Confederation of Indian Industry

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Global Innovation Index 2009-10

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Global Innovation Index 2009-10

This research design and preparation of the Global Innovation Index 2009/10 report was carried out under the supervision of Professor Soumitra Dutta of INSEAD by ThoughtSpring Consultancy Private Limited. Anasuya Pal assisted with the research analysis and writing of the report. George Skaria and Lalitha Khanna also contributed to the writing of the report. Their contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

More details of the Global Innovation Index 2009/10 can be downloaded from the online site: http://www.globalinnovationindex.org. Comments can be sent to Professor Dutta at his email address:soumitra.dutta@insead.edu

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Preface

The Importance Of Innovation

In recent years, the world has witnessed the power of innovation and its various constituents in revolutionising the business and economic landscape. With the advancement of the knowledge economy, the world is also seeing how innovation empowers individuals, communities and countries with profound impact on business, politics, and society. What is equally evident is the increasing role that innovation plays in accelerating economic growth and promoting development.

Therefore, more than ever, in the current global economic situation, policy makers and business leaders recognise the need to create an enabling environment to support the adoption of innovation and spread their benefits across all sectors of society. The importance of innovation readiness, especially at the national level, has achieved prominence on the public policy agenda, with the realisation that the right policies, inputs and enabling environment can help countries fulfill their national potential and enable a better quality of life for their citizens.

Recognising the key role of innovation as a driver of growth and prosperity, this year the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) jointly with INSEAD and supported by Canon India, has brought out The Global Innovation Index (GII) and Report 2009-10. This Report evaluates the progress of innovation readiness in countries, highlighting the obstacles that prevent governments, businesses, and individuals from fully capturing the benefits of innovation.

CII has over the years, taken a pioneering role in building a culture of innovation in Indian industry and society. It is our belief that the only way for Indian industry to have sustainable and inclusive growth is to go for innovation. With this belief, a number of initiatives have been taken in the area of innovation. To make a successful plan and roadmap for action in the area of innovation, we need to align the measurement gauge with similar benchmark practices adopted globally. It is against this backdrop that CII along with INSEAD is pleased to present the Global Innovation Index and Report 2009-10. While this report on Innovation measures it against certain benchmarked global standards, we do not for once claim it is an all-inclusive exhaustive standard. Some countries like India, which face a unique environment and challenges, may need to develop their own parameters for gauging innovativeness.

The Global Innovation Index 2009-10 ranks countries on parameters like 'Institutions', 'Human Capacity' and 'Business Sophistication' to arrive at a global ranking for nations on innovation using the methodology developed by Professor Soumitra Dutta of INSEAD.

The GII Report 2009–2010, the third in the series, presents the latest findings and highlights the best policies and practices for promoting innovation readiness. The Report offers a comprehensive snapshot and this year covers a record number of 132 economies. Also included in the Report is an extensive section on country profiles covering over 60 indicators looking at different aspects of innovation.

We hope that the Report will come to be recognised as an authoritative benchmarking instrument and an invaluable tool for facilitating public-private dialogue, whereby policy makers, business leaders, and other stakeholders can evaluate progress on a continual basis.

Foreword

Innovation In A Changing World

The We are in the midst of a paradigm shift in the way we look at life and our environment. The global economy and living standards improved exponentially over the last century. Innovation was and continues to be the driving force for this dramatic change.

The Global Innovation Index (GII) and Report 2009-2010 could not have been released at a more relevant time when we know that innovation could once again find solutions to tomorrow's needs.

With increasing number of countries and industries adopting innovation, the discussion now focuses not on if but on how best we can get the optimum results so as to maximise the benefits to business and society.

Canon founded in 1937, has over the course of its 70-year history built values that have contributed to global DNA including an emphasis on technology and innovation, good governance and the building of a sustainable society. Canon India Pvt. Ltd., set up in 1997 currently has offices in 7 cities across India employing over 500 people. By implementing a mindset focusing on total optimisation and profits, Canon globally has made great strides through reforms targeting such areas as production, development and innovation. It is in this overall context that Canon is pleased to once again sponsor the Global Innovation Index and Report 2009-2010.

Clearly, some parts of the world are more innovation-friendly than others. In developing nations, this ability will have a dramatic impact not only on the global economy but also on the quality of life for millions of people as we begin to share widely the economic and social benefits of globalisation. Even in the developed nations of Asia, Europe and North America, I believe we are only at the beginning of what's possible, using innovation.

We are truly in the midst of a transition where innovation as an enabler will have a profound impact on the ways in which people live and work. But this transition is not inevitable and therefore best practices and conditions must be put in place to create such an environment. In order for this to occur, characteristics as defined by the seven pillars of the Global Innovation Index (GII) must be put in place. We do not as yet know whether these very pillars need a review in the changed context, but it certainly helps in bench marking what is best.

We hope the GII and the Report 2009-10 will help you to benchmark where we stand and provide us all with greater insights on how we can create a better world to live.

Sincerely,

Kensaku Konishi
President & CEO
Canon India Private Limited

Executive Summary

In recent years, innovation has proved to be a key enabler of progress and competitiveness; especially in times when the world is recovering from the aftershocks of a global recession. Today, with the focus worldwide on stabilising the global economy and jumpstarting growth, a strong emphasis on directed pro-innovation policies can be a rainbow of hope for nations worldwide.

Third in the series, the Global Innovation Index and Report, launched in 2007 by INSEAD, has been brought out this year, like last, in partnership with India's Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). The Report has stressed the importance of innovation in country competitiveness and development strategies and has provided a very useful tool for decision makers and civil society alike to monitor national progress as well as benchmark best practices and policies in the field of innovation.

Iceland is the surprise topper despite the tough economic situation it has faced since two years. Sweden and Hong Kong follow in the second and third positions. Switzerland in the fourth position, Denmark, (fifth), Finland (sixth), Singapore (seventh), Netherlands (eighth), New Zealand (ninth) and Norway (tenth) are others in the top ten league. Among the best innovators from last year, USA (eleventh), UK (fourteen), Germany (sixteen) have fallen in ranks.

The study and the methodology have evolved over the last three years. In this report, some changes have been introduced to give it a more holistic outlook. The traditional approach to measure innovation has been to look at parameters like patents per million of population, publication of scientific journals, research and development expenditure, and so on. This report goes beyond this and adds other parameters that capture innovation in emerging markets and the effects of innovation on social welfare.

The Report is composed of four thematic parts. The first features the findings of GII 2009/10 and captures the trends and makes deep dive analyses of the factors that have driven innovation in economies across the world.

The next section provides insight into best practices and policies focusing on specific country case studies. The countries selected this year are Singapore, Brazil, Denmark and the United States.

Also included are detailed profiles for each of the 132 economies covered in this year's Report, offering a comprehensive snapshot of each economy's current innovation landscape.

Finally, there is also a section that features detailed data tables for each of the 60 variables comprising the GII this year along with technical notes and sources.

In a global environment characterised by recession and recovery, the GII 2009/10 highlights that the country leaders of today are not necessarily the leaders of tomorrow. Innovation can therefore — and often must — be disruptive to catalyse the process.

The World's Top Innovators 2009-2010

Reshaping The Innovation Landscape

As this third edition of the Global Innovation Index (GII) and Report 2009-10 goes to the press in the first quarter of 2010, a large number of economies around the world are moving towards an economic recovery. But many other parts of the world continue to suffer aftershocks from the worst financial crisis since the 1930s.

In the face of the twin developments of global recession and recovery, the relative importance of various drivers of economic growth and prosperity has evolved and for a growing number of countries, innovation, in its many dimensions, is emerging as a leading factor. Today, the focus worldwide is on stabilising the global economy and on jumpstarting growth even in the face of tight economic conditions. Without a strong emphasis on directed pro-innovation policies we cannot hope for innovation.

Even as the global economy has changed dramatically, there are some who argue that the recession's effect on innovation activity has not been as severe as some observers might have anticipated. Nevertheless, government leaders around the world are rethinking their approaches to competitiveness and innovation based on the lessons learnt from the downward spiral in the previous two years.

One trait of successfully innovating countries is clear: In the

face of adversity, they deliberately play to their strengths and act boldly with an eye on new opportunities.

At a micro level, this is amply evident in enterprises, where even in the face of a severe global recession, companies maintained or increased their spending on research and development (R&D).[1] Past history also shows that the greatest innovation in companies happens during periods of economic crises: innovations like television and xerography emerged around the Great Depression.

Today, one of the most important lessons learnt is about the extraordinary capacity of innovation to drive growth since it can play a critical role not only in facilitating countries' recovery but also in sustaining national competitiveness in the medium to long term. In such a time, national and business leaders are struggling to balance the near-term needs of survival with the long-term demand to find new sources of growth. Never has the need to innovate been more urgent. Now is the time for policy-makers and business leaders to focus on the long term — by identifying, supporting and inspiring innovators at all levels of the global economy, in every market.

Recent economic history has shown that, as developed countries approach the recovery, growth and competitiveness frontier, innovation is crucial for them to continue innovating in their processes and products and to maintain their competitive advantage. Equally important, innovation has proven instrumental for enabling developing and middle-income economies to leapfrog to higher stages of development and fostering economic and social transformation.

Our study underscores the fact that successful countries today are not necessarily large geographically speaking or richly endowed with natural resources, nor ones able to project military power internationally. Increasingly, they are ones that have managed to expand opportunities for their populations through the full exploitation of the opportunities afforded by the world economy through international trade, foreign investment, and the adoption of new technologies. A common strand that runs through all of these developments is of innovation at its holistic best. At the outset of the 21st century technical change and innovation have become the dominant characteristic of our time.

Therefore, innovation is the game-changer, as Brazil has proved with its nationwide ethanol improvisation. Innovation is green as Iceland has proved with its geothermal revolution. Innovation is global as Google or Taiwan's chip industry has undeniably proved. Innovation is inclusive as Bangladesh's garment workshops have proved. But most importantly, the concept has changed to become the centre point of a survival strategy for the smallest enterprise to the largest nation.

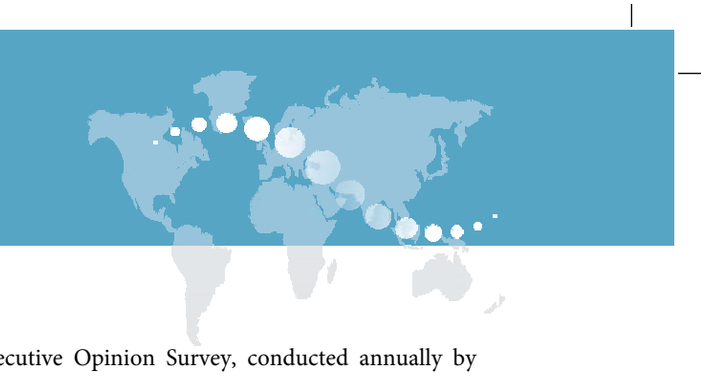
The current global trends also indicate that in this century, innovation will be likely distributed globally rather than being a prerogative of the western world. For example, in a continent like Africa locally emergent innovations might bring greater prosperity than Western solutions. Already we see a spark of change here but at times natural scourges and bad governance have put paid to efforts in this direction. The imperative is greatly to embed in their culture an applicability of innovation in forward-looking ways so that they can emerge as future leaders.

This year's GII Report 2009/10 is broadly divided into five parts. The first consists of messages and the preface; the second is the detailed analysis; the third part consists of the rankings of the 132 countries; the fourth section comprises country profiles of those that have been surveyed and ranked and finally, there are the data tables.

Taken together, these sections give the reader a deeper understanding of the innovation environment in a nation. The analysis, data and tables are designed to serve as a guide to national leaders as they craft the appropriate policy framework to enable individuals, businesses, and governments to fully capture the benefits of innovation. Recognising the importance of benchmarking performance and disseminating best practices, this Report monitors the progress of innovation in various parts of the world. In doing so, the report not only gives a snapshot of the current state of global competition, but when it comes to progress on innovation-based competitiveness, it gives an idea about the various regions of the world that have taken a lead.

The Report reiterates that the use and application of innovation tools, techniques and strategies by countries can be one of the most powerful engines to keep the economies on even keel and help move towards faster recovery.

[1] Profits Down ,Spending Steady: The Global Innovation 1000 by Barry Jaruzelski and Kevin Dehoff- 2009



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The Global Innovation Model

It is in times like these, which combine optimism with cautiousness that this third edition of the Global Innovation Index (GII) and Report 2009/10 is being released.

Innovation has featured prominently over the years in INSEAD's focus. Brought out once again, like last year, by the world's business school INSEAD in collaboration with India's leading industry association, the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), a new look and changed 2009/2010 Framework and Report is the definitive assessment of global innovation. Continuing our efforts to expand the coverage of the Report, a record number of 132 economies, accounting for over 96 per cent of the world's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 91 per cent of the global population, have been included this year.

The study and the methodology have evolved over the last three years. In this report, some major changes have been introduced to modify it and give it a more holistic outlook. The traditional approach to measure innovation has been to look at parameters like patents per million of population, publication of scientific journals, research and development expenditure, and so on. This report tries to go beyond the normative approach and have added other parameters that are likely to aid innovation or are outputs to innovation. There has also been a strong effort this time to capture innovation in emerging markets and the effects of innovation on social welfare into the framework.

Therefore, this year, a completely new output pillar has been included, namely, the "Creative Outputs and Well-Being", which has two components: Creative Outputs and Benefits to Social Welfare. While the first sub-pillar tries to capture the performance in the field of creative industries, the second takes into account elements of social welfare like Gini Coefficient and Per capita GDP. This is because we believe that the overall objective of innovation is to increase wealth and improve the quality of life.

The Global Innovation Index was developed by INSEAD in 2007 as a new research project and is the main methodological tool featured in the Report to assess countries' ability and preparedness to leverage innovation advances for increased competitiveness and development. It builds on a mixture of hard data collected by well-respected international organizations, such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the United Nations, and the World Bank, and survey data from the Executive Opinion Survey, conducted annually by the World Economic Forum in each of the economies covered by the Report. 36 out of the 60 composing variables are hard, quantitative data, collected from the former international organizations. Internationally collected and validated data ensure data comparability across countries.

The GII 2009/10 attempts to make a definitive difference to the rankings by assessing in detail the extent to which different economies benefit from the latest innovation advances, based on three main principles:

- There is a distinction between enablers and outputs while measuring innovation in an economy. Enablers are aspects that help an economy to stimulate innovation and outputs are the results of innovative activities within the economy.
- There are five enabler pillars that are included in the GII: Institutions, Human Capacity, General and ICT Infrastructure, Market Sophistication and Business Sophistication. The Enabler pillars define aspects of the conducive environment required to stimulate innovation within an economy.
- There are two output pillars which provide evidence of the results of innovation within the economy: Scientific Outputs and Creative Outputs and Well-Being.

The overall measure of innovativeness of an economy is obtained by taking a simple average of the scores along the input and output pillars. Each of the pillars is defined by several variables. In the calculation of the global GII score, all three sub indices are given the same weight, while each sub-index is a simple average of the composing pillars. This reflects the assumption that all Index components provide a similar contribution to the overall networked readiness of a country. Efficiency is the ratio of output to input in any system. A higher value of the ratio indicates that the system can generate more effective output per unit of input and thus indicates higher productivity. In our Global Innovation Index we have calculated Innovation Efficiency as the ratio of Innovation Output Index to Innovation Input Index . Please see the Appendix at the end of the Report for a more detailed description on the composition, methodology and computation of the GII 2009–2010.

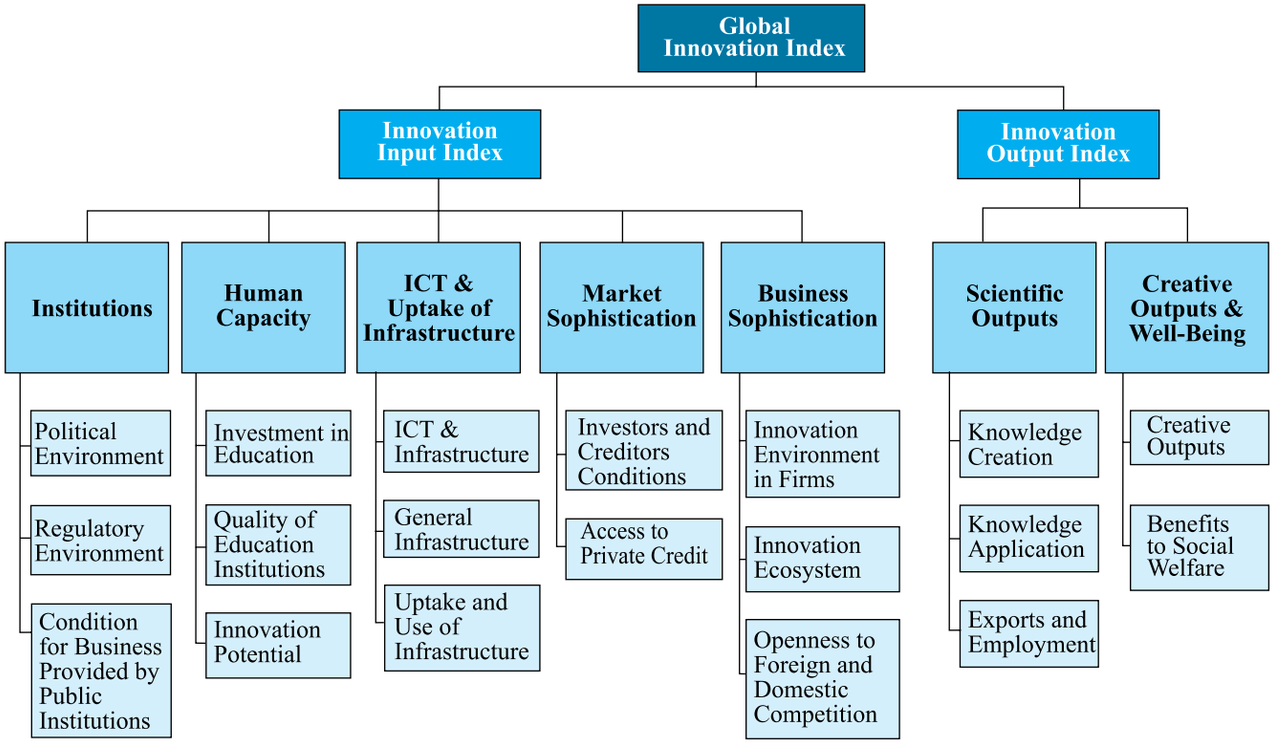
This report brings together indicators to measure innovation performance, which takes into account all and more of the above factors in the form of the Global Innovation Index (GII). Using this framework, the world's best-and worst-performing economies are ranked on their innovation capabilities, which provide insights into the strengths and weaknesses of countries in innovation-related policies and practices.

It is hoped that the GII will help business leaders and public policymakers to investigate the reasons leading to a nation's innovation ranking and relative performance. It captures key factors relating to the seven pillars and can be used to understand the performance of a nation or even a region with regard to innovation capabilities.

There are two main inspirations behind the Global Innovation Index 2009/10. They include the European Foundation for Quality Management ((EFQM) Excellence Model and the Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) of the World Economic Forum.

The European Foundation for Quality Management promotes the EFQM Excellence Model as a practical tool that helps companies and organisations, irrespective of their size, sector, and maturity, to measure their excellence and standards and help them in becoming more competitive by overcoming their pitfalls and recognising solutions. Over the years the model has become very important in benchmarking companies according to their performance and the standards achieved by them. The model has nine criteria divided under the heads of five 'Enablers' and four 'Results'. 'Enablers' cover what an organisation does to achieve excellence and 'Results' include whatever the company achieves. An Enabler has the following elements under it 1) Leadership, 2) People 3) Policy and Strategy 4) Partnership and Resources and 5) Processes. The elements that come under 'Results' are: 1) People Results, 2) Customer Results, 3) Society Results and 4) Key Performance Results. The 'Enablers' feed into the 'Results' and vice versa. This distinction between Enablers and Results has been incorporated into the Global Innovation Model.

Every year the Geneva-based World Economic Forum (WEF) brings out the **Global Competitiveness Report (GCR)**.[2]



[2] Global Competitiveness Report 2009-2010, World Economic Forum, 2009

Although it is in essence a report on competitiveness, it includes critical components of innovation. The GCR framework comprises 12 pillars or components to weigh the competitiveness of economies. They are Institutions, Infrastructure, Macroeconomic Stability, Health and Primary Education, Higher Education and Training, Goods Market Efficiency, Labour Market Efficiency, Financial Market Sophistication, Technological Readiness, Market Size, Business Sophistication and Innovation. The report follows a methodology where it gives importance to the different pillars for different countries, to finally arrive at the final competitiveness score. The use of pillars to measure different aspects of a country's competitiveness has also been incorporated into the Global Innovation Model.

An important aspect of this report is that apart from four basic macroeconomic variables, it is based on the Executive Opinion Survey of WEF. The Survey is conducted annually with a large number of respondents, mainly executives, to gather information on a wide range of variables and parameters on which reliable data would otherwise be hard to come by.

Even as we have drawn inspiration from the above two works, it is useful to understand how the GII 2009/10 differs from a host of global innovation models and rankings. Towards this, the following part of this section makes a comparative analysis of such studies and highlights their key features.

The EIU Report[3]: The report defines innovation as "the application of knowledge in a novel way, primarily for economic benefit". The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) team conducted a worldwide survey of 485 global business executives to understand the basic drivers of innovation and their importance. The EIU ranks 82 countries on their innovativeness. The report calculates two indices - Innovation Performance and Aggregate Innovation Enablers. Patents per million of population has been used as a proxy for Innovation Performance Index. The Innovation Input Index is a weighted average of two other indices namely the 'Direct Innovation Input' and the 'Innovation Environment Index' each with a weight of 0.7 and 0.3 respectively. The weights have been determined by the coefficient in the regression between the Innovation Performance and Innovation Enabler.

In the GII report, the final scores are an average of the Innovation Enabler and Innovation Output pillars. However, in contrast, this report does not do any such calculations. It ranks the countries separately on just these two pillars, but uses the first pillar of Innovation Performance to measure the innovative capacity of economies. The index of Aggregate Innovation Enabler is more an effort to study the efficiency of economies in terms of innovation and not as a measure to gauge the innovation performance. The report does a regression analysis with innovation performance as the dependant variable and the two sub-indices of innovation input, and a dummy variable as the independent variable. The regression equation is further used to predict the scores of an individual country in the coming years.

The Atlantic Century Report[4]**:** This report uses a holistic framework to rank a total of 36 nations and the four regions of NAFTA EU-15, EU-10 and EU-25. It uses a total of 16 variables under six broad categories of (1) human capital; (2) innovation capacity; (3) entrepreneurship; (4) IT infrastructure; (5) economic policy; and (6) economic performance, to understand how countries are performing in terms of global competitiveness and innovation. To the variables are attached various weights depending on their relative importance before being averaged to give their competitive scores.

This report uses only hard data, thus having a claim to be more free from any kind of discrepancy and bias. It emphasises that while opinion surveys help to capture various aspects that are difficult to quantify in a real world, one has to also factor in the aspect that the respondents may not have updated their perceptions or may be biased in their judgments.

European Innovation Scoreboard 2007[5]**:** The European Innovation Scoreboard is a comparative assessment of the performance of the European Union (EU) member states and a few select countries like Croatia, Turkey, Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Japan, the US, Australia, Canada and Israel. The report is an initiative of the European Commission under the Lisbon Strategy.

It divides nations into three categories-Innovation Leaders,

[3] Innovation: Transforming the way business creates, by the Economist Intelligence Unit, May 2007

[4] The Atlantic Century Benchmarking EU & US Innovation and competitiveness, by European-American Business Council and The Information and Technology & Innovation Foundation. February 2009

[5] European Innovation Scoreboard 2007 Comparative Analysis of Innovation Performance, February 2008

Innovation Followers and Moderate Innovators, to match up countries based on their performance in the innovation score. This report makes one important distinctive analysis: that of studying the process of convergence among the various countries based on the growth of their index value over the years. It establishes the fact that there is an underlying process of convergence in progress in a number of states helping them catch up with the innovation leaders.

The BCG Report[6]: The Innovation Imperative in Manufacturing: The report by the Boston Consulting Group (BCG), NAM, and the US-based Manufacturing Institute attempts to investigate the current status of innovation in US companies, and how the country figures in the map of innovation. The report ranks 110 countries and 50 states in the US. The study is based on two pillars of innovation-Inputs and Innovation Performance. Each of these two pillars has three sub-pillars. Further, the report mentions and discusses some effective tools for promoting innovation according to the opinions of the respondents of their innovation assessment survey. It makes some recommendations both at the micro level for company executives and at the macro level for policy makers to boost innovation in the economy. The report highlights a number of areas like 'Idea Generation', 'Structured Processes', 'Leadership' and 'Skilled Workers', 'Promoting Industry Clusters', ' Improving the Environment for Innovation', and 'Boosting Company Payback on Innovation' as key areas to work on, to drive innovation.

Report parameters	Global Innovation Index Report 2009-2010	Global Competitiveness Report 2009-2010	Innovation : Transforming the way business creates by The Economist Intelligence Unit (May 2007)	The Innovation Imperative in Manufacturing. How the United States can restore its edge (March 2009)	The Atlantic Century Benchmarking EU and US Innovation and Competitiveness (February 2009)
Countries covered	132 countries	133 countries	82 countries	110 countries	36 countries and the 4 regions of NAFTA EU-15, EU-10& EU-25
No of Variables	60 variables	117 variables	1 variable	24 variables	16 variables
Top fifteen ranking countries in descending order	1. Iceland 2. Sweden 3. Hong Kong 4. Switzerland 5. Denmark 6. Finland 7. Singapore 8. Netherlands 9. New Zealand 10. Norway 11. USA 12. Canada 13. Japan 14. UK 15. Luxembourg	1. Switzerland 2. US 3. Singapore 4. Sweden 5. Denmark 6. Finland 7. Germany 8. Japan 9. Canada 10. Netherlands 11. Hong Kong 12. Taiwan 13. UK 14. Norway 15. Australia	1. Japan 2. Switzerland 3. USA 4. Sweden 5. Finland 6. Germany 7. Denmark 8. Taiwan 9. Netherlands 10. Israel 11. Austria 12. France 13. Canada 14. Belgium 15. South Korea	1. Singapore 2. South Korea 3. Switzerland 4. Iceland 5. Ireland 6. Hong Kong 7. Finland 8. US 9. Japan 10. Sweden 11. Denmark 12. Netherlands 13. Luxembourg 14. Canada 15. UK	1. Singapore 2. Sweden 3. Luxembourg 4. Denmark 5. South Korea 6. US 7. Finland 8. UK 9. Japan 10. Netherlands 11. France 12. Ireland 13. Belgium 14. Germany 15. Canada

[6] The Innovation Imperative in Manufacturing- How the United States can Restore its Edge. by the Boston Consulting Group, The Manufacturing Institute, National Association for Manufacturers. 2009

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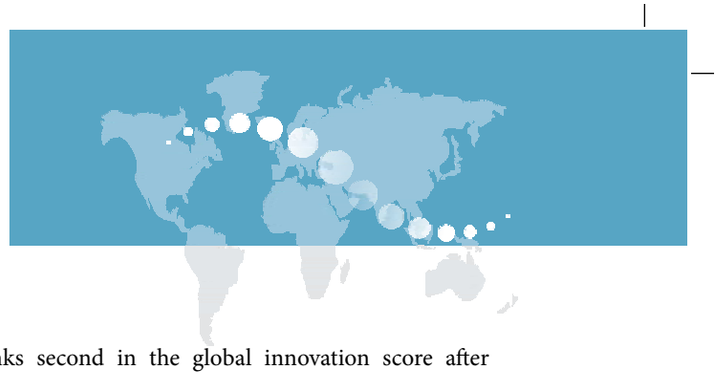


GII 2010 Results Analysed

Overview

This section highlights the main findings of the GII 2009-10, with a particular emphasis on the top 10 performing countries, performances by the seven Pillars as well as a focused review of the innovation propensity across key regions of the world.

The GII 2009–2010 covers a record number of 132 economies (marginally up from 130 last year) from both the developed and developing world. This year's list features 3 new economies, namely Chad, Brunei-Darussalam and Malawi. Those that have been excluded from last year's Report include Cape Verde, Moldova, Uzbekistan and Puerto Rico.

An interesting point to note is that all the top 10 nations are relatively small countries with each having less than 0.3 per cent of the world population. The most populous country in the top 15 is the United States of America at 11th position with about 4.54 per cent of the world's population. The reason behind so many small countries doing well could be the small country benefits that fuel innovation like easy and efficient enforcement of economic and legislative policies, better management of resources and effectiveness of social benefits systems.

Top Rankings Reviewed

Iceland is this year's surprise global leader in innovation which makes it to the top of the list of innovative nations despite its financial crisis.

Iceland's number one position in the overall ranks could partly be attributed to its top ranking in the Infrastructure and ICT pillar. When it comes to the enabler 'Human Capacity', it again does very well, notching up a rank of four among all countries. Again, it scores highly in the sub-pillars Innovation Potential and Investment in Education getting the second and fourth slots respectively. In the final analysis, the clincher seems to be the high ranks it has in Human Capacity and both Scientific Outputs and Creative Outputs and Well-Being.

However, at the other end, it should be noted that Iceland does not do well in the first 'Institutions' pillar where it has a rank of 14. The country also scores low in the variables Investor and Credit Conditions and Access to Private Credit. This gets reflected in its 26th rank in Market Sophistication pillar as well as its moderate performance in the Business Sophistication pillar.

Sweden ranks second in the global innovation score after Iceland, though the difference in their absolute scores is quite nominal. (Iceland has a total GII score of 4.857, whereas Sweden has a score of 4.852) It has the highest rank in the pillar Business Sophistication, where it's the number one player. It comes in the second position in the pillars of Institutions, ICT & Uptake of Infrastructure and notches a third position in the pillars of Human Capacity and Creative Outputs and Well-Being. In the Scientific Output, Sweden comes at the seventh position. However it has a comparatively low rank of 20 in the pillar of Market Sophistication.

Innovation has been one of the areas of prime concern for the Swedish government and it has had a defined policy to strengthen innovation. The main responsibility of driving innovation lies with the Ministry of Industry and Communication and the Ministry of Education and Culture. In order to focus particularly on the coordination of economic and research policy, the Swedish Governmental Agency for Innovation systems (VINNOVA) was set up with the aim of promoting growth and prosperity in the Swedish economy. The main aim of the body is to fund need-driven research required by the competitive business and modern day industries. A high ranking in the Institutions pillar speaks for such high level of governmental commitment to innovation. Sweden is also a strong knowledge based economy with good international linkages. Its strong R&D sector is reflected in the work of a number of its global companies like Ericsson, Volvo, ABB, and AstraZeneca. Another plus of the Swedish economy with regard to innovation is its strong base of talented work force. Bulk of the investments in R&D in the country is by industries, followed by universities and then by public research institutes and industrial research institutes. Sweden's long term strategy in taking initiatives in education, skills development and research and development, combined with substantial IT investments aimed at including all members of society, have gone a long way to create a climate of innovation and a strong and sound economy.

Hong Kong comes in at the third position in the overall innovation index. It ranks first in the pillar of Creative Outputs and Well-Being and second in the pillar of Market Sophistication and third in Institutions. Not surprisingly, Hong Kong is one of the leading financial centers in the world and has been ranked as the freest in the world by the Index of Economic Freedom for 15 consecutive years. The Hong Kong Stock Exchange is

Iceland: Innovation as springboard for economic rebound

Iceland has proved to be the proverbial wildcard in terms of its innovative spirit and its ability to rebound from its deep recessionary state. Proving financial priests wrong, it has started putting in place innovative processes and structures to deal with the crisis proactively. Iceland's success factor in innovation is in some sense simplistic and plain: it has switched to a New Age knowledge economy and it has used green technology both in terms of geothermal energy as well as adopting hydrogen as a fuel for cars. What is however most transparent is that it has adopted proactive policies to become a nation that sees to make sustainable innovation the engine for its future economy. Its farsightedness also stems in knowing that innovations and new energy paradigms will set the bar for future sustainability and geopolitical supremacy.

In the GII study, if we take an overview of its performance among all the pillars we can see that Iceland has performed the best in the pillars ICT and Infrastructure, where it has a rank of one among all the countries. Next it does best in the pillar of Human Capacity where it notches a place of fourth and the Creative Output pillar where it has a rank of five. It does moderately well in the pillar of Institutions where it comes 14th. In the pillar of Market Sophistication and Business Sophistication Iceland shows low ranks which support the fact that its financial sector has been badly hit by the bankruptcy of it three largest banks and their subsequent takeover by the government. So for a topper, Iceland has a low rank of 14th in the pillar .This could be a reflection of the tightening of government polices post the crisis. Iceland has a rank of four in "investment in education" and rank of eight in the sub-pillar of 'Quality of educational institutions' and second in the pillar of Innovation potential. On the whole it ranks fourth in this pillar.

The Third pillar is one where Iceland scores highest. Compared to last year there has been a drastic fall in rank for only one of the hard variables: that is for the variable "Mobile subscribers per 100 populations". In the seventh pillar Iceland has a rank of 5 among all countries. In the two sub -pillar under this head namely creative outputs and benefits to social welfare Iceland has ranks of 4 and 14 respectively.

Increasingly, its government policy initiatives have emphasized establishing strong research teams for working in an international environment by giving priority to the most competent individuals, institutions and firms. Along the way, it has made research and development attractive to business enterprises, supporting the emergence of high-technology firms, which, to a large extent, rely on research for their growth. Giving increased weightage to research training of young scientists in an internationally competitive research environment as well as assuring open public access to the results of publicly financed research, databases and other scientific and scholarly information have been catalysts for innovation in a short time. Iceland has passed laws encouraging scientists to protect their intellectual property rights through patents, and institutions and firms to introduce measures to properly manage the intellectual property of their employees.

Co-operation between public and private organizations (usually perceived as co-operation between industry and academia) is an important cornerstone in translating and applying research findings in a market-driven context. Iceland benefits from a strong base of human resources for science and technology by making a thrust towards tertiary education. In this regard, the Icelandic innovation system has gained considerable ground in recent years with countries like India wanting to forge links to satisfy its hungry energy needs through alternate, renewable and green energy mix.

The results of Iceland's increased R&D activities are reflected in various output measures. The number of scientific and engineering publications in internationally recognized journals has increased; also citations have increased. The most intensive research fields are those related to clinical medicine, geo-sciences, molecular biology and genetics, and pharmacology and toxicology. Citation indices show that Icelandic research has a combination of high output and high impact (quality) in clinical medicine and a combination of medium output and high impact in geo-sciences and plant and animal sciences.

The share of the workforce with tertiary education has grown quickly, life long learning, which is a precondition to creating a strong absorptive capacity necessary for internalizing external knowledge, is well integrated in Icelandic society. This transformation can be seen at multiple levels in the system, from changes in the balance between overall policy domains (e.g., support for the science base versus support to business innovation), as well as in the mix of policy instruments used within individual domains.

Confederation of Indian Industry

Table 1: GII 2009-2010 Overall Rankings

Country/Economy	GII Score	Rank
Iceland	4.86	1
Sweden	4.85	2
Hong Kong, China	4.83	3
Switzerland	4.82	4
Denmark	4.72	5
Finland	4.66	6
Singapore	4.65	7
Netherlands	4.62	8
New Zealand	4.60	9
Norway	4.59	10
United States	4.57	11
Canada	4.55	12
Japan	4.50	13
United Kingdom	4.42	14
Luxembourg	4.38	15
Germany	4.32	16
Belgium	4.31	17
Australia	4.28	18
Ireland	4.27	19
Korea, Rep.	4.24	20
Austria	4.21	21
France	4.20	22
Israel	4.11	23
United Arab Emirates	3.98	24
Taiwan	3.97	25
Slovenia	3.80	26
Czech Republic	3.77	27
Malaysia	3.77	28
Estonia	3.76	29
Spain	3.74	30
Malta	3.74	31
Cyprus	3.61	32

Country/Economy	GII Score	Rank
Kuwait	3.56	33
Portugal	3.56	34
Qatar	3.55	35
Hungary	3.54	36
Slovak Republic	3.48	37
Italy	3.47	38
Lithuania	3.44	39
Bahrain	3.37	40
Costa Rica	3.35	41
Chile	3.35	42
China	3.32	43
Latvia	3.29	44
Croatia	3.28	45
Greece	3.28	46
Poland	3.28	47
Brunei Darussalam	3.27	48
Bulgaria	3.26	49
Barbados	3.26	50
South Africa	3.24	51
Romania	3.22	52
Uruguay	3.17	53
Saudi Arabia	3.15	54
Trinidad and Tobago	3.15	55
India	3.10	56
Azerbaijan	3.09	57
Jordan	3.08	58
Montenegro	3.08	59
Thailand	3.06	60
Ukraine	3.06	61
Tunisia	3.05	62
Kazakhstan	3.05	63
Russian Federation	3.03	64

Table 1: GII 2009/2010 Overall Rankings

Country/Economy	GII Score	Rank
Oman	3.03	65
Panama	2.99	66
Turkey	2.99	67
Brazil	2.97	68
Mexico	2.96	69
Jamaica	2.95	70
Vietnam	2.95	71
Indonesia	2.95	72
Mauritius	2.93	73
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.91	74
Argentina	2.91	75
Philippines	2.89	76
Macedonia, FYR	2.89	77
Mauritania	2.87	78
Sri Lanka	2.86	79
Suriname	2.86	80
Albania	2.86	81
Armenia	2.84	82
Kenya	2.84	83
Georgia	2.83	84
Dominican Republic	2.81	85
Botswana	2.80	86
Mongolia	2.78	87
Peru	2.78	88
Cote d'Ivoire	2.77	89
Colombia	2.76	90
El Salvador	2.76	91
Namibia	2.76	92
Lesotho	2.75	93
Morocco	2.74	94
Guatemala	2.72	95
Nigeria	2.69	96
Malawi	2.69	97
Tanzania	2.69	98
Timor-Leste	2.69	99
Mozambique	2.69	100
Serbia	2.68	101
Cambodia	2.68	102
Pakistan	2.67	103
Kyrgyz Republic	2.67	104
Ghana	2.66	105
Senegal	2.66	106
Mali	2.66	107
Uganda	2.65	108
Libya	2.65	109
Gambia, The	2.64	110
Zambia	2.63	111
Honduras	2.62	112
Guyana	2.61	113
Chad	2.61	114
Tajikistan	2.59	115
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.58	116
Nicaragua	2.57	117
Benin	2.56	118
Cameroon	2.55	119
Bangladesh	2.52	120
Algeria	2.50	121
Burkina Faso	2.48	122
Ethiopia	2.46	123
Venezuela, RB	2.45	124
Madagascar	2.45	125
Ecuador	2.43	126
Paraguay	2.41	127
Burundi	2.37	128
Bolivia	2.37	129
Nepal	2.35	130
Zimbabwe	2.24	131
Syrian Arab Republic	2.13	132

Confederation of Indian Industry

Table 2: Innovation Input Index

Country/Economy	Innovation Input Index	Rank
Sweden	5.54	1
Denmark	5.46	2
Singapore	5.43	3
Finland	5.42	4
United States	5.40	5
Switzerland	5.36	6
Canada	5.32	7
Iceland	5.28	8
Norway	5.25	9
United Kingdom	5.17	10
Netherlands	5.14	11
Hong Kong, China	5.12	12
New Zealand	5.11	13
Germany	5.09	14
Taiwan	5.07	15
Australia	5.04	16
Japan	5.01	17
Austria	5.00	18
Ireland	4.95	19
Belgium	4.95	20
France	4.94	21
Israel	4.79	22
Korea, Rep.	4.73	23
Estonia	4.71	24
Luxembourg	4.70	25
United Arab Emirates	4.64	26
Slovenia	4.52	27
Barbados	4.52	28
Malaysia	4.51	29
Czech Republic	4.45	30
Spain	4.40	31
Portugal	4.38	32
Cyprus	4.37	33

Country/Economy	Innovation Input Index	Rank
Qatar	4.36	34
South Africa	4.34	35
Malta	4.26	36
Lithuania	4.22	37
Hungary	4.19	38
Bahrain	4.18	39
Chile	4.18	40
Saudi Arabia	4.16	41
Slovak Republic	4.08	42
Mauritius	4.05	43
Latvia	4.03	44
Montenegro	4.00	45
Poland	3.98	46
Italy	3.95	47
Oman	3.93	48
Greece	3.91	49
Costa Rica	3.90	50
Jordan	3.90	51
Trinidad and Tobago	3.85	52
Kuwait	3.83	53
India	3.82	54
Panama	3.82	55
Tunisia	3.82	56
Romania	3.81	57
Croatia	3.81	58
Uruguay	3.80	59
Thailand	3.79	60
Bulgaria	3.79	61
Jamaica	3.78	62
Namibia	3.76	63
Botswana	3.71	64
Kenya	3.70	65

Table 2: Innovation Input Index

Country/Economy	Innovation Input Index	Rank
Turkey	3.67	66
China	3.64	67
Kazakhstan	3.64	68
Brazil	3.62	69
Indonesia	3.62	70
Azerbaijan	3.61	71
El Salvador	3.61	72
Ukraine	3.60	73
Brunei Darussalam	3.59	74
Serbia	3.57	75
Macedonia, FYR	3.53	76
Vietnam	3.52	77
Mexico	3.51	78
Colombia	3.50	79
Georgia	3.49	80
Sri Lanka	3.48	81
Russian Federation	3.47	82
Peru	3.46	83
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.45	84
Argentina	3.44	85
Guatemala	3.41	86
Albania	3.38	87
Gambia, The	3.36	88
Morocco	3.33	89
Senegal	3.32	90
Honduras	3.31	91
Ghana	3.30	92
Zambia	3.27	93
Guyana	3.27	94
Mongolia	3.25	95
Dominican Republic	3.25	96
Malawi	3.25	97
Philippines	3.24	98
Armenia	3.21	99

Country/Economy	Innovation Input Index	Rank
Lesotho	3.20	100
Tanzania	3.19	101
Uganda	3.19	102
Kyrgyz Republic	3.18	103
Nigeria	3.17	104
Benin	3.15	105
Mali	3.13	106
Pakistan	3.10	107
Mozambique	3.10	108
Suriname	3.08	109
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.07	110
Nicaragua	3.06	111
Libya	3.04	112
Cote d'Ivoire	3.04	113
Paraguay	2.97	114
Burkina Faso	2.96	115
Tajikistan	2.96	116
Cambodia	2.95	117
Madagascar	2.95	118
Bolivia	2.91	119
Bangladesh	2.88	120
Cameroon	2.87	121
Ecuador	2.85	122
Mauritania	2.80	123
Ethiopia	2.77	124
Zimbabwe	2.75	125
Nepal	2.75	126
Syrian Arab Republic	2.72	127
Algeria	2.70	128
Burundi	2.70	129
Venezuela, RB	2.67	130
Timor-Leste	2.51	131
Chad	2.30	132

Table 3: Innovation Output Index

Country/ Economy	Innovation Output Index	Rank
Hong Kong, China	4.54	1
Iceland	4.43	2
Switzerland	4.29	3
Sweden	4.16	4
Netherlands	4.10	5
New Zealand	4.08	6
Luxembourg	4.06	7
Denmark	3.99	8
Japan	3.98	9
Norway	3.93	10
Finland	3.90	11
Singapore	3.88	12
Canada	3.78	13
Korea, Rep.	3.74	14
United States	3.74	15
United Kingdom	3.68	16
Belgium	3.68	17
Ireland	3.59	18
Germany	3.56	19
Australia	3.52	20
France	3.45	21
Austria	3.42	22
Israel	3.42	23
United Arab Emirates	3.31	24
Kuwait	3.29	25
Malta	3.21	26
Czech Republic	3.10	27
Spain	3.09	28
Slovenia	3.07	29
Malaysia	3.04	30
China	2.99	31
Italy	2.98	32
Brunei Darussalam	2.95	33

Country/ Economy	Innovation Output Index	Rank
Mauritania	2.94	34
Chad	2.91	35
Hungary	2.90	36
Slovak Republic	2.87	37
Timor-Leste	2.87	38
Taiwan	2.86	39
Cyprus	2.84	40
Estonia	2.81	41
Costa Rica	2.80	42
Croatia	2.76	43
Bulgaria	2.74	44
Portugal	2.74	45
Qatar	2.73	46
Lithuania	2.67	47
Greece	2.65	48
Suriname	2.65	49
Romania	2.64	50
Russian Federation	2.60	51
Poland	2.57	52
Bahrain	2.56	53
Azerbaijan	2.56	54
Latvia	2.56	55
Uruguay	2.54	56
Philippines	2.53	57
Ukraine	2.52	58
Chile	2.52	59
Cote d'Ivoire	2.50	60
Armenia	2.47	61
Kazakhstan	2.46	62
Trinidad and Tobago	2.45	63
Cambodia	2.42	64
Mexico	2.41	65
Argentina	2.39	66

Table 3: Innovation Output Index

Country/ Economy	Innovation Output Index	Rank
Vietnam	2.38	67
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.37	68
India	2.37	69
Dominican Republic	2.37	70
Thailand	2.34	71
Albania	2.33	72
Brazil	2.32	73
Lesotho	2.31	74
Mongolia	2.30	75
Turkey	2.30	76
Algeria	2.29	77
Tunisia	2.29	78
Mozambique	2.27	79
Indonesia	2.27	80
Jordan	2.27	81
Libya	2.25	82
Sri Lanka	2.24	83
Macedonia, FYR	2.24	84
Cameroon	2.24	85
Pakistan	2.24	86
Tajikistan	2.23	87
Venezuela, RB	2.22	88
Nigeria	2.21	89
Mali	2.18	90
Tanzania	2.18	91
Bangladesh	2.16	92
Montenegro	2.16	93
Ethiopia	2.16	94
Kyrgyz Republic	2.16	95
Georgia	2.16	96
Panama	2.16	97
Saudi Arabia	2.15	98
South Africa	2.15	99

Country/ Economy	Innovation Output Index	Rank
Morocco	2.14	100
Malawi	2.13	101
Jamaica	2.13	102
Oman	2.12	103
Uganda	2.11	104
Peru	2.10	105
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.10	106
Nicaragua	2.07	107
Burundi	2.05	108
Colombia	2.03	109
Ghana	2.02	110
Guatemala	2.02	111
Burkina Faso	2.01	112
Ecuador	2.00	113
Senegal	2.00	114
Barbados	2.00	115
Zambia	1.99	116
Kenya	1.98	117
Benin	1.97	118
Guyana	1.96	119
Nepal	1.95	120
Madagascar	1.95	121
Honduras	1.94	122
Gambia, The	1.91	123
El Salvador	1.91	124
Botswana	1.89	125
Paraguay	1.85	126
Bolivia	1.83	127
Mauritius	1.80	128
Serbia	1.80	129
Namibia	1.75	130
Zimbabwe	1.73	131
Syrian Arab Republic	1.54	132

Why USA may be loosing its innovation edge

The United States has moved down in rankings. From last year's number one position it has slid to the 11th position this year. For years the US has held a position of global leadership over all other nations by developing new technologies faster than others and utilizing them to augment its economic strength. But today America stands challenged by a number of other nations. Even as its economy is showing early signs of economic recovery, it has been beaten out of the top position by other nations like Sweden (second), Switzerland (fourth), Finland (sixth) Norway (tenth), Hong-Kong (third) and Singapore (seventh). The nation that gave the world the Internet, semiconductors and the personal computer is being given a run for its innovation money by a number of Asian and European nations in these fields. Take one indicator. This year, with the model making a very crucial inclusion of the Creative Pillar, it is seen that USA performs only moderately by scoring the 19th rank in the pillar of Creative Output overall. At the sub-structure level, it again has low ranks of 24 in creative output and 11 in social welfare.

The United States has a rank of 18 in the pillar of 'Institutions'. It does only moderately in all the sub pillars, having ranks of 22 and 21 respectively in sub-pillar 'Political Environment' and 'Regulatory Environment' and a rank 18 in 'Condition for Business provided by Public Institutions' sub-pillar. In the pillar of 'Human Capacity,' the country has a rank of five among all the nations. Relatedly, the Nobel prize winner Paul Krugman outlines in a recent article in the New York Times that while 'education' has been the traditional key to America's economic success, now it is falling behind its own standards. He talks about the needs to invest more funds into its education system to retain teachers and make higher education available to bright talents from less affluent families. This point comes out in our study as USA scores just a 21st rank in the sub-pillar 'Investment in education' in the Human Capacity pillar. America faces stiff competition from the rest of the world in maintaining its supremacy as the global power in science and technology. The report "Tapping America's Potential: The Education for Innovation Initiative"(*1) raises concern on the issue of sustaining America's supremacy in the field of science and technology. It adds that about half the engineering doctoral degrees in America are awarded to foreign nationals and how Asian countries like China and South Korea etc are producing large number of engineering graduates that is challenging the USA strength in human capital. In 2006, one quarter of all WIPO patent fillings in USA had an inventor or a co-inventor from among the foreign nationals *. Other countries are fast developing centers of learning and knowledge clusters of science and technology and America is losing out on its pipeline of high skilled work force. Attractive opportunities abroad coupled with new laws and tighter immigration laws owing to security concerns and bleak economic scenario post depression has snow-balled into a situation of impending talent crunch in America. This has also been reflected in its performance in the pillar of 'Science Output' too. In the sub-pillars of 'Quality of Education Institutions' and 'Innovation Potential' it scores 7th and 4th ranks respectively. In 'ICT & Uptake of Infrastructure' America comes at 12th .Interestingly, the two pillars where America does well is 'Market Sophistication' and 'Business Sophistication' where it comes at 3rd and 2nd ranks respectively. In the output pillars, America again scores moderately. It comes at 14th in 'Scientific Output' and at 18th in 'Creative Outputs and Well-Being'. 'Creative outputs' are not traditionally viewed as outputs of innovation but this report defines such products as an innovation performance. In the sub-pillar, Benefits to social welfare, USA comes at a rank 10 and in the sub-pillar 'creative outputs' it comes at 18. All the variables in the sub-pillar 'creative output' have been normalized by dividing by the population of that year as per the framework. When all the variables are taken at their absolute values United States of America has very high ranks in each of the variables, but when measured in per capita terms it is beaten out of its top position.

*1 Tapping America's Potential: The Education for Innovation Initiative by AeA, Business-Higher Education Forum, Business Roundtable, Council on Competitiveness, Information Technology Association of America, Information Technology Industry Council, Minority Business RoundTable, National Association of Manufacturers, National Defense Industrial Association, Semiconductor Industry Association, Software & Information Industry Association, TechNet, Technology CEO Council, Telecommunications Industry Association, U.S. Chamber of Commerce.- July 2005

*2 ' Is a US Brain Drain on the Horizon' - by Vivek Wadhwa, Yale Global Online, December 2009

also the sixth largest in the world. The country ranks ninth in the pillar of ICT & Infrastructure and 19th in the pillar of Business Sophistication. However it has lower ranks in the pillars of Scientific Output (26) and in Human Capacity (48). The Innovation and Technology Commission (ITC) was set up by the Government in 2000 to boost innovation and works closely with other government departments, the industrial and business sectors, tertiary institutions and industrial support organisations to promote applied R&D in different technology areas, as well as in the upgrading of foundation industries. The irony of the economy of Hong Kong however is that though it has significant income inequality, it has one of the highest per capita GDP in the world.

Switzerland follows in fourth position. Denmark, (fifth), Finland (sixth), Singapore (seventh), Netherlands (eighth), New Zealand (ninth) and Norway (tenth) are others in the top ten league. Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Singapore and Switzerland are the only economies that continue their positions as the top ten innovators compared to last year. Among the best innovators from last year, USA (11th), UK (14th), Germany (16th) have fallen in ranks. Consequently, the countries that have made it to the top list this year are nations that have had a balanced performance: those that did relatively well on traditional aspects of innovation as also on the newer elements that have been incorporated in the model. To be noted is that countries that made it to the top league have significantly also come out as strong innovators in the Creative Outputs and Well-Being pillar. Singapore however is the one exception here which even though ranked seventh overall in GII, came out with a rank of 13 in the Creative Outputs and Well-Being pillar. The other trend that is seen in the super league is that five out of the 10 countries are those from the Nordic region, two others are part of the larger European region and three are from the Asia-Pacific region. Interestingly, this year the Americas do not have a representation this year among the top ten.

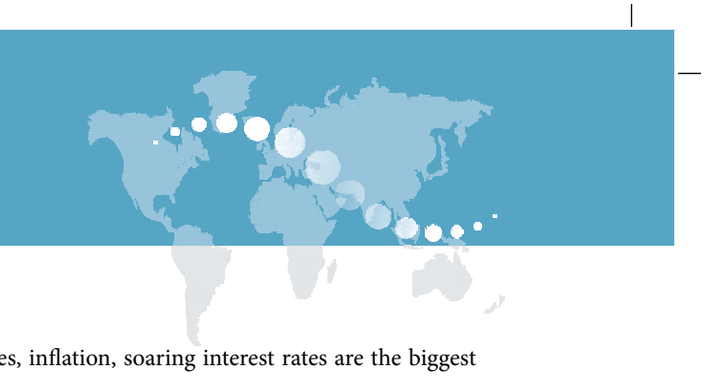
A surprise entry in the top rankers this year has been New Zealand at the ninth position, but a close look at the country will show how the government of New Zealand has tried to kick start a number of innovation initiatives to boost the economy. New Zealand has a rich pool of creative and commercially-minded scientists with world-class research and development facilities. It has steadily inched up in the innovative sphere by providing a stable business environment for business with research and development costs of 50 per cent lower than in Europe and the United States. Growing the biotechnology venture capital market actively supported by the government has brought in rich dividends for the nation. The unique demographic and economic conditions and geographic location make New Zealand an interesting case study for understanding the processes which foster innovation. New Zealand is a small and isolated economy which, at least in a textbook sense, is institutionally almost ideal for promoting local entrepreneurship and innovation.

It also has a supportive business environment – for example, research and development is 100 per cent tax deductible – and has an IP regime that protects investment. Bioengineering research is also developing experimental techniques and instrumentation required to measure cell and tissue properties, and to perform model validation experiments. Within the country, it is developing a number of clusters as hubs of innovation. For example, Auckland, situated in the North Island of New Zealand is an internationally competitive, dynamic economy buzzing with skilled personnel and world class enterprises. In the creative industries, New Zealand has placed screen production at the pivot of a new innings of creative endeavour.

Pillar Performances

As mentioned earlier, the study measures the innovativeness of nations with the help of the seven pillars. These are themselves divided into sub pillars. Detailed analysis of the performances according to the various pillars brings out their own stories.

Interesting insights can also be gained from an analysis of the overall ranks of the input and output pillars. While last year the United States presented a balanced profile coming in at the top of the overall GII tables by scoring high along both the input (ranked second) and output (ranked first) pillars, this year however the same cannot be said for any country. For example, even as Iceland was the top scorer in overall rankings, it came eighth on the input pillars but ranked high at the second position in the output pillars. Sweden ranks number one in the input side and fourth on the output pillars to come out overall second in the GII rankings. Interestingly while the United States is at the fifth position and Canada at the seventh position in the Input pillar rankings, they do not find a place in the top ten league partly because they score lower on the overall Output pillar rankings.



Institutions: This pillar tries to capture the macroeconomic stability and the institutional framework of a country. Nurturing a regulatory framework that attracts business and helps to foster their growth by giving them an adequate measure of incentive and protection is essential for every nation that plans to boosts innovation.

The Institutions pillar comprises three sub pillars and nine variables. The sub pillars include:

- Political environment
- Regulatory environment
- Conditions for business provided by public institutions

Though these conditions are not the only drivers of innovation per se in any country, they are crucial factors that affect the innovation environment. They have a huge role in impacting the way economic agents interact among themselves and with the political, regulatory and societal structure. The institutional environment is determined by the legal and administrative framework within which individuals, firms, and governments interact to generate income and wealth in the economy. The importance of a solid institutional environment has become even more apparent during the current crisis, given the increasingly direct role played by the state in the economy of many countries.

Government regulation, laws, policies auditing standards and extent of press freedom go a long way in effecting the trend of innovation in the long run. Recent times have witnessed a vast increase in foreign firms in the emerging markets to take advantage of the existing pool of human resources and low costs in these economies. A politically sound country with proper functioning regulating bodies appear more attractive to such overseas firm than a nation besieged by political instability.

There are eight variables that have been considered under this head. Macro-economic stability is therefore a basic precondition for the steady growth of any economy. Likewise, unstable prices, inflation, soaring interest rates are the biggest impediments to a healthy business environment. The pillar Institutions has three sub-pillars: 1) Political Environment 2) Regulatory Environment and 3) Conditions for business provided by public institutions.

In GII 2009-2010, Singapore tops the Institutions pillar followed by Sweden and Hong Kong. The top list of performers in this pillar has mostly countries from Asia and Europe. The top player from the American continent is Canada at a position of 11 while the US pulls in at number 18. A detailed look into the sub-pillar ranking tells us that Singapore and Hong Kong are among the top performers in the first two sub-pillars, namely Political Stability and Regulatory Quality. These two were among the economies hit by the Asian crisis in the late nineties. Their high ranks today show that they have learned from their past and in turn bolstered their regulatory economic framework to avoid another of those crisis. Among the OECD countries, we have Sweden, Switzerland (seventh), Finland (sixth), Luxembourg (eighth), and Norway (ninth), featuring among the top ten in the first sub-pillar. These are strong well performing economies with good governance structures and are no surprise elements in the ranks.

PILLAR 1: Institutions		
Political environment	Regulatory environment	Conditions for businesses provided by public institutions
Political Stability	Regulatory Quality	Starting a business - Time (days)
Government Effectiveness	Burden of government regulation	Press Freedom Index
Efficiency of legal framework	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	Intellectual property protection

In the third sub-pillar-Conditions for business provided by public institutions-the top players are Denmark, New Zealand and Finland. All the top ten economies in this sub-pillar are OECD nations. None of the Asian tigers feature in this pillar. One surprise entry in top rankers, however, is New Zealand.

The fact that Singapore is the leader in the pillar of Institutions may come as no surprise. Whereas in most parts of the world, governments may be synonymous with slow moving bureaucracy, the state sector in Singapore leads in the field of innovation and entrepreneurship. The story of Singapore is an excellent example of what a visionary, efficient and effective government strategy can do to a nation's progress. For example, the country has a National Science and Innovation Council which oversees the National Research Foundation which invests heavily into the fields of digital media, science and environment technology as well as design and management.

PILLAR 2: Human Capacity		
Investment in Education	Quality of Education Institutions	Innovation Potential
Education expenditure (% of GNI)	Quality of the educational system	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population
Extent of staff training	Quality of scientific research institutions	Availability of scientists and engineers
	Quality of management schools	Enrolment in tertiary education

Human Capacity: The level and standard of education and research activity in a country are the prime determinants of the innovation capacity of a nation. But human capital and the rate of innovation are interdependent and complimentary to each other. The pillar has three sub-pillars as follows: 1) Investment in Education 2) Quality of Educational Institutions 3) Innovation Potential. The three sub pillars comprise eight variables.

Among key variables measured include research and development expenditure as a percentage of GDP and how management and business schools in each country measure up in terms of quality and output. Quality higher education and training is crucial for economies that want to move up the value chain beyond simple production processes and products.

Finland followed by Denmark, Sweden and Iceland leads in the category of Human Capacity. The United States of America traditionally known to be the world leader in Human Capacity figures at number five. An interesting point to note in the ranks is that only one Asian economy rank among the top 10 performers and that is the small economic region of Taiwan (seventh). The US, Switzerland (eighth) and Canada (10th) have always been the traditional hubs for excellence in education. In recent years, Finland, Denmark and Sweden have also been known for their excellent contribution and advancement in science and technology.

Quality of education institutions is an important indicator here of the overall human capacity of a country which in turn affects the innovation capabilities of a nation.

Not surprisingly, Switzerland, Singapore and Canada take the top three positions in this sub-pillar. The countries with the lowest scores are not surprising too: Mauritania, Timor-Leste and Paraguay.

ICT and General Infrastructure: Infrastructure is a crucial pillar that supports innovation by feeding into the innovation system through two channels. Not only does it foster the growth of businesses, it also raises the standard of living in the economy, thus raising productivity levels and consequently the overall efficiency. An extensive network of infrastructure thus forms the backbone of any economy by aiding smooth transaction, transportation and delivery of capital bringing down transaction costs, and in turn increasing market accessibility.

The General and ICT Infrastructure pillar also has three sub pillars and nine variables.

The last 50 years have also been a witness to how the information and communication technology has completely revolutionised the way people live and transact business. By connecting the remotest corners of the world to each other it has drastically cut down distances and literally shrunk the world into an island.

