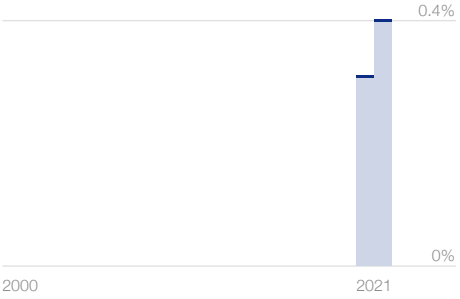
Government debt, % GDP 78.5%



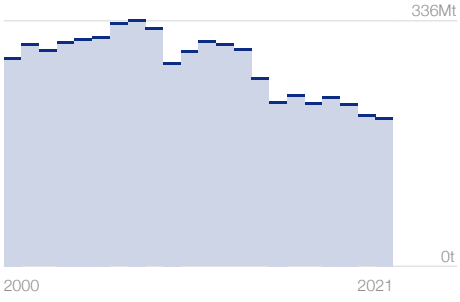
Climate development finance, % GDP 0.69%



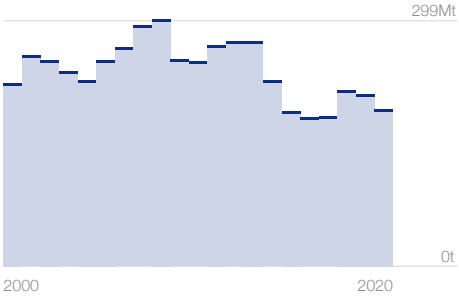
Green bonds, % GDP 0.4%



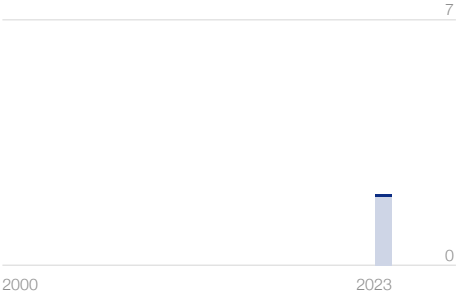
Production-based CO_2 emissions 202Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 190Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 2



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		46.4
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.4	55.9
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.3	73.1
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.7
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	91.6	91.6
ICT capital USD per capita	175	7.7
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.6
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5
Digital payments % adult pop.	81.0	81.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	28.2	17.3
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.5
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4
Exports of advanced services % GDP	7.0	39.1
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	32.7	49.8
Patent applications total	60	0.3
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.3	5.9
Scientific publications h index	349	26.9
Knowledge-intensive employment %	18.6	100.0
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.7	5.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.3	44.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.5
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		64.8
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.8
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	75.5	67.3
Lack of social protection % pop	27.0	73.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	76.0	68.0
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	3.6	92.8
Income distribution % share bottom 50	17.7	35.5
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.2
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.7
Household financial security % adult pop.	32.0	68.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Individuals using the internet % pop.	79.2	72.3
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	87.6	85.2
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.7	9.3
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.0	67.2
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	5.7	5.7
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	97.3	97.3
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.7
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.7	90.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	28	46.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	57.7
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.2	77.0
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.3	72.3
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.3	58.3

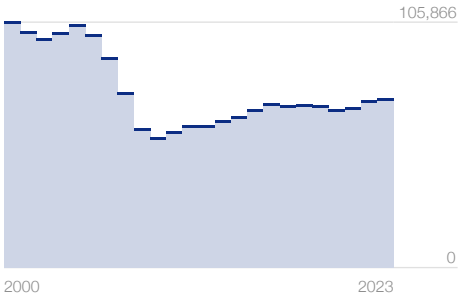
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		51.0
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.9
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	55.2	55.2
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	6.9	53.8
Renewable energy consumption % total	8.7	8.7
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.3	79.5
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	252	82.6
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	52.9
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.6	73.5
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	7	0.3
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.6	30.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	45.4	45.4
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	64.3	64.3
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	871	56.4
Resilience 0-100 (best)		51.7
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	28.6	42.8
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.3
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.7	60.9
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	7.5	59.7
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	29.9	54.6
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	18.7	81.3
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	17.6	82.4
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	4,200	38.2
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	10.5	89.5
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.6
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	15	15.0
Bank concentration % total assets	63.6	42.9
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.0
Bank system default risk z-score	5.2	8.6
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	65.9	65.9
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	55.2	44.8
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.4	36.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.8	43.8
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.1	28.0
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	33	33.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.7	36.8
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

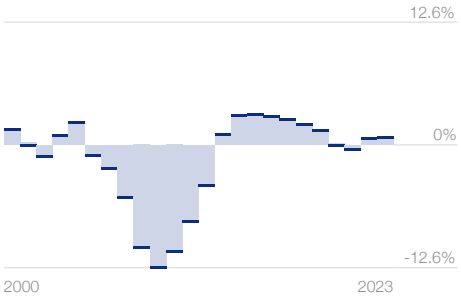
United Arab Emirates

Future of Growth profile

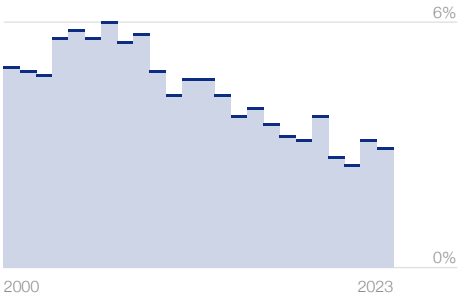
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 72,671



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 0.8%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 2.9%

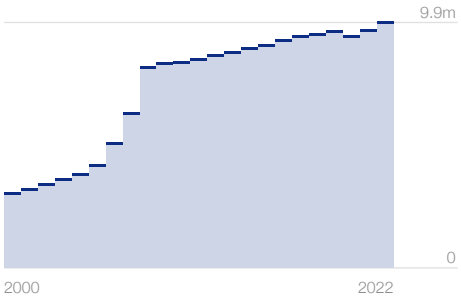


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	57.6	
Inclusiveness	56.1	
Sustainability	38.9	
Resilience	64.6	

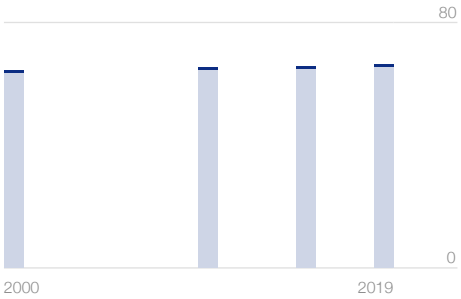
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

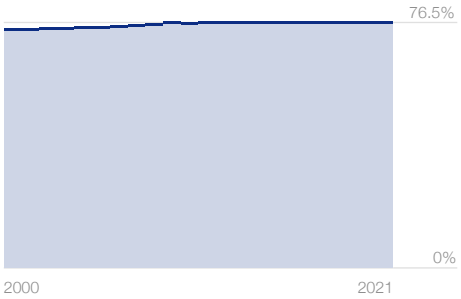
Total population, million 9.9m



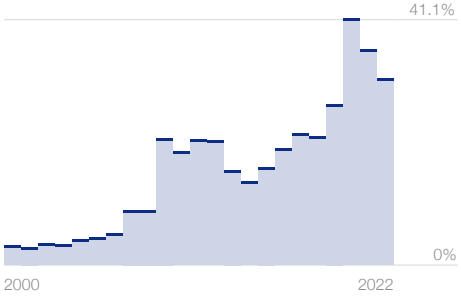
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 66.0



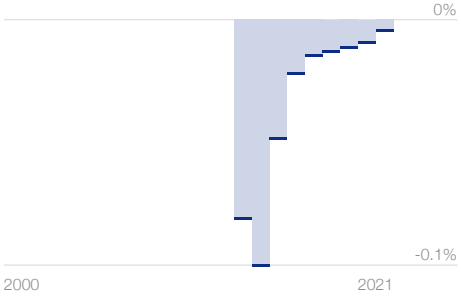
Wealth inequality, top10% share 76.4%



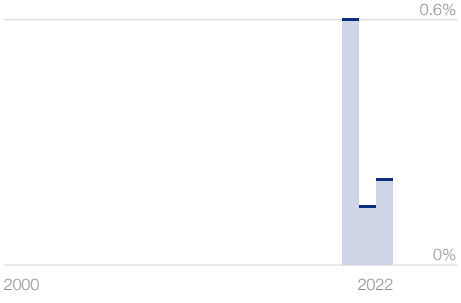
Government debt, % GDP 31.1%



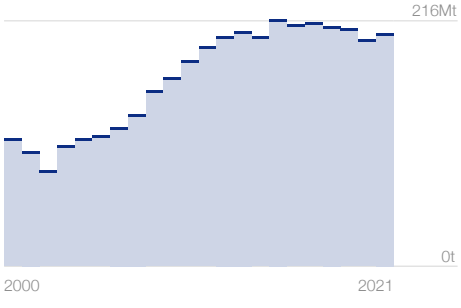
Climate development finance, % GDP 0%



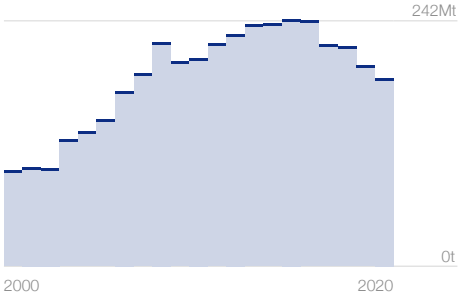
Green bonds, % GDP 0.2%



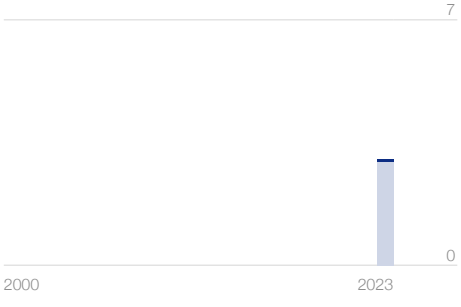
Production-based CO_2 emissions 204Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 184Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 3



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		57.6
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	5.5	74.7
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.7	61.0
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.2
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.8	99.8
ICT capital USD per capita	51	2.3
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.1
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.1
Digital payments % adult pop.	77.0	77.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	88.4	54.2
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.0
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.6
Exports of advanced services % GDP	10.1	55.9
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	39.2	59.8
Patent applications total	66	0.3
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.5	29.9
Scientific publications h index	308	23.7
Knowledge-intensive employment %	9.1	61.3
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	3.8	27.4
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.0	70.2
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.4	72.6
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	5.9	82.4
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		56.1
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.8
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	81.8	75.7
Lack of social protection % pop	96.5	3.5
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	58.2	44.3
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	12.6	74.7
Income distribution % share bottom 50	12.8	25.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.2
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.5
Household financial security % adult pop.	18.0	82.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.1	99.9
Individuals using the internet % pop.	100.0	100.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	0.3	0.6
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.8
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	5.6	5.6
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	16.0	16.0
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.7
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.9	95.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	13	21.7
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.1	9.5
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.4	56.7
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.0	65.9
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.2	56.3

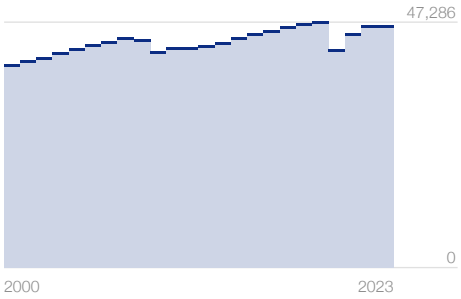
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		38.9
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.6
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.4
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	100.0	100.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	27.6	0.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	0.9	0.9
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.2	13.7
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	519	62.5
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.6	20.0
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.4	46.3
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	6	0.2
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.2	28.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	69.8	69.8
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	74.0	74.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	2,543	0.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		64.6
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	2.2	95.6
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.5	75.2
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.6
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.4	11.0
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	28.8	52.5
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	29.4	70.6
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	50.1	50.0
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	226	2.1
Food supply concentration % share top importer	9.7	90.3
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	15.0	85.0
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	6.2	86.2
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	90	90.0
Bank concentration % total assets	73.2	31.5
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.6	77.5
Bank system default risk z-score	22.3	37.2
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	98.1	98.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	38.9	61.1
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.4	36.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	3.0	75.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.6	63.0
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	5.9	82.1
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	67	67.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.8	66.6
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	21	72.4

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

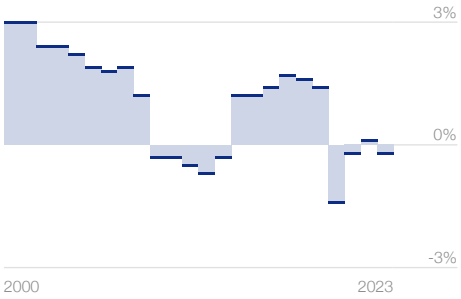
United Kingdom

Future of Growth profile

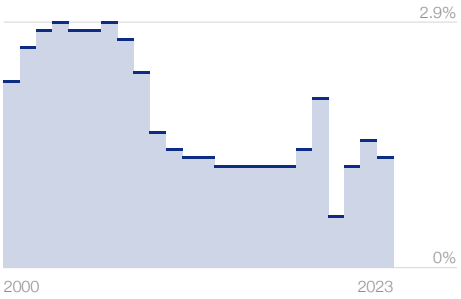
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **46,428**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **-0.2%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **1.3%**

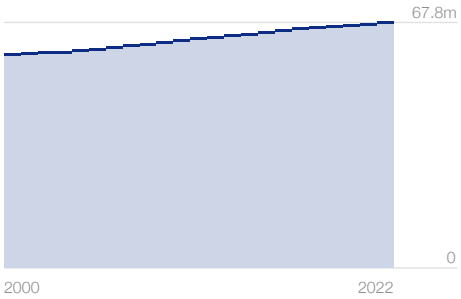


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	68.5	
Inclusiveness	72.2	
Sustainability	54.0	
Resilience	61.4	

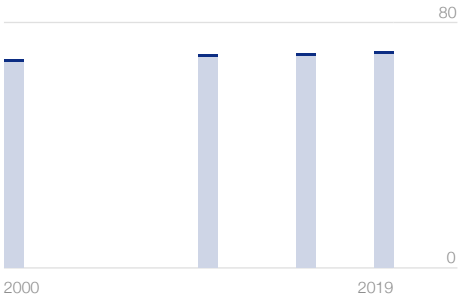
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

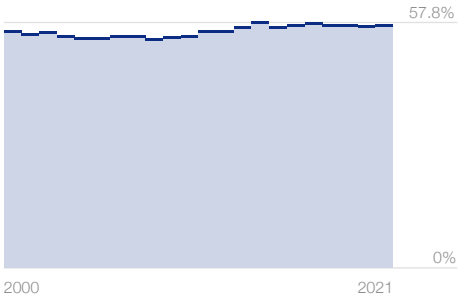
Total population, million **67.8m**



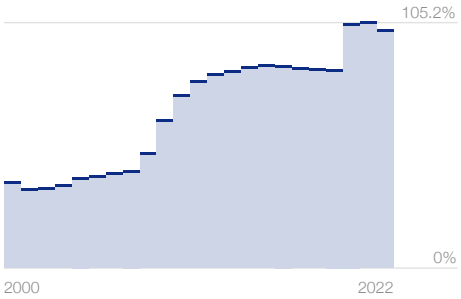
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **70.1**



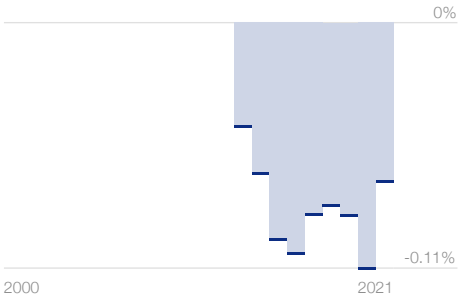
Wealth inequality, top10% share **57.1%**



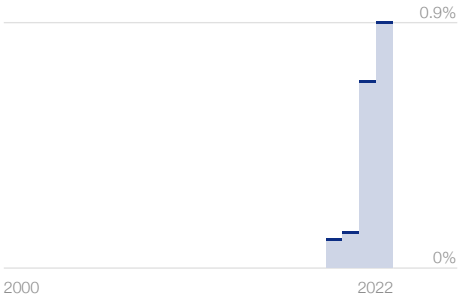
Government debt, % GDP **101.9%**



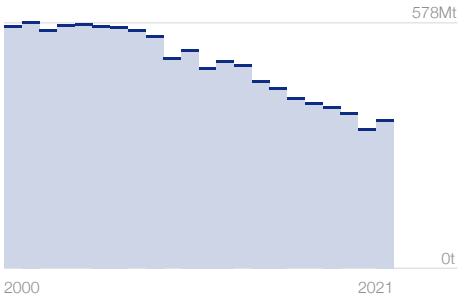
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.07%**



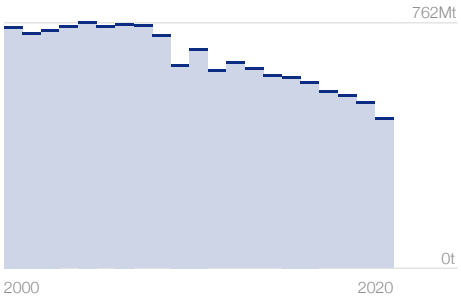
Green bonds, % GDP **0.9%**



Production-based CO_2 emissions **347Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **465Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **7**

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		68.5
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.3
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.8	83.9
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.9	99.9
ICT capital USD per capita	1,637	71.8
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.6
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.3
Digital payments % adult pop.	99.0	99.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	143.8	88.3
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.8
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.9
Exports of advanced services % GDP	12.5	69.4
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	48.2	73.4
Patent applications total	6,506	32.5
Research and development expenditure % GDP	1.7	34.4
Scientific publications h index	1,840	100.0
Knowledge-intensive employment %	9.7	65.3
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	5.5	39.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.5	79.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.6
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.5
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		72.2
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.6
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	87.8	83.7
Lack of social protection % pop	7.9	92.1
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	85.8	81.0
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	2.8	94.3
Income distribution % share bottom 50	20.3	40.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.2
Household financial security % adult pop.	6.0	94.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	0.4	99.6
Individuals using the internet % pop.	96.7	95.6
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	99.8	99.8
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.6	9.3
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.4
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	31.0	31.0
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	24.5	24.5
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.5
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.6	96.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	54	90.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	65.6
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	85.0
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.6
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.3	83.3

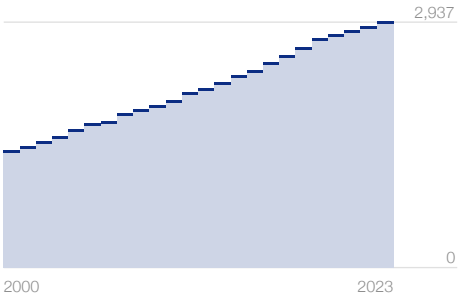
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		54.0
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.6
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.0
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	42.2	42.2
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	6.3	58.3
Renewable energy consumption % total	13.5	13.5
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.6	54.3
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	125	92.1
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.5	35.6
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.4	41.3
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	717	23.9
Environmental technology trade % total trade	6.5	43.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	82.5	82.5
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	91.9	91.9
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	857	57.1
Resilience 0-100 (best)		61.4
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	30.3	39.5
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.0
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.7
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	6.9	13.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.5	19.7
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	31.7	57.9
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	14.0	86.0
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	20.6	79.4
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	2,201	20.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	10.0	90.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	21.1	78.9
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.0	65.9
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	87	87.0
Bank concentration % total assets	42.9	67.2
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.8
Bank system default risk z-score	18.1	30.2
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	99.5	99.5
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	45.3	54.7
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	3.6	64.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.0	25.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.5	60.8
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.6
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	73	73.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.4	78.5
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	28	96.6

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

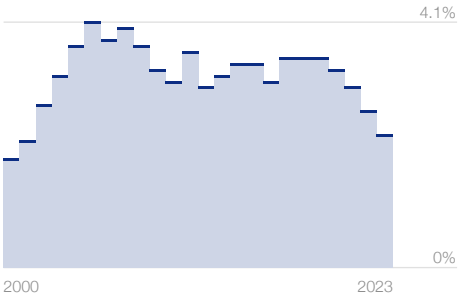
United Republic of Tanzania

Future of Growth profile

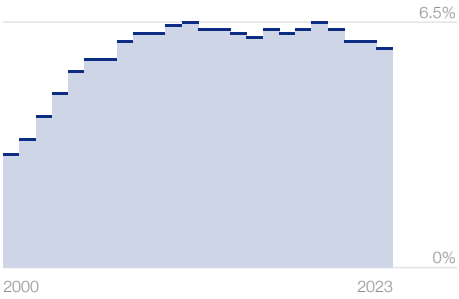
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 2,937



