



FIND AND UNDERSTAND DATA

GCI: Hvað er mælt

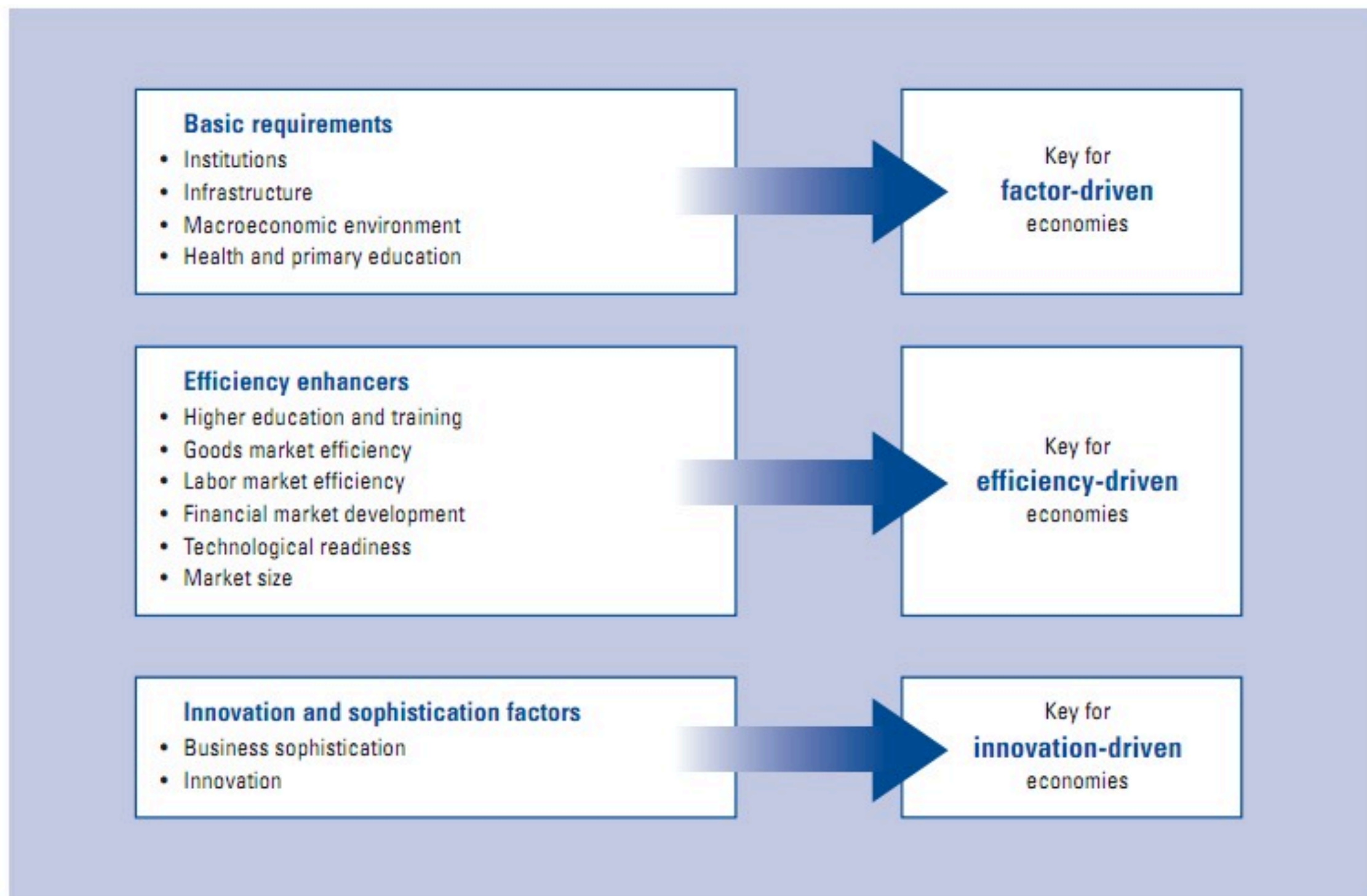
- og hvernig?