ICT infrastructure reflected in the internet, mobile phone usage, broad band penetration and per capita internet connection in a country reflects the extent to which business entities and individuals have access to the high speed internet and are part of the digital world of information to exploit it in their business. Faster download times allow businesses to be better connected, to work faster, more efficiently and to cut costs and also offer online services to their clients. By making business transactions more smooth and efficient, it lowers the cost of transactions and make them more competitive in the global arena.

The top performer in this pillar is the GII leader Iceland, closely followed by Sweden and Barbados. The top ten players include two Asian countries – Taiwan at fourth position, Hong Kong at position sixth, and a host of countries from the Europe zone - Iceland-first, Sweden-second, Switzerland-fifth, Norway -seventh, Denmark- eighth and Germany(10th). USA figures at the 12th position. Finland and Netherlands are at the 14th and 15th positions respectively. The importance of this pillar in the overall rankings can also be gauged by the fact that the top players also have very high scores in this pillar.

There are three sub-pillars here: ICT Infrastructure, General

PILLAR 3: ICT & Uptake of Infrastructure		
ICT Infrastructure	General Infrastructure	Uptake and Use of Infrastructure
Broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants	Overall infrastructure quality	Internet users (per 100 people)
Mobile phone subscribers (per 100 people) Pre-paid/post-paid	Per capita Electricity production	Personal computers (per 100 people)
Main telephone lines (fixed lines) per 100 people		ICT and Government productivity
		Extent of business Internet use

Infrastructure and Uptake and Usage of Infrastructure. An interesting inclusion is that of Barbados (overall rank fifty) as the number one in the first pillar and second in the next sub-pillar. And Iceland which takes the first position overall in this pillar is number one in the General infrastructure sub-pillar too.

Market Sophistication: The recent global financial crisis has been an eye-opener on how crucial credit availability is for business to function. This pillar tries to capture the state of credit availability and the condition of creditors and investors in an economy. Post-recession, the financial sector has become one of the crucial pillars of economic well-being and a focus of most government policies. The pillar has two sub-pillars: 1) investor and creditor conditions and 2) access to private credit. In an attempt to make the model more applicable for developing and under developed nations, the model this year has tried to capture aspects of emerging markets into it. In the more organized markets, we have a very structured financial set-up and a well-functioning venture capital market. But in the developed and under developed economies a large portion of the economy is 'informal'.

The Market Sophistication pillar comprises two sub pillars but has nine variables. The two sub pillars are:

- Investor and Creditor Conditions
- Access to private capital

Economic and market aspects like the strength of investor protection, the extent of disclosure, the nature of director liability, the ease of shareholders investment and even more macro issues like net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest are taken into account here.

Usually, it is very difficult for entities in the informal market to obtain bank loans due to absence of collateral or structured capital to be kept as mortgage. Herein lies the importance of microfinance organisations, which form a crucial source of loans in the informal market (though a number of banks have started to realize the profitability of this sector and have ventured into this zone). One can already see this in micro-credit programs for poverty alleviation in India (overall 56) and Bangladesh (overall rank of 120).

A notable inclusion among variables in the study this year has been that of average loan balance per borrower /GNI per capita. The top performer in this pillar is an African economy, South Africa (overall 51), which is also the leader in innovation in the Africa region. Hong Kong and the US come in at second and third place followed by United Kingdom and Malaysia. This pillar has up to five economies from the Asian zone in the top 10 positions and one from the African subcontinent.

Pillar 4: Market Sophistication	
Investor and creditor conditions	Access to private credit
Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	Availability of Venture Capital
Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita
Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	Financing through local equity market
Financial market sophistication	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)
	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)

Pillar 5: Business Sophistication		
Innovation environment in firms	Innovation Ecosystems	Openness to Foreign and Domestic Competition
Company spending on R&D	State of cluster development	Measure of Trade Barriers - "Trade-weighted average tariff rate"
Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	University -Industry collaboration	Intensity of local competition
FDI and technology transfer	Culture to innovate	

Business Sophistication: The last pillar out of all the enablers in the model tries to capture the nature of business environment and its conduciveness to innovation activity in the economy. This pillar tries to capture three aspects of the economy under the following three sub-pillars 1) the innovation in firms 2) existence of innovation ecosystem 3) openness to domestic and foreign trade. Openness to foreign trade helps the innovation environment at multiple levels. Apart from creating competitive pressure on the domestic industry it exposes them to the best global practices around the globe and is critical from the point of view of technology absorption and diffusion.

In this pillar, across three sub pillars of Innovation environment in firms, Innovative Ecosystems and Openness to foreign and domestic competition, it includes eight variables. This enabler captures the extent of corporate R&D spend and also the policies in companies that foster innovation.

Business Sophistication is conducive to higher efficiency in the production of goods and services. This leads, in turn, to increased productivity, thus enhancing a nation's competitiveness. Business Sophistication concerns the quality of a country's overall business networks as well as the quality of individual firms' operations and strategies.

Sweden, United States and Singapore lead the pillar of Business Sophistication. There are three economies from the Asian continent that make it to the top ten here. One of them being Taiwan (ninth) which though a small economic region is reputed as a strong potential economy in the times ahead. Among the players in the top ten in this enabler, there are six European economies.

In the first sub-pillar 'Innovation Environments in firms' Sweden, Israel (overall 23) and Japan (overall 13) are the top performers. United States, Switzerland and Finland take the leaders in the second sub-pillar of Innovation Ecosystem while the top players in the sub-pillar Openness to foreign and domestic competition are Singapore, Netherlands and Denmark.

Innovation Reshaping Businesses in Emerging Markets

Nowhere are the needs greater than in the Third World, and serving those needs is forcing global companies to radically rethink how they design products and services much in tandem with the government's own thinking. A smart state working in partnership with business that fosters growth is the answer to unemployment and debt. What small enterprises therefore need in these cases are not governments that get out of the way, but governments with resources and policies that help create and nurture an enterprise economy.

Mobile banking is a prime example of the way in which the flow of technological innovation has been reversed, and its potential is vast. There are now more than 3 billion cell phone subscribers on the planet - the last billion having been added in just the past two years, largely due to explosive growth in India, Africa, Latin America, and Asia. More than half of all cell phone users now live in developing countries, making it the first electronic technology to garner more users in the Third World than the First. The mobile telecom revolution has gone out to far more people far further down the income stream than the banking system ever has.

Citibank experimented with a biometric ATM first in India – where a customer uses a fingerprint instead of a PIN for security. Then in Singapore, it introduced a biometric credit card. Now this technology is likely to be used in the United States and Europe. India is also becoming the proving ground for mobile phones equipped with what's called near-field communications. This system, too, may eventually find its way to New York or Boston. Ironically, the developed world has fallen behind in adopting new technologies precisely because its existing systems work well. Mobile banking is less attractive in a world where there are plentiful bank branches

and ATMs, not to mention Internet access for online banking. In America, mobile banking is just another channel. For the world's poorest, it may be the only channel.

Nano from India's Tata group is a feat no other car company in the world has matched. No surprise that Ford has announced it will soon move its worldwide small car development hub to India, where the market for inexpensive, small cars is greatest. Suzuki and Hyundai are also moving more design and engineering jobs to India – not because the engineers are cheaper necessarily, but because the government has not supported the big car lobby unlike in the US.

Intel has begun field tests of a new wireless broadband standard that could connect billions in the developing world to the Internet cheaply – and, if it works, will probably become the standard. Cheap combination drug therapies that are easier for poorer, less educated patients to follow are pioneered in the developing world. Improvements in water treatment and clean energy – for instance, producing biogas from household waste – are also emanating from the developing world.

Scientific Outputs: This is the first pillar of the outcome of innovation. It covers factors like number of patents, number of scientific publications, growth rate of labour productivity, entrepreneurship rates and employment in knowledge intensive sectors. It comprises three sub-pillars of 1) Knowledge Application, 2) Knowledge Creation, 3) Exports and Employment. This pillar is intended to cover all those variables which are traditionally thought to be the fruits of innovation. Most of the other studies on innovation consider these variables or a sub-set of these variables to gauge the innovative capacity of economies. The principle objective behind driving innovation in the economy is to increase the wealth and general well being of people in the economy. Economic well-being and social well-being are both complementary. The output pillars capture those parameters that are the immediate fallout of innovation in the economy. These factors in turn help in boosting the national income and well-being.

The Science and Technology Output pillar comprises three sub pillars of Knowledge creation, Knowledge application and Exports and employment. Across eight variables it measures aspects like the number of scientific and technical journal articles in the country and the number of scientific and engineering articles published. At another level, it also analyses the extent of high technology exports in the areas of aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.

The top three players are Iceland, New Zealand and Taiwan. United States is at the 12th position. We also find USA in 11th place and the 13th place in the variable 'filing number of patents and publications' respectively, the traditional domains of US leadership. Again, it could only make the 14th place in Scientific Outputs pillar. The Asian players of Singapore (11th), Japan (13th), Republic of Korea (6th) and China (17th) perform reasonably well in supporting the current trend of huge R&D expenditure in Science and Technology in these nations. In the sub-pillar Knowledge Creation, the top countries are those that have been known worldwide to be knowledge hubs in science and technology. Looking at only the top 10 performers would be actually unjust; all the top 15 economies are countries that have been known for their excellence in science and technology. However, in the sub-pillar Knowledge Application we do have some surprise entries like Qatar (first), Brunei-Darussalam (second) and Azerbaijan (fourth) along with traditional giants

Pillar 6: Scientific Outputs		
Knowledge creation	Knowledge application	Exports and employment
Number of Patents	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports
Publications	Industry value added	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density
Local availability of specialized research and training services	Production process sophistication	New business ownership rate
Capacity for innovation	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	

Pillar7: Creative Outputs and Well-Being	
Creative outputs	Benefits to social welfare
Creative products and services	Gini Index
Royalties	GDP per capita
Trademarks	
Exports earnings of creative industries	

in the application of knowledge like Switzerland (seventh) USA (sixth) and Canada (ninth).

Creative Outputs & Well Being: The seventh pillar of the report is a measure of how innovation has produced results in the creative industry and raised the standard of living of people. This pillar could be thought of as the single most important factor that set the Global Innovation Index Report from other similar reports and among the most crucial changes that have been brought in the model from last year. The pillar has two sub-pillars: 1) Creative output, 2) Benefits to social well-being. The other reports do not focus on the progress and value added in the creative output sector or any indicator of social well-being. In the world that we live in, the creative industry accounts for 10 per cent of the world GDP. This simple statistic is enough to prove that we cannot possible ignore all the development and value addition that is going on in this domain. The advancement made in these sectors thus should also be accounted for when measuring innovation performance.

This pillar has two sub pillars and six variables. The former includes aspects like Creative outputs and Benefits to social well-being while the latter captures exports of royalty and license fees and the Gini coefficient as a measure of inequality in a particular economy.

The world today is making a transition from an 'industrial economy' towards a 'creative economy'. While the term creative economy can be quite overreaching, one can define it as 'all the industries that deal with art, culture, business, research and science & technology. In short, all those industries that utilise intellectual capital as their primary input. The ultimate goal of any country should be to ensure the prosperity of its people. So when we talk about the outputs of innovation, we cannot deny the importance of the factor of social well-being. Any kind of innovation must improve the living condition of its people. Under the sub-pillar Benefits to Social well-being, we have taken variables like the Gini index and per capita GDP of countries.

The pillar is headed by Hong Kong, Luxembourg Sweden, Switzerland. The top GII scorer Iceland is at the fifth position. Studying this pillar in a bit of detail would be helpful, especially since this has been the newest addition to the model. A glance at the sub-pillar of Creative Outputs will show that it has an interesting mix of countries from different parts of the world and is not dominated by a set of few traditional world leaders as is the case in most pillars. Luxembourg (second), Bahrain(third), Belgium (seventh) and Suriname (ninth) are some interesting entries among the top ten along with regulars like Sweden (tenth), Hong Kong (first), New Zealand (14th), Iceland (fourth) and Switzerland(eighth).

In the Creative Outputs and Well-Being pillar, we have some traditional innovation leaders like UK and USA performing pretty moderately compared to a number of other economies. The top players in this year's GII rank, which include countries like Iceland, Sweden, Switzerland and Hong Kong have performed pretty well in this pillar and is one of the many reasons for their high overall ranks. Clearly, this does show that the inclusion of this pillar is useful in the sense that it does capture certain fields of innovation that are not traditionally thought to be areas where innovation is possible. So, it can also be said that it does help bring other nations on par with traditional innovators, by acknowledging their contribution in fields beyond science and technology that do add value to the overall standard of life.

The sub-pillar 'Benefits to Social welfare is headed by Luxembourg, Norway and Japan. This pillar has again a mix of disparate countries like Austria (eighth), Oman, and Ireland (11th) which though strong economies, are not the first names that come up in one's mind when thinking about innovation. But no economist or public policy expert can deny that increasing social welfare is probably the ultimate goal of achieving economic prosperity and thus clearly cannot be excluded from being a parameter of innovation performance.

Regional Rankings

If we compare all the regions for all the pillars, the average score for Europe is the highest followed by Asia, America and Africa. This may be quite natural, given that Europe has the maximum number of developed and developing well to do economies.

Europe houses the majority of top performers in innovation index. Nine out of the top fifteen countries in GII 2009-2010 is from the European zone. This may not come as such a surprise since the birth place of renaissance and industrial revolution has been the hot bed of innovation and science & technology since the ancient times. In Europe, there has been some reshuffling of ranks compared to last year. The top performer Germany (16th) has gone down considerably and Iceland (first) has shot up to the number one position. Another fall has been in the position of United Kingdom (14th), which has dropped to the 9th position from that of second last year. The rest of the nations have maintained their relative positions more or less in the 2010 rankings.

Switzerland (fourth) with its stable economic policies, world class educational institutes, highly skilled work force, one of the highest per capita GDP figures and a booming tourism industry ranks fourth in GII. The modern market economy of Denmark with a high tech agricultural sector, up-to-date small scale industry, world class universities, comfortable living standards, and extensive social welfare policies comes at a rank five in the list. The Danish economy has the lowest income inequality and one of the highest tax rates in the world making it a welfare state. Finland (sixth) is a highly industrialized economy with a huge service sector and has been one of the key centres of research in science and technology. In our study it has a rank of six. Germany (16th) has long been the bastion of science and technology, but lately a number of other economies have boosted their performance in this field. So Germany stands challenged from a number of players today. Another entry in top fifteen worth mentioning is Luxembourg at the fifteenth rank. The country has the highest per capita GDP and scores highly because of its high performance in the Creative Outputs pillar.

The Asian continent has strong emerging leaders like Singapore (overall seventh), Hong Kong (third), Taiwan (25th), Malaysia (28th), Japan(13th), China (43rd), Korea Republic (20th), and also countries like Australia (18th) and New Zealand (ninth), which gives it the second rank among the continents.

If we take a broad overall view then we would find that the region of Asia has four players among the top fifteen top rankers. The Asia-Pacific region has strong leaders like Singapore (seventh), Taiwan(25th), Malaysia (28th), Japan (13th), China(43rd), Korea Republic(20th), India (56th) and also Australia(18th) and New Zealand (ninth) that gives it the second rank among the continents. The top players in Asia are Hong Kong, Singapore, New Zealand. Japan. Singapore has fallen to second position this time and there is a surprise entry by New Zealand this time among the top three. One significant fall in the comparative results from last year has been that of Taiwan slipping down slightly. But this can be attributed to its relative weak performance in the Creative Outputs and Well-Being pillar. The emerging economies of China and India hold the 16th and 19th positions respectively.

Hong Kong has an overall rank of third followed by Singapore at seventh, New Zealand at ninth and Japan at thirteen. Japan has been a traditionally strong economy for ages; New Zealand has over the last few years made great strides in the fields of

Key indices of select regions

	Institutions	Human Capacity	ICT& Uptake of Infrastructure	Market Sophistication	Business Sophistication	Scientific Outputs	Creative Outputs & Well Being	Innovation Input Index	Innovation Output Index	Global Innovation Index	Innovation Efficiency
Africa	3.95	3.15	2.28	3.15	3.56	2.32	1.99	3.22	2.15	2.68	0.69
Americas	4.13	3.45	3.02	3.68	3.83	2.51	2.15	3.62	2.33	2.97	0.65
Arab Countries	4.19	3.50	3.01	3.21	3.81	2.56	2.40	3.54	2.48	3.01	0.72
Asia	4.34	3.68	3.21	3.93	4.18	2.94	2.53	3.87	2.74	3.30	0.71
Europe	5.04	4.18	4.01	4.26	4.58	3.23	2.98	4.41	3.10	3.76	0.70
OECD Countries	5.38	4.54	4.41	4.57	5.01	3.61	3.37	4.78	3.49	4.13	0.73

innovation. The rest of the Asian Tiger countries of South Korea and Taiwan have ranks 20th and 25th respectively in the GII. Australia included in the zone of Asia also bags a high rank of 18th. The top players within Asia are Hong Kong followed by Singapore, New Zealand and Japan. Singapore has fallen to second position this time and there is a surprise entry by New Zealand this time among the top three. One significant fall in the comparative results from last year has been that Taiwan slipping down slightly. But this can be attributed to its relative weak performance in the Creative Outputs and Well-Being pillar.

The American continent comes third, though it houses traditional innovators like USA (11th), Canada (12th), and strong emerging economies like Brazil (68th) and Mexico (69th). However, it falls in continent wise rankings due to the poor performance of other economies in the region. The African continent ranks the last among all, given the fact that it has the largest concentration of under developed economies.

In Americas (including both North and South America), United States and Canada are the top performers followed by Costa Rica (41st) and Chile (42nd). Though the model has changed from that of last year, the top four performers remain the same as last year with a small swap of positions between Chile and Costa Rica. The emerging economies of Brazil and Mexico come at positions of ninth and tenth respectively. From this continent the countries that are on the top fifteen performer are United States of America (11th) and Canada (12th).

The top three performers have remained pretty much the same in the African continent. Among the top rankers one jump from last year's rankings has been for the country of Mauritania (78th) from 17th position to that of 5th. Nigeria (96th) has also fallen in rank compared to last year. The rest of the economies have pretty much maintained their respective positions. None of the countries from this sub continent make it to the top fifteen ranks. The emerging economy of South Africa (51st) has an overall rank of fifty one in our rankings this year. It leads the African continent in the areas of industrial and mineral production and generates a huge proportion of the total electricity generated in the continent. The country boasts of a well developed financial, legal, energy, and transport sector. South Africa has a sophisticated financial sector, and its legislations in the areas of commerce, maritime issues, labour, competition policy, copyright, patents and trademarks are of international standards. However, the country faces challenges in the form of high incidence of HIV/AIDs, unemployment, poverty and economic disparities.

Innovation efficiency is another important parameter of gauging the performance of economies and there is an interesting trend here. Asia scores the highest in innovation efficiency followed by Europe, Africa and America. If we calculate the average score of the OECD countries across all the pillars, the average value for all the seven pillar turns out to be greater than the respective scores for the regions.

Among the emerging economies of Indonesia, Turkey and the BRIC countries, the leader is the Chinese economy, followed by India, Russia, Turkey, Brazil and Indonesia respectively in that order.

Brazil is the largest among all Latin American economies. One of the most prominent emerging economies, it is a country which gives high priority to science and technology and innovation. Brazil is also the only country in Latin America to have passed a law on innovation. Technological research in Brazil is carried out to a large extent by public universities and research institutes and a huge chunk of its supporting funds comes from the government. Oswaldo Cruz Institute, Butantan Institute, Aerospace Technical Center, the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation and the INPE are among the most prominent technical hubs of the country. However, the Brazilian economy has had high income inequality in the past. But in recent years, it has remarkably shrunk its income gap compared to other emerging market economies.

Russia over the decades has produced large number of scientists and inventors. Traditionally, space technology and exploration, nuclear technology, air craft production and the arms industry have been among the key areas of competence for the Russian economy. However the country that gave the world the first Earth orbit satellite- Sputnik has been gradually falling back in the zone of technology and innovation. The 1990s crisis that struck all the post-Soviet countries affected R&D by cutting down government expenditure in science and technology. It also led to a large number of Russian scientists and researchers leaving their country for better destinations for research. Of late, the Russian Federation has taken multiple steps to boost Russian innovation but there is room for improvement. The Russian economy still lags behind other large OECD and

Confederation of Indian Industry

Europe

Country/ Economy	Innovation Input Index	Innovation Output Index	GII Score	Regional Rank
Iceland	5.28	4.43	4.86	1
Sweden	5.54	4.16	4.85	2
Switzerland	5.36	4.29	4.82	3
Denmark	5.46	3.99	4.72	4
Finland	5.42	3.90	4.66	5
Netherlands	5.14	4.10	4.62	6
Norway	5.25	3.93	4.59	7
United Kingdom	5.17	3.68	4.42	8
Luxembourg	4.70	4.06	4.38	9
Germany	5.09	3.56	4.32	10
Belgium	4.95	3.68	4.31	11
Ireland	4.95	3.59	4.27	12
Austria	5.00	3.42	4.21	13
France	4.94	3.45	4.20	14
Slovenia	4.52	3.07	3.80	15
Czech Republic	4.45	3.10	3.77	16
Estonia	4.71	2.81	3.76	17
Spain	4.40	3.09	3.74	18
Malta	4.26	3.21	3.74	19
Portugal	4.38	2.74	3.56	20
Hungary	4.19	2.90	3.54	21
Slovak Republic	4.08	2.87	3.48	22
Italy	3.95	2.98	3.47	23
Lithuania	4.22	2.67	3.44	24
Latvia	4.03	2.56	3.29	25
Croatia	3.81	2.76	3.28	26
Greece	3.91	2.65	3.28	27
Poland	3.98	2.57	3.28	28
Bulgaria	3.79	2.74	3.26	29
Romania	3.81	2.64	3.22	30
Montenegro	4.00	2.16	3.08	31
Ukraine	3.60	2.52	3.06	32
Macedonia, FYR	3.53	2.24	2.89	33
Albania	3.38	2.33	2.86	34
Georgia	3.49	2.16	2.83	35
Serbia	3.57	1.80	2.68	36
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.07	2.10	2.58	37

middle-income economies in terms of R&D-based outputs. Russia has an educated work force, but yet it lacks the proper skills to compete in global markets. Russian firms' trade in parts and components for electrical machinery which is a standard measure of the integration in global production-sharing networks is significantly lower, relative to countries like Germany, Poland, China, India, South Africa, and Brazil. Interestingly, Russian scientists and inventors largely tend to apply only for Russian patents, avoiding patent registration abroad. Crucially, the Russian economy needs to work on increasing productivity levels and competitiveness in its manufacturing sector.

The emerging economies of China and India hold the positions of 15th and 18th respectively in the Asia zone. They are among the most important of all the emerging economies and their growth stories have been keenly followed worldwide. In the overall GII 2009/10, they hold ranks of 43 and 56 respectively. The Chinese economy is the third largest in the world and one of the fastest growing economies. Though the Chinese economy has expanded at a good rate in the past decades with the opening up of its markets, income inequality is still very high. One problem that continues to face both the economies of China and India is that of brain drain, where a major portion of its highly skilled population emigrates to other lucrative destinations. Innovation has therefore tended to be focused outside the country in some measure, though in recent times, this trend is slowly reversing.

The Indian economy has grown impressively and has maintained a high growth rate since the days of its liberalisation and market reforms in the nineties, but it faces major challenges in the form of poverty, lack of universal education, inflation, high population and income inequality. India has lot of potential in the fields of innovation, but it requires harnessing all its

Asia and Middle East*

Country/ Economy	Innovation Input Index	Innovation Output Index	GII Score	Regional Rank
Hong Kong, China	5.12	4.54	4.83	1
Singapore	5.43	3.88	4.65	2
New Zealand	5.11	4.08	4.60	3
Japan	5.01	3.98	4.50	4
Australia	5.04	3.52	4.28	5
Korea, Rep.	4.73	3.74	4.24	6
Israel	4.79	3.42	4.11	7
United Arab Emirates	4.64	3.31	3.98	8
Taiwan	5.07	2.86	3.97	9
Malaysia	4.51	3.04	3.77	10
Cyprus	4.37	2.84	3.61	11
Kuwait	3.83	3.29	3.56	12
Qatar	4.36	2.73	3.55	13
Bahrain	4.18	2.56	3.37	14
China	3.64	2.99	3.32	15
Brunei Darussalam	3.59	2.95	3.27	16
Saudi Arabia	4.16	2.15	3.15	17
India	3.82	2.37	3.10	18
Azerbaijan	3.61	2.56	3.09	19
Jordan	3.90	2.27	3.08	20
Thailand	3.79	2.34	3.06	21
Kazakhstan	3.64	2.46	3.05	22
Russian Federation	3.47	2.60	3.03	23
Oman	3.93	2.12	3.03	24
Turkey	3.67	2.30	2.99	25
Vietnam	3.52	2.38	2.95	26
Indonesia	3.62	2.27	2.95	27
Philippines	3.24	2.53	2.89	28
Sri Lanka	3.48	2.24	2.86	29
Armenia	3.21	2.47	2.84	30
Mongolia	3.25	2.30	2.78	31
Timor-Leste	2.51	2.87	2.69	32
Cambodia	2.95	2.42	2.68	33
Pakistan	3.10	2.24	2.67	34
Kyrgyz Republic	3.18	2.16	2.67	35
Tajikistan	2.96	2.23	2.59	36
Bangladesh	2.88	2.16	2.52	37
Nepal	2.75	1.95	2.35	38
Syrian Arab Republic	2.72	1.54	2.13	39

* Including New Zealand and Australia

resources and bringing in more reforms if it wishes to be a global leader in innovation. On the input side, India has a pool of highly trained researchers and scientists; but not only are the figures for R&D personnel per million of the population low for India, much of this talent pool chooses to emigrate in search of better prospects abroad. An interesting piece of statistics in this context is that about 13.27 per cent of all international patent application has an inventor or co-inventor of Indian heritage . India needs to boost up its R&D spending as a percentage of the total GDP and create centres of research excellence where its skilled pool of researchers and inventors can be absorbed. India has a big edge over other countries of having one of the lowest R&D costs in the world. A World Bank report "Unleashing India's Innovation: Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Growth" October 2007, recommends that India needs to usher in a lot of deregulation in product, land, labour, capital and infrastructure markets. The report further advocates making it easier for entrepreneurs to take risks and opt for reallocation of capital to more productive areas when ventures do not work out as envisaged. Restructuring exit policies by reforming bankruptcy rules and procedures and modernising the Industrial Dispute Act would help in removing the stigma of failure associated with failure of ventures and make entrepreneurs more open to experiments.

The informal sector in India employs nearly 90 per cent of the total workforce. There is need for inclusive innovation which benefits the economically weaker sections of the economy too. There is also a need for knowledge creation and absorption in areas which are specifically relevant to the poor. In recent times, the country has encouraged and supported grass root level

Confederation of Indian Industry

Americas

Country/ Economy	Innovation Input Index	Innovation Output Index	GII Score	Regional Rank
United States	5.40	3.74	4.57	1
Canada	5.32	3.78	4.55	2
Costa Rica	3.90	2.80	3.35	3
Chile	4.18	2.52	3.35	4
Barbados	4.52	2.00	3.26	5
Uruguay	3.80	2.54	3.17	6
Trinidad and Tobago	3.85	2.45	3.15	7
Panama	3.82	2.16	2.99	8
Brazil	3.62	2.32	2.97	9
Mexico	3.51	2.41	2.96	10
Jamaica	3.78	2.13	2.95	11
Argentina	3.44	2.39	2.91	12
Suriname	3.08	2.65	2.86	13
Dominican Republic	3.25	2.37	2.81	14
Peru	3.46	2.10	2.78	15
Colombia	3.50	2.03	2.76	16
El Salvador	3.61	1.91	2.76	17
Guatemala	3.41	2.02	2.72	18
Honduras	3.31	1.94	2.62	19
Guyana	3.27	1.96	2.61	20
Nicaragua	3.06	2.07	2.57	21
Venezuela, RB	2.67	2.22	2.45	22
Ecuador	2.85	2.00	2.43	23
Paraguay	2.97	1.85	2.41	24
Bolivia	2.91	1.83	2.37	25

Africa

Country/ Economy	Innovation Input Index	Innovation Output Index	GII Score	Regional Rank
South Africa	4.34	2.15	3.24	1
Tunisia	3.82	2.29	3.05	2
Mauritius	4.05	1.80	2.93	3
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.45	2.37	2.91	4
Mauritania	2.80	2.94	2.87	5
Kenya	3.70	1.98	2.84	6
Botswana	3.71	1.89	2.80	7
Cote d'Ivoire	3.04	2.50	2.77	8
Namibia	3.76	1.75	2.76	9
Lesotho	3.20	2.31	2.75	10
Morocco	3.33	2.14	2.74	11
Nigeria	3.17	2.21	2.69	12
Malawi	3.25	2.13	2.69	13
Tanzania	3.19	2.18	2.69	14
Mozambique	3.10	2.27	2.69	15
Ghana	3.30	2.02	2.66	16
Senegal	3.32	2.00	2.66	17
Mali	3.13	2.18	2.66	18
Uganda	3.19	2.11	2.65	19
Libya	3.04	2.25	2.65	20
Gambia, The	3.36	1.91	2.64	21
Zambia	3.27	1.99	2.63	22
Chad	2.30	2.91	2.61	23
Benin	3.15	1.97	2.56	24
Cameroon	2.87	2.24	2.55	25
Algeria	2.70	2.29	2.50	26
Burkina Faso	2.96	2.01	2.48	27
Ethiopia	2.77	2.16	2.46	28
Madagascar	2.95	1.95	2.45	29
Burundi	2.70	2.05	2.37	30
Zimbabwe	2.75	1.73	2.24	31

innovation by entrepreneurs from the bottom of the pyramid and have assisted the informal sector in absorbing existing knowledge Towards this, the National Innovation Foundation (NIF) of India was established in 2000 with the help of the Department of Science and Technology with the main goal of providing institutional support to grassroots innovation.

Turkey figures among the 20 largest countries in the world and in the European Union (EU) and is also among the founder members of the OECD. It is one of the richest countries in water resources and Boron mineral. One of the countries that straddles both the continents of Europe and Asia, Turkey has a

Key indices of select emerging markets

	Institutions	Human Capacity	ICT & Uptake of Infrastructure	Market Sophistication	Business Sophistication	Scientific Outputs	Creative Outputs & Well Being	Innovation Input Index	Innovation Output Index	Global Innovation Index	Innovation Efficiency
China	3.89	3.29	2.85	3.86	4.34	3.84	2.14	3.64	2.99	3.32	0.82
India	4.18	4.03	2.20	4.28	4.43	2.58	2.16	3.82	2.37	3.10	0.62
Russian Federation	3.37	3.86	3.19	3.35	3.55	2.96	2.23	3.47	2.60	3.03	0.75
Turkey	4.00	3.28	3.07	3.70	4.31	2.34	2.26	3.67	2.30	2.99	0.63
Brazil	3.55	3.42	2.96	3.87	4.33	2.86	1.78	3.62	2.32	2.97	0.64
Indonesia	3.87	3.48	2.30	3.68	4.78	2.43	2.12	3.62	2.27	2.95	0.63

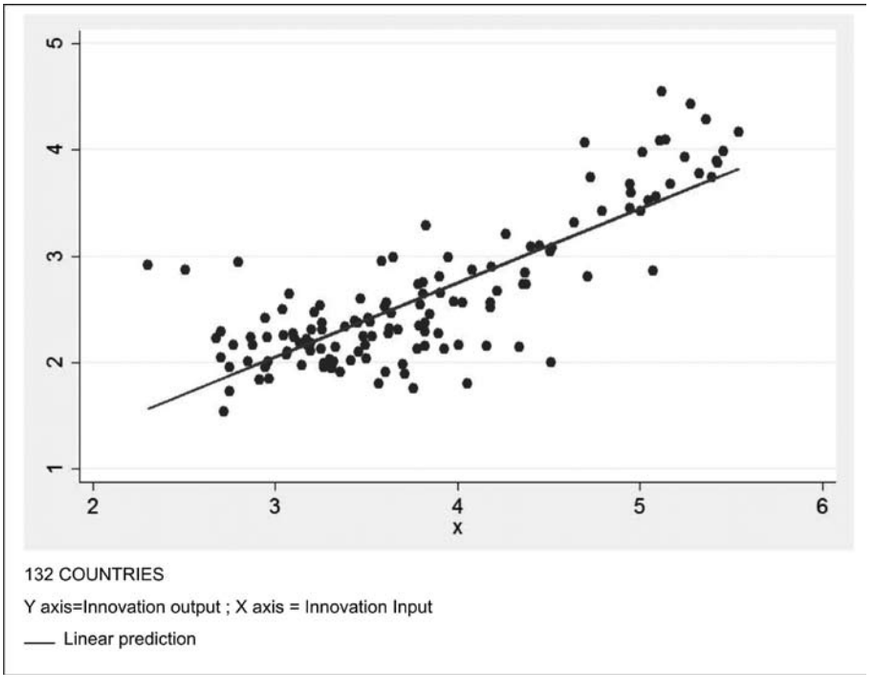
very strategic location of being situated in the close proximity of 70 per cent of the world's proven energy resources and is a prospective centre of distribution of oil and natural gas. It has a booming tourism industry that pumps money into its economy. Turkey however has not had a strong track record in R&D in the past but the government is now committed to revamp R&D in the economy, both in the private and the public domains, to boost up innovation. Crucially, Turkey requires focusing on local economic needs such as disseminating an innovation culture among its small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and mobilizing its latent finance to support regional development. Project 'Vision 2023 of Turkey' aims to build a knowledge based society dedicated to the development of science and technology and to hike its research and technology development expenditure to about 2 per cent of the GDP. Increased level of R&D it is hoped will boost academia-business collaboration, create high skilled jobs and attract greater foreign investment into the economy.

Indonesia is one of the most populous countries of the world and also the largest economy in South East Asia. However it needs to boost competition among its economic players of small and medium scale economies, in order to scale up innovation in its economy. Further, it needs to boost its R&D spending and beef up collaboration between universities and industry and arrange for better financing of its medium and small scale industries.

Deep-dive Analyses

In the following section we have done a regression analysis to identify any relationships between the various pillars and the indices that we have created. In short, it helps us to understand the connect between the dependent and the independent variable. In particular, we have checked for two things. One, whether the T-statistic is significant, i.e. it is greater than 2 in absolute value? This tells us if the dependent and the independent variable hold any relationship at all. Second, the value of the R-square, which tells us how much of the variation

Regression plot of the entire data set



Summary of regression results I*

	Number of Observation	R-Squared	Adj R-Squared	Coefficient			Constant Term		
				Coefficient	T-statistic	P>|t|	Coefficient	T-statistic	P>|t|
Entire Data set of 132 countries	132	0.657	0.655	0.70	15.79	0.000	-0.04	-0.25	0.805
Asia	39	0.620	0.610	0.67	7.77	0.000	0.15	0.44	0.665
America	25	0.595	0.577	0.58	5.81	0.000	0.24	0.67	0.511
Europe	38	0.848	0.844	0.94	14.17	0.000	-1.05	-3.54	0.001
OECD Counties	31	0.826	0.820	0.92	11.72	0.000	-0.92	-2.42	0.022
Africa	31	0.190	0.162	-0.28	-2.61	0.014	3.05	8.80	0.000
Arab Countries	15	0.063	-0.009	0.17	0.94	0.365	1.87	2.81	0.015

in dependent variable is actually explained by the variation in the explanatory variable.

We have done two regression analyses taking first the entire dataset and then individually, over the six regions of American continent, African continent, Asia and south eastern zone (including Australia and New Zealand), European region, the Arab countries and the OECD countries. The first regression analysis that we did takes "Innovation Output Index" (average of the two innovation output pillar scores) as the dependent variable and "Innovation Input Index" (average of the five innovation enabler pillars) as the independent variable. When we ran this regression on the entire dataset of 132 countries, the R-square for the model turns out to be .6572 which implies that 65 per cent of the variation in the innovation output is explained by the variation in the innovation inputs. The coefficient of the independent term is both significant and positive. This further indicates that the innovation input and the innovation output are related to each other. The constant term is not significant. This is also in accordance with our common economic intuition.

We have done the same analysis by taking 39 economies in the region of Asia (including New Zealand and Australia). The results show that about 62 per cent of the variation in the innovation output is explained by the variation in innovation input. The coefficient of the independent variable, innovation input, is positive and highly significant. The coefficient of the constant term is not significant at all.

In the American continent, the regression gave a moderately high R square value of at.0.5945, implying that about 59 per cent of the change in innovation output is explained by the innovation input. The independent variable, innovation input is highly significant and positive and the constant term is not significant at all. Again, both the European countries and the bunch of OECD nations have very high values of R-square of 0.8481 and 0.8256 respectively. Thus, for both these regressions, more than 80 per cent of the variation in dependent variable is explained by the variation in the independent variable. The independent variable has positive and significant coefficient for both these zones.

Next, the regression was done for the regions of Africa and the Arab countries. Both the zones give very low values of R-square (0.1901 for Africa and 0.0634 for the Arab countries). While the coefficient of the independent term is significant for Africa, it has a negative sign. This however goes against our basic economic intuition. The negative coefficient and a very low value of R-square allow us to conclude that in this zone there is not much of any relation between innovation outputs and innovation inputs. In the Arab countries, the independent variable is not significant. Both the regions have significant constant terms though.

We can summarise our findings above by concluding that for all the regions, apart from Africa and the Arab world countries, the coefficient for the innovation input is positive and significant. Further, the constant term is significant for Europe, OECD nations, Africa and Arab countries. The R square value is highest for the region of Europe and lowest for Arab nations, followed by Africa. The rest of the regressions have moderately high values of R square. The regions of Africa and the Arab countries which have many of the least developed nations have an insignificant coefficient and very low value of R square. Therefore, the model we have constructed does not show much insight for this region. The regions of Europe and the OECD nations which comprise the maximum of developed nations

*The sum total of countries in the table adds up to more than 132 countries as the subset of countries considered in the table are overlapping.

Summary of regression results II*

	Number of Observations	R-Squared	Adj R-Squared	Institutions		Human Capacity		ICT & Uptake of Infrastructure		Market Sophistication		Business Sophistication		Constant Term	
				Co-efficient	T-statistic	Co-efficient	T-statistic	Co-efficient	T-statistic	Co-efficient	T-statistic	Co-efficient	T-statistic	Co-efficient	T-statistic
Entire Data set of 132 countries	132	0.691	0.679	.023	0.26	.027	0.27	.343	4.42	-.028	-0.39	.259	2.55	.384	1.65
Asia	39	0.699	0.654	.271	1.80	-.271	-1.45	.321	2.26	.266	2.12	-.026	-0.16	.592	0.178
Americas	25	0.736	0.666	-.181	-1.09	.407	1.87	-.062	-0.41	.031	0.21	.460	2.27	-.018	-0.04
Europe	38	0.869	0.849	.248	1.34	.063	0.45	.363	2.48	.023	0.15	.135	0.80	-.580	-1.35
OECD Counties	31	0.870	0.844	.303	1.95	.09	0.62	.397	3.01	.029	0.22	.006	0.04	-.462	-1.05
Africa	31	0.270	0.124	-.232	-1.70	-.201	-1.41	.151	0.94	-.018	-0.16	.073	0.667	3.151	6.36
Arab Countries	15	0.437	0.124	-.022	-0.06	-.525	-1.77	.476	1.49	-.127	-0.45	.248	0.58	2.445	3.36

give the best result. Both of them have high value of R square and positive and significant coefficients for the independent variable.

In the second regression analysis, the dependent variable is "Innovation Output Index" and the independent variables are the five enablers of the model, namely, 'Institutions', 'Human Capacity', 'ICT and Uptake of Infrastructure' 'Market Sophistication' and 'Business Sophistication'. First, the regression was done on the entire dataset. The regression had a moderately high value of the R Square (0.6909) implying that 69 per cent of the variation in the dependent variable can be explained by the variation in the independent variable. Only two of the independent variables namely "ICT and uptake of infrastructure" and "Business Sophistication" have significant and positive coefficients. The constant term is not significant. The first enabler that is significant is ICT & Uptake of Infrastructure and the second one is Market Sophistication. The coefficient for both these enablers is positive. The R-square is 0.6994 for the regression, revealing that 69 per cent of the variation in innovation output is explained by the variation in the input. The constant term is again not significant.

The American continent has only one significant independent variable which is the fifth enabler, "Business Sophistication". The R-square is high at (0.7359). This means that 72 per cent of the variation in innovation output is explained by the innovation input. The constant term is not significant. Europe has a high R-square value of 0.8694 and one significant independent variable. This can be interpreted that 86 per cent of the variation in the dependent variable is explained by the variation in the inputs. The significant variable here is "ICT and uptake of infrastructure". The constant term is not significant.

The OECD countries show results quite similar to the Europe region. The regression has a R-square of 0.8703, implying that up to 87 per cent of the variation in the dependant variable is explained by the variation in the independent variable. The only significant enabler here is the third enabler, namely ICT & Uptake of Infrastructure. It has a positive coefficient too. The constant term is not significant. For the African continent the regression has gives a very low R-square value of 0.2703. This means that the innovation inputs explain only 27 per cent of the variation in innovation output. The T-statistic is significant for none of the enablers but only for the constant term. The regression brings out very little relationship between the dependent and the independent variable.

The Arab nations also have a low value R-square (.4370), implying that a 43 per cent of the variation in the dependant variable is explained by the variation in the independent variables. Only the constant term turns out to be significant in the model. The model does not show much of meaningful relationship. We can thus summarize our findings here by noting that for all the regions except for the Arab countries and the African continent

* The sum total of countries in the table adds up to more than 132 countries as the subset of countries considered in the table are overlapping.

the R-square is fairly high and the regressions have one or two significant coefficients. The constant term is not significant for these regressions. For the African and the Arab countries the regressions do not have any significant enabler and the R-square is also very low. The regression therefore holds very little meaning for these two zones.

We can conclude that both the regressions show very little relationship between the innovation enablers and innovation output for the zones of Arab nations and the Africa zone. They however show good results for the rest of the regions.

An Agenda for Action and Recommendations

Redefining the role of governments

It is more or less agreed that good governance by an innovation inclined government fosters overall growth and development and creativity. Facilitating governments clearly set the climate for innovation, not by blocking innovation but by encouraging key factors and inputs that facilitate it.

For example, governments have to step in to formulate efficient rules regarding patents, copyrights and handle the problem of piracy. This is one of the fields where government actions can yield positive result. While countries like Brazil and China have lagged in providing protection to IPR and providing legal redressal and a regulatory framework for patents, a rigid IPR structure may not necessarily be a good one. For example, the US, EU and Japan have begun to focus on the contrariness of the IP system. From an industrial perspective, a strong IP system can also impose costs; there is growing interest in open-source networks that encourage collaboration among individuals. Furthermore, an effective IP system must balance between IP protection on the one hand and dissemination of knowledge on the other, ensuring that consumers and future producers have access to advancements in innovation. Clearly, this is an area worthy of new research and perspectives by governments all across the world that are keen on fostering creativity and innovation.

Governments should also outline clear policies for encouraging innovation in the form of tax credits, research and development funding and policy changes. They can make it easier for companies trying to import foreign technology and ideas by making the entire process of commercialisation of ideas easier and efficient. For better results, the governments should regularly hold meetings with companies and business executives so that it can chalk out policies in sync with the needs of the industry. Innovation activities generally have large gestation periods before they yield results, so governments need to have long term policies for supporting innovation.

The key to advancing innovation policies that attract new-technologies and allow market demand—not state intervention— is to also diffuse the technology throughout the economy. Governments that neglect such strategies and attempt to spur innovation in specific industries through the use of subsidies and the application of external tariffs fail to realise the negative consequences of such policies. For a country to compete internationally in today's times it has to incorporate information technology in all aspects of its social and economic life. Governments should make huge investments in building up the digital and IT infrastructure of the nations. This recommendation especially holds true for developing and under developed nations, where the countries can exploit a lot, and increase their productivity merely by upgrading and expanding their IT network. A digital economy has the potential to multiply human efficiency and productivity and social welfare by a huge factor.

A economy like Taiwan has evolved into a new island of innovation thanks to enlightened government policy. Economic wealth is no longer the sole goal of Taiwan's public policy. Democracy, equity, and life-long learning for personal growth have also become part of society's aspirations. Taiwan's 'economic miracle' has allowed it to gain international respect and power and has placed it in a unique position to effect the economic and diplomatic balance of the region–and possibly the world. For innovation to flourish, therefore governments must bring about a good institutional environment; a well-educated populace; a sound regulatory and legal framework; investments in research and development; and access to the latest developments in communications and technology.

Taiwan's reasons for excellence are also the government funding of such research institutions as Academia Sinica, the Industrial Technology Research Institute and the Institute for Information Industry. As the basic research of these firms reaches a certain level, their results are licensed or spun off to the private sector, which then produces marketable goods.

Public policies should aim to create innovation environments

that are favourable for interaction between players, with a vision for long-term investments that manage both the high costs and risks involved in the innovation process. The most important public policies can be separated into six separate categories.

- Industrial and sectoral policies that aim at promoting "productive activity", directed at development stages that are longer than pre-existing ones. We can see this clearly in the case of Hong Kong.
- Foreign trade policies, with import policies used to protect nascent industries, and export policies that help increase the competitiveness of national industry against international competitors. In addition governments must also provide for collaborations as the Taiwanese government is doing.
- Promotional and financing policies that enable long term investments and the development of new technologies with research and development (R&D) expenses. R&D investments have a high-degree of uncertainty and are normally left out of the private financing system's scope. Thus, there is room for governments to work through non-reimbursable financing at low interest rates (without subsidies).
- Policies for competition and regulation that aim at creating and maintaining a competitive economic environment in critical areas for innovation, including intellectual property policies as well as innovation parks.
- Policies to support micro-, small- and mid sized enterprises (SMEs) that have been able to play a significant role in innovative economies.
- Education policies to train skilled labor and in the fields of science, technology and innovation that promote and stimulate the generation of knowledge in society by supporting academic and scientific research.

Besides, as all these policies are more directly tied to stimulating innovation, it is also important for macroeconomic, fiscal and monetary policies to harmonise with this objective—instead of factors that limit the application and development of innovative policies. These public policies to stimulate innovation are increasingly becoming mandatory in countries trying to get a higher place on the evolutionary ladder of nations. For years now, countries like the United States, Japan and European Union nations have expanded the range of their science and technology policies to include innovation. However, there is no single model for easy replication. In every country, the combination of these policies occurs in a specific manner.

Re-creating a culture of innovation

A pool of skilled and educated work force is essential for any country striving to boost up innovation. It is necessary that a country builds up a strong base of world class educational institutes where talent can be nurtured. This talent pool is the driver of innovation and research activity in the economy. Another way to achieve a pool of highly talented work force is to open the country to high skill immigration. United States of America has long been a magnet for technologists, scientists, researchers and highly skilled professionals from across the globe. The contribution of these highly trained professionals in American innovation and entrepreneurship is beyond dispute. A quarter of all patent application filed at WIPO in 2006 had a foreign inventor or co-inventor. A different face of the same coin is where countries like China and India have long cried about brain drain. Internationally 16.8 percent of international patent applications had an inventor or co-inventor of Chinese heritage and 13.7 percent had an inventor or co-inventor of Indian heritage. The global recession and the growing economies of China and India have set off a reverse trend in this regard where experts from these countries are returning home. There has been drop in the number of H-1B visas in the US (the primary vehicle for entry and employment for immigrant technologists and scientists) in recent times. In the coming times, it will be a challenge for countries like America to lure back its innovation drivers and at the same time for governments in countries like China and India to devise environment and policies to retain their returning intellect.

Innovation requires an environment conducive to taking risks in order to flourish. A country needs to cultivate an ambience such that it allows its entrepreneurs to reallocate capital to more productive areas whenever planed ventures do not work out as envisaged. In this regard the World Bank report "Unleashing India's Innovation: Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Growth" October 2007, recommends restructuring of exit policies by reforming bankruptcy rules and procedures and modernising the Industrial Dispute Act in the context of India.

An ecosystem of creativity with mentorship goes a long way in creating critical mass of innovative clusters. It was developed

and used in Sweden, Finland and most of the Nordic and other developed countries with great benefits. In developing countries now it is being used.

In the past, United States has been a stellar driver of innovation in the world by putting in place an ecosystem of venture capitalists and idea propagators which gave rise to entities like Apple and Microsoft. Silicon Valley commanded over a quarter of all venture capital investment in the US making it the nation's prime spot for innovation in energy alternatives. Silicon Valley still is a centre of creativity and entrepreneurship, in large part due to a steady flow of educated immigrants. The population is growing and becoming more global in character, with 40 per cent of the workforce born outside the United States, and 48 per cent of the region's population speaking a language other than English in the home.

A well-developed education system is crucial for all countries that wish to innovate. Continued excellence in mathematics and science, foreign languages and engineering will reach greater importance to cut across disparate talent pools.

Another interesting trend is the absorption and application of existing knowledge in new innovative ways to transform life and economy at the grass roots level. One example is Nano Ganesh from India which exploits modern mobile technology to control and operate irrigation pumps from a distance. It is a boon to farmers and saves them from walking miles and back to adjust their water pumps and allows them to control it from any place with mobile connectivity.

In developing countries, microfinance is one aspect that could immensely help economies to break from the vicious cycle of poverty and bring in huge improvements in the living standards of the people below poverty line. Microfinance has been a huge success in Bangladesh in alleviating poverty among its borrowers and could be a good policy example to be followed by other governments in developing and under developed nations.

Rethinking partnerships

Rethinking partnerships–between industry, universities, governments to create more innovative clusters, to create more open innovation models, to create solutions for a sustainable future by facing the challenges of climate, environment–are essentially innovations that can no longer be carried out in silos or in isolation. Additionally, developed economies need to collaborate with emerging markets. This is part of the reason why IBM, Nokia and other firms are investing heavily in partnering with R&D institutions in India, China and other emerging markets.

Promotion of better linkages between industry clusters and educational institutes and industries is another effective measure that nations can take to promote innovation. Governments can help establishing coordination and network between such institutes and facilitate the exchange of ideas and technology between them. Further, there could be tie ups with research and educational institutes. This could not only bolster productivity but also avoid duplication and overlap of research. These could be dubbed as innovation clusters and have huge potentials for the local and national economy like they have borne fruits in countries like Taiwan and Germany.

IBM has already launched an initiative in forming tie-ups with governments, universities and companies globally to harness new ideas and pursue new avenues of research. One idea is to establish thematic clusters which leverage local industries and institutes and exploit the talent pool found in the vicinity. Thematic clusters would facilitate more focused research in a particular field. This would not only encourage entrepreneurship but also led to better collaboration between the academia and industry. The research institutes would also gain financially by from Intellectual Property creation. This policy could be especially fruitful for small countries.

Emerging economies are increasingly being recognised as a major hub of cost leadership and product and process innovation worldwide. A number of multinational companies are making a beeline to countries like India China and other places in Asia. The 2008 Business Week's list of 'Ten most innovative companies 'has four companies from the Asia region namely: Toyota, Sony, Samsung and Nintendo. India's Reliance Industries and the Tata Group make it to the magazine's fifty most innovative firms.

A multi-stakeholder effort is required more than ever involving the private sector, governments as well as civil society. The recent development history of countries as diverse as Korea, Israel, Estonia, and Singapore shows that a farsighted government with a clear vision coupled with active engagement of the private sector can be very powerful. In all these countries,

an effective multi-stakeholder effort led to leapfrogging stages of development, to a structural transformation of the economy, and to increased growth prospects.

Conclusion

In the last one year, the global economy has gone through a lot of shocks and changes catalysed particularly by the economic contagion. We had emphasised in our Report last year about the importance of innovation for nations to tide over the economic crisis. It is heartening to note through GII 2009/10 that many countries have taken this to heart.

However, in a global environment of recession and recovery, the GII 2009/10 also highlights that the country leaders of today are not necessarily the leaders of tomorrow. Innovation can therefore — and often must — be disruptive to catalyse the process. We find new countries making the grade in the present survey while some of the traditionally strong innovators have moved down.

In such times, the challenge of measuring a country's innovation readiness becomes that much more daunting. We have also learnt that innovation is a very dynamic process. The reworking of the GII Framework this year and the addition and deletion of variables this year as compared to last year's bears out this process.

Undeniably, industries and economies all suffer initially as innovation challenges the status quo, but countries that embrace innovation ultimately thrive. It has now been proven clearly that government policies that encourage innovation are most likely to result in increased competitiveness. Effective innovation public policy stokes economic growth. The government must be a facilitator and enabler and perhaps leave it at that instead of trying directed interventions. Clearly, there's no time like a downturn to take advantage of innovation strategies.

The GII and the Rankings can be a guidepost to business and policy leaders on how best to craft their respective nations' innovation roadmap. But we also need to bear in mind that while in some sense innovation is 'global', it has very local elements to it also. It is when a country can tailor and merge the global with the local, that innovation policies will bear the best fruits for that region or country.

In a world that has seen cataclysmic changes in the last few years, innovation has proved to be an important aspect that has shaped the competitiveness of nations. Just in its third year, our innovation study have been able to capture and document these important changes. We hope that over the coming years, our study will prove to be an important barometer to governments and businesses in charting out an innovation roadmap for themselves. ■

Country Case Studies

Case Study I

Brazil

Creating the macro environment for innovation

Brazil is Latin America's success story. With its nearly two trillion dollar GDP, which makes it the ninth largest economy in the world and the second largest in the Americas, after the United States it is no longer seen as an economic backwater. The largest country in South America, Brazil now occupies key niches in energy, renewable energy and bio-fuels as well as biotechnology, agriculture, service industries and even high technology markets. Many nations would like to emulate its ethanol-led energy economy and many African nations like Sudan are trying to replicate it. The owner of a sophisticated technological sector, Brazil develops projects that range from submarines to aircraft as well as space research: the country possesses a satelite launching center and was the only country in the southern hemisphere to integrate the team responsible for the construction of the International Space Station. Brazil is also a pioneer in the fields of deep water oil research from where 73% of its reserves are extracted. According to government statistics, Brazil was the first capitalist country to bring together the ten largest car assembly companies inside its national territory. Which is what gives the faint glimmer that innovation might not just go East but might also rise from Latin America.

Brazil's economy is growing at an annualised rate of 5%. It should pick up more speed over the next few years as big new deep-sea oilfields come on stream, and as Asian countries still hunger for food and minerals from Brazil's vast and bountiful land. Post 2014, Brazil is likely to become the world's fifth-largest economy, overtaking Britain and France. By 2025, São Paulo will be its fifth-wealthiest city. In some ways, Brazil outclasses the other BRICs. Unlike China, it is a democracy. Unlike India, it has no insurgents, no ethnic and religious conflicts nor hostile neighbours. Unlike Russia, it exports more than oil and arms, and treats foreign investors with respect. Inequalities are much narrower now.

On the one hand, Brazil has the most entrepreneurial population in the world, as measured by the percent of population creating enterprises (one adult out of eight creating its own business) and by other indices. Of course, the vast majority of those enterprises are not at all technologically sophisticated. But this entrepreneurial spirit is a unique asset that has helped Brazil climb up the ladder of innovation. The principal innovative strengths lie in deep-sea oil exploration, tropical agriculture and regional aircraft manufacturing in which world class technologies have been developed.

The proven creativity and capacity of Brazilian companies for technological and managerial innovation has brought a new set of challenges to the country's policy thinkers and policymakers. Companies like Petrobras, a pioneer in off-shore, deep-water oil exploration, and Embraer, the world's leading producer of regional jet aircraft, exemplify the benefits of adopting innovation-oriented business strategies. Brazil's ethanol industry—which produces more than 33 percent of the world's ethanol—provides an interesting case study for how IP can advance the industry's growth. Currently, the majority of ethanol plants only yield 8,000–8,500 liters per hectare; with innovation they could increase productivity by 25 percent by

2010. This could happen by genetic modification of sugarcane without increasing costs such as Dedini in Brazil is trying out.

Despite the infancy of Brazil's IP industry, the country has some distinct competitive advantages: a strong local scientific base, sizeable industrial capacity, large domestic market, biodiversity, well-developed telecom infrastructure, a substantial presence of multinational corporations, and significant purchasing power. Additionally, Brazil has comparative advantages in certain sectors such as pharmaceutical, software/ IT and capital goods, as well as in specific areas of research including biotechnology, nanotechnology.

The need for critical mass

Innovation develops when there are critical masses of talents, ideas and resources gathered in specific areas. In all societies, innovation meets resistances to change, inertia of institutions and obstacles created by monopolistic situations. The promotion of innovation becomes therefore a continuous fight against conservative behaviors and mindsets aiming at preserving what exists rather than helping what can happen. Within such a general trend, problems to be encountered by each country depend on its specific ethos. On the top of this, there is a strong tolerance to persisting, deep inequalities; Brazil has one of the most important income inequalities in the world as measured by the Gini coefficient. Political leadership has to work on decreasing this as well as curbing corruption and crime.

Some IP products have made Brazil a little optimistic in recent times. Rizoflora, originated from research at the Federal University of Viçosa, developed an agrotoxic made of fungi which substitutes petrochemical products. Among the enterprises which are receiving investments, or are in the analysis stage, there is a soil mapper which uses GPS technology which allows exact doses of agricultural and agrotoxic correctives to be used, and a project of an engine which works on hydrogen.

Today, this effort has placed the country in 13th position in terms of published scientific articles in national and international scientific magazines and journals. The government's current policy in Science and Technology, which includes the MP do Bem (Federal Government provisionary providing fiscal incentives to businesses and industry) and the PAC da ciência (Federal Government Programme for the Acceleration of Growth in Science), which will invest R$41bn in science and innovation in the next 10 years, and subsequent state policies on innovation are on the right track to try to bring together researchers and business research centre. Brazil has an annual budget of US$20 billion to support innovation through various instruments and institutions. Risk capital and management know-how have also been identified as a pre-requisite for commercialization and scaling successful ventures. Despite recent improvements, education and infrastructure still lag behind China's or South Korea's . Brazil could benefit enormously from taking a stronger position in support of intellectual property rights.

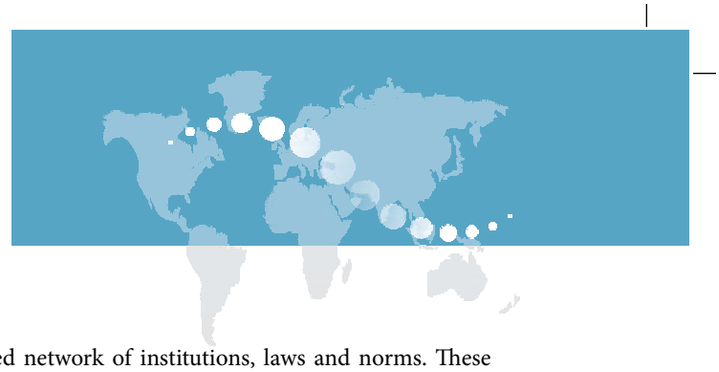
Significantly, the country has developed a formidable capacity for innovation in the bio-sciences. Over the last 15 years, Brazilian universities have improved their level of competence. A lot of innovative research is going on in the biosciences, including biotech, at such universities as the University of São Paulo. Achéflan the indigenously patented anti inflammatory ointment could mark a turning point in Brazilian efforts to commercialize an IP-protected medication based on the riches of the Amazon. Until Achéflan, other plant-based anti-inflammatory drugs on the Brazilian market have been prepared from imported plants, including some from Africa. It also demonstrates that public-private R&D partnerships can provide Brazilian and global consumers with valuable new therapies.

Funding has increased; better legislation has improved the structure of various innovative sectors; and, as a result of the growing recognition of the need to patent and promote a "culture of innovation in Brazil," the number of patent filings by Brazilian entities has increased both domestically and internationally. Nevertheless, serious obstacles remain. Despite improvements, government coordination of innovation policies often lacks coherence, and institutions tasked with managing innovation processes, such as the Intellectual Property Agency (INPI), retain bureaucratic and inefficient tendencies.

Unaddressed issues

Despite occupying an optimistic place in the BRICs hierarchy, its low R&D spends, poor quality primary education, limited capacity for commercial innovation and a discrepancy between supply-oriented innovation and market-driven demand have left it handicapped.

Tapping into global knowledge is another essential element of



an efficient and comprehensive management of an innovation system. In complement to these schemes there is a need for local structures such as incubators and innovation centers which help intending entrepreneurs developing their projects. The Brazilian Cenatecs network, as well the numerous (more than a hundred) incubators established by municipalities, provide already a fairly good support base. It needs to be expanded and strengthened to face a likely increasing demand or stimulate new "vocations".