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 2.2%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 5.8%

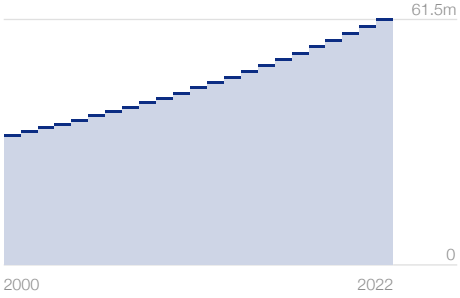


Pillar	Score
Innovativeness	33.1
Inclusiveness	39.5
Sustainability	54.6
Resilience	46.3

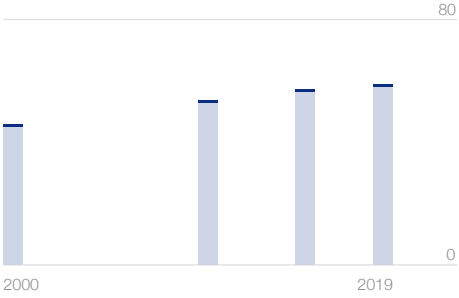
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

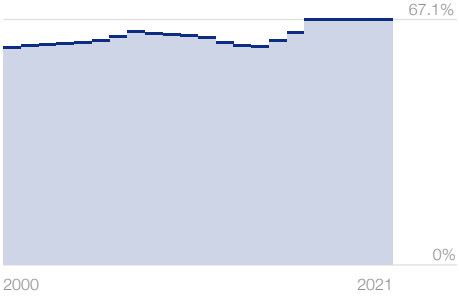
Total population, million 61.5m



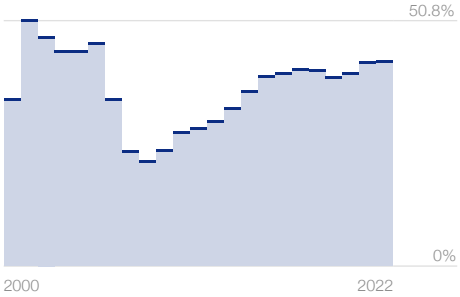
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 58.5



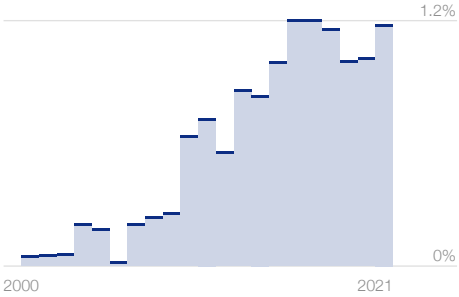
Wealth inequality, top10% share 67%



Government debt, % GDP 42.3%



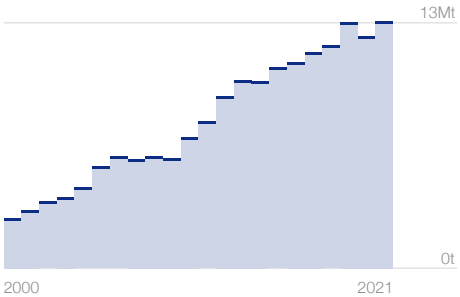
Climate development finance, % GDP 1.17%



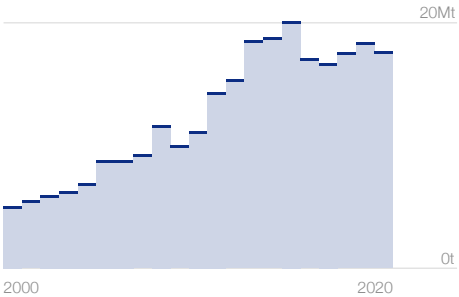
Green bonds, % GDP n.a.

Data not available

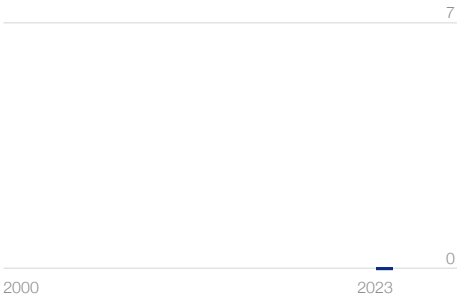
Production-based CO_2 emissions 13Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 18Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 0



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		33.1
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.3
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	1.7	38.1
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.9
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	58.0	58.0
ICT capital USD per capita	4	0.2
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.8
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.2
Digital payments % adult pop.	50.0	50.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	13.2	8.1
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.5	2.6
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	7.0	10.6
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.5	10.3
Scientific publications h index	221	17.0
Knowledge-intensive employment %	1.6	10.8
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.0	0.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.6	37.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.2
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.3
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		39.5
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.6
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	42.6	23.5
Lack of social protection % pop	86.0	14.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	89.6	86.1
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	27.0	46.1
Income distribution % share bottom 50	12.9	25.9
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.2
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.8
Household financial security % adult pop.	40.0	60.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	85.0	15.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	31.6	8.8
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	11.3	0.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	30.2	30.2
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	3.1	6.2
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	3.4	3.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	32.2	32.2
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8
ICT cost % GNI per capita	9.6	45.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	24	40.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	56.0
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.3	71.8
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.2
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.2	55.0

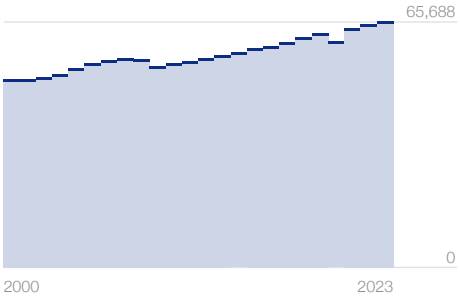
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		54.6
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.8
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.2
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	76.4	76.5
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	3.8	75.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	84.0	84.0
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.8	44.0
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	89	94.8
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	73.7
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.1	10.4
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	5.0	33.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	16.7	16.7
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	50.3	50.3
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	32	98.4
Resilience 0-100 (best)		46.3
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	5.8	88.4
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.2
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.8
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	0.7	1.4
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.7	5.6
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	0.5	0.9
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	35.8	64.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	65.0	35.0
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	1,709	15.5
Food supply concentration % share top importer	13.7	86.3
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	29.6	70.4
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.7
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	30	30.0
Bank concentration % total assets	80.5	23.0
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	4.5	57.5
Bank system default risk z-score	22.2	37.0
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	90.6	90.6
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	53.5	46.5
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	6.9	31.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.8	43.8
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.4	41.3
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.2
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	38	38.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.5	39.5
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	24	82.8

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

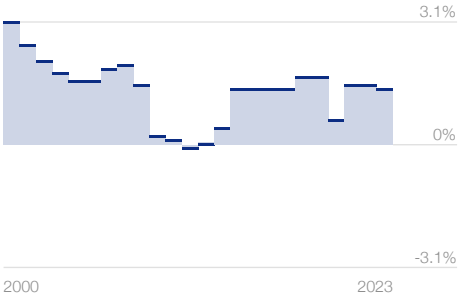
United States of America

Future of Growth profile

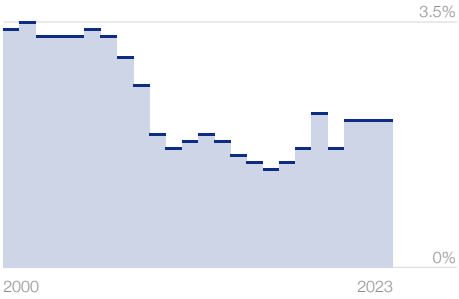
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **65,688**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **1.4%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **2.1%**

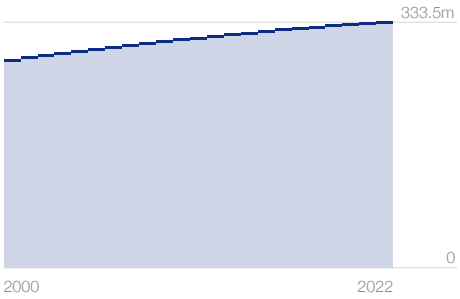


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	74.1	
Inclusiveness	70.6	
Sustainability	43.6	
Resilience	64.6	

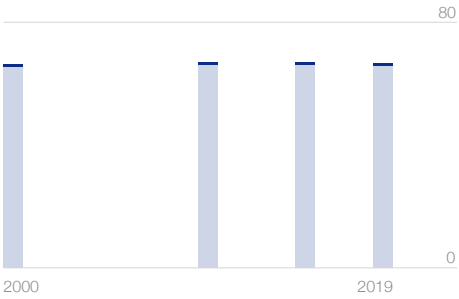
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

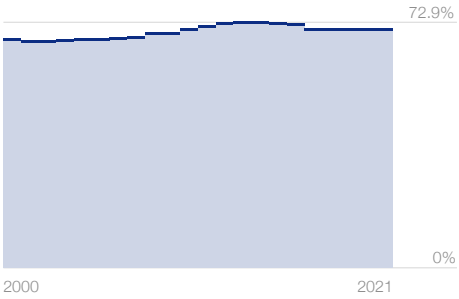
Total population, million **333.5m**



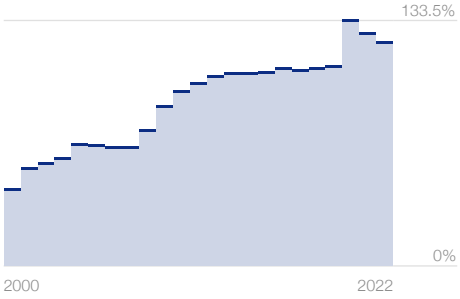
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **66.1**



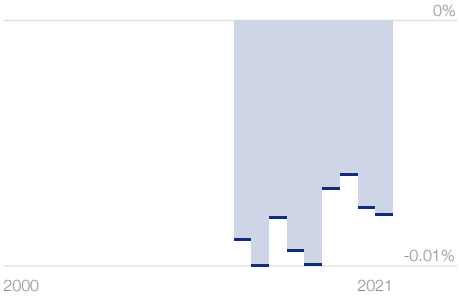
Wealth inequality, top10% share **70.7%**



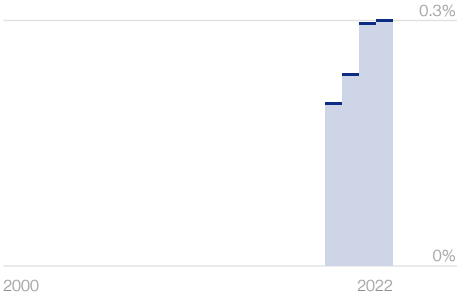
Government debt, % GDP **121.3%**



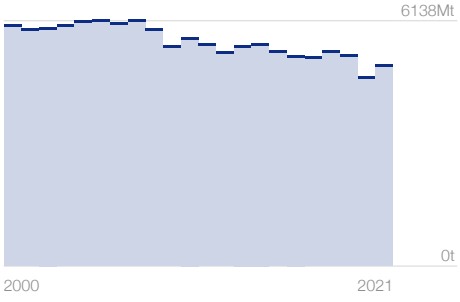
Climate development finance, % GDP **-0.01%**



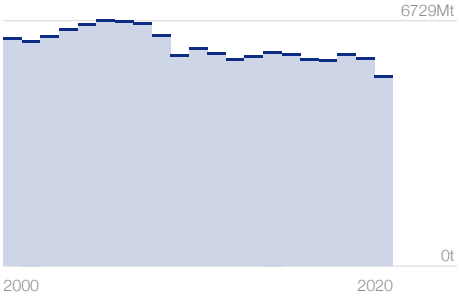
Green bonds, % GDP **0.3%**



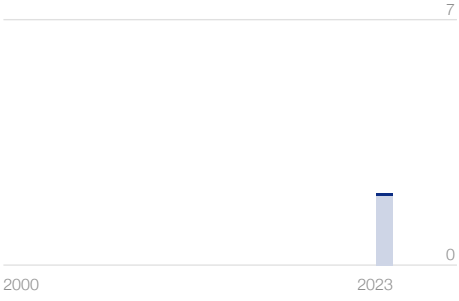
Production-based CO_2 emissions **5007Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **5197Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		74.1
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.4
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	3.7	83.3
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.9
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.9	99.9
ICT capital USD per capita	3,588	100.0
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.3
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.5
Digital payments % adult pop.	93.0	93.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	216.6	100.0
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.0
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.8
Exports of advanced services % GDP	2.7	14.9
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	46.1	70.3
Patent applications total	49,974	100.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	3.4	68.5
Scientific publications h index	2,898	100.0
Knowledge-intensive employment %	8.9	59.5
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	3.3	23.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.4	79.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.2
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.0
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		70.6
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.6
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	85.7	81.0
Lack of social protection % pop	16.2	83.8
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	83.6	78.1
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	2.7	94.5
Income distribution % share bottom 50	13.8	27.6
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.0
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.8
Household financial security % adult pop.	17.0	83.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	1.2	98.8
Individuals using the internet % pop.	91.8	89.0
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	97.5	97.0
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	1.5	3.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.0
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	32.9	32.9
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	33.7	33.7
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.1
ICT cost % GNI per capita	0.7	96.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	50	83.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.7	65.6
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	86.6
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.9
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.6	65.0

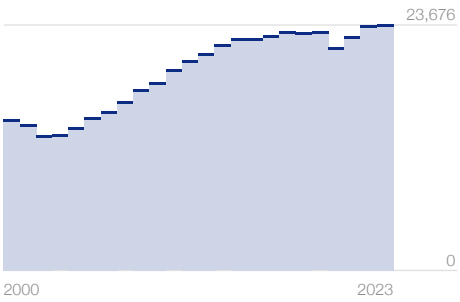
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		43.6
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.6
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.7
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	69.3	69.3
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	17.8	0.0
Renewable energy consumption % total	11.2	11.2
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.4	71.9
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	1,350	0.0
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.8	0.0
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.2	28.1
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	4,859	100.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	7.7	51.1
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	83.5	83.5
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	63.3	63.3
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	2,329	0.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		64.6
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	26.4	47.2
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	5.1	68.1
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	5.1	69.2
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	4.6	9.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.9	23.0
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	35.5	64.9
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	9.6	90.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	17.8	82.2
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	9,343	84.9
Food supply concentration % share top importer	21.6	78.4
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	36.1	63.9
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	5.4	73.5
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	98	98.0
Bank concentration % total assets	38.4	72.5
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.3	71.1
Bank system default risk z-score	31.1	51.8
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	29.6	70.4
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	4.2	58.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.7	16.7
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.0	50.1
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	5.2	69.2
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	69	69.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.4	78.3
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	16	55.2

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

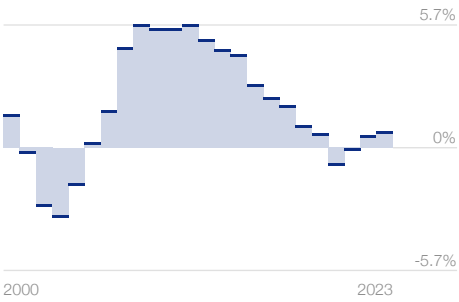
Uruguay

Future of Growth profile

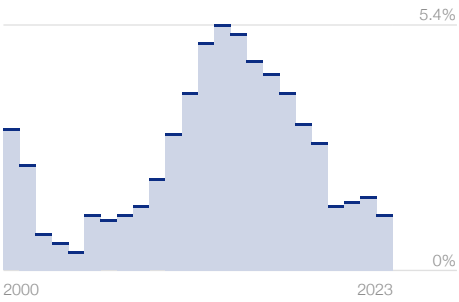
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP **23,676**



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change **0.7%**



5-year average GDP growth, % change **1.2%**

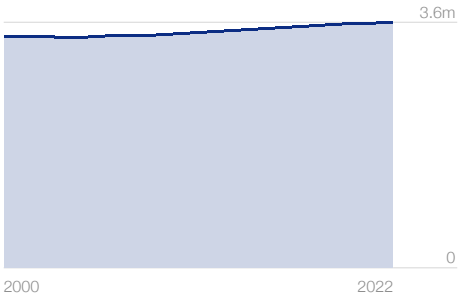


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	42.7	
Inclusiveness	68.2	
Sustainability	40.8	
Resilience	61.8	

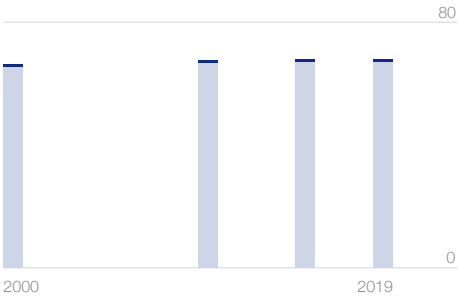
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

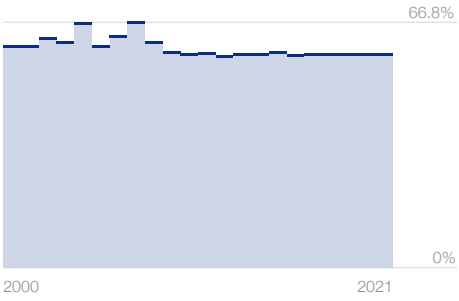
Total population, million **3.6m**



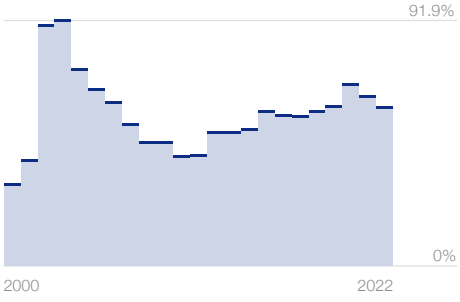
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth **67.5**



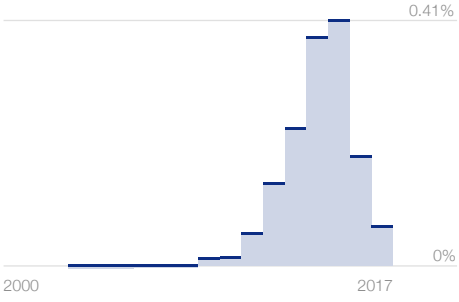
Wealth inequality, top10% share **58.2%**



Government debt, % GDP **59.3%**

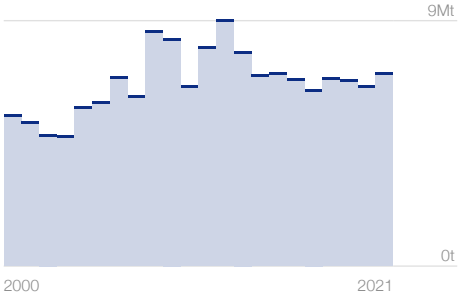


Climate development finance, % GDP **0.07%**

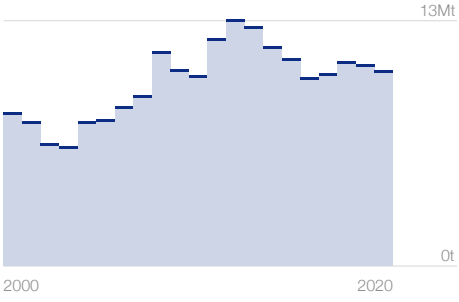


Green bonds, % GDP **0.2%**

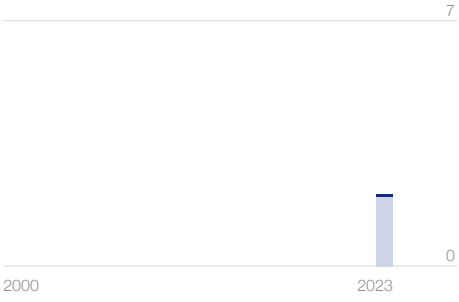
Production-based CO_2 emissions **7Mt**



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions **10Mt**



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force **2**



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		42.7
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.2
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.8	61.7
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.7
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	93.7	93.7
ICT capital USD per capita	360	15.8
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.4
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.4	57.5
Digital payments % adult pop.	68.0	68.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	27.9	17.1
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.8
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.4
Exports of advanced services % GDP	4.1	23.0
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	18.5	28.2
Patent applications total	9	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.4	9.0
Scientific publications h index	235	18.1
Knowledge-intensive employment %	5.1	34.5
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	1.5	10.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.7	64.4
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.0
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	5.2	70.0
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		68.2
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	81.5	75.4
Lack of social protection % pop	0.0	100.0
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	78.0	70.6
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	6.5	86.9
Income distribution % share bottom 50	15.5	30.9
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.8
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.8	63.8
Household financial security % adult pop.	28.0	72.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	5.2	94.8
Individuals using the internet % pop.	90.1	86.8
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.8	9.7
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.6
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	7.9	7.9
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	39.2	39.2
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.1
ICT cost % GNI per capita	1.4	92.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	56	93.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.8	77.1
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.1	91.6
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.3
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	3.3	83.3

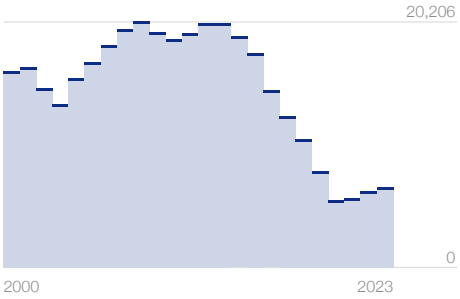
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		40.8
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.0
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.6
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	30.9	30.9
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	12.8	14.6
Renewable energy consumption % total	61.1	61.1
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.4	71.4
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	1,057	22.0
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.4	48.9
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	1.3
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.0	20.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	53.6	53.6
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	67.8	67.8
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	332	83.4
Resilience 0-100 (best)		61.8
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	23.9	52.3
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.0
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.0
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	9.4	18.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.4	19.4
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	62.0	100.0
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	27.2	72.8
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	28.2	71.8
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	48,934	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	0.0	100.0
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	35.0	65.0
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.5
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	60	60.0
Bank concentration % total assets	72.8	32.1
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.7	77.9
Bank system default risk z-score	6.1	10.1
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	75.2	75.2
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	58.1	41.9
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	0.4	96.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	1.3	33.3
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	1.0	70.9
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.0
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	74	74.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	0.7	64.6
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	25	86.2

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of

Future of Growth profile

GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 6,523



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change n.a.