GCI

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**Global
Competitiveness
Index**

3 flokkar, 12 stoðir



110 vísar

sambland af hagvísum og könnun

9th pillar: Technological readiness 17%

A. Technological adoption 50%

9.01 Availability of latest technologies

9.02 Firm-level technology absorption

9.03 FDI and technology transfer

B. ICT use 50%

9.04 Internet users*

9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions*

9.06 Internet bandwidth*

2.08 Fixed telephone lines* ^{1/2}

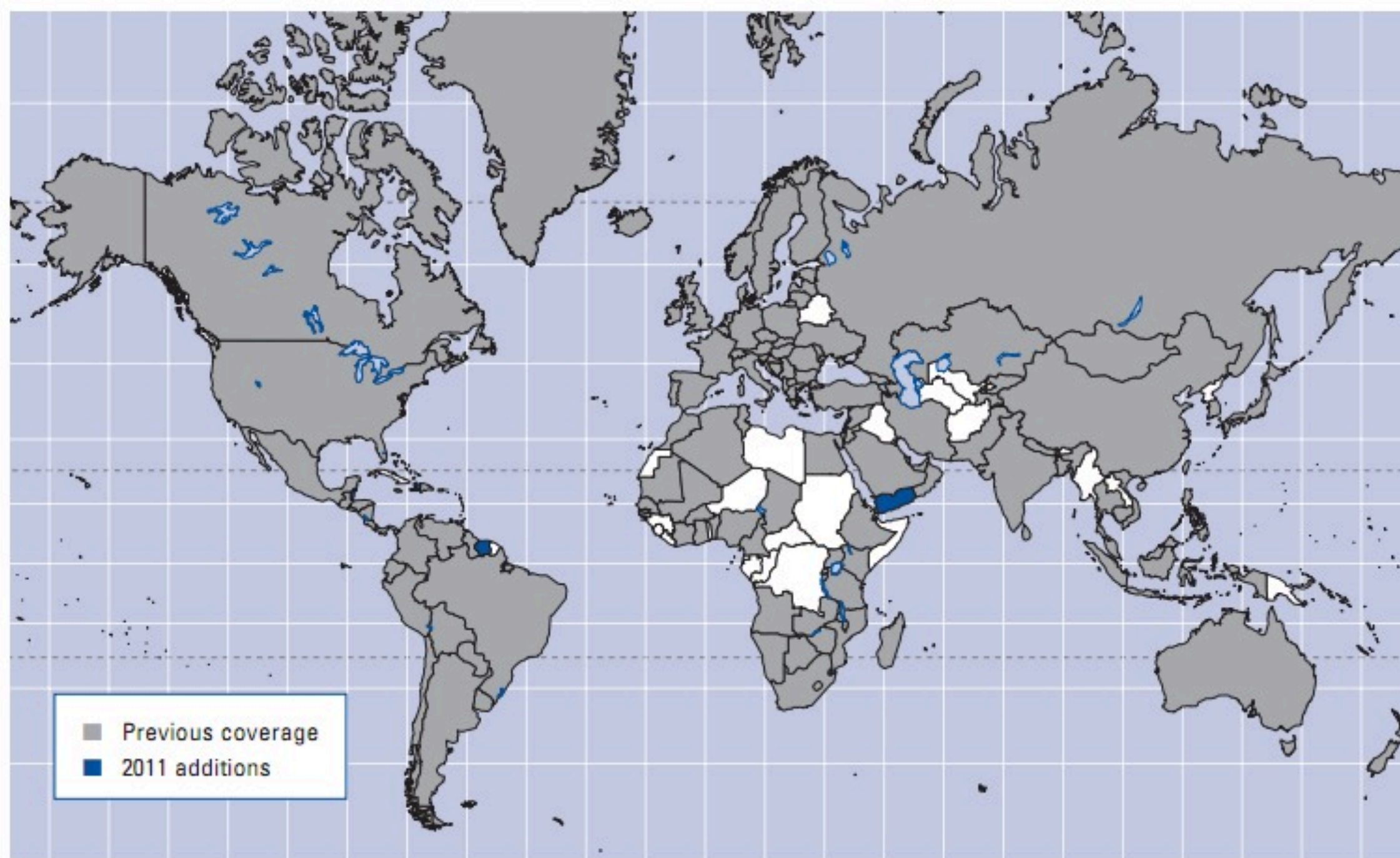
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions* ^{1/2}

13.395 stjórnmendur

í 142 löndum

Table 1: Distribution of respondents to the Executive Opinion Survey 2011 by country and firm size