One still unaddressed loophole is that Brazil's domestic policies remain disconnected from its international agenda. On the domestic front, Brazil appears to be making great efforts to encourage innovation through rigorous IP protection and an integrated network of institutions, laws and norms. These efforts, however, are not replicated on the international stage. If given the same opportunities, advantages, and policy structure available in innovative countries, Brazilians would be competitive globally because the necessary human resources already exist. The critical issue that remains is the high level of risk associated with R&D investments that deter more individuals and companies from getting involved in the Brazilian biotech sector.

With a critical mass of higher risk inputs, of course fostered by the political will of the country, one might see more innovation outcomes.

Case Study II

Denmark

Towards a new innovation model

Denmark is, according to many global surveys, the happiest place on earth with a population that confesses it has the highest Happiness Quotient. Along with being the world's second Internet-savviest nation (after the USA), it has an excellent regulatory environment much encouraged by the government's leadership and vision in leveraging information and communication technologies.

This thoroughly modern market economy features high-tech agriculture, up-to-date small-scale and corporate industry, extensive government welfare measures, comfortable living standards, a stable currency, and high dependence on foreign trade. Steel, nonferrous metals, chemicals, food processing, machinery and transportation equipment, textiles and clothing, electronics, construction, furniture and other wood products, shipbuilding and refurbishment, windmills, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment are sectors of significance for the country.

Unemployment is low and capacity constraints limit growth potential. Denmark is a net exporter of food and energy and enjoys a comfortable balance of payments surplus. Nonetheless, the Danish krone remains pegged to the euro. Denmark's fiscal position is among the strongest in the EU.

Because of high GDP per capita, welfare benefits, a low Gini index, and political stability, the Danish living standards are among the highest in the world. However, a major long-term issue will be the sharp decline in the ratio of workers to retirees.

Denmark has also set up a network of information flows from the university and research institutions to business houses. Copenhagen University has been the big European riser in the global university rankings in the last decade: it is now the eighth-best university in Europe, surging ahead of all its Swedish and even German rivals. Its success has been attributed to a big rise in the number of students studying engineering and natural sciences.

But in one way, the idea that Denmark is a savvy, highly technologically innovative country has to be put in perspective considering it does not boast of the heavy-duty inventions of its neighbour, Sweden. It has no famous inventors of dynamite, the zip-fastener, the artificial kidney and the artificial respirator, nor the big Swedish industrial concerns with powerful in-house research units that go on to make products that sell around the world, like Swedish Ericsson, maker of phones, SKF, which makes ball bearings, ABB, the engineering firm.

Smaller companies in big markets

The Danish model, based on flexibility and adaptation of other country's inventions, may be better suited to this globalising era. Vestas, the world's largest manufacturer of wind turbines, is indeed Danish. Young engineers find working for this company exciting as the wind turbine involves numerous engineering specializations; wind power is the most mature sustainable industry; it provides 20 per cent of Denmark's energy requirements. Denmark produces half the world's wind turbines.

Vestas is a global company with worldwide career opportunities, competing with Microsoft for the best brains with the most attractive packages. Though in Denmark the research base is attractive too, with good quality of life and tax breaks for professionals who come to live here.

The Danish model in innovation is remarkable in how untypical a Vestas is - a world leader in its niche, with powerful in-house research capabilities, much like Nokia in Finland or Ericsson in Sweden.

However, small countries like Denmark face a big challenge as these nations must seek to compete head-on with the research power of, say, the US and China - just like Sweden has done.

The Danish model for business success

What the Danish model teaches us that innovative societies don't have to invent lots of stuff themselves: in fact, this news must come as rather a relief to many smaller countries around the world. What aspiring wealthy states have to do is to rapidly identify clever inventions by others and sense where they can best be fitted into current society. Many legitimate innovations founder because no one knows how to commercialize them or slot them in with current production processes.

The Danish model requires an educated workforce and educated consumers. It requires a population willing to communicate needs with each other, to learn about technology all their lives. There must be good relations between managers and staff, so that the latest changes do not pass decision-makers by.

Denmark has all these things, because the structure of its society is flat: there are no great income and class differences, no great hierarchies in the workplace. In fact, to an outsider, it is often difficult to tell managers apart from the workers. They have informal, easygoing relations. Relationships between strangers are characterized by a high degree of trust. This makes for a quick and rapid dissemination of good ideas around the country.

Some of these qualities, such as the flatness of hierarchies and high degrees of trust, are shared with other Scandinavian nations.

Denmark strength is continuous, incremental technical improvement through communication with suppliers and customers,

Dynamism and equality

Denmark has the world's highest proportion of workers (60 per cent) in the so-called discretionary learning jobs, where the worker has a high degree of autonomy, deals with problems alone and at his or her own pace, often accompanied by a high degree of problem solving.

According to some employment think-tanks, there are three levels of employment: working in a team, subject to the control of others and doing simple repetitive processes. The bottom level, with the least amount of independent thinking and autonomy, has only six per cent of jobs in Denmark.

Denmark's high social security is another plus is Danish society that furthers innovation. While and hire policies are fine as in America, but it is also backed up by Scandinavian levels of generosity over social benefits. Despite the high job turnover and people are not insecure because of the welfare net. The relatively large flow of competent manpower between firms results in a rapid diffusion of new ideas through the economy. Interestingly, not many people cheat the system or voluntarily stay on the dole. A flexi job with security can unfortunately work only in a small monitorable society with also high trust society.

Consequently, Denmark is also a highly networked ready society with a high network index. Denmark's climb to the top can be traced back to its excellent regulatory environment, together with the government's leadership and vision in leveraging information and communication technologies (ICT) for growth, and promoting its penetration and usage. Nordic countries have shown how an early focus on education, innovation and promotion of ICT penetration and diffusion is a winning strategy for increased networked readiness and competitiveness.

Denmark, in particular, has benefited from very effective government e-leadership, reflected in early liberalization of the telecommunications sector, a first-rate regulatory framework and large availability of e-government services.

Clearly, Denmark with its sustained focus on innovation has set a new global benchmarks for small countries to follow.

Case Study III

Singapore

The power of the government

Singapore is a byword for self-creation and self-determination among modern nation states. Through an enlightened governance system, it has created itself over the past 40- plus years, transforming a small island with only the resources of its people into a global city-state that is a model of economic success, social unity, educational superiority and technological achievement. Innovation in its various forms has played a key role in this transformation.

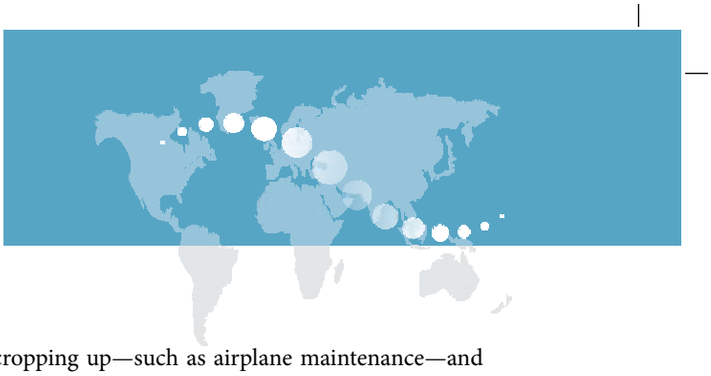
Singapore has a highly developed and successful free-market economy, enjoying a remarkably open and corruption-free environment, stable prices, and a per capita GDP higher than that of many of the Western developed countries. The economy depends heavily on exports, particularly in consumer electronics, information technology products, pharmaceuticals, and on a growing service sector. Real GDP growth averaged 7% between 2004 and 2007, but dropped to 1.2% in 2008 as a result of the global financial crisis. The economy contracted in the last three quarters of 2008. But over the longer term, the government hopes to establish a new growth path that will be less vulnerable to global demand cycles, especially for information technology products. In recent times, it has attracted major investments in pharmaceuticals and medical technology production and will continue efforts to establish Singapore as Southeast Asia's financial and high-tech hub.

Singapore's impressive success has come in large part from a technology-centered, engineering, top-down kind of social and economic model that is a marvel of efficiency. In 2002, the "Remaking Singapore" initiative was launched to turn Singapore into a world center of creativity, innovation, and design. These new capacities are associated with a human-centered, social science, bottoms-up model. How successful is Singapore to date in making a transition to this different kind of model? What kind of education do you need to develop original, creative young people? How do they foster creative talent and keep it in Singapore?

A hub for the electronics, semiconductor, pharmaceutical, and biotech industries every year Singapore gives 100 scholarships to science and engineering students, funding their doctorate programs in foreign universities. The $650 million program, launched in 2000, is now seeing its first PhDs return to Singapore, where they work in government research labs or local universities for several years.

Government commitment to education is one reason many large drug makers have made Singapore a base for their manufacturing and research. GlaxoSmithKline has pumped in $65 million to expand its Singapore operations. Schering-Plough has a center to conduct research and clinical trials in the country, and Novartis has made Singapore the center for company researchers investigating treatments for malaria, tuberculosis, and dengue fever. Science education is very good here supplying a constant flow of young graduates.

Singapore is a vibrant alcove of creativity thanks to its



integrated national innovation policy that links education, global competitiveness, R&D and workforce training behind a common innovative agenda. It has also proactively set up institutions that foster innovation.

For example, Singapore Innovation Class (I-Class) launched in 2002 is the certification for the business excellence niche standard for innovation. At an enterprise level, the niche standard enables organisations to develop their innovation management capabilities. Based on the business excellence framework, it covers 6 categories namely, Leadership, Planning, Information, People, Processes, and Results.

SPRING Singapore is the enterprise development agency for growing innovative companies and fostering a competitive SME sector. It partners with enterprises in financing, capabilities and management development, technology and innovation, and access to markets. As the national standards and accreditation body, SPRING also develops and promotes internationally-recognised standards and quality assurance to enhance competitiveness and facilitate trade.

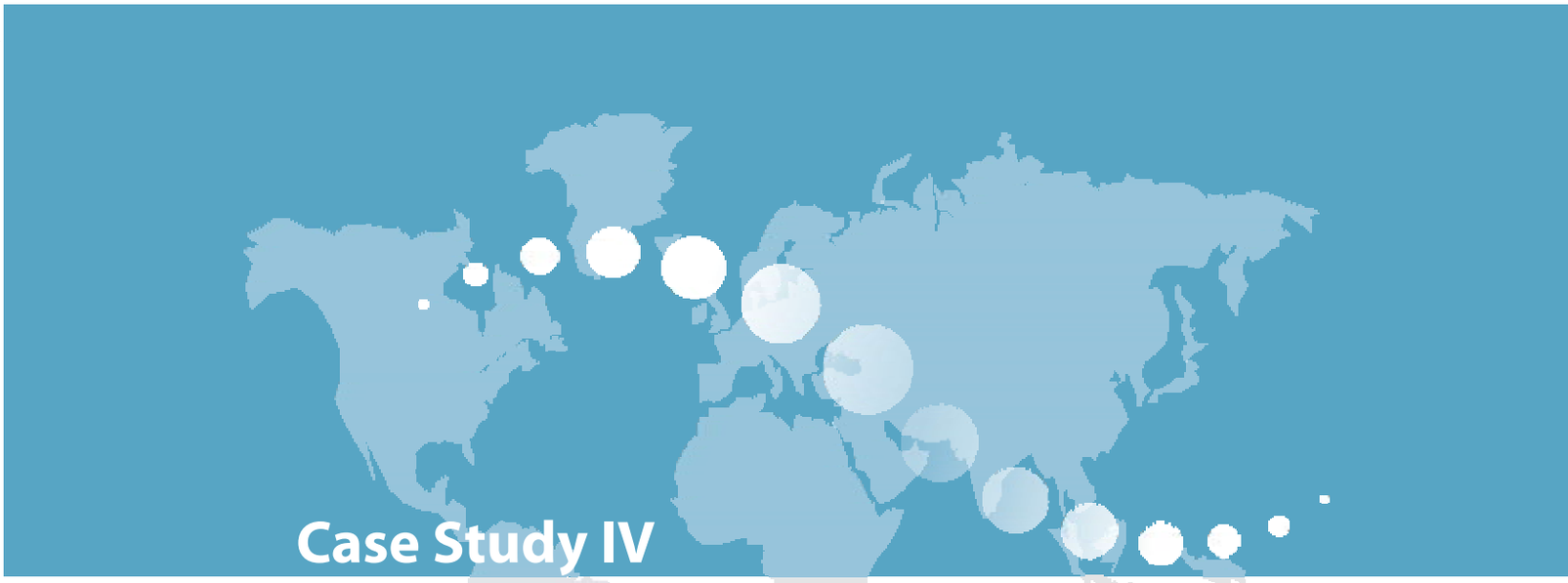
Way ahead

But in times ahead, the engineering, efficiency-driven model that has given Singapore so much success needs to be augmented with a more creative, innovative bottoms-up model. The government is recognizing that new industries outside its usual control are cropping up—such as airplane maintenance—and has policies to move quickly to support them. In Singaporean fashion, the government is redesigning the education system to promote creativity among the young.

But some say that fresh talent will gravitate to newer climes as they find Singapore too controlled, hierarchical and stifling. There is not much of a local culture of risk-taking and failure in the country. And not much of a private venture capital structure either. There have also been instances when many would-be entrepreneurs leave for Australia, the US or Canada and most entrepreneurial ventures are started and set into motion by the government.

The evolution of Singapore from an efficiency-centric society to a mixed efficiency/creativity model is what many would like to see. It might also accelerate that progress by bringing more of Singapore's smart young Gen Y generation of creatives into policy-making positions right now. A global mega-city of Singapore's excellence can't afford to let any of its young go.

Even though the Singapore economy, which relies heavily on exports has been impacted because of the global recession, the government and companies are not going to retreat on their commitment to innovation, not with the visionary and far sighted Singapore political leadership. The crisis makes it even more apparent that there's no turning back; the imperative is to become more innovative, not less.



Case Study IV

USA

American innovation in a post-crisis world

A world emerging from the global contagion may be a good time to take stock of America's role in this rather more balanced world where it no longer has undisputed hegemony. The financial crisis has had an impact on American innovation, reducing access to capital and possibly intensifying a culture of risk aversion. So does the US face an innovation crisis? And how serious is the threat to America's innovation leadership? Do hawkish foreign policies and the inclination to protectionism in the case of jobs have anything to do with the losing of the allure of US immigration from talented minds from all over the world?

As Andy Grove of Intel says paranoia is what makes one competitive and retain the edge in any niche. Some observers would argue that American industry has had a history of paranoia when it comes to technological superiority. If it wasn't the Russians and the space race, it was the Japanese and their Just-In-Time (JIT) manufacturing models. Now it's the Chinese and the Indians challenging American dominance in an area critical to long-term growth and economic health: innovation.

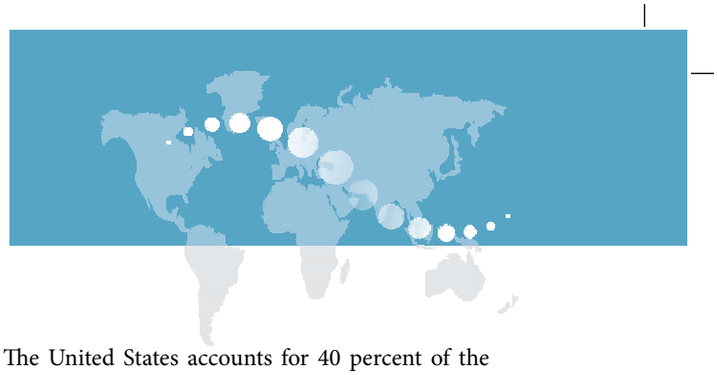
Since the mid-1990s, the United States has reduced the intensity of overall R&D funding as a percentage of GDP at the same time that the nature of global competitiveness in business has fundamentally changed; more companies are turning to low-cost, offshore locations to help them do more with less, and as these emerging economies mature, so does their capacity for sustaining a culture of innovation.

Some feel that the US economy is losing its traditional strength in the area of innovation. For example, a recent report by the US-based Information Technology and Innovation Foundation suggests that although the US ranks sixth among 40 nations and regions in terms of innovation and competitiveness, its progress has slowed to a crawl in these areas. All of the 39 other countries and regions studied have made faster progress toward the new knowledge-based innovation economy in recent years than the United States.

The financial crisis has not helped, either. Precisely at the time when long-term risk capital to plant the seeds for the next generation of breakthrough innovations and to fuel sustainable job growth in America is imperative, these factors have conspired to drain the risk capital that is the lifeblood of the economy.

America's new found distrust of immigrants egged on by terrorist attacks and large job-lopping outsourcing contracts by American firms is making many creative minds unable to enter the country. Many immigrants from China and India feel the future of innovation lies in their own countries because of the large markets, larger, if still latent talent pool and consequently larger opportunities for research.

The current economic downturn has had a huge impact. In a downturn the key message is to focus on the short-term core business; innovation is still seen as an important engine for growth during the good times, when you have a downturn



immediately that focus shifts on to the bottom line.

The Obama administration is for its part trying to nurture an environment that would bolster innovations through the support of science and math education and through the encouragement of entrepreneurs.

Specifically, he has said the White House supports the extension of a research and development tax credit that expires this year. The administration seeks to grow research and development to become 3 per cent of gross domestic product, compared to 2 per cent today. But according to a Newsweek survey only 41 per cent of US citizens polled said they believe the U.S. will stay ahead of China's technological strides.

A lot if immigrants especially the Chinese and Indians are going back to their countries with infusions of American way of thinking leaving an innovation vacuum in the US.

If Asia will be the next center of innovation, it would be in America's interest to rethink its exchange programs with nations in that geography and encourage college students to spend some time abroad—a tradition long encouraged in partnership with European universities.

Innovation will not be unipolar or US centric; it may migrate. Different businesses will migrate to different regions based on the resources and the strengths of those cultures. So, for example, a firm may move to India. While there aren't as many technological resources and deep investment pockets available in India as there are in other parts of the world. Infosys and many other companies are, of course, testament to that. So many industries that depend on human capital will migrate to India.

Building on strengths

Of course, not everyone buys into the idea that the situation is critical. Last year, the RAND Corporation published a study arguing that the US continues to be the leader in science and technology. The United States accounts for 40 percent of the total world's spending on scientific research and development, employs 70 percent of the world's Nobel Prize winners and is home to three-quarters of the world's top 40 universities. Even so the US continues strongly, but the rest of the world is coming rom behind and catching up.

One of the ways companies are achieving a multi-disciplinary environment is to have environments and forums and working groups that involve people from different disciplines learning from each other - not just sharing what we know, but rather learning the things that we don't know that we know, which is probably the most important thing when you're working in a team. Furthering a free dialogue where people learn what they can from others helps make better decisions, something that high immigration rates have furthered.

Technological innovation may continue to be very strong in the United States because it has a depth of expertise and a strong history. But we are seeing huge R&D labs being developed throughout Taiwan and China, and there's a very strong chance that the United States is going to lose some of its leadership in terms of technology innovation.

The heart of innovation is the development of small and effective work teams. Innovation doesn't really occur in companies; a Google also has cells or teams. If America is still able to position itself as a magnet of creative people by giving them the right tools and the right culture it might still steal a march. Culture and process are the two drivers for innovation, and when you have these reinforcers, the other things will follow.

In sum, it's quite clear that innovation is still critical for the future of US, and it's also clear that companies and organisations here still invest heavily in innovation. But what we have seen in recent times in the US is a shift towards more incremental innovation - innovation that is lower risk and more focused on the short-term, as opposed to one that involves long-term investment and higher risk.

Appendix I

Methodology for Computing GII

The Global Innovation Index (GII) was conceived at INSEAD as a formal model to capture the response readiness of nations and regions to the challenge and potential of innovation. This is directly linked to a country's ability to benefit from a variety of macro parameters like sophisticated technologies, enhanced human capacities, organisational and operational developments, and improved policy environment.

This year the framework of the GII model rests relies on seven pillars, which underpin the factors that enhance innovative capacity and demonstrate results from successful innovation.

A key objective of the GII is that by looking at the overall index of a country, one can get an idea of how a country compares relative to other countries; specifically, countries facing similar global and innovation challenges. While calculating the GII, the overriding aim was to provide the most scientific and credible interpretation of reality. The process included selecting qualitatively relevant variables, estimating missing data, and finally, calculating the index by averaging the normalised data.

The model uses a combination of objective data drawn from a variety of public and private sources, such as World Bank and the International Telecommunications Union, and subjective data drawn from the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey. The latter helps to capture concepts for which objective (or hard) data are typically unavailable.

We started our study by reviewing over 60 documents, articles and comparative studies related to innovation. We felt this process was important to understand the landscape of studies that have been done on innovation worldwide.

The Global Innovation Index model has undergone some changes in its structure this year and there have been both addition and deletion of variables and pillars. Last year's model had five enabler pillars and three performance pillars. While the number of enabler pillars is same, the performance pillars are two in this year's model. Each of the seven pillars is individually divided into three or two sub-pillars.

The next step that was taken was to take a look at the variables incorporated in last year's model and choose from among them ones which would be used in this year's study. A number of new variables were introduced in the model, owing to the inclusion of the new pillar "Creative Outputs and Well-Being". 60 variables were chosen in the end, based on their qualitative relevance to the GII Framework. These were then divided into seven pillars and under each pillar were sub-divided under the various sub-pillar heads.

In the first instance, data for the 60 variables was collected for about 190 countries. The next step was to select a final set of countries. The main criterion used in selecting the countries was the desired level of availability of data for the selected variables. Data of those countries which had less than 60 per cent of the variables were dropped. In some of the cases we filled in missing data by plugging in values for the previously latest available year. We ended up with a set of 132 countries at the end.

Variable data was normalised in such a way that the range was from 1-7. A variable was either positively normalised or negatively normalised. A variable for which a higher absolute value indicates a good outcome was positively normalised (example: GDP per capita) whereas a variable for which a higher absolute value indicate a worse outcome (Gini coefficient) was negatively normalised. Thus the process of normalisation gave a score of 7 for the best performing country and a score of 1 is for the worst performing country for a particular variable. The formula used for normalization was:

For positive normalization:

6 x (country score – sample minimum)/ (sample maximum – sample minimum) + 1

For negative normalization:

– 6 x (country score – sample minimum)/ (sample maximum – sample minimum) + 7

The variables under a sub-pillar were averaged to come to the sub-pillar score. Then all the sub-pillar scores under a certain pillar were averaged to come to the pillar score. Next, the pillar scores for the five enablers were averaged to come to the Innovation Input Index score. Likewise the two performance pillar scores were also averaged to come to the Innovation Output Index score. In the last step the Innovation Input and Innovation Output scores were averaged to come to the GII index score.

Appendix II Pillar Tables

Pillar: Institutions

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	Political Environment		Regulatory Environment		Conditions For Business Provided By Public Institutions	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
1	Singapore	6.16	1	6.66	1	6.18	29	5.63
2	Sweden	6.11	2	6.27	5	5.55	4	6.52
3	Hong Kong, China	6.09	3	6.19	2	6.06	21	6.01
4	Denmark	6.08	5	6.16	8	5.49	1	6.60
5	New Zealand	6.07	7	6.09	6	5.54	2	6.59
6	Finland	6.06	9	6.04	3	5.62	3	6.52
7	Switzerland	5.99	8	6.05	9	5.49	8	6.42
8	Luxembourg	5.98	6	6.12	4	5.60	17	6.22
9	Norway	5.94	4	6.18	15	5.21	7	6.43
10	Australia	5.91	10	5.93	13	5.29	5	6.51
11	Canada	5.87	13	5.87	10	5.38	11	6.35
12	Netherlands	5.84	12	5.87	17	5.17	6	6.47
13	Austria	5.84	11	5.91	11	5.33	16	6.26
14	Iceland	5.80	15	5.71	12	5.29	9	6.40
15	Ireland	5.69	18	5.59	18	5.12	10	6.36
16	Germany	5.67	14	5.73	23	5.01	15	6.27
17	United Kingdom	5.65	16	5.64	19	5.11	18	6.19
18	United States	5.55	22	5.32	21	5.03	13	6.32
19	Japan	5.51	20	5.41	20	5.03	20	6.11
20	Estonia	5.51	32	4.94	7	5.49	19	6.11
21	France	5.40	23	5.32	39	4.61	14	6.27
22	Belgium	5.39	31	4.98	30	4.86	12	6.32
23	United Arab Emirates	5.36	24	5.28	24	5.01	24	5.80
24	Cyprus	5.36	27	5.17	14	5.23	28	5.68
25	Qatar	5.32	19	5.45	25	4.96	37	5.54
26	Malta	5.28	21	5.32	28	4.91	32	5.61
27	Chile	5.21	26	5.18	16	5.18	47	5.26
28	Slovenia	5.19	28	5.06	33	4.80	27	5.70
29	Barbados	5.17	17	5.59	22	5.02	68	4.89
30	South Africa	5.16	39	4.73	31	4.83	23	5.93
31	Oman	5.15	29	5.04	27	4.93	39	5.48
32	Mauritius	5.14	33	4.89	26	4.93	34	5.59
33	Taiwan	5.05	35	4.83	29	4.90	42	5.42
34	Portugal	5.03	40	4.68	48	4.47	22	5.95
35	Czech Republic	5.01	36	4.80	46	4.53	26	5.70
36	Lithuania	4.88	43	4.51	43	4.59	36	5.55
37	Namibia	4.87	34	4.87	40	4.60	57	5.13
38	Hungary	4.85	48	4.32	51	4.46	25	5.78
39	Korea, Rep.	4.85	38	4.75	56	4.31	38	5.48
40	Slovak Republic	4.82	44	4.51	47	4.52	40	5.45
41	Latvia	4.78	53	4.19	45	4.54	31	5.61
42	Malaysia	4.78	37	4.77	41	4.60	63	4.96
43	Jordan	4.75	51	4.24	35	4.69	46	5.32
44	Bahrain	4.72	61	3.97	32	4.82	43	5.39
45	Spain	4.72	47	4.38	44	4.55	49	5.24
46	Botswana	4.68	30	4.99	49	4.47	86	4.59
47	Greece	4.67	52	4.20	59	4.21	33	5.59
48	Panama	4.66	63	3.92	38	4.62	41	5.44
49	Trinidad and Tobago	4.60	54	4.18	42	4.59	60	5.02
50	Uruguay	4.59	42	4.55	76	4.00	50	5.22
51	Israel	4.59	60	4.01	34	4.74	62	5.01
52	Poland	4.58	50	4.24	57	4.27	48	5.24
53	Costa Rica	4.55	45	4.46	54	4.33	70	4.88
54	Jamaica	4.52	72	3.77	62	4.17	30	5.62
55	Kuwait	4.50	46	4.42	83	3.88	53	5.19
56	Montenegro	4.48	49	4.29	71	4.03	58	5.11
57	Tunisia	4.46	41	4.64	55	4.32	95	4.43
58	Italy	4.45	64	3.92	85	3.87	35	5.56
59	Romania	4.44	73	3.75	61	4.20	44	5.38
60	Gambia, The	4.41	57	4.05	50	4.46	78	4.71
61	Georgia	4.39	95	3.38	37	4.66	56	5.13
62	Ghana	4.35	65	3.91	74	4.01	55	5.14
63	El Salvador	4.35	70	3.79	58	4.22	59	5.02
64	Croatia	4.32	56	4.09	81	3.96	67	4.91
65	Macedonia, FYR	4.32	89	3.54	69	4.03	45	5.38
66	Brunei Darussalam	4.30	25	5.26	36	4.68	130	2.94
67	Zambia	4.26	75	3.74	72	4.02	61	5.01

Confederation of Indian Industry

Pillar: Institutions

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	Political Environment		Regulatory Environment		Conditions For Business Provided By Public Institutions	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
68	Malawi	4.25	83	3.64	63	4.16	65	4.94
69	Burkina Faso	4.21	85	3.62	89	3.82	51	5.21
70	Bulgaria	4.20	66	3.85	60	4.21	91	4.54
71	Albania	4.20	76	3.73	79	3.99	69	4.88
72	Senegal	4.19	79	3.71	92	3.71	54	5.15
73	India	4.18	82	3.66	66	4.08	74	4.80
74	Saudi Arabia	4.17	71	3.79	52	4.45	106	4.26
75	Tanzania	4.15	74	3.74	91	3.75	64	4.96
76	Benin	4.11	62	3.96	102	3.51	72	4.87
77	Mongolia	4.10	55	4.16	110	3.37	75	4.78
78	Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.09	84	3.63	68	4.03	84	4.60
79	Dominican Republic	4.08	78	3.71	95	3.66	71	4.87
80	Mali	4.07	92	3.44	100	3.55	52	5.21
81	Armenia	4.07	86	3.60	75	4.00	85	4.59
82	Thailand	4.06	88	3.55	53	4.33	104	4.29
83	Morocco	4.05	77	3.72	88	3.85	88	4.59
84	Mozambique	4.01	69	3.80	101	3.53	77	4.71
85	Turkey	4.00	87	3.55	86	3.86	87	4.59
86	Azerbaijan	3.98	94	3.41	67	4.05	93	4.48
87	Mexico	3.93	90	3.53	70	4.03	108	4.23
88	Uganda	3.93	100	3.22	84	3.88	80	4.69
89	Guatemala	3.90	101	3.21	73	4.01	92	4.48
90	Honduras	3.90	98	3.27	78	3.99	94	4.45
91	Kazakhstan	3.90	67	3.83	99	3.56	102	4.31
92	China	3.89	58	4.02	64	4.14	124	3.49
93	Indonesia	3.87	96	3.34	65	4.08	110	4.18
94	Guyana	3.86	99	3.23	94	3.66	79	4.70
95	Lesotho	3.86	91	3.44	103	3.50	83	4.64
96	Argentina	3.84	93	3.44	116	3.25	73	4.82
97	Serbia	3.81	102	3.19	111	3.32	66	4.93
98	Kenya	3.79	119	2.77	82	3.90	76	4.72
99	Peru	3.76	106	3.14	80	3.97	111	4.16
100	Nicaragua	3.74	112	2.95	97	3.61	82	4.67
101	Ukraine	3.71	105	3.15	112	3.31	81	4.68
102	Colombia	3.70	108	3.06	90	3.79	107	4.25

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	Political Environment		Regulatory Environment		Conditions For Business Provided By Public Institutions	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
103	Mauritania	3.67	116	2.85	98	3.59	90	4.56
104	Madagascar	3.63	104	3.15	109	3.38	98	4.36
105	Paraguay	3.63	117	2.81	105	3.49	89	4.59
106	Philippines	3.60	113	2.89	87	3.86	116	4.06
107	Cameroon	3.57	107	3.14	115	3.26	100	4.33
108	Ethiopia	3.55	120	2.76	104	3.49	96	4.41
109	Brazil	3.55	81	3.67	96	3.66	126	3.30
110	Kyrgyz Republic	3.53	114	2.89	108	3.38	99	4.33
111	Tajikistan	3.53	109	3.05	117	3.24	103	4.31
112	Sri Lanka	3.49	115	2.88	77	4.00	123	3.60
113	Vietnam	3.47	59	4.01	113	3.31	129	3.09
114	Cambodia	3.47	97	3.33	106	3.45	121	3.63
115	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.40	121	2.74	120	3.16	101	4.31
116	Nigeria	3.40	123	2.57	107	3.43	109	4.21
117	Russian Federation	3.37	103	3.19	121	3.14	120	3.77
118	Algeria	3.35	111	2.99	124	3.01	115	4.07
119	Nepal	3.33	126	2.41	114	3.28	105	4.29
120	Suriname	3.30	80	3.70	123	3.01	128	3.19
121	Ecuador	3.29	122	2.72	122	3.04	113	4.10
122	Libya	3.29	68	3.83	118	3.23	131	2.80
123	Syrian Arab Republic	3.28	110	3.03	126	2.96	118	3.83
125	Cote d'Ivoire	3.20	131	2.02	119	3.20	97	4.39
126	Pakistan	3.19	130	2.07	93	3.70	119	3.79
127	Bolivia	3.14	125	2.53	127	2.86	117	4.01
128	Burundi	3.11	127	2.41	129	2.80	112	4.12
129	Bangladesh	3.06	124	2.56	125	3.00	122	3.62
130	Zimbabwe	2.79	129	2.24	128	2.86	127	3.28
131	Chad	2.69	132	1.97	131	2.74	125	3.37
132	Venezuela, RB	2.48	128	2.33	132	2.56	132	2.54

Pillar: Human Capacity

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	Investment in Education		Quality of Education Institutes		Innovation Potential	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
1	Finland	5.68	9	4.78	6	5.63	1	6.63
2	Denmark	5.57	1	5.59	5	5.68	5	5.43
3	Sweden	5.57	3	5.40	9	5.46	3	5.83
4	Iceland	5.49	4	5.05	8	5.49	2	5.93
5	United States	5.19	21	4.44	7	5.63	4	5.49
6	Norway	5.14	5	5.04	17	5.13	9	5.23
7	Taiwan	5.05	6	4.83	20	4.99	6	5.33
8	Switzerland	5.01	16	4.62	1	6.12	23	4.30
9	New Zealand	5.00	7	4.82	14	5.31	12	4.87
10	Canada	4.99	28	4.30	3	5.80	14	4.86
11	Singapore	4.95	43	3.92	2	5.90	10	5.02
12	Belgium	4.94	17	4.60	4	5.70	17	4.53
13	Australia	4.82	33	4.22	11	5.40	15	4.83
14	France	4.71	27	4.33	13	5.32	19	4.49
15	Netherlands	4.71	23	4.42	10	5.46	27	4.25
16	Ireland	4.71	25	4.35	12	5.38	21	4.39
17	Japan	4.62	41	3.99	32	4.57	7	5.29
18	Barbados	4.60	13	4.71	24	4.82	26	4.27
19	United Kingdom	4.59	32	4.23	16	5.27	24	4.28
20	Israel	4.57	22	4.44	35	4.39	13	4.87
21	Qatar	4.56	8	4.80	15	5.28	49	3.60
22	Austria	4.53	24	4.35	19	5.03	29	4.21
23	Korea, Rep.	4.52	54	3.81	33	4.49	8	5.24
24	Germany	4.49	30	4.26	18	5.13	33	4.07
25	Slovenia	4.45	34	4.17	28	4.69	20	4.49
26	United Arab Emirates	4.31	15	4.65	27	4.69	50	3.59
27	Tunisia	4.29	12	4.71	29	4.66	54	3.49
28	Czech Republic	4.24	48	3.87	23	4.87	37	3.97
29	Estonia	4.21	42	3.92	31	4.63	31	4.09
30	Saudi Arabia	4.12	11	4.72	53	3.97	45	3.68
31	Jordan	4.11	36	4.05	47	4.14	30	4.14
32	Cyprus	4.11	31	4.25	25	4.79	65	3.27
33	Malaysia	4.07	19	4.47	26	4.78	78	2.96
34	Spain	4.06	73	3.44	34	4.46	25	4.28
35	Montenegro	4.06	38	4.00	48	4.10	32	4.08
36	Ukraine	4.04	81	3.35	63	3.80	11	4.98
37	Poland	4.04	40	3.99	41	4.21	39	3.90
38	India	4.03	66	3.54	22	4.88	47	3.67
39	Portugal	4.00	47	3.88	40	4.29	41	3.84
40	Lithuania	3.99	51	3.84	56	3.93	28	4.22
41	Hungary	3.99	55	3.79	46	4.15	34	4.03
42	Luxembourg	3.94	35	4.15	44	4.19	55	3.49
43	Latvia	3.89	39	4.00	54	3.94	44	3.75
44	Costa Rica	3.87	44	3.90	21	4.91	87	2.81
45	Kenya	3.87	18	4.50	36	4.38	92	2.73
46	Russian Federation	3.86	93	3.17	58	3.89	18	4.52
47	Bahrain	3.84	46	3.88	57	3.89	43	3.75
48	Hong Kong, China	3.82	61	3.58	30	4.65	67	3.23
49	Greece	3.75	118	2.86	83	3.56	16	4.82
50	Malta	3.71	50	3.85	37	4.36	82	2.91
51	Chile	3.69	67	3.52	50	4.06	53	3.50
52	Trinidad and Tobago	3.67	60	3.60	38	4.33	74	3.09
53	Argentina	3.64	78	3.37	52	4.02	51	3.52
54	Italy	3.62	98	3.13	64	3.78	38	3.96
55	Thailand	3.62	53	3.82	60	3.87	72	3.15
56	Uruguay	3.57	114	2.88	55	3.93	40	3.89
57	Lesotho	3.55	2	5.41	100	3.31	129	1.93
58	Slovak Republic	3.54	65	3.55	94	3.45	48	3.61
59	Libya	3.51	70	3.49	128	2.69	22	4.35
60	Jamaica	3.51	37	4.03	61	3.82	99	2.67
61	South Africa	3.50	26	4.35	51	4.04	123	2.11
62	Senegal	3.49	83	3.34	43	4.20	80	2.94
63	Serbia	3.49	104	3.04	67	3.75	46	3.68
64	Indonesia	3.48	117	2.86	42	4.20	59	3.39
65	Romania	3.48	76	3.40	82	3.58	57	3.47
66	Kazakhstan	3.48	69	3.50	79	3.62	62	3.31
67	Guyana	3.46	10	4.75	96	3.40	112	2.25
68	Botswana	3.45	29	4.30	76	3.65	108	2.42
69	Zambia	3.45	121	2.68	72	3.70	35	3.98
70	Croatia	3.44	82	3.35	66	3.76	68	3.20

Confederation of Indian Industry

Pillar: Human Capacity

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	Investment in Education		Quality of Education Institutes		Innovation Potential	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
71	Azerbaijan	3.43	75	3.41	69	3.72	71	3.15
72	Oman	3.43	63	3.57	75	3.66	76	3.05
73	Brazil	3.42	56	3.76	65	3.77	93	2.73
74	Cote d'Ivoire	3.42	49	3.86	87	3.49	83	2.90
75	Philippines	3.41	97	3.13	59	3.89	69	3.20
76	Zimbabwe	3.39	20	4.46	81	3.61	122	2.11
77	Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.38	80	3.37	117	3.02	42	3.76
78	Sri Lanka	3.38	103	3.05	39	4.31	88	2.80
79	Morocco	3.37	58	3.70	93	3.45	79	2.96
80	Mexico	3.36	45	3.89	78	3.63	104	2.54
81	Kyrgyz Republic	3.36	59	3.68	122	2.91	56	3.48
82	Mongolia	3.35	74	3.42	129	2.66	36	3.98
83	Panama	3.34	57	3.72	95	3.41	84	2.89
84	Suriname	3.33	77	3.39	101	3.30	63	3.29
85	Macedonia, FYR	3.33	64	3.55	73	3.69	91	2.74
86	Bolivia	3.30	52	3.83	127	2.79	64	3.28
87	China	3.29	110	2.92	49	4.08	86	2.88
88	Mauritius	3.29	72	3.48	74	3.68	94	2.71
89	Turkey	3.28	89	3.26	80	3.61	77	2.99
90	Colombia	3.28	68	3.51	70	3.72	102	2.61
91	Bulgaria	3.28	105	3.04	84	3.55	66	3.25
92	Vietnam	3.27	88	3.26	89	3.47	73	3.10
93	Ghana	3.25	62	3.57	68	3.74	107	2.45
94	Namibia	3.25	14	4.66	119	3.01	124	2.09
95	Dominican Republic	3.20	84	3.29	123	2.89	58	3.41
96	Georgia	3.19	107	2.97	112	3.10	52	3.51
97	Brunei Darussalam	3.15	71	3.48	62	3.82	117	2.16
98	Peru	3.14	111	2.92	109	3.15	60	3.36
99	Venezuela, RB	3.11	101	3.07	99	3.35	81	2.93
100	Benin	3.08	113	2.89	71	3.70	100	2.65

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	Investment in Education		Quality of Education Institutes		Innovation Potential	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
101	Uganda	3.06	87	3.26	90	3.47	106	2.45
102	El Salvador	3.04	91	3.19	104	3.21	96	2.71
103	Albania	3.02	99	3.10	102	3.26	95	2.71
104	Kuwait	3.01	95	3.15	86	3.49	109	2.40
105	Nigeria	3.01	128	2.32	77	3.64	75	3.06
106	Malawi	2.99	85	3.28	91	3.45	113	2.23
107	Armenia	2.98	124	2.57	116	3.03	61	3.35
108	Gambia, The	2.98	102	3.07	45	4.15	132	1.72
109	Syrian Arab Republic	2.97	126	2.55	107	3.19	70	3.16
110	Honduras	2.95	94	3.16	120	3.00	97	2.70
111	Algeria	2.91	90	3.19	121	2.96	103	2.59
112	Tajikistan	2.90	116	2.86	110	3.10	89	2.75
113	Nicaragua	2.90	106	2.98	113	3.10	101	2.62
114	Guatemala	2.89	96	3.14	97	3.39	119	2.14
115	Mali	2.87	115	2.87	106	3.20	105	2.52
116	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.85	122	2.65	118	3.01	85	2.89
117	Madagascar	2.85	109	2.95	88	3.48	121	2.13
118	Cameroon	2.82	119	2.85	92	3.45	116	2.16
119	Mozambique	2.81	86	3.28	111	3.10	126	2.06
120	Burundi	2.80	79	3.37	114	3.06	127	1.95
121	Burkina Faso	2.78	100	3.08	98	3.37	130	1.89
122	Tanzania	2.77	120	2.83	105	3.21	110	2.27
123	Timor-Leste	2.76	92	3.18	131	2.42	98	2.70
124	Pakistan	2.71	127	2.55	85	3.50	125	2.07
125	Bangladesh	2.69	131	2.15	108	3.18	90	2.74
126	Ethiopia	2.64	108	2.96	103	3.23	131	1.74
127	Cambodia	2.63	123	2.59	115	3.05	111	2.26
128	Nepal	2.45	130	2.30	126	2.83	114	2.22
129	Paraguay	2.41	112	2.90	132	2.20	120	2.14
131	Ecuador	2.36	129	2.31	125	2.83	128	1.93
132	Chad	2.34	132	2.01	124	2.85	118	2.14

Pillar: ICT and Uptake of Infrastructure

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	ICT Infrastructure		General Infrastructure		Uptake and Usage of Infrastructure	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
1	Iceland	5.77	7	4.96	1	6.66	8	5.70
2	Sweden	5.55	3	5.20	7	5.04	1	6.40
3	Barbados	5.50	1	6.35	2	5.82	32	4.33
4	Taiwan	5.35	11	4.65	3	5.80	12	5.62
5	Switzerland	5.27	4	5.17	11	4.65	4	5.98
6	Canada	5.19	21	4.24	5	5.20	2	6.12
7	Norway	5.16	18	4.31	4	5.48	10	5.67
8	Denmark	5.04	8	4.76	19	4.40	5	5.97
9	Hong Kong, China	5.04	2	5.28	20	4.36	16	5.47
10	Germany	4.99	5	5.02	15	4.47	15	5.47
11	Singapore	4.93	23	4.24	10	4.67	7	5.88
12	United States	4.92	32	4.09	9	4.76	6	5.91
13	Luxembourg	4.92	6	5.01	21	4.22	13	5.52
14	Finland	4.91	27	4.13	6	5.17	17	5.44
15	Netherlands	4.89	12	4.65	27	3.95	3	6.07
16	France	4.84	13	4.52	12	4.63	20	5.38
17	United Arab Emirates	4.79	15	4.43	8	4.98	26	4.96
18	United Kingdom	4.71	9	4.76	37	3.67	9	5.68
19	Korea, Rep.	4.68	20	4.27	24	4.15	11	5.62
20	Austria	4.66	29	4.10	16	4.47	19	5.40
21	Estonia	4.61	10	4.69	36	3.73	18	5.41
22	Australia	4.57	28	4.13	26	4.11	14	5.48
23	Japan	4.42	37	3.73	23	4.19	21	5.35
24	Belgium	4.35	24	4.23	25	4.15	28	4.66
25	New Zealand	4.31	35	3.99	30	3.79	22	5.14
26	Malta	4.30	14	4.50	42	3.40	24	5.00
27	Bahrain	4.28	30	4.10	17	4.43	35	4.30
28	Israel	4.27	16	4.37	41	3.43	23	5.00
29	Slovenia	4.22	25	4.18	29	3.80	27	4.68
30	Ireland	4.14	17	4.32	52	3.12	25	4.97
31	Spain	4.04	31	4.10	35	3.74	36	4.28
32	Cyprus	4.01	33	4.03	34	3.77	37	4.23
33	Portugal	3.99	34	4.00	31	3.78	38	4.18
34	Czech Republic	3.80	42	3.48	40	3.48	30	4.43
35	Croatia	3.77	36	3.96	55	3.02	33	4.33
36	Lithuania	3.77	38	3.73	47	3.27	34	4.30
37	Qatar	3.75	46	3.14	22	4.19	45	3.93
38	Montenegro	3.66	22	4.24	74	2.74	41	4.00
39	Italy	3.64	26	4.14	65	2.86	46	3.90
40	Greece	3.62	19	4.27	48	3.20	61	3.38
41	Mauritius	3.55	55	2.87	18	4.43	63	3.36
42	Hungary	3.55	39	3.66	59	2.99	42	3.99
43	Malaysia	3.51	65	2.62	39	3.52	31	4.40
44	Slovak Republic	3.50	52	2.94	53	3.09	29	4.46
45	Kuwait	3.50	68	2.56	13	4.54	60	3.39
46	Saudi Arabia	3.49	51	2.99	32	3.78	49	3.71
47	Brunei Darussalam	3.45	64	2.62	28	3.80	44	3.93
48	Chile	3.44	60	2.74	38	3.63	43	3.95
49	Latvia	3.36	49	3.10	69	2.82	39	4.18
50	Bulgaria	3.33	40	3.56	88	2.42	40	4.00
51	Russian Federation	3.19	41	3.54	70	2.81	71	3.24
52	Oman	3.18	72	2.44	33	3.78	65	3.33
53	Uruguay	3.15	48	3.11	75	2.73	51	3.61
54	Gambia, The	3.08	99	1.75	14	4.51	87	2.98
55	Turkey	3.07	56	2.82	71	2.80	53	3.58
56	Jamaica	3.05	74	2.42	60	2.95	48	3.79
57	Poland	3.03	43	3.28	107	2.21	52	3.60
58	Trinidad and Tobago	3.03	53	2.93	51	3.18	85	2.98
59	Kazakhstan	3.00	61	2.73	67	2.85	57	3.42
60	Jordan	2.97	86	2.15	46	3.30	55	3.46
61	Brazil	2.96	67	2.57	91	2.42	47	3.90
62	Tunisia	2.95	79	2.24	50	3.19	59	3.41
63	Macedonia, FYR	2.93		na	90	2.42	56	3.43
64	El Salvador	2.92	63	2.68	57	3.01	81	3.06
65	Panama	2.88	59	2.75	78	2.65	70	3.25
66	Serbia	2.88	50	3.04	103	2.25	64	3.36
67	Thailand	2.87	81	2.23	54	3.08	67	3.30
68	Ukraine	2.86	45	3.15	79	2.62	96	2.80
69	Argentina	2.85	47	3.11	95	2.36	79	3.09
70	South Africa	2.85	85	2.16	44	3.36	83	3.04
71	China	2.85	73	2.43	77	2.69	58	3.42

Confederation of Indian Industry

Pillar: ICT and Uptake of Infrastructure

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	ICT Infrastructure		General Infrastructure		Uptake and Usage of Infrastructure	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
72	Costa Rica	2.82	71	2.45	97	2.36	50	3.67
73	Colombia	2.81	69	2.55	100	2.32	54	3.56
74	Romania	2.78	44	3.18	121	1.95	72	3.22
75	Azerbaijan	2.78	83	2.19	58	3.00	76	3.15
76	Mexico	2.78	70	2.46	81	2.60	69	3.27
77	Guatemala	2.76	75	2.38	76	2.71	74	3.17
78	Vietnam	2.74	54	2.89	120	1.98	62	3.36
79	Venezuela, RB	2.68	58	2.75	94	2.36	89	2.94
80	Guyana	2.67	97	1.85	49	3.20	88	2.96
81	Suriname	2.66	77	2.28	43	3.39	127	2.31
82	Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.66	94	1.95	68	2.83	73	3.20
83	Honduras	2.66	62	2.72	92	2.40	93	2.84
84	Namibia	2.60	103	1.66	45	3.33	94	2.82
85	Georgia	2.58	87	2.11	82	2.56	80	3.06
86	Dominican Republic	2.57	90	2.05	96	2.36	66	3.30
87	Sri Lanka	2.57	89	2.06	80	2.61	84	3.04
88	Morocco	2.54	91	2.02	86	2.44	75	3.16
89	Armenia	2.51	66	2.58	87	2.43	110	2.54
90	Botswana	2.49	93	1.97	66	2.86	103	2.64
91	Albania	2.48	76	2.35	106	2.21	92	2.87
92	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.44	57	2.80	128	1.81	99	2.71
93	Ecuador	2.44	78	2.25	110	2.16	91	2.89
94	Peru	2.42	88	2.07	117	2.09	78	3.11
95	Paraguay	2.39	84	2.19	89	2.42	109	2.55
96	Mauritania	2.38	102	1.68	73	2.76	100	2.71
97	Libya	2.33	80	2.23	101	2.31	115	2.46
98	Senegal	2.33	110	1.47	93	2.38	77	3.14
99	Pakistan	2.33	106	1.54	109	2.16	68	3.28
100	Mali	2.31	120	1.26	56	3.01	101	2.66
101	Syrian Arab Republic	2.30	98	1.83	85	2.47	105	2.59

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	ICT Infrastructure		General Infrastructure		Uptake and Usage of Infrastructure	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
102	Indonesia	2.30	92	2.00	112	2.13	98	2.77
103	Philippines	2.26	95	1.88	115	2.12	97	2.77
104	Madagascar	2.24	122	1.25	62	2.92	108	2.55
105	Uganda	2.23	121	1.25	64	2.87	106	2.58
106	Lesotho	2.21	115	1.35	61	2.95	124	2.33
107	Tajikistan	2.20	104	1.63	99	2.33	102	2.64
108	India	2.20	114	1.37	108	2.17	82	3.05
109	Kyrgyz Republic	2.17	96	1.87	105	2.22	117	2.43
110	Algeria	2.16	82	2.22	113	2.12	132	2.15
111	Malawi	2.15	128	1.13	63	2.91	119	2.43
112	Burkina Faso	2.15	127	1.17	72	2.79	112	2.51
113	Cote d'Ivoire	2.14	107	1.52	84	2.49	120	2.42
114	Kenya	2.11	113	1.40	114	2.12	95	2.82
115	Ghana	2.07	109	1.48	98	2.35	121	2.39
116	Mongolia	2.03	105	1.55	132	1.56	86	2.98
117	Burundi	2.03	130	1.06	83	2.56	114	2.47
118	Nigeria	2.01	112	1.40	130	1.73	90	2.90
119	Cambodia	1.99	119	1.27	104	2.22	113	2.49
120	Nicaragua	1.99	101	1.70	125	1.90	123	2.37
121	Zambia	1.97	118	1.27	119	2.02	104	2.63
122	Timor-Leste	1.97	129	1.10	102	2.27	111	2.53
123	Benin	1.96	111	1.42	123	1.92	107	2.56
124	Bolivia	1.92	100	1.70	127	1.82	128	2.24
125	Cameroon	1.92	108	1.48	124	1.91	122	2.37
126	Mozambique	1.85	126	1.18	122	1.93	116	2.45
127	Zimbabwe	1.85	125	1.19	111	2.15	129	2.21
128	Tanzania	1.85	116	1.28	126	1.83	118	2.43
129	Ethiopia	1.82	131	1.05	116	2.09	126	2.31
130	Chad	1.81	123	1.21	118	2.03	131	2.19
131	Bangladesh	1.79	117	1.27	129	1.77	125	2.31
132	Nepal	1.66	124	1.20	131	1.59	130	2.20

Pillar: Market Sophistication

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS		Access To Private Credit	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score
1	South Africa	5.70	3	6.33	1	5.06
2	Hong Kong, China	5.65	1	6.47	5	4.83
3	United States	5.52	7	6.20	4	4.84
4	United Kingdom	5.42	4	6.32	9	4.51
5	Malaysia	5.37	2	6.40	17	4.35
6	Singapore	5.37	6	6.23	12	4.51
7	New Zealand	5.36	5	6.25	15	4.46
8	Canada	5.22	9	5.92	10	4.51
9	Israel	5.09	8	5.98	24	4.20
10	Norway	5.06	18	5.17	2	4.95
11	Ireland	5.05	10	5.76	19	4.34
12	Australia	5.04	11	5.60	14	4.48
13	Denmark	5.02	13	5.42	7	4.62
14	Japan	4.92	12	5.44	16	4.40
15	Netherlands	4.87	31	4.92	6	4.82
16	Switzerland	4.81	24	5.02	8	4.61
17	Finland	4.75	16	5.22	20	4.28
18	Belgium	4.65	17	5.21	28	4.10
19	Germany	4.63	15	5.33	32	3.94
20	Sweden	4.63	40	4.75	11	4.51
21	Austria	4.63	20	5.13	27	4.13
22	France	4.60	27	4.95	22	4.25
23	Spain	4.54	36	4.83	21	4.26
24	Estonia	4.54	29	4.94	26	4.14
25	Korea, Rep.	4.49	25	5.01	31	3.96
26	Iceland	4.47	44	4.71	23	4.23
27	Taiwan	4.45	60	4.39	13	4.51
28	Namibia	4.38	21	5.07	41	3.68
29	Saudi Arabia	4.36	42	4.74	29	3.99
30	Panama	4.35	23	5.02	42	3.68
31	Romania	4.34	30	4.92	38	3.76
32	India	4.28	22	5.02	52	3.54
33	Bulgaria	4.26	28	4.94	50	3.57
34	Peru	4.25	14	5.33	84	3.17
35	Latvia	4.24	33	4.87	46	3.62
36	Mauritius	4.23	53	4.51	30	3.96
37	Thailand	4.23	32	4.89	49	3.57
38	Portugal	4.22	67	4.27	25	4.17
39	Czech Republic	4.22	47	4.62	36	3.81
40	Slovak Republic	4.19	35	4.85	53	3.54
41	Chile	4.19	41	4.74	45	3.63
42	Kenya	4.16	34	4.86	57	3.47
43	Lithuania	4.09	51	4.53	44	3.65
44	Kyrgyz Republic	4.07	38	4.78	67	3.36
45	Slovenia	4.04	70	4.17	33	3.90
46	Azerbaijan	4.03	19	5.13	112	2.93
47	Poland	4.03	39	4.75	69	3.31
48	Kuwait	4.01	69	4.22	37	3.80
49	Trinidad and Tobago	4.01	26	4.97	101	3.05
50	Botswana	4.00	54	4.49	55	3.52
51	Cyprus	3.99	107	3.07	3	4.92
52	Hungary	3.97	49	4.53	63	3.40
53	United Arab Emirates	3.95	65	4.31	48	3.60
54	Kazakhstan	3.95	52	4.51	64	3.38
55	Italy	3.89	73	4.12	43	3.67
56	Bahrain	3.88	64	4.35	62	3.40
57	Albania	3.87	37	4.82	113	2.93
58	Brazil	3.87	55	4.49	74	3.25
59	Montenegro	3.86	50	4.53	82	3.19
60	China	3.86	71	4.16	51	3.55
61	El Salvador	3.84	46	4.62	98	3.06
62	Georgia	3.82	43	4.73	115	2.90
63	Colombia	3.81	48	4.59	104	3.03
64	Pakistan	3.79	59	4.41	85	3.17
65	Serbia	3.77	61	4.39	86	3.15
66	Sri Lanka	3.76	66	4.27	78	3.25
67	Mexico	3.74	45	4.67	118	2.82
68	Macedonia, FYR	3.74	68	4.23	77	3.25
69	Costa Rica	3.71	77	3.94	56	3.49
70	Turkey	3.70	56	4.47	111	2.94

Confederation of Indian Industry

Pillar: Market Sophistication

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS		Access To Private Credit	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score
71	Uruguay	3.70	58	4.41	109	2.98
72	Luxembourg	3.70	81	3.87	54	3.52
73	Malta	3.69	108	3.04	18	4.34
74	Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.69	79	3.92	58	3.45
75	Indonesia	3.68	78	3.93	60	3.44
76	Vietnam	3.67	85	3.74	47	3.60
77	Greece	3.64	96	3.45	35	3.83
78	Honduras	3.64	63	4.35	114	2.92
79	Guatemala	3.62	57	4.45	120	2.80
80	Jamaica	3.61	83	3.79	59	3.44
81	Armenia	3.57	62	4.39	124	2.76
82	Jordan	3.57	99	3.39	39	3.74
83	Bangladesh	3.56	75	4.05	97	3.07
84	Tunisia	3.54	87	3.71	65	3.38
85	Paraguay	3.53	74	4.07	108	2.98
86	Ukraine	3.51	76	4.01	106	3.01
87	Croatia	3.49	84	3.76	79	3.22
88	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.48	80	3.90	100	3.05
89	Nigeria	3.46	88	3.67	75	3.25
90	Mongolia	3.42	82	3.80	102	3.04
91	Nicaragua	3.42	86	3.72	93	3.11
92	Qatar	3.40	97	3.43	66	3.37
93	Oman	3.40	93	3.48	71	3.31
94	Barbados	3.39	110	2.89	34	3.89
95	Zambia	3.39	90	3.63	88	3.15
96	Argentina	3.38	72	4.14	126	2.62
97	Russian Federation	3.35	91	3.56	91	3.14
98	Nepal	3.30	101	3.29	68	3.32
99	Ghana	3.29	92	3.51	99	3.06
100	Bolivia	3.27	100	3.38	89	3.15
101	Brunei Darussalam	3.26	104	3.27	76	3.25
102	Mozambique	3.26	94	3.48	103	3.03
103	Tanzania	3.24	105	3.27	81	3.20

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS		Access To Private Credit	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score
104	Morocco	3.21	106	3.12	72	3.30
105	Ecuador	3.21	89	3.66	123	2.76
106	Cambodia	3.19	98	3.41	110	2.96
107	Philippines	3.17	102	3.27	96	3.07
108	Malawi	3.16	95	3.45	116	2.88
109	Uganda	3.07	111	2.86	73	3.28
110	Lesotho	3.05	109	3.02	95	3.08
111	Guyana	3.04	114	2.65	61	3.43
112	Benin	2.87	120	2.42	70	3.31
113	Senegal	2.81	117	2.46	83	3.17
114	Cameroon	2.81	115	2.60	105	3.02
115	Tajikistan	2.80	129	1.87	40	3.73
116	Cote d'Ivoire	2.79	118	2.43	92	3.14
117	Ethiopia	2.77	113	2.73	119	2.80
118	Zimbabwe	2.76	103	3.27	128	2.26
119	Mali	2.75	123	2.29	80	3.21
120	Madagascar	2.69	125	2.23	90	3.14
121	Gambia, The	2.69	116	2.53	117	2.84
122	Dominican Republic	2.61	119	2.43	121	2.79
123	Suriname	2.59	126	2.20	107	2.99
124	Burundi	2.54	128	1.94	87	3.15
125	Venezuela, RB	2.43	127	2.15	125	2.72
126	Algeria	2.37	112	2.80	131	1.94
127	Burkina Faso	2.34	121	2.40	127	2.27
128	Libya	2.32	132	1.56	94	3.09
129	Syrian Arab Republic	2.27	130	1.78	122	2.76
130	Mauritania	2.25	122	2.30	129	2.19
131	Chad	1.98	124	2.26	132	1.70
132	Timor-Leste	1.90	131	1.67	130	2.13