Data not available

5-year average GDP growth, % change n.a.

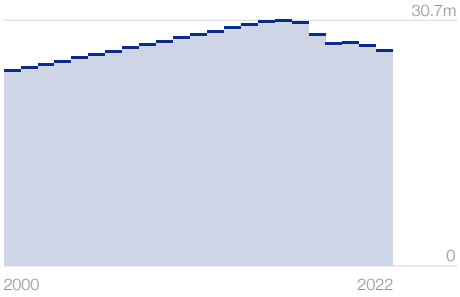
Data not available

Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	28.6	
Inclusiveness	42.5	
Sustainability	33.1	
Resilience	35.8	

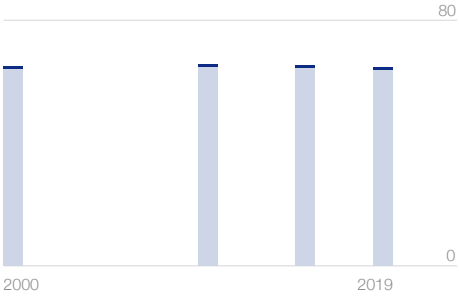
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

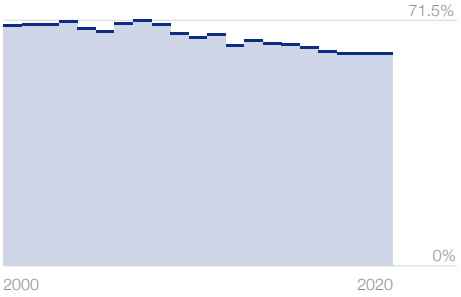
Total population, million 26.9m



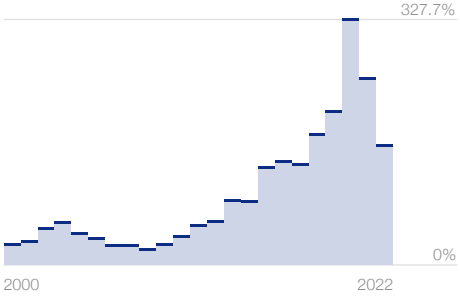
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 64.4



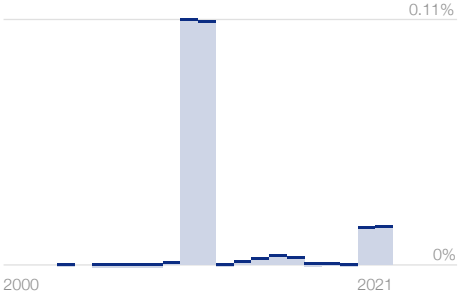
Wealth inequality, top10% share 61.8%



Government debt, % GDP 159.5%



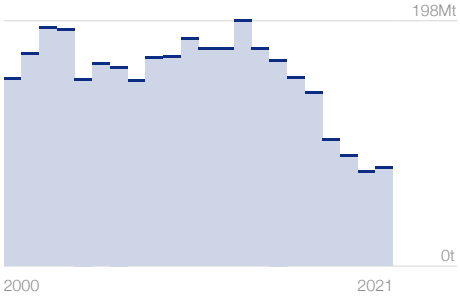
Climate development finance, % GDP 0.02%



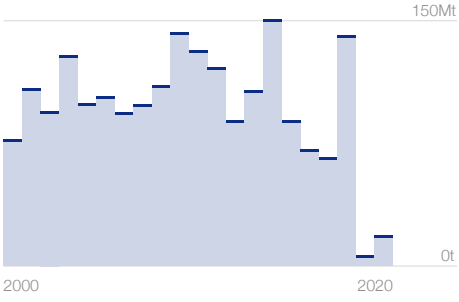
Green bonds, % GDP n.a.

Data not available

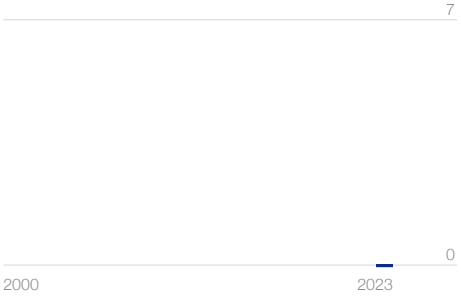
Production-based CO_2 emissions 80Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 18Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 0



Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		28.6
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.2
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.9	64.3
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.0
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	65.0	65.0
ICT capital USD per capita	38	1.7
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.7
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	1.8	12.7
Digital payments % adult pop.	81.0	81.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	29.9	18.3
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.0
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.0	0.3
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	34.3	52.3
Patent applications total	3	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.3	6.7
Scientific publications h index	269	20.7
Knowledge-intensive employment %	n.a.	n.a.
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.3	2.2
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-2.2	6.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	1.8	12.9
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.0	16.4
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		42.5
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.6
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	75.1	66.9
Lack of social protection % pop	45.8	54.2
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	65.4	53.9
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	8.7	82.7
Income distribution % share bottom 50	8.4	16.8
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.4
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	2.4	22.9
Household financial security % adult pop.	53.0	47.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Individuals using the internet % pop.	61.6	48.8
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	99.9	99.9
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.2	8.5
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.4
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	4.6	4.6
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	n.a.	n.a.
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	14	23.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.5	46.7
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.5	45.4
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.9	48.0
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	0.8	18.8

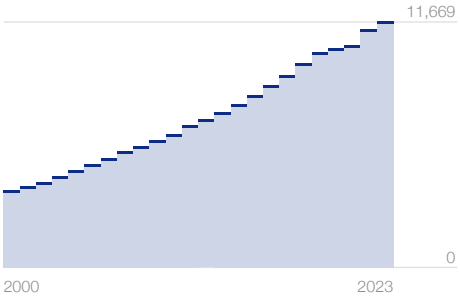
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		33.1
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	3.2	35.9
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.4
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	85.7	85.7
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	6.9	54.2
Renewable energy consumption % total	23.3	23.3
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.1	22.9
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	793	41.9
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.3	54.5
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	0.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	1	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.5	23.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	12.8	12.8
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	16.0	16.0
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	569	71.5
Resilience 0-100 (best)		35.8
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	13.5	73.0
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	2.9	32.3
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.2
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	4.5	9.0
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.9	7.0
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	16.6	30.4
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	59.8	40.2
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	33.1	66.9
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	47,633	100.0
Food supply concentration % share top importer	24.5	75.5
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	22.9	77.1
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.8
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	11	11.0
Bank concentration % total assets	84.5	18.3
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.2
Bank system default risk z-score	12.7	21.2
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	27.1	27.1
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	38.9	61.2
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	9.6	4.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.6	15.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.5	19.5
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	2.3	21.8
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	14	14.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-2.3	4.1
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	20	69.0

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

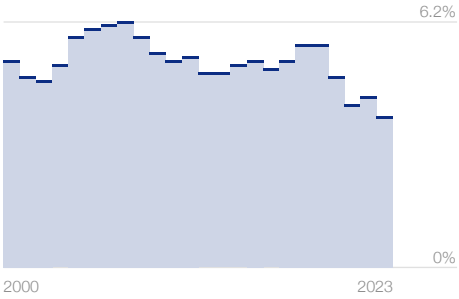
Viet Nam

Future of Growth profile

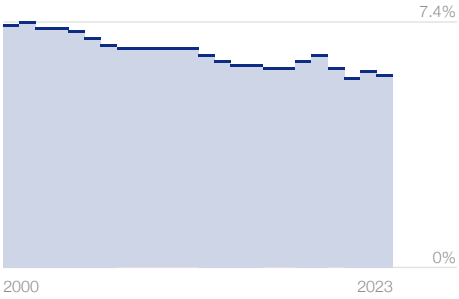
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 11,669



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change 3.8%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 5.8%

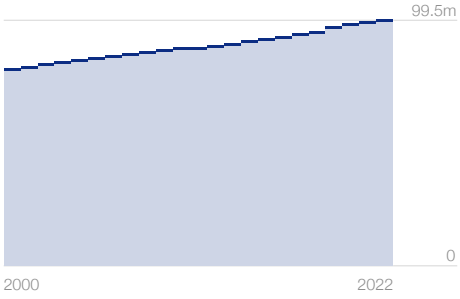


Pillar	Score	0 — 100
Innovativeness	44.4	
Inclusiveness	56.2	
Sustainability	56.9	
Resilience	56.9	

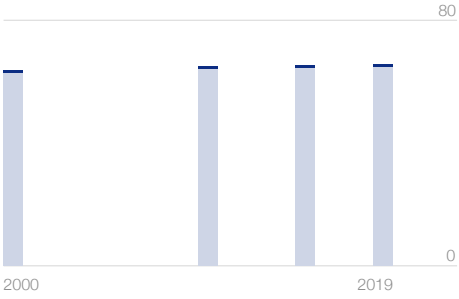
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

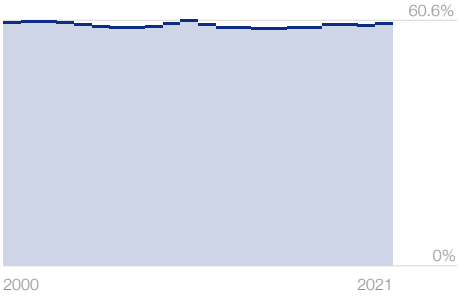
Total population, million 99.5m



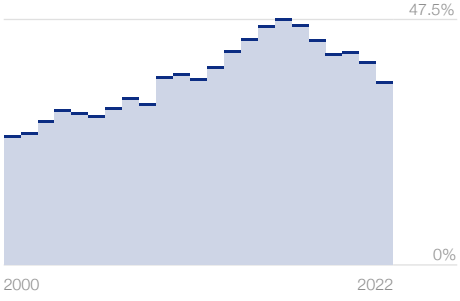
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 65.3



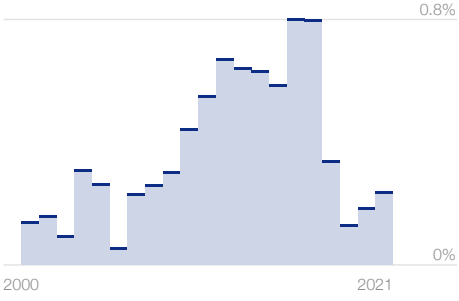
Wealth inequality, top10% share 59.7%



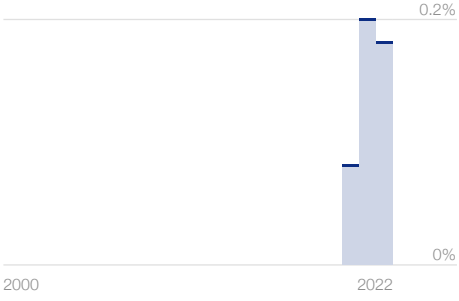
Government debt, % GDP 35.3%



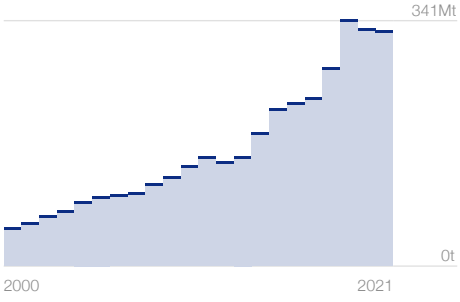
Climate development finance, % GDP 0.24%



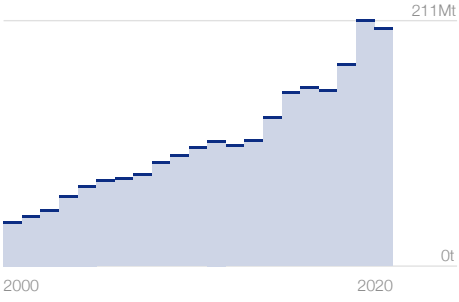
Green bonds, % GDP 0.2%



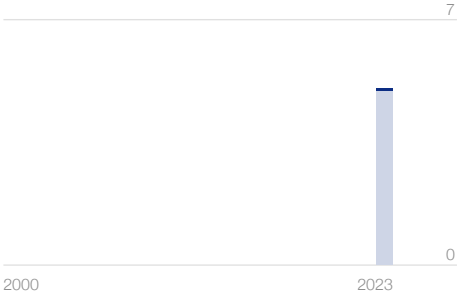
Production-based CO_2 emissions 326Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 204Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 5



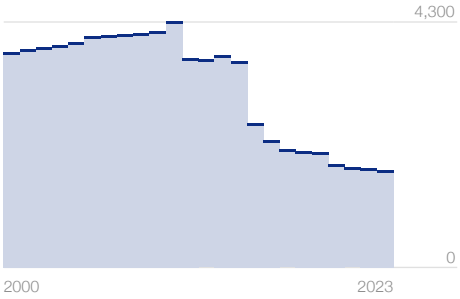
Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		44.4
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.8	62.9
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.9	63.8
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.0
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	99.8	99.9
ICT capital USD per capita	29	1.3
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	4.9	64.6
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	4.3	55.1
Digital payments % adult pop.	46.0	46.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	116.7	71.6
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.9
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.5
Exports of advanced services % GDP	1.3	7.1
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	38.3	58.3
Patent applications total	30	0.2
Research and development expenditure % GDP	0.4	8.3
Scientific publications h index	299	23.0
Knowledge-intensive employment %	1.7	11.5
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.5	3.8
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.4	42.0
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.5
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.2
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		56.2
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.8
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	68.1	57.5
Lack of social protection % pop	61.2	38.8
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	88.1	84.1
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	15.3	69.5
Income distribution % share bottom 50	13.9	27.8
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.7
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.7
Household financial security % adult pop.	12.0	88.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	21.0	79.0
Individuals using the internet % pop.	74.2	65.6
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	57.8	49.6
Rural electricity gap % urban	100.0	100.0
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.7	9.3
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.0
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	7.4	7.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	39.6	39.6
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.4
ICT cost % GNI per capita	2.9	83.3
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	15	25.0
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.5	52.9
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.4	62.5
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.7
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	2.5	62.5

Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		56.9
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.3	54.5
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.0
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	67.6	67.6
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	5.8	61.4
Renewable energy consumption % total	19.1	19.1
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.7	50.3
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	850	37.6
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.1	84.7
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	3.1	100.0
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	3	0.1
Environmental technology trade % total trade	7.0	46.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	68.5	68.5
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	83.9	83.9
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	620	69.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		56.9
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	13.3	73.4
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.4
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.6	60.4
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	0.6	1.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	2.6	20.8
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	8.3	15.2
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	16.2	83.8
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	26.8	73.2
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	9,163	83.3
Food supply concentration % share top importer	14.4	85.6
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	11.7	88.3
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	4.5	59.1
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	45	45.0
Bank concentration % total assets	37.9	73.1
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	5.1	67.9
Bank system default risk z-score	14.7	24.4
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	94.6	94.6
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	35.3	64.7
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	8.0	20.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	2.2	55.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.1	47.7
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	5.0	66.6
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	42	42.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-0.1	47.1
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	23	79.3

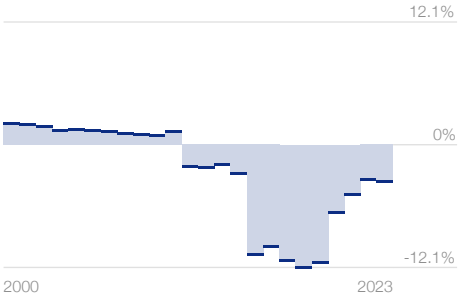
Yemen

Future of Growth profile

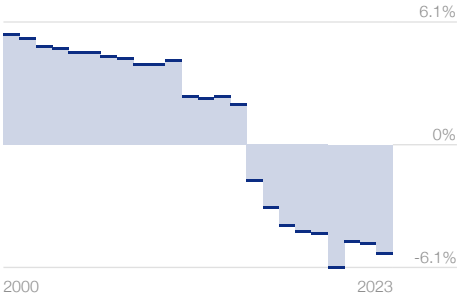
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 1,677



5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change -3.6%



5-year average GDP growth, % change -5.4%

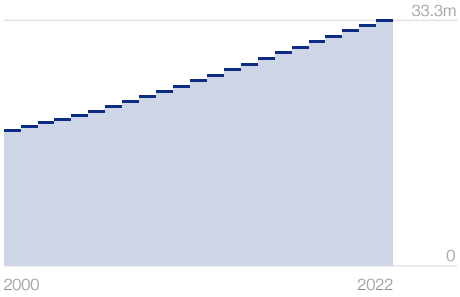


Pillar	Score
Innovativeness	18.0
Inclusiveness	22.1
Sustainability	41.9
Resilience	27.6

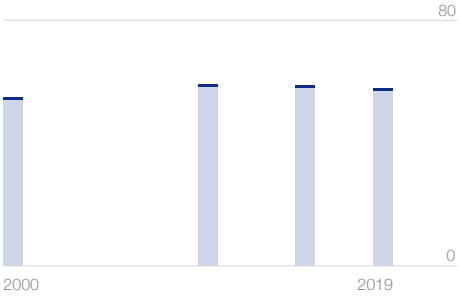
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

Total population, million 33.3m

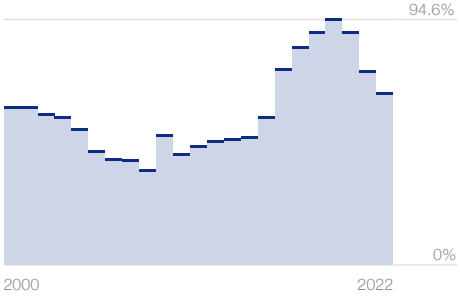


Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 57.5

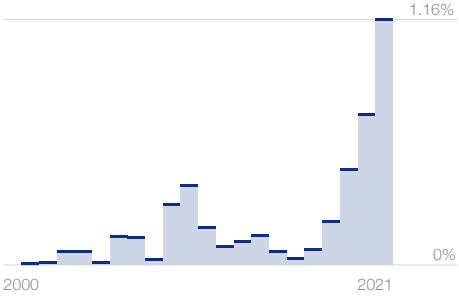


Wealth inequality, top10% share 63.1%

Government debt, % GDP 66%



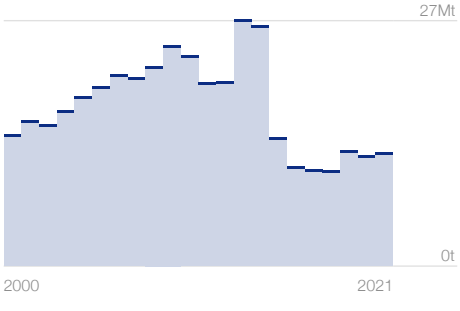
Climate development finance, % GDP 1.16%



Green bonds, % GDP n.a.

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions 12Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions n.a.