Country/Economy	Sample size		Respondents by firm size as a share (%) of country sample						No response
	Count	Online (%)	<101	101–500	501–1,000	1,001–5,000	5,001–20,000	>20,000	
Albania	79	0	65	30	4	1	0	0	0
Algeria	39	0	77	8	3	5	0	0	8
Angola	31	23	61	19	10	10	0	0	0
Argentina	86	99	30	29	10	17	12	1	0
Armenia	82	59	40	28	15	15	0	4	0
Azerbaijan	78	0	42	27	14	13	3	1	0
Guatemala	78	0	42	27	14	13	3	1	0
Guyana	84	0	81	12	4	1	0	0	2
Haiti	146	0	69	27	1	1	0	0	1
Honduras	85	18	48	29	5	13	4	1	0
Hong Kong SAR	51	71	45	8	8	22	14	4	0
Hungary	50	80	30	30	30	10	0	0	0
Iceland	81	100	68	27	4	1	0	0	0
India	240	84	23	23	8	18	11	5	7
Indonesia	86	3	35	23	17	14	1	8	1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	328	73	52	32	7	6	1	0	2
Ireland	49	98	49	22	8	12	4	4	0
Israel	47	100	36	38	13	9	4	0	0
Italy	92	4	37	18	16	14	8	7	0
Jamaica	53	0	55	17	11	17	0	0	0



	STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT				
	Stage 1: Factor-driven	Transition from stage 1 to stage 2	Stage 2: Efficiency-driven	Transition from stage 2 to stage 3	Stage 3: Innovation-driven
GDP per capita (US\$) thresholds*	<2,000	2,000–2,999	3,000–8,999	9,000–17,000	>17,000
Weight for basic requirements subindex	60%	40–60%	40%	20–40%	20%
Weight for efficiency enhancers subindex	35%	35–50%	50%	50%	50%
Weight for innovation and sophistication factors subindex	5%	5–10%	10%	10–30%	30%

* For economies with a high dependency on mineral resources, GDP per capita is not the sole criterion for the determination of the stage of development. See text for details.

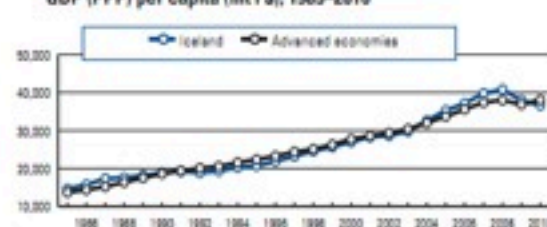
Stage 1: Factor-driven (37 economies)	Transition from stage 1 to stage 2 (24 economies)	Stage 2: Efficiency-driven (28 economies)	Transition from stage 2 to stage 3 (18 economies)	Stage 3: Innovation-driven (35 economies)
Bangladesh	Algeria	Albania	Argentina	Australia
Benin	Angola	Belize	Barbados	Austria
Bolivia	Armenia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Brazil	Bahrain
Burkina Faso	Azerbaijan	Bulgaria	Chile	Belgium
Burundi	Botswana	Cape Verde	Croatia	Canada
Cambodia	Brunei Darussalam	China	Estonia	Cyprus
Cameroon	Egypt	Colombia	Hungary	Czech Republic
Chad	Georgia	Costa Rica	Latvia	Denmark
Côte d'Ivoire	Guatemala	Dominican Republic	Lebanon	Finland
Ethiopia	Guyana	Ecuador	Lithuania	France
Gambia, The	Honduras	El Salvador	Mexico	Germany
Ghana	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Indonesia	Oman	Greece
Haiti	Jamaica	Jordan	Poland	Hong Kong, SAR
India	Kazakhstan	Macedonia, FYR	Russian Federation	Iceland
Kenya	Kuwait	Malaysia	Slovak Republic	Indonesia
Kyrgyz Republic	Mongolia	Mauritius	Trinidad and Tobago	Israel
Lesotho	Paraguay	Montenegro	Turkey	Italy
Madagascar	Philippines	Morocco	Uruguay	Japan
Malawi	Qatar	Namibia		Korea, Rep.
Mali	Saudi Arabia	Panama		Luxembourg
Mauritania	Sri Lanka	Peru		Malta
Moldova	Syria	Romania		Netherlands
Mozambique	Ukraine	Serbia		New Zealand
Nepal	Venezuela	South Africa		Norway
Nicaragua		Suriname		Portugal
Nigeria		Swaziland		Puerto Rico
Pakistan		Thailand		Singapore
Rwanda		Tunisia		Slovenia
Senegal				Spain
Tajikistan				Sweden
Tanzania				Switzerland
Timor-Leste				Taiwan, China
Uganda				United Arab Emirates
Vietnam				United Kingdom
Yemen				United States
Zambia				
Zimbabwe				

Iceland

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions)	0.3
GDP (US\$ billions)	12.6
GDP per capita (US\$)	39,026
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.02