Pillar: Business Sophistication

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	Innovation Environment in Firms		Innovation Ecosystem		Openess to Foreign and Domestic Competition	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
1	Sweden	5.85	1	5.72	7	5.66	13	6.16
2	United States	5.80	8	5.08	1	6.09	9	6.23
3	Singapore	5.73	7	5.16	4	5.72	4	6.31
4	Switzerland	5.72	4	5.31	2	5.93	26	5.93
5	Finland	5.68	6	5.16	3	5.80	18	6.08
6	Germany	5.66	10	4.91	8	5.60	1	6.48
7	Japan	5.59	3	5.45	12	5.40	24	5.94
8	Denmark	5.58	9	4.94	9	5.57	8	6.24
9	Taiwan	5.47	5	5.16	13	5.39	28	5.85
10	United Kingdom	5.46	20	4.41	5	5.69	5	6.27
11	Israel	5.45	2	5.65	21	5.10	43	5.60
12	Belgium	5.40	16	4.50	11	5.43	6	6.27
13	Netherlands	5.38	25	4.35	10	5.45	3	6.34
14	Canada	5.36	19	4.42	6	5.68	22	5.97
15	Austria	5.35	17	4.50	15	5.20	2	6.37
16	France	5.17	13	4.53	23	4.77	10	6.21
17	Ireland	5.16	24	4.37	17	5.17	23	5.95
18	Korea, Rep.	5.10	11	4.91	14	5.30	69	5.10
19	Hong Kong, China	4.99	52	3.68	19	5.13	12	6.18
20	Czech Republic	4.98	30	4.13	29	4.57	7	6.26
21	Luxembourg	4.96	14	4.53	30	4.54	29	5.82
22	Norway	4.94	34	4.03	20	5.12	40	5.68
23	Australia	4.87	26	4.33	16	5.17	67	5.12
24	Iceland	4.87	22	4.39	24	4.75	49	5.47
25	New Zealand	4.82	48	3.72	22	4.80	25	5.93
26	Malaysia	4.80	39	3.89	18	5.14	53	5.36
27	United Arab Emirates	4.79	12	4.73	48	3.88	34	5.77
28	Qatar	4.78	23	4.39	39	4.22	37	5.72
29	Indonesia	4.78	21	4.41	27	4.59	59	5.33
30	Slovenia	4.70	50	3.70	31	4.52	27	5.89
31	Estonia	4.68	62	3.57	35	4.35	16	6.11
32	Portugal	4.64	61	3.57	33	4.36	21	5.98
33	Saudi Arabia	4.64	15	4.52	44	3.98	52	5.41
34	Spain	4.64	53	3.66	41	4.09	14	6.16
35	Hungary	4.57	71	3.41	36	4.33	20	5.98
36	Kenya	4.55	27	4.24	32	4.45	75	4.97
37	Costa Rica	4.55	59	3.61	34	4.36	41	5.67
38	Oman	4.49	32	4.05	42	4.05	54	5.36
39	South Africa	4.48	57	3.62	26	4.63	64	5.20
40	Vietnam	4.45	18	4.43	57	3.57	58	5.33
41	India	4.43	58	3.62	25	4.71	78	4.95
42	Cyprus	4.39	76	3.32	55	3.64	11	6.20
43	Chile	4.37	67	3.46	46	3.97	38	5.69
44	Slovak Republic	4.35	64	3.56	71	3.35	15	6.14
45	Lithuania	4.35	80	3.28	45	3.98	33	5.79
46	China	4.34	41	3.88	28	4.59	98	4.55
47	Malta	4.33	68	3.44	64	3.47	17	6.09
48	Brazil	4.33	47	3.72	37	4.31	77	4.95
49	Turkey	4.31	79	3.29	47	3.91	36	5.72
50	Poland	4.23	74	3.33	75	3.28	19	6.07
51	Sri Lanka	4.20	81	3.26	38	4.24	70	5.10
52	Jamaica	4.20	44	3.81	50	3.85	80	4.92
53	Bahrain	4.18	31	4.08	83	3.03	51	5.42
54	Thailand	4.17	86	3.20	40	4.15	66	5.15
55	Italy	4.14	73	3.33	58	3.54	45	5.54
56	Kuwait	4.12	84	3.23	52	3.80	56	5.34
57	Jordan	4.09	45	3.80	51	3.85	91	4.63
58	Mauritius	4.06	88	3.20	60	3.51	48	5.47
59	Croatia	4.03	85	3.21	68	3.42	50	5.46
60	Romania	4.00	94	3.14	81	3.05	32	5.82
61	Nigeria	3.98	36	4.00	70	3.40	100	4.55
62	Uruguay	3.98	29	4.15	85	3.00	84	4.78
63	Tanzania	3.97	54	3.65	53	3.68	97	4.58
64	Montenegro	3.96	35	4.01	101	2.53	55	5.35
65	Trinidad and Tobago	3.94	104	2.97	59	3.51	57	5.34
66	Barbados	3.92	33	4.04	49	3.87	121	3.85
67	Botswana	3.92	98	3.11	66	3.43	63	5.21
68	Guatemala	3.90	100	3.07	86	2.98	42	5.66
69	Colombia	3.89	43	3.83	73	3.30	99	4.55
70	Serbia	3.89	66	3.47	74	3.28	81	4.92

Confederation of Indian Industry

Pillar: Business Sophistication

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	Innovation Environment in Firms		Innovation Ecosystem		Openess to Foreign and Domestic Competition	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
71	El Salvador	3.88	51	3.69	116	2.28	39	5.68
72	Panama	3.88	75	3.32	80	3.07	62	5.26
73	Tunisia	3.87	56	3.63	43	4.04	117	3.94
74	Ukraine	3.87	99	3.10	65	3.45	72	5.05
75	Bulgaria	3.87	115	2.85	88	2.93	30	5.82
76	Latvia	3.86	105	2.96	90	2.90	35	5.73
77	Greece	3.86	114	2.85	89	2.92	31	5.82
78	Kazakhstan	3.85	116	2.83	67	3.42	61	5.30
79	Azerbaijan	3.83	95	3.14	63	3.48	83	4.86
80	Dominican Republic	3.81	42	3.85	100	2.53	73	5.05
81	Philippines	3.79	103	3.02	84	3.03	60	5.31
82	Brunei Darussalam	3.77	117	2.81	72	3.34	65	5.15
83	Senegal	3.77	108	2.92	62	3.50	82	4.88
84	Libya	3.76	72	3.33	106	2.47	47	5.48
85	Mexico	3.73	87	3.20	61	3.51	101	4.49
86	Peru	3.71	102	3.04	104	2.51	44	5.57
87	Benin	3.70	63	3.57	98	2.58	76	4.95
88	Malawi	3.69	65	3.52	78	3.22	107	4.35
89	Namibia	3.69	37	3.93	109	2.41	87	4.72
90	Uganda	3.67	106	2.93	56	3.64	104	4.45
91	Mali	3.67	55	3.65	95	2.76	94	4.61
92	Gambia, The	3.64	46	3.75	69	3.41	122	3.77
93	Cote d'Ivoire	3.64	49	3.72	96	2.72	102	4.48
94	Mozambique	3.57	40	3.89	108	2.43	106	4.38
95	Russian Federation	3.55	77	3.30	54	3.66	123	3.70
96	Ghana	3.53	89	3.19	92	2.80	95	4.60
97	Suriname	3.51	83	3.23	99	2.55	86	4.77
98	Pakistan	3.51	107	2.92	76	3.27	108	4.34
99	Georgia	3.49	122	2.73	117	2.26	46	5.48
100	Argentina	3.48	111	2.87	87	2.94	93	4.61
101	Morocco	3.47	93	3.16	82	3.04	113	4.20
102	Cambodia	3.46	38	3.89	110	2.39	114	4.09
103	Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.45	28	4.16	77	3.23	132	2.95

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	Innovation Environment in Firms		Innovation Ecosystem		Openess to Foreign and Domestic Competition	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
104	Honduras	3.39	112	2.86	112	2.37	79	4.95
105	Mongolia	3.36	125	2.63	111	2.37	71	5.09
106	Tajikistan	3.34	126	2.55	97	2.71	85	4.77
107	Macedonia, FYR	3.34	124	2.65	94	2.77	96	4.60
108	Albania	3.34	69	3.43	132	1.55	74	5.02
109	Madagascar	3.32	110	2.89	107	2.44	90	4.64
110	Burkina Faso	3.31	119	2.78	91	2.86	110	4.30
111	Lesotho	3.31	123	2.71	121	2.11	68	5.11
112	Guyana	3.31	70	3.43	118	2.21	111	4.29
113	Bangladesh	3.30	90	3.19	102	2.51	112	4.20
114	Zambia	3.28	120	2.76	79	3.16	119	3.93
115	Mauritania	3.28	78	3.29	128	1.84	88	4.71
116	Nicaragua	3.26	92	3.17	123	1.98	92	4.62
117	Cameroon	3.22	60	3.61	122	2.03	115	4.02
118	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.17	91	3.18	125	1.91	105	4.41
119	Ethiopia	3.07	127	2.53	93	2.78	120	3.89
120	Burundi	3.03	82	3.24	120	2.17	124	3.68
121	Nepal	3.01	109	2.90	119	2.18	118	3.94
122	Ecuador	2.96	129	2.45	124	1.96	103	4.46
123	Zimbabwe	2.95	113	2.85	105	2.48	126	3.52
124	Bolivia	2.94	121	2.76	130	1.74	109	4.31
125	Armenia	2.93	118	2.78	103	2.51	127	3.51
126	Paraguay	2.87	131	2.35	131	1.60	89	4.66
127	Syrian Arab Republic	2.78	101	3.06	114	2.33	131	2.96
128	Kyrgyz Republic	2.76	130	2.40	126	1.90	116	3.97
129	Algeria	2.71	132	2.25	115	2.31	125	3.57
130	Timor-Leste	2.69	96	3.13	129	1.81	129	3.14
131	Chad	2.69	97	3.12	127	1.86	130	3.09
132	Venezuela, RB	2.67	128	2.47	113	2.36	128	3.16

Pillar: Scientific Outputs

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	Knowledge Creation		Knowledge Application		Exports And Employment	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
1	Iceland	4.84	19	4.08	21	4.41	2	6.03
2	New Zealand	4.63	20	4.07	17	4.47	3	5.34
3	Taiwan	4.56	7	4.87	31	4.24		na
4	Switzerland	4.48	1	6.32	5	4.74	27	2.38
5	Netherlands	4.40	6	4.88	13	4.57	11	3.75
6	Korea, Rep.	4.32	11	4.58	45	3.88	4	4.51
7	Sweden	4.20	2	5.52	15	4.53	25	2.53
8	Malta	4.15	56	2.46	72	3.47	1	6.51
9	Canada	4.12	14	4.25	9	4.65	13	3.45
10	Finland	4.11	4	5.39	12	4.58	28	2.37
11	Singapore	4.08	15	4.24	23	4.39	12	3.62
12	Denmark	4.08	5	5.09	24	4.33	17	2.81
13	Japan	4.03	3	5.46	19	4.45	36	2.19
14	United States	4.03	9	4.82	6	4.72	24	2.55
15	United Kingdom	3.96	12	4.39	30	4.27	16	3.22
16	Norway	3.85	13	4.30	7	4.71	23	2.56
17	China	3.84	38	2.71	8	4.67	7	4.12
18	Israel	3.82	8	4.83	10	4.60	41	2.03
19	Australia	3.69	21	4.05	14	4.54	26	2.49
20	Germany	3.69	10	4.77	11	4.59	51	1.71
21	Ireland	3.66	25	3.53	33	4.21	15	3.24
22	Cyprus	3.65	35	2.74	38	4.00	6	4.22
23	Malaysia	3.65	34	2.78	34	4.16	8	4.02
24	France	3.58	17	4.19	29	4.29	32	2.26
25	Belgium	3.56	16	4.21	25	4.32	37	2.16
26	Hong Kong, China	3.52	30	3.07	69	3.49	9	4.01
27	Austria	3.34	18	4.11	28	4.30	55	1.60
28	Czech Republic	3.27	28	3.29	18	4.46	38	2.05
29	Spain	3.24	29	3.20	44	3.92	22	2.60
30	Cote d'Ivoire	3.20	64	2.41	114	2.87	5	4.31
31	Slovenia	3.17	24	3.54	37	4.13	47	1.83
32	Philippines	3.09	91	2.19	88	3.24	10	3.85
33	Hungary	3.09	33	2.78	46	3.86	21	2.64
34	Luxembourg	3.09	22	3.68	112	2.90	19	2.70
35	Costa Rica	3.08	50	2.54	74	3.41	14	3.28
36	Montenegro	3.06	26	3.49	125	2.64		na
37	Kuwait	3.05	83	2.28	50	3.81		na
38	Estonia	2.99	31	2.99	52	3.74	34	2.24
39	Russian Federation	2.96	48	2.57	26	4.32	42	1.98
40	Brunei Darussalam	2.95	106	2.09	2	5.10	53	1.67
41	Italy	2.94	27	3.31	42	3.93	59	1.57
42	Slovak Republic	2.93	43	2.61	27	4.31	44	1.88
43	Lesotho	2.90	61	2.44	77	3.37		na
44	Barbados	2.90	23	3.66	106	3.00	39	2.05
45	Azerbaijan	2.89	52	2.52	4	4.82	74	1.35
46	United Arab Emirates	2.87	39	2.69	3	4.86	107	1.07
47	Brazil	2.86	36	2.74	64	3.58	33	2.25
48	Bulgaria	2.85	69	2.35	67	3.55	20	2.66
49	Lithuania	2.85	53	2.50	35	4.14	43	1.90
50	Portugal	2.84	32	2.89	80	3.32	30	2.32
51	Qatar	2.84	88	2.23	1	5.30	119	1.00
52	Croatia	2.83	40	2.65	71	3.47	29	2.36
53	Chile	2.80	51	2.54	32	4.22	54	1.64
54	Suriname	2.78	86	2.24	78	3.33		na
55	Romania	2.78	76	2.32	51	3.75	31	2.27
56	Cambodia	2.77	78	2.32	90	3.22		na
57	Mexico	2.75	82	2.30	89	3.24	18	2.70
58	Saudi Arabia	2.73	42	2.61	16	4.52	109	1.06
59	Chad	2.73	99	2.14	79	3.32		na
60	Mauritania	2.72	127	1.87	65	3.57		na
61	Mozambique	2.71	100	2.13	83	3.30		na
62	Poland	2.69	37	2.73	43	3.92	67	1.42
63	Oman	2.69	101	2.13	22	4.39	62	1.54
64	Libya	2.66	105	2.11	92	3.22		na
65	Kazakhstan	2.63	74	2.33	54	3.70	45	1.87
66	Latvia	2.62	72	2.33	84	3.29	35	2.24
67	Timor-Leste	2.62	44	2.60	126	2.64		na
68	South Africa	2.59	41	2.63	59	3.62	63	1.53
69	Armenia	2.58	108	2.08	36	4.14	64	1.52
70	India	2.58	45	2.60	47	3.86	84	1.28

Confederation of Indian Industry

Pillar: Scientific Outputs

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	Knowledge Creation		Knowledge Application		Exports And Employment	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
71	Trinidad and Tobago	2.57	107	2.09	20	4.45	95	1.16
72	Cameroon	2.56	112	2.04	101	3.08		na
73	Thailand	2.55	73	2.33	85	3.27	40	2.04
74	Greece	2.55	47	2.57	66	3.57	65	1.51
75	Ukraine	2.54	57	2.45	48	3.84	77	1.33
76	Vietnam	2.53	77	2.32	41	3.93	75	1.34
77	Tunisia	2.47	49	2.54	68	3.51	73	1.36
78	Nigeria	2.47	79	2.32	86	3.27	48	1.82
79	Argentina	2.46	67	2.38	60	3.61	71	1.38
80	Uruguay	2.43	68	2.37	62	3.60	79	1.32
81	Indonesia	2.43	60	2.44	73	3.44	69	1.41
82	Colombia	2.43	81	2.31	61	3.60	72	1.37
83	Serbia	2.42	89	2.22	58	3.62	68	1.41
84	Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.42	95	2.15	39	3.99	101	1.11
85	Sri Lanka	2.38	63	2.43	56	3.65	106	1.07
86	Namibia	2.35	125	1.87	57	3.62	60	1.55
87	Venezuela, RB	2.35	119	1.94	49	3.83	85	1.27
88	Turkey	2.34	62	2.43	87	3.26	76	1.34
89	Jordan	2.34	66	2.40	70	3.48	98	1.13
90	Albania	2.33	90	2.19	95	3.21	58	1.58
91	Algeria	2.32	128	1.86	40	3.96	96	1.15
92	Mauritius	2.30	109	2.08	107	2.98	46	1.85
93	Bahrain	2.30	93	2.18	53	3.73	118	1.00
94	Mongolia	2.30	131	1.80	81	3.31	49	1.79
95	Mali	2.29	84	2.24	113	2.88	50	1.76
96	Macedonia, FYR	2.28	58	2.45	82	3.30	104	1.09
97	Peru	2.27	97	2.14	76	3.38	82	1.30
98	Zambia	2.26	114	2.02	63	3.59	93	1.18
99	Uganda	2.26	111	2.06	94	3.21	66	1.50
100	Botswana	2.26	70	2.35	75	3.40	113	1.02
101	Guatemala	2.24	80	2.31	99	3.16	88	1.25
102	Georgia	2.24	124	1.89	91	3.22	57	1.60
103	Tajikistan	2.22	118	1.94	55	3.67	110	1.04
104	Morocco	2.20	94	2.16	116	2.85	56	1.60
105	Malawi	2.18	75	2.33	100	3.14	103	1.09
106	Jamaica	2.18	104	2.12	115	2.86	61	1.54
107	Senegal	2.18	65	2.41	108	2.98	97	1.14
108	Ecuador	2.16	116	1.95	96	3.21	80	1.32
109	Tanzania	2.15	71	2.34	104	3.02	102	1.10
110	Kenya	2.15	59	2.45	119	2.71	83	1.29
111	Nicaragua	2.15	85	2.24	110	2.90	81	1.30
112	Pakistan	2.14	98	2.14	93	3.21	105	1.08
113	Nepal	2.08	113	2.03	130	2.14		na
114	Ghana	2.08	121	1.91	97	3.17	94	1.17
115	Madagascar	2.07	55	2.46	123	2.69	108	1.07
116	Dominican Republic	2.07	92	2.19	111	2.90	100	1.12
117	Honduras	2.06	110	2.07	105	3.00	99	1.13
118	Bolivia	2.06	122	1.90	103	3.05	89	1.24
119	Kyrgyz Republic	2.04	123	1.90	109	2.97	87	1.26
120	Syrian Arab Republic	2.01	120	1.93	102	3.08	111	1.03
121	El Salvador	2.01	103	2.12	124	2.66	90	1.24
122	Bangladesh	2.01	129	1.84	98	3.16	115	1.02
123	Gambia, The	2.00	46	2.57	129	2.21	91	1.22
124	Guyana	1.99	87	2.23	120	2.70	112	1.03
125	Ethiopia	1.97	117	1.94	121	2.70	86	1.26
126	Burkina Faso	1.96	102	2.12	118	2.75	114	1.02
127	Paraguay	1.96	115	1.97	128	2.24	52	1.67
128	Panama	1.95	96	2.15	122	2.69	117	1.01
129	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.93	132	1.77	117	2.81	92	1.20
130	Benin	1.86	54	2.49	131	2.09	116	1.01
131	Burundi	1.85	126	1.87	127	2.29	70	1.40
132	Zimbabwe	1.71	130	1.83	132	1.98	78	1.32

Pillar: Creative Outputs & Well Being

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	Creative Output		Benefits to Social Welfare	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score
1	Hong Kong, China	5.56	1	6.37	18	4.76
2	Luxembourg	5.04	2	3.44	1	6.63
3	Sweden	4.13	10	2.52	5	5.74
4	Switzerland	4.09	8	2.66	6	5.52
5	Iceland	4.03	4	3.03	13	5.03
6	Norway	4.00	27	1.74	2	6.27
7	Japan	3.93	31	1.65	3	6.20
8	Denmark	3.89	16	2.02	4	5.77
9	Netherlands	3.79	11	2.48	12	5.10
10	Belgium	3.79	7	2.71	16	4.87
11	United Arab Emirates	3.75		na	36	3.75
12	Finland	3.68	20	1.92	7	5.43
13	Singapore	3.67	6	2.89	20	4.45
14	New Zealand	3.54	5	2.96	30	4.11
15	Kuwait	3.53		na	51	3.53
16	Ireland	3.52	18	1.94	11	5.11
17	Austria	3.51	23	1.80	8	5.22
18	United States	3.46	24	1.80	10	5.12
19	Canada	3.44	19	1.93	14	4.95
20	Germany	3.43	29	1.69	9	5.17
21	United Kingdom	3.40	21	1.92	15	4.87
22	Australia	3.34	17	1.99	19	4.70
23	France	3.32	25	1.80	17	4.85
24	Korea, Rep.	3.17	22	1.91	21	4.42
25	Mauritania	3.16		na	71	3.16
26	Timor-Leste	3.12		na	74	3.12
27	Chad	3.09		na	77	3.09
28	Italy	3.03	30	1.67	22	4.38
29	Israel	3.02	28	1.73	25	4.31
30	Slovenia	2.98	34	1.61	23	4.35
31	Brunei Darussalam	2.96		na	84	2.96
32	Spain	2.93	35	1.58	26	4.28
33	Czech Republic	2.93	38	1.52	24	4.35
34	Bahrain	2.82	3	3.03	104	2.61
35	Slovak Republic	2.81	45	1.36	27	4.26
36	Greece	2.75	53	1.24	28	4.26
37	Hungary	2.70	43	1.38	32	4.02
38	Croatia	2.68	50	1.26	31	4.11
39	Dominican Republic	2.66		na	95	2.66
40	Uruguay	2.66	15	2.14	66	3.18
41	Portugal	2.63	39	1.47	35	3.79
42	Qatar	2.63	89	1.03	29	4.22
43	Bulgaria	2.62	42	1.38	33	3.86
44	Estonia	2.62	37	1.55	40	3.69
45	Costa Rica	2.53	14	2.15	89	2.92
46	Suriname	2.51	9	2.58	110	2.43
47	Ukraine	2.51	65	1.17	34	3.85
48	Latvia	2.49	47	1.33	41	3.66
49	Romania	2.49	52	1.25	37	3.74
50	Lithuania	2.49	48	1.32	43	3.65
51	Poland	2.46	59	1.20	38	3.72
52	Malaysia	2.42	44	1.37	54	3.48
53	Panama	2.36	13	2.25	108	2.47
54	Armenia	2.36	62	1.19	50	3.53
55	Ethiopia	2.35	122	1.00	39	3.70
56	Albania	2.34	75	1.09	47	3.59
57	Trinidad and Tobago	2.34	94	1.02	42	3.65
58	Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.33	96	1.02	44	3.64
59	Pakistan	2.33	95	1.02	46	3.64
60	Bangladesh	2.32	116	1.00	45	3.64
61	Argentina	2.32	32	1.62	83	3.01
62	Mongolia	2.31	78	1.08	49	3.53
63	Kazakhstan	2.28	113	1.00	48	3.57
64	Kyrgyz Republic	2.27	91	1.03	52	3.52
65	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.27	74	1.10	57	3.45
66	Malta	2.27	12	2.39	119	2.15
67	Turkey	2.26	46	1.36	70	3.16
68	Algeria	2.26	87	1.04	55	3.47
69	Tajikistan	2.25	90	1.03	56	3.47
70	Burundi	2.24	124	1.00	53	3.48

Confederation of Indian Industry

Pillar: Creative Outputs & Well Being

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	Creative Output		Benefits to Social Welfare	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score
71	Chile	2.24	26	1.79	94	2.68
72	Russian Federation	2.23	77	1.08	60	3.39
73	Azerbaijan	2.22	85	1.05	59	3.40
74	Vietnam	2.22	57	1.21	64	3.24
75	Tanzania	2.21	114	1.00	58	3.41
76	Jordan	2.21	79	1.07	61	3.34
77	Macedonia, FYR	2.20	68	1.16	63	3.25
78	India	2.16	97	1.01	62	3.30
79	China	2.14	60	1.19	79	3.09
80	Thailand	2.13	61	1.19	81	3.06
81	Indonesia	2.12	81	1.07	69	3.16
82	Sri Lanka	2.10	71	1.14	80	3.07
83	Tunisia	2.10	92	1.03	68	3.17
84	Venezuela, RB	2.10	112	1.00	65	3.19
85	Morocco	2.09	84	1.06	75	3.11
86	Benin	2.09	119	1.00	67	3.17
87	Mexico	2.08	54	1.22	86	2.94
88	Georgia	2.08	83	1.07	78	3.09
89	Jamaica	2.08	55	1.21	85	2.94
90	Mali	2.07	121	1.00	72	3.15
91	Malawi	2.07	105	1.01	73	3.14
92	Cambodia	2.06	82	1.07	82	3.05
93	Burkina Faso	2.05	118	1.00	76	3.11
94	Cyprus	2.03	36	1.56	106	2.51
95	Nicaragua	2.00	33	1.62	112	2.37
96	Philippines	1.97	86	1.05	91	2.89
97	Uganda	1.97	117	1.00	87	2.93
98	Ghana	1.96	99	1.01	90	2.92
99	Nigeria	1.96	120	1.00	88	2.92
100	Peru	1.93	56	1.21	98	2.65
101	Guyana	1.92	101	1.01	92	2.84

Rank	Country/ Economy	Score	Creative Output		Benefits to Social Welfare	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score
102	Cameroon	1.91	115	1.00	93	2.83
103	Ecuador	1.85	41	1.40	116	2.29
104	Libya	1.84		na	125	1.84
105	Mozambique	1.83	100	1.01	96	2.66
106	Senegal	1.83	110	1.00	97	2.66
107	Madagascar	1.83	111	1.00	99	2.65
108	Gambia, The	1.82	123	1.00	100	2.65
109	Nepal	1.82	106	1.01	101	2.64
110	Kenya	1.82	98	1.01	103	2.63
111	El Salvador	1.82	104	1.01	102	2.63
112	Honduras	1.81	40	1.41	117	2.22
113	Guatemala	1.80	51	1.26	114	2.34
114	Cote d'Ivoire	1.80	109	1.00	105	2.59
115	Brazil	1.78	69	1.15	111	2.41
116	Zimbabwe	1.74	103	1.01	107	2.48
117	Paraguay	1.73	72	1.11	113	2.35
118	Zambia	1.72	102	1.01	109	2.44
119	Lesotho	1.71	76	1.09	115	2.34
120	South Africa	1.70	58	1.20	118	2.20
121	Colombia	1.63	70	1.15	120	2.12
122	Bolivia	1.60	64	1.17	124	2.03
123	Saudi Arabia	1.57	93	1.03	121	2.11
124	Oman	1.56	88	1.03	122	2.09
125	Botswana	1.52	108	1.00	123	2.04
126	Mauritius	1.30	80	1.07	126	1.53
127	Montenegro	1.25	49	1.26	127	1.24
128	Serbia	1.18	67	1.17	128	1.19
129	Taiwan	1.17	66	1.17		na
130	Namibia	1.16	63	1.17	129	1.14
131	Barbados	1.10	73	1.10		na
132	Syrian Arab Republic	1.07	107	1.00	130	1.13

Appendix III

Definition and Sources

PILLAR 1: INSTITUTIONS

	Variable	Source	Year(s)	Definition
1.1 Political environment	1.1.1 Political Stability	World Bank, Governance Indicators	2008	This index combines several indicators which measure perceptions of the likelihood that the government in power or overthrown by possibly unconstitutional means and/or violent means. This index captures the idea that the quality of governance is compromised by the likehood of wrenching changes in the government, which not only has a direct effect on the continuity of policies, but also at the deeper level undermines the ability of the citizens to peacefully select and replace those in power.
	1.1.2 Government Effectiveness	World Bank, Governance Indicators	2008	This index combines into one grouping perceptions of the quality of the public service provision, the quality of bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, The independence of the civil service from the political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies.
	1.1.3 Efficiency of legal framework	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	How efficient is the legal framework in your country for private businesses to settle disputes? 1 = Extremely inefficient, 7 = Highly efficient
1.2 Regulatory environment	1.2.1 Regulatory Quality	World Bank, Governance Indicators	2008	This indicator measures the incidence of the market unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision , as well as the perception of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.
	1.2.2 Burden of government regulation	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	How burdensome is it for businesses in your country to comply with governmental administrative requirements (e.g. permits, regulations, reporting)? 1 = Extremely burdensome, 7 = Not burdensome at all
	1.2.3 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	In your country, how would you assess financial auditing and reporting standards regarding company financial performance? 1 = Extremely weak, 7 = Extremely strong
1.3 Conditions for businesses provided by public institutions	1.3.1 Starting a business - Time (days)	Ease of Doing Business Report,2009	2009	The measure captures the median duration that incorporation lawyers indicate is necessary to complete a procedure.
	1.3.2 Press Freedom Index	Wikipedia	2009	The Press Freedom index is an annual ranking of countries compiled and published by 'Reporters without Borders' based upon the organization's assessment of the press freedom records.
	1.3.3 Intellectual property protection	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	How would you rate intellectual property protection, including anti-counterfeiting measures, in your country? 1 = Very weak, 7 = Very strong

PILLAR 2: HUMAN CAPACITY

	Variable	Source	Year(s)	Definition
2.1 Investment in Education	2.1.1 Education expenditure (% of GNI)	World Development Indicators, World Bank	2007 or preceding latest year available	Education Expenditure (% of GNI) for the year
	2.1.2 Extent of staff training	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	To what extent do companies in your country invest in training and employee development? 1 = Hardly at all, 7 = To a great extent
2.2 Quality of Education Institutions	2.2.1 Quality of the educational system	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	In your opinion, to what extent does the education system in your country meet the needs of a competitive economy? 1: Not at all, 5: Definitely
	2.2.2 Quality of scientific research institutions	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	"To what extent do you agree that your country has adequate scientific research institutions available? 1: Disagree strongly, 5: Agree strongly
	2.2.3 Quality of management schools	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	In terms of academic institutions, in your view, how would you rate management / business schools in your country? 1: Very poor, 5: Very good
2.3 Innovation Potential	2.3.1 Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	World Development Indicators, World Bank	2003-2005	Number of researchers per million of population
	2.3.2 Availability of scientists and engineers	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	To what extent do you agree that scientists and engineers in your country are widely available? 1: Disagree strongly, 5: Agree strongly
	2.3.3 Enrolment in tertiary education	UNESCO	2006 or preceding latest available	The reported value corresponds to the total enrollment in tertiary education expressed as a percentage of the population of the five-year age group following on from the secondary school-leaving age.

PILLAR 3: ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE

	Variable	Source	Year(s)	Definition
3.1 ICT Infrastructure	3.1.1 Broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants	ITU World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database.	2008	Number of broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants.
	3.1.2 Mobile phone subscribers (per 100 people)	ITU World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database.	2008	Mobile phone subscribers are subscribers to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology.
	3.1.3 Main telephone lines (fixed lines) per 100 people	ITU World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database.	2008	Fixed lines are telephone mainlines connecting a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network. Mobile phone subscribers refer to users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology that provides access to public switched telephone network.
3.2 General Infrastructure	3.2.1 Quality of overall infrastructure	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g. transport, telephony and energy) in your country? 1= Extremely underdeveloped, 7= Extensive and efficient by international standards
	3.2.2 Per capita Electricity production	World Development Indicators, World Bank	2006 or preceding latest year available	Electric Power Production measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plant less transmissions, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.
3.3 Uptake and use of infrastructure	3.3.1 Internet users (per 100 people)	ITU World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database.	2008	Internet users are people with access to worldwide network.
	3.3.2 Personal computers (per 100 people)	World Development Indicators, World Bank	2006 or preceding latest year available	Personal computers are self contained computers designed to be used by one user.
	3.3.3 ICT and Government productivity	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	To what extent has the use of information and communication technologies by the government improved the efficiency of government services in your country? 1 = No effect, 7 = Has generated considerable improvements
	3.3.4 Extent of business Internet use	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	To what extent do companies within your country use the Internet in their business activities (e.g. buying and selling goods, interacting with customers and suppliers)? 1 = Not at all, 7 = Extensively

PILLAR 4: MARKET SOPHISTICATION

	Variable	Source	Year(s)	Definition
4.1 Investor and creditor conditions	4.1.1 Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	Ease of Doing Business Report2009	2009	A legal rights index ,which measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws facilitate lending. The index ranges from 0 to 10 with higher scores indicating that collateral and bankruptcy laws are better designed to expand access to business.
	4.1.2 Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	Ease of Doing Business Report2009	2009	A Credit Information Index which measures rules affecting the scope access and quality of credit information. The index ranges from 0 to 6, with higher values indicating the availability of more credit information, from either a public registry or a private bureau to facilitate lending decisions.
	4.1.3 Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	Ease of Doing Business Report2009	2009	The strength of investor protection index is the average of the extent of disclosure index, the extent of director liability index and the ease of shareholder's suit index. The index ranges from 0 to 10, with higher values indicating better investor protection.
	4.1.4 Financial market sophistication	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	How would you assess the level of sophistication of financial markets in your country? 1 = Poor by international standards, 7 = Excellent by international standards
4.2 Access to private credit	4.2.1 Venture capital availability	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	In your country, how easy is it for entrepreneurs with innovative but risky projects to find venture capital? 1 = Very difficult, 7 = Very easy
	4.2.2 Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	Mix Market	2007 or preceding latest year available	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita in microfinance institutes.
	4.2.3 Financing through local equity market	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	How easy is it to raise money by issuing shares on the stock market in your country? 1 = Very difficult, 7 = Very easy
	4.2.4 Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	World Development Indicators, World Bank	2007 or preceding latest year available	Domestic credit to private sector refers to financial resources provided to the private sector, such as through loans, purchases of non-equity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries these claims include credit to public enterprises.
	4.2.5 Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	World Development Indicators, World Bank	2007 or preceding latest year available	Foreign direct investment are the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor, It is the sum of the equity capital, reinvestment of earning , other long-term capital, and short term capitals shown in the balance of payments This series shows net inflows in the reporting economy.

PILLAR 5: BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION

	Variable	Source	Year(s)	Definition
5.1 Innovation environment in firms	5.1.1 Company spending on R&D	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	To what extent do companies in your country spend on R&D? 1 = Do not spend on R&D, 7 = Spend heavily on R&D
	5.1.2 Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	World Development Indicators, World Bank	2005 or preceding latest year available	2005 or preceding latest year available
	5.1.3 FDI and technology transfer	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	"To what extent does foreign direct investment (FDI) bring new technology into your country? 1 = Not at all, 7 = FDI is a key source of new technology
5.2. Innovation Ecosystems	5.2.1 State of cluster development	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	"In your country, how extensive is collaboration among firms, suppliers, partners, and associated institutions within clusters? 1 = Collaboration is non-existent, 7 = Collaboration is extensive
	5.2.2 University -industry collaboration	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	To what extent do business and universities collaborate on research and development (R&D) in your country? 1 = Do not collaborate at all, 7 = Collaborate extensively
	5.2.3 Culture to innovate	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2008	To what extent do you feel that companies I your country have fostered a culture that expects everyone to contribute to innovation? 1: not at all, 5:definitely
5.3. Openness to Foreign and Domestic Competition	5.3.1 Trade-weighted average tariff rate	International Trade Center	2008	This indicator is calculated as the average of the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The trade pattern of the importing country's reference group (2007 data) is used as a weighting.
	5.3.2 Intensity of local competition	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	How would you assess the intensity of competition in the local markets in your country? 1 = Limited in most industries, 7 = Intense in most industries

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PILLAR 6: SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS

	Variable	Source	Year(s)	Definition
6.1. Knowledge Creation	6.1.1 Number of Patents	WIPO	2008	Total number patents applied by a country in a year
	6.1.2 Publications	World Development Indicators, World Bank	2003 or preceding latest available data	Scientific and technical journal articles refer to the number of scientific and engineering articles published in the following fields: physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering and technology, and earth and space sciences.
	6.1.3 Local availability of specialized research and training services	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	In your country, to what extent are high quality specialised training services available? 1= not available, 7= widely available
	6.1.4 Capacity for innovation	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	In your country, how do companies obtain technology? 1 = Exclusively from licensing or imitating foreign companies, 7 = By conducting formal research and pioneering their own new products and processes
6.2. Knowledge application	6.2.1 Production process sophistication	Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum	2009	In your country, how sophisticated are production processes? 1 = Not at all – labour-intensive methods or previous generations of process technology prevail, 7 = Highly – the world's best and most efficient process technology prevails
	6.2.2 Growth rate of Labour Productivity	Labour productivity (Key Indicator of Labor Market 18), ILO	2008	Growth rate of GDP per person employed
	6.2.3 Industry value added	World Development Indicators, World Bank	2007 or preceding latest available year	Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It compares the value added in mining manufacturing (also reported as a separate sub group), construction electricity, water and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion or degradation of natural resources. The origin of value is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.
	6.2.4 Employment in knowledge-intensive services per cent of workforce	Laborsta, ILO Department of Statistics	2006	Sum total of people employed as legislators, senior officials, managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals as a percentage of total people employed
6.3.Exports and employment	6.3.1 High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	World Development Indicators, World Bank	2007 or preceding latest available year	High technology exports are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace , computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.
	6.3.2 Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	World Bank Entrepreneurship Data	2005-2007	Business Density: Is the number of total registered corporations divided by total working age population.
	6.3.3 New business ownership rate	World Bank Entrepreneurship Data	2005-2007	"New Density": Is the number of newly registered corporations divided by total working age population.

PILLAR 7: CREATIVE OUTPUTS AND WELL BEING

	Variable	Source	Year(s)	Definition
7.1.Creative outputs	7.1.1 Creative products and services	UNCTAD Creative Economy Report	2005-2006	Creative industries international trade by product groups
	7.1.2 Royalties	UNCTAD Creative Economy Report	2003-2005	Exports of Royality and License fees-Royalties and license fees (Royalties): "Royalties and license fees covers receipts (exports) and payments (imports) of residents and nonresidents for (i) the authorized use of intangible non-produced, non-financial assets and proprietary rights – such as trademarks, copyrights, patents, processes, techniques, designs, manufacturing rights, franchises, etc. and (ii) the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals or prototypes – such as manuscripts, films, etc.
	7.1.3 Trademarks	World Development Indicators, World Bank	2004-2006	Total trademarks by residents and non-residents.
	7.1.4 Exports earnings of creative industries	UNCTAD Creative Economy Report	2003-2005	Export earnings from creative industries cover the value of exports of all creative-industry products, comprising tangible goods and intangible services
7.2. Benefits to social welfare	7.2.1 Gini Index	Human Development Index Report, 2009	1992-2007	The Gini coefficient is a measure of inequality in the economy. It can range from 0 to 1; it is sometimes multiplied by 100 to range between 0 and 100. A low Gini coefficient indicates a more equal distribution, with 0 corresponding to perfect equality, while higher Gini coefficients indicate more unequal distribution, with 1 corresponding to perfect inequality.
	7.2.2 GDP per capita	World Development Indicators, World Bank	2008 or preceding latest available year	An approximation of the value of goods produced per-person in the country, equal to the country's GDP divided by the total number of people in the country.

Country Profiles

(*Comparative Ranks)

* Except for the indicators of Population, GDP and GDP per capita, the figures give relatives ranks for 132 countries

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Albania

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		3.14
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		5.66
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		1799.16
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		87
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		72
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		81
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		66
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**71**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	76
1.1.1	Political Satability	70
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	90
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	69
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	79
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	69
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	54
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	89
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	69
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	19
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	76
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	119
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**103**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	99
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	96
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	70
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	102
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	62
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	127
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	102
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	95
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A*
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	114
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	81

* Not Available

3	ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	91
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	76
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	75
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	53
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	85
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	106
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	96
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	78
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	92
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	73
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	84
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	82
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	119
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**57**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	37
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	5
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	14
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	116
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	113
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	100
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	19
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	132
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	84
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	32
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**108**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	69
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	125
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	82
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	132
5.2.1	State of cluster development	129
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	132
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	127
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	74
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	46
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	115
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**90**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	90
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	89
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	109
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	119
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	95
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	77
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	10
6.2.3	Industry value added	105
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	70
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	58
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	31
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	54
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	54
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**56**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	75
7.1.1	Creative products and services	76
7.1.2	Royalties	58
7.1.3	Trademarks	66
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	84
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	47
7.2.1	Gini Index	26
7.2.2	GDP per capita	83

Algeria

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		34.36
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		75.28
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		2190.74
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		128
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		77
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		121
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		8
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**118**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	111
1.1.1	Political Satability	116
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	98
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	85
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	124
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	119
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	126
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	119
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	115
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	66
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	118
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	109
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**111**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	90
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	52
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	120
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	121
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	117
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	110
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	114
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	103
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	55
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	56
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	78
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**110**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	82
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	79
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	64
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	91
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	113
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	99
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	85
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	132
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	89
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	107
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	126
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	132
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**126**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	112
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	90
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	54
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	126
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	131
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	117
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	118
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	121
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	#N/A
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**129**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	132
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	98
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	80
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	132
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	115
5.2.1	State of cluster development	130
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	119
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	92
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	125
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	127
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	108
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**91**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	128
6.1.1	Number of Patents	76
6.1.2	Publications	79
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	110
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	128
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	40
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	103
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	88
6.2.3	Industry value added	4
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	96
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	93
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	59
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	66
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**68**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	87
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	78
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	111
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	55
7.2.1	Gini Index	40
7.2.2	GDP per capita	77

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Argentina

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		39.88
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		395.37
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		9915.04
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		85
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		66
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		75
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		62
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**96**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	93
1.1.1	Political Satability	76
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	82
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	126
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	116
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	115
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	110
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	106
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	73
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	87
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	46
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	116
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**53**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	78
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	68
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	80
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	52
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	93
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	58
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	23
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	51
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	45
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	83
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	22
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**69**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	47
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	48
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	32
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	51
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	95
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	93
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	59
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	79
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	63
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	59
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	121
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	58
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**96**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	72
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	82
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	85
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	96
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	126
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	116
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	69
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	112
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	117
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	70
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**100**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	111
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	74
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	52
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	106
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	87
5.2.1	State of cluster development	70
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	62
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	92
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	93
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	83
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	106
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**79**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	67
6.1.1	Number of Patents	65
6.1.2	Publications	42
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	56
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	68
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	60
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	63
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	41
6.2.3	Industry value added	41
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	71
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	57
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	50
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	60
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**61**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	32
7.1.1	Creative products and services	68
7.1.2	Royalties	45
7.1.3	Trademarks	14
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	74
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	83
7.2.1	Gini Index	97
7.2.2	GDP per capita	39

Armenia

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		3.08
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		4.68
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		1519.93
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		99
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		61
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		82
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		23
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**81**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	86
1.1.1	Political Satability	72
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	74
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	110
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	75
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	60
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	64
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	91
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	85
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	52
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	94
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	106
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**107**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	124
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	112
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	113
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	116
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	104
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	97
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	124
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	61
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	90
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	63
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**89**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	66
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	100
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	52
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	62
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	87
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	77
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	73
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	110
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	106
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	55
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	119
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	106
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**81**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	62
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	70
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	102
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	124
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	128
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	36
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	111
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	119
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	20
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**125**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	118
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	114
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	67
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	84
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	103
5.2.1	State of cluster development	121
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	113
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	88
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	127
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	119
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	127
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**69**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	108
6.1.1	Number of Patents	66
6.1.2	Publications	48
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	119
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	65
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	36
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	98
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	5
6.2.3	Industry value added	16
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	64
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	92
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	33
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	40
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**54**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	62
7.1.1	Creative products and services	65
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	60
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	66
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	50
7.2.1	Gini Index	32
7.2.2	GDP per capita	87

Confederation of Indian Industry

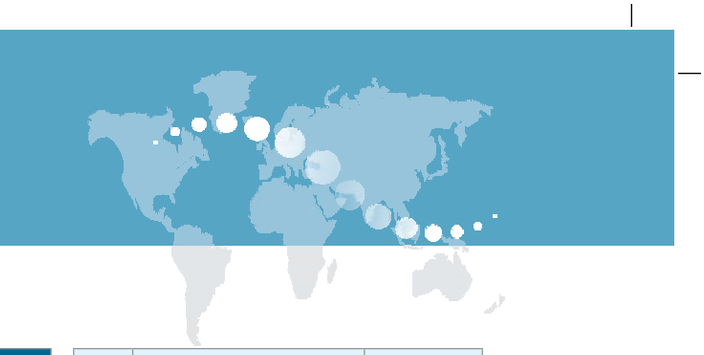
Australia

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		21.37
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		521.54
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		24400.50
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		16
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		20
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		18
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		59
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**10**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	10
1.1.1	Political Satability	16
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	8
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	12
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	13
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	6
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	66
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	10
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	5
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	2
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	16
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	11
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**13**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	33
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	40
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	18
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	11
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	14
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	10
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	18
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	15
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	11
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	33
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	15
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**22**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	28
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	18
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	46
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	22
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	26
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	37
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	11
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	14
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	18
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	na
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	26
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	23
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**12**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	11
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	5
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	41
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	12
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	14
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	10
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	27
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	17
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	69
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**23**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	26
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	20
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	16
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	11
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	16
5.2.1	State of cluster development	37
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	14
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	8
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	67
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	96
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	17
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**19**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	21
6.1.1	Number of Patents	23
6.1.2	Publications	8
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	17
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	26
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	14
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	23
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	82
6.2.3	Industry value added	#N/A
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	20
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	26
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	30
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	18
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	14
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**22**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	17
7.1.1	Creative products and services	43
7.1.2	Royalties	19
7.1.3	Trademarks	9
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	43
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	19
7.2.1	Gini Index	39
7.2.2	GDP per capita	21

Austria

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		8.34
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		226.40
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		27131.77
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		18
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		22
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		21
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		70
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**13**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	11
1.1.1	Political Satability	5
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	13
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	14
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	11
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	13
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	45
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	11
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	16
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	77
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	13
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	5
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**22**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	24
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	29
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	23
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	19
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	18
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	21
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	24
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	29
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	15
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	29
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	38

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**20**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	29
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	27
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	17
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	30
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	16
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	4
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	28
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	19
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	19
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	14
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	16
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	21
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**21**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	20
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	99
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	18
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	27
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	36
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	41
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	21
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	100
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**15**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	17
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	17
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	11
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	68
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	15
5.2.1	State of cluster development	22
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	16
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	16
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	2
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	3
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**27**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	18
6.1.1	Number of Patents	22
6.1.2	Publications	16
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	12
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	11
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	28
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	9
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	79
6.2.3	Industry value added	47
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	27
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	55
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	34
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	45
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	63
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**17**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	23
7.1.1	Creative products and services	6
7.1.2	Royalties	24
7.1.3	Trademarks	28
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	6
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	8
7.2.1	Gini Index	11
7.2.2	GDP per capita	15



Confederation of Indian Industry

Azerbaijan

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		8.68
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		18.50
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		2131.54
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		71
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		54
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		57
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		50
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	***86***
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	94
1.1.1	Political Satability	93
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	106
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	60
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	67
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	93
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	14
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	85
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	93
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	43
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	121
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	53
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**71**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	75
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	97
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	31
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	69
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	63
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	38
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	116
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	71
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	48
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	94
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**75**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	83
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	87
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	84
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	77
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	58
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	50
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	62
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	76
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	64
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	94
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	54
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	88
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**46**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	19
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	18
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	17
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	69
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	112
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	41
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	39
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	89
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	118
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	117
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**79**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	95
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	64
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	66
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	32
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	63
5.2.1	State of cluster development	110
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	54
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	54
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	83
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	69
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	104
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**45**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	52
6.1.1	Number of Patents	75
6.1.2	Publications	76
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	59
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	29
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	4
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	46
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	2
6.2.3	Industry value added	2
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	61
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	74
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	74
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	46
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	55
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**73**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	85
7.1.1	Creative products and services	95
7.1.2	Royalties	70
7.1.3	Trademarks	74
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	106
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	59
7.2.1	Gini Index	48
7.2.2	GDP per capita	79

Bahrain

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		0.77
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		#N/A
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		14776.02
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		39
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		53
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		40
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		105
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**44**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	61
1.1.1	Political Satability	81
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	50
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	78
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	32
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	37
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	32
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	32
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	43
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	22
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	99
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	24
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**47**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	46
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	59
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	35
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	57
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	40
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	111
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	41
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	43
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	41
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	62

#N/A - Not Available

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**27**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	30
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	36
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	3
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	47
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	17
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	26
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	10
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	35
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	37
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	37
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	15
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	31
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**56**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	64
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	82
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	41
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	27
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	62
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	11
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	63
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	42
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	#N/A
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**53**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	31
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	86
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	15
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	83
5.2.1	State of cluster development	15
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	100
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	105
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	51
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	60
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	50
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**93**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	93
6.1.1	Number of Patents	71
6.1.2	Publications	55
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	102
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	57
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	53
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	47
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	18
6.2.3	Industry value added	#N/A
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	60
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	118
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	113
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**34**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	3
7.1.1	Creative products and services	40
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	2
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	52
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	104
7.2.1	Gini Index	#N/A
7.2.2	GDP per capita	31

Confederation of Indian Industry

Bangladesh

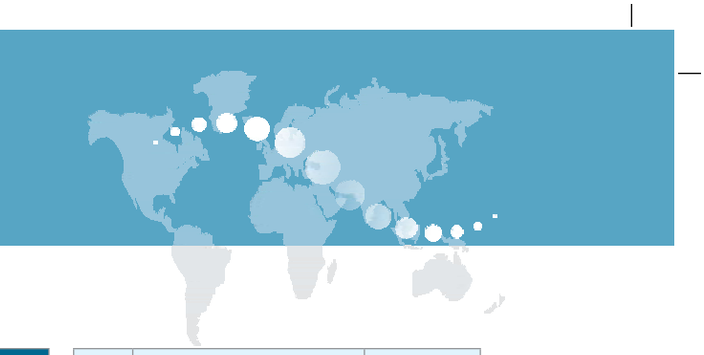
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		160.00
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		73.95
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		462.21
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		120
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		92
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		120
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		29
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**129**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	124
1.1.1	Political Satability	123
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	115
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	103
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	125
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	120
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	123
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	121
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	122
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	118
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	100
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	123
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**125**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	131
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	117
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	131
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	108
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	107
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	107
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	100
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	90
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	68
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	103

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**131**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	117
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	114
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	119
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	120
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	129
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	124
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	110
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	125
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	130
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	91
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	113
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	116
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**83**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	75
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	18
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	90
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	17
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	114
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	97
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	121
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	63
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	33
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	71
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	83
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**113**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	90
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	129
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	104
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	102
5.2.1	State of cluster development	64
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	124
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	99
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	112
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	117
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	73
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**122**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	129
6.1.1	Number of Patents	110
6.1.2	Publications	116
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	118
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	122
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	98
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	124
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	27
6.2.3	Industry value added	67
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	115
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	68
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	82
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**60**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	116
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	70
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	105
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	45
7.2.1	Gini Index	17
7.2.2	GDP per capita	111

Barbados

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		0.26
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		#N/A
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		#N/A
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		28
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		115
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		50
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		132
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**29**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	17
1.1.1	Political Satability	13
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	20
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	22
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	22
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	41
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	17
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	16
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	68
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	#N/A
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	#N/A
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	27
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**18**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	13
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	8
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	36
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	24
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	13
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	37
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	27
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	26
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	62
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	34

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**3**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	1
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	1
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	5
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	6
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	2
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	16
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	#N/A
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	32
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	15
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	44
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	56
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	41
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**94**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	110
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	#N/A
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	#N/A
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	46
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	34
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	68
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	55
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	30
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	73
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**66**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	33
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	66
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	41
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	49
5.2.1	State of cluster development	65
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	34
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	52
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	121
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	123
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	95
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**44**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	23
6.1.1	Number of Patents	3
6.1.2	Publications	46
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	61
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	76
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	106
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	60
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	68
6.2.3	Industry value added	107
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	39
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	38
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**131**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	73
7.1.1	Creative products and services	29
7.1.2	Royalties	29
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	44
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	#N/A
7.2.1	Gini Index	#N/A
7.2.2	GDP per capita	#N/A



Confederation of Indian Industry

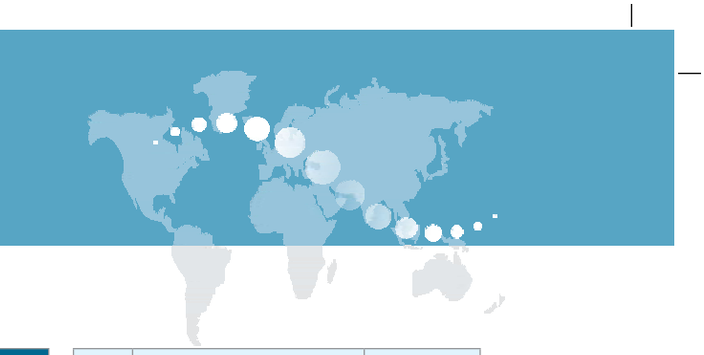
Belgium

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		10.70
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		268.19
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		25055.43
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		20
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		17
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		17
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		32
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**22**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	31
1.1.1	Political Satability	35
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	22
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	47
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	30
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	17
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	112
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	21
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	12
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	4
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	11
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	21
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**12**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	17
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	18
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	13
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	4
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	7
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	8
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	7
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	17
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	20
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	16
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	23

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**24**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	24
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	15
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	40
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	26
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	25
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	15
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	22
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	28
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	20
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	22
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	73
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	29
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**18**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	17
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	15
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	19
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	28
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	29
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	50
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	33
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	54
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**12**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	16
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	15
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	15
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	16
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	11
5.2.1	State of cluster development	27
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	8
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	8
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	6
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	7
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**25**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	16
6.1.1	Number of Patents	17
6.1.2	Publications	15
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	10
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	12
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	25
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	10
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	90
6.2.3	Industry value added	93
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	9
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	37
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	49
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	17
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	23
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**10**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	7
7.1.1	Creative products and services	3
7.1.2	Royalties	12
7.1.3	Trademarks	11
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	2
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	16
7.2.1	Gini Index	26
7.2.2	GDP per capita	20

Benin

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		8.66
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		3.11
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		359.27
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		105
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		118
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		118
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		96
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**76**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	62
1.1.1	Political Satability	54
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	100
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	45
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	102
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	104
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	68
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	104
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	72
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	83
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	63
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	96
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**100**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	113
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	79
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	124
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	71
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	68
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	94
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	55
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	100
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	72
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	110
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**123**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	111
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	114
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	109
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	112
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	123
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	109
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	115
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	107
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	119
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	113
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	86
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	90
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**112**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	120
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	100
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	114
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	100
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	70
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	87
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	11
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	85
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	107
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	79
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**87**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	63
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	78
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	99
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	98
5.2.1	State of cluster development	117
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	111
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	86
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	76
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	82
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	62
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**130**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	54
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	100
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	76
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	101
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	131
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	117
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	116
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	116
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	111
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**86**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	119
7.1.1	Creative products and services	100
7.1.2	Royalties	70
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	113
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	67
7.2.1	Gini Index	55
7.2.2	GDP per capita	118



Confederation of Indian Industry

Bolivia

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		9.68
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		11.37
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		1174.45
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		119
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		127
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		129
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		93
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**127**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	125
1.1.1	Political Satability	114
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	120
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	130
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	127
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	125
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	101
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	128
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	117
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	110
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	82
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	132
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**86**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	52
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	15
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	116
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	127
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	125
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	129
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	111
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	64
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	126
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	52

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**124**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	100
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	88
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	100
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	98
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	127
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	123
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	100
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	128
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	92
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	90
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	128
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	122
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**100**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	100
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	126
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	99
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	111
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	89
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	88
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	14
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	115
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	73
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	77
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**124**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	121
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	131
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	130
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	130
5.2.1	State of cluster development	128
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	120
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	123
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	109
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	89
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	125
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**118**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	122
6.1.1	Number of Patents	89
6.1.2	Publications	92
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	111
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	116
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	103
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	116
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	38
6.2.3	Industry value added	29
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	77
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	89
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	70
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	58
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	72
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**122**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	64
7.1.1	Creative products and services	69
7.1.2	Royalties	61
7.1.3	Trademarks	52
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	78
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	124
7.2.1	Gini Index	112
7.2.2	GDP per capita	94

Bosnia and Herzegovina

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		3.77
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		8.43
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		2235.46
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		110
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		106
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		116
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		69
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**115**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	121
1.1.1	Political Satability	98
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	101
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	132
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	120
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	82
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	116
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	130
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	101
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	113
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	39
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	130
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**116**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	122
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	#N/A
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	130
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	118
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	113
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	125
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	98
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	85
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	121
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	71
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**92**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	57
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	57
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	76
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	48
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	128
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	131
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	54
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	99
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	51
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	70
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	131
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	110
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**88**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	80
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	70
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	70
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	121
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	100
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	127
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	34
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	96
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	55
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	4
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**118**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	91
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	121
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	114
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	125
5.2.1	State of cluster development	115
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	129
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	116
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	105
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	92
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	117
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**129**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	132
6.1.1	Number of Patents	81
6.1.2	Publications	104
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	129
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	120
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	117
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	115
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	92
6.2.3	Industry value added	#N/A
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	92
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	83
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	53
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	79
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**65**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	74
7.1.1	Creative products and services	51
7.1.2	Royalties	70
7.1.3	Trademarks	67
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	58
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	57
7.2.1	Gini Index	42
7.2.2	GDP per capita	76

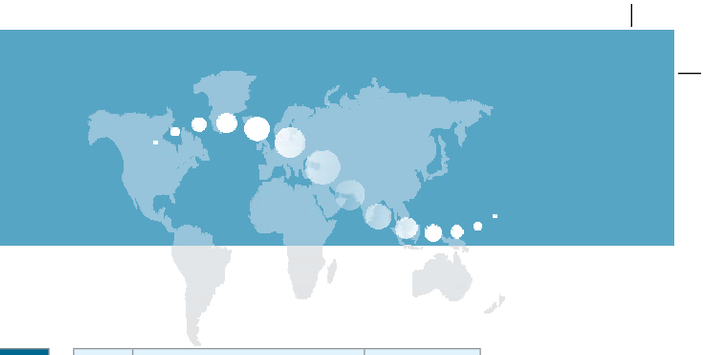
Confederation of Indian Industry

Botswana

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		1.90
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		8.46
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		4440.04
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		64
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		125
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		86
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		127
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**46**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	30
1.1.1	Political Satability	22
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	41
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	33
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	49
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	53
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	40
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	56
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	86
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	121
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	56
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	48
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**68**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	29
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	13
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	73
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	76
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	42
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	72
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	117
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	108
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	99
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	109
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**90**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	93
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	93
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	81
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	97
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	66
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	45
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	101
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	103
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	104
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	76
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	70
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	120
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**50**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	54
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	30
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	82
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	55
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	50
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	70
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	105
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	94
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**67**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	98
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	72
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	56
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	61
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	66
5.2.1	State of cluster development	97
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	57
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	57
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	63
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	52
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	87
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**100**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	70
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	59
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	112
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	94
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	75
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	102
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	8
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	72
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	113
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	107
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	86
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**125**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	108
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	70
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	86
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	123
7.2.1	Gini Index	114
7.2.2	GDP per capita	59

Brazil

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		191.97
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		853.81
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		4447.61
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		69
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		73
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		68
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		88
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**109**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	81
1.1.1	Political Satability	79
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	72
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	94
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	96
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	67
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	131
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	69
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	126
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	127
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	62
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	91
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**73**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	56
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	53
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	51
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	65
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	102
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	40
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	65
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	93
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	51
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	59
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	74
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**61**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	67
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	56
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	80
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	59
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	91
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	80
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	67
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	47
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	49
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	43
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	47
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	25
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**58**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	55
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	54
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	13
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	74
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	67
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	51
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	44
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	60
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	66
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**48**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	47
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	29
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	36
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	23
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	37
5.2.1	State of cluster development	29
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	33
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	42
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	77
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	94
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	51
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**47**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	36
6.1.1	Number of Patents	67
6.1.2	Publications	53
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	28
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	28
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	64
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	30
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	26
6.2.3	Industry value added	71
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	65
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	33
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	32
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	19
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	25
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**115**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	69
7.1.1	Creative products and services	64
7.1.2	Royalties	52
7.1.3	Trademarks	58
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	69
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	111
7.2.1	Gini Index	109
7.2.2	GDP per capita	58



Confederation of Indian Industry

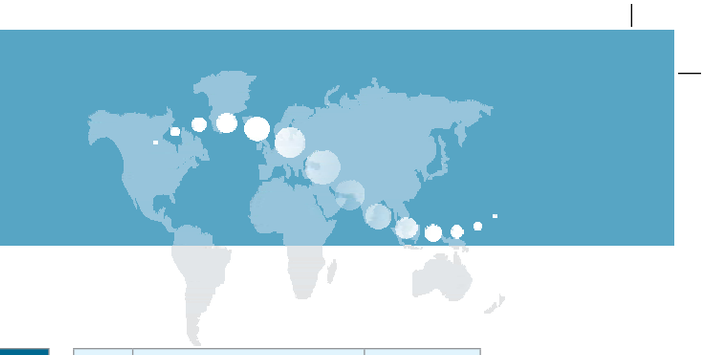
Brunei Darussalam

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		0.40
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		#N/A
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		17944.49
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		74
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		33
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		48
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		11
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**66**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	25
1.1.1	Political Satability	9
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	34
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	31
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	36
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	38
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	39
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	50
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	130
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	125
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	124
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	50
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**97**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**71**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	78
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	53
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**62**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	39
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	96
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	73
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**117**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	54
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	109
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	93
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**47**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	64
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	66
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	59
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	64
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	28
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	36
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	16
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**44**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	35
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	60
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	43
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	50
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**101**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**104**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	89
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	63
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**76**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	61
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	116
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	72
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	86
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**82**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**117**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	69
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	86
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	91
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	72
5.2.1	State of cluster development	71
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	74
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	#NA
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	65
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	65
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	74
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**40**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**106**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	38
6.1.2	Publications	45
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	107
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	90
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**2**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	90
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	1
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**53**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	59
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**31**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**#N/A**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	#N/A
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**84**
7.2.1	Gini Index	#N/A
7.2.2	GDP per capita	26