Data not available

BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 0

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		18.0
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.4
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	1.8	41.0
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.3
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	0.0	0.0
ICT capital USD per capita	0	0.0
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.2
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	9.0	9.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	5.6	3.5
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.8
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.8
Exports of advanced services % GDP	2.4	13.5
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	2.1	3.2
Patent applications total	0	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	n.a.	n.a.
Scientific publications h index	110	8.5
Knowledge-intensive employment %	3.7	24.8
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.1	0.7
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-2.0	9.8
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.7	28.6
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	2.1	17.8
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		22.1
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	42.5	23.3
Lack of social protection % pop	97.2	2.8
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	9.2	0.0
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	46.1	7.7
Income distribution % share bottom 50	9.3	18.7
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	3.0	32.6
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.4
Household financial security % adult pop.	44.0	56.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Individuals using the internet % pop.	26.7	2.3
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	n.a.	n.a.
Rural electricity gap % urban	68.1	68.1
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	4.0	8.0
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.1
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	0.5	0.5
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	2.8	30.2
ICT cost % GNI per capita	10.8	38.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	8	13.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.2	22.2
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.9	5.1
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	2.5	25.0
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.0	25.0

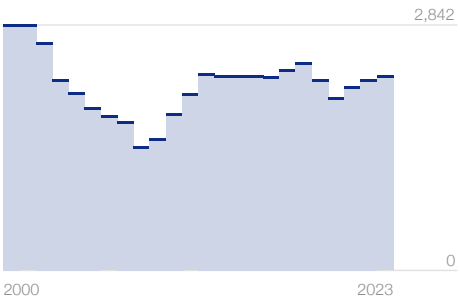
Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		41.9
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.3
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	2.6	26.5
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	76.0	76.0
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	1.0	93.6
Renewable energy consumption % total	3.5	3.5
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	0.9	34.5
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	122	92.3
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.2	75.6
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.0	2.8
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	3.2	21.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	7.9	7.9
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	22.7	22.7
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	24	98.8
Resilience 0-100 (best)		27.6
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	4.6	90.8
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.0	34.0
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.7
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.6	3.2
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	0.7	5.7
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	2.9	5.4
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	43.6	56.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	74.6	25.4
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	68	0.6
Food supply concentration % share top importer	14.2	85.8
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	20.5	79.5
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	2.0	17.2
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Bank concentration % total assets	100.0	0.0
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	2.3	22.2
Bank system default risk z-score	17.7	29.5
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	0.0	0.0
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	55.8	44.2
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	9.8	2.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.3	8.3
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-2.6	0.0
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.4
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	16	16.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.8	14.0
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	19	65.5

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

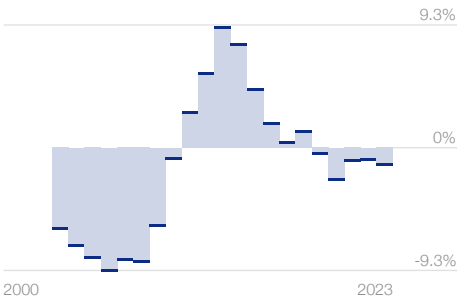
Zimbabwe

Future of Growth profile

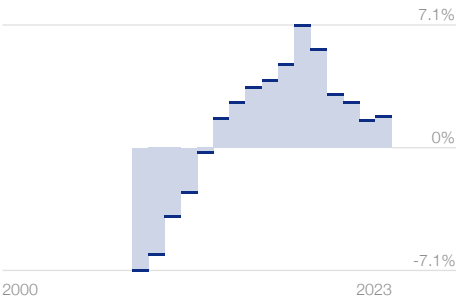
GDP per capita, constant 2017 PPP 2,246



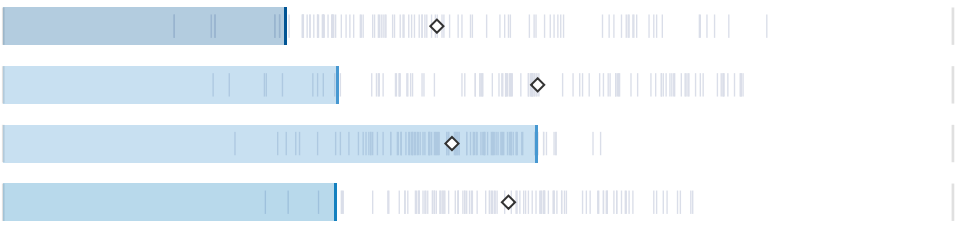
5-year per-capita GDP growth, % change -1.3%



5-year average GDP growth, % change 1.8%



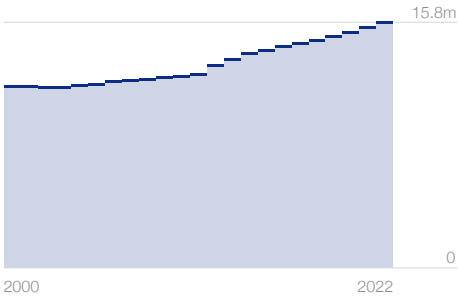
Pillar	Score
Innovativeness	29.7
Inclusiveness	35.2
Sustainability	56.2
Resilience	35.0



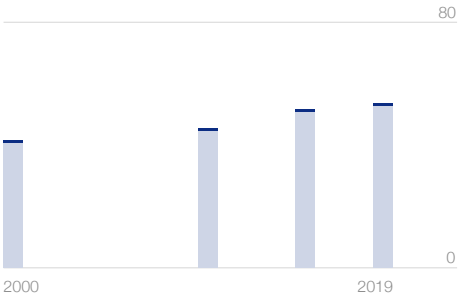
◇ Score, world average

Contextual Indicators

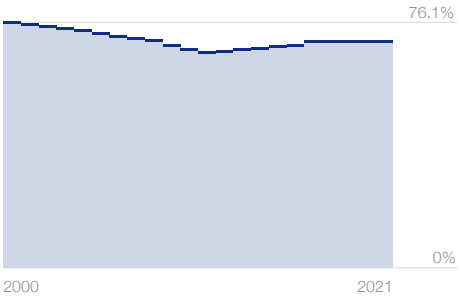
Total population, million 15.8m



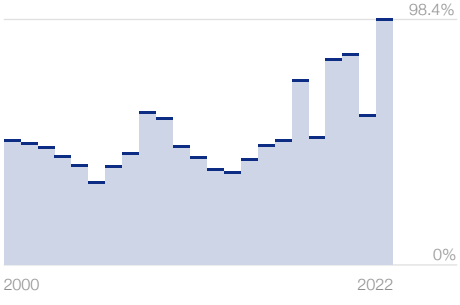
Healthy life expectancy, years at birth 53.1



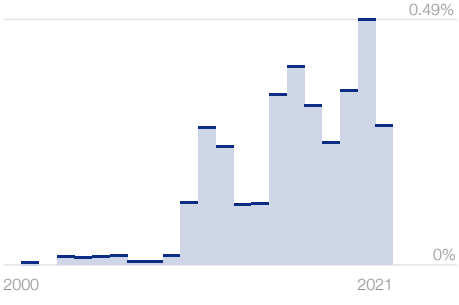
Wealth inequality, top10% share 70.2%



Government debt, % GDP 98.4%



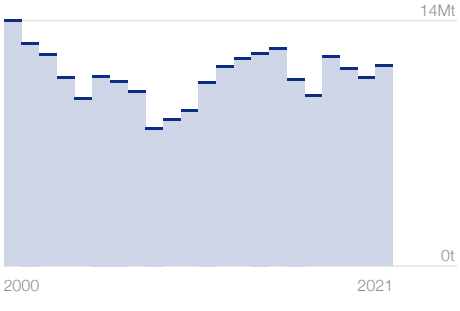
Climate development finance, % GDP 0.28%



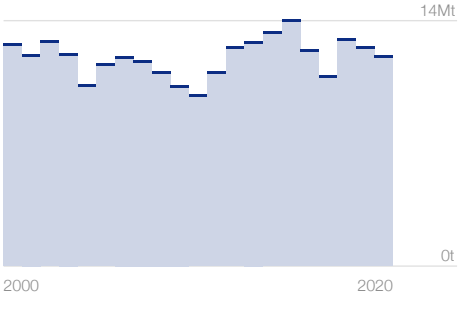
Green bonds, % GDP n.a.

Data not available

Production-based CO_2 emissions 11Mt



Consumption-based CO_2 emissions 12Mt



BEPS implementation, 0-7 in force 0

Indicator	Value	Score
Innovativeness 0-100 (best)		29.7
Talent ecosystem		
Availability of talent 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.2
Education attainment 0-4.5 (best)	2.7	60.3
Digital and technology talent 1-7 (best)	4.7	61.2
Resources ecosystem		
Mobile network coverage % pop.	40.1	40.1
ICT capital USD per capita	32	1.4
Innovative provision of basic goods and services 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.1
Financial ecosystem		
Long term, venture and SME finance availability 1-7 (best)	2.7	27.9
Digital payments % adult pop.	58.0	58.0
Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	6.4	4.0
Technology ecosystem		
Business culture and competition 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.1
State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.7	44.5
Exports of advanced services % GDP	0.4	2.3
Medium and high tech % manufacturing v.a.	9.6	14.6
Patent applications total	1	0.0
Research and development expenditure % GDP	n.a.	n.a.
Scientific publications h index	177	13.6
Knowledge-intensive employment %	1.4	9.6
Trademarks applications per 1,000 pop.	0.1	0.5
Institutional ecosystem		
Regulatory quality -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.4	22.6
Human capital in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.8	47.4
Policy vision and stability 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.2
Inclusiveness 0-100 (best)		35.2
Talent ecosystem		
Inclusion in workforce 1-7 (best)	4.1	50.9
Universal health coverage 0-100 (best)	55.0	40.1
Lack of social protection % pop	83.7	16.3
Gender parity in labour force 0-100 (best)	83.8	78.4
Inequality in education 0-100 (highly unequal)	14.6	70.8
Income distribution % share bottom 50	9.2	18.5
Social mobility 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.0
Resources ecosystem		
Access to transport and housing 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.4
Household financial security % adult pop.	66.0	34.0
Healthy diet unaffordability % pop.	67.8	32.2
Individuals using the internet % pop.	34.8	13.1
Access to safe drinking-water % pop.	26.5	12.2
Rural electricity gap % urban	37.1	37.1
Financial ecosystem		
Wealth inequality % owned by bottom 50%	2.2	4.4
Access to financial services 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.8
Access to bank accounts and saving % adult pop.	2.3	2.4
Technology ecosystem		
Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Inclusion in position of leadership 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1
ICT cost % GNI per capita	35.4	0.0
Institutional ecosystem		
Civil rights 0-60 (high)	17	28.3
Political participation 0-1 (best)	0.6	56.7
Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)	0.6	43.7
Equal opportunity in public sector 1-7 (best)	3.8	46.5
Budget pluralism 0-4 (most pluralistic)	1.9	46.4

Indicator	Value	Score
Sustainability 0-100 (best)		56.2
Talent ecosystem		
Talent for green and energy transition 1-7 (best)	4.2	54.1
Buyer sophistication on environment and nature 1-7 (best)	3.2	35.9
Resources ecosystem		
Biodiversity intactness 0-100 (most intact)	84.9	84.9
Annual greenhouse gas emissions tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.	2.5	83.6
Renewable energy consumption % total	84.4	84.4
Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)	1.0	23.6
Total water withdrawal m^3 per capita/year	258	82.1
Total waste tons per capita/year	0.1	83.9
Financial ecosystem		
Investment in renewable energy % GDP	0.4	45.9
Technology ecosystem		
Green patents total	0	0.0
Environmental technology trade % total trade	4.6	30.6
Institutional ecosystem		
Energy efficiency regulation 0-100 (best)	27.0	27.1
Renewable energy regulation 0-100 (best)	53.1	53.1
Fossil-fuel subsidies USD per capita	41	98.0
Resilience 0-100 (best)		35.0
Talent ecosystem		
Old-age dependency ratio 64+ to 15-64	5.9	88.2
Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.1
Investment in reskilling 1-7 (best)	4.4	56.3
Participation in mid-career training % 25-54 pop.	1.4	2.8
Hospital beds per 1,000 pop.	1.7	13.6
Health workers per 10,000 pop.	1.9	3.5
Resources ecosystem		
Export product concentration 0-100 (high conc.)	42.6	57.4
Energy source diversification 0-100 (high conc.)	52.0	48.0
Water resources m^3 per capita/year	1,342	12.2
Food supply concentration % share top importer	49.8	50.2
Commodity supply concentration % share top importer	54.8	45.2
Infrastructure quality 1-7 (best)	3.4	40.0
Financial ecosystem		
Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	n.a.	n.a.
Bank concentration % total assets	81.8	21.4
Financial system resilience 1-7 (best)	3.3	37.8
Bank system default risk z-score	8.1	13.5
Technology ecosystem		
Cybersecurity index 0-100 (best)	36.5	36.5
Technology supply concentration % share top importer	34.8	65.2
Institutional ecosystem		
State legitimacy 0-10 (worst)	8.9	11.0
Social polarization 0-4 (no polariz.)	0.2	5.0
Political stability -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.0	29.5
Government adaptation 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.5
Corruption perceptions index 0-100 (best)	23	23.0
Rule of law -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-1.3	24.8
Environmental treaties 0-29 (best)	20	69.0

Legend Score, economy ◇ Score, world average

Appendix A

Methodology

A1. Framework design criteria

The future of growth is one of many alternative models and pathways. This precludes the use of a single index to measure country performance and instead calls for a comprehensive assessment framework. Our main motivation for moving towards multidimensional benchmarking is to ensure that the diversity of growth models and development pathways is brought to the fore and to derive more specific and targeted policy implications.

Framework results must be easy to understand for a general audience and usable by policy-makers without additional transformation or interpretation. This requires the chosen methods to be simple and straightforward and precludes the use of methods that require advanced statistical knowledge for understanding top-level results. Consequently, this framework favors simple averages, does not apply transformations to the data aside from range-based normalization and states clearly which analytical choices were taken and why.

A2. Indicator selection

The Future of Growth Framework measures high-level concepts with hard data indicators and with survey data where hard data is not available. The translation of concepts into indicators follows a set of selection criteria that all chosen indicators must satisfy. Overall, over **400** indicators were evaluated. Out of these, **84** indicators were included in the final selection (see Table B1 in **Appendix B**). In some cases, World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey indicators were combined into composites to facilitate the investigation of multifaceted concepts.

Indicators were first pre-selected according to how they fit with the respective concept. Some concepts are harder to quantify than others and this is reflected in the availability of hard data. In some cases, it is only possible to quantify a concept with significant effort, resulting in reduced global coverage of an indicator. Wherever other criteria did not prevent it, indicators were chosen according to the closest conceptual fit.

Second, the data quality of the indicators is assessed. Data is taken from the most recent year available unless input lags suggest otherwise, or the most recent data was too old. For each indicator, the most reputable sources were chosen. In many cases, data is taken directly from other international organizations. Survey data is almost exclusively taken from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (EOS). Many indicators were discarded because the quality of the data did not suffice or because recent data was not available.

The Future of Growth Framework aims to provide a global overview. As such, indicators must cover the greatest number of countries, including developing economies. This criterion removes a large number of indicators which are only available for OECD or G20 economies.

Countries/economies are included in the report if the following two conditions are met: 1) a sufficient number of responses to the Forum's Executive Opinion Survey for the current year is collected respecting the data quality standards set by the Forum; and 2) at least 80% of "hard" data indicators are available for the country/economy in the cited source's database. No data collected directly through national statistical offices is accepted.

The combination of these criteria significantly complicates the indicator selection process and forces some compromises. For example, an indicator with a tight conceptual fit may only be available for a limited sample of countries while another with a looser fit may come with greater coverage. Likewise, narrowly defined indicators may be measured with higher accuracy than broader proxies, which may be available for more countries.

A3. Normalization

Any multidimensional indicator framework must overcome the challenge of comparing indicators which are in different scales and units. Multiple approaches exist, with Z-score standardization as the most common. However, with averages converging to zero standardizing all indicators this way would not allow for the interpretation of pillar averages and prevent any assessment of the state of the world. The next best alternative is to

normalize indicators based on predefined ranges, allowing for cross-indicator comparisons and for the construction of composite scores.

To allow the aggregation of indicators of different nature and magnitude, each indicator that becomes part of the framework is converted into a unit-less score, ranging from 0 to 100 using a min-max transformation.

Formally, each indicator is re-scaled according to the following formula:

$$score_{i,c} = \left(\frac{value_{i,c} - floor_i}{frontier_i - floor_i} \right) x100$$

Where score is the number assigned to indicator i country c after normalization, $value_{i,c}$ is the "raw" value of country c for indicator i, $floor_{i,c}$ is the lowest acceptable value for indicator i and $frontier_{i,c}$ corresponds to the highest possible outcome. Depending on the indicator, the frontier may be a policy target or aspiration, the maximum possible value, or a number was derived from statistical analysis of the distribution (e.g. 90th or 95th percentile). If a value is below the floor value, its score is 0; if a value is above the frontier value, its score is capped at 100. In the case of indicators where a higher value corresponds to a "bad" outcome (e.g. debt), the normalized score becomes 100 minus the expression above, so 100 always corresponds to the ideal outcome. Table B5 in Appendix B provides the chosen floor and frontier values used for the normalization of each individual indicator.

The normalization process determines the interpretation of the results and is a key component of the analysis. Normalization is done in different ways depending on the type of the indicator.

Indicators with a limited range

Whenever an indicator has a natural limit, this range was taken as the normalization window. For example, for all EOS indicators (which are based on a 1-7 Likert scale) the minimum of 1 was set to 0 while the maximum of 7 was set to 100. Similarly, indicators with a well-defined minimum and maximum (such as the share of people with access to the internet or indices with set ranges) were transformed without adjustment. This is the case for 53 out of 84 indicators (63%).

Indicators with an open range

Whenever an indicator is not bound to a certain range (for example indicators divided by population), the normalization window was chosen manually. Whenever the normalization window is narrower than the range of the data, this was done to reduce the impact of outliers on the normalized scores. Whenever the window is wider than the range of the data this was done to ensure that normalized scores reflect global shortcomings.

The individual normalization choices are reported in table B5 in Appendix B. All choices were made to ensure that the final scores can be interpreted with a global perspective. As a result, a global pillar score of 50 out of 100 can be taken to mean that the world has only made it halfway towards an optimal state.

A4. Aggregation

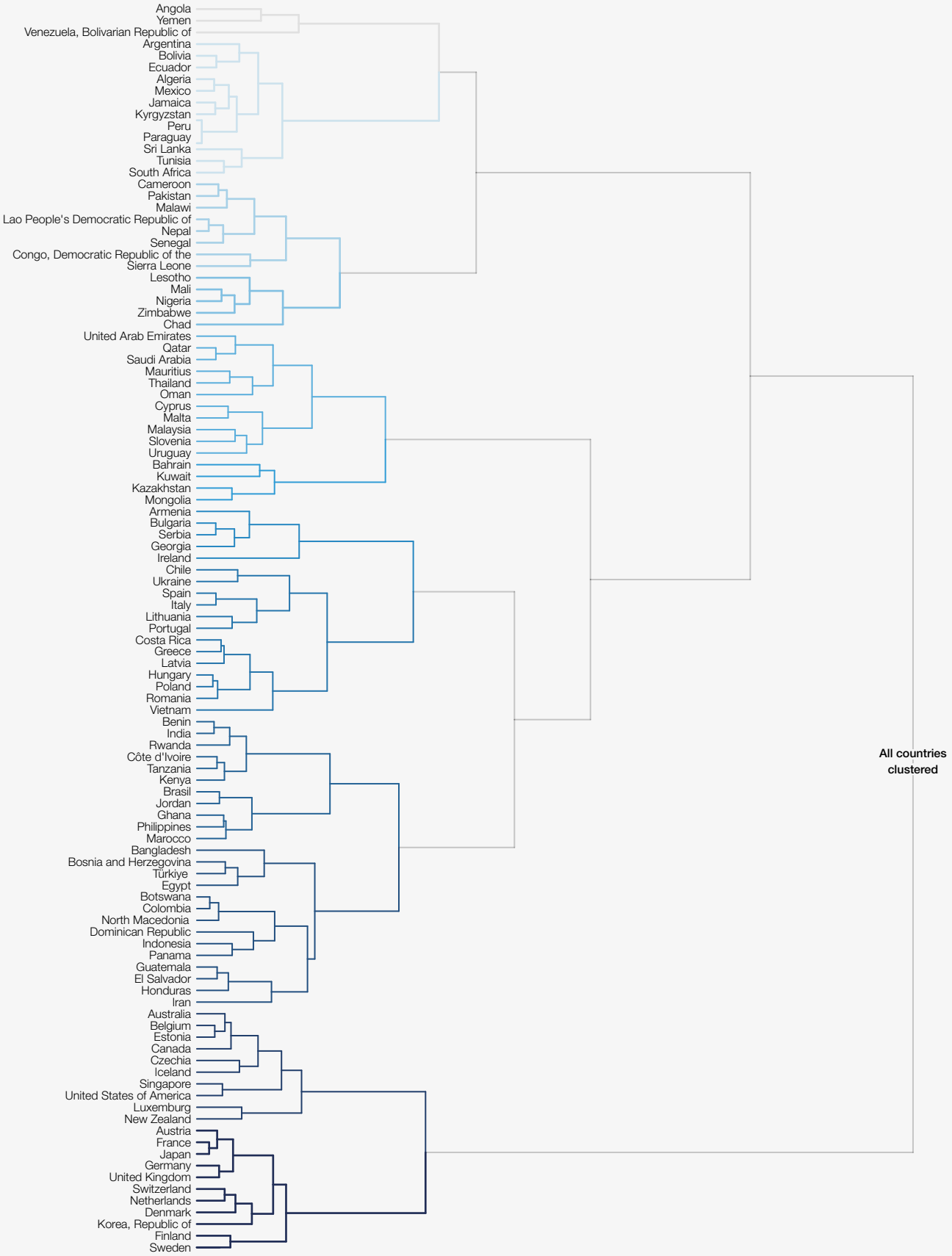
After normalization, pillar scores are calculated as simple averages of all non-missing indicator values within a pillar. Averages are calculated based on available data and can thus be subject to fluctuating numbers of components. This results in a reallocation of implicit weights and encourages the collection of additional data with minimal impact on pillar level results.