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985-2010



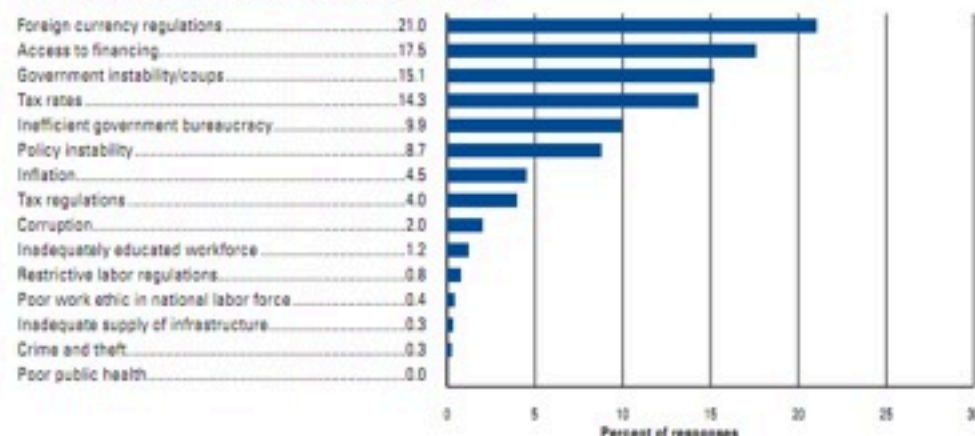
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 142)	Score (1-7)
GCI 2011-2012	30	4.7
GCI 2010-2011 (out of 139)	31	4.7
GCI 2009-2010 (out of 139)	25	4.8
Basic requirements (20.0%)	31	5.3
Institutions	25	5.2
Infrastructure	14	5.7
Macroeconomic environment	131	3.8
Health and primary education	5	6.6
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	33	4.6
Higher education and training	9	5.6
Goods market efficiency	40	4.5
Labor market efficiency	10	5.2
Financial market development	108	3.6
Technological readiness	3	6.2
Market size	128	2.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	21	4.7
Business sophistication	28	4.7
Innovation	19	4.6

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



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

Iceland

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	5.2	35
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.2	23
1.03 Diversion of public funds	5.4	18
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.1	58
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	6.3	8
1.06 Judicial independence	5.8	19
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	4.0	31
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	4.2	25
1.09 Burden of government regulation	4.1	16
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.9	21
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	4.6	21
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	5.1	19
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.6	2
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.4	4
1.15 Organized crime	6.8	3
1.16 Reliability of police services	6.3	7
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.6	19
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.5	77
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.6	63
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.2	70
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0-10 (best)	5.3	60

2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.4	7
2.02 Quality of roads	6.4	30
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	6.2	8
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	6.2	13
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	84.1	80
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	6.8	3
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	63.7	2
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	108.7	57

3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-6.8	116
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	4.7	108
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	5.4	98
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	3.8	44
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	96.6	134
3.06 Country credit rating, 0-100 (best)*	42.7	80

4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/Appt	1
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(N/E)	1
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	13
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	3.1	3
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.5	8
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.3	69
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	1.8	3
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	81.5	7
4.09 Quality of primary education	5.8	6
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	97.6	26

5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	110.1	10
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	76.6	15
5.03 Quality of the educational system	5.6	5
5.04 Quality of math and science education	5.2	14
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.5	11
5.06 Internet access in schools	6.6	1
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.1	23
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.8	21

6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	4.7	76
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.4	87
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.6	35
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.0	114
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	26.8	26
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	5	23
6.07 No. days to start a business*	5	9
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.4	109
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	3.8	123
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	3.4	42
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	3.2	134
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	3.0	139
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.2	15
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	474	61
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.6	8
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.8	46

7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	5.6	8
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.3	112
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, 0-100 (worst)*	21.0	52
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	6.3	6
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	13	21
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.3	36
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.3	22
7.08 Brain drain	4.7	23
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.90	22

8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.0	97
8.02 Affordability of financial services	3.5	116
8.03 Financing through local equity market	2.5	119
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.6	89
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.6	70
8.06 Soundness of banks	3.3	140
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	3.9	92
8.08 Legal rights index, 0-10 (best)*	70	39

9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.6	4
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	6.3	2
9.03 RDI and technology transfer	4.6	79
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	95.0	1
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	34.6	5
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kbit/capita*	276.4	2

10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1-7 (best)*	2.0	128
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1-7 (best)*	3.3	111

11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quality	4.3	108
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.2	29
11.03 State of cluster development	3.7	55
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	4.0	37
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.1	38
11.06 Control of international distribution	5.3	5
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.2	24
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.1	28
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.0	12

12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.4	18
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.1	22
12.03 Company spending on R&D	4.0	26
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.0	17
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.4	18
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.4	6
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	73.3	18

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 88.



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