Bulgaria

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		7.62
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		19.59
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		2569.99
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		61
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		44
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		49
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		39
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**70**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**66**
1.1.1	Political Satability	52
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	66
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	115
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**60**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	43
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	82
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	84
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**91**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	108
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	60
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	108
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**91**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**105**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	63
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	125
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**84**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	81
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	74
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	91
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**66**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	38
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	87
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	47

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**50**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**40**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	43
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	12
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	42
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**88**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	114
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	35
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**40**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	50
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	#N/A
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	99
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	45
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**33**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**28**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	18
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	30
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	109
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**50**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	70
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	20
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	84
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	46
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	1
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**75**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**115**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	93
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	51
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	103
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**88**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	107
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	101
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	73
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**30**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	65
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**48**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**69**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	44
6.1.2	Publications	36
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	72
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	72
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**67**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	91
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	38
6.2.3	Industry value added	43
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	43
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**20**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	61
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	11
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	6
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**43**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**42**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	48
7.1.2	Royalties	49
7.1.3	Trademarks	24
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	53
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**33**
7.2.1	Gini Index	12
7.2.2	GDP per capita	72



Confederation of Indian Industry

Burkina Faso

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		15.21
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		4.00
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		263.17
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		115
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		112
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		122
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		74
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**69**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**85**
1.1.1	Political Satability	78
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	109
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	53
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**89**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	92
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	44
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	86
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**51**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	43
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	53
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	75
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**121**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**100**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	61
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	126
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**98**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	126
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	57
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	85
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**130**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	70
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	98
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	121

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**112**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**127**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	114
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	124
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	117
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**72**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	112
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	#N/A
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**112**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	126
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	112
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	49
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	126
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**127**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**121**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	100
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	109
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	112
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**127**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	131
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	13
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	93
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	111
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	#N/A
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**110**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**119**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	91
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	72
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	93
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**91**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	131
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	92
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	71
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**110**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	97
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	112
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**126**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**102**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	106
6.1.2	Publications	110
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	85
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	82
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**118**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	130
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	54
6.2.3	Industry value added	99
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**114**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	80
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**93**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**118**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	112
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**76**
7.2.1	Gini Index	63
7.2.2	GDP per capita	124

Burundi

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		8.07
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		0.90
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		111.31
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		129
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		108
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		128
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		24
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**128**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**127**
1.1.1	Political Satability	122
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	129
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	100
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**129**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	128
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	104
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	127
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**112**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	104
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	89
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	129
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**120**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**79**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	35
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	121
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**114**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	130
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	93
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	93
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**127**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	130
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	122
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**117**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**130**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	#N/A
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	130
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	126
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**83**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	122
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	#N/A
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**114**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	127
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	109
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	91
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	104
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**124**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**128**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	122
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	100
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	114
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	132
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**87**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	107
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	8
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	121
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	100
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	90
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**120**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**82**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	120
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	110
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**120**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	111
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	84
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	119
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**124**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	109
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	129
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**131**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**126**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	94
6.1.2	Publications	125
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	120
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	115
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**127**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	126
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	103
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**70**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	75
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**70**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**124**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	102
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	117
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**53**
7.2.1	Gini Index	29
7.2.2	GDP per capita	130

Confederation of Indian Industry

Cambodia

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		14.70
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		7.52
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		511.61
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		117
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		64
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		102
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		13
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**114**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**97**
1.1.1	Political Satability	84
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	119
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	71
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**106**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	107
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	72
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	112
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**121**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	123
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	97
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	102
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**127**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**123**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	119
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	85
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**115**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	100
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	106
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	119
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**111**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	112
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	111

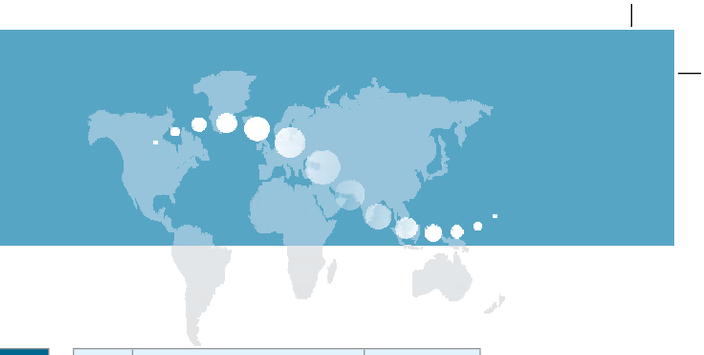
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**119**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**119**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	103
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	116
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	128
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**104**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	81
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	112
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**113**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	128
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	118
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	84
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	103
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**106**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**98**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	5
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	54
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	119
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**110**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	77
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	23
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	129
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	109
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	11
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**102**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**38**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	80
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	55
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**110**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	54
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	108
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	118
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**114**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	107
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	111
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**56**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**78**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	126
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	105
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	91
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**90**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	110
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	27
6.2.3	Industry value added	79
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**#N/A**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**92**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**82**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	70
7.1.3	Trademarks	76
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	46
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**82**
7.2.1	Gini Index	66
7.2.2	GDP per capita	107

Cameroon

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		18.90
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		13.42
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		709.93
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		121
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		85
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		119
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		21
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**107**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**107**
1.1.1	Political Satability	95
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	118
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	87
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**115**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	117
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	102
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	105
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**100**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	94
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	93
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	111
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**118**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**119**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	106
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	94
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**92**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	83
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	103
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	74
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**116**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	69
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	70
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	104

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**125**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**108**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	#N/A
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	113
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	116
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**124**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	113
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	106
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**122**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	113
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	105
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	115
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	113
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**114**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**115**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	90
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	89
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	127
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**105**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	125
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	17
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	90
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	127
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	62
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**117**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**60**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	82
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	94
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**122**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	125
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	115
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	113
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**115**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	121
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	79
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**72**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**112**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	96
6.1.2	Publications	86
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	106
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	77
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**101**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	114
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	67
6.2.3	Industry value added	50
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**#N/A**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**102**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**115**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	98
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	107
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**93**
7.2.1	Gini Index	82
7.2.2	GDP per capita	101

Confederation of Indian Industry



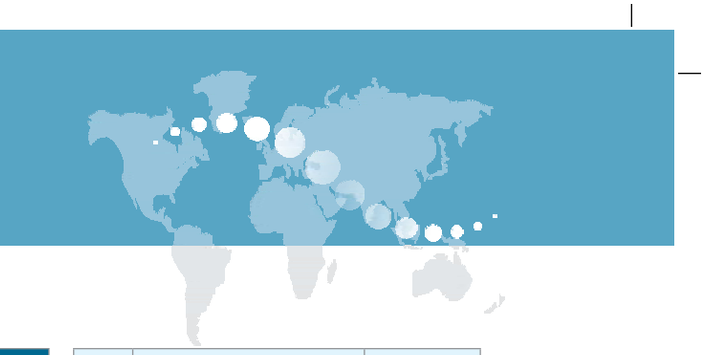
Canada

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		33.31
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		870.87
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		26143.40
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		7
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		13
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		12
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		49
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**11**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	13
1.1.1	Political Satability	19
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	7
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	16
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	10
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	11
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	42
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	7
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	11
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	6
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	19
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	17
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**10**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	28
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	45
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	12
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	3
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	5
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	11
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	2
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	14
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	12
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	6
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	24

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**6**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	21
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	11
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	90
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	11
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	5
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	13
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	3
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	2
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	11
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	1
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	17
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	5
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**8**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	9
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	57
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	5
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	3
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	10
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	18
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	17
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	15
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	50
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**14**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	19
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	22
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	14
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	9
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	6
5.2.1	State of cluster development	8
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	9
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	6
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	22
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	34
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	23
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**9**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	14
6.1.1	Number of Patents	21
6.1.2	Publications	9
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	11
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	20
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	9
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	20
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	95
6.2.3	Industry value added	#N/A
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	13
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	13
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	27
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	3
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	7
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**19**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	19
7.1.1	Creative products and services	13
7.1.2	Royalties	11
7.1.3	Trademarks	18
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	14
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	14
7.2.1	Gini Index	23
7.2.2	GDP per capita	17

Chad

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		11.07
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		2.77
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		250.73
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		132
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		35
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		114
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		1
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**131**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**132**
1.1.1	Political Satability	129
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	131
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	112
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**131**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	129
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	79
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	132
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**125**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	119
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	110
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	126
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**132**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**132**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	121
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	129
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**124**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	108
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	121
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	123
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**118**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	113
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	125
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**130**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**123**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	#N/A
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	125
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	131
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**118**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	130
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	#N/A
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**131**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	125
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	121
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	106
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	131
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**131**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**124**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	100
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	99
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	128
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**132**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	122
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	48
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	126
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	129
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	#N/A
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**131**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**97**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	90
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	129
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**127**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	119
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	118
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	121
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**130**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	124
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	132
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**59**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**99**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	128
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	126
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	110
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**79**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	132
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	15
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**#N/A**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**27**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**#N/A**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	#N/A
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**77**
7.2.1	Gini Index	64
7.2.2	GDP per capita	126



Confederation of Indian Industry

Chile

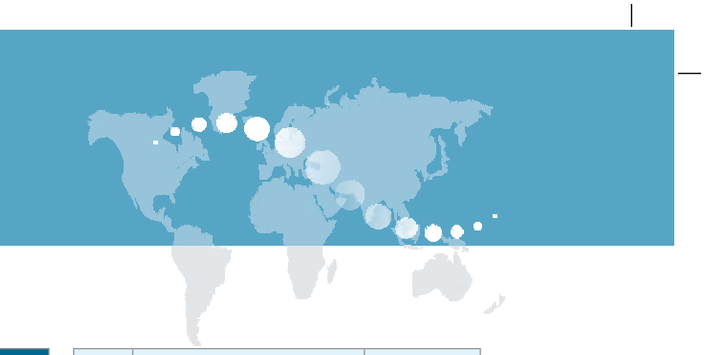
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		16.76
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		104.38
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		6228.69
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		40
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		59
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		42
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		109
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**27**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**26**
1.1.1	Political Satability	42
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	27
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	25
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**16**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	16
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	41
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	23
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**47**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	74
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	39
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	64
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**51**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**67**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	88
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	38
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**50**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	106
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	56
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	17
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**53**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	44
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	22
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	42

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**48**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**60**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	46
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	69
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	60
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**38**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	23
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	56
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**43**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	57
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	49
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	13
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	28
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**41**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**41**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	82
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	30
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	20
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**45**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	30
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	65
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	14
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	38
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	33
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**43**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**67**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	55
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	42
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	21
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**46**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	44
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	40
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	52
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**38**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	52
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	22
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**53**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**51**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	59
6.1.2	Publications	39
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	40
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	59
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**32**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	33
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	63
6.2.3	Industry value added	11
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	37
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**54**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	56
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	37
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	36
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**71**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**26**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	62
7.1.2	Royalties	37
7.1.3	Trademarks	13
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	64
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**94**
7.2.1	Gini Index	101
7.2.2	GDP per capita	46

China

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		1325.64
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		2602.57
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		1963.26
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		67
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		31
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		43
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		14
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**92**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**58**
1.1.1	Political Satability	86
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	58
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	42
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**64**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	85
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	21
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	71
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**124**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	98
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	131
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	44
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**87**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**110**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	118
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	49
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**49**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	52
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	34
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	71
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**86**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	43
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	35
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	79

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**71**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**73**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	54
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	104
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	50
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**77**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	65
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	68
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**58**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	75
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	75
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	27
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	51
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**60**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**71**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	57
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	70
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	77
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**51**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	37
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	47
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	65
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	22
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	56
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**46**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**41**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	23
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	24
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	76
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**28**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	16
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	23
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	46
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**98**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	120
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	13
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**17**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**38**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	32
6.1.2	Publications	68
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	46
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	22
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**8**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	49
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	3
6.2.3	Industry value added	9
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**7**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	10
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**79**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**60**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	41
7.1.2	Royalties	64
7.1.3	Trademarks	53
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	47
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**79**
7.2.1	Gini Index	72
7.2.2	GDP per capita	80



Confederation of Indian Industry

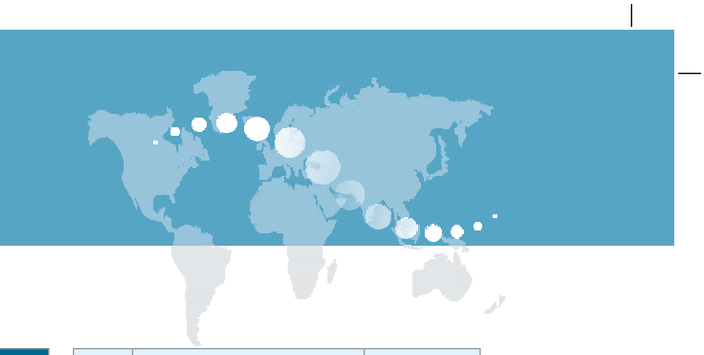
Colombia

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		44.53
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		134.41
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		3018.12
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		79
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		109
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		90
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		116
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**102**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**108**
1.1.1	Political Satability	125
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	63
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	84
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**90**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	64
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	107
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	90
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**107**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	93
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	105
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	93
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**90**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**68**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	41
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	104
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**70**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	72
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	86
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	60
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**102**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	57
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	88
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	66
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**73**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**69**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	63
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	66
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	67
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**100**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	82
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	83
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**54**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	48
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	74
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	48
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	52
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**63**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**48**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	70
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	23
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	61
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**104**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	75
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	60
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	76
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	81
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	49
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**69**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**43**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	71
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	74
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**73**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	50
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	35
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	90
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**99**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	101
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	77
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**82**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**81**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	73
6.1.2	Publications	81
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	58
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	61
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**61**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	70
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	82
6.2.3	Industry value added	37
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	37
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**72**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	84
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	41
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	51
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**121**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**70**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	60
7.1.2	Royalties	60
7.1.3	Trademarks	59
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	65
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**120**
7.2.1	Gini Index	113
7.2.2	GDP per capita	64

Costa Rica

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		4,53
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		23.52
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		5195.48
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		50
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		42
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		41
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		43
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**53**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**45**
1.1.1	Political Satability	44
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	53
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	54
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**54**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	55
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	63
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	58
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**70**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	113
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	30
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	65
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**44**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**44**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	64
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	26
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**21**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	26
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	30
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	13
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**87**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	58
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	28
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	76

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**72**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**71**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	69
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	107
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	37
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**97**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	84
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	72
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**50**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	58
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	33
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	57
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	59
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**69**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**77**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	70
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	121
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	62
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**56**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	71
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	7
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	97
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	64
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	30
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**37**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**59**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	32
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	58
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	7
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**34**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	59
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	28
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	33
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**41**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	39
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	53
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**35**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**50**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	69
6.1.2	Publications	71
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	36
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	41
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**74**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	43
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	101
6.2.3	Industry value added	63
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	45
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**14**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	6
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	24
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	26
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**45**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**14**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	46
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	10
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	51
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**89**
7.2.1	Gini Index	87
7.2.2	GDP per capita	55



Confederation of Indian Industry

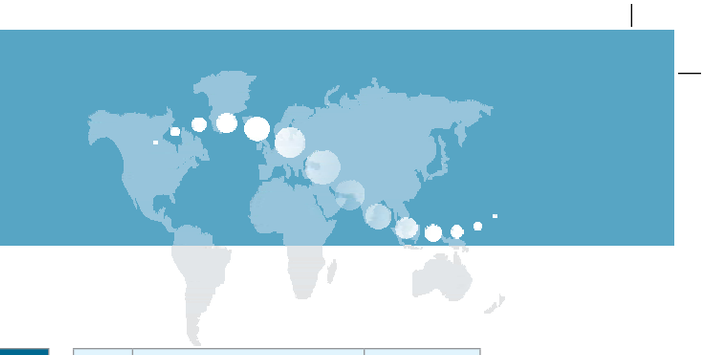
Cote d'Ivoire

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		20.59
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		10.90
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		529.54
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		113
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		60
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		89
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		12
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**125**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**131**
1.1.1	Political Satability	128
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	130
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	114
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**119**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	123
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	103
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	96
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**97**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	98
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	70
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	128
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**74**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**49**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	47
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	46
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**87**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	94
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	91
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	70
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**83**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	64
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	26
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	#N/A
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**113**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**107**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	107
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	98
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	113
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**84**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	67
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	105
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**120**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	116
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	101
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	112
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	99
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**116**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**118**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	100
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	114
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	98
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**92**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	132
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	15
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	58
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	113
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	65
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**93**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**49**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	106
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	70
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**96**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	92
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	125
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	#N/A
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**102**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	103
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	83
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**30**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**64**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	106
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	69
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	123
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**114**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	106
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	76
6.2.3	Industry value added	86
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**5**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	8
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**114**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**109**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	81
7.1.2	Royalties	70
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	88
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**105**
7.2.1	Gini Index	94
7.2.2	GDP per capita	105

Croatia

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		4.43
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		30.13
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		6796.05
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		58
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		43
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		45
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		38
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**64**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**56**
1.1.1	Political Satability	41
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	47
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	125
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**81**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	54
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	120
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	78
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**67**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	98
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	67
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	67
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**70**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**82**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	60
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	106
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**66**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	74
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	49
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	88
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**68**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	39
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	79
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	50

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**35**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**36**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	40
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	15
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	25
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**55**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	47
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	63
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**33**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	38
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	#N/A
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	95
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	53
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**87**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**84**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	57
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	84
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	99
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	72
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**79**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	96
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	42
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	75
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	49
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	18
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**59**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**85**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	49
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	32
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	108
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**68**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	105
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	60
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	56
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**50**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	34
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	92
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**52**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**40**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	33
6.1.2	Publications	31
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	53
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	52
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**71**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	78
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	63
6.2.3	Industry value added	69
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	41
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**29**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	40
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	8
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	27
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**38**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**50**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	32
7.1.2	Royalties	23
7.1.3	Trademarks	54
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	31
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**31**
7.2.1	Gini Index	10
7.2.2	GDP per capita	44



Confederation of Indian Industry

Cyprus

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		0.86
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		#N/A
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		13871.61
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		33
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		40
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		32
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		84
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**24**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**27**
1.1.1	Political Satability	45
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	26
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	24
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**14**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	23
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	16
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	19
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**28**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	#N/A
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	25
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	28
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**32**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**31**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	19
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	42
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**25**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	9
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	51
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	32
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**65**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	42
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	20
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	60

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**32**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**33**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	34
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	31
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	21
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**34**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	24
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	39
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**37**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	47
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	24
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	35
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	37
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**51**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**107**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	#N/A
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	#N/A
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	33
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**3**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	19
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	60
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	2
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	41
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**42**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**76**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	38
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	55
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	69
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**55**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	30
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	46
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	73
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	11
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	16
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**22**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**35**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	29
6.1.2	Publications	34
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	38
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	40
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**38**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	35
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	68
6.2.3	Industry value added	#N/A
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	39
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**6**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	9
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**94**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**36**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	47
7.1.2	Royalties	22
7.1.3	Trademarks	16
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	50
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**106**
7.2.1	Gini Index	#N/A
7.2.2	GDP per capita	32

Czech Republic

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		10.43
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		79.58
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		7631.91
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		30
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		27
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		27
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		61
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**35**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**36**
1.1.1	Political Satability	27
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	31
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	79
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**46**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	32
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	114
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	40
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**26**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	40
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	24
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	45
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**28**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**48**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	65
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	27
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**23**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	25
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	19
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	36
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**37**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	27
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	23
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	39
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**34**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**42**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	33
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	14
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	58
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**40**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	51
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	21
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**30**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	30
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	29
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	61
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	19
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**39**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**47**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	57
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	70
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	44
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**36**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	54
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	37
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	61
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	39
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**20**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**30**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	25
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	23
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	14
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**29**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	34
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	26
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	33
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**7**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	10
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**28**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**28**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	34
6.1.2	Publications	25
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	16
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	21
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**18**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	26
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	49
6.2.3	Industry value added	23
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	18
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**38**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	29
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	27
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	37
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**33**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**38**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	17
7.1.2	Royalties	31
7.1.3	Trademarks	29
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	18
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**24**
7.2.1	Gini Index	4
7.2.2	GDP per capita	42

Confederation of Indian Industry

Denmark

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		5.50
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		178.26
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		32425.76
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		2
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		8
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		5
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		35
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**4**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**5**
1.1.1	Political Satability	21
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	2
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	6
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**8**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	4
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	27
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	14
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**1**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	9
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	1
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	6
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**2**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**1**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	3
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	4
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**5**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	6
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	9
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	9
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**5**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	6
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	17
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	7

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**8**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**8**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	3
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	22
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	19
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**19**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	9
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	18
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**5**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	4
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	7
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	8
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	7
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**13**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**13**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	5
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	23
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	15
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**7**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	17
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	57
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	4
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	109
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**8**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**9**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	6
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	10
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	39
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**9**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	14
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	6
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	11
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**8**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	11
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**12**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**5**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	10
6.1.2	Publications	5
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	6
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	7
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**24**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	7
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	103
6.2.3	Industry value added	84
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	5
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**17**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	25
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	15
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	9
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**8**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**16**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	5
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	33
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	5
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**4**
7.2.1	Gini Index	1
7.2.2	GDP per capita	8

Dominican Republic

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		9.84
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		36.07
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		3666.92
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		96
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		70
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		85
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		36
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**79**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**78**
1.1.1	Political Satability	65
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	93
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	70
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**95**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	86
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	78
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	95
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**71**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	55
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	85
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	78
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**95**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**84**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	83
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	75
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**123**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	128
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	120
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	95
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**58**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	92
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	59
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**86**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**90**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	71
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	86
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	89
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**96**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	79
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	79
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**66**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	78
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	88
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	25
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	68
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**122**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**119**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	99
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	83
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**121**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	101
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	57
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	107
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	83
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	52
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**80**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**42**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	104
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	35
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**100**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	62
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	81
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	114
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**73**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	75
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	81
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**116**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**92**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	80
6.1.2	Publications	123
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	62
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	89
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**111**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	89
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	46
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	73
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**100**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	61
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**39**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**#N/A**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	#N/A
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**95**
7.2.1	Gini Index	97
7.2.2	GDP per capita	62

Confederation of Indian Industry

Ecuador

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		13.48
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		23.54
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		1746.31
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		122
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		113
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		126
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		53
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**121**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**122**
1.1.1	Political Satability	107
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	125
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	118
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**122**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	126
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	100
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	108
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**113**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	115
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	72
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	125
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**131**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**129**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	120
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	112
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**125**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	121
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	128
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	108
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**128**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	65
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	128
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	91
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**93**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**78**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	96
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	73
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	80
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**110**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	98
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	84
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**91**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	62
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	53
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	125
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	115
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**105**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**89**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	99
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	85
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**123**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	113
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	45
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	114
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	96
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	88
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**122**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**129**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	119
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	81
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	119
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**124**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	113
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	123
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	116
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**103**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	79
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	123
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**108**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**116**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	86
6.1.2	Publications	112
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	104
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	113
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**96**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	105
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	35
6.2.3	Industry value added	36
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	69
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**80**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	54
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	60
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	68
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**103**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**41**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	83
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	30
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	91
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**116**
7.2.1	Gini Index	107
7.2.2	GDP per capita	86

Egypt, Arab Rep.

KEY INDICATORS	
Population (Mln), 2008	6.13
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008	145.47
GDP per capita (US$), 2008	1784.25
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX	84
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX	68
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX	74
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY	68

1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**78**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**84**
1.1.1	Political Satability	103
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	91
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	38
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**68**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	81
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	70
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	49
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**84**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	15
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	120
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	57
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**77**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**80**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	57
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	105
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**117**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	122
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	100
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	113
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**42**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	52
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	57

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**82**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**94**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	85
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	99
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	78
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**68**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	55
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	80
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**73**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	82
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	82
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	53
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	44
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**74**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**79**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	54
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	84
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**58**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	34
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	67
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	22
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	58
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	16
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**103**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**28**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	53
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	29
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**77**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	40
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	95
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	78
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**132**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	130
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	82
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**84**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**95**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	63
6.1.2	Publications	67
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	77
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	95
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**39**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	55
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	20
6.2.3	Industry value added	30
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	40
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**101**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	110
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	52
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	74
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**58**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**96**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	41
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	#N/A
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**44**
7.2.1	Gini Index	22
7.2.2	GDP per capita	84

Confederation of Indian Industry

El Salvador

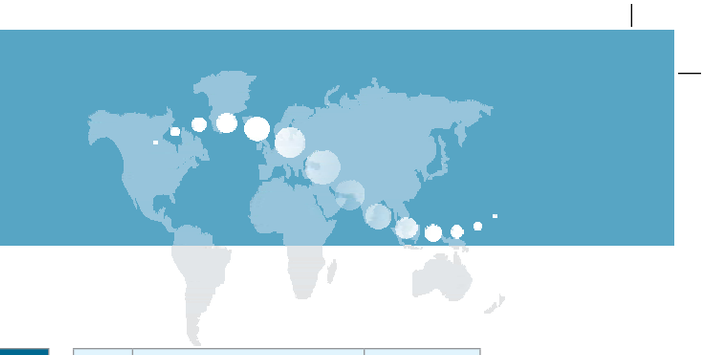
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		81.53
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		16.42
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		2676.49
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		72
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		124
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		91
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		125
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**63**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**70**
1.1.1	Political Satability	66
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	80
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	80
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**58**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	61
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	48
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	76
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**59**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	48
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	68
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	95
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**102**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**91**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	101
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	55
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**104**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	101
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	124
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	69
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**96**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	117
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	80

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**64**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**63**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	76
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	37
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	68
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**57**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	39
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	87
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**81**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	93
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	73
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	42
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	72
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**61**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**46**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	70
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	89
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	37
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**98**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	84
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	41
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	91
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	65
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	23
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**71**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**51**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	115
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	67
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**116**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	80
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	93
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	119
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**39**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	42
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	42
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**121**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**103**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	91
6.1.2	Publications	127
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	70
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	109
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**124**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	88
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	65
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	79
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**90**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	79
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	67
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**111**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**104**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	57
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	85
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**102**
7.2.1	Gini Index	96
7.2.2	GDP per capita	69

Estonia

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		1.34
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		9.28
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		6924.14
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		24
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		41
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		29
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		112
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**20**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**32**
1.1.1	Political Satability	40
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	28
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	39
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**7**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	18
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	8
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	18
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**19**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	15
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	6
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	33
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**29**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**42**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	49
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	39
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**31**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	36
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	27
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	35
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**31**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	25
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	66
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	21

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**21**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**10**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	20
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	2
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	33
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**36**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	34
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	29
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**18**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	23
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	19
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	4
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	4
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**24**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**29**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	57
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	41
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	26
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**26**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	21
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	62
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	29
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	38
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**31**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**62**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	44
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	34
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	28
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**35**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	76
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	31
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	25
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**16**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	25
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**38**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**31**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	36
6.1.2	Publications	28
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	23
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	37
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**52**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	37
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	104
6.2.3	Industry value added	52
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	23
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**34**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	33
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**44**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**37**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	18
7.1.2	Royalties	36
7.1.3	Trademarks	22
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	21
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**40**
7.2.1	Gini Index	44
7.2.2	GDP per capita	43



Confederation of Indian Industry

Ethiopia

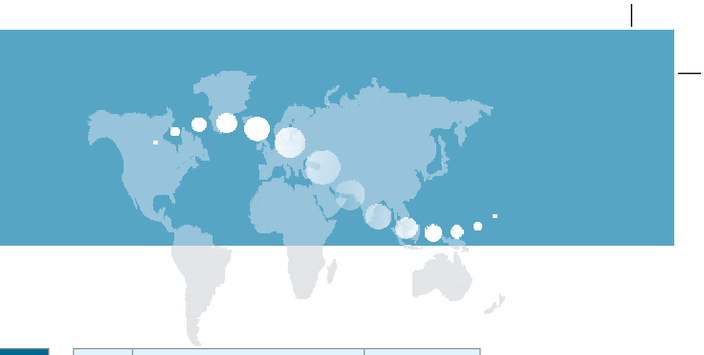
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		80.71
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		15.32
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		189.80
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		124
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		94
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		123
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		22
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**108**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**120**
1.1.1	Political Satability	127
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	94
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	77
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**104**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	121
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	28
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	109
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**96**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	43
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	117
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	73
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**126**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**108**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	76
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	118
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**103**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	69
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	113
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	118
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**131**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	71
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	123
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	119

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**129**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**131**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	#N/A
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	131
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	115
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**116**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	92
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	114
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**126**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	129
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	116
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	92
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	129
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**117**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**113**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	82
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	90
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	89
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	129
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**119**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	111
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	29
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	123
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	98
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	80
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**119**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**127**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	117
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	69
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	118
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**93**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	90
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	109
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	84
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**120**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	111
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	122
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**125**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**117**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	109
6.1.2	Publications	115
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	108
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	105
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**121**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	123
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	5
6.2.3	Industry value added	117
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	80
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**86**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	86
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**55**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**122**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	70
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	115
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**39**
7.2.1	Gini Index	13
7.2.2	GDP per capita	128

Finland

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		5.31
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		152.45
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		28694.62
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		4
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		11
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		6
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		42
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**6**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**9**
1.1.1	Political Satability	2
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	5
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	15
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**3**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	14
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	12
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	3
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**3**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	37
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	1
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	3
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**1**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**9**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	17
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	9
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**6**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	4
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	13
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	12
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**1**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	1
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	1
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	2
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**14**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**27**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	9
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	18
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	40
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**6**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	7
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	7
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**17**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	5
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	20
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	21
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	15
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**17**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**16**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	41
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	14
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**20**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	6
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	36
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	40
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	72
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**5**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**6**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	7
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	3
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	85
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**3**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	7
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	3
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	10
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**18**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	30
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**10**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**4**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	6
6.1.2	Publications	4
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	5
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	5
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**12**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	5
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	90
6.2.3	Industry value added	44
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	7
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**28**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	18
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	26
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	33
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**12**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**20**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	19
7.1.2	Royalties	4
7.1.3	Trademarks	44
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	20
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**7**
7.2.1	Gini Index	7
7.2.2	GDP per capita	12

Confederation of Indian Industry

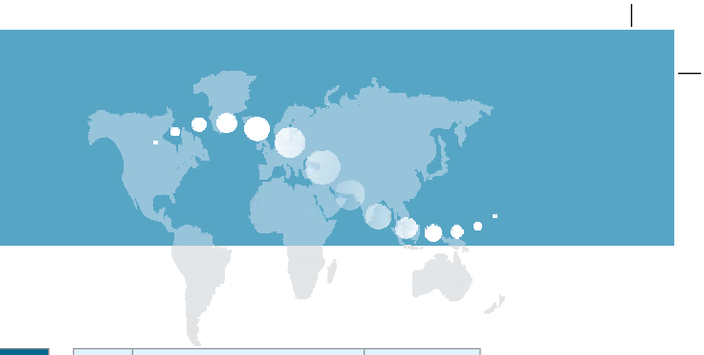


France

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		62.05
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		1511.65
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		24362.33
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		21
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		21
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		22
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		58
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**21**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**23**
1.1.1	Political Satability	39
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	19
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	26
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**39**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	24
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	127
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	24
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**14**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	15
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	43
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	10
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**14**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**27**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	34
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	17
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**13**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	24
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	17
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	3
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**19**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	18
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	11
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	30
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**16**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**13**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	12
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	63
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	10
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**12**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	5
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	13
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**20**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	21
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	12
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	24
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	20
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**22**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**27**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	54
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	10
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**22**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	31
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	8
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	25
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	108
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**16**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**13**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	13
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	13
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	53
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**23**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	26
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	41
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	20
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**10**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	15
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**24**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**17**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	19
6.1.2	Publications	18
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	8
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	9
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**29**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	11
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	49
6.2.3	Industry value added	101
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	16
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**32**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	22
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	32
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	32
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**23**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**25**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	16
7.1.2	Royalties	13
7.1.3	Trademarks	25
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	17
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**17**
7.2.1	Gini Index	24
7.2.2	GDP per capita	22

Gambia, The

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		1.66
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		0.62
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		374.29
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		88
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		123
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		110
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		117
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**60**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**57**
1.1.1	Political Satability	62
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	114
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	20
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**50**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	103
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	4
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	48
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**78**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	74
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	115
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	34
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**108**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**102**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	116
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	40
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**45**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	29
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	77
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	57
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**132**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	68
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	119
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	126
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**54**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**99**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	118
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	88
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	106
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**14**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	48
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	#N/A
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**87**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	103
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	97
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	30
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	79
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**121**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**116**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	70
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	125
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	80
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**117**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	76
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	66
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	104
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	112
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	10
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**92**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**46**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	105
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	62
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**69**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	57
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	70
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	69
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**122**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	128
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	75
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**123**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**46**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	75
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	80
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	75
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**129**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	112
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	114
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**91**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	90
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**108**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**123**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	101
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	117
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**100**
7.2.1	Gini Index	89
7.2.2	GDP per capita	115



Confederation of Indian Industry

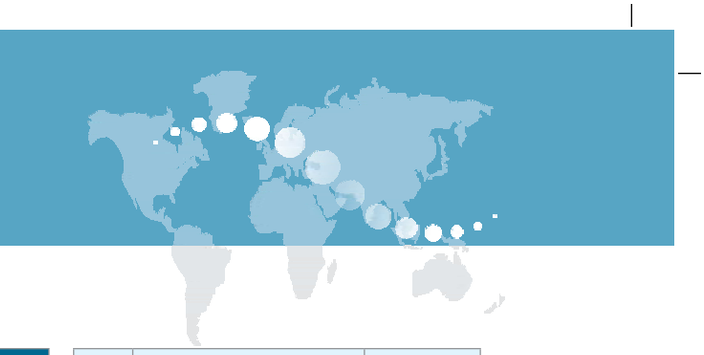
Georgia

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		4.36
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		5.46
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		1251.61
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		80
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		96
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		84
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		102
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**61**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**95**
1.1.1	Political Satability	112
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	60
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	90
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**37**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	50
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	3
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	92
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**56**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	3
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	69
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	99
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**96**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**107**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	99
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	81
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**112**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	96
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	122
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	105
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**52**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	95
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	54
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**85**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**87**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	74
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	92
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	79
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**82**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	69
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	77
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**80**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	74
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	77
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	60
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	96
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**62**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**43**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	57
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	30
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	95
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**115**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	108
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	32
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	124
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	89
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	2
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**99**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**122**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	123
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	71
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	78
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**117**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	84
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	121
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	106
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**46**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	4
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	114
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**102**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**124**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	50
6.1.2	Publications	66
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	121
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	118
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**91**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	100
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	18
6.2.3	Industry value added	92
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	53
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**57**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	52
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	39
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	42
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**88**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**83**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	88
7.1.2	Royalties	39
7.1.3	Trademarks	69
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	96
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**78**
7.2.1	Gini Index	67
7.2.2	GDP per capita	91

Germany

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		82.14
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		2087.97
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		25419.58
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		14
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		19
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		16
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		56
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**16**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**14**
1.1.1	Political Satability	15
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	14
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	17
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**23**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	19
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	84
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	15
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**15**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	52
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	18
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	12
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**24**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**30**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	54
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	11
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**18**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	27
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	5
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	26
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**33**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	17
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	34
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	44

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**10**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**5**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	16
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	19
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	2
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**15**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	6
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	23
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**15**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	13
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	10
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	33
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	17
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**19**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**15**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	70
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	17
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**32**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	52
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	59
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	23
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	113
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**6**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**10**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	4
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	9
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	79
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**8**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	11
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	10
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	7
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**1**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	1
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**20**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**10**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	8
6.1.2	Publications	17
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	2
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	2
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**11**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	2
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	82
6.2.3	Industry value added	55
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	14
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**51**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	28
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	48
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	47
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**20**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**29**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	14
7.1.2	Royalties	15
7.1.3	Trademarks	37
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	16
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**9**
7.2.1	Gini Index	9
7.2.2	GDP per capita	18



Confederation of Indian Industry

Ghana

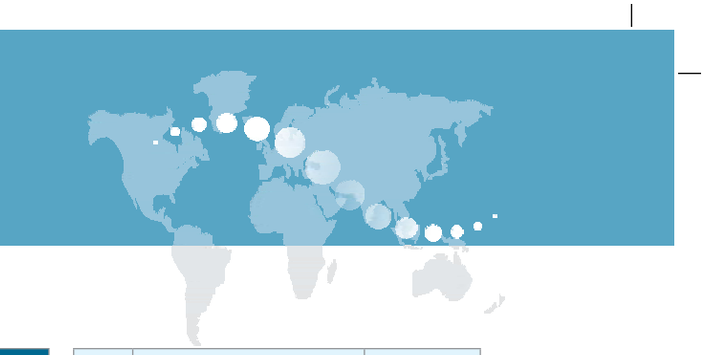
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		23.35
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		7.63
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		326.75
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		92
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		110
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		105
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		104
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**62**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**65**
1.1.1	Political Satability	68
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	75
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	65
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**74**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	73
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	77
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	73
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**55**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	89
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	27
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	83
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**93**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**62**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	46
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	89
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**68**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	73
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	67
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	68
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**107**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	97
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	106

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**115**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**109**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	104
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	102
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	124
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**98**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	75
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	104
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**121**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	112
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	114
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	114
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	105
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**99**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**92**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	30
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	79
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**99**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	114
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	50
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	42
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	110
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	28
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**96**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**89**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	132
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	97
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**92**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	95
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	117
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	#N/A
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**95**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	102
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	64
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**114**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**121**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	103
6.1.2	Publications	93
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	103
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	126
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**97**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	121
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	23
6.2.3	Industry value added	81
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**94**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	101
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	51
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	65
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**98**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**99**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	80
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	76
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**90**
7.2.1	Gini Index	76
7.2.2	GDP per capita	121

Greece

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		11.24
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		173.37
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		15427.04
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		49
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		48
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		46
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		75
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**47**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**52**
1.1.1	Political Satability	55
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	45
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	89
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**59**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	40
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	125
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	55
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**33**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	55
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	35
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	41
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**49**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**118**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	102
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	100
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**83**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	89
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	76
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	79
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**16**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	32
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	19
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	1

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**40**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**19**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	37
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	24
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	14
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**48**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	53
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	40
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**61**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	43
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	57
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	76
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	98
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**77**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**96**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	114
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	57
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**35**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	74
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	52
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	35
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	99
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**77**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**114**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	100
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	49
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	100
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**89**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	86
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	89
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	82
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**31**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	67
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**74**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**47**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	35
6.1.2	Publications	24
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	83
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	100
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**66**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	62
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	54
6.2.3	Industry value added	97
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	32
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**65**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	44
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	44
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	57
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**36**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**53**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	35
7.1.2	Royalties	33
7.1.3	Trademarks	51
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	38
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**28**
7.2.1	Gini Index	34
7.2.2	GDP per capita	29



Confederation of Indian Industry

Guatemala

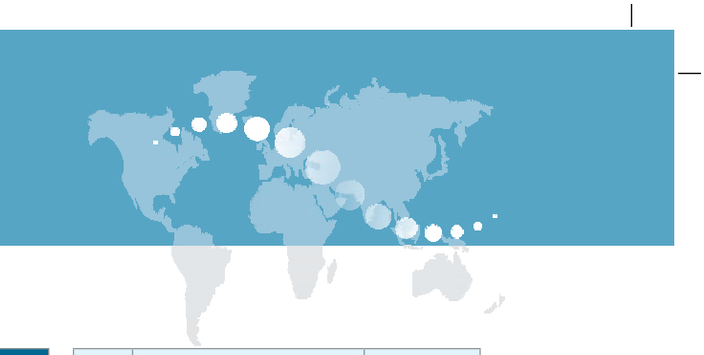
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		13.68
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		26.09
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		1907.50
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		86
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		111
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		95
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		113
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**89**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**101**
1.1.1	Political Satability	99
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	97
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	95
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**73**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	80
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	38
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	80
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**92**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	69
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	91
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	114
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**114**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**96**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	100
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	63
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**97**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	124
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	95
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	48
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**119**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	67
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	85
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	102
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**77**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**75**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	91
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	43
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	86
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**76**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	58
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	98
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**74**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	86
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	95
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	58
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	33
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**79**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**57**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	99
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	67
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**120**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	80
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	54
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	120
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	77
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	68
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**68**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**100**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	62
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	84
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	30
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**86**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	46
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	49
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	103
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**42**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	41
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	49
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**101**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**80**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	85
6.1.2	Publications	117
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	54
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	62
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**99**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	69
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	82
6.2.3	Industry value added	75
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**88**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	80
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	61
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**113**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**51**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	58
7.1.2	Royalties	70
7.1.3	Trademarks	40
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	62
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**114**
7.2.1	Gini Index	106
7.2.2	GDP per capita	81

Guyana

KEY INDICATORS	
Population (Mln), 2008	0.76
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008	0.72
GDP per capita (US$), 2008	949.54
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX	94
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX	119
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX	113
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY	110

1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**94**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**99**
1.1.1	Political Satability	97
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	81
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	121
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**94**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	110
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	43
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	93
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**79**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	98
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	39
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	122
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**67**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**10**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	2
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	68
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**96**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	61
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	119
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	87
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**112**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	129
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	98

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**80**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**97**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	96
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	111
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	72
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**49**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	91
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	#N/A
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**88**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	67
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	85
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	116
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	76
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**111**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**114**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	82
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	54
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	108
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**61**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	104
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	100
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	54
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	3
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**112**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**70**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	85
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	109
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**118**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	100
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	116
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	109
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**111**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	105
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	91
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**124**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**87**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	90
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	117
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	98
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**120**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	107
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	87
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**112**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	109
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**101**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**101**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	89
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	81
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**92**
7.2.1	Gini Index	82
7.2.2	GDP per capita	97



Confederation of Indian Industry

Honduras

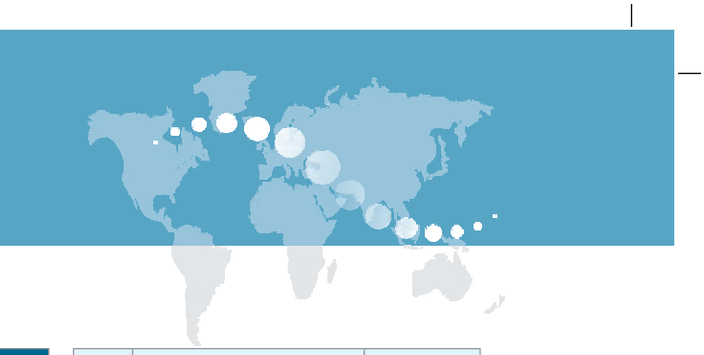
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		7.24
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		10.50
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		1450.00
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		91
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		122
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		112
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		114
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**90**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**98**
1.1.1	Political Satability	88
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	102
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	97
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**78**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	88
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	33
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	79
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**94**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	59
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	107
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	89
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**110**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**94**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	81
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	93
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**120**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	115
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	118
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	107
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**97**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	108
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	86

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**83**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**62**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	#N/A
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	74
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	84
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**92**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	74
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	88
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**93**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	87
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	99
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	101
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	56
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**78**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**63**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	57
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	114
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	76
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**114**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	91
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	40
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	125
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	57
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	26
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**104**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**112**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	108
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	83
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	54
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**112**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	78
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	104
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	111
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**79**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	76
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	90
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**117**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**110**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	102
6.1.2	Publications	111
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	87
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	92
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**105**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	92
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	70
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**99**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	98
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**112**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**40**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	78
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	31
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	70
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**117**
7.2.1	Gini Index	110
7.2.2	GDP per capita	89

Hong Kong, China

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		6.98
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		241.34
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		34587.12
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		12
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		1
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		3
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		4
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**3**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**3**
1.1.1	Political Satability	14
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	10
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	2
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**2**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	1
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	2
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	9
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**21**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	28
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	47
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	22
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**48**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**61**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	94
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	24
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**30**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	28
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	33
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	28
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**67**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	29
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	77
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	61
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**9**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**2**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	14
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	4
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	7
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**20**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	3
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	38
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**16**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	22
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	11
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	12
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	18
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**2**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**1**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	1
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	3
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	5
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**5**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	1
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	1
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	14
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	111
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**19**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**52**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	33
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	40
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	17
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**19**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	4
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	27
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	25
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**12**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	1
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	34
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**26**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**30**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	27
6.1.2	Publications	27
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	20
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	43
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**69**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	25
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	75
6.2.3	Industry value added	118
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	30
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**9**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	20
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	4
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	3
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**1**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**1**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	1
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	6
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	1
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**18**
7.2.1	Gini Index	79
7.2.2	GDP per capita	7

Confederation of Indian Industry



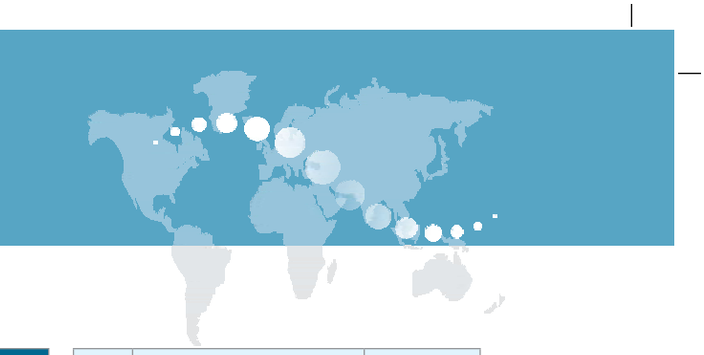
Hungary

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		10.04
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		62.52
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		6228.48
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		38
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		36
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		36
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		65
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**38**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**48**
1.1.1	Political Satability	38
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	42
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	98
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**51**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	22
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	130
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	36
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**25**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	6
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	25
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	52
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**41**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**55**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	27
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	88
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**46**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	79
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	23
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	67
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**34**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	34
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	39
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	17

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**42**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**39**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	32
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	25
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	41
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**59**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	57
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	52
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**42**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	29
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	36
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	71
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	55
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**52**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**49**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	89
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	60
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**63**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	93
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	99
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	50
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	57
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**35**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**71**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	84
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	33
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	26
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**36**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	98
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	30
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	21
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**20**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	43
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**33**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**33**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	31
6.1.2	Publications	30
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	48
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	48
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**46**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	57
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	54
6.2.3	Industry value added	57
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	28
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**21**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	15
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	21
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	24
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**37**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**43**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	33
7.1.2	Royalties	16
7.1.3	Trademarks	62
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	34
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**32**
7.2.1	Gini Index	14
7.2.2	GDP per capita	47

Iceland

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		0.32
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		11.66
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		36798.71
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		8
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		2
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		1
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		9
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**14**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**15**
1.1.1	Political Satability	8
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	18
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	21
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**12**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	31
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	5
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	28
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**9**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	6
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	9
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	16
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**4**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**4**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	5
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	14
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**8**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	3
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	24
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	10
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**2**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	2
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	8
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	13
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**1**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**7**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	7
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	45
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	4
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**1**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	8
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	1
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**8**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	1
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	17
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	11
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	13
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**26**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**44**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	54
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	64
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**23**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	56
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	105
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	1
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	118
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**24**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**22**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	24
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	7
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	96
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**24**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	47
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	17
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	27
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**49**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	50
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	56
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**1**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**19**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	14
6.1.2	Publications	14
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	18
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	23
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**21**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	14
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	44
6.2.3	Industry value added	95
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	12
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**2**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	1
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	2
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	2
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**5**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**4**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	49
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	1
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	55
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**13**
7.2.1	Gini Index	#N/A
7.2.2	GDP per capita	6



Confederation of Indian Industry

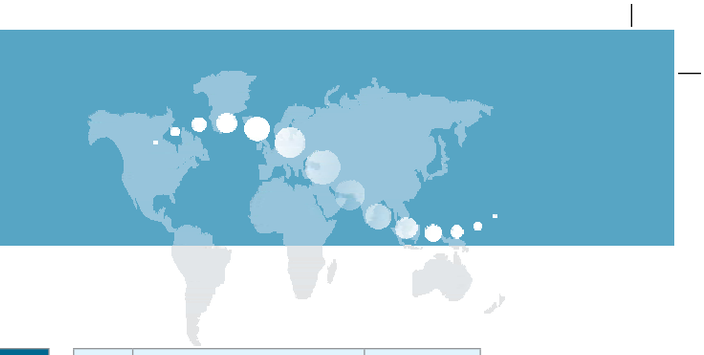
India

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		1139.96
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		825.77
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		724.39
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		54
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		69
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		56
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		101
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**73**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**82**
1.1.1	Political Satability	111
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	73
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	36
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**66**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	84
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	95
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	26
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**74**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	81
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	90
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	60
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**38**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**66**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	89
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	33
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**22**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	37
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	25
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	15
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**47**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	4
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	96
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**108**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**114**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	94
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	115
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	104
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**108**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	88
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	95
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**82**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	111
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	89
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	38
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	42
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**32**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**22**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	18
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	30
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	31
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**52**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	23
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	59
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	3
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	62
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	85
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**41**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**58**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	36
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	41
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	19
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**25**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	20
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	45
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	24
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**78**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	104
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	12
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**70**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**45**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	74
6.1.2	Publications	78
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	31
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	35
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**47**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	42
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	20
6.2.3	Industry value added	61
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**84**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	66
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	84
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**78**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**97**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	77
7.1.2	Royalties	69
7.1.3	Trademarks	81
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	82
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**62**
7.2.1	Gini Index	49
7.2.2	GDP per capita	100

Indonesia

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		228.25
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		247.23
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		1083.16
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		70
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		80
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		72
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		95
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**93**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**96**
1.1.1	Political Satability	113
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	84
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	58
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**65**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	87
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	23
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	75
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**110**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	120
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	87
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	66
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**64**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**117**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	122
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	32
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**42**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	44
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	42
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	51
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**59**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	30
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	88

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**102**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**92**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	98
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	94
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	81
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**112**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	95
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	99
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**98**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	101
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	96
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	90
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	70
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**75**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**78**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	41
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	55
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**60**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	15
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	61
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	13
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	93
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	87
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**29**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**21**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	28
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	48
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**27**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	24
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	42
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	28
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**59**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	71
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	46
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**81**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**60**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	97
6.1.2	Publications	119
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	47
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	44
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**73**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	59
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	30
6.2.3	Industry value added	12
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	82
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**69**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	36
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	65
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	78
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**81**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**81**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	63
7.1.2	Royalties	46
7.1.3	Trademarks	71
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	67
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**69**
7.2.1	Gini Index	61
7.2.2	GDP per capita	96



Confederation of Indian Industry

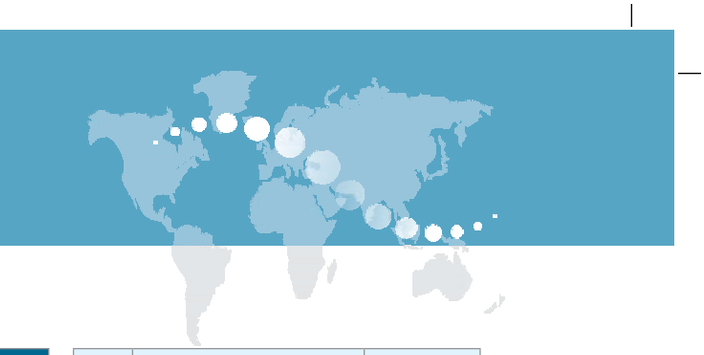
Ireland

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		4.46
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		137.93
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		30929.37
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		19
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		18
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		19
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		37
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**15**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**18**
1.1.1	Political Satability	11
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	17
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	29
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**18**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	3
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	74
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	34
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**10**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	32
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	1
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	15
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**16**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**25**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	33
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	15
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**12**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	8
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	16
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	19
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**21**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	22
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	12
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	27

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**30**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**17**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	29
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	27
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	16
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**52**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	64
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	33
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**25**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	27
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	15
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	40
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	30
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**11**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**10**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	18
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	5
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	28
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**19**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	38
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	82
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	5
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	76
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**17**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**24**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	21
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	25
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	1
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**17**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	28
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	13
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	15
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**23**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	48
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**21**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**25**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	16
6.1.2	Publications	21
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	24
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	30
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**33**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	18
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	98
6.2.3	Industry value added	38
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	26
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**15**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	12
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	10
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	12
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**16**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**18**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	8
7.1.2	Royalties	7
7.1.3	Trademarks	48
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	7
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**11**
7.2.1	Gini Index	34
7.2.2	GDP per capita	10

Israel

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		7.31
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		158.80
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		21728.84
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		22
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		23
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		23
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		46
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**51**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**60**
1.1.1	Political Satability	120
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	23
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	43
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**34**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	26
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	76
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	41
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**62**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	89
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	80
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	43
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**20**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**22**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	16
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	34
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**35**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	97
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	3
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	64
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**13**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	15
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	28
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**28**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**16**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	19
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	20
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	18
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**41**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	49
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	27
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**23**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	39
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	#N/A
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	46
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	6
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**9**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**8**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	5
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	5
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	21
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**24**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	14
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	40
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	36
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	67
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**11**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**2**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	11
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	1
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	42
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**21**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	48
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	21
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	3
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**43**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	54
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	28
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**18**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**8**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	12
6.1.2	Publications	3
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	27
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	8
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**10**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	22
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	87
6.2.3	Industry value added	#N/A
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	15
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**41**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	47
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	23
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	20
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**29**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**28**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	28
7.1.2	Royalties	14
7.1.3	Trademarks	17
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	30
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**25**
7.2.1	Gini Index	60
7.2.2	GDP per capita	24



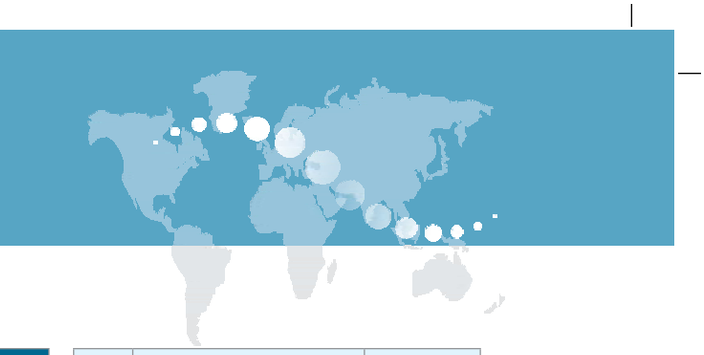
Confederation of Indian Industry

Italy

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		59.85
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		1171.94
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		19579.62
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		47
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		32
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		38
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		25
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**58**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**64**
1.1.1	Political Satability	49
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	52
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	127
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**85**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	36
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	128
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	100
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**35**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	24
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	48
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	49
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**54**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**98**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	62
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	117
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**64**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	86
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	78
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	46
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**38**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	37
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	38
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	19
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**39**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**26**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	30
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	6
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	34
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**65**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	71
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	43
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**46**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	44
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	25
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	79
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	75
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**55**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**73**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	41
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	66
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**43**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	103
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	73
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	26
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	107
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**55**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**73**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	42
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	28
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	105
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**58**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	3
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	68
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	95
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**45**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	102
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**41**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**27**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	24
6.1.2	Publications	22
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	42
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	27
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**42**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	27
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	98
6.2.3	Industry value added	78
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	22
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**59**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	55
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	42
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	38
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**28**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**30**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	9
7.1.2	Royalties	21
7.1.3	Trademarks	38
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	9
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**22**
7.2.1	Gini Index	44
7.2.2	GDP per capita	25

Jamaica

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		2.69
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		10.20
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		3792.40
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		62
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		102
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		70
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		121
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**54**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**72**
1.1.1	Political Satability	83
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	67
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	72
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**62**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	57
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	121
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	33
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**30**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	19
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	23
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	68
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**60**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**37**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	26
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	60
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**61**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	82
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	50
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	66
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**99**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	116
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	82
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**56**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**74**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	65
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	51
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	83
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**60**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	54
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	61
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**48**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	31
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	65
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	64
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	62
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**80**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**83**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	18
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	54
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	42
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**59**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	119
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	53
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	91
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	35
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**52**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**44**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	76
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	73
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**50**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	81
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	59
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	38
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**80**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	95
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	47
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**106**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**104**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	77
6.1.2	Publications	72
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	81
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	102
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**115**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	94
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	85
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**61**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	88
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	30
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	48
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**89**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**55**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	90
7.1.2	Royalties	34
7.1.3	Trademarks	46
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	98
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**85**
7.2.1	Gini Index	84
7.2.2	GDP per capita	60



Confederation of Indian Industry

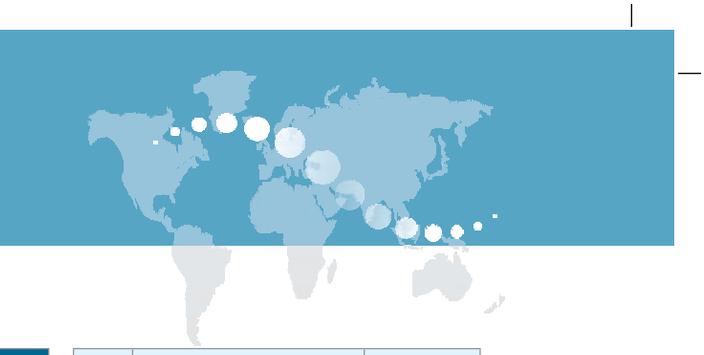
Japan

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		127.70
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		5169.57
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		40480.84
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		17
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		9
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		13
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		18
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**19**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**20**
1.1.1	Political Satability	26
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	21
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	30
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**20**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	25
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	22
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	37
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**20**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	64
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	17
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	19
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**17**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**41**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	91
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	5
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**32**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	31
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	15
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	76
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**7**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	4
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	2
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	29
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**23**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**37**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	21
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	71
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	32
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**23**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	17
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	17
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**21**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	12
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	#N/A
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	77
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	10
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**14**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**12**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	15
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	43
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**16**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	53
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	30
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	11
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	102
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**7**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**3**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	2
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	4
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	56
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**12**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	1
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	20
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	18
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**24**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	43
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	8
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**13**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**3**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	1
6.1.2	Publications	20
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	13
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	1
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**19**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	1
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	86
6.2.3	Industry value added	54
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	25
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**36**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	21
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	41
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**7**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**31**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	45
7.1.2	Royalties	8
7.1.3	Trademarks	32
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	48
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**3**
7.2.1	Gini Index	2
7.2.2	GDP per capita	3

Jordan

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		5.91
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		14.01
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		2371.70
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		51
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		81
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		58
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		115
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**43**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**51**
1.1.1	Political Satability	87
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	57
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	27
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**35**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	58
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	18
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	29
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**46**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	37
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	95
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	29
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**31**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**36**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	20
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	66
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**47**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	33
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	69
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	53
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**30**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	25
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	53

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**60**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**86**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	72
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	72
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	95
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**46**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	29
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	70
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**55**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	68
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	68
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	31
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	54
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**82**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**99**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	82
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	90
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	89
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	45
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**39**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	45
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	44
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	6
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	31
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	9
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**57**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**45**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	107
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	51
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**51**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	45
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	67
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	48
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**91**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	112
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	29
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**89**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**66**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	61
6.1.2	Publications	52
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	43
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	73
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**70**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	51
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	54
6.2.3	Industry value added	62
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**98**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	99
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	59
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**76**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**79**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	42
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	45
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**61**
7.2.1	Gini Index	51
7.2.2	GDP per capita	74



Confederation of Indian Industry

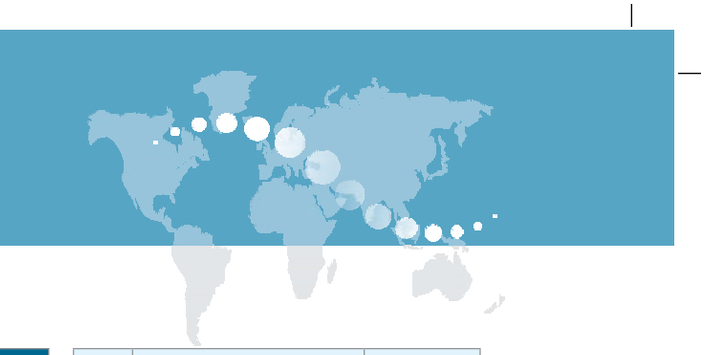
Kazakhstan

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		15.67
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		37.27
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		2377.65
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		68
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		62
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		63
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		77
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**91**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**67**
1.1.1	Political Satability	46
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	96
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	81
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**99**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	99
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	85
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	97
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**102**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	61
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	119
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	77
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**66**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**69**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	56
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	82
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**79**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	65
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	79
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	96
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**62**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	46
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	73
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	35

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**59**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**61**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	62
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	58
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	57
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**67**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	68
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	46
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**57**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	91
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	#N/A
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	68
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	83
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**54**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**52**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	70
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	41
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	94
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**64**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	58
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	18
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	98
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	52
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	21
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**78**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**116**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	59
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	59
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	112
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**67**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	75
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	76
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	61
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**61**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	40
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	100
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**65**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**74**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	70
6.1.2	Publications	80
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	67
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	50
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**54**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	61
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	76
6.2.3	Industry value added	20
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	44
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**45**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	16
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	62
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	73
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**63**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**113**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	92
7.1.2	Royalties	70
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	97
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**48**
7.2.1	Gini Index	33
7.2.2	GDP per capita	73

Kenya

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		38.53
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		17.87
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		463.72
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		65
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		117
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		83
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		124
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**98**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**119**
1.1.1	Political Satability	119
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	105
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	105
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**82**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	78
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	80
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	77
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**76**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	81
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	83
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	86
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**45**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	18
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	12
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	47
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**36**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	34
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	39
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	47
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**92**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	54
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	120
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**114**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**113**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	124
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	106
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	123
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**114**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	89
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	108
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**95**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	98
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	102
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	66
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	80
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**42**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**34**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	1
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	70
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	75
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**57**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	46
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	28
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	20
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	90
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	63
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**36**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**27**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	37
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	64
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**32**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	38
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	39
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	28
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**75**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	79
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	60
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**110**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**59**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	93
6.1.2	Publications	83
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	44
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	45
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**119**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	86
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	92
6.2.3	Industry value added	108
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**83**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	63
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	57
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	69
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**110**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**98**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	53
7.1.3	Trademarks	82
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	100
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**103**
7.2.1	Gini Index	92
7.2.2	GDP per capita	110



Confederation of Indian Industry

Korea, Rep.