Regional and income-group averages are calculated based on the group affiliations listed in table B2 in Appendix B. In the case of contextual variables, aggregates of ratios have been recalculated to match their respective new units of observation.

A5. Clustering

The growth pathway archetype identification in section 2.3 is based on hierarchical clustering using Ward's method. The method minimizes the total within-cluster variance and allows for the creation of a dendogram ("tree chart") visualization that can help policy-makers find custom benchmarks in the data set. As with every clustering method the results are reflective of several important structural choices. First, the data is clustered at the pillar level, and for each country includes the four pillar averages as well as the 5-year GDP growth rate. Since the pillars are themselves aggregates of multiple indicators, different within-pillar indicator profiles can deviate from the patterns identified at the cluster level. Second, the maximum number of clusters is limited to 12. We settle for 12 clusters to achieve a balance between cluster size, cluster fit and structural homogeneity.

FIGURE A1 | **Country growth archetype clusters**



Source

World Economic Forum, Future of Growth Report 2024; GDP data based on IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2023.

Note

Hierarchical clustering based on pillar scores and 5-year average GDP per capita growth rate using Ward's method.

Appendix B

Indicator details

TABLE B1 **Framework overview**

Driver		Innovativeness		Inclusiveness		Sustainability		Resilience
Talent ecosystem	A1.1	Education quantity, 0-4.5 (best)	B1.1	Income distribution, % share, bottom 50	C1.1	Talent for green and energy transition, 1-7 (best)	D1.1	Old-age dependency, ratio, 64+ to 15-64
	A1.2	Availability of talent, 1-7 (best)	B1.2	Inclusion in workforce, 1-7 (best)	C1.2	Buyer sophistication on environment and nature, 1-7 (best)	D1.2	Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour, 1-7 (best)
	A1.3	Digital and technology talent, 1-7 (best)	B1.3	Social mobility, 1-7 (best)			D1.3	Investment in reskilling, 1-7 (best)
			B1.4	Universal health coverage, 0-100 (best)			D1.4	Participation in mid-career training, % 25-54 pop.
			B1.5	Lack of social protection, % pop.			D1.5	Hospital beds, per 1,000 pop.
			B1.6	Gender parity in labour force, 0-1 (best)			D1.6	Health workers, per 10,000 pop.
			B1.7	Inequality in education, 0-100 (highly unequal)				
Resources ecosystem	A2.1	Mobile network coverage, % pop.	B2.1	Access to transport and housing, 1-7 (best)	C2.1	Biodiversity intactness, 0-1 (most intact)	D2.1	Export product concentration, index
	A2.2	ICT capital, USD per person	B2.2	Household financial security, % adult pop.	C2.2	Annual greenhouse gas emissions in CO_2 equivalents, per capita	D2.2	Energy source diversification, 0-1 (low)
	A2.3	Innovative provision of basic goods and services, 1-7 (best)	B2.3	Healthy diet unaffordability, % pop.	C2.3	Renewable energy consumption, % total	D2.3	Water resources, cubic mt per capita per year
			B2.4	Access to safe drinking water, % pop.	C2.4	Agricultural environmental damage, 0-1 (worst)	D2.4	Food supply concentration, % share top importer
			B2.5	Individuals using the internet, % pop.	C2.5	Total water withdrawal, m^3 per capita/year	D2.5	Commodity supply concentration, % share top importer
			B2.6	Rural electricity gap, % urban	C2.6	Total waste, tons per capita per year	D2.6	Infrastructure quality, 1-7 (best)
Financial ecosystem	A3.1	SME, long-term and venture finance availability, 1-7 (best)	B3.1	Wealth inequality, bottom 50% share	C3.1	Investment in renewable energy, % GDP	D3.1	Bank system default risk, z-score
	A3.2	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	B3.2	Access to financial services, 1-7 (best)			D3.2	Financial system resilience, 1-7 (best)
	A3.3	Digital payments, % adult pop.	B3.3	Access to bank accounts and saving, % adult pop.			D3.3	Bank concentration, % total assets
							D3.4	Country credit rating, 0-100 (best)
Technology ecosystem	A4.1	Business culture and competition, 1-7 (best)	B4.1	ICT cost, % of GNI per capita	C4.1	Green patents, total	D4.1	Cybersecurity index, 0-100 (best)

TABLE B1 | **Framework overview**

Driver		Innovativeness		Inclusiveness		Sustainability		Resilience
	A4.2	Patent applications, total	**B4.2**	Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations, 0-100 (best)	**C4.2**	Environmental technology trade, % total trade	**D4.2**	Technology supply concentration, % share top importer
	A4.3	Trademarks applications, per 1,000 pop.	**B4.3**	Inclusion in position of leadership, 1-7 (best)				
	A4.4	Exports of advanced services, % GDP						
	A4.5	Research and development expenditure, % of GDP						
	A4.6	Scientific publications, h index						
	A4.7	Medium and high tech, % manufacturing v.a.						
	A4.8	Knowledge-intensive employment, % total employment						
	A4.9	State of cluster development, 1-7 (best)						
Institutional ecosystem	**A5.1**	Regulatory quality, -2.5/+2.5 (best)	**B5.1**	Civil rights, 0-60 (high)	**C5.1**	Energy efficiency regulation, 0-100 (best)	**D5.1**	State legitimacy, 0-10 (worst)
	A5.2	Human capital in public sector, 1-7 (best)	**B5.2**	Political participation, 0-1 (high)	**C5.2**	Renewable energy regulation, 0-100 (best)	**D5.2**	Social polarization, 0-4 (no polarization)
	A5.3	Policy vision and stability, 1-7 (best)	**B5.3**	Inclusion in public spaces, 0-1 (best)	**C5.3**	Environmental treaties, 0-29 (best)	**D5.3**	Political stability, -2.5/+2.5 (best)
			B5.4	Equal opportunity in public sector, 1-7 (best)	**C5.4**	Fossil-fuel subsidies, per capita	**D5.4**	Government adaptation, 1-7 (best)
			B5.5	Budget pluralism, 0-4 (most pluralistic)			**D5.5**	Corruption perceptions index, 0-100 (very clean)
							D5.6	Rule of law, -2.5/+2.5 (best)

TABLE B2 **Country groups**

Country	Region	Income group	Archetype	Cluster
Algeria	Middle East and Northern Africa	Lower middle income	G	G2
Angola	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	Outliers	Outliers
Argentina	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	G	G2
Armenia	Central Asia	Upper middle income	D	D2
Australia	Oceania	High income	B	B
Austria	Europe	High income	A	A
Bahrain	Middle East and Northern Africa	High income	E	E
Bangladesh	Southern Asia	Lower middle income	G	G1
Belgium	Europe	High income	B	B
Benin	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	F	F1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower middle income	G	G2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Europe	Upper middle income	G	G1
Botswana	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper middle income	G	G1
Brazil	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	F	F1
Bulgaria	Europe	Upper middle income	D	D2
Cameroon	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	F	F2
Canada	Northern America	High income	B	B
Chad	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	F	F3
Chile	Latin America and the Caribbean	High income	C	C
Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	G	G1
Costa Rica	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	C	C
Cyprus	Europe	High income	D	D1
Czechia	Europe	High income	B	B
Côte D'Ivoire	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	F	F1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	F	F2
Denmark	Europe	High income	A	A
Dominican Republic	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	G	G1
Ecuador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	G	G2
Egypt	Middle East and Northern Africa	Lower middle income	G	G1
El Salvador	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	G	G1
Estonia	Europe	High income	B	B
Finland	Europe	High income	A	A
France	Europe	High income	A	A
Georgia	Central Asia	Upper middle income	D	D2
Germany	Europe	High income	A	A
Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	F	F1
Greece	Europe	High income	C	C

TABLE B2 **Country groups**

Country	Region	Income group	Archetype	Cluster
Guatemala	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	G	G1
Honduras	Latin America and the Caribbean	Lower middle income	G	G1
Hungary	Europe	High income	C	C
Iceland	Europe	High income	B	B
India	Southern Asia	Lower middle income	F	F1
Indonesia	South-eastern Asia	Upper middle income	G	G1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Middle East and Northern Africa	Lower middle income	G	G1
Ireland	Europe	High income	D	D2
Italy	Europe	High income	C	C
Jamaica	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	G	G2
Japan	Eastern Asia	High income	A	A
Jordan	Middle East and Northern Africa	Lower middle income	F	F1
Kazakhstan	Central Asia	Upper middle income	E	E
Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	F	F1
Korea, Republic of	Eastern Asia	High income	A	A
Kuwait	Middle East and Northern Africa	High income	E	E
Kyrgyzstan	Central Asia	Lower middle income	G	G2
Lao PDR	South-eastern Asia	Lower middle income	F	F2
Latvia	Europe	High income	C	C
Lesotho	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	F	F3
Lithuania	Europe	High income	C	C
Luxembourg	Europe	High income	B	B
Malawi	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	F	F2
Malaysia	South-eastern Asia	Upper middle income	D	D1
Mali	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	F	F3
Malta	Europe	High income	D	D1
Mauritius	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper middle income	D	D1
Mexico	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	G	G2
Mongolia	Eastern Asia	Lower middle income	E	E
Morocco	Middle East and Northern Africa	Lower middle income	F	F1
Nepal	Southern Asia	Lower middle income	F	F2
Netherlands	Europe	High income	A	A
New Zealand	Oceania	High income	B	B
Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	F	F3
North Macedonia	Europe	Upper middle income	G	G1
Oman	Middle East and Northern Africa	High income	D	D1
Pakistan	Southern Asia	Lower middle income	F	F2

TABLE B2 **Country groups**

Country	Region	Income group	Archetype	Cluster
Panama	Latin America and the Caribbean	High income	G	G1
Paraguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	G	G2
Peru	Latin America and the Caribbean	Upper middle income	G	G2
Philippines	South-eastern Asia	Lower middle income	F	F1
Poland	Europe	High income	C	C
Portugal	Europe	High income	C	C
Qatar	Middle East and Northern Africa	High income	D	D1
Romania	Europe	High income	C	C
Rwanda	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	F	F1
Saudi Arabia	Middle East and Northern Africa	High income	D	D1
Senegal	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	F	F2
Serbia	Europe	Upper middle income	D	D2
Sierra Leone	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income	F	F2
Singapore	South-eastern Asia	High income	B	B
Slovenia	Europe	High income	D	D1
South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Upper middle income	G	G2
Spain	Europe	High income	C	C
Sri Lanka	Southern Asia	Lower middle income	G	G2
Sweden	Europe	High income	A	A
Switzerland	Europe	High income	A	A
Thailand	South-eastern Asia	Upper middle income	D	D1
Tunisia	Middle East and Northern Africa	Lower middle income	G	G2
Türkiye	Europe	Upper middle income	G	G1
Ukraine	Europe	Lower middle income	C	C
United Arab Emirates	Middle East and Northern Africa	High income	D	D1
United Kingdom	Europe	High income	A	A
United Republic of Tanzania	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	F	F1
United States of America	Northern America	High income	B	B
Uruguay	Latin America and the Caribbean	High income	D	D1
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	Latin America and the Caribbean	No classification	Outliers	Outliers
Viet Nam	South-eastern Asia	Lower middle income	C	C
Yemen	Middle East and Northern Africa	Low income	Outliers	Outliers
Zimbabwe	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower middle income	F	F3

TABLE B3 | Indicator selection

Id	Indicator	Pillar	Driver	Concept	Rationale
A1.1	**Availability of talent, 1-7 (best)**	Innovativeness	Talent ecosystem	Proxy measure of the quality of human capital available in an economy	The quality and appropriateness of skills contributes to efficient execution of complex tasks, operating sophisticated machines and innovation. It is complementary to the quantity of education and skills
A1.2	**Education attainment, 0-4.5 (best)**	Innovativeness	Talent ecosystem	Measure of the amount of human capital embedded in the current workforce	The amount of adequately educated and skilled workers is an essential input of countries' economic systems as it contributes to efficient execution of complex tasks, operating sophisticated machines and innovation
A1.3	**Digital and technology talent, 1-7 (best)**	Innovativeness	Talent ecosystem	Proxy measure for ongoing availability of relevant talent in the technology and digital sectors	The potential lack of digital and technology workers reduces the capacity to sustain and develop knowledge and technology ecosystems
A2.1	**Mobile network coverage, % pop.**	Innovativeness	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure of ICT's infrastructure development	ICT infrastructure enables a wide range of economic activities and facilitate information exchanges and innovation diffusion
A2.2	**ICT capital, USD per capita**	Innovativeness	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure of adoption of digital technologies in an economy	ICT capital stock contributes to the prosperity of an economy by enabling the use of digital technologies which in turn boosts the efficiency of transaction, information exchange and services provision
A2.3	**Innovative provision of basic goods and services: 1-7 (best)**	Innovativeness	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure of efficient supply of basic goods and services	Innovative economies supply food, electricity, healthcare in efficient way making use of latest technologies
A3.1	**Long term, venture and SME finance availability, 1-7 (best)**	Innovativeness	Financial ecosystem	Measure of pieces (SME-dedicated credit, long-term financing, and venture capital) of the financial ecosystem of an economy	SME finance and venture capital, as components of national financial capital, contributes to prosperity by allocating financial resources to their most efficient projects/companies
A3.2	**Digital payments, % adult pop.**	Innovativeness	Financial ecosystem	Proxy measure of one of the pieces (fintech) of the financial ecosystem of an economy	Digitalization of financial services contributes to prosperity by increasing the efficiency of transactions
A3.3	**Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP**	Innovativeness	Financial ecosystem	Measure of one of the pieces (credit market) of the financial ecosystem of an economy	Banks' credit, as a component of national financial capital, contributes to prosperity by allocating financial resources to their most efficient projects/companies
A4.1	**Business culture and competition, 1-7 (best)**	Innovativeness	Technology ecosystem	Proxy measure for private sector's entrepreneurial cultural and operational context	Entrepreneurship and competition contribute to an economy's prosperity by stimulating innovation in companies' activities, organization, and strategies
A4.2	**State of cluster development, 1-7 (best)**	Innovativeness	Technology ecosystem	Proxy measure of agglomeration economies	Innovation tends to develop in locations where a complete set of goods and services is provided in complex, physically close, networks
A4.3	**Exports of advanced services, % GDP**	Innovativeness	Technology ecosystem	Proxy measure of advanced services capabilities	Innovative economies specialize in technologically advanced and skills-intensive services
A4.4	**Medium and high tech, % manufacturing v.a.**	Innovativeness	Technology ecosystem	Proxy for the level of adoption of advanced technologies in an economy	The adoption of advanced technologies (even if developed abroad) increases the productivity of an economy
A4.5	**Research and development expenditure, % of GDP**	Innovativeness	Technology ecosystem	Measure of continuous investment in knowledge and technology.	Constant expansion of R&D capacity limits disruptions and/or weakening of knowledge and technology supply
A4.6	**Scientific publications, h index**	Innovativeness	Technology ecosystem	Proxy measure of knowledge production	Knowledge expansion contributes to an economy's prosperity by making new technologies available to all economic activities

TABLE B3 | Indicator selection

Id	Indicator	Pillar	Driver	Concept	Rationale
A4.7	**Knowledge-intensive employment, % total employment**	Innovativeness	Technology ecosystem	Proxy measure of skills-intensity of economic activities	Innovative economies tend to specialize in knowledge-intensive economic activities which require highly skilled workers
A4.8	**Patent applications, total**	Innovativeness	Technology ecosystem	Proxy for the stock of intangible capital, knowledge, and intellectual property available in an economy	Intellectual property is an outcome of research activities that generate technologies.
A4.9	**Trademarks applications, per 1,000 pop.**	Innovativeness	Technology ecosystem	Proxy for the stock of intangible capital, knowledge, and intellectual property available in an economy	Intellectual property is an outcome of research activities that generate technologies
A5.1	**Regulatory quality, -2.5/+2.5 (best)**	Innovativeness	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure for an economy's public sector capacity to regulate adequately with the minimum possible burden on the private sector	Regulatory quality (e.g. in terms of complying with tax-laws, regulation, tariffs, etc.) facilitate investments and private sector development
A5.2	**Human capital in public sector, 1-7 (best)**	Innovativeness	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure for the public sectors' officials' skills and competences	Highly competent and skilled public officials contribute to prosperity by offering high-quality public services and effective implementation of policies
A5.3	**Policy vision and stability, 1-7 (best)**	Innovativeness	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure of stability of policymaking	Policy stability and long-term vision/planning affect productivity by reducing uncertainty about the future and consequently expanding the time horizon of society's preferences
B1.1	**Inclusion in workforce, 1-7 (best)**	Inclusiveness	Talent ecosystem	Proxy measure for equal access to employment opportunities across all social groups	Absence of discrimination in employment because of gender, ethnicity, disability, economic background or sexual orientation is a pre-condition for inclusive human capital
B1.2	**Universal health coverage, 0-100 (best)**	Inclusiveness	Talent ecosystem	Proxy measure for equal access to healthcare for all	Equal healthcare access contributes to inclusive human capital by making sure that all workers can attain similar health conditions
B1.3	**Lack of social protection, % pop**	Inclusiveness	Talent ecosystem	Proxy measure for equal access to safety nets for all	Safety nets contribute to inclusive human capital by protecting workers against the risk of unemployment and helping them to find new occupations
B1.4	**Gender parity in labour force, 0-100 (best)**	Inclusiveness	Talent ecosystem	Measure of gender gaps in employment opportunities	Equal access to employment opportunities across genders ensures men and women are equally treaded in the labour market
B1.5	**Inequality in education, 0-100 (highly unequal)**	Inclusiveness	Talent ecosystem	Proxy measure of equal access to education to all people in an economy	Equal access to education contributes to inclusive human capital by allowing all people to participate in employment opportunities
B1.6	**Income distribution, % share bottom 50**	Inclusiveness	Talent ecosystem	Proxy measure of wage distribution in the labour market	Equitable income and wage distribution is an essential component of inclusive human capital as workers should be rewarded with an income that allows decent standards of living.
B1.7	**Social mobility, 1-7 (best)**	Inclusiveness	Talent ecosystem	Proxy measure of intergenerational mobility	An equitable talent ecosystem allows people from all background to improve their social status by acquiring relevant talent through the education system
B2.1	**Access to transport and housing, 1-7 (best)**	Inclusiveness	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure for widespread access to transport services, connecting communities and housing	Access to transport and housing contribute to use inclusively the available physical capital stock
B2.2	**Household financial security, % adult pop.**	Inclusiveness	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure of access to basic goods and services	Access to energy and infrastructure is one aspect of measuring the extent to which the benefits of the physical capital stock are inclusively distributed