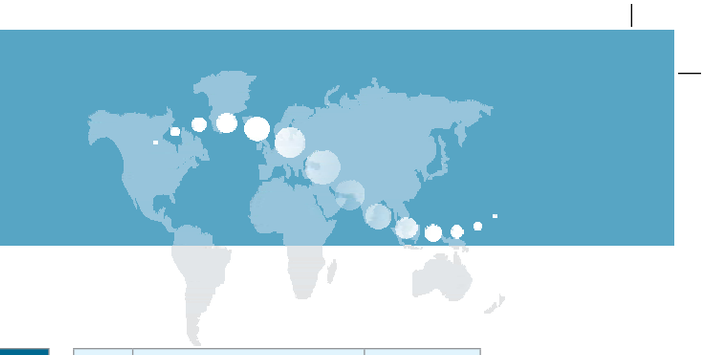
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		48.61
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		750.81
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		15446.60
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		23
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		14
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		20
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		19
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**39**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**38**
1.1.1	Political Satability	50
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	24
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	61
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**56**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	44
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	98
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	57
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**38**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	48
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	61
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	40
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**23**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**54**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	72
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	28
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**33**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	47
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	22
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	44
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**8**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	14
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	24
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	3

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**19**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**20**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	8
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	61
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	23
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**24**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	20
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	19
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**11**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	9
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	16
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	5
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	3
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**25**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**25**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	54
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	56
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**31**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	63
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	38
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	27
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	103
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**18**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**11**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	10
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	5
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	72
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**14**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	23
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	24
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	4
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**69**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	85
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	38
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**6**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**11**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	2
6.1.2	Publications	26
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	34
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	15
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**45**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	21
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	59
6.2.3	Industry value added	26
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	54
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**4**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	7
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**24**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**22**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	39
7.1.2	Royalties	17
7.1.3	Trademarks	12
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	42
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**21**
7.2.1	Gini Index	21
7.2.2	GDP per capita	28

Kuwait

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		2.73
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		#N/A
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		23141.82
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		53
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		25
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		33
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		7
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**55**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**46**
1.1.1	Political Satability	48
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	64
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	37
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**83**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	74
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	115
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	64
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**53**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	91
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	55
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	46
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**104**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**95**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	93
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	71
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**86**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	80
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	82
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	97
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**109**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	62
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	71
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	85

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**45**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**68**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	81
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	54
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	66
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**13**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	43
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	4
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**60**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	53
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	31
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	105
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	87
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**48**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**69**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	82
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	23
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	53
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**37**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	32
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	56
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	45
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	116
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**56**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**84**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	99
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	122
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**52**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	69
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	98
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	37
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**56**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	69
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	44
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**37**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**83**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	56
6.1.2	Publications	38
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	79
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	84
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**50**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	52
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	38
6.2.3	Industry value added	#N/A
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**#N/A**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**15**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**#N/A**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	#N/A
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**51**
7.2.1	Gini Index	#N/A
7.2.2	GDP per capita	23



Confederation of Indian Industry

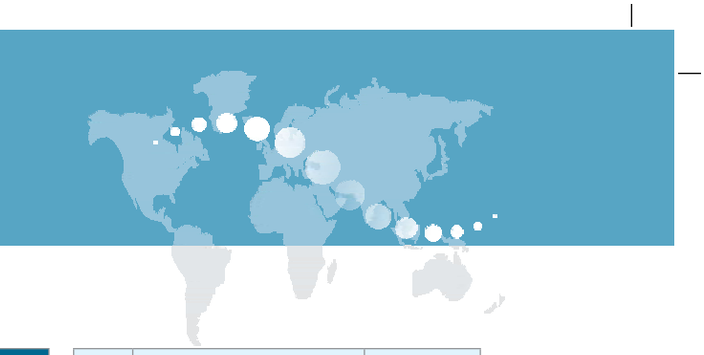
Kyrgyz Republic

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		5.28
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		1.98
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		375.39
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		103
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		95
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		104
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		73
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**110**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**114**
1.1.1	Political Satability	104
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	111
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	124
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**108**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	94
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	97
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	120
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**99**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	40
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	104
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	121
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**81**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	59
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	32
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	96
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**122**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	99
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	123
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	121
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**56**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	111
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	51

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**109**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**96**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	105
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	93
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	93
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**105**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	111
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	58
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**117**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	84
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	98
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	129
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	101
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**44**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**38**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	11
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	120
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**67**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	110
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	4
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	113
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	114
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	36
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**128**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**130**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	124
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	68
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	127
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**126**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	120
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	127
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	115
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**116**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	110
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	120
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**119**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**123**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	45
6.1.2	Publications	109
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	124
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	96
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**109**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	101
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	16
6.2.3	Industry value added	106
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	68
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**87**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	87
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	49
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**64**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**91**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	91
7.1.2	Royalties	56
7.1.3	Trademarks	77
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	102
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**52**
7.2.1	Gini Index	25
7.2.2	GDP per capita	114

Latvia

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		2.27
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		13.67
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		6034.47
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		44
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		55
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		44
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		91
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**41**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**53**
1.1.1	Political Satability	51
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	46
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	96
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**45**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	34
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	69
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	65
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**31**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	43
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	13
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	59
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**43**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**39**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	21
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	69
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**54**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	56
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	65
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	50
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**44**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	36
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	103
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	12
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**49**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**49**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	45
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	55
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	45
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**69**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	59
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	69
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**39**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	28
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	28
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	100
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	49
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**35**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**33**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	5
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	41
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	65
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**46**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	78
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	94
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	37
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	27
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**76**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**105**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	94
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	46
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	92
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**90**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	112
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	85
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	78
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**35**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	78
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**66**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**72**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	51
6.1.2	Publications	44
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	65
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	67
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**84**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	68
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	106
6.2.3	Industry value added	100
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	19
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**35**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	50
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	10
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**48**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**47**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	31
7.1.2	Royalties	35
7.1.3	Trademarks	39
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	35
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**41**
7.2.1	Gini Index	41
7.2.2	GDP per capita	50



Confederation of Indian Industry

Lesotho

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		2.02
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		1.06
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		525.23
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		100
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		74
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		93
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		40
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**95**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**91**
1.1.1	Political Satability	74
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	87
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	116
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**103**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	114
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	46
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	110
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**83**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	98
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	86
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	70
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**57**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	2
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	1
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	76
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**100**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	71
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	112
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	104
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**129**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	72
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	96
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	114
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**106**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**115**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	124
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	117
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	105
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**61**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	103
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	#N/A
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	124
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	114
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	119
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	109
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	121
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**110**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**109**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	18
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	109
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	105
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**95**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	89
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	119
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	126
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	19
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**111**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**123**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	48
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	82
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	120
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**121**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	83
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	106
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	123
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**68**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	47
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	103
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**43**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**61**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	124
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	97
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	74
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**77**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	93
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	32
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**#N/A**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**119**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**76**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	27
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	#N/A
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**115**
7.2.1	Gini Index	103
7.2.2	GDP per capita	106

Libya

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		6.28
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		48.58
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		7739.65
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		112
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		82
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		109
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		33
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**122**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**68**
1.1.1	Political Satability	47
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	121
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	51
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**118**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	122
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	73
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	113
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**131**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	#N/A
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	125
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	81
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**59**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**70**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	#N/A
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	98
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**128**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	127
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	90
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	132
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**22**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	65
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	32
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**97**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**80**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	100
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	82
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	71
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**101**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	107
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	51
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**115**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	110
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	93
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	104
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	112
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**128**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**132**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	#N/A
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	#N/A
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	130
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**94**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	62
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	127
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	128
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	24
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**84**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**72**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	128
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	90
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**106**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	88
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	114
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	99
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**47**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	1
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	121
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**64**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**105**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	95
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	113
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	132
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**92**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	87
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	#N/A
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**#N/A**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**104**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**#N/A**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	#N/A
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**125**
7.2.1	Gini Index	#N/A
7.2.2	GDP per capita	41

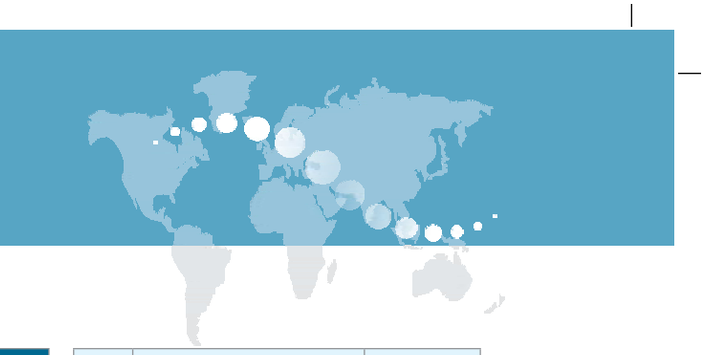
Confederation of Indian Industry

Lithuania

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		3.36
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		20.14
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		5995.81
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		37
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		47
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		39
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		92
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**36**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**43**
1.1.1	Political Satability	33
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	43
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	75
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**43**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	28
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	96
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	45
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**36**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	69
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	10
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	55
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**40**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**51**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	44
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	59
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**56**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	75
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	45
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	59
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**28**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	28
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	69
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	11
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**36**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**38**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	31
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	7
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	53
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**47**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	38
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	53
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**34**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	36
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	38
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	36
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	22
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**43**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**51**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	70
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	70
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	74
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**44**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	72
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	72
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	51
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	55
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**45**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**80**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	51
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	39
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	81
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**45**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	91
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	44
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	36
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**33**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	72
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**49**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**53**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	49
6.1.2	Publications	40
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	50
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	53
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**35**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	58
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	30
6.2.3	Industry value added	42
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	21
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**43**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	35
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	34
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	35
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**50**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**48**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	22
7.1.2	Royalties	50
7.1.3	Trademarks	43
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	24
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**43**
7.2.1	Gini Index	42
7.2.2	GDP per capita	51

Luxembourg

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		0.49
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		26.73
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		54797.63
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		25
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		7
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		15
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		5
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**8**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**6**
1.1.1	Political Satability	1
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	16
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	8
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**4**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	9
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	13
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	8
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**17**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	69
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	20
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	8
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**42**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**35**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	75
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	6
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**44**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	38
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	35
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	72
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**55**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	7
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	78
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	100
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**13**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**6**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	10
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	8
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	13
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**21**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	12
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	26
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**13**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	7
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	9
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	29
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	26
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**72**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**81**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	89
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	1
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**54**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	4
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	47
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	6
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	119
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**21**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**14**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	16
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	20
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	3
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**30**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	19
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	19
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	48
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**29**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	63
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**34**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**22**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	5
6.1.2	Publications	37
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	37
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	19
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**112**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	17
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	107
6.2.3	Industry value added	115
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**19**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	42
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	7
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	8
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**2**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**2**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	10
7.1.2	Royalties	1
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	10
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**1**
7.2.1	Gini Index	15
7.2.2	GDP per capita	1



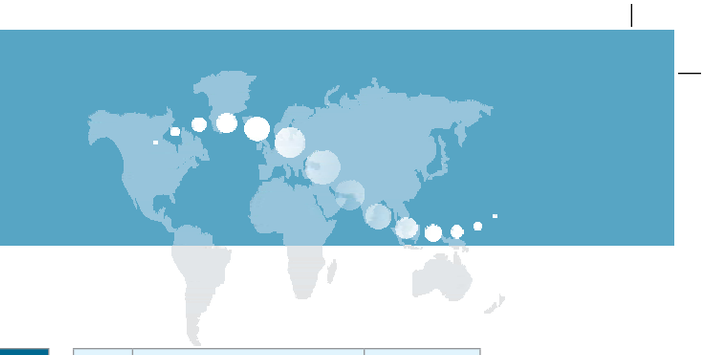
Confederation of Indian Industry

Macedonia, FYR

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		2.04
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		4.45
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		2181.65
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		76
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		84
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		77
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		90
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**65**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**89**
1.1.1	Political Satability	85
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	78
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	91
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**69**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	66
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	62
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	82
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**45**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	22
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	34
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	90
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**85**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**64**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	37
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	102
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**73**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	58
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	89
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	77
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**91**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	47
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	80
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	68
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**63**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**#N/A**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	#N/A
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	#N/A
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	#N/A
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**90**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	87
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	57
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**56**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	#N/A
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	30
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	69
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	127
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**68**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**68**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	70
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	92
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**77**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	60
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	24
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	83
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	74
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	46
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**107**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**124**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	113
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	63
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	107
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**94**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	108
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	77
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	88
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**96**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	91
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	101
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**96**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**58**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	61
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	100
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	85
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**82**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	97
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	61
6.2.3	Industry value added	60
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	47
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**104**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	102
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**77**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**68**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	59
7.1.2	Royalties	43
7.1.3	Trademarks	56
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	68
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**63**
7.2.1	Gini Index	56
7.2.2	GDP per capita	78

Madagascar

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		19.11
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		5.17
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		270.78
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		118
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		121
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		125
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		81
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**104**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**104**
1.1.1	Political Satability	91
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	103
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	107
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**109**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	95
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	89
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	124
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**98**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	15
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	112
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	112
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**117**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**109**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	92
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	103
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**88**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	87
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	108
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	61
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**121**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	66
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	60
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	118
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**104**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**122**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	118
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	122
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	118
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**62**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	104
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	#N/A
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**108**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	121
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	115
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	74
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	100
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**120**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**125**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	122
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	41
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	124
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**90**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	95
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	6
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	128
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	125
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	74
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**109**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**110**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	70
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	73
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	86
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**107**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	104
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	96
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	103
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**90**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	89
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	99
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**115**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**55**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	107
6.1.2	Publications	#N/A
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	90
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	80
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**123**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	119
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	53
6.2.3	Industry value added	110
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**108**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	100
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	64
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	77
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**107**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**111**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	82
7.1.2	Royalties	68
7.1.3	Trademarks	85
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	93
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**99**
7.2.1	Gini Index	87
7.2.2	GDP per capita	123



Confederation of Indian Industry

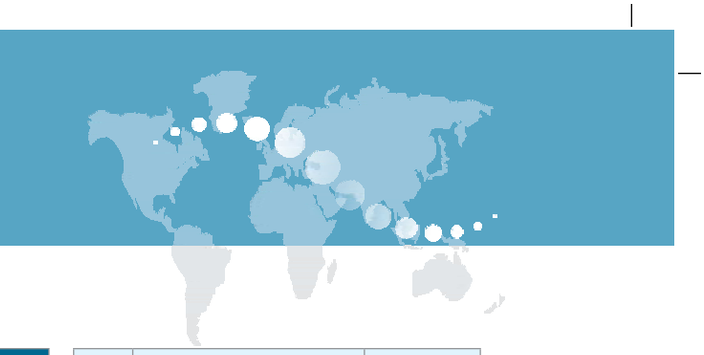
Malawi

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		14.28
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		2.35
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		164.67
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		97
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		101
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		97
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		83
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**68**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**83**
1.1.1	Political Satability	69
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	107
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	62
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**63**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	101
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	26
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	47
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**65**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	96
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	56
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	69
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**106**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**85**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	84
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	74
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**91**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	64
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	88
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	115
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**113**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	104
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	127

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**111**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**128**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	118
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	128
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	114
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**63**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	105
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	#N/A
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**119**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	117
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	120
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	102
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	102
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**108**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**95**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	18
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	54
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	93
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**116**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	120
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	9
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	12
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	124
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	#N/A
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**88**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**65**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	88
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	98
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**78**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	82
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	82
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	#N/A
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**107**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	107
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	84
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**105**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**75**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	99
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	96
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	111
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**100**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	129
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	7
6.2.3	Industry value added	102
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**103**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	89
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	67
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	81
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**91**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**105**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	94
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	84
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	108
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**73**
7.2.1	Gini Index	56
7.2.2	GDP per capita	129

Malaysia

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		26.99
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		139.16
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		5155.45
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		29
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		30
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		28
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		79
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**42**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**37**
1.1.1	Political Satability	63
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	29
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	35
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**41**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	62
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	15
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	42
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**63**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	32
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	109
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	36
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**33**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**19**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	22
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	16
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**26**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	23
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	28
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	34
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**78**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	49
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	32
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	69
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**43**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**65**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	58
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	48
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	74
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**39**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	27
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	55
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**31**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	34
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	32
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	14
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	38
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**5**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**2**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	1
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	4
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	30
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**17**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	12
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	15
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	24
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	104
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**26**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**39**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	19
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	44
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	8
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**18**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	17
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	22
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	16
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**53**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	68
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	41
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**23**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**34**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	43
6.1.2	Publications	70
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	25
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	25
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**34**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	32
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	49
6.2.3	Industry value added	10
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	46
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**8**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	4
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	34
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**52**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**44**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	23
7.1.2	Royalties	47
7.1.3	Trademarks	35
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	26
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**54**
7.2.1	Gini Index	53
7.2.2	GDP per capita	56



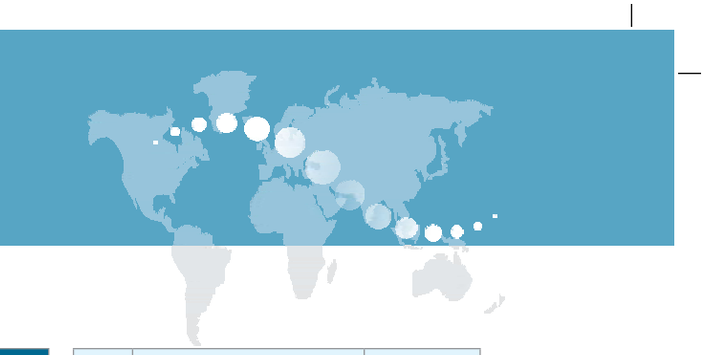
Confederation of Indian Industry

Mali

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		12.71
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		3.74
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		294.55
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		106
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		90
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		107
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		60
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**80**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**92**
1.1.1	Political Satability	82
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	117
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	63
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**100**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	97
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	47
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	125
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**52**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	69
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	30
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	82
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**115**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**115**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	80
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	123
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**106**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	120
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	71
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	112
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**105**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	84
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	117
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**100**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**120**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	111
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	120
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	122
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**56**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	100
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	#N/A
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**101**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	122
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	111
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	55
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	94
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**119**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**123**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	100
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	114
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	117
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**80**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	129
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	5
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	108
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	108
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	82
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**91**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**55**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	81
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	89
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**95**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	123
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	99
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	80
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**94**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	97
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	76
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**95**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**84**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	118
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	99
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	121
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**113**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	122
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	49
6.2.3	Industry value added	90
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**50**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	51
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**90**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**121**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	70
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	114
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**72**
7.2.1	Gini Index	56
7.2.2	GDP per capita	122

Malta

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		0.41
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		#N/A
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		10626.71
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		36
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		26
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		31
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		27
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**26**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**21**
1.1.1	Political Satability	6
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	25
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	40
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**28**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	27
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	88
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	12
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**32**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	#N/A
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	11
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	38
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**50**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**50**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	48
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	48
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**37**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	21
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	68
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	42
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**82**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	40
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	81
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	64
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**26**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**14**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	17
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	62
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	5
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**42**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	41
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	37
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**24**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	41
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	#N/A
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	9
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	35
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**73**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**108**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	#N/A
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	#N/A
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	34
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**18**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	42
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	18
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	19
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	6
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**47**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**68**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	52
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	47
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	10
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**64**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	67
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	56
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	65
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**17**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	27
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**8**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**56**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	26
6.1.2	Publications	50
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	57
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	60
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**72**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	41
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	76
6.2.3	Industry value added	#N/A
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	57
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**1**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	3
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**66**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**12**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	7
7.1.2	Royalties	30
7.1.3	Trademarks	7
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	8
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**119**
7.2.1	Gini Index	#N/A
7.2.2	GDP per capita	36



Confederation of Indian Industry

Mauritania

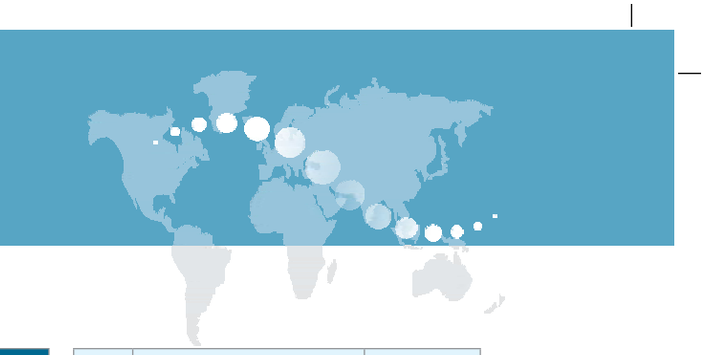
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		3.20
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		#N/A
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		480.34
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		123
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		34
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		78
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		3
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**103**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**116**
1.1.1	Political Satability	110
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	126
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	88
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**98**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	112
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	9
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	129
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**90**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	55
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	87
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	120
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**130**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**125**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	103
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	127
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**130**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	123
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	130
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	130
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**115**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	115
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	115

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**96**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**102**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	98
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	91
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	110
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**73**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	115
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	#N/A
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**100**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	118
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	78
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	59
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	95
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**130**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**122**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	100
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	109
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	122
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**129**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	105
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	130
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	#N/A
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	#N/A
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**115**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**78**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	96
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	117
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**128**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	114
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	128
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	121
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**88**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	85
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	96
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**60**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**127**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	87
6.1.2	Publications	120
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	125
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	104
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**65**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	125
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	13
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**#N/A**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**25**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**#N/A**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	#N/A
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**71**
7.2.1	Gini Index	56
7.2.2	GDP per capita	109

Mauritius

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		1.27
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		6.25
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		4928.68
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		43
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		128
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		73
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		131
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**32**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**33**
1.1.1	Political Satability	29
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	44
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	34
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**26**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	35
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	29
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	25
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**34**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	9
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	50
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	47
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**88**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**72**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	85
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	43
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**74**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	51
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	84
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	90
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**94**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	106
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	87
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**41**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**55**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	51
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	78
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	46
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**18**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	52
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	#N/A
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**63**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	76
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	39
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	63
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	71
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**36**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**53**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	70
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	84
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	11
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	41
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**30**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	44
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	51
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	39
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	45
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**58**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**88**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	65
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	57
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	36
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**60**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	43
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	90
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	63
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**48**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	43
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	71
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**92**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**109**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	48
6.1.2	Publications	74
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	92
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	93
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**107**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	53
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	72
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	74
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**46**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	45
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**126**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**80**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	36
7.1.2	Royalties	70
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	39
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**126**
7.2.1	Gini Index	#N/A
7.2.2	GDP per capita	57

Confederation of Indian Industry



Mexico

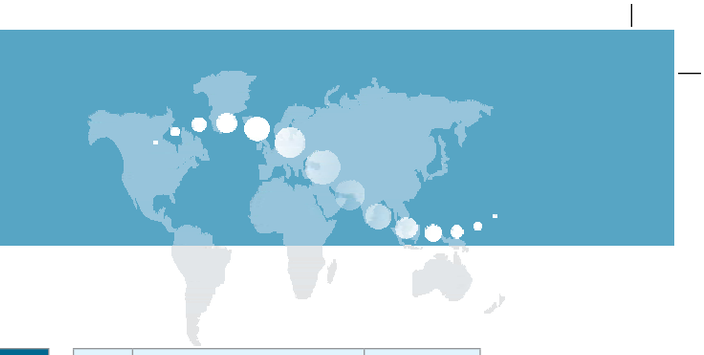
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		106.35
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		701.01
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		6591.48
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		78
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		65
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		69
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		67
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**87**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**90**
1.1.1	Political Satability	100
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	61
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	93
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**70**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	56
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	117
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	68
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**108**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	77
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	115
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	80
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**80**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**45**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	23
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	77
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**78**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	114
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	64
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	49
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**104**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	50
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	93
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	72

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**76**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**70**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	52
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	89
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	65
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**81**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	70
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	66
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**69**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	77
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	48
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	65
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	77
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**67**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**45**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	82
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	30
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	52
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**118**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	97
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	72
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	87
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	103
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	71
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**85**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**87**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	77
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	50
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	46
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**61**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	52
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	61
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	67
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**101**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	97
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	93
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**57**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**82**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	60
6.1.2	Publications	60
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	52
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	79
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**89**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	66
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	79
6.2.3	Industry value added	34
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	67
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**18**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	24
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	9
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	19
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**87**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**54**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	44
7.1.2	Royalties	62
7.1.3	Trademarks	50
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	49
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**86**
7.2.1	Gini Index	93
7.2.2	GDP per capita	45

Mongolia

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		2.63
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		1.94
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		737.80
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		95
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		75
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		87
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		51
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**77**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**55**
1.1.1	Political Satability	53
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	37
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	120
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**110**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	91
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	109
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	115
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**75**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	32
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	79
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	117
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**82**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**74**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	50
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	108
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**129**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	131
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	105
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	129
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**36**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	74
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	40

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**116**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**105**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	90
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	110
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	100
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**132**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	132
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	81
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**86**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	88
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	50
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	88
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	86
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**90**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**82**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	57
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	84
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	23
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	123
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**102**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	130
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	31
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	88
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	63
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	7
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**105**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**125**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	111
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	60
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	113
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**111**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	122
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	97
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	102
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**71**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	60
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	97
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**94**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**131**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	90
6.1.2	Publications	96
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	132
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	78
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**81**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	95
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	19
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	64
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**49**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	48
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**62**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**78**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	87
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	70
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	92
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**49**
7.2.1	Gini Index	26
7.2.2	GDP per capita	99



Confederation of Indian Industry

Montenegro

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		0.62
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		1.46
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		2339.48
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		45
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		93
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		59
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		123
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**56**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**49**
1.1.1	Political Satability	36
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	68
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	52
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**71**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	76
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	61
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	67
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**58**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	61
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	66
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	72
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**35**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**38**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	#N/A
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	64
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**48**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	43
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	46
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	63
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**32**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	64
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	41

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**38**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**22**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	44
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	29
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	8
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**74**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	117
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	#N/A
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**41**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	42
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	#N/A
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	81
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	109
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**59**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**50**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	5
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	90
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	23
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	58
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**82**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	22
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	27
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	23
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	43
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	#N/A
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**64**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**35**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	58
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	63
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**101**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	127
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	53
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	101
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**55**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	37
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	98
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**36**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**26**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	#N/A
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	63
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	70
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**125**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	79
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	109
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**#N/A**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**127**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**49**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	22
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**127**
7.2.1	Gini Index	#N/A
7.2.2	GDP per capita	75

Morocco

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		31.23
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		55.27
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		1769.98
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		89
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		100
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		94
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		87
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**83**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**77**
1.1.1	Political Satability	92
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	76
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	56
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**88**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	75
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	52
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	94
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**88**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	30
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	106
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	85
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**79**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**58**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	31
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	95
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**93**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	111
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	99
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	52
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**79**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	63
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	97
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**88**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**91**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	77
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	87
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	92
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**86**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	72
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	92
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**75**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	56
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	87
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	72
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	91
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**104**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**106**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	84
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	121
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	59
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**72**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	64
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	62
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	48
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	44
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	61
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**101**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**93**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	95
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	43
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	59
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**82**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	79
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	112
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	71
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**113**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	112
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	88
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**104**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**94**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	84
6.1.2	Publications	73
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	78
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	87
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**116**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	64
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	34
6.2.3	Industry value added	77
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	83
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**56**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	41
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	50
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**85**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**84**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	75
7.1.2	Royalties	55
7.1.3	Trademarks	72
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	83
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**75**
7.2.1	Gini Index	70
7.2.2	GDP per capita	85

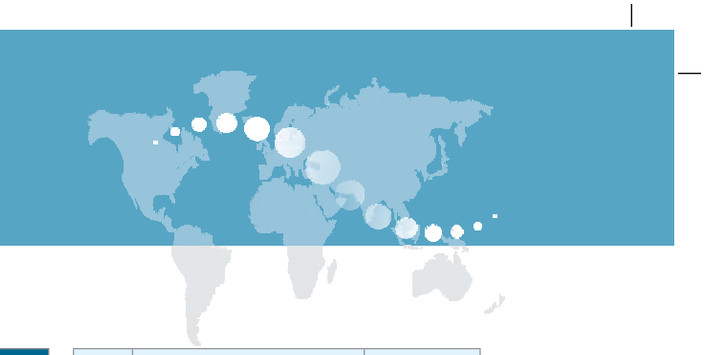
Confederation of Indian Industry

Mozambique

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		21.78
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		7.94
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		364.65
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		108
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		79
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		100
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		34
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**84**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**69**
1.1.1	Political Satability	58
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	92
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	74
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**101**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	105
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	71
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	99
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**77**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	69
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	70
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	118
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**119**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**86**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	74
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	84
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**111**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	92
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	98
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	122
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**126**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	124
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	123
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**126**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**126**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	107
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	123
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	127
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**122**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	116
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	93
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**116**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	123
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	103
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	87
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	117
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**102**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**94**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	122
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	30
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	104
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**103**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	112
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	16
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	109
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	120
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	37
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**94**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**40**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	92
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	40
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**108**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	94
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	69
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	110
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**106**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	79
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	126
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**61**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**100**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	121
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	122
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	117
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**83**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	99
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	20
6.2.3	Industry value added	83
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**#N/A**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**105**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**100**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	103
7.1.2	Royalties	51
7.1.3	Trademarks	83
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	104
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**96**
7.2.1	Gini Index	86
7.2.2	GDP per capita	116

Namibia

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		2.11
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		5.69
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		2692.41
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		63
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		130
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		92
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		130
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**37**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**34**
1.1.1	Political Satability	23
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	55
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	28
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**40**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	70
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	34
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	17
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**57**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	117
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	35
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	31
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**94**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**14**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	4
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	57
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**119**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	103
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	92
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	128
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**124**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	127
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	105
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**84**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**103**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	118
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	103
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	99
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**45**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	25
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	89
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**94**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	109
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	35
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	111
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	84
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**28**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**21**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	18
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	54
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	35
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**41**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	66
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	67
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	59
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	17
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**89**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**37**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	83
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	43
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**109**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	73
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	102
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	111
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**87**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	92
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	85
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**86**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**125**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	88
6.1.2	Publications	87
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	123
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	112
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**57**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	67
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	33
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**60**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	67
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**130**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**63**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	25
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	27
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**129**
7.2.1	Gini Index	115
7.2.2	GDP per capita	68



Confederation of Indian Industry

Nepal

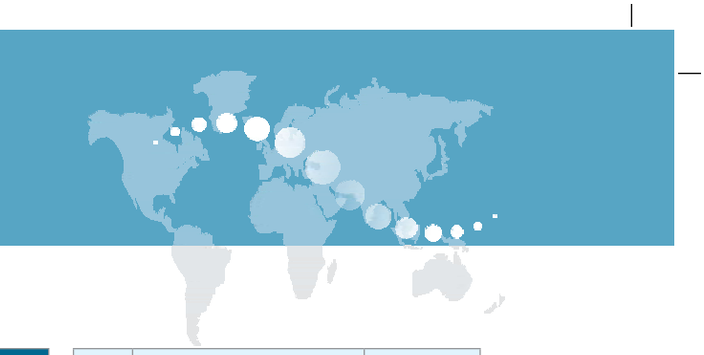
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		28.58
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		7.30
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		255.57
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		126
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		120
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		130
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		48
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**119**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	126
1.1.1	Political Satability	126
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	113
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	119
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	114
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	116
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	92
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	114
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	105
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	83
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	98
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	110
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**128**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	130
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	110
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	132
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	126
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	109
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	126
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	120
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	114
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	120
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	107

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**132**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	124
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	114
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	126
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	107
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	131
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	129
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	111
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	130
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	120
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	117
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	120
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	124
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**98**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	101
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	70
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	90
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	54
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	113
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	68
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	92
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	30
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	25
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	75
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	89
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**121**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	109
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	126
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	128
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	119
5.2.1	State of cluster development	93
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	126
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	107
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	118
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	116
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	109
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**113**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	113
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	113
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	127
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	125
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	130
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	128
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	112
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	#N/A
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**109**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	106
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	89
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	101
7.2.1	Gini Index	89
7.2.2	GDP per capita	125

Netherlands

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		16.44
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		445.13
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		27070.44
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		11
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		5
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		8
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		17
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**12**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**12**
1.1.1	Political Satability	24
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	9
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	11
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**17**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	7
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	91
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	13
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**6**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	24
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	7
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	9
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**15**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**23**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	38
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	10
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**10**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	15
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	7
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	11
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**27**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	26
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	21
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	25
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**15**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**12**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	4
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	23
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	24
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**27**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	18
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	34
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**3**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	3
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	2
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	37
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	11
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**15**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**31**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	57
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	85
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	9
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**6**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	9
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	46
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	7
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	5
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**13**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**25**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	12
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	18
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	57
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**10**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	13
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	11
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	12
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**3**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	4
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**5**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**6**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	9
6.1.2	Publications	6
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	4
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	10
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**13**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	6
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	74
6.2.3	Industry value added	91
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	3
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**11**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	14
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	5
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	5
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**9**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**11**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	3
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	11
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**12**
7.2.1	Gini Index	16
7.2.2	GDP per capita	16

Confederation of Indian Industry



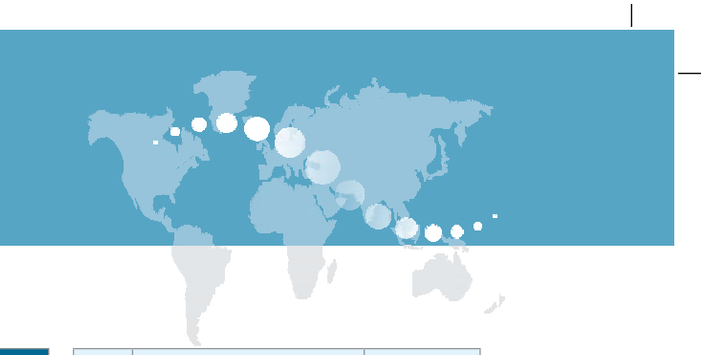
New Zealand

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		4.27
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		63.15
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		14794.22
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		13
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		6
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		9
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		16
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**5**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**7**
1.1.1	Political Satability	10
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	11
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	4
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**6**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	8
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	31
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	1
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**2**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	1
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	13
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	7
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**9**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**7**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	10
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	20
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**14**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	11
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	14
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	20
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**12**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	10
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	58
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	8

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**25**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**35**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	25
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	43
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	27
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**30**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	44
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	12
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**22**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	17
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	18
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	34
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	24
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**7**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**5**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	5
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	1
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	22
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**15**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	24
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	7
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	16
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	96
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**25**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**48**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	31
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	26
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	66
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**22**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	55
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	18
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	19
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**25**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	52
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**2**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**20**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	15
6.1.2	Publications	11
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	19
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	24
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**17**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	24
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	102
6.2.3	Industry value added	#N/A
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	10
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**3**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	39
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	1
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	1
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**14**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**5**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	20
7.1.3	Trademarks	3
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	33
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**30**
7.2.1	Gini Index	47
7.2.2	GDP per capita	30

Nicaragua

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		151.32
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		5.13
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		903.46
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		111
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		107
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		117
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		76
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**100**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**112**
1.1.1	Political Satability	89
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	124
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	117
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**97**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	98
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	57
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	103
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**82**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	96
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	65
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	103
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**113**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**106**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	95
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	92
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**113**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	119
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	116
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	82
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**101**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	118
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	84
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**120**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**101**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	89
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	96
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	101
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**125**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	118
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	102
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**123**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	115
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	81
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	123
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	108
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**91**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**86**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	70
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	101
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**93**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	73
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	25
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	103
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	69
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	25
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**116**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**92**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	116
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	123
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**123**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	96
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	110
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	126
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**92**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	71
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	124
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**111**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**85**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	114
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	114
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	106
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**110**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	113
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	59
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**81**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	71
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	62
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**95**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**33**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	27
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	99
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**112**
7.2.1	Gini Index	102
7.2.2	GDP per capita	98



Confederation of Indian Industry

Nigeria

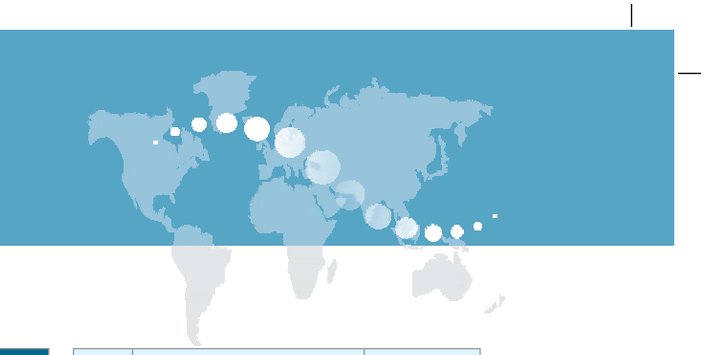
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		4.77
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		73.68
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		486.91
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		104
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		89
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		96
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		57
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**116**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**123**
1.1.1	Political Satability	130
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	127
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	46
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**107**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	113
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	75
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	101
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**109**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	83
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	113
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	87
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**105**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**128**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	123
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	87
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**77**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	48
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	114
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	62
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**75**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	40
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	101

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**118**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**112**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	111
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	108
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	118
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**130**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	125
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	109
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**90**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	83
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	110
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	83
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	73
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**89**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**88**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	18
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	41
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	73
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**75**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	94
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	37
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	24
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	94
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	58
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**61**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**36**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	40
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	88
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**70**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	61
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	86
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	65
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**100**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	115
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	33
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**78**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**79**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	108
6.1.2	Publications	101
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	71
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	47
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**86**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	83
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	41
6.2.3	Industry value added	22
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	76
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**48**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	46
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**99**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**120**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	116
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**88**
7.2.1	Gini Index	77
7.2.2	GDP per capita	108

Norway

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		2.79
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		203.57
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		42683.59
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		9
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		10
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		10
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		31
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**9**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**4**
1.1.1	Political Satability	3
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	6
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	7
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**15**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	20
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	49
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**7**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	24
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	1
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	13
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**6**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**5**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	14
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	7
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**17**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	16
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	20
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	21
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**9**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	8
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	18
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	10

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**7**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**18**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	6
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	42
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	29
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**4**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	31
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	2
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**10**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	6
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	13
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	18
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	12
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**10**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**18**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	17
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	16
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**2**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	2
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	29
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	#N/A
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	106
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**22**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**34**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	18
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	21
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	77
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**20**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	21
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	15
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	21
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**40**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	56
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	18
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**16**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**13**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	13
6.1.2	Publications	12
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	15
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	14
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**7**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	12
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	96
6.2.3	Industry value added	17
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	8
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**23**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	23
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	20
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	15
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**6**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**27**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	34
7.1.2	Royalties	10
7.1.3	Trademarks	19
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	36
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**2**
7.2.1	Gini Index	4
7.2.2	GDP per capita	2



Confederation of Indian Industry

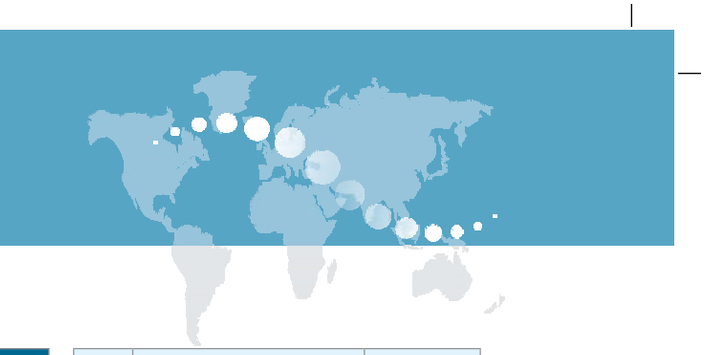
Oman

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		5.68
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		#N/A
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		10018.86
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		48
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		103
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		65
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		122
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**31**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**29**
1.1.1	Political Satability	25
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	51
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	19
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**27**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	46
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	7
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	44
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**39**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	37
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	91
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	25
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**72**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**63**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	70
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	52
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**75**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	53
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	62
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	109
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**76**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	101
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	75
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**52**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**72**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	83
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	33
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	90
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**33**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	22
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	44
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**65**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	79
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	66
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	32
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	61
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**93**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**93**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	82
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	90
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	70
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	50
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**71**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	20
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	16
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	82
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	#N/A
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**38**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**32**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	61
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	45
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**42**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	53
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	52
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	40
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**54**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	56
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	58
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**63**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**101**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	68
6.1.2	Publications	57
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	93
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	86
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**22**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	38
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	14
6.2.3	Industry value added	#N/A
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**62**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	106
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	36
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	28
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**124**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**88**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	61
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	54
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**122**
7.2.1	Gini Index	#N/A
7.2.2	GDP per capita	38

Pakistan

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		166.04
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		112.53
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		677.75
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		107
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		86
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		103
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		41
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**126**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**130**
1.1.1	Political Satability	132
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	112
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	102
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**93**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	106
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	59
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	83
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**119**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	66
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	126
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	94
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	124
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	127
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	115
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	111
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	85
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	98
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	80
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	75
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	125
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	61
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	82
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	112

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**99**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**106**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	105
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	101
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	109
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**109**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	86
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	97
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**68**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	95
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	#N/A
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	94
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	82
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**64**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**59**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	57
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	23
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	78
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	85
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	65
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	58
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	45
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	85
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	53
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**98**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**107**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	79
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	53
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	95
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**76**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	49
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	91
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	76
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**108**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	105
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	86
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**112**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**98**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	104
6.1.2	Publications	105
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	98
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	55
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**93**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	85
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	24
6.2.3	Industry value added	80
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	66
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**105**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	97
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	83
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**59**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**95**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	72
7.1.2	Royalties	65
7.1.3	Trademarks	80
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	75
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**46**
7.2.1	Gini Index	18
7.2.2	GDP per capita	102



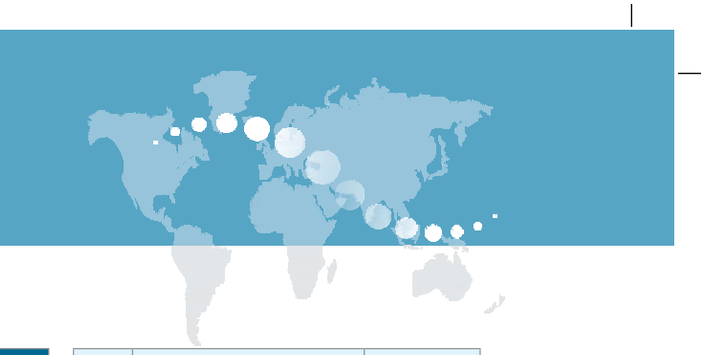
Confederation of Indian Industry

Panama

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		3.39
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		18.97
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		5587.07
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		55
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		97
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		66
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		120
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**48**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**63**
1.1.1	Political Satability	64
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	62
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	86
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**38**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	48
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	35
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	46
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**41**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	32
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	52
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	54
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**83**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**57**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	55
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	58
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**95**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	110
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	61
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	101
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**84**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	59
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	89
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	49
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**65**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**59**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	55
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	35
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	76
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**78**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	66
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	75
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**70**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	66
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	79
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	67
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	65
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**30**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**23**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	57
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	85
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	24
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**42**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	16
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	70
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	31
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	34
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	12
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**72**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**75**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	50
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	62
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	12
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**80**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	42
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	83
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	90
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**62**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	63
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	70
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**128**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**96**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	47
6.1.2	Publications	77
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	75
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	99
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**122**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	56
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	113
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	71
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**117**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	112
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**53**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**13**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	79
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	8
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	103
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**108**
7.2.1	Gini Index	108
7.2.2	GDP per capita	53

Paraguay

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		6.23
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		9.45
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		1518.26
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		114
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		126
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		127
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		100
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**105**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**117**
1.1.1	Political Satability	102
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	116
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	128
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**105**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	108
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	51
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	122
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**89**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	91
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	51
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	127
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**129**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**112**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	71
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	128
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**132**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	132
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	132
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	127
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**120**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	63
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	131
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	73
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**95**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**84**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	78
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	60
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	96
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**89**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	128
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	15
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**109**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	85
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	62
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	118
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	123
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**85**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**74**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	41
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	106
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**108**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	124
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	26
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	79
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	106
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	78
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**126**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**131**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	127
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	79
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	125
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**131**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	126
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	131
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	127
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**89**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	76
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	118
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**127**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**115**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	122
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	130
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	129
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**128**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	120
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	104
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	78
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**52**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	58
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**117**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**72**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	85
7.1.2	Royalties	18
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	94
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**113**
7.2.1	Gini Index	105
7.2.2	GDP per capita	88



Confederation of Indian Industry

Peru

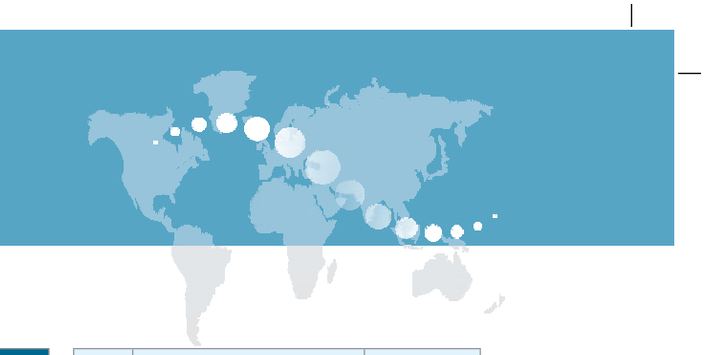
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		28.84
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		84.29
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		2923.04
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		83
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		105
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		88
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		107
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**99**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**106**
1.1.1	Political Satability	108
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	86
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	99
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**80**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	59
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	119
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	66
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**111**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	115
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	73
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	115
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**98**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**111**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	108
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	79
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**109**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	129
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	117
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	54
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**60**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	100
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	56

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**94**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**88**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	68
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	85
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	88
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**117**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	101
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	86
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**78**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	70
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	54
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	80
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	89
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**34**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**14**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	17
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	48
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**84**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	51
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	49
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	66
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	104
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	40
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**86**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**102**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	89
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	74
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	27
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**104**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	68
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	103
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	107
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**44**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	37
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	69
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**97**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**97**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	83
6.1.2	Publications	91
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	84
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	83
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**76**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	76
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	66
6.2.3	Industry value added	27
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	58
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**82**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	91
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	43
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**100**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**56**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	71
7.1.2	Royalties	66
7.1.3	Trademarks	45
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	80
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**98**
7.2.1	Gini Index	95
7.2.2	GDP per capita	65

Philippines

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		90.35
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		110.71
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		1225.37
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		98
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		57
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		76
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		20
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**106**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**113**
1.1.1	Political Satability	121
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	71
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	122
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**87**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	77
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	113
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	60
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**116**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	112
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	101
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	97
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**75**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**97**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	113
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	37
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**59**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	50
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	101
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	39
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**69**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	94
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	70

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**103**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**95**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	82
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	83
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	102
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**115**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	97
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	96
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**97**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	105
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	63
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	97
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	74
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**107**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**102**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	84
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	99
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	70
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**96**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	86
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	56
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	54
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	88
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	95
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**81**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**103**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	60
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	75
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	71
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**84**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	58
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	88
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	86
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**60**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	47
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	80
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**32**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**91**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	82
6.1.2	Publications	108
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	82
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	69
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**88**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	82
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	43
6.2.3	Industry value added	45
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	62
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**10**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	2
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	70
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**96**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**86**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	67
7.1.2	Royalties	67
7.1.3	Trademarks	75
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	73
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**91**
7.2.1	Gini Index	81
7.2.2	GDP per capita	92



Confederation of Indian Industry

Poland

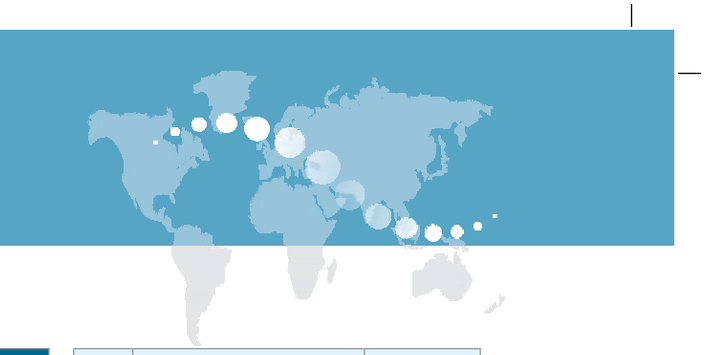
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		38.12
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		237.02
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		6217.34
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		46
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		52
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		47
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		85
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**52**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**50**
1.1.1	Political Satability	31
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	49
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	113
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**57**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	42
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	111
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	59
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**48**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	83
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	37
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	63
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**37**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**40**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	28
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	62
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**41**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	45
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	47
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	45
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**39**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	33
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	57
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	20

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**57**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**43**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	38
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	34
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	49
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**107**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	120
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	48
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**52**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	40
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	41
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	127
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	40
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**47**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**39**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	18
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	30
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	68
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**69**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	43
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	43
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	61
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	68
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	44
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**50**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**74**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	56
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	45
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	34
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**75**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	103
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	75
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	61
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**19**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	32
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**62**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**37**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	37
6.1.2	Publications	32
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	29
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	56
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**43**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	44
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	36
6.2.3	Industry value added	49
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	33
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**67**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	76
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	40
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	52
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**51**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**59**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	27
7.1.2	Royalties	42
7.1.3	Trademarks	64
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	29
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**38**
7.2.1	Gini Index	38
7.2.2	GDP per capita	48

Portugal

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		10.62
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		121.26
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		11412.62
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		32
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		45
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		34
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		99
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**34**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**40**
1.1.1	Political Satability	18
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	32
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	106
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**48**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	30
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	99
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	62
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**22**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	9
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	30
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	32
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**39**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**47**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	25
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	78
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**40**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	67
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	31
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	38
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**41**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	31
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	45
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	33

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**33**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**34**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	35
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	11
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	31
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**31**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	21
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	47
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**38**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	45
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	42
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	6
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	32
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**38**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**67**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	30
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	25
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**25**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	55
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	68
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	12
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	101
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**32**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**61**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	45
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	37
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	20
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**33**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	56
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	32
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	31
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**21**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	45
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**50**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**32**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	41
6.1.2	Publications	29
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	33
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	38
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**80**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	39
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	88
6.2.3	Industry value added	88
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	48
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**30**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	43
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	13
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	21
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**41**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**39**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	24
7.1.2	Royalties	32
7.1.3	Trademarks	23
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	25
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**35**
7.2.1	Gini Index	54
7.2.2	GDP per capita	34



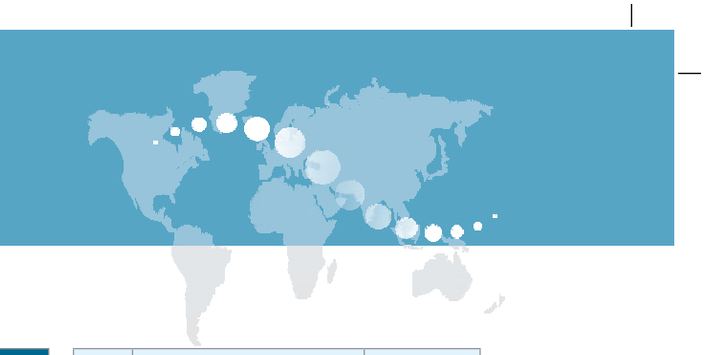
Confederation of Indian Industry

Qatar

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		1.28
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		#N/A
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		29453.53
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		34
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		46
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		35
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		98
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**25**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**19**
1.1.1	Political Satability	20
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	40
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	5
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**25**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	45
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	10
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	27
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**37**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	9
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	81
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	35
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**21**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**8**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	#N/A
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	22
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**15**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	10
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	32
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	8
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**49**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	13
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	90
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**37**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**46**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	47
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	16
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	61
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**22**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	46
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	8
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**45**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	54
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	45
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	3
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	63
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**92**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**97**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	90
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	70
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	36
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**66**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	39
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	2
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	67
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	#N/A
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**28**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**23**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	63
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	5
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**39**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	36
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	37
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	42
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**37**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	56
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	14
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**51**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**88**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	72
6.1.2	Publications	62
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	51
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	108
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**1**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	16
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	1
6.2.3	Industry value added	#N/A
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	49
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**119**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	114
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**42**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**89**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	52
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	57
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**29**
7.2.1	Gini Index	#N/A
7.2.2	GDP per capita	11

Romania

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		21.51
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		61.09
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		2839.68
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		57
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		50
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		52
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		64
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**59**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**73**
1.1.1	Political Satability	57
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	79
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	104
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**61**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	52
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	87
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	70
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**44**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	24
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	49
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	71
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**65**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**76**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	86
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	56
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**82**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	76
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	81
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	84
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**57**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	41
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	55
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	36
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**74**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**44**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	41
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	36
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	54
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**121**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	126
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	60
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**72**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	61
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	46
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	107
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	78
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**31**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**30**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	18
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	30
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	81
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**38**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	57
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	3
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	77
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	76
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	34
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**60**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**94**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	73
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	54
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	52
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**81**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	99
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	72
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	73
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**32**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	68
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**55**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**76**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	42
6.1.2	Publications	56
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	66
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	63
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**51**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	73
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	10
6.2.3	Industry value added	31
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	56
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**31**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	77
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	14
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	13
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**49**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**52**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	37
7.1.2	Royalties	38
7.1.3	Trademarks	49
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	41
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**37**
7.2.1	Gini Index	20
7.2.2	GDP per capita	66



Confederation of Indian Industry

Russian Federation

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		141.80
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		435.83
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		3073.54
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		82
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		51
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		64
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		30
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**117**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**103**
1.1.1	Political Satability	101
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	89
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	108
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**121**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	111
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	124
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	118
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**120**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	79
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	122
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	101
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**46**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**93**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	82
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	90
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**58**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	55
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	41
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	92
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**18**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	19
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	47
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	16

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**51**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**41**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	53
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	10
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	38
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**70**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	85
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	30
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**71**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	59
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	52
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	117
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	60
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**97**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**91**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	70
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	91
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**91**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	85
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	22
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	95
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	70
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	84
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**95**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**77**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	46
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	29
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	102
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**54**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	89
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	47
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	50
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**123**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	125
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	105
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**39**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**48**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	28
6.1.2	Publications	35
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	68
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	42
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**26**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	75
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	16
6.2.3	Industry value added	24
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	17
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**42**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	53
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	29
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	17
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**72**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**77**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	66
7.1.2	Royalties	40
7.1.3	Trademarks	68
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	71
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**60**
7.2.1	Gini Index	50
7.2.2	GDP per capita	63

Saudi Arabia

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		24.65
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		252.08
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		10228.06
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		41
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		98
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		54
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		126
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**74**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**71**
1.1.1	Political Satability	90
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	69
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	57
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**52**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	68
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	20
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	52
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**106**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	30
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	128
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	30
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**30**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**11**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	6
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	44
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**53**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	59
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	36
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	78
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**45**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	46
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	67

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**46**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**51**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	64
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	9
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	73
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**32**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	32
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	24
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**49**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	60
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	47
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	28
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	48
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**29**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**42**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	82
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	23
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	49
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**29**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	27
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	21
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	56
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	105
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**33**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**15**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	34
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	13
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**44**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	39
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	36
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	55
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**52**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	66
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	36
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**58**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**42**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	54
6.1.2	Publications	65
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	41
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	31
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**16**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	29
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	48
6.2.3	Industry value added	3
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	52
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**109**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	105
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**123**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**93**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	56
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	60
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**121**
7.2.1	Gini Index	#N/A
7.2.2	GDP per capita	37

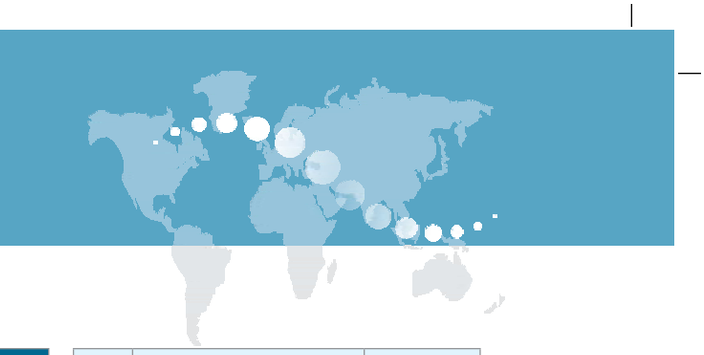
Confederation of Indian Industry

Senegal

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		12.21
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		6.47
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		530.04
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		90
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		114
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		106
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		108
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**72**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**79**
1.1.1	Political Satability	80
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	77
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	73
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**92**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	90
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	67
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	87
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**54**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	19
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	77
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	74
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**62**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**83**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	51
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	110
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**43**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	54
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	54
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	29
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**80**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	37
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	108
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**98**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**110**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	95
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	105
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	111
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**93**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	73
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	107
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	77
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	100
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	92
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	41
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	36
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**113**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**117**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	100
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	121
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	86
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**83**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	126
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	12
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	86
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	101
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	64
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**83**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**108**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	57
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	78
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	87
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**62**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	77
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	55
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	60
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**82**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	97
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	37
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**107**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**65**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	98
6.1.2	Publications	84
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	35
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	66
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**108**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	80
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	79
6.2.3	Industry value added	89
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**97**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	73
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	70
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	87
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**106**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**110**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	86
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	95
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**97**
7.2.1	Gini Index	89
7.2.2	GDP per capita	104

Serbia

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		7.35
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		13.87
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		1887.69
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		75
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		129
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		101
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		128
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**97**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**102**
1.1.1	Political Satability	94
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	83
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	123
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**111**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	83
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	129
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	98
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**66**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	64
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	56
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	100
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**63**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**104**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	#N/A
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	119
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**67**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	70
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	53
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	89
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**46**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	76
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	55
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**66**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**50**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	60
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	56
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	39
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**103**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	121
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	45
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**64**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	55
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	34
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	78
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	118
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**65**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**61**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	54
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	110
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**86**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	79
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	33
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	81
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	78
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	8
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**70**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**66**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	109
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	19
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	80
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**74**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	116
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	80
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	57
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**81**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	51
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	119
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**83**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**89**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	40
6.1.2	Publications	43
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	89
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	81
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**58**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	108
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	12
6.2.3	Industry value added	66
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	42
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**68**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	72
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	47
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	44
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**128**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**67**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	53
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	63
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	63
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**128**
7.2.1	Gini Index	#N/A
7.2.2	GDP per capita	82



Confederation of Indian Industry

Singapore

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		4.84
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		135.46
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		27990.66
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		3
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		12
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		7
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		44
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**1**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**1**
1.1.1	Political Satability	4
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	1
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	1
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**1**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	2
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	1
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	6
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**29**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	4
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	111
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	1
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**11**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**43**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	104
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	2
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**2**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	1
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	12
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	5
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**10**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	5
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	14
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	31
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**11**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**23**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	24
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	13
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	28
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**10**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	2
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	14
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**7**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	16
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	8
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	1
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	16
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**6**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**6**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	1
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	2
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	8
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**12**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	3
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	9
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	28
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	22
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**3**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**7**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	8
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	12
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	2
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**4**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	5
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	4
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	14
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**4**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	1
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	20
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**11**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**15**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	18
6.1.2	Publications	10
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	14
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	18
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**23**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	13
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	105
6.2.3	Industry value added	51
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	1
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**12**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	5
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	22
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	11
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**13**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**6**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	4
7.1.2	Royalties	9
7.1.3	Trademarks	5
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	4
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**20**
7.2.1	Gini Index	73
7.2.2	GDP per capita	14

Slovak Republic

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		5.41
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		32.92
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		6089.71
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		42
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		37
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		37
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		52
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**40**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**44**
1.1.1	Political Satability	28
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	38
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	101
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**47**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	29
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	90
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	63
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**40**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	43
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	44
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	56
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**58**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**65**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	73
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	50
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**94**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	88
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	85
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	99
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**48**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	30
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	51
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	48
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**44**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**52**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	42
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	49
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	63
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**53**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	63
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	36
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**29**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	24
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	21
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	96
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	46
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**40**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**35**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	5
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	85
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	40
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**53**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	40
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	92
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	66
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	48
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**44**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**64**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	54
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	48
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	4
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**71**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	66
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	79
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	67
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**15**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	24
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**42**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**43**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	39
6.1.2	Publications	33
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	49
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	54
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**27**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	36
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	32
6.2.3	Industry value added	21
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	31
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**44**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	69
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	25
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	22
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**35**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**45**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	21
7.1.2	Royalties	26
7.1.3	Trademarks	42
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	23
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**27**
7.2.1	Gini Index	4
7.2.2	GDP per capita	49

Confederation of Indian Industry

Slovenia

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		2.04
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		27.86
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		13662.01
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		27
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		29
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		26
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		72
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**28**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**28**
1.1.1	Political Satability	17
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	30
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	49
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**33**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	39
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	25
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	39
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**27**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	55
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	37
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	37
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**25**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**34**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	24
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	41
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**28**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	32
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	26
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	37
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**20**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	23
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	67
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	5

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**29**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**25**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	26
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	50
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	15
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**29**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	30
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	25
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**27**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	33
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	23
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	19
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	34
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**45**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**70**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	57
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	90
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	17
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	47
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**33**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	28
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	71
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	41
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	92
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**30**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**50**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	26
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	22
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	101
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**31**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	41
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	29
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	28
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**27**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	55
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**31**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**24**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	25
6.1.2	Publications	19
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	30
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	17
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**37**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	34
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	72
6.2.3	Industry value added	40
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	24
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**47**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	64
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	28
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	30
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**30**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**34**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	11
7.1.2	Royalties	28
7.1.3	Trademarks	34
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	12
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**23**
7.2.1	Gini Index	18
7.2.2	GDP per capita	33

South Africa

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		48.69
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		183.25
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		3763.82
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		35
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		99
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		51
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		129
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**30**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**39**
1.1.1	Political Satability	77
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	39
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	18
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**31**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	47
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	65
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	2
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**23**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	63
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	33
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	23
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**61**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**26**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	30
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	21
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**51**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	118
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	29
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	30
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**123**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	52
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	122
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	92
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**70**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**85**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	86
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	67
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	94
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**44**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	42
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	41
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**83**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	99
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	61
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	75
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	43
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**1**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**3**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	5
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	9
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	6
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**1**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	33
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	1
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	4
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	13
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	81
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**39**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**57**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	35
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	35
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	44
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**26**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	33
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	25
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	31
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**64**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	71
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	59
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**68**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**41**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	52
6.1.2	Publications	49
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	39
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	36
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**59**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	40
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	46
6.2.3	Industry value added	48
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	51
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**63**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	62
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	38
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	45
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**120**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**58**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	74
7.1.2	Royalties	48
7.1.3	Trademarks	47
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	72
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**118**
7.2.1	Gini Index	111
7.2.2	GDP per capita	61

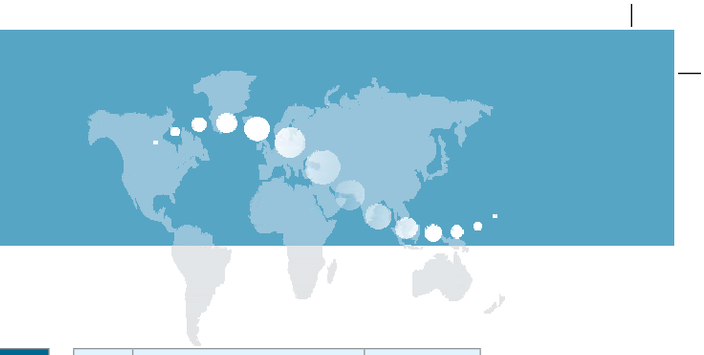
Confederation of Indian Industry

Spain

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		45.57
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		744.13
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		16330.09
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		31
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		28
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		30
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		55
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**45**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**47**
1.1.1	Political Satability	75
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	33
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	67
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**44**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	21
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	105
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	53
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**49**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	107
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	44
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	39
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**34**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**73**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	69
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	72
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**34**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	77
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	43
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	6
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**25**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	24
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	36
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	18
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**31**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**31**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	28
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	39
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	20
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**35**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	28
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	31
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**36**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	32
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	26
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	51
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	69
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**23**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**36**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	57
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	70
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	23
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**21**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	47
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	69
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	9
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	114
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**34**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**53**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	39
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	27
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	58
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**41**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	32
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	48
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	47
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**14**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	21
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**29**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**29**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	30
6.1.2	Publications	23
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	26
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	34
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**44**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	31
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	59
6.2.3	Industry value added	53
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	35
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**22**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	68
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	6
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	16
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**32**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**35**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	20
7.1.2	Royalties	25
7.1.3	Trademarks	20
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	19
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**26**
7.2.1	Gini Index	37
7.2.2	GDP per capita	27

Sri Lanka

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		20.16
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		24.17
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		119.09
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		81
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		83
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		79
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		86
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**112**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**115**
1.1.1	Political Satability	131
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	85
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	50
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**77**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	89
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	81
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	43
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**123**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	95
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	127
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	62
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**78**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**103**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	109
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	67
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**39**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	41
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	44
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	40
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**88**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	56
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	43
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	#N/A
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**87**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**89**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	92
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	95
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	69
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**80**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	62
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	103
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**84**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	107
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	86
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	50
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	39
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**66**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**66**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	82
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	54
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	54
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**78**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	59
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	52
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	34
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	80
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	75
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**51**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**81**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	41
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	70
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	38
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**38**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	31
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	50
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	38
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**70**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	88
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	35
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**85**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**63**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	62
6.1.2	Publications	85
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	45
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	49
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**56**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	50
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	7
6.2.3	Industry value added	56
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	63
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**106**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	71
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**82**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**71**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	73
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	65
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	77
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**80**
7.2.1	Gini Index	71
7.2.2	GDP per capita	93



Confederation of Indian Industry

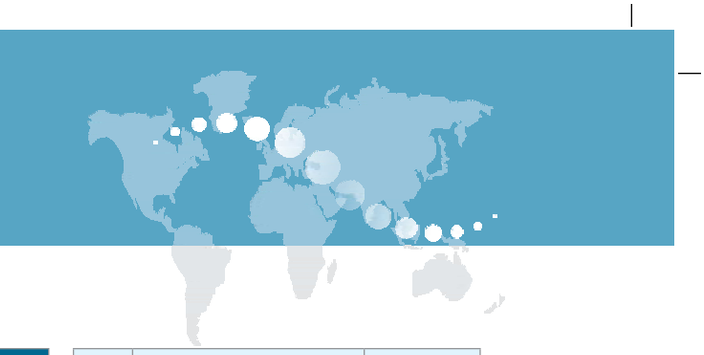
Suriname

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		0.52
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		1.37
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		2662.11
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		109
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		49
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		80
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		6
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**120**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**80**
1.1.1	Political Satability	61
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	70
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	111
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**123**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	118
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	122
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	126
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**128**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	127
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	42
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	124
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**84**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**77**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	#N/A
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	107
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**101**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	85
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	115
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	86
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**63**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	110
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	#N/A
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**81**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**77**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	84
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	77
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	75
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**43**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	83
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	#N/A
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**127**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	96
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	83
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	130
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	111
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**123**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**126**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	70
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	128
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	103
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**107**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	118
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	101
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	97
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	115
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**97**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**83**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	101
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	121
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**99**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	101
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	105
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	95
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**86**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	83
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	89
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**54**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**86**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	88
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	116
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	97
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**78**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	96
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	35
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**#N/A**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**46**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**9**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	21
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	#N/A
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**110**
7.2.1	Gini Index	104
7.2.2	GDP per capita	70

Sweden

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		9.22
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		297.31
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		32242.74
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		1
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		4
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		2
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		28
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**2**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	2
1.1.1	Political Satability	12
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	4
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	3
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	5
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	10
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	19
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	4
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	40
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	1
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	2
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**3**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	3
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	7
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	1
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	9
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	12
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	6
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	14
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	3
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	3
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	3
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	9

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**2**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	3
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	2
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	28
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	9
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	7
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	10
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	5
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	1
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	2
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	4
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	7
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	1
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**20**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	40
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	70
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	41
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	4
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	11
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	5
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	19
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	18
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	112
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**1**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	1
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	3
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	2
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	37
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	7
5.2.1	State of cluster development	10
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	5
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	12
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	13
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	19
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**7**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	2
6.1.1	Number of Patents	7
6.1.2	Publications	2
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	7
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	4
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	15
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	4
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	97
6.2.3	Industry value added	64
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	6
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	25
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	26
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	16
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	18
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**3**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	10
7.1.1	Creative products and services	12
7.1.2	Royalties	2
7.1.3	Trademarks	26
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	13
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	5
7.2.1	Gini Index	3
7.2.2	GDP per capita	9



Confederation of Indian Industry

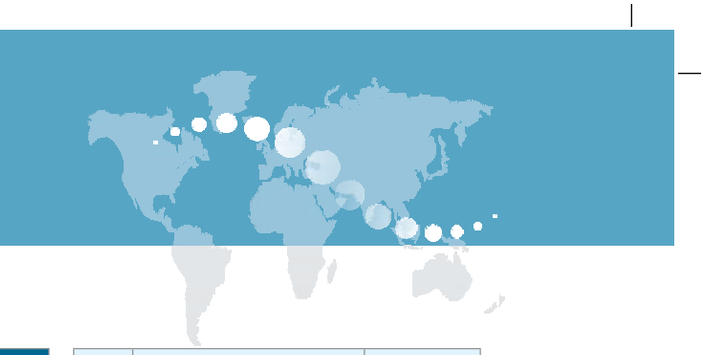
Switzerland

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		7.63
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		288.35
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		37789.00
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		6
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		3
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		4
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		15
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**7**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**8**
1.1.1	Political Satability	7
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	3
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	13
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**9**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	12
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	11
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	20
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**8**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	59
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	7
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	4
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**8**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**16**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	39
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	3
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**1**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	2
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	1
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	1
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**23**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	16
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	10
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	46

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**5**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**4**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	5
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	30
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	1
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**11**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	1
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	20
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**4**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	8
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	3
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	20
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	9
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**16**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**24**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	18
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	121
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	2
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**8**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	25
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	26
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	10
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	93
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**4**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**4**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	1
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	6
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	50
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**2**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	9
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	1
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**26**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	34
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	26
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**4**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**1**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	4
6.1.2	Publications	1
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	1
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	3
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**5**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	3
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	71
6.2.3	Industry value added	73
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	4
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**27**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	17
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	31
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	29
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**4**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**8**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	2
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	15
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	3
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**6**
7.2.1	Gini Index	31
7.2.2	GDP per capita	5

Syrian Arab Republic

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		21.23
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		27.37
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		1289.40
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		127
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		132
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		132
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		118
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**123**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**110**
1.1.1	Political Satability	96
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	110
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	109
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**126**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	127
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	94
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	123
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**118**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	48
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	129
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	58
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**109**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**126**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	107
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	122
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**107**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	95
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	109
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	106
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**70**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	42
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	95
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**101**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**98**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	107
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	112
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	70
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**85**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	76
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	74
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**105**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	81
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	69
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	108
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	130
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**129**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**130**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	126
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	89
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	125
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**122**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	99
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	35
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	117
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	115
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	91
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**127**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**101**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	130
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	116
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**114**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	118
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	122
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	94
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**131**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	131
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	66
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**120**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**120**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	101
6.1.2	Publications	94
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	95
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	127
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**102**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	81
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	72
6.2.3	Industry value added	39
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	75
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**111**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	103
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	69
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	85
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**132**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**107**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	84
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	90
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**130**
7.2.1	Gini Index	#N/A
7.2.2	GDP per capita	90



Confederation of Indian Industry

Taiwan*

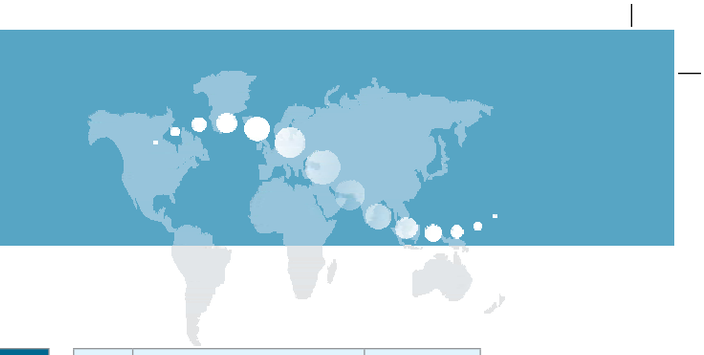
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		#N/A
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		#N/A
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		#N/A
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		15
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		39
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		25
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		119
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**33**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**35**
1.1.1	Political Satability	34
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	35
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	44
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**29**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	33
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	37
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	35
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**42**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	103
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	54
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	26
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**7**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**6**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	#N/A
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	19
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**20**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	17
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	18
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	31
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**6**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	13
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	7
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	4
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**4**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**11**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	23
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	41
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	3
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**3**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	19
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	#N/A
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**12**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	25
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	#N/A
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	10
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	14
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**27**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**60**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	82
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	54
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	38
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**13**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	8
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	5
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	#N/A
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	#N/A
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**9**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**5**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	9
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	18
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**13**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	6
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	12
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	23
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**28**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	64
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	2
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**3**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**7**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	#N/A
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	22
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	13
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**31**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	15
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	100
6.2.3	Industry value added	#N/A
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	34
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**#N/A**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**129**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**66**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	26
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	28
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**#N/A**
7.2.1	Gini Index	#N/A
7.2.2	GDP per capita	#N/A

*Economic Region

Tajikistan

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		6.84
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		1.67
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		244.96
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		116
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		87
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		115
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		26
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**111**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**109**
1.1.1	Political Satability	106
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	123
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	76
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**117**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	124
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	58
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	117
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**103**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	108
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	96
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	84
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**112**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**116**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	90
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	115
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**110**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	105
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	87
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	125
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**89**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	107
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	83

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**107**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**104**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	107
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	97
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	103
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**99**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	90
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	64
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**102**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	97
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	104
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	93
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	97
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**115**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**129**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	122
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	114
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	118
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**40**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	82
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	2
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	102
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	87
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	13
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**106**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**126**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	118
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	77
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	111
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**97**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	124
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	87
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	85
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**85**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	66
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	116
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**103**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**118**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	92
6.1.2	Publications	98
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	128
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	71
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**55**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	84
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	7
6.2.3	Industry value added	74
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**110**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	76
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**69**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**90**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	63
7.1.3	Trademarks	79
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	#N/A
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**56**
7.2.1	Gini Index	30
7.2.2	GDP per capita	127



Confederation of Indian Industry

Tanzania

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		42.48
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		15.39
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		362.36
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		101
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		91
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		98
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		71
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**75**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**74**
1.1.1	Political Satability	71
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	95
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	59
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**91**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	102
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	60
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	81
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**64**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	79
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	56
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	88
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**122**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**120**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	111
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	86
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**105**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	91
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	73
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	126
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**110**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	102
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	124
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**128**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**116**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	118
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	114
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	129
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**126**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	119
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	113
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**118**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	124
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	108
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	98
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	107
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**103**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**105**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	18
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	70
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	107
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**81**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	81
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	21
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	74
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	116
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	51
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**63**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**54**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	87
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	83
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**53**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	63
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	78
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	50
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**97**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	87
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	107
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**109**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**71**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	107
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	94
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	107
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**104**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	111
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	15
6.2.3	Industry value added	111
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**102**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	96
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	63
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	75
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**75**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**114**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	97
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	109
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**58**
7.2.1	Gini Index	36
7.2.2	GDP per capita	117

Thailand

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		67.39
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		178.25
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		2645.18
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		60
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		71
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		60
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		103
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**82**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**88**
1.1.1	Political Satability	117
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	65
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	41
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**53**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	63
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	50
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	51
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**104**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	88
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	108
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	76
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**55**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**53**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	42
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	61
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**60**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	66
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	59
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	58
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**72**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	53
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	53
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	45

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**67**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**81**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	79
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	65
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	87
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**54**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	40
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	71
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**67**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	72
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	67
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	45
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	66
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**37**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**32**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	82
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	11
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	32
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**49**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	48
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	71
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	32
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	20
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	59
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**54**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**86**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	47
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	61
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	49
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**40**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	35
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	43
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	44
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**66**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	78
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	40
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**73**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**73**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	53
6.1.2	Publications	63
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	60
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	58
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**85**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	65
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	68
6.2.3	Industry value added	14
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	81
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**40**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	13
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	56
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	64
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**80**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**61**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	38
7.1.2	Royalties	59
7.1.3	Trademarks	57
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	40
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**81**
7.2.1	Gini Index	73
7.2.2	GDP per capita	71

Confederation of Indian Industry

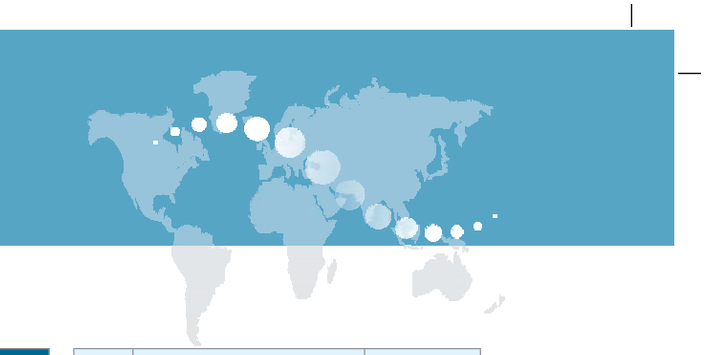
Timor-Leste

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		1.10
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		0.36
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		328.66
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		131
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		38
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		99
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		2
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**124**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**118**
1.1.1	Political Satability	115
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	128
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	83
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**130**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	130
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	55
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	131
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**114**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	122
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	63
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	105
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**123**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**92**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	#N/A
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	114
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**131**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	112
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	131
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	131
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**98**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	132
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	#N/A

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**122**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**129**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	#N/A
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	129
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	130
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**102**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	127
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	#N/A
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**111**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	131
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	#N/A
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	122
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	128
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**132**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**131**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	126
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	99
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	131
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**130**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	83
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	122
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	95
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	#N/A
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**130**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**96**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	103
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	126
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**129**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	102
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	130
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	125
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**129**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	#N/A
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	131
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**67**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**44**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	#N/A
6.1.2	Publications	#N/A
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	131
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	88
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**126**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	118
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	#N/A
6.2.3	Industry value added	#N/A
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**#N/A**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	#N/A
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**26**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**#N/A**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	#N/A
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**74**
7.2.1	Gini Index	62
7.2.2	GDP per capita	120

Trinidad and Tobago

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		1.34
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		14.69
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		10981.32
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		52
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		63
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		55
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		89
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**49**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**54**
1.1.1	Political Satability	67
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	56
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	55
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**42**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	49
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	56
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	31
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**60**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	104
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	28
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	79
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**52**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**60**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	66
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	54
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**38**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	35
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	60
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	33
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**74**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	44
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	99
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**58**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**53**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	61
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	38
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	55
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**51**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	56
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	42
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**85**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	80
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	40
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	103
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	93
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**49**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**26**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	18
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	17
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	51
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**101**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	69
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	55
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	78
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	79
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	47
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**65**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**104**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	97
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	76
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	33
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**59**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	60
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	64
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	63
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**57**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	62
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	57
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**71**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**107**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	57
6.1.2	Publications	64
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	64
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	130
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**20**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	54
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	46
6.2.3	Industry value added	5
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**95**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	94
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**57**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**94**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	57
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	61
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**42**
7.2.1	Gini Index	65
7.2.2	GDP per capita	35



Confederation of Indian Industry

Tunisia

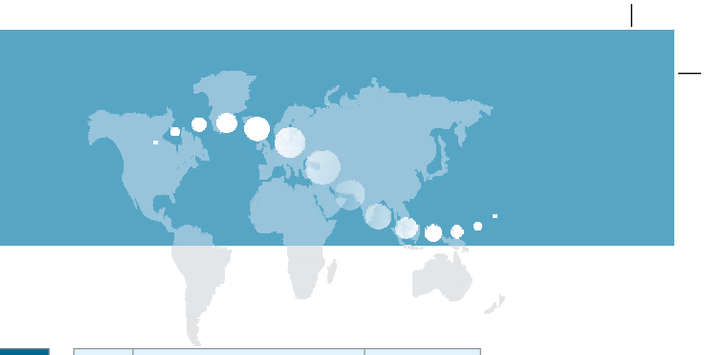
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		10.33
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		28.50
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		2759.93
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		56
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		78
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		62
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		111
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**57**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**41**
1.1.1	Political Satability	60
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	54
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	23
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**55**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	71
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	24
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	61
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**95**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	28
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	123
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	42
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**27**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**12**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	11
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	30
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**29**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	19
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	48
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	25
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**54**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	35
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	9
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	65

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**62**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**79**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	72
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	75
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	82
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**50**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	35
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	82
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**59**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	65
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	71
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	23
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	85
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**84**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**87**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	109
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	71
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**65**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	35
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	68
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	43
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	48
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	43
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**73**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**56**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	43
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	30
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	25
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**43**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	74
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	51
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	35
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**117**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	129
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	39
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**77**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**49**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	78
6.1.2	Publications	54
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	32
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	51
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**68**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	48
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	54
6.2.3	Industry value added	58
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**73**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	65
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	49
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	53
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**83**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**92**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	50
7.1.2	Royalties	44
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	56
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**68**
7.2.1	Gini Index	67
7.2.2	GDP per capita	67

Turkey

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		73.91
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		387.34
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		5240.46
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		66
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		76
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		67
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		97
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**85**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**87**
1.1.1	Political Satability	105
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	59
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	82
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**86**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	65
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	93
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	88
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**87**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	9
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	101
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	104
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**89**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**89**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	77
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	83
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**80**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	78
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	70
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	80
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**77**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	48
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	50
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	58

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**55**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**56**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	49
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	68
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	52
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**71**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	61
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	65
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**53**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	52
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	72
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	39
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	47
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**70**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**56**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	82
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	41
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	39
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**111**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	106
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	73
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	64
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	86
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	60
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**49**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**79**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	75
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	38
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	60
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**47**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	51
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	66
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	44
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**36**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	45
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	31
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**88**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**62**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	46
6.1.2	Publications	41
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	74
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	46
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**87**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	45
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	94
6.2.3	Industry value added	68
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	55
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**76**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	108
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	43
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	39
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**67**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**46**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	54
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	41
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	37
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**70**
7.2.1	Gini Index	78
7.2.2	GDP per capita	54



Confederation of Indian Industry

Uganda

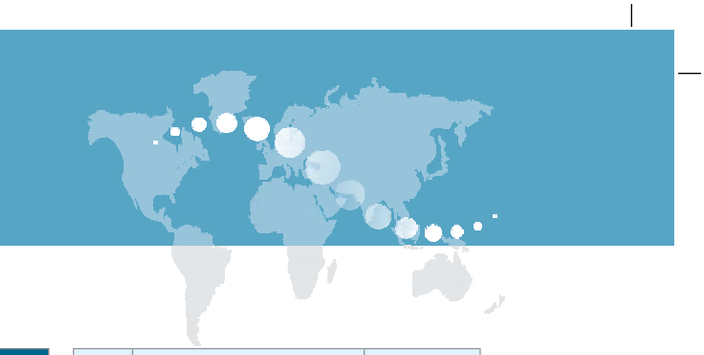
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		31.66
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		11.02
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		348.09
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		102
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		104
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		108
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		82
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**88**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**100**
1.1.1	Political Satability	109
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	99
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	68
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**84**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	79
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	36
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	102
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**80**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	68
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	74
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	113
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**101**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**87**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	67
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	101
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**90**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	90
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	66
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	103
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**106**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	91
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	116

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**105**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**121**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	118
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	121
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	125
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**64**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	108
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	#N/A
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**106**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	102
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	100
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	89
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	114
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**109**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**111**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	99
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	115
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**73**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	115
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	10
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	80
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	123
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	31
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**90**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**106**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	102
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	65
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	65
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**56**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	109
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	71
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	40
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**104**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	112
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	54
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**99**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**111**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	95
6.1.2	Publications	97
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	86
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	103
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**94**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	131
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	13
6.2.3	Industry value added	82
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**66**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	37
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	55
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	58
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**97**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**117**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	99
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	110
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**87**
7.2.1	Gini Index	75
7.2.2	GDP per capita	119

Ukraine

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		46.26
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		53.47
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		1155.85
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		73
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		58
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		61
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		54
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**101**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**105**
1.1.1	Political Satability	73
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	104
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	129
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**112**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	100
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	108
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	116
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**81**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	74
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	77
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	107
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**36**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**81**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	58
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	109
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**63**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	49
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	55
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	94
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**11**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	49
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	14

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**68**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**45**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	67
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	26
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	43
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**79**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	78
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	49
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**96**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	93
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	80
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	110
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	57
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**86**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**76**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	5
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	84
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	109
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	99
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**106**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	90
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	46
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	106
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	53
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	29
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**74**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**99**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	67
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	31
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	115
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**65**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	85
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	63
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	59
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**72**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	47
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	110
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**75**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**57**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	58
6.1.2	Publications	58
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	73
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	32
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**48**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	71
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	44
6.2.3	Industry value added	28
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	36
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**77**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	78
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	46
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**47**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**65**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	70
7.1.2	Royalties	54
7.1.3	Trademarks	61
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	#N/A
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**34**
7.2.1	Gini Index	8
7.2.2	GDP per capita	95



Confederation of Indian Industry

United Arab Emirates

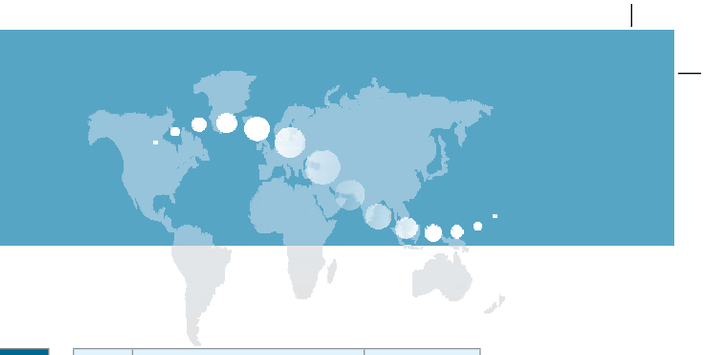
KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		4.48
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		..
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		25192.33
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		26
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		24
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		24
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		45
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**23**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**24**
1.1.1	Political Satability	32
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	36
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	9
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**24**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	51
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	6
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	30
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**24**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	48
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	74
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	14
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**26**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**15**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	#N/A
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	29
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**27**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	20
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	52
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	22
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**50**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	27
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	77

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**17**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**15**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	39
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	1
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	36
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**8**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	11
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	6
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**26**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	26
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	27
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	2
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	27
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**53**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**65**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	82
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	24
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	89
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	29
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**48**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	13
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	10
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	47
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	#N/A
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**27**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**12**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	30
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	6
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**48**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	25
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	38
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	69
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**34**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	54
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	9
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**46**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**39**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	55
6.1.2	Publications	51
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	21
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	39
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**3**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	28
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	32
6.2.3	Industry value added	6
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	29
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**107**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	104
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**11**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**#N/A**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	#N/A
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**36**
7.2.1	Gini Index	#N/A
7.2.2	GDP per capita	19

United Kingdom

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		61.40
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		1749.22
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		28489.37
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		10
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		16
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		14
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		47
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**17**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**16**
1.1.1	Political Satability	43
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	12
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	10
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**19**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	5
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	86
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	22
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**18**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	32
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	20
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	20
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**19**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**32**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	36
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	25
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**16**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	30
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	4
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	16
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**24**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	21
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	31
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	26
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**18**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**9**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	13
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	21
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	12
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**37**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	33
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	32
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**9**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	10
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	6
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	52
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	8
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**4**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**4**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	5
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	9
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	7
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**9**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	26
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	49
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	8
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	110
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**10**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**20**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	14
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	17
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	24
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**5**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	12
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	7
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	4
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**5**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	5
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	6
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**15**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**12**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	20
6.1.2	Publications	7
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	9
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	16
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**30**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	19
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	62
6.2.3	Industry value added	96
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	11
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**16**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	19
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	12
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	4
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**21**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**21**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	15
7.1.2	Royalties	5
7.1.3	Trademarks	55
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	15
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**15**
7.2.1	Gini Index	44
7.2.2	GDP per capita	13

Confederation of Indian Industry



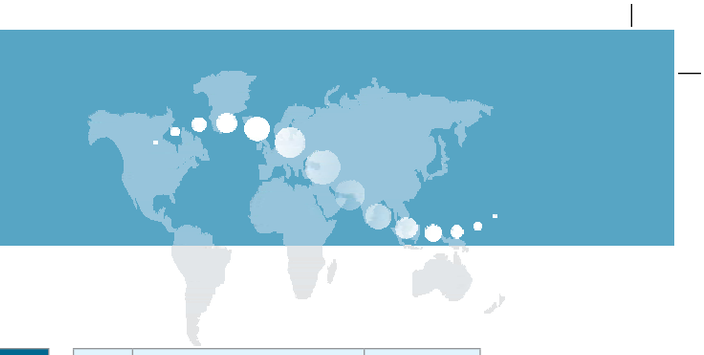
United States

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		304.06
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		11616.90
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		38205.94
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		5
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		15
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		11
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		63
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**18**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**22**
1.1.1	Political Satability	37
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	15
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	32
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**21**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	15
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	53
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	38
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**13**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	9
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	20
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	18
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**5**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**21**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	43
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	8
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**7**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	22
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	2
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	4
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**4**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	9
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	5
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	6

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**12**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**32**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	22
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	70
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	17
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**9**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	14
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	9
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**6**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	14
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	5
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	22
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	2
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**3**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**7**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	18
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	5
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	11
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**4**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	7
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	35
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	3
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	97
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**2**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**8**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	5
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	8
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	31
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**1**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	2
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	1
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	2
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**9**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	33
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	5
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**14**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**9**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	11
6.1.2	Publications	13
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	3
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	6
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**6**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	8
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	36
6.2.3	Industry value added	98
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	2
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**24**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	11
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	35
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	31
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**18**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**24**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	30
7.1.2	Royalties	6
7.1.3	Trademarks	36
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	32
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**10**
7.2.1	Gini Index	67
7.2.2	GDP per capita	4

Uruguay

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		3.33
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		29.30
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		8788.04
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		59
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		56
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		53
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		80
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**50**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**42**
1.1.1	Political Satability	30
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	48
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	66
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**76**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	72
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	83
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	72
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**50**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	106
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	29
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	51
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**56**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**114**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	105
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	91
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**55**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	60
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	75
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	43
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**40**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	86
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	43
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**53**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**48**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	50
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	47
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	44
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**75**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	60
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	76
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**51**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	46
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	51
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	62
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	67
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**71**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**58**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	70
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	1
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	70
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	88
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**109**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	98
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	#N/A
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	131
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	102
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	42
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**62**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**29**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	68
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	22
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**85**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	87
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	65
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	82
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**84**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	71
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	113
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**80**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**68**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	64
6.1.2	Publications	47
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	55
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	64
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**62**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	74
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	4
6.2.3	Industry value added	76
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	59
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**79**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	82
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**40**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**15**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	55
7.1.2	Royalties	70
7.1.3	Trademarks	4
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	59
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**66**
7.2.1	Gini Index	85
7.2.2	GDP per capita	40



Confederation of Indian Industry

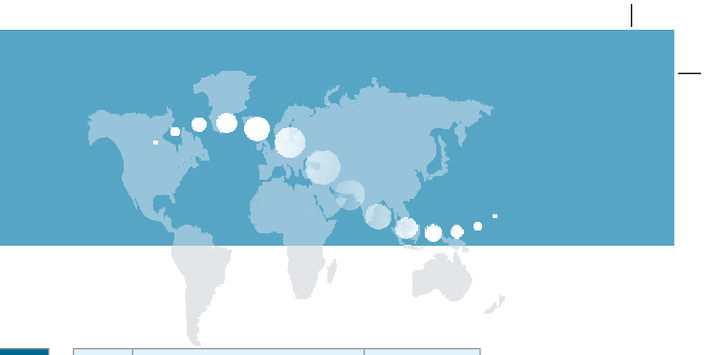
Venezuela, RB

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		27.94
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		166.62
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		5962.69
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		130
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		88
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		124
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		10
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**132**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**128**
1.1.1	Political Satability	118
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	122
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	131
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**132**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	131
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	132
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	111
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**132**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	126
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	103
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	131
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**99**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**101**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	87
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	99
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**99**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	116
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	102
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	56
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**81**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	60
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	105
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	37

3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**79**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**58**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	59
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	57
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	56
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**94**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	102
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	50
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**89**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	69
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	58
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	124
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	81
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**125**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**127**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	97
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	125
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	87
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**125**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	109
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	53
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	110
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	99
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	98
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**132**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**128**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	122
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	64
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	124
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**113**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	132
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	94
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	97
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**128**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	126
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	130
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**87**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**119**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	79
6.1.2	Publications	69
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	101
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	124
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**49**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	104
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	63
6.2.3	Industry value added	7
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	50
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**85**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	85
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**84**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**112**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	93
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	101
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**65**
7.2.1	Gini Index	79
7.2.2	GDP per capita	52

Vietnam

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		86.21
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		55.79
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		647.15
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		77
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		67
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		71
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		78
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**113**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**59**
1.1.1	Political Satability	56
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	88
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	48
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**113**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	109
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	106
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	107
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**129**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	110
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	130
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	92
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**92**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**88**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	98
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	45
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**89**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	84
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	63
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	110
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**73**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	61
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	89
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**78**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**54**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	70
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	79
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	35
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**120**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	110
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	94
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**62**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	71
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	56
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	44
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	64
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**76**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**85**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	35
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	59
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	125
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	97
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**47**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	49
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	64
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	11
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	32
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	14
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**40**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**18**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	27
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	#N/A
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	47
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**57**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	18
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	58
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	81
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**58**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	56
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	61
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**76**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**77**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	100
6.1.2	Publications	102
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	88
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	33
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**41**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	72
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	25
6.2.3	Industry value added	18
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**75**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	60
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	66
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	#N/A
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**74**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**57**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	73
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	#N/A
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**64**
7.2.1	Gini Index	52
7.2.2	GDP per capita	103



Confederation of Indian Industry

Zambia

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		12.62
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		4.89
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		387.31
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		93
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		116
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		111
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		106
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**67**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**75**
1.1.1	Political Satability	59
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	108
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	64
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	72
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	96
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	30
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	74
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**61**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	52
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	84
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	61
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**69**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**121**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	114
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	97
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	72
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	57
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	83
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	81
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**35**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	75
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	#N/A
3	**ICT AND UPTAKE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**	**121**
3.1	ICT INFRASTRUCTURE	**118**
3.1.1	Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	111
3.1.2	Mobile phone subs/100 inhabitants	118
3.1.3	Main (fixed) telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	121
3.2	GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE	**119**
3.2.1	Quality of overall infrastructure	106
3.2.2	Per Capita Electricity production (kWh)	91
3.3	UPTAKE AND USAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	**104**
3.3.1	Internet users (per 100 people)	108
3.3.2	Personal computers (per 100 people)	106
3.3.3	ICT and Government productivity	85
3.3.4	Extent of business Internet use	92
4	**MARKET SOPHISTICATION**	**95**
4.1	INVESTOR AND CREDITOR CONDITIONS	**90**
4.1.1	Getting Credit -Legal rights Index	5
4.1.2	Getting Credit -Credit Information Index	108
4.1.3	Protecting Investors: Investor Protection Index	54
4.1.4	Finanacial market sophistication	90
4.2	ACCESS TO PRIVATE CREDIT	**88**
4.2.1	Venture capital availability	102
4.2.2	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita	38
4.2.3	Financing through local equity market	39
4.2.4	Domestic credit to private sector (% of GDP)	122
4.2.5	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, Current US$)	15
5	**BUSINESS SOPHISTICATION**	**114**
5.1	INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT IN FIRMS	**120**
5.1.1	Company spending on R&D	112
5.1.2	Public R&D Expenditure as % of GDP	85
5.1.3	FDI and technology transfer	75
5.2	INNOVATION ECOSYSTEM	**79**
5.2.1	State of cluster development	72
5.2.2	University-industry collaboration in R&D	73
5.2.3	Culture to innovate	77
5.3	OPENNESS TO FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMPETITION	**119**
5.3.1	Trade weighted average tariff rate	121
5.3.2	Intensity of local competition	94
6	**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUTS**	**98**
6.1	KNOWLEDGE CREATION	**114**
6.1.1	Number of Patents	105
6.1.2	Publications	103
6.1.3	Local availability of specialized research and training services	91
6.1.4	Capacity for innovation	114
6.2	KNOWLEDGE APPLICATION	**63**
6.2.1	Production process sophistication	109
6.2.2	Growth rate of Labor Productivity	27
6.2.3	Industry value added	25
6.2.4	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	#N/A
6.3	EXPORTS AND EMPLOYMENT	**93**
6.3.1	High-technology exports (current US$) as % of manufacturing exports	95
6.3.2	Entrepreneurship: Total Business Density	#N/A
6.3.3	New business ownership rate	56
7	**CREATIVE OUTPUTS & WELL-BEING**	**118**
7.1	CREATIVE OUTPUTS	**102**
7.1.1	Creative products and services	#N/A
7.1.2	Royalties	#N/A
7.1.3	Trademarks	#N/A
7.1.4	Exports earnings of creative industries	87
7.2	BENEFITS TO SOCIAL WELFARE	**109**
7.2.1	Gini Index	100
7.2.2	GDP per capita	113

Zimbabwe

KEY INDICATORS		
Population (Mln), 2008		12.46
GDP (US$ Bln), 2008		#N/A
GDP per capita (US$), 2008		450.35
INNOVATION INPUT INDEX		125
INNOVATION OUTPUT INDEX		131
GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX		131
INNOVATION EFFECIENCY		94
1	**INSTITUTIONS**	**130**
1.1	POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT	**129**
1.1.1	Political Satability	124
1.1.2	Government Effectiveness	132
1.1.3	Efficiency of legal system	92
1.2	REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT	**128**
1.2.1	Regulatory Quality	132
1.2.2	Burden of government regulation	118
1.2.3	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	54
1.3	CONDITIONS FOR BUSINESS PROVIDED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	**127**
1.3.1	Starting a business - Time (days)	124
1.3.2	Press Freedom Index	114
1.3.3	Intellectual property protection	98
2	**HUMAN CAPACITY**	**76**
2.1	INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION	**20**
2.1.1	Education expenditure (% of GNI)	9
2.1.2	Extent of staff training	65
2.2	QUALITY OF EDUCATION INSTITUTES	**81**
2.2.1	Quality of the educational system	46
2.2.2	Quality of scientific research institutions	104
2.2.3	Quality of management schools	83
2.3	INNOVATION POTENTIAL	**122**
2.3.1	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	#N/A
2.3.2	Availability of scientists and engineers	125
2.3.3	Enrolment in tertiary education	113
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1.1.1 Political Stability

Country/Economy	Political Stability	Rank
Luxembourg	7.00	1
Finland	6.77	2
Norway	6.72	3
Singapore	6.72	4
Austria	6.67	5
Malta	6.67	6
Switzerland	6.57	7
Iceland	6.56	8
Brunei Darussalam	6.56	9
New Zealand	6.48	10
Ireland	6.47	11
Sweden	6.42	12
Barbados	6.38	13
Hong Kong, China	6.37	14
Germany	6.35	15
Australia	6.35	16
Slovenia	6.34	17
Portugal	6.32	18
Canada	6.29	19
Qatar	6.25	20
Denmark	6.24	21
Botswana	6.18	22
Namibia	6.18	23
Netherlands	6.17	24
Oman	6.17	25
Japan	6.15	26
Czech Republic	6.14	27
Slovak Republic	6.13	28
Mauritius	6.00	29
Uruguay	6.00	30
Poland	5.94	31
United Arab Emirates	5.86	32
Lithuania	5.85	33

Country/Economy	Political Stability	Rank
Taiwan	5.84	34
Belgium	5.67	35
Montenegro	5.65	36
United States	5.65	37
Hungary	5.64	38
France	5.63	39
Estonia	5.62	40
Croatia	5.62	41
Chile	5.61	42
United Kingdom	5.61	43
Costa Rica	5.60	44
Cyprus	5.54	45
Kazakhstan	5.54	46
Libya	5.49	47
Kuwait	5.45	48
Italy	5.39	49
Korea, Rep.	5.38	50
Latvia	5.38	51
Bulgaria	5.35	52
Mongolia	5.30	53
Benin	5.29	54
Greece	5.25	55
Vietnam	5.25	56
Romania	5.22	57
Mozambique	5.21	58
Zambia	5.21	59
Tunisia	5.21	60
Suriname	5.01	61
Gambia, The	5.00	62
Malaysia	4.98	63
Panama	4.95	64
Dominican Republic	4.93	65
El Salvador	4.93	66
Trinidad and Tobago	4.91	67

1.1.1 Political Stability

Country/Economy	Political Stability	Rank
Ghana	4.88	68
Malawi	4.86	69
Albania	4.80	70
Tanzania	4.80	71
Armenia	4.80	72
Ukraine	4.77	73
Lesotho	4.75	74
Spain	4.74	75
Argentina	4.73	76
South Africa	4.73	77
Burkina Faso	4.63	78
Brazil	4.62	79
Senegal	4.56	80
Bahrain	4.53	81
Mali	4.49	82
Jamaica	4.40	83
Cambodia	4.40	84
Macedonia, FYR	4.34	85
China	4.33	86
Jordan	4.33	87
Honduras	4.27	88
Nicaragua	4.23	89
Saudi Arabia	4.23	90
Madagascar	4.19	91
Morocco	4.11	92
Azerbaijan	4.09	93
Serbia	4.06	94
Cameroon	4.02	95
Syrian Arab Republic	3.98	96
Guyana	3.97	97
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.97	98
Guatemala	3.94	99
Mexico	3.88	100
Russian Federation	3.88	101
Paraguay	3.88	102
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.82	103
Kyrgyz Republic	3.80	104
Turkey	3.73	105
Tajikistan	3.71	106
Ecuador	3.58	107
Peru	3.57	108
Uganda	3.52	109
Mauritania	3.45	110
India	3.35	111
Georgia	3.34	112
Indonesia	3.34	113
Bolivia	3.31	114
Timor-Leste	3.15	115
Algeria	3.12	116
Thailand	3.07	117
Venezuela, RB	3.00	118
Kenya	2.98	119
Israel	2.77	120
Philippines	2.74	121
Burundi	2.72	122
Bangladesh	2.55	123
Zimbabwe	2.52	124
Colombia	2.38	125
Nepal	2.34	126
Ethiopia	2.20	127
Cote d'Ivoire	2.02	128
Chad	2.00	129
Nigeria	1.88	130
Sri Lanka	1.83	131
Pakistan	1.00	132

* Source : World Bank, Governance Indicators, 2008

1.1.2 Government Effectiveness

Country/Economy	Government Effectiveness	Rank
Singapore	7.00	1
Denmark	6.50	2
Switzerland	6.31	3
Sweden	6.21	4
Finland	6.15	5
Norway	6.15	6
Canada	6.12	7
Australia	6.08	8
Netherlands	6.01	9
Hong Kong, China	5.97	10
New Zealand	5.87	11
United Kingdom	5.83	12
Austria	5.79	13
Germany	5.71	14
United States	5.70	15
Luxembourg	5.70	16
Ireland	5.65	17
Iceland	5.60	18
France	5.54	19
Barbados	5.45	20
Japan	5.43	21
Belgium	5.29	22
Israel	5.19	23
Korea, Rep.	5.13	24
Malta	5.13	25
Cyprus	5.11	26
Chile	5.10	27
Estonia	4.97	28
Malaysia	4.94	29
Slovenia	4.89	30
Czech Republic	4.85	31
Portugal	4.82	32
Spain	4.74	33

Country/Economy	Government Effectiveness	Rank
Brunei Darussalam	4.59	34
Taiwan	4.58	35
United Arab Emirates	4.49	36
Mongolia	4.46	37
Slovak Republic	4.40	38
South Africa	4.39	39
Qatar	4.28	40
Botswana	4.26	41
Hungary	4.25	42
Lithuania	4.22	43
Mauritius	4.17	44
Greece	4.10	45
Latvia	4.10	46
Croatia	4.04	47
Uruguay	3.99	48
Poland	3.99	49
Bahrain	3.97	50
Oman	3.91	51
Italy	3.86	52
Costa Rica	3.86	53
Tunisia	3.79	54
Namibia	3.74	55
Trinidad and Tobago	3.72	56
Jordan	3.69	57
China	3.63	58
Turkey	3.58	59
Georgia	3.55	60
Mexico	3.54	61
Panama	3.53	62
Colombia	3.47	63
Kuwait	3.45	64
Thailand	3.44	65
Bulgaria	3.43	66

1.1.2 Government Effectiveness

Country/Economy	Government Effectiveness	Rank
Jamaica	3.42	67
Montenegro	3.30	68
Saudi Arabia	3.30	69
Suriname	3.29	70
Philippines	3.28	71
Brazil	3.27	72
India	3.24	73
Armenia	3.19	74
Ghana	3.17	75
Morocco	3.15	76
Senegal	3.10	77
Macedonia, FYR	3.08	78
Romania	3.08	79
El Salvador	3.06	80
Guyana	3.03	81
Argentina	3.02	82
Serbia	2.87	83
Indonesia	2.86	84
Sri Lanka	2.85	85
Peru	2.84	86
Lesotho	2.83	87
Vietnam	2.82	88
Russian Federation	2.82	89
Albania	2.79	90
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.74	91
Mozambique	2.72	92
Dominican Republic	2.70	93
Ethiopia	2.66	94
Tanzania	2.62	95
Kazakhstan	2.60	96
Guatemala	2.56	97
Algeria	2.55	98
Uganda	2.53	99
Benin	2.52	100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.48	101
Honduras	2.44	102
Madagascar	2.42	103
Ukraine	2.41	104
Kenya	2.40	105
Azerbaijan	2.35	106
Malawi	2.33	107
Zambia	2.31	108
Burkina Faso	2.30	109
Syrian Arab Republic	2.30	110
Kyrgyz Republic	2.25	111
Pakistan	2.22	112
Nepal	2.18	113
Gambia, The	2.16	114
Bangladesh	2.16	115
Paraguay	2.14	116
Mali	2.14	117
Cameroon	2.11	118
Cambodia	2.10	119
Bolivia	2.10	120
Libya	2.05	121
Venezuela, RB	2.04	122
Tajikistan	1.99	123
Nicaragua	1.87	124
Ecuador	1.85	125
Mauritania	1.85	126
Nigeria	1.84	127
Timor-Leste	1.82	128
Burundi	1.50	129
Cote d'Ivoire	1.25	130
Chad	1.11	131
Zimbabwe	1.00	132

* Source : World Bank, Governance Indicators, 2008

1.1.3 Efficiency of Legal Framework

Country/Economy	Efficiency of Legal Framework	Rank
Singapore	6.26	1
Hong Kong, China	6.23	2
Sweden	6.16	3
New Zealand	5.93	4
Qatar	5.82	5
Denmark	5.73	6
Norway	5.69	7
Luxembourg	5.67	8
United Arab Emirates	5.50	9
United Kingdom	5.49	10
Netherlands	5.43	11
Australia	5.37	12
Switzerland	5.27	13
Austria	5.27	14
Finland	5.20	15
Canada	5.19	16
Germany	5.12	17
South Africa	5.07	18
Oman	5.04	19
Gambia, The	4.99	20
Iceland	4.96	21
Barbados	4.96	22
Tunisia	4.93	23
Cyprus	4.84	24
Chile	4.82	25
France	4.77	26
Jordan	4.70	27
Namibia	4.70	28
Ireland	4.65	29
Japan	4.64	30
Brunei Darussalam	4.64	31
United States	4.60	32
Botswana	4.52	33

Country/Economy	Efficiency of Legal Framework	Rank
Mauritius	4.48	34
Malaysia	4.40	35
India	4.39	36
Kuwait	4.35	37
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.34	38
Estonia	4.22	39
Malta	4.16	40
Thailand	4.13	41
China	4.11	42
Israel	4.07	43
Taiwan	4.07	44
Benin	4.07	45
Nigeria	3.99	46
Belgium	3.99	47
Vietnam	3.96	48
Slovenia	3.96	49
Sri Lanka	3.95	50
Libya	3.94	51
Montenegro	3.92	52
Burkina Faso	3.92	53
Costa Rica	3.91	54
Trinidad and Tobago	3.91	55
Morocco	3.90	56
Saudi Arabia	3.84	57
Indonesia	3.81	58
Tanzania	3.80	59
Azerbaijan	3.80	60
Korea, Rep.	3.75	61
Malawi	3.72	62
Mali	3.71	63
Zambia	3.70	64
Ghana	3.69	65
Uruguay	3.65	66

1.1.3 Efficiency of Legal Framework

Country/Economy	Efficiency of Legal Framework	Rank
Spain	3.64	67
Uganda	3.61	68
Albania	3.59	69
Dominican Republic	3.50	70
Cambodia	3.49	71
Jamaica	3.48	72
Senegal	3.46	73
Mozambique	3.45	74
Lithuania	3.45	75
Tajikistan	3.45	76
Ethiopia	3.43	77
Bahrain	3.39	78
Czech Republic	3.39	79
El Salvador	3.39	80
Kazakhstan	3.36	81
Turkey	3.34	82
Timor-Leste	3.34	83
Colombia	3.31	84
Algeria	3.31	85
Panama	3.30	86
Cameroon	3.28	87
Mauritania	3.26	88
Greece	3.24	89
Georgia	3.23	90
Macedonia, FYR	3.20	91
Zimbabwe	3.19	92
Mexico	3.16	93
Brazil	3.14	94
Guatemala	3.13	95
Latvia	3.10	96
Honduras	3.09	97
Hungary	3.05	98
Peru	3.02	99
Burundi	3.00	100

Country/Economy	Efficiency of Legal Framework	Rank
Slovak Republic	2.99	101
Pakistan	2.99	102
Bangladesh	2.96	103
Romania	2.94	104
Kenya	2.92	105
Portugal	2.90	106
Madagascar	2.86	107
Russian Federation	2.86	108
Syrian Arab Republic	2.82	109
Armenia	2.82	110
Suriname	2.80	111
Chad	2.80	112
Poland	2.79	113
Cote d'Ivoire	2.79	114
Bulgaria	2.78	115
Lesotho	2.75	116
Nicaragua	2.75	117
Ecuador	2.72	118
Nepal	2.72	119
Mongolia	2.71	120
Guyana	2.68	121
Philippines	2.65	122
Serbia	2.63	123
Kyrgyz Republic	2.61	124
Croatia	2.61	125
Argentina	2.56	126
Italy	2.50	127
Paraguay	2.42	128
Ukraine	2.26	129
Bolivia	2.20	130
Venezuela, RB	1.95	131
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.77	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

1.2.1 Regulatory Quality

Country/Economy	Regulatory Quality	Rank
Hong Kong, China	7.00	1
Singapore	6.88	2
Ireland	6.88	3
Denmark	6.80	4
United Kingdom	6.70	5
Australia	6.68	6
Netherlands	6.64	7
New Zealand	6.60	8
Luxembourg	6.59	9
Sweden	6.55	10
Canada	6.52	11
Switzerland	6.51	12
Austria	6.49	13
Finland	6.40	14
United States	6.40	15
Chile	6.40	16
Belgium	6.25	17
Estonia	6.24	18
Germany	6.22	19
Norway	6.05	20
Spain	5.96	21
Hungary	5.93	22
Cyprus	5.93	23
France	5.93	24
Japan	5.89	25
Israel	5.85	26
Malta	5.81	27
Lithuania	5.77	28
Slovak Republic	5.77	29
Portugal	5.74	30
Iceland	5.74	31
Czech Republic	5.69	32
Taiwan	5.67	33
Latvia	5.67	34

Country/Economy	Regulatory Quality	Rank
Mauritius	5.50	35
Italy	5.49	36
Bahrain	5.39	37
Brunei Darussalam	5.32	38
Slovenia	5.30	39
Greece	5.29	40
Barbados	5.24	41
Poland	5.24	42
Bulgaria	5.20	43
Korea, Rep.	5.18	44
Qatar	5.08	45
Oman	5.07	46
South Africa	5.04	47
Panama	5.03	48
Trinidad and Tobago	5.02	49
Georgia	4.98	50
United Arab Emirates	4.97	51
Romania	4.90	52
Botswana	4.88	53
Croatia	4.85	54
Costa Rica	4.81	55
Mexico	4.77	56
Jamaica	4.65	57
Jordan	4.62	58
Peru	4.61	59
Armenia	4.59	60
El Salvador	4.57	61
Malaysia	4.51	62
Thailand	4.50	63
Colombia	4.48	64
Turkey	4.44	65
Macedonia, FYR	4.43	66
Brazil	4.40	67

1.2.1 Regulatory Quality

Country/Economy	Regulatory Quality	Rank
Saudi Arabia	4.37	68
Albania	4.36	69
Namibia	4.31	70
Tunisia	4.28	71
Uruguay	4.25	72
Ghana	4.24	73
Kuwait	4.18	74
Morocco	4.08	75
Montenegro	4.06	76
Philippines	4.05	77
Kenya	4.02	78
Uganda	4.02	79
Guatemala	3.95	80
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.88	81
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.85	82
Serbia	3.83	83
India	3.83	84
China	3.82	85
Dominican Republic	3.78	86
Indonesia	3.74	87
Honduras	3.74	88
Sri Lanka	3.72	89
Senegal	3.71	90
Mongolia	3.71	91
Burkina Faso	3.67	92
Azerbaijan	3.67	93
Kyrgyz Republic	3.66	94
Madagascar	3.65	95
Zambia	3.65	96
Mali	3.65	97
Nicaragua	3.60	98
Kazakhstan	3.60	99
Ukraine	3.57	100

Country/Economy	Regulatory Quality	Rank
Malawi	3.57	101
Tanzania	3.56	102
Gambia, The	3.50	103
Benin	3.47	104
Mozambique	3.45	105
Pakistan	3.45	106
Cambodia	3.45	107
Paraguay	3.43	108
Vietnam	3.37	109
Guyana	3.34	110
Russian Federation	3.33	111
Mauritania	3.28	112
Nigeria	3.24	113
Lesotho	3.22	114
Argentina	3.20	115
Nepal	3.19	116
Cameroon	3.18	117
Suriname	3.17	118
Algeria	2.99	119
Bangladesh	2.95	120
Ethiopia	2.90	121
Libya	2.80	122
Cote d'Ivoire	2.79	123
Tajikistan	2.73	124
Bolivia	2.66	125
Ecuador	2.49	126
Syrian Arab Republic	2.44	127
Burundi	2.44	128
Chad	2.31	129
Timor-Leste	2.12	130
Venezuela, RB	2.06	131
Zimbabwe	1.00	132

* Source : World Bank, Governance Indicators, 2008

1.2.2 Burden of Government Regulation

Country/Economy	Burden of Government Regulation	Rank
Singapore	5.57	1
Hong Kong, China	5.17	2
Georgia	4.84	3
Gambia, The	4.81	4
Iceland	4.68	5
United Arab Emirates	4.63	6
Oman	4.56	7
Estonia	4.46	8
Mauritania	4.40	9
Qatar	4.29	10
Switzerland	4.28	11
Finland	4.27	12
Luxembourg	4.18	13
Azerbaijan	4.17	14
Malaysia	4.05	15
Cyprus	4.04	16
Barbados	4.02	17
Jordan	4.01	18
Sweden	3.99	19
Saudi Arabia	3.97	20
China	3.91	21
Japan	3.90	22
Indonesia	3.88	23
Tunisia	3.83	24
Slovenia	3.83	25
Malawi	3.82	26
Denmark	3.82	27
Ethiopia	3.78	28
Mauritius	3.75	29
Zambia	3.75	30
New Zealand	3.72	31
Bahrain	3.72	32
Honduras	3.71	33

Country/Economy	Burden of Government Regulation	Rank
Namibia	3.71	34
Panama	3.71	35
Uganda	3.70	36
Taiwan	3.69	37
Guatemala	3.67	38
Brunei Darussalam	3.67	39
Botswana	3.60	40
Chile	3.56	41
Canada	3.55	42
Guyana	3.53	43
Burkina Faso	3.53	44
Austria	3.53	45
Lesotho	3.51	46
Mali	3.51	47
El Salvador	3.49	48
Norway	3.48	49
Thailand	3.46	50
Paraguay	3.46	51
Morocco	3.40	52
United States	3.39	53
Albania	3.38	54
Timor-Leste	3.38	55
Trinidad and Tobago	3.37	56
Nicaragua	3.31	57
Tajikistan	3.31	58
Pakistan	3.29	59
Tanzania	3.28	60
Montenegro	3.28	61
Macedonia, FYR	3.27	62
Costa Rica	3.26	63
Armenia	3.24	64
South Africa	3.23	65
Australia	3.20	66

1.2.2 Burden of Government Regulation

Country/Economy	Burden of Government Regulation	Rank
Senegal	3.19	67
Benin	3.18	68
Latvia	3.15	69
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.15	70
Mozambique	3.15	71
Cambodia	3.15	72
Libya	3.14	73
Ireland	3.13	74
Nigeria	3.13	75
Israel	3.13	76
Ghana	3.13	77
Dominican Republic	3.12	78
Chad	3.11	79
Kenya	3.10	80
Sri Lanka	3.09	81
Bulgaria	3.08	82
Uruguay	3.05	83
Germany	3.03	84
Kazakhstan	3.00	85
United Kingdom	3.00	86
Romania	2.99	87
Malta	2.98	88
Madagascar	2.97	89
Slovak Republic	2.94	90
Netherlands	2.94	91
Nepal	2.93	92
Turkey	2.92	93
Syrian Arab Republic	2.88	94
India	2.88	95
Lithuania	2.87	96
Kyrgyz Republic	2.86	97
Korea, Rep.	2.83	98
Portugal	2.82	99
Ecuador	2.82	100
Bolivia	2.76	101
Cameroon	2.74	102
Cote d'Ivoire	2.73	103
Burundi	2.72	104
Spain	2.71	105
Vietnam	2.71	106
Colombia	2.69	107
Ukraine	2.69	108
Mongolia	2.68	109
Argentina	2.68	110
Poland	2.67	111
Belgium	2.67	112
Philippines	2.67	113
Czech Republic	2.66	114
Kuwait	2.63	115
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.59	116
Mexico	2.58	117
Zimbabwe	2.58	118
Peru	2.52	119
Croatia	2.52	120
Jamaica	2.51	121
Suriname	2.51	122
Bangladesh	2.47	123
Russian Federation	2.43	124
Greece	2.42	125
Algeria	2.40	126
France	2.33	127
Italy	2.17	128
Serbia	2.16	129
Hungary	2.13	130
Brazil	1.85	131
Venezuela, RB	1.84	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

1.2.3 Strength of Auditing and Reporting Standards

Country/ economy	Strength of Auditing and Reporting Standards	Rank
New Zealand	6.29	1
South Africa	6.22	2
Finland	6.18	3
Sweden	6.12	4
Norway	6.11	5
Singapore	6.09	6
Canada	6.08	7
Luxembourg	6.02	8
Hong Kong, China	6.01	9
Australia	6.00	10
Austria	5.98	11
Malta	5.94	12
Netherlands	5.93	13
Denmark	5.85	14
Germany	5.79	15
Barbados	5.78	16
Namibia	5.78	17
Estonia	5.78	18
Cyprus	5.71	19
Switzerland	5.67	20
Belgium	5.65	21
United Kingdom	5.63	22
Chile	5.58	23
France	5.56	24
Mauritius	5.56	25
India	5.53	26
Qatar	5.52	27
Iceland	5.46	28
Jordan	5.43	29
United Arab Emirates	5.41	30
Trinidad and Tobago	5.38	31
Bahrain	5.35	32
Jamaica	5.34	33