TABLE B3 | Indicator selection

Id	Indicator	Pillar	Driver	Concept	Rationale
B2.3	**Healthy diet unaffordability, % pop.**	Inclusiveness	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure of access to food	Access to food is one aspect of measuring the extent to which food supply is inclusively distributed
B2.4	**Individuals using the internet, % pop.**	Inclusiveness	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure of access of internet services among the population	Access to internet is a basic requirement for ensuring that knowledge and technology are available to all
B2.5	**Access to safe drinking-water, % pop.**	Inclusiveness	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure of access to water.	Access to water is one aspect of measuring the extent to which water supply is inclusively distributed
B2.6	**Rural electricity gap, % urban**	Inclusiveness	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure of spread of access to electricity infrastructure	Access to electricity is an essential feature of an inclusive economy, allowing all citizens to benefit from all applications that require electricity to function (e.g. refrigerators, computers etc)
B3.1	**Wealth inequality, bottom 50 % share**	Inclusiveness	Financial ecosystem	Proxy measure of the distribution of financial capital	Wealth distribution is a dimension of the inclusiveness of the financial system as the possession of some wealth is a minimum condition to access financial assets
B3.2	**Access to financial services, 1-7 (best)**	Inclusiveness	Financial ecosystem	Measure of access to financial services	Access to credit, banking and other financial services is an essential feature of inclusive financial systems
B3.3	**Access to bank accounts and saving, % adult pop.**	Inclusiveness	Financial ecosystem	Measure of access to financial services	Access to credit, banking and other financial services is an essential feature of inclusive financial systems
B4.1	**ICT cost, % of GNI per capita**	Inclusiveness	Technology ecosystem	Proxy measure for access to ICT services to disadvantage households	Access to telecommunications is a basic requirement for ensuring that knowledge and technology are available to all
B4.2	**Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations, 0-100 (best)**	Inclusiveness	Technology ecosystem	Proxy measure for equitable access to knowledge and research to both men and women	Equal access to research positions for men and women ensures knowledge and research are not monopolized by one gender
B4.3	**Inclusion in position of leadership, 1-7 (best)**	Inclusiveness	Technology ecosystem	Proxy measure for equal access to knowledge and technology position across all social groups	Discrimination in position leadership position because of gender, ethnicity, disability, economic background or sexual orientation harms inclusion
B5.1	**Civil rights, 0-60 (high)**	Inclusiveness	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure of the extent to which civil liberties are granted	Civil liberties (e.g. freedom of speech) are a key feature of inclusive institutions because they allow citizen to have voice in an economy's political life
B5.2	**Political participation, 0-1 (best)**	Inclusiveness	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure of the extent to which citizen can directly participate in the economy's political functions	One aspect of inclusive institutions is the possibility for all citizen to be elected in political functions
B5.3	**Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)**	Inclusiveness	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure of inclusion of all social groups in public services and governed spaces	One aspect of inclusive institutions is the possibility for all citizen to benefit from public services and apply to civil servant positions
B5.4	**Equal opportunity in public sector, 1-7 (best)**	Inclusiveness	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure of inclusion of all social groups in civil servant leadership positions	One aspect of inclusive institutions is non-discrimination of all social groups in public sector's leadership position
B5.5	**Budget pluralism, 0-4 (most pluralistic)**	Inclusiveness	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure of inclusion considerations in public budgets	Public budgets in inclusive societies reflect that needs of all social groups in an economy, including social expenditure and infrastructure development in disadvantaged areas

TABLE B3 | Indicator selection

Id	Indicator	Pillar	Driver	Concept	Rationale
C1.1	**Talent for green and energy transition, 1-7 (best)**	Sustainability	Talent ecosystem	Proxy measure of green skills availability	Availability of adequate green skills contributes to human capital environmental sustainability by making it easier to transition the workers to tasks and occupations consistent with greener economic activities
C1.2	**Buyer sophistication on environment and nature, 1-7 (best)**	Sustainability	Talent ecosystem	Proxy measure for environmental footprint for consumption	Consumption patterns of workers contribute at making human capital more sustainable
C2.1	**Biodiversity intactness, 0-100 most intact**	Sustainability	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure of regenerative capacity of natural capital	Biodiversity levels relatively close to their natural state indicates that natural capital is not being eroded
C2.2	**Annual greenhouse gas emissions, tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.**	Sustainability	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure for environmental footprint from material use	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions represent the most important cause of climate change
C2.3	**Renewable energy consumption, % total**	Sustainability	Resources ecosystem	Measure for environmental footprint of physical capital	Energy infrastructure is an important component of physical capital. A higher share of renewable energy in total energy use contributes to making physical capital environmentally sustainable
C2.4	**Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)**	Sustainability	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure of agricultural drivers of environmental damage	Agricultural land is an important component of physical capital. An appropriate use of nitrogen in agriculture practices contributes to make physical capital environmentally sustainable
C2.5	**Total water withdrawal, m^3 per capita/year**	Sustainability	Resources ecosystem	Measure of water use within regeneration capacity	Water-tables are comprised of physical capital. Water use that does not deplete water tables contributes to make physical capital environmentally sustainable
C2.6	**Total waste, tons per capita/year**	Sustainability	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure for environmental footprint from material use	Waste generation and disposal represent an important aspect of environmental footprint from economic activities
C3.1	**Investment in renewable energy, % GDP**	Sustainability	Financial ecosystem	Proxy measure for the amount of financial resources allocated to the build-up of renewable energy capacity	Funding flowing to the development of renewable energy infrastructure (a key component to environmental sustainability) contributes to shifting finance structure in the energy sector.
C4.1	**Green patents, total**	Sustainability	Technology ecosystem	Proxy measure of the extent of environment-related innovation	Green innovation is one component of the contribution of knowledge and technology to sustainability
C4.2	**Environmental technology trade, % total trade**	Sustainability	Technology ecosystem	Proxy measure of an economy's adoption of green technologies	Adoption of green technologies contribute to the sustainability of the knowledge and technology ecosystem by setting a standard for production techniques and allowing for learning by doing opportunities
C5.1	**Energy efficiency regulation, 0-100 (best)**	Sustainability	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure of environmental regulation	One dimension of environmental sustainability of institutions is a government capacity to adequately regulate the most emission-intensive sectors
C5.2	**Renewable energy regulation, 0-100 (best)**	Sustainability	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure of environmental regulation	One dimension of environmental sustainability of institutions is a government capacity to adequately regulate the most emission-intensive sectors
C5.3	**Fossil-fuel subsidies, per capita**	Sustainability	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure of political will to pursue a green energy agenda	One dimension of environmental sustainability of institutions is a governments' financial incentives/disincentives to emissions.
D1.1	**Old-age dependency, ratio 64+ to 15-64**	Resilience	Talent ecosystem	Proxy measure for aging dynamics in the labour force	Aging affects resilience in labour supply
D1.2	**Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour, 1-7 (best)**	Resilience	Talent ecosystem	Proxy measure for possibility to use foreign labour to limit talent availability shortages	Foreign labour can make up for missing talent in an economy

TABLE B3 | Indicator selection

Id	Indicator	Pillar	Driver	Concept	Rationale
D1.3	**Investment in reskilling, 1-7 (best)**	Resilience	Talent ecosystem	Proxy measure of the extent of reskilling programmes in an economy	Reskilling allows for making the workforce resilient to industries shock and re-deploying workers across tasks and sectors
D1.4	**Participation in mid-career training, % 25-54 pop.**	Resilience	Talent ecosystem	Proxy measure for life-long learning	Continuous update of workers competences contribute to resilient supply of skilled personnel to technological disruptions
D1.5	**Hospital beds, per 1,000 pop.**	Resilience	Talent ecosystem	Proxy measure of healthcare capacity in case of a national health emergency	As health is a key component of human capital, healthcare capacity in responding to risk factors contributes to a resilient human capital ecosystem
D1.6	**Health workers, per 10,000 pop.**	Resilience	Talent ecosystem	Proxy measure of healthcare capacity in case of a national health emergency	As health is a key component of human capital, healthcare capacity in responding to risk factors contributes to a resilient human capital ecosystem
D2.1	**Export product concentration, 0-100 (high conc.)**	Resilience	Resources ecosystem	Proxy for economic over-reliance on a single type of product/sector	Economies that can produce multiple goods that can withstand international competition and export are less exposed to sector-specific shocks
D2.2	**Energy source diversification, 0-100 (high conc.)**	Resilience	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure of an economy's capacity to adapt to energy shocks	Energy infrastructure is one component of physical capital. A diversified energy system across types of energy sources prevents energy shortages (and thus resilient energy supply) in case of a shock in one specific energy source
D2.3	**Water resources, m^3 per capita/ year**	Resilience	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure for water supply capacity exposure to climate change	An economy's water abundancy and efficient management prevent socio-economic problems related to potential water shortages
D2.4	**Food supply concentration, % share top importer**	Resilience	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure of exposure to food supply disruptions	One dimension of physical resources resilience is low exposure to shortages/disruptions in food products
D2.5	**Commodity supply concentration, % share top importer**	Resilience	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure of exposure to commodity supply disruptions	One dimension of physical resources resilience is low exposure to shortages/disruptions in commodities (e.g. fuels, minerals)
D2.6	**Infrastructure quality, 1-7 (best)**	Resilience	Resources ecosystem	Proxy measure of the average status of transport services	Quality of transport and energy infrastructure enables economic activties by allowing efficient ways to move goods, people and services
D3.1	**Country credit rating, 0-100 (best)**	Resilience	Financial ecosystem	Proxy measure of soundness of public sector finance	Stability of the public finance is an important component of financial resilience as sovereign-defaults can have negative spill-over effects on an economy's financial system
D3.2	**Bank concentration, % total assets**	Resilience	Financial ecosystem	Proxy measure of too-big-to-fail dynamics in the financial sector	A concentration of financial activity in few large banks may create incentives that lead to less resilience financial systems
D3.3	**Financial system resilience, 1-7 (best)**	Resilience	Financial ecosystem	Proxy measure of the capacity of financial sector to withstand economic shocks	A financial system with sufficient buffers and mechanisms to recover from financial crises contributes to the systemic resilience of an economy by limiting the disruption of credit, financial assets or payment systems
D3.4	**Bank system default risk, z-score**	Resilience	Financial ecosystem	Proxy measure of the robustness of the banking sector	A well-capitalized banking sector contributes to an economy financial resilience by being better equipped to respond to financial shocks
D4.1	**Technology supply concentration, % share top importer**	Resilience	Technology ecosystem	Proxy measure of exposure to technology supply disruption	One dimension of knowledge and technology resilience is low exposure to shortages/ disruptions in key products necessary to sustain an economy knowledge and technology ecosystem
D4.2	**Cybersecurity index, 0-100 (best)**	Resilience	Technology ecosystem	Proxy measure of ICT capital resilience to cyber-attacks	Cybersecurity preparedness is one component of a resilient IT sector

TABLE B3 | Indicator selection

Id	Indicator	Pillar	Driver	Concept	Rationale
D5.1	**State legitimacy, 0-10 (worst)**	Resilience	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure of people's confidence in national institutions	One dimension of institutions resilience is the recognition by a vast share of the population of the existing institutional structure
D5.2	**Social polarization, 0-4 (no polariz.)**	Resilience	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure of the level of social polarization in an economy	One dimension of institutions resilience is the political divide in the population that may lead to standstill and malfunctioning of institutional processes
D5.3	**Political stability, -2.5/+2.5 (best)**	Resilience	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure of the consistency and predictability of national policies	One dimension of institutions resilience is widespread presence of violence
D5.4	**Government adaptation, 1-7 (best)**	Resilience	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure of the capacity of national government to navigate challenging situations and shocks	One dimension of institutions resilience is the capacity of a government to act decisively and with appropriate measures that allow an economy to recover from shocks
D5.5	**Corruption perceptions index, 0-100 (best)**	Resilience	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure for the prevalence of corruption in an economy's public sector	Absence of corruption contributes to prosperity by discouraging rent-seeking activities or inappropriate public spending
D5.6	**Rule of law, -2.5/+2.5 (best)**	Resilience	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure for an economy's public sector capacity to establish security, enforce contracts, and respect division of powers	The respect of the rule of law contributes to prosperity by guaranteeing the security of its citizens and preventing that those in power shape economic institutions that benefit themselves at the expense of the rest of the society which are minimal requirements for incentivizing economic activity
D5.7	**Environmental treaties, 0-29 (best)**	Resilience	Institutional ecosystem	Proxy measure of commitment to international cooperation on environmental policies	One dimension of environmental sustainability of institutions is a government commitment to the international environmental policy agenda

TABLE B4 | Indicator description

Id	Indicator	Source	Description	Latest year
A1.1	**Availability of talent, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Average business leaders' answers to the questions: a) "In your country, to what extent can companies find people with the skills required to fill their vacancies in the local labour market? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ 403); b) "In your country, to what extent does your country attract/ retain talented people? [1=Not at all: 7=To a great extent]" (EOSQ888).	2023
A1.2	**Education attainment, 0-4.5 (best)**	Penn World Tables	Human capital stock in an economy. It is computed as a combination of Mincerean returns to education and mean years of schooling. It is implemented as follows: if an economy's mean years of schooling (mys) is less or equal to 4, the indicator is calculated as exp(0.134 * mys); if mys is between 4 and 8, the indicator is calculated as exp(0.134*4+0.101*(mys?4); if mys is above 8, the indicator is calculated as exp(0.134*4+0.101·4+0.068*(mys?8). For more details refer to: https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/docs/human_capital_in_pwt_90.pdf	2019
A1.3	**Digital and technology talent, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Average of business leaders' answers to the questions a) "In your country, to what extent is the workforce proficient in technology skills; [1=Not at all; 7=To a great extent]" (EOSQ882); b) "In your country, to what extent do companies find the talent needed for the digital transformation [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ885).	2023
A2.1	**Mobile network coverage, % pop.**	International Telecommunication Union (ITU), WTDI database	Percentage of the population covered by at least an LTE/WiMAX mobile network refers to the percentage of inhabitants that live within range of LTE/LTE-Advanced; mobile WiMAX/WirelessMAN or other more advanced mobile-cellular networks; irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers. This is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants that are covered by the previously mentioned mobile-cellular technologies by the total population and multiplying by 100. It excludes people covered only by HSPA; UMTS; EV-DO and previous 3G technologies. It also excludes fixed WiMAX coverage.	2022
A2.2	**ICT capital, USD per capita**	The Conference Board, Total Economy database	Value of ICT capital used in a year, divided by population. ICT capital includes computer hardware and equipment, telecommunication equipment and computer software services. For more details refer to https://www.conference-board.org/data/economydatabase/total-economy-database-methodology.	2022
A2.3	**Innovative provision of basic goods and services: 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Average business leaders' answers to the questions: "In your country, to what extent is the provision of the following goods and services innovative [1=Not at all; 7=To a great extent]: Water"; "In your country, to what extent is the provision of the following goods and services innovative [1=Not at all; 7=To a great extent]: Energy (electricty and heating)"; In your country, to what extent is the provision of the following goods and services innovative [1=Not at all; 7=To a great extent]: Agriculture and food production"; "In your country, to what extent is the provision of the following goods and services innovative [1=Not at all; 7=To a great extent]: Education and training services"; "In your country, to what extent is the provision of the following goods and services innovative [1=Not at all; 7=To a great extent]: Medical and healthcare services"; "In your country, to what extent is the provision of the following goods and services innovative [1=Not at all; 7=To a great extent]: Care (e.g. childcare and eldercare)"; "In your country, to what extent is the provision of the following goods and services innovative [1=Not at all; 7=To a great extent]: Financial services". (EOSQ912-EOSQ918)	2023
A3.1	**Long term, venture and SME finance availability, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Average business leaders' answers to the questions: a) "In your country, to what extent is long-term financing available? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ866). b) "In your country, how easy is it for start-up entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to obtain equity funding? [1 = Extremely difficult; 7 = Extremely easy]" (EOSQ089); c) "In your country, to what extent can small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) access the finance they need for their business operations through the financial sector? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ425).	2023
A3.2	**Digital payments, % adult pop.**	World Bank, Findex database	Extent to which digital payment methods are used in an economy. It is computed as a percentage of respondents of the "Global findex questionnaire" who report having used mobile money, a debit or credit card, a mobile phone to make a payment from an account, internet to pay bills or to buy something online or in a store in the past year. This includes respondents who report paying bills, sending or receiving remittances, receiving payments for agricultural products, receiving government transfers, receiving wages, or receiving a public sector pension directly from or into a financial institution account or through a mobile money account in the past year. It corresponds to the indicator "Made or received a digital payment" in the Global Findex database.	2022

TABLE B4 | Indicator description

Id	Indicator	Source	Description	Latest year
A3.3	**Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP**	World Bank, Global Financial Development database	Extent of credit 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, divided by GDP. For some countries these claims include credit to public enterprises. It corresponds to the indicator DI.14 in the Global Financial Development database.	2020
A4.1	**Business culture and competition, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Average of business leaders' answers to the questions: a) "In your country, to what extent is there a culture of taking risks to pursue entrepreneurial projects? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ073); b) "In your country, to what extent do companies dynamically adapt their business models to embrace risky or disruptive business ideas? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ432); c) "In your country, how do you characterize corporate activity? [1 = Dominated by a few business groups; 7 = Spread among many firms]" (EOSQ105).	2023
A4.2	**State of cluster development, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Business leaders' answers to the question: "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]" (EOSQ109)	2023
A4.3	**Exports of advanced services, % GDP**	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	Total value of exports in advanced services divided by GDP. Advanced services correspond to the category "other services", which includes: construction, insurance and pension services, financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property not included elsewhere (n.i.e.), telecommunications, computer and information services, other business services, personal, cultural and recreational services, government goods and services not included elsewhere (n.i.e.), and services not allocated. It is equal to total services minus goods-related services, transport and travel.	2022
A4.4	**Medium and high tech, % manufacturing v.a.**	World Bank, World Development Indicators database	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added to the total manufacturing value added. Medium-high and high-tech industries include Chemicals and chemical products, Pharmaceuticals, Weapons and ammunition, Computer, electronic and optical products, Electrical equipment, Machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.), Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, Other transport equipment except ships and boats, Medical and dental instruments. Medium-tech industries include Rubber and plastics products, Other non-metallic mineral products, Basic metals, Ships and boats, Other manufacturing except medical and dental instruments, Repair and installation of machinery and equipment.	2020
A4.5	**Research and development expenditure, % of GDP**	United Nations Social Development Goals (SDG) Global Database	Gross domestic expenditures on research and development (R&D) divided by GDP. They include both capital and current expenditures in the four main sectors: Business enterprise, Government, Higher education and Private non-profit. R&D covers basic research, applied research, and experimental development.	2021
A4.6	**Scientific publications, h index**	Scimago Journal & Country Rank	Index of publications and their citations in a country. The h-Index measures the number of published papers cited in other papers at least h times. The H-index reflects both the number of publications and the number of citations per publication in all subject areas. Only articles, reviews and conference papers are considered. The document universe is defined by those tracked by Scopus, an abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference proceedings.	2022
A4.7	**Knowledge-intensive employment, % total employment**	International Labour Organization (ILO), ILOSTAT database	Employed in research and technical occupations as a share of total employed. Research and technical occupations are defined by ISCO08 or ISCO-88 codes at 2 digits and include: (ISCO08) 21 - Science and engineering professionals, 25 - Information and communications technology professionals, 31 - Science and engineering associate professionals, 35 - Information and communications technicians. (ISCO88) 21 - Physical, mathematics and engineering science professionals, 24 - Other professionals, 31 - Physical and engineering science associate professionals, 34 - Other associate professionals. With the aim of promoting international comparability, statistics presented on ILOSTAT are based on standard international definitions wherever feasible and may differ from official national figures. This series is based on the 13th ICLS definitions. For time series comparability, it includes countries that have implemented the 19th ICLS standards, for which data are also available in the Work Statistics -- 19th ICLS (WORK) database. For more information, refer to the Labour Force Statistics (LFS and STLFS) database description.	2023

TABLE B4 | Indicator description

Id	Indicator	Source	Description	Latest year
A4.8	**Patent applications, total**	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), STI Micro-data Lab: Intellectual Property database	Total count of IP5 patent families, by earliest filing date and inventor country. It is computed as sum of the patent family applications filed in at least two of the major five (IP5) offices in the World: the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO), and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). Data is extracted from the PATSTAT database by earliest filing date and inventor country, using fractional counts. Averages of the last three years available are taken into account to eliminate spikes in one particular year.	2019
A4.9	**Trademarks applications, per 1,000 pop.**	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Total trademark applications (direct and via the Madrid system). Total count by applicant's origin (equivalent count) divided by population.	2022
A5.1	**Regulatory quality, -2.5/+2.5 (best)**	World Bank, World Governance Indicators	Mean estimate of the perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development. It is computed as the weighted average of multiple indicators applying an Unobserved Components Model (UCM) to each individual indicator. The UCM assumes that the observed data from each source are a linear function of the unobserved level of governance, plus an error term. This linear function is different for different data sources. The resulting estimates of governance are a weighted average of the data from each source, with weights reflecting the pattern of correlation among data sources. For more details refer to https://www.govindicators.org/.	2021
A5.2	**Human capital in public sector, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Business leaders' answers to the question: "In your country, to what extent the appointment of senior management positions in the public sector is based on= [1=Clientelism, family or friendship; 7=Merit, skills and qualifications]"	2023
A5.3	**Policy vision and stability, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Average business leaders' answers to the questions: a)"In your country, to what extent does the government have a long-term vision in place? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ510); b) "In your country, to what extent does the government ensure a stable policy environment for doing business? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ434).	2023
B1.1	**Inclusion in workforce, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Average of the following business leaders' answers to the questions: a) "In your country, to what extent do companies give equal workforce opportunities in hiring and retention to Women? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ670); b) "In your country, to what extent do companies give equal workforce opportunities in hiring and retention to all religious, ethnic or racial backgrounds? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ671); c) "In your country, to what extent do companies give equal workforce opportunities in hiring and retention to those from low-income backgrounds? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ672); d) "In your country, to what extent do companies give equal workforce opportunities in hiring and retention to those with disabilities? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ673); e) "In your country, to what extent do companies give equal workforce opportunities in hiring and retention to those who identify as LGBTQI+? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ674).	2023
B1.2	**Universal health coverage, 0-100 (best)**	World Health Organization	Index of coverage of essential health services. Essential health services are defined based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population. The index is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage. The tracer indicators are as follows, organized by four components of service coverage: 1. Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health 2. Infectious diseases 3. Noncommunicable diseases 4. Service capacity and access. For more details refer to https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-08-01.pdf.	2021
B1.3	**Lack of social protection, % pop**	International Labour Organization (ILO), Social Protection Data Dashboards	Share of population not covered by any social protection floors/systems. It is computed as 100 minus the share of the population effectively covered by at least one social protection system, including social protection floors. The components of social protection taken into account are: child and maternity benefits, support for persons without a job, persons with disabilities, victims of work injuries and older persons. For more information, refer to the Labour Market-related SDG Indicators (ILOSDG) database description, SDG_0131_SEX_SOC_RT_A.	2022

TABLE B4 | Indicator description

Id	Indicator	Source	Description	Latest year
B1.4	**Gender parity in labour force, 0-100 (best)**	International Labour Organization (ILO), ILOSTAT database	Labour force participation rate of women (men) as a share of men's (women's). Whenever the labour force participation rate among men is higher than that among women, the indicator is computed as the labour force participation rate of women divided by the labour force participation rate of men. Whenever the labour force participation rate among women is higher than that among men, it is computed as the labour force participation rate of men divided by the labour force participation rate of women. The labour force participation rate of each gender is the labour force among women (men) as a percentage of the working-age women (men). The labour force is the sum of all women (men) of working age who are employed and those who are unemployed. With the aim of promoting international comparability, statistics presented on ILOSTAT are based on standard international definitions wherever feasible and may differ from official national figures. This series is based on the 13th ICLS definitions. For time series comparability, it includes countries that have implemented the 19th ICLS standards, for which data are also available in the Work Statistics -- 19th ICLS (WORK) database. For more information, refer to the Labour Force Statistics (LFS and STLFS) database description.	2023
B1.5	**Inequality in education, 0-100 (highly unequal)**	United Nation Development Program (UNDP), Human Development Report	Inequality in distribution of years of schooling. It is computed based on data from household surveys estimated using the Atkinson inequality index, setting the inequality aversion parameter epsilon equal to 1 so that the inequality measure is A = 1- g/u, where g is the geometric mean and u is the arithmetic mean of the distribution. One year is added to all valid observations to compute the inequality.	2021
B1.6	**Income distribution, % share bottom 50**	World Inequality database (WID)	Percentage of national income accruing to the bottom 50 percentile of the income distribution in an economy.	2021
B1.7	**Social mobility, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Business leaders' answers to the question: "In your country, to what extent do individuals have the opportunity to improve their economic situation through their personal efforts regardless of their parents' socioeconomic situation? [1=Not at all; 7=To a great extent]"	2023
B2.1	**Access to transport and housing, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Average of the following business leaders' answers to the questions: a) "In your country, to what extent do all members of the population have sufficient access to housing ?[1 = Not at all - service is difficult or expensive to access for all; 7 = To a great extent - service is easy and affordable to access for all]" (EOSQ707); b)" In your country, to what extent do all members of the population have sufficient access to public transportation? [1 = Not at all - service is difficult or expensive to access for all; 7 = To a great extent - service is easy and affordable to access for all]" (EOSQ710)	2022
B2.2	**Household financial security, % adult pop.**	World Bank, Findex database	Extent to which households are under financial pressure. It is computed as a percentage of respondents of the "Global findex questionnaire" who are very worried of not having enough money to pay for monthly expenses or bills.	2022
B2.3	**Healthy diet unaffordability, % pop.**	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Percentage of the population who cannot afford a healthy diet. FAO estimates the population's physical and economic access to least expensive locally available foods to meet requirements for a healthy diet, as defined in food-based dietary guidelines (FBDGs). The indicator uses observed retail food consumer prices and income distributions to provide an operational measure of people's access to locally available foods in the proportions needed for health. For more details refer to https://www.fao.org/3/cc1169en/cc1169en.pdf	2021
B2.4	**Individuals using the internet, % pop.**	World Bank, World Development Indicators database	Internet users divided by total population. Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last three months. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.	2021
B2.5	**Access to safe drinking-water, % pop.**	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Aquastat database	Percentage of population using safely managed water sources. Population drinking water from an improved source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from fecal and priority chemical contamination. Improved water sources include piped water, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.	2022
B2.6	**Rural electricity gap, % urban**	World Bank, World Development Indicators database	Access to electricity, rural (% of rural population) divided by Access to electricity, urban (% of urban population).	2021

TABLE B4 | Indicator description

Id	Indicator	Source	Description	Latest year
B3.1	**Wealth inequality, bottom 50 % share**	World Inequality database (WID)	Percentage of net national wealth owned by the bottom 50 percentile of the wealth distribution. It is computed as the total net wealth owned by the people composing the bottom 50 percentile of the national wealth distribution, divided by the total net national wealth. Values can be negative whenever the households composing the bottom 50 percentile are highly indebted.	2021
B3.2	**Access to financial services, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Business leaders' answers to the question: "In your country, to what extent do all members of the population have sufficient access to financial services? [1=Not at all; 7=To a great extent]" (EOSQ911)	2023
B3.3	**Access to bank accounts and saving, % adult pop.**	World Bank, Findex database	Extent to which adults have access to an account at a bank account and have set aside savings. It is computed as the average of the following indicators: a) "Financial institutions account", percentage of respondents of the "Global findex questionnaire" who report having an account at a bank or financial institution in the past year; b) "Saved at a financial institution", percentage of respondents of the "Global findex questionnaire" who report having set aside savings in an account at a bank or another type of financial institution in the past year.	2021
B4.1	**ICT cost, % of GNI per capita**	International Telecommunication Union (ITU), ICT price basket	Cost of mobile services divided by GNI per capita. The cost of mobile services is measured as the price of a mobile data and voice high-consumption basket (140 min + 70 SMS + 2 GB).	2021
B4.2	**Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations, 0-100 (best)**	International Labour Organization (ILO), ILOSTAT database	Women (men) employed in research and technical occupations as a share of men's (women's). Whenever the number of men employed in research and technical occupations is higher than that of women, it is computed as the number of female researchers and technical workers divided by the number of male researchers and technical workers. Whenever the number of women employed in these occupations is higher than that of men, it is computed as the number of male researchers and technical workers divided by the number of female researchers and technical workers. Research and technical occupations are defined by ISCO08 or ISCO-88 codes at 2 digits and include: (ISCO08) 21 - Science and engineering professionals, 25 - Information and communications technology professionals, 31 - Science and engineering associate professionals, 35 - Information and communications technicians. (ISCO88) 21 - Physical, mathematics and engineering science professionals, 24 - Other professionals, 31 - Physical and engineering science associate professionals, 34 - Other associate professionals. With the aim of promoting international comparability, statistics presented on ILOSTAT are based on standard international definitions wherever feasible and may differ from official national figures. This series is based on the 13th ICLS definitions. For time series comparability, it includes countries that have implemented the 19th ICLS standards, for which data are also available in the Work Statistics -- 19th ICLS (WORK) database. For more information, refer to the Labour Force Statistics (LFS and STLFS) database description.	2022
B4.3	**Inclusion in position of leadership, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Average of the following business leaders' answers to the questions: a) "In your country, to what extent do companies give equal opportunities to rise to positions of leadership to women? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ141); b) "In your country, to what extent do companies give equal opportunities to rise to positions of leadership to Those from a typically disadvantaged religious, ethnic or racial background? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ676); c) "In your country, to what extent do companies give equal opportunities to rise to positions of leadership to Those born to low-income parents? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ677) ; d)Average business leaders' answers to the question: "In your country, to what extent do companies give equal opportunities to rise to positions of leadership to Those with disabilities? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ678) ; e) "In your country, to what extent do companies give equal opportunities to rise to positions of leadership to Those who identify as LGBTI? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ679).	2023
B5.1	**Civil rights, 0-60 (high)**	Freedom House, Freedom in the World	Civil liberties index score. It is computed as the average of the following indicators: a) Freedom of Expression and Belief (4 questions); b) Associational and Organizational Rights (3 questions); c) Rule of Law (4 questions); d) Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights (4 questions). The highest possible Civil liberties score is 60 (or a score of 4 for each of the 15 questions). For more details refer to https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world.	2023

TABLE B4 **Indicator description**

Id	Indicator	Source	Description	Latest year
B5.2	**Political participation, 0-1 (best)**	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy Institute. "V-Dem [Country–Year/Country–Date] dataset v11.1"	Political participation index score in terms of possibility of being elected or voting rights. It is computed as the highest score among the following indicators derived from the v-dem survey. a) Civil society participation score (indicator: v2x_cspart); b) direct popular vote (indicator: v2xdd_dd); c) elected local government power (indicator: v2xel_locelec); d) elected regional government power (indicator: v2xel_regelec). It corresponds to the indicator "v2x_partip". For more details, see https://www.v-dem.net/static/website/img/refs/codebookv12.pdf.	2022
B5.3	**Inclusion in public space 0-1 (worst)**	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy Institute. "V-Dem [Country–Year/Country–Date] dataset v11.1"	Access to public services and governed spaces index score. A low value in the raw data indicates a normatively better situation (e.g. more democratic) and higher scores a normatively worse situation (e.g. less democratic). It is a composite indicator that takes into account inclusion/exclusion by socio-economic condition, gender, urban-rural location, political group, or other social groups. An individual is considered excluded whenever access to services or participation in governed spaces is denied. Governed spaces are part of the public space the government should regulate, while excluding private spaces and organizations except when exclusion in those private spheres is linked to exclusion in the public sphere based on the identity or belonging to a particular group. It is computed as the average of the following indicators derived from the V-dem survey: a) Exclusion by Socio-Economic Group (indicator: v2xpe_exlecon); b) Exclusion by Gender (indicator: 2xpe_exlgender); c) Exclusion by Urban-Rural Location (indicator: v2xpe_exlgeo); d) Exclusion by Political Group (indicator: v2xpe_exlpol); d) Exclusion by Social Group (indicator: v2xpe_exlsocgr).For more details refer to: https://www.v-dem.net/static/website/img/refs/codebookv111.pdf	2022
B5.4	**Equal opportunity in public sector, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Average of the following business leaders' answers to the questions: a) "In your country, to what extent does the public sector give equal opportunities to rise to positions of leadership to women? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ872), b) "In your country, to what extent does the public sector give equal opportunities to rise to positions of leadership to all ethnic and racial backgrounds? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ873); c) "In your country, to what extent does the public sector give equal opportunities to rise to positions of leadership to those from low-income backgrounds? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ874); d) "In your country, to what extent does the public sector give equal opportunities to rise to positions of leadership to those with disabilities? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ875); e) "In your country, to what extent does the public sector give equal opportunities to rise to positions of leadership to those who identify as LGBTQI+ ? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ876).	2023
B5.5	**Budget pluralism, 0-4 (most pluralistic)**	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy Institute. "V-Dem [Country–Year/Country–Date] dataset v11.1"	Answers to the question "Considering the profile of social and infrastructural spending in the national budget, how particularistic or public goods are most expenditures? 0=Almost all of the social and infrastructure expenditures are particularistic. 1: Most social and infrastructure expenditures are particularistic, but a significant portion (e.g. 1/4 or 1/3) is public-goods. 2:Social and infrastructure expenditures are evenly divided between particularistic and public goods programs.3=Most social and infrastructure expenditures are public-goods but a significant portion(e.g., 1/4 or 1/3) is particularistic. 4: Almost all social and infrastructure expenditures are public-goods in character." Explanation: Particularistic spendingis narrowly targeted on a specific corporation, sector, social group, region, party, or set of constituents. Public-goods spending is intended to benefit all communities within a society, though it may be means-tested so as to target poor, needy, orotherwise under privileged constituents. It corresponds to the indicator "v2dlencmps_mean".	2022
C1.1	**Talent for green and energy transition, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Business leaders' answers to the question: "In your country, to what extent do companies find the talent needed for the green and energy transition? [1=not at all; 7=To a great extent]" (EOSQ886)	2023
C1.2	**Buyer sophistication on environment and nature, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Business leaders' answers to the question: "In your country, do buyers make purchasing decisions primarily on price or also on the basis of the following attributes: Product impact on the environment and nature [1 = Do not take the attribute into account; 7= Take the attribute into account]" (EOSQ665).	2023

TABLE B4 | Indicator description

Id	Indicator	Source	Description	Latest year
C2.1	**Biodiversity intactness, 0-100 most intact**	Natural History Museum	Biodiversity Intactness Index score. The Biodiversity Intactness Index measures biodiversity change since 1970 using abundance data on plants, fungi and animals is as in input to a statistical model that estimates how total abundance of organisms and compositional similarity responded to land use and related pressures.	2023
C2.2	**Annual greenhouse gas emissions, tons CO_2 equiv. per cap.**	Our World in Data	Annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in tons of CO_2-equivalents per person. GHG include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide from all sources, including agriculture and land use change. They are measured in carbon dioxide-equivalents over a 100-year timescale. Greenhouse gas emissions are calculated by Our World in Data based on emissions data from Jones et al. (2023) and IPCC AR6 conversion factors. Jones et al. (2023) give methane and nitrous oxide emissions in standard metric tons per year. Emissions are converted to carbon-dioxide equivalents over a 100-year timescale using a conversion factor of 273 for nitrous oxide, 29.8 for methane from fossil sources, and 27.2 for methane from agricultural and land use sources (as per the IPCC AR6 report).	2021
C2.3	**Renewable energy consumption, % total**	World Bank, World Development Indicators database	Renewable energy consumption divided by total final energy consumption. Renewable energy includes hydro, solid biofuels, liquid biofuels, biogases, wind, solar, geothermal, tide/wave/oceans and renewable municipal waste. Total final energy consumption the sum of consumption of end-use sectors and includes non-energy use. Backflows from the petrochemical industry are not included in final consumption. For more details refer to https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/downloads.	2021
C2.4	**Agricultural environmental damage 0-1.4 (worst)**	Yale, Environmental Performance Index (EPI)	Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index, a proxy for agriculture-driven environmental damage. This index seeks to balance efficient application of nitrogen fertilizer with maximum crop yields as a measure of the environmental performance of agricultural production. It corresponds to the indicator "SNM" in the Environmental Performance Index database. For more details refer to https://epi.yale.edu/downloads/epi2022technicalappendixv02.pdf.	2015
C2.5	**Total water withdrawal, m^3 per capita/year**	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Aquastat database	Total yearly water withdrawal (cubic meters) divided by population. It includes municipal, industrial and agriculture water withdrawal. It can also include water from renewable freshwater resources, as well as water from over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal from fossil groundwater, direct use of agricultural drainage water, direct use of (treated) wastewater, and desalinated water. It does not include in-stream uses, which are characterized by a very low net consumption rate, such as recreation, navigation, hydro-power, inland capture fisheries, etc.	2019
C2.6	**Total waste, tons per capita/year**	World Bank, What a Waste report	Total tons of waste (all types) generated, divided by population	2018
C3.1	**Investment in renewable energy, % GDP**	World Economic Forum's calculations based on Bloomberg New Energy Finance	Total amount invested in renewable energy as a percentage of GDP. Investments in renewable energy include newly built wind (onshore and offshore), solar (large and small scale), biofuels, biomass and waste, marine, geothermal, and hydro assets. It does not consider retrofits, or private financing. The average of the last three years available are taken into account to eliminate spikes in one particular year.	2022
C4.1	**Green patents, total**	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), STI Micro-data Lab: Intellectual Property database	Total count of IP5 patent families in green technologies, by earliest filing date and inventor country. Green technologies are defined as environment related technologies tagged as Y02 in the Collaborative Patent Classification schema. Patents are counted if filed in at least two of the major five (IP5) offices in the world: European Patent Office (EPO), Japan Patent Office (JPO), Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO) and United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). Data is extracted from the PATSTAT database by earliest filing date and inventor country, using fractional counts. The average of the last three years available are taken into account to eliminate spikes in 1 particular year.	2019

TABLE B4 | Indicator description

Id	Indicator	Source	Description	Latest year
C4.2	**Environmental technology trade, % total trade**	World Trade Organization (WTO), statistics portal	Total trade of tracked Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) goods and services, divided by total trade (imports plus exports). Environmentally sound technologies are defined using HS codes of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding Systems, at a 6-digit level. Total trade of tracked Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) is calculated as the sum of tracked exported, imported, re-exported and re-imported ESTs. The sectors deemed to be ESTs through historical research include air pollution control, wastewater management, solid and hazardous waste management, renewable energy, environmentally preferable products, water supply and sanitation, energy storage and distribution, land and water protection and remediation. For more details refer to: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/SDMXMetadataPage?17.7.1-DC_ENVTECH_TT	2020
C5.1	**Energy efficiency regulation, 0-100 (best)**	The World Bank, Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) database	Composite index score. It is computed as an average of the following regulatory dimension scores: a) National energy efficiency planning, Incentives and mandates from the public sector; b) Minimum energy performance standards; c) Transport sector energy efficiency; d) Energy efficiency entities; e) Incentives and mandates of energy utility programs; f) Energy labelling system Carbon pricing and monitoring ; g) Incentives and mandates for industrial and commercial end users; h) Financing mechanisms for energy efficiency, Building energy codes. The measurement of each dimension is based on the RISE survey conducted by the World Bank. For more details refer to: https://rise.esmap.org/scoring-system.	2021
C5.2	**Renewable energy regulation, 0-100 (best)**	The World Bank, Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE) database	Composite index score. It is computed as an average of the following regulatory dimensions scores: a) Legal framework for renewable energy; b) Incentives and regulatory support for renewable energy; c) Planning for renewable energy expansion; d) Attributes of financial and regulatory incentives; e) Network connection and use; f) Carbon pricing and monitoring; g) Counterparty risk. The measurement of each dimension is based on the RISE survey conducted by the World Bank. For more details refer to: https://rise.esmap.org/scoring-system	2021
C5.3	**Fossil-fuel subsidies, per capita**	International Monetary Fund (IMF), Fossil Fuel Subsidies data (2023 update)	Total public fossil-fuel subsidies divided by the population. Subsidies are reported in current USD and include both implicit and explicit contributions to consumption and production. Average sof the last three years available are taken into account to eliminate spikes in one particular year. Explicit subsidies are computed as: (sectoral unit supply cost - fuel user price) × (sectoral fuel consumption). Implicit subsidies are computed as: (sectoral efficient fuel price - fuel user price) × (sectoral fuel consumption), where sector efficient fuel price is (unit supply cost + unit environmental cost) × (1 + general consumption tax rate, if applicable). Explicit subsidies reflect fiscal costs-either directly in the government budget (e.g., rebates to households for energy purchases) or indirectly as losses/reduced profits at state-owned enterprises. The total (explicit plus implicit) subsidy captures "getting fossil fuel prices right" as environmental costs are considered as important as supply costs. Under the above definition, undercharging for VAT is counted as an implicit subsidy. Producer subsidies (e.g., favourable tax treatment for fossil fuel extraction, such as accelerated depreciation) are included in explicit subsidies. If a fuel user price exceeds the supply cost, the explicit subsidy is counted as zero (rather than negative) and where the price exceeds the efficient level, the total subsidy is counted as zero. Subsidies are aggregated across sectors (power generation, industry, transportation, and buildings), fuels (coal, natural gas, gasoline, diesel, kerosene, LPG, and other oil products). For more details refer to: https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WP/Issues/2023/08/22/IMF-Fossil-Fuel-Subsidies-Data-2023-Update-537281.	2023
D1.1	**Old-age dependency, ratio 64+ to 15-64**	World Bank, World Development Indicators database	Ratio of older dependents (people older than 64) to the working-age population (those ages 15-64). Data is shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.	2022
D1.2	**Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Business leaders' answers to the question: "In your country, to what extent can companies find people with the skills required to fill their vacancies by hiring foreign labour? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ774)	2023
D1.3	**Investment in reskilling, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Average of the following business leaders' answers to the questions: a) "In your country, to what extent do companies invest in workforce upskilling and reskilling? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ139); b) "In your country, to what extent does the public sector invest in workforce upskilling and reskilling? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]" (EOSQ887).	2023

TABLE B4 | Indicator description

Id	Indicator	Source	Description	Latest year
D1.4	**Participation in mid-career training, % 25-54 pop.**	United Nations Social Development Goals (SDG) Global database	Percentage of people aged 25-54 years-old participating in formal or non-formal education or training in the last twelve months. Formal education and training is defined as education provided by the system of schools, colleges, universities and other formal educational institutions. Non-formal education and training is defined as any organized and sustained learning activities that do not correspond exactly to the above definition of formal education. Non-formal education may therefore take place both within and outside educational institutions and cater to people of all ages. Depending on national contexts, it may cover educational programmes to impart adult literacy, life-skills, work-skills, and general culture.	2022
D1.5	**Hospital beds, per 1,000 pop.**	World Bank, World Development Indicators database	Total number of hospital beds divided by population (thousands). Hospital beds include inpatient beds available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers. In most cases beds for both acute and chronic care are included. For more details refer to https://databank.worldbank.org/metadataglossary/world-development-indicators/series/SH.MED.BEDS.ZS	2019
D1.6	**Health workers, per 10,000 pop.**	United Nations Social Development Goals (SDG) Global database	Total number of professional health workers, divided by 10,000 population. Professional health workers as defined here include: medical doctors, including generalists and specialist medical practitioners per 10,000 population in the given national and/or subnational area. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) unit group codes included in this category are 221, 2211 and 2212 of ISCO-08. For more details refer to https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/SDMXMetadataPage?3.c.1-SH_MED_DEN	2021
D2.1	**Export product concentration, 0-100 (high conc.)**	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	Product Herfindahl-Hirschmann Index (Product HHI) which is a measure of the degree of product concentration across products exported at the three-digit SITC, Rev. 3 level. For more details on calculations refer to https://unctadstat.unctad.org/datacentre/dataviewer/metadata/US.ConcentDiversIndices/indicator	2022
D2.2	**Energy source diversification, 0-100 (high conc.)**	World Economic Forum's calculations based on International Energy Agency data	Herfindal index of total primary energy (production + imports - exports) by type of primary energy source. Sources-types are: Hydro, Solar, Fossil, Biofules, Nuclear, and import/export of electricity.	2021
D2.3	**Water resources, m^3 per capita/year**	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Aquastat database	Sum of total renewable water resources and desalinated water produced, diveded by population. Total renewable water resources is the sum of internal renewable water resources (IRWR) and external renewable water resources (ERWR) divided by population. It corresponds to the maximum theoretical yearly amount of water available for a country at a given moment. Desalinated water produced is water produced annually by desalination of brackish or salt water. It is estimated annually on the basis of the total capacity of water desalination installations.	2019
D2.4	**Food supply concentration, % share top importer**	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), International Merchandise Trade database	Value of food imports from the top trade-partner divided by the total import value of food from all trade partners. Food imports corresponds to UNCTAD's bilateral imports statistics item "imports of food, basic excluding tea, coffee, cocoa and spices (SITC 0 + 22 + 4 less 07)". Net food exporters, identified as a ratio of (food export-food import)/(food export+food import)>0.25, are assigned a value of 0, whici is the best possible outcome as they do not depend at all from foreign imports.	2022
D2.5	**Commodity supply concentration, % share top importer**	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), International Merchandise Trade database	Value of commodity imports from the top trade-partner divided by the total import value of commodities from all trade partners. Commodity is defined as the sum of SITC export codes 0, 1 ,2, 3, 4, 68. It is computed based on item "Primary commodities" in UNCTAD's bilateral imports statistics.	2022
D2.6	**Infrastructure quality, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Average business leaders' answers to the questions: a) "In your country, how is the quality (extensiveness and condition) of road infrastructure? [1 = Extremely poor-among the worst in the world; 7 = Extremely good-among the best in the world]"(EOSQ057); b) "In your country, how efficient (i.e., in terms of frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are train services? [1 = Extremely inefficient-among the worst in the world; 7 = Extremely efficient-among the best in the world]" (EOSQ485); c) "In your country, how efficient (i.e., in terms of frequency, punctuality, speed, price) are air transport services? [1 = Extremely inefficient-among the worst in the world; 7 = Extremely efficient-among the best in the world]"(EOSQ486). To avoid that landlock countries or countries where railroads are not developed, only the two questions with the highest scores are taken into account.	2023

TABLE B4 | Indicator description

Id	Indicator	Source	Description	Latest year
D3.1	**Country credit rating, 0-100 (best)**	Trading Economics	Average of rating scores across the four largest rating agencies (S&P, Moody's, Fitch and DBRS). The source (Trade Economics) provides a combined score of the four agencies' ratings.	2023
D3.2	**Bank concentration, % total assets**	World Bank, Global Financial Indicators datbase	Assets of three largest commercial banks as a share of total commercial banking assets. Total assets include total earning assets, cash and due from banks, foreclosed real estate, fixed assets, goodwill, other intangibles, current tax assets, deferred tax assets, discontinued operations and other assets. It corresponds to the indicator OI.01 in the Global Financial Database.	2021
D3.3	**Financial system resilience, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Business leaders' answers to the question: "In your country, to what extent is the financial system able to respond to crises? [1=Not at all; 7=To a great extent]" (EOSQ867)	2023
D3.4	**Bank system default risk, z-score**	World Bank, Global Financial Indicators database	Probability of default of a country's commercial banking system. A higher value of the z-score means lower bank risk. Z-score compares the buffer of a country's commercial banking system (capitalization and returns) with the volatility of those returns. Z-score compares the buffer of a country's banking system (capitalization and returns) with the volatility of those returns. It is estimated as (ROA+(equity/assets))/sd(ROA); sd(ROA) is the standard deviation of ROA, calculated for country-years with no less than 5 bank-level observations. ROA, equity, and assets are country-level aggregate figures. Calculated from underlying bank-by-bank unconsolidated data from Bankscope and Orbis. The result is not reported if a country-year has less than 3 bank-level observations.	2021
D4.1	**Technology supply concentration, % share top importer**	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), International Merchandise Trade database	Value of electronics imports from the top trade-partner divided by the total import value of electronics from all trade partners. Electronics is defined as the sum of SITC export codes 759, 764 and 776. It is computed based on item "Parts and components for electrical and electronic goods" in the UNCTAD's bilateral imports statistics.	2022
D4.2	**Cybersecurity index, 0-100 (best)**	Information Technology Union (ITU), Global Cybersecurity Index database	Composite index measuring countries' commitment to cybersecurity. For more detailed information refer to https://www.itu.int/epublications/publication/D-STR-GCI.01-2021-HTM-E	2020
D5.1	**State legitimacy, 0-10 (worst)**	The Fund for Peace	Component of the Fragile State index that measures the representativeness and openness of government and its relationship with its citizenry. It looks at the population's level of confidence in state institutions and processes, and assesses the effects where that confidence is absent, manifested through mass public demonstrations, sustained civil disobedience, or the rise of armed insurgencies. It considers the integrity of elections where they take place (such as flawed or boycotted elections), the nature of political transitions, and where there is an absence of democratic elections, the degree to which the government is representative of the population of which it governs. It takes into account openness of government, specifically the openness of ruling elites to transparency, accountability and political representation, or conversely the levels of corruption, profiteering, and marginalizing, persecuting, or otherwise excluding opposition groups. The indicator also considers the ability of a state to exercise basic functions that infer a population's confidence in its government and institutions, such as through the ability to collect taxes. It is computed as an aggregation of related questions. For more details refer to: https://fragilestatesindex.org/indicators/p1/.	2023
D5.2	**Social polarization, 0-4 (no polariz.)**	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy Institute. "V-Dem [Country–Year/Country–Date] Dataset v11.1"	Aggregate score of respondents' answers to the following question in the V-dem questionnaire: "How would you characterize the differences of opinions on major political issues in this society? 0: Serious polarization. There are serious differences in opinions in society on almost all key political issues, which result in major clashes of views. 1: Moderate polarization. There are differences in opinions in society on many key political issues, which result in moderate clashes of views. 2: Medium polarization. Differences in opinions are noticeable on about half of the key political issues, resulting in some clashes of views. 3: Limited polarization. There are differences in opinions on only a few key political issues, resulting in few clashes of views. 4: No polarization. There are differences in opinions but there is a general agreement on the direction for key political issues. Aggregation based on Bayesian item response theory measurement model. It corresponds to the indicator "v2smpolsoc_mean". For more details refer to: https://www.v-dem.net/static/website/img/refs/codebookv111.pdf	2022

TABLE B4 | Indicator description

Id	Indicator	Source	Description	Latest year
D5.3	**Political stability, -2.5/+2.5 (best)**	World Bank, World Governance Indicators database	Mean estimate of the perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism. It is computed as the weighted average of multiple indicators applying an Unobserved Components Model (UCM) to each individual indicator. The UCM assumes that the observed data from each source are a linear function of the unobserved level of governance, plus an error term. This linear function is different for different data sources. The resulting estimates of governance are a weighted average of the data from each source, with weights reflecting the pattern of correlation among data sources. For more details refer to https://www.govindicators.org/.	2021
D5.4	**Government adaptation, 1-7 (best)**	World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey	Average of the following business leaders' answers to the questions: a) "In your country, to what extent does the government prepare for and dynamically adapt to crises? [1=Not at all; 7=To a great extent]" (EOSQ878); b) "In your country, to what extent does the government respond effectively to change (e.g., technological changes, societal and demographic trends, security and economic challenges)? [1=Not at all; 7=To a great extent]" (EOSQ507).	2023
D5.5	**Corruption perceptions index, 0-100 (best)**	Transparency International, Corruption Perception Index	Corruption perceptions Index score, which measures perceptions of corruption in the public sector. This is a composite indicator, and the scale ranges from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). The index aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts of the level of corruption in the public sector. More details about the methodology can be found at https://www.transparency.org/cpi.	2022
D5.6	**Rule of law, -2.5/+2.5 (best)**	World Bank, World Governance Indicators database	Mean estimate of the perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. It is computed as the weighted average of multiple indicators applying an Unobserved Components Model (UCM) to each individual indicator. The UCM assumes that the observed data from each source is a linear function of the unobserved level of governance, plus an error term. This linear function is different for different data sources. The resulting estimates of governance are a weighted average of the data from each source, with weights reflecting the pattern of correlation among data sources. For more details refer to https://www.govindicators.org/.	2021

TABLE B4 | Indicator description

Id	Indicator	Source	Description	Latest year
D5.7	**Environmental treaties, 0-29 (best)**	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Environmental Law Centre ELIS Treaty Database	Number of environmental treaties entered into force in a country, out of the 29 existing international environmental treaties. These 29 treaties are: 1. Paris Agreement, 2. Minamata Convention on Mercury, 3. Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and their Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 4. Nagoya - Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, 5. International Tropical Timber Agreement 2006, 6. International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, 7. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 8. Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to Pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances, 9. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 10. Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, 11. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework, 12. Convention on Climate Change Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses, 13. Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, 14. Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, 15. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, 16. Convention on Biological Diversity, 17. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 18. International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 19. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 20. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 21. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 22. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 23. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 24. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78), 25. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 26. Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 27. Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 28. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 29. International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. The indicator reflects the situation of treaties entered into force as of July 2023.	2023

TABLE B5 | Normalization

Id	Indicator	Normalization floor	Normalization ceiling	Normalization setup
A1.1	Availability of talent, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
A1.2	Education quantity, 0-4.5 (best)	0	4.5	Manual: A value of 4.5 corresponds to about 16 years of schooling, the time to complete an undergraduate university degree in most countries.
A1.3	Digital and technology talent, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
A2.1	Mobile network coverage, % pop.	0	100	Natural
A2.2	ICT capital, USD per capita	0	2280	Manual: Set to 95th percentile value.
A2.3	Innovative provision of basic goods and services: 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
A3.1	Long term, venture and SME finance availability, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
A3.2	Digital payments, % adult pop.	0	100	Natural
A3.3	Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	0	163	Manual: Set to 95th percentile value.
A4.1	Business culture and competition, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
A4.2	State of cluster development, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
A4.3	Exports of advanced services, % GDP	0	18.023	Manual: Set to 95th percentile value.
A4.4	Medium and high tech, % manufacturing v.a.	0	65.6	Manual: Set to 99th percentile value.
A4.5	Research and development expenditure, % of GDP	0	5	Manual: Higher than 99th percentile (3.63) and sligthly above Korea.
A4.6	Scientific publications, h index	0	1300	Manual: Set to 95th percentile value.
A4.7	Knowledge-intensive employment, % total employment	0	14.9	Manual: Set to 95th percentile value.
A4.8	Patent applications, total	0	20000	Manual: Rounded after top 4 countries.
A4.9	Trademarks applications, per 1,000 pop.	0	13.976	Manual: Set to 95th percentile value.
A5.1	Regulatory quality, -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-2.5	2.5	Natural
A5.2	Human capital in public sector, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
A5.3	Policy vision and stability, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
B1.1	Inclusion in workforce, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
B1.2	Universal health coverage, 0-100 (best)	25	100	Natural
B1.3	Lack of social protection, % pop	0	100	Natural
B1.4	Gender parity in labour force, 0-1 (best)	25	100	Natural
B1.5	Inequality in education, 0-100 (highly unequal)	0	50	Manual: Set to 50 (slightly above the most equal countries).
B1.6	Income distribution, % share bottom 50	0	50	Manual: 100 represents perfect equality.
B1.7	Social mobility, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
B2.1	Access to transport and housing, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
B2.2	Household financial security, % adult pop.	0	100	Natural

TABLE B5 | Normalization

Id	Indicator	Normalization floor	Normalization ceiling	Normalization setup
B2.3	Healthy diet unaffordability, % pop.	0	100	Natural
B2.4	Individuals using the internet, % pop.	25	100	Natural
B2.5	Access to safe drinking-water, % pop.	16.284	100	Manual: Lower bound set to 5th percentile. Upper bound set to full access (100).
B3.4	Rural electricity gap, % urban	0	1	Natural
B3.1	Wealth inequality, bottom 50 % share	0	50	Manual: 100 represents perfect equality.
B3.2	Access to financial services, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
B3.3	Access to bank accounts and saving, % adult pop.	0	100	Natural
B4.1	ICT cost, % of GNI per capita	0	17.63	Manual: Set to 95th percentile value.
B4.2	Gender parity in knowledge-intensive occupations, 0-100 (best)	0	100	Natural
B4.3	Inclusion in position of leadership, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
B5.1	Civil rights, 0-60 (high)	0	60	Natural
B5.2	Political participation, 0-1 (best)	0	1	Natural
B5.3	Inclusion in public space, 0-1 (best)	0	1	Natural
B5.4	Equal opportunity in public sector, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
B5.5	Budget pluralism, 0-4 (most pluralistic)	0	4	Natural
C1.1	Talent for green and energy transition, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
C1.2	Buyer sophistication on environment and nature, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
C2.1	Biodiversity intactness, 0-1 most intact	0	1	Natural
C2.2	Annual greenhouse gas emissions, tn CO_2 equiv. per cap.	0	15	Set slightly below group of largest emitters.
C2.3	Renewable energy consumption, % total	0	100	Natural
C2.4	Agricultural environmental damage, 0-1 (worst)	0	1	Manual: Aligned to source's (EPI) threshold.
C2.5	Total water withdrawal, m^3 per capita/year	19.867	1350.11	Manual: Set to 99th percentile values.
C2.6	Total waste, tons per capita/year	0.1062	0.719	Manual: Set to 95th percentile value.
C3.1	Investment in renewable energy, % GDP	0	0.852	Manual: Set to 95th percentile value.
C4.1	Green patents, total	0	3000	Manual: Rounded slightly before top 4 countries.
C4.2	Environmental technology trade, % total trade	0	15	Manual: About 15% above highest value.
C5.1	Energy efficiency regulation, 0-100 (best)	0	100	Natural
C5.2	Renewable energy regulation, 0-100 (best)	0	100	Natural
C5.3	Fossil-fuel subsidies, per capita	0	2000	Manual: 90th percentile rounded.
D1.1	Old-age dependency, ratio 64+ to 15-64	0	50	Manual: Upper bound (low score) set to 50, slighlty lower than Japan.

TABLE B5 | Normalization

Id	Indicator	Normalization floor	Normalization ceiling	Normalization setup
D1.2	Fill vacancies by hiring foreign labour, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
D1.3	Investment in reskilling, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
D1.4	Participation in mid-career training, % 25-54 pop.	0	50	Manual: Upper bound set to half of the target population (cautious setup).
D1.5	Hospital beds, per 1,000 pop.	0	12.5	Manual: Set to 99th percentile value to preserve gap between Japan, Korea and rest of world.
D1.6	Health workers, per 10,000 pop.	0	54.8	Manual: Upper bound set to 95th percentile.
D2.1	Export product concentration, 0-1 (high conc.)	0	1	Natural
D2.2	Energy source diversification, 0-1 (high conc.)	0	1	Natural
D2.3	Water resources, m^3 per capita/year	0	11000	Manual - set as first non-outlier country (Romania), rounded
D2.4	Food supply concentration, % share top importer	0	100	Manual: Maximum score for net exporters (set at 0).
D2.5	Commodity supply concentration, % share top importer	0	100	Natural
D2.6	Infrastructure quality, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
D3.1	Country credit rating, 0-100 (best)	0	100	Natural
D3.2	Bank concentration, % total assets	15	100	Manual: Lower bound slightly above historical lowest point.
D3.3	Financial system resilience, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
D3.4	Bank system default risk, z-score	0	60	Manual: Set to 60, about 15% above the current highest value but still below all-time highest.
D2.7	Cybersecurity index, 0-100 (best)	0	100	Natural
D4.1	Technology supply concentration, % share top importer	0	100	Natural
D5.1	State legitimacy, 0-10 (worst)	0	10	Natural
D5.2	Social polarization, 0-4 (no polariz.)	0	4	Natural
D5.3	Political stability, -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-2.5	2.5	Natural
D5.4	Government adaptation, 1-7 (best)	1	7	Natural
D5.5	Corruption perceptions index, 0-100 (best)	0	100	Natural
D5.6	Rule of law, -2.5/+2.5 (best)	-2.5	2.5	Natural
D5.7	Environmental treaties, 0-29 (best)	0	29	Natural

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Endnotes

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50. In general terms, our Growth Pathway Archetypes are identified in three steps. In the first step, the 107 countries assessed in this report are grouped—using hierarchical clustering following Ward's method—in a way that allows for the identification of the closest fit between individual countries based on the Future of Growth Framework's four pillars as well as countries' five-year GDP per capita growth average. We settle for 12 country clusters to achieve a balance between cluster size, cluster fit and structural homogeneity. In the second step, each country cluster's average growth and Innovativeness, Inclusiveness, Sustainability and Resilience pillar scores are computed based on the underlying country scores in each cluster. These cluster scores are then subtracted from the Future of Growth Framework's global pillar scores, highlighting each cluster's pillar performance relative to their global average. In the third and final step, clusters are further grouped into seven distinct archetypes, based on common patterns in the signs and magnitudes of their relative pillar performances. For instance, both country cluster 2 and 4 feature slightly above average scores on Innovativeness, Inclusiveness and Resilience, and slightly below average scores on Sustainability. They are therefore categorized together as a common Growth Pathway Archetype. One of the 12 clusters consisted of three countries – Angola, Venezuela and Yemen – which are characterized by their atypical pillar performance as negative outliers. Given the peculiarities of countries in this group it was not included in the further analysis.

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