Country/ Economy	Strength of Auditing and Reporting Standards	Rank
Ireland	5.34	34
Taiwan	5.34	35
Hungary	5.30	36
Japan	5.29	37
United States	5.29	38
Slovenia	5.27	39
Czech Republic	5.25	40
Israel	5.24	41
Malaysia	5.24	42
Sri Lanka	5.17	43
Oman	5.16	44
Lithuania	5.13	45
Panama	5.11	46
Malawi	5.09	47
Gambia, The	5.07	48
Egypt, Arab Rep.	5.07	49
Brunei Darussalam	5.05	50
Thailand	5.03	51
Saudi Arabia	5.01	52
Spain	4.99	53
Zimbabwe	4.99	54
Greece	4.94	55
Botswana	4.93	56
Korea, Rep.	4.93	57
Costa Rica	4.92	58
Poland	4.89	59
Philippines	4.86	60
Tunisia	4.85	61
Portugal	4.85	62
Slovak Republic	4.84	63
Kuwait	4.83	64
Latvia	4.81	65
Peru	4.79	66

1.2.3 Strength of Auditing and Reporting Standards

Country/Economy	Strength of Auditing and Reporting Standards	Rank
Montenegro	4.75	67
Mexico	4.74	68
Brazil	4.72	69
Romania	4.71	70
China	4.71	71
Uruguay	4.70	72
Ghana	4.67	73
Zambia	4.66	74
Indonesia	4.63	75
El Salvador	4.62	76
Kenya	4.57	77
Croatia	4.52	78
Honduras	4.51	79
Guatemala	4.42	80
tanzania	4.41	81
Macedonia, FYR	4.40	82
Pakistan	4.35	83
Bulgaria	4.35	84
Azerbaijan	4.32	85
Burkina Faso	4.25	86
Senegal	4.23	87
Turkey	4.22	88
Albania	4.21	89
Colombia	4.20	90
Armenia	4.18	91
Georgia	4.17	92
Guyana	4.12	93
Morocco	4.09	94
Dominican Republic	4.08	95
Cote d'Ivoire	4.08	96
Kazakhstan	4.07	97
Serbia	3.99	98
Mozambique	3.97	99
Italy	3.95	100

Country/ Economy	Strength of Auditing and Reporting Standards	Rank
Nigeria	3.92	101
Uganda	3.91	102
Nicaragua	3.91	103
Benin	3.89	104
Cameroon	3.88	105
Argentina	3.88	106
Vietnam	3.85	107
Ecuador	3.81	108
Ethiopia	3.80	109
Lesotho	3.78	110
Venezuela, RB	3.77	111
Cambodia	3.76	112
Libya	3.75	113
Nepal	3.73	114
Mongolia	3.72	115
Ukraine	3.68	116
Tajikistan	3.67	117
Russian Federation	3.66	118
Algeria	3.62	119
Kyrgyz Republic	3.61	120
Bangladesh	3.59	121
Paraguay	3.58	122
Syrian Arab Republic	3.56	123
Madagascar	3.52	124
Mali	3.51	125
Suriname	3.35	126
Burundi	3.25	127
Bolivia	3.16	128
Mauritania	3.09	129
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.05	130
Timor-Leste	2.84	131
Chad	2.80	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

1.3.1 Time to start a Business

Country/Economy	Time to Start a Business	Rank
New Zealand	7.00	1
Australia	6.96	2
Georgia	6.92	3
Belgium	6.88	4
Singapore	6.88	4
Canada	6.84	6
Hungary	6.84	6
Iceland	6.84	6
Denmark	6.80	9
Mauritius	6.80	9
Portugal	6.80	9
Qatar	6.80	9
Turkey	6.80	9
United States	6.80	9
Egypt, Arab Rep.	6.76	15
Estonia	6.76	15
France	6.76	15
Madagascar	6.76	15
Albania	6.72	19
Jamaica	6.72	19
Senegal	6.72	19
Bahrain	6.68	22
Macedonia, FYR	6.68	22
Italy	6.64	24
Netherlands	6.64	24
Norway	6.64	24
Romania	6.64	24
Hong Kong, China	6.60	28
Tunisia	6.60	28
Morocco	6.56	30
Saudi Arabia	6.56	30
Ireland	6.52	32
Malaysia	6.52	32
Mongolia	6.52	32

Country/Economy	Time to Start a Business	Rank
Panama	6.52	32
United Kingdom	6.52	32
Finland	6.48	37
Jordan	6.48	37
Oman	6.48	37
Czech Republic	6.44	40
Kyrgyz Republic	6.44	40
Sweden	6.44	40
Azerbaijan	6.40	43
Burkina Faso	6.40	43
Ethiopia	6.40	43
Latvia	6.40	43
Slovak Republic	6.40	43
El Salvador	6.36	48
Korea, Rep.	6.36	48
Syrian Arab Republic	6.36	48
United Arab Emirates	6.36	48
Armenia	6.32	52
Germany	6.32	52
Zambia	6.32	52
Dominican Republic	6.28	55
Greece	6.28	55
Mauritania	6.28	55
Slovenia	6.28	55
Honduras	6.25	59
Switzerland	6.25	59
Kazakhstan	6.21	61
Montenegro	6.21	61
South Africa	6.17	63
Japan	6.13	64
Serbia	6.13	64
Algeria	6.09	66
Pakistan	6.09	66

1.3.1 Time to start a Business

Country/ economy	Time to Start a Business	Rank
Uganda	6.05	68
Guatemala	6.01	69
Lithuania	6.01	69
Luxembourg	6.01	69
Mali	6.01	69
Mozambique	6.01	69
Chile	5.97	74
Gambia, The	5.97	74
Ukraine	5.97	74
Austria	5.93	77
Mexico	5.93	77
Russian Federation	5.89	79
Tanzania	5.89	79
India	5.85	81
Kenya	5.85	81
Benin	5.81	83
Nepal	5.81	83
Nigeria	5.81	83
Poland	5.81	83
Argentina	5.77	87
Thailand	5.73	88
Ghana	5.69	89
Israel	5.69	89
Kuwait	5.65	91
Paraguay	5.65	91
Colombia	5.61	93
Cameroon	5.57	94
Sri Lanka	5.53	95
Malawi	5.49	96
Nicaragua	5.49	96
China	5.45	98
Cote d'Ivoire	5.45	98
Croatia	5.45	98

Country/Economy	Time to Start a Business	Rank
Guyana	5.45	98
Lesotho	5.45	98
Taiwan	5.37	103
Burundi	5.33	104
Trinidad and Tobago	5.33	104
Uruguay	5.29	106
Spain	5.17	107
Bulgaria	5.09	108
Tajikistan	5.09	108
Bolivia	5.05	110
Vietnam	5.05	110
Philippines	4.97	112
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.66	113
Costa Rica	4.66	113
Ecuador	4.46	115
Peru	4.46	115
Namibia	4.42	117
Bangladesh	4.14	118
Chad	4.06	119
Indonesia	4.02	120
Botswana	3.94	121
Timor-Leste	3.74	122
Cambodia	3.66	123
Zimbabwe	3.23	124
Brunei Darussalam	2.43	125
Venezuela, RB	1.44	126
Brazil	1.00	127
Suriname	1.00	127
Barbados		#N/A**
Cyprus		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Malta	#N/A	#N/A

* Source : Ease of Doing Business Report, 2009

** Data not available

1.3.2 Press Freedom Index

Country/Economy	Press Freedom Index	Rank
Denmark	7.00	1
Finland	7.00	1
Ireland	7.00	1
Norway	7.00	1
Sweden	7.00	1
Estonia	6.96	6
Netherlands	6.93	7
Switzerland	6.93	7
Iceland	6.86	9
Lithuania	6.84	10
Belgium	6.82	11
Malta	6.82	11
Austria	6.79	13
Latvia	6.79	13
New Zealand	6.79	13
Australia	6.78	16
Japan	6.77	17
Germany	6.75	18
Canada	6.74	19
Luxembourg	6.72	20
United Kingdom	6.72	20
United States	6.72	20
Jamaica	6.66	23
Czech Republic	6.64	24
Cyprus	6.61	25
Hungary	6.61	25
Ghana	6.57	27
Trinidad and Tobago	6.50	28
Uruguay	6.46	29
Costa Rica	6.43	30
Mali	6.43	30
Portugal	6.43	30
South Africa	6.40	33
Macedonia, FYR	6.38	34

Country/Economy	Press Freedom Index	Rank
Greece	6.36	35
Namibia	6.36	35
Poland	6.33	37
Slovenia	6.33	37
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.25	39
Chile	6.25	39
Guyana	6.25	39
Suriname	6.25	42
France	6.24	43
Slovak Republic	6.22	44
Spain	6.22	44
Argentina	6.20	46
Hong Kong, China	6.17	47
Italy	6.14	48
Romania	6.11	49
Mauritius	6.01	50
Paraguay	5.98	51
Panama	5.97	52
Burkina Faso	5.93	53
Taiwan	5.93	54
Kuwait	5.92	55
Botswana	5.90	56
Malawi	5.90	56
Serbia	5.90	56
Tanzania	5.90	56
Bulgaria	5.89	60
Korea, Rep.	5.89	61
Brazil	5.87	62
Benin	5.86	63
Timor-Leste	5.86	63
Nicaragua	5.81	65
Montenegro	5.79	66
Croatia	5.78	67
El Salvador	5.78	68

1.3.2 Press Freedom Index

Country/Economy	Press Freedom Index	Rank
Georgia	5.66	69
Cote d'Ivoire	5.65	70
Mozambique	5.65	70
Ecuador	5.58	72
Peru	5.52	73
Uganda	5.47	74
United Arab Emirates	5.47	74
Albania	5.46	76
Senegal	5.44	77
Ukraine	5.44	77
Mongolia	5.34	79
Israel	5.31	80
Qatar	5.30	81
Bolivia	5.28	82
Kenya	5.22	83
Zambia	5.10	84
Dominican Republic	5.09	85
Lesotho	5.05	86
Indonesia	4.98	87
Mauritania	4.98	87
Burundi	4.94	89
India	4.92	90
Guatemala	4.91	91
Oman	4.91	91
Cameroon	4.83	93
Armenia	4.79	94
Jordan	4.74	95
Tajikistan	4.73	96
Cambodia	4.50	97
Nepal	4.47	98
Bahrain	4.41	99
Bangladesh	4.35	100

Country/Economy	Press Freedom Index	Rank
Philippines	4.28	101
Turkey	4.28	101
Venezuela, RB	4.20	103
Kyrgyz Republic	4.16	104
Colombia	4.15	105
Morocco	4.09	106
Honduras	4.02	107
Thailand	3.88	108
Malaysia	3.86	109
Chad	3.84	110
Singapore	3.80	111
Madagascar	3.75	112
Nigeria	3.73	113
Zimbabwe	3.70	114
Gambia, The	3.57	115
Mexico	3.57	115
Ethiopia	3.52	117
Algeria	3.48	118
Kazakhstan	3.47	119
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.35	120
Azerbaijan	3.20	121
Russian Federation	2.68	122
Tunisia	2.63	123
Brunei Darussalam	2.49	124
Libya	2.42	125
Pakistan	2.34	126
Sri Lanka	1.67	127
Saudi Arabia	1.57	128
Syrian Arab Republic	1.46	129
Vietnam	1.20	130
China	1.00	131
Barbados		#N/A

* Source : Wikipedia, 2009

1.3.3 Intellectual Property Protection

Country/Economy	Intellectual Property Protection	Rank
Singapore	6.21	1
Sweden	6.11	2
Finland	6.09	3
Switzerland	6.08	4
Austria	6.07	5
Denmark	5.99	6
New Zealand	5.98	7
Luxembourg	5.93	8
Netherlands	5.84	9
France	5.81	10
Australia	5.79	11
Germany	5.72	12
Norway	5.66	13
United Arab Emirates	5.57	14
Ireland	5.57	15
Iceland	5.51	16
Canada	5.47	17
United States	5.44	18
Japan	5.43	19
United Kingdom	5.33	20
Belgium	5.27	21
Hong Kong, China	5.26	22
South Africa	5.22	23
Bahrain	5.08	24
Oman	5.04	25
Taiwan	4.96	26
Barbados	4.89	27
Cyprus	4.75	28
Jordan	4.74	29
Saudi Arabia	4.64	30
Namibia	4.61	31
Portugal	4.61	32
Estonia	4.61	33

Country/Economy	Intellectual Property Protection	Rank
Gambia, The	4.58	34
Qatar	4.52	35
Malaysia	4.51	36
Slovenia	4.49	37
Malta	4.39	38
Spain	4.31	39
Korea, Rep.	4.20	40
Greece	4.14	41
Tunisia	4.04	42
Israel	4.03	43
China	4.02	44
Czech Republic	4.02	45
Kuwait	4.01	46
Mauritius	3.96	47
Botswana	3.94	48
Italy	3.91	49
Brunei Darussalam	3.91	50
Uruguay	3.90	51
Hungary	3.88	52
Azerbaijan	3.85	53
Panama	3.84	54
Lithuania	3.80	55
Slovak Republic	3.73	56
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.67	57
Syrian Arab Republic	3.67	58
Latvia	3.65	59
India	3.65	60
Zambia	3.61	61
Sri Lanka	3.60	62
Poland	3.58	63
Chile	3.57	64
Costa Rica	3.54	65
Indonesia	3.54	66

1.3.3 Intellectual Property Protection

Country/Economy	Intellectual Property Protection	Rank
Croatia	3.51	67
Jamaica	3.47	68
Malawi	3.44	69
Lesotho	3.42	70
Romania	3.38	71
Montenegro	3.33	72
Ethiopia	3.30	73
Senegal	3.30	74
Burkina Faso	3.28	75
Thailand	3.27	76
Kazakhstan	3.25	77
Dominican Republic	3.24	78
Trinidad and Tobago	3.23	79
Mexico	3.19	80
Libya	3.18	81
Mali	3.18	82
Ghana	3.15	83
Tajikistan	3.11	84
Morocco	3.10	85
Kenya	3.08	86
Nigeria	3.08	87
Tanzania	3.08	88
Honduras	3.08	89
Macedonia, FYR	3.08	90
Brazil	3.04	91
Vietnam	3.02	92
Colombia	3.00	93
Pakistan	2.96	94
El Salvador	2.93	95
Benin	2.93	96
Philippines	2.92	97
Zimbabwe	2.92	98
Georgia	2.81	99
Serbia	2.77	100
Russian Federation	2.75	101
Cambodia	2.72	102
Nicaragua	2.70	103
Turkey	2.68	104
Timor-Leste	2.67	105
Armenia	2.67	106
Ukraine	2.65	107
Bulgaria	2.63	108
Algeria	2.63	109
Nepal	2.59	110
Cameroon	2.57	111
Madagascar	2.57	112
Uganda	2.54	113
Guatemala	2.54	114
Peru	2.51	115
Argentina	2.49	116
Mongolia	2.49	117
Mozambique	2.48	118
Albania	2.46	119
Mauritania	2.40	120
Kyrgyz Republic	2.40	121
Guyana	2.39	122
Bangladesh	2.37	123
Suriname	2.32	124
Ecuador	2.27	125
Chad	2.21	126
Paraguay	2.12	127
Cote d'Ivoire	2.08	128
Burundi	2.08	129
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.02	130
Venezuela, RB	2.00	131
Bolivia	1.70	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

2.1.1 Education Expenditure (% of GNI)

Country/Economy	Education Expenditure as a% of GNI	Rank
Lesotho	7.00	1
Guyana	5.58	2
Denmark	5.56	3
Namibia	5.21	4
Iceland	5.17	5
Saudi Arabia	5.15	6
Sweden	5.13	7
Barbados	5.01	8
Zimbabwe	4.94	9
New Zealand	4.81	10
Tunisia	4.81	11
Kenya	4.78	12
Botswana	4.75	13
Norway	4.68	14
Bolivia	4.58	15
Israel	4.40	16
Finland	4.29	17
Belgium	4.27	18
Cyprus	4.19	19
Jordan	4.11	20
Latvia	4.09	21
Malaysia	4.05	22
Mexico	4.02	23
Slovenia	4.02	24
Portugal	4.00	25
Jamaica	3.98	26
Hungary	3.97	27
Poland	3.92	28
Austria	3.91	29
South Africa	3.89	30
Morocco	3.86	31
Kyrgyz Republic	3.84	32
Ireland	3.81	33

Country/Economy	Education Expenditure as a% of GNI	Rank
France	3.80	34
Burundi	3.78	35
United Kingdom	3.73	36
Macedonia, FYR	3.65	37
Netherlands	3.62	38
Switzerland	3.62	39
Australia	3.61	40
Colombia	3.60	41
Thailand	3.58	42
United States	3.58	43
Lithuania	3.57	44
Canada	3.57	45
Ghana	3.54	46
Cote d'Ivoire	3.50	47
Malta	3.48	48
Estonia	3.46	49
Mongolia	3.46	50
Senegal	3.38	51
Algeria	3.37	52
Brazil	3.35	53
Germany	3.34	54
Panama	3.34	55
Kazakhstan	3.33	56
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.33	57
Ukraine	3.33	58
Bahrain	3.30	59
Croatia	3.28	60
Burkina Faso	3.25	61
Italy	3.19	62
Bulgaria	3.13	63
Costa Rica	3.10	64
Czech Republic	3.08	65
Trinidad and Tobago	3.07	66

2.1.1 Education Expenditure (% of GNI)

Country/Economy	Education Expenditure as a% of GNI	Rank
Uganda	3.06	67
Argentina	3.05	68
Spain	3.01	69
Oman	2.99	70
Paraguay	2.98	71
Korea, Rep.	2.96	72
Slovak Republic	2.94	73
Mozambique	2.90	74
Luxembourg	2.88	75
Ethiopia	2.87	76
Turkey	2.85	77
Brunei Darussalam	2.83	78
Benin	2.82	79
Mali	2.78	80
Honduras	2.76	81
Russian Federation	2.76	82
Dominican Republic	2.76	83
Malawi	2.74	84
Mauritius	2.67	85
Romania	2.67	86
Venezuela, RB	2.66	87
Chile	2.65	88
India	2.56	89
Tajikistan	2.54	90
Japan	2.52	91
Madagascar	2.46	92
Kuwait	2.42	93
Hong Kong, China	2.39	94
Nicaragua	2.38	95
Albania	2.30	96
Azerbaijan	2.29	97
Vietnam	2.28	98
Georgia	2.27	99
Guatemala	2.26	100
El Salvador	2.25	101
Greece	2.25	102
Mauritania	2.25	103
Singapore	2.21	104
Uruguay	2.18	105
Cameroon	2.16	106
Syrian Arab Republic	2.14	107
Peru	2.14	108
Sri Lanka	2.11	109
Nepal	2.01	110
Tanzania	2.01	111
Armenia	1.90	112
Philippines	1.88	113
Zambia	1.84	114
Pakistan	1.80	115
Gambia, The	1.78	116
Bangladesh	1.65	117
China	1.62	118
Cambodia	1.53	119
Ecuador	1.34	120
Chad	1.21	121
Indonesia	1.19	122
Nigeria	1.00	123
Bosnia and Herzegovina		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Serbia		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2007 or preceeding latest year available

2.1.1 Extent of Staff Training

Country/Economy	Extent of Staff Training	Rank
Sweden	5.68	1
Singapore	5.63	2
Switzerland	5.63	3
Denmark	5.63	4
Japan	5.45	5
Luxembourg	5.43	6
Norway	5.41	7
United States	5.31	8
Finland	5.27	9
Netherlands	5.23	10
Germany	5.18	11
Canada	5.03	12
Belgium	4.94	13
Iceland	4.92	14
Ireland	4.89	15
Malaysia	4.89	16
France	4.86	17
Australia	4.84	18
Taiwan	4.83	19
New Zealand	4.83	20
South Africa	4.81	21
Qatar	4.80	22
Austria	4.80	23
Hong Kong, China	4.77	24
United Kingdom	4.73	25
Costa Rica	4.70	26
Czech Republic	4.67	27
Korea, Rep.	4.66	28
United Arab Emirates	4.65	29
Tunisia	4.62	30
Azerbaijan	4.53	31
Indonesia	4.52	32
India	4.51	33

Country/Economy	Extent of Staff Training	Rank
Israel	4.49	34
Bahrain	4.47	35
Barbados	4.42	36
Philippines	4.38	37
Chile	4.38	38
Estonia	4.38	39
Gambia, The	4.35	40
Slovenia	4.32	41
Cyprus	4.32	42
Mauritius	4.29	43
Saudi Arabia	4.29	44
Vietnam	4.23	45
Cote d'Ivoire	4.22	46
Kenya	4.22	47
Malta	4.22	48
China	4.22	49
Slovak Republic	4.17	50
Brazil	4.16	51
Oman	4.15	52
Brunei Darussalam	4.14	53
Trinidad and Tobago	4.13	54
El Salvador	4.13	55
Romania	4.12	56
Namibia	4.11	57
Panama	4.10	58
Lithuania	4.10	59
Jamaica	4.09	60
Thailand	4.06	61
Poland	4.06	62
Guatemala	4.02	63
Montenegro	4.00	64
Zimbabwe	3.99	65
Jordan	3.99	66
Sri Lanka	3.98	67

2.1.1 Extent of Staff Training

Country/Economy	Extent of Staff Training	Rank
Guyana	3.93	68
Latvia	3.90	69
Albania	3.90	70
Kuwait	3.87	71
Spain	3.86	72
Botswana	3.84	73
Malawi	3.82	74
Dominican Republic	3.82	75
Lesotho	3.81	76
Mexico	3.77	77
Portugal	3.76	78
Peru	3.70	79
Argentina	3.70	80
Georgia	3.68	81
Kazakhstan	3.67	82
Turkey	3.66	83
Mozambique	3.65	84
Cambodia	3.65	85
Tanzania	3.64	86
Nigeria	3.63	87
Hungary	3.62	88
Ghana	3.60	89
Russian Federation	3.57	90
Uruguay	3.57	91
Nicaragua	3.57	92
Honduras	3.56	93
Cameroon	3.54	94
Morocco	3.53	95
Kyrgyz Republic	3.52	96
Zambia	3.52	97
Libya	3.49	98
Venezuela, RB	3.48	99
Greece	3.47	100

Country/Economy	Extent of Staff Training	Rank
Uganda	3.46	101
Macedonia, FYR	3.45	102
Madagascar	3.45	103
Colombia	3.42	104
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.41	105
Croatia	3.41	106
Suriname	3.39	107
Mongolia	3.37	108
Ukraine	3.37	109
Senegal	3.30	110
Pakistan	3.30	111
Ecuador	3.27	112
Armenia	3.24	113
Timor-Leste	3.18	114
Tajikistan	3.18	115
Bolivia	3.08	116
Italy	3.06	117
Ethiopia	3.05	118
Serbia	3.04	119
Algeria	3.01	120
Burundi	2.96	121
Syrian Arab Republic	2.95	122
Mali	2.95	123
Benin	2.95	124
Bulgaria	2.94	125
Burkina Faso	2.90	126
Mauritania	2.86	127
Paraguay	2.83	128
Chad	2.81	129
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.65	130
Bangladesh	2.64	131
Nepal	2.59	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

2.2.1 Quality of Education System

Country/Economy	Quality of Education System	Rank
Singapore	6.22	1
Switzerland	6.03	2
Iceland	5.97	3
Finland	5.87	4
Canada	5.73	5
Denmark	5.69	6
Belgium	5.60	7
Ireland	5.56	8
Cyprus	5.53	9
Qatar	5.50	10
New Zealand	5.32	11
Sweden	5.28	12
Barbados	5.24	13
Australia	5.21	14
Netherlands	5.17	15
Norway	5.10	16
Taiwan	4.99	17
Austria	4.92	18
Tunisia	4.89	19
United Arab Emirates	4.89	20
Malta	4.89	21
United States	4.85	22
Malaysia	4.84	23
France	4.83	24
Czech Republic	4.75	25
Costa Rica	4.69	26
Germany	4.66	27
Hong Kong, China	4.63	28
Gambia, The	4.61	29
United Kingdom	4.57	30
Japan	4.49	31
Slovenia	4.48	32
Jordan	4.45	33

Country/Economy	Quality of Education System	Rank
Kenya	4.43	34
Trinidad and Tobago	4.42	35
Estonia	4.39	36
India	4.36	37
Luxembourg	4.29	38
Brunei Darussalam	4.28	39
Bahrain	4.19	40
Sri Lanka	4.16	41
Botswana	4.09	42
Montenegro	4.08	43
Indonesia	4.07	44
Poland	4.06	45
Zimbabwe	4.01	46
Korea, Rep.	3.97	47
Nigeria	3.90	48
Ukraine	3.86	49
Philippines	3.85	50
Mauritius	3.84	51
China	3.83	52
Oman	3.82	53
Senegal	3.78	54
Russian Federation	3.78	55
Latvia	3.77	56
Zambia	3.75	57
Macedonia, FYR	3.75	58
Saudi Arabia	3.73	59
Uruguay	3.68	60
Guyana	3.68	61
Albania	3.68	62
Azerbaijan	3.66	63
Malawi	3.66	64
Kazakhstan	3.63	65
Thailand	3.61	66
Portugal	3.58	67

2.2.1 Quality of Education System

Country/Economy	Quality of Education System	Rank
Benin	3.57	68
Ethiopia	3.57	69
Serbia	3.55	70
Lesotho	3.51	71
Colombia	3.50	72
Ghana	3.48	73
Croatia	3.48	74
Lithuania	3.46	75
Romania	3.45	76
Spain	3.38	77
Turkey	3.36	78
Hungary	3.35	79
Kuwait	3.32	80
Bulgaria	3.32	81
Jamaica	3.32	82
Cameroon	3.31	83
Vietnam	3.30	84
Suriname	3.29	85
Italy	3.29	86
Madagascar	3.26	87
Slovak Republic	3.25	88
Greece	3.21	89
Uganda	3.17	90
Tanzania	3.17	91
Mozambique	3.15	92
Argentina	3.13	93
Cote d'Ivoire	3.13	94
Syrian Arab Republic	3.12	95
Georgia	3.09	96
Israel	3.08	97
Pakistan	3.04	98
Kyrgyz Republic	3.03	99
Cambodia	3.03	100
El Salvador	3.02	101
Brazil	3.01	102
Namibia	3.00	103
Armenia	3.00	104
Tajikistan	2.99	105
Chile	2.97	106
Bangladesh	2.93	107
Chad	2.89	108
Nepal	2.89	109
Panama	2.87	110
Morocco	2.86	111
Timor-Leste	2.85	112
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.82	113
Mexico	2.80	114
Honduras	2.70	115
Venezuela, RB	2.67	116
Algeria	2.63	117
South Africa	2.60	118
Nicaragua	2.60	119
Mali	2.59	120
Ecuador	2.59	121
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.58	122
Mauritania	2.54	123
Guatemala	2.54	124
Bolivia	2.52	125
Burkina Faso	2.50	126
Libya	2.43	127
Dominican Republic	2.29	128
Peru	2.28	129
Burundi	2.28	130
Mongolia	2.27	131
Paraguay	1.91	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

2.2.2 Quality of Scientific Research Institutes

Country/Economy	Quality of Scientific Research Institutes	Rank
Switzerland	6.19	1
United States	6.18	2
Israel	5.99	3
United Kingdom	5.89	4
Germany	5.77	5
Sweden	5.71	6
Netherlands	5.70	7
Belgium	5.70	8
Denmark	5.70	9
Australia	5.70	10
Canada	5.68	11
Singapore	5.63	12
Finland	5.58	13
New Zealand	5.40	14
Japan	5.34	15
Ireland	5.30	16
France	5.22	17
Taiwan	5.18	18
Czech Republic	5.14	19
Norway	5.12	20
Austria	5.08	21
Korea, Rep.	5.03	22
Hungary	5.02	23
Iceland	4.95	24
India	4.89	25
Slovenia	4.87	26
Estonia	4.80	27
Malaysia	4.73	28
South Africa	4.68	29
Costa Rica	4.63	30
Portugal	4.61	31
Qatar	4.59	32
Hong Kong, China	4.43	33

Country/Economy	Quality of Scientific Research Institutes	Rank
China	4.43	34
Luxembourg	4.32	35
Saudi Arabia	4.31	36
Barbados	4.30	37
Azerbaijan	4.28	38
Kenya	4.27	39
Brazil	4.22	40
Russian Federation	4.21	41
Indonesia	4.20	42
Spain	4.18	43
Sri Lanka	4.14	44
Lithuania	4.11	45
Montenegro	4.11	46
Poland	4.10	47
Tunisia	4.10	48
Croatia	4.09	49
Jamaica	4.07	50
Cyprus	4.06	51
United Arab Emirates	4.06	52
Serbia	3.98	53
Senegal	3.95	54
Ukraine	3.88	55
Chile	3.87	56
Burkina Faso	3.86	57
Argentina	3.81	58
Thailand	3.80	59
Trinidad and Tobago	3.77	60
Panama	3.76	61
Oman	3.76	62
Vietnam	3.72	63
Mexico	3.71	64
Latvia	3.71	65
Uganda	3.68	66

2.2.2 Quality of Scientific Research Institutes

Country/Economy	Quality of Scientific Research Institutes	Rank
Ghana	3.67	67
Malta	3.66	68
Jordan	3.66	69
Turkey	3.65	70
Mali	3.65	71
Botswana	3.64	72
Tanzania	3.63	73
Bulgaria	3.63	74
Uruguay	3.62	75
Greece	3.62	76
Gambia, The	3.61	77
Italy	3.60	78
Kazakhstan	3.60	79
Pakistan	3.55	80
Romania	3.53	81
Kuwait	3.51	82
Zambia	3.51	83
Mauritius	3.49	84
Slovak Republic	3.48	85
Colombia	3.47	86
Tajikistan	3.47	87
Malawi	3.46	88
Macedonia, FYR	3.44	89
Libya	3.40	90
Cote d'Ivoire	3.32	91
Namibia	3.27	92
Burundi	3.24	93
Benin	3.24	94
Guatemala	3.22	95
Brunei Darussalam	3.22	96
Armenia	3.20	97
Mozambique	3.18	98
Morocco	3.16	99
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.16	100

Country/Economy	Quality of Scientific Research Institutes	Rank
Philippines	3.16	101
Venezuela, RB	3.09	102
Cameroon	3.08	103
Zimbabwe	3.03	104
Mongolia	3.02	105
Cambodia	3.01	106
Bangladesh	2.99	107
Madagascar	2.99	108
Syrian Arab Republic	2.97	109
Algeria	2.97	110
Bahrain	2.92	111
Lesotho	2.89	112
Ethiopia	2.89	113
Nigeria	2.88	114
Suriname	2.88	115
Nicaragua	2.88	116
Peru	2.86	117
Honduras	2.84	118
Guyana	2.79	119
Dominican Republic	2.77	120
Chad	2.76	121
Georgia	2.70	122
Kyrgyz Republic	2.65	123
El Salvador	2.61	124
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.59	125
Nepal	2.54	126
Albania	2.53	127
Ecuador	2.47	128
Bolivia	2.47	129
Mauritania	2.32	130
Timor-Leste	2.16	131
Paraguay	1.91	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

2.2.3 Quality of Management Schools

Country/Economy	Quality of Management Schools	Rank
Switzerland	6.13	1
Canada	5.97	2
France	5.92	3
United States	5.85	4
Singapore	5.84	5
Spain	5.83	6
Belgium	5.79	7
Qatar	5.76	8
Denmark	5.64	9
Iceland	5.56	10
Netherlands	5.51	11
Finland	5.44	12
Costa Rica	5.41	13
Sweden	5.40	14
India	5.38	15
United Kingdom	5.36	16
Chile	5.35	17
Australia	5.30	18
Ireland	5.27	19
New Zealand	5.22	20
Norway	5.19	21
United Arab Emirates	5.13	22
Argentina	5.11	23
Austria	5.09	24
Tunisia	5.00	25
Germany	4.96	26
Barbados	4.93	27
Hong Kong, China	4.90	28
Senegal	4.86	29
South Africa	4.83	30
Taiwan	4.80	31
Cyprus	4.79	32
Trinidad and Tobago	4.79	33

Country/Economy	Quality of Management Schools	Rank
Malaysia	4.78	34
Estonia	4.71	35
Czech Republic	4.71	36
Slovenia	4.70	37
Portugal	4.68	38
Philippines	4.66	39
Sri Lanka	4.63	40
Bahrain	4.57	41
Malta	4.54	42
Uruguay	4.50	43
Korea, Rep.	4.48	44
Poland	4.47	45
Italy	4.45	46
Kenya	4.44	47
Guatemala	4.42	48
Mexico	4.39	49
Latvia	4.34	50
Indonesia	4.32	51
Morocco	4.32	52
Jordan	4.31	53
Peru	4.30	54
Benin	4.29	55
Venezuela, RB	4.28	56
Gambia, The	4.25	57
Thailand	4.22	58
Lithuania	4.21	59
Colombia	4.20	60
Madagascar	4.18	61
Nigeria	4.13	62
Montenegro	4.11	63
Israel	4.10	64
Brazil	4.09	65
Jamaica	4.09	66
Hungary	4.06	67

2.2.3 Quality of Management Schools

Country/Economy	Quality of Management Schools	Rank
Ghana	4.06	68
El Salvador	4.01	69
Cote d'Ivoire	4.01	70
China	4.00	71
Luxembourg	3.98	72
Brunei Darussalam	3.96	73
Cameroon	3.95	74
Pakistan	3.90	75
Japan	3.89	76
Macedonia, FYR	3.87	77
Saudi Arabia	3.87	78
Greece	3.84	79
Turkey	3.84	80
Zambia	3.83	81
Nicaragua	3.81	82
Zimbabwe	3.80	83
Romania	3.75	84
Burkina Faso	3.75	85
Suriname	3.74	86
Guyana	3.72	87
Croatia	3.72	88
Serbia	3.71	89
Mauritius	3.71	90
Bulgaria	3.70	91
Russian Federation	3.69	92
Burundi	3.66	93
Ukraine	3.66	94
Dominican Republic	3.63	95
Kazakhstan	3.63	96
Kuwait	3.63	97
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.62	98
Slovak Republic	3.61	99
Bangladesh	3.61	100
Panama	3.59	101
Albania	3.56	102
Uganda	3.54	103
Lesotho	3.54	104
Georgia	3.50	105
Syrian Arab Republic	3.49	106
Honduras	3.46	107
Ecuador	3.43	108
Oman	3.41	109
Vietnam	3.39	110
Bolivia	3.37	111
Mali	3.37	112
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.33	113
Algeria	3.28	114
Malawi	3.24	115
Azerbaijan	3.23	116
Botswana	3.23	117
Ethiopia	3.23	118
Cambodia	3.10	119
Nepal	3.05	120
Kyrgyz Republic	3.05	121
Mozambique	2.96	122
Chad	2.91	123
Armenia	2.89	124
Tajikistan	2.85	125
Tanzania	2.83	126
Paraguay	2.77	127
Namibia	2.75	128
Mongolia	2.69	129
Mauritania	2.63	130
Timor-Leste	2.24	131
Libya	2.23	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

2.3.1 Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population

Country/Economy	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	Rank
Finland	7.00	1
Iceland	6.79	2
Sweden	5.85	3
Japan	5.38	4
Singapore	5.37	5
Denmark	5.13	6
Luxembourg	4.88	7
Norway	4.71	8
United States	4.70	9
New Zealand	4.34	10
Australia	4.22	11
Canada	4.11	12
Taiwan	4.10	13
Korea, Rep.	3.98	14
Austria	3.76	15
Switzerland	3.73	16
Germany	3.67	17
France	3.66	18
Russian Federation	3.56	19
Belgium	3.53	20
United Kingdom	3.38	21
Ireland	3.22	22
Slovenia	3.08	23
Spain	3.01	24
Estonia	2.96	25
Netherlands	2.96	26
Czech Republic	2.88	27
Lithuania	2.77	28
Hong Kong, China	2.66	29
Slovak Republic	2.61	30
Portugal	2.59	31
Greece	2.38	32
Poland	2.29	33
Hungary	2.25	34

Country/Economy	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	Rank
Tunisia	2.15	35
Latvia	2.13	36
Italy	2.11	37
Bulgaria	2.03	38
Croatia	1.89	39
Malta	1.85	40
Romania	1.84	41
Cyprus	1.70	42
China	1.67	43
Chile	1.65	44
Argentina	1.65	45
Kazakhstan	1.62	46
Macedonia, FYR	1.43	47
Turkey	1.42	48
Malaysia	1.39	49
Mexico	1.36	50
Brazil	1.36	51
South Africa	1.28	52
Thailand	1.22	53
Brunei Darussalam	1.21	54
Algeria	1.13	55
Sri Lanka	1.10	56
Colombia	1.09	57
Costa Rica	1.09	58
Panama	1.06	59
Venezuela, RB	1.06	60
Pakistan	1.06	61
Kuwait	1.05	62
Paraguay	1.05	63
Cote d'Ivoire	1.05	64
Ecuador	1.03	65
Madagascar	1.03	66
Guatemala	1.02	67
Gambia, The	1.01	68

2.3.1 Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population

Country/Economy	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	Rank
Cameroon	1.01	69
Burkina Faso	1.01	70
Ethiopia	1.01	71
Lesotho	1.00	72
Albania		#N/A
Armenia		#N/A
Azerbaijan		#N/A
Bahrain		#N/A
Bangladesh		#N/A
Barbados		#N/A
Benin		#N/A
Bolivia		#N/A
Bosnia and Herzegovina		#N/A
Botswana		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Cambodia		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Dominican Republic		#N/A
Egypt, Arab Rep.		#N/A
El Salvador		#N/A
Georgia		#N/A
Ghana		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Honduras		#N/A
India		#N/A
Indonesia		#N/A
Israel		#N/A
Jamaica		#N/A
Jordan		#N/A
Kenya		#N/A
Kyrgyz Republic		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Malawi		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Mauritius		#N/A
Mongolia		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Morocco		#N/A
Mozambique		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Nicaragua		#N/A
Nigeria		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Peru		#N/A
Philippines		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Saudi Arabia		#N/A
Senegal		#N/A
Serbia		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Syrian Arab Republic		#N/A
Tajikistan		#N/A
Tanzania		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Trinidad and Tobago		#N/A
Uganda		#N/A
Ukraine		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Uruguay		#N/A
Vietnam		#N/A
Zambia		#N/A
Zimbabwe		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2003-2005

2.3.2 Availability of Scientists and Engineers

Country/Economy	Availability of Scientists and Engineers	Rank
Finland	6.01	1
Japan	5.89	2
Sweden	5.65	3
India	5.62	4
United States	5.60	5
Canada	5.52	6
Taiwan	5.49	7
Iceland	5.39	8
Tunisia	5.39	9
Switzerland	5.29	10
France	5.27	11
Ireland	5.25	12
Qatar	5.22	13
Singapore	5.18	14
Israel	5.12	15
Belgium	5.10	16
Denmark	5.10	17
Norway	5.10	18
Greece	5.08	19
Cyprus	5.02	20
Netherlands	5.00	21
Chile	4.92	22
Czech Republic	4.89	23
Korea, Rep.	4.88	24
Jordan	4.83	25
Cote d'Ivoire	4.75	26
United Arab Emirates	4.74	27
Costa Rica	4.74	28
Austria	4.74	29
Indonesia	4.73	30
United Kingdom	4.71	31
Malaysia	4.70	32
Australia	4.68	33

Country/Economy	Availability of Scientists and Engineers	Rank
Germany	4.63	34
China	4.61	35
Spain	4.57	36
Senegal	4.55	37
Italy	4.53	38
Hungary	4.53	39
Nigeria	4.51	40
Bahrain	4.50	41
Syrian Arab Republic	4.49	42
Sri Lanka	4.49	43
Trinidad and Tobago	4.48	44
Portugal	4.48	45
Saudi Arabia	4.47	46
Russian Federation	4.44	47
Azerbaijan	4.39	48
Ukraine	4.37	49
Turkey	4.36	50
Slovak Republic	4.36	51
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.34	52
Thailand	4.34	53
Kenya	4.31	54
Romania	4.30	55
Algeria	4.29	56
Poland	4.28	57
New Zealand	4.25	58
Brazil	4.24	59
Madagascar	4.21	60
Vietnam	4.21	61
Barbados	4.19	62
Morocco	4.19	63
Montenegro	4.19	64
Libya	4.18	65
Estonia	4.16	66

2.3.2 Availability of Scientists and Engineers

Country/Economy	Availability of Scientists and Engineers	Rank
Slovenia	4.14	67
Bangladesh	4.07	68
Lithuania	4.07	69
Cameroon	4.07	70
Kuwait	4.06	71
Benin	4.01	72
Kazakhstan	4.01	73
Mongolia	3.99	74
Zambia	3.98	75
Serbia	3.98	76
Hong Kong, China	3.96	77
Luxembourg	3.96	78
Croatia	3.95	79
Macedonia, FYR	3.92	80
Malta	3.92	81
Pakistan	3.89	82
Argentina	3.89	83
Mali	3.88	84
Guatemala	3.87	85
Uruguay	3.87	86
Bulgaria	3.86	87
Colombia	3.81	88
Panama	3.79	89
Armenia	3.72	90
Uganda	3.71	91
Dominican Republic	3.66	92
Mexico	3.64	93
Philippines	3.62	94
Georgia	3.61	95
Lesotho	3.58	96
Ghana	3.56	97
Burkina Faso	3.54	98
Botswana	3.53	99
Peru	3.53	100

Country/Economy	Availability of Scientists and Engineers	Rank
Oman	3.51	101
Tanzania	3.48	102
Latvia	3.48	103
Malawi	3.46	104
Venezuela, RB	3.45	105
Mauritius	3.36	106
Tajikistan	3.34	107
Honduras	3.33	108
Brunei Darussalam	3.33	109
Suriname	3.29	110
Kyrgyz Republic	3.28	111
Cambodia	3.25	112
Chad	3.23	113
Albania	3.23	114
Mauritania	3.16	115
Jamaica	3.16	116
El Salvador	3.13	117
Nicaragua	3.11	118
Gambia, The	3.10	119
Nepal	3.10	120
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.10	121
South Africa	3.09	122
Ethiopia	3.06	123
Mozambique	3.06	124
Zimbabwe	3.01	125
Bolivia	3.00	126
Namibia	2.79	127
Ecuador	2.79	128
Guyana	2.79	129
Burundi	2.79	130
Paraguay	2.76	131
Timor-Leste	2.70	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

2.3.3 Enrollment in Tertiary Education

Country/Economy	Enrollment in Tertiary Education	Rank
Greece	7.00	1
Finland	6.90	2
Korea, Rep.	6.86	3
Taiwan	6.39	4
Slovenia	6.24	5
United States	6.17	6
Denmark	6.05	7
New Zealand	6.04	8
Sweden	5.99	9
Norway	5.90	10
Lithuania	5.82	11
Latvia	5.65	12
Iceland	5.61	13
Ukraine	5.60	14
Australia	5.59	15
Russian Federation	5.56	16
Hungary	5.33	17
Spain	5.25	18
Italy	5.23	19
Poland	5.14	20
Estonia	5.13	21
Argentina	5.02	22
Belgium	4.97	23
Canada	4.93	24
Netherlands	4.77	25
United Kingdom	4.74	26
Ireland	4.71	27
Israel	4.63	28
Japan	4.61	29
France	4.54	30
Singapore	4.52	31
Libya	4.52	32
Portugal	4.44	33
Barbados	4.35	34

Country/Economy	Enrollment in Tertiary Education	Rank
Kazakhstan	4.32	35
Romania	4.29	36
Venezuela, RB	4.27	37
Austria	4.14	38
Czech Republic	4.14	39
Mongolia	3.97	40
Montenegro	3.97	41
Chile	3.93	42
Uruguay	3.92	43
Germany	3.92	44
Thailand	3.89	45
Switzerland	3.88	46
Bulgaria	3.87	47
Slovak Republic	3.85	48
Panama	3.83	49
Croatia	3.77	50
Kyrgyz Republic	3.69	51
Bolivia	3.55	52
Jordan	3.45	53
Georgia	3.40	54
Serbia	3.37	55
Peru	3.20	56
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.18	57
Turkey	3.17	58
Dominican Republic	3.17	59
Cyprus	3.10	60
Hong Kong, China	3.07	61
Bahrain	3.01	62
Armenia	2.99	63
Malta	2.98	64
Tunisia	2.94	65
Colombia	2.93	66
Saudi Arabia	2.89	67
Macedonia, FYR	2.87	68

2.3.3 Enrollment in Tertiary Education

Country/Economy	Enrollment in Tertiary Education	Rank
Malaysia	2.79	69
Philippines	2.78	70
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.69	71
Mexico	2.63	72
Paraguay	2.59	73
Brazil	2.59	74
Oman	2.59	75
Costa Rica	2.58	76
United Arab Emirates	2.43	77
Algeria	2.36	78
China	2.34	79
El Salvador	2.28	80
Albania	2.19	81
Jamaica	2.18	82
Tajikistan	2.15	83
Nicaragua	2.12	84
Kuwait	2.09	85
Honduras	2.06	86
Mauritius	2.06	87
Indonesia	2.05	88
Vietnam	1.99	89
Qatar	1.99	90
Ecuador	1.98	91
South Africa	1.95	92
Brunei Darussalam	1.93	93
Azerbaijan	1.91	94
Syrian Arab Republic	1.83	95
India	1.73	96
Morocco	1.73	97
Guyana	1.71	98
Trinidad and Tobago	1.70	99
Luxembourg	1.62	100
Nigeria	1.62	101
Guatemala	1.53	102
Bangladesh	1.40	103
Cameroon	1.40	104
Namibia	1.38	105
Ghana	1.34	106
Nepal	1.33	107
Senegal	1.32	108
Botswana	1.30	109
Benin	1.30	110
Cambodia	1.26	111
Pakistan	1.26	112
Zimbabwe	1.21	113
Lesotho	1.20	114
Mauritania	1.20	115
Uganda	1.19	116
Mali	1.17	117
Madagascar	1.15	118
Ethiopia	1.15	119
Kenya	1.15	120
Burkina Faso	1.12	121
Burundi	1.11	122
Mozambique	1.07	123
Tanzania	1.07	124
Chad	1.05	125
Gambia, The	1.05	126
Malawi	1.00	127
Cote d'Ivoire		#N/A
Sri Lanka		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Zambia		#N/A

* Source : UNESCO, 2006 or preceeding latest available

3.1.1 Broadband Subscribers Per 100 Inhabitants

Country/ economy	Broadband Subscribers Per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Barbados	7.00	1
Sweden	4.81	2
Denmark	4.44	3
Netherlands	4.25	4
Switzerland	4.16	5
Norway	4.08	6
Iceland	4.04	7
Korea, Rep.	3.98	8
Finland	3.82	9
Luxembourg	3.76	10
Canada	3.74	11
France	3.64	12
United Kingdom	3.61	13
Hong Kong, China	3.60	14
Belgium	3.59	15
Germany	3.54	16
Malta	3.29	17
Australia	3.26	18
Israel	3.21	19
Estonia	3.19	20
Japan	3.19	21
United States	3.17	22
Taiwan	3.02	23
Singapore	3.01	24
New Zealand	3.00	25
Slovenia	2.96	26
Austria	2.92	27
Spain	2.87	28
Ireland	2.86	29
Italy	2.75	30
Lithuania	2.64	31
Hungary	2.62	32
Czech Republic	2.58	33
Cyprus	2.51	34

Country/ Economy	Broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants	Rank
Portugal	2.42	35
Bahrain	2.31	36
Greece	2.25	37
Poland	2.16	38
United Arab Emirates	2.15	39
Croatia	2.10	40
Romania	2.09	41
Slovak Republic	2.04	42
Bulgaria	2.03	43
Montenegro	1.92	44
Latvia	1.82	45
Chile	1.79	46
Qatar	1.75	47
Argentina	1.74	48
Turkey	1.72	49
Uruguay	1.68	50
Mauritius	1.66	51
Mexico	1.65	52
Russian Federation	1.61	53
China	1.58	54
Panama	1.53	55
Brazil	1.49	56
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.46	57
Malaysia	1.46	58
Venezuela, RB	1.44	59
Serbia	1.42	60
Trinidad and Tobago	1.42	61
Kazakhstan	1.39	62
Colombia	1.39	63
Saudi Arabia	1.38	64
Jamaica	1.33	65
Brunei Darussalam	1.33	66

3.1.1 Broadband Subscribers Per 100 Inhabitants

Country/Economy	Broadband Subscribers per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Ukraine	1.32	67
Peru	1.23	68
Costa Rica	1.22	69
Vietnam	1.22	70
Dominican Republic	1.21	71
Jordan	1.21	72
Tunisia	1.21	72
Georgia	1.21	74
Albania	1.19	75
El Salvador	1.19	76
Morocco	1.14	77
Paraguay	1.13	78
Algeria	1.13	79
Thailand	1.13	79
Kuwait	1.13	81
Philippines	1.11	82
Oman	1.11	83
Suriname	1.10	84
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.09	85
South Africa	1.08	86
Azerbaijan	1.06	87
Bolivia	1.06	88
Nicaragua	1.06	89
Mongolia	1.05	90
Guatemala	1.05	91
Sri Lanka	1.05	92
Botswana	1.04	93
India	1.04	94
Senegal	1.04	95
Ecuador	1.02	96
Guyana	1.02	96
Indonesia	1.02	98
Mauritania	1.02	98
Armenia	1.01	100
Libya	1.01	100
Zimbabwe	1.01	102
Cambodia	1.01	103
Ghana	1.01	104
Kyrgyz Republic	1.01	105
Pakistan	1.01	105
Cote d'Ivoire	1.00	107
Mozambique	1.00	107
Syrian Arab Republic	1.00	107
Tajikistan	1.00	107
Mali	1.00	111
Nigeria	1.00	111
Zambia	1.00	111
Bangladesh	1.00	114
Benin	1.00	114
Burkina Faso	1.00	114
Nepal	1.00	114
Gambia, The	1.00	118
Madagascar	1.00	118
Malawi	1.00	118
Namibia	1.00	118
Tanzania	1.00	118
Uganda	1.00	118
Kenya	1.00	124
Lesotho	1.00	124
Burundi		#N/A
Cameroon		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Ethiopia		#N/A
Honduras		#N/A
Macedonia, FYR		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A

* Source : ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database., 2008

3.1.2 Mobile Phone Subscription Per 100 Population

Country/Economy	Mobile Phone Subscription Per 100 Population	Rank
United Arab Emirates	7.00	1
Estonia	6.41	2
Bahrain	6.33	3
Hong Kong, China	5.75	4
Barbados	5.56	5
Italy	5.34	6
Lithuania	5.33	7
Luxembourg	5.21	8
Saudi Arabia	5.09	9
Russian Federation	5.04	10
Portugal	4.99	11
Bulgaria	4.95	12
Singapore	4.95	13
Czech Republic	4.81	14
Croatia	4.80	15
Qatar	4.75	16
Austria	4.70	17
Finland	4.68	18
Germany	4.66	19
Israel	4.64	20
United Kingdom	4.61	21
Denmark	4.59	22
Netherlands	4.56	23
Greece	4.53	24
Hungary	4.48	25
Ukraine	4.45	26
Ireland	4.44	27
Sweden	4.37	28
Montenegro	4.37	29
Switzerland	4.36	30
Cyprus	4.36	31
Argentina	4.32	32

Country/Economy	Mobile Phone Subscription Per 100 Population	Rank
Oman	4.29	33
Poland	4.28	34
Panama	4.28	35
Romania	4.26	36
El Salvador	4.23	37
Trinidad and Tobago	4.21	38
Spain	4.18	39
Belgium	4.18	40
Taiwan	4.14	41
Norway	4.13	42
Guatemala	4.11	43
New Zealand	4.11	43
Iceland	4.09	45
Australia	3.98	46
Uruguay	3.98	47
Malaysia	3.91	48
Slovak Republic	3.90	49
Slovenia	3.90	50
Jamaica	3.86	51
Armenia	3.84	52
Albania	3.84	53
Kuwait	3.83	54
Latvia	3.81	55
Serbia	3.77	56
Venezuela, RB	3.73	57
Kazakhstan	3.72	58
Brunei Darussalam	3.72	59
Paraguay	3.71	60
Korea, Rep.	3.69	61
Malta	3.68	62
France	3.65	63
Algeria	3.63	64
Thailand	3.61	65

3.1.2 Mobile Phone Subscription Per 100 Population

Country/Economy	Mobile Phone Subscription Per 100 Population	Rank
Colombia	3.60	66
South Africa	3.57	67
Turkey	3.52	68
Chile	3.49	69
United States	3.45	70
Japan	3.45	71
Jordan	3.45	72
Ecuador	3.42	73
Honduras	3.40	74
Tunisia	3.39	75
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.38	76
Suriname	3.28	77
Mauritius	3.28	78
Vietnam	3.27	79
Brazil	3.21	80
Botswana	3.18	81
Libya	3.16	82
Philippines	3.12	83
Azerbaijan	3.11	84
Peru	3.04	85
Dominican Republic	3.04	86
Morocco	3.03	87
Gambia, The	2.97	88
Mexico	2.95	89
Canada	2.86	90
Mauritania	2.82	91
Georgia	2.79	92
Kyrgyz Republic	2.75	93
Indonesia	2.73	94
Sri Lanka	2.54	95
Nicaragua	2.53	96
Tajikistan	2.49	97
Cote d'Ivoire	2.41	98

Country/Economy	Mobile Phone Subscription Per 100 Population	Rank
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.40	99
Bolivia	2.38	100
Pakistan	2.38	101
Ghana	2.37	102
Namibia	2.37	103
China	2.32	104
Senegal	2.21	105
Kenya	2.15	106
Costa Rica	2.14	107
Nigeria	2.14	108
Benin	2.08	109
Mongolia	2.03	110
Guyana	2.00	111
Syrian Arab Republic	1.90	112
Cameroon	1.87	113
Tanzania	1.82	114
India	1.78	115
Cambodia	1.78	116
Lesotho	1.75	117
Zambia	1.75	118
Bangladesh	1.74	119
Mali	1.72	120
Uganda	1.72	121
Madagascar	1.67	122
Mozambique	1.50	123
Burkina Faso	1.42	124
Chad	1.41	125
Nepal	1.35	126
Zimbabwe	1.32	127
Malawi	1.28	128
Timor-Leste	1.20	129
Burundi	1.10	130
Ethiopia	1.00	131
Macedonia, FYR		#N/A

* Source : ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database., 2008

3.1.3 Main (fixed) Telephone lines Per 100 Inhabitants

Country/Economy	Main (fixed) Telephone lines Per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Switzerland	7.00	1
Germany	6.85	2
Taiwan	6.80	3
Iceland	6.74	4
Malta	6.54	5
Barbados	6.50	6
Hong Kong, China	6.49	7
Montenegro	6.44	8
Sweden	6.41	9
France	6.28	10
Canada	6.13	11
United Kingdom	6.07	12
Luxembourg	6.07	13
Greece	6.02	14
Slovenia	5.69	15
Ireland	5.65	16
United States	5.64	17
Israel	5.28	18
Denmark	5.27	19
Spain	5.25	20
Cyprus	5.22	21
Australia	5.16	22
Korea, Rep.	5.14	23
Netherlands	5.14	24
Croatia	4.97	25
Belgium	4.93	26
New Zealand	4.87	27
Singapore	4.76	28
Norway	4.72	29
Austria	4.68	30
Portugal	4.60	31
Japan	4.56	32
Estonia	4.47	33
Italy	4.33	34

Country/Economy	Main (fixed) Telephone lines Per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Vietnam	4.17	35
United Arab Emirates	4.14	36
Costa Rica	3.97	37
Russian Federation	3.97	38
Serbia	3.93	39
Finland	3.91	40
Hungary	3.89	41
Bulgaria	3.69	42
Ukraine	3.68	43
Uruguay	3.67	44
Latvia	3.66	45
Mauritius	3.66	46
Bahrain	3.65	47
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.55	48
Poland	3.38	49
China	3.38	50
Argentina	3.28	51
Turkey	3.21	52
Lithuania	3.21	53
Romania	3.20	54
Trinidad and Tobago	3.15	55
Venezuela, RB	3.09	56
Kazakhstan	3.08	57
Czech Republic	3.05	58
Brazil	3.00	59
Chile	2.96	60
Qatar	2.92	61
Armenia	2.90	62
Slovak Republic	2.89	63
Brunei Darussalam	2.82	64
Mexico	2.77	65
Kuwait	2.73	66

3.1.3 Main (fixed) Telephone lines Per 100 Inhabitants

Country/Economy	Main (fixed) Telephone lines Per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Colombia	2.67	67
El Salvador	2.64	68
Sri Lanka	2.60	69
Syrian Arab Republic	2.59	70
Libya	2.53	71
Guyana	2.52	72
Saudi Arabia	2.51	73
Malaysia	2.48	74
Suriname	2.47	75
Panama	2.43	76
Azerbaijan	2.40	77
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.36	78
Georgia	2.33	79
Ecuador	2.31	80
Indonesia	2.24	81
Tunisia	2.13	82
Jamaica	2.08	83
Honduras	2.05	84
Albania	2.01	85
Guatemala	1.98	86
Thailand	1.97	87
Peru	1.92	88
Dominican Republic	1.92	89
Oman	1.91	90
Algeria	1.89	91
Morocco	1.88	92
Kyrgyz Republic	1.84	93
South Africa	1.82	94
Jordan	1.78	95
Paraguay	1.73	96
Botswana	1.68	97
Bolivia	1.66	98
Namibia	1.60	99
Mongolia	1.57	100
Nicaragua	1.51	101
Philippines	1.41	102
Tajikistan	1.38	103
India	1.29	104
Lesotho	1.29	105
Gambia, The	1.26	106
Nepal	1.25	107
Zimbabwe	1.25	107
Pakistan	1.22	109
Mauritania	1.21	110
Senegal	1.17	111
Benin	1.16	112
Cote d'Ivoire	1.15	113
Malawi	1.10	114
Ethiopia	1.09	115
Cameroon	1.09	116
Burkina Faso	1.08	117
Madagascar	1.07	118
Nigeria	1.07	118
Bangladesh	1.07	120
Zambia	1.06	121
Mali	1.05	122
Kenya	1.05	123
Ghana	1.05	124
Uganda	1.04	125
Burundi	1.02	126
Mozambique	1.02	127
Cambodia	1.02	128
Tanzania	1.02	129
Timor-Leste	1.01	130
Chad	1.00	131
Macedonia, FYR		#N/A

* Source : ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2008

3.2.1 Quality of Overall Infrastructure

Country/Economy	Quality of Overall Infrastructure	Rank
Switzerland	6.77	1
Singapore	6.70	2
Hong Kong, China	6.69	3
Austria	6.60	4
France	6.55	5
Germany	6.54	6
Finland	6.47	7
Iceland	6.31	8
Denmark	6.25	9
Sweden	6.19	10
United Arab Emirates	6.08	11
Luxembourg	6.07	12
Canada	5.95	13
United States	5.89	14
Belgium	5.83	15
Barbados	5.82	16
Japan	5.81	17
Netherlands	5.81	18
Taiwan	5.80	19
Korea, Rep.	5.77	20
Portugal	5.72	21
Oman	5.62	22
Chile	5.61	23
Cyprus	5.54	24
Namibia	5.51	25
Bahrain	5.43	26
Malaysia	5.39	27
Spain	5.25	28
Jordan	5.22	29
Slovenia	5.21	30
Norway	5.19	31
Saudi Arabia	5.17	32
United Kingdom	5.16	33

Country/Economy	Quality of Overall Infrastructure	Rank
Estonia	5.13	34
Tunisia	5.12	35
Brunei Darussalam	5.02	36
Australia	4.99	37
Lithuania	4.88	38
El Salvador	4.85	39
Thailand	4.77	40
Malta	4.77	41
South Africa	4.74	42
Kuwait	4.71	43
New Zealand	4.67	44
Botswana	4.61	45
Qatar	4.57	46
Croatia	4.53	47
Gambia, The	4.51	48
Israel	4.50	49
Azerbaijan	4.50	50
Czech Republic	4.48	51
Mauritius	4.43	52
Greece	4.42	53
Jamaica	4.39	54
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.39	55
Trinidad and Tobago	4.38	56
Hungary	4.33	57
Guatemala	4.32	58
Latvia	4.25	59
Uruguay	4.16	60
Turkey	4.16	61
Sri Lanka	4.14	62
Slovak Republic	4.12	63
Ireland	4.06	64
China	3.99	65
Panama	3.97	66
Cote d'Ivoire	3.93	67

3.2.1 Quality of Overall Infrastructure

Country/Economy	Quality of Overall Infrastructure	Rank
Kazakhstan	3.84	68
Georgia	3.82	69
Mexico	3.77	70
Italy	3.77	71
Morocco	3.74	72
Senegal	3.72	73
Honduras	3.65	74
Ghana	3.64	75
Syrian Arab Republic	3.60	76
Armenia	3.50	77
Ukraine	3.49	78
Dominican Republic	3.45	79
Brazil	3.43	80
Cambodia	3.42	81
Colombia	3.42	82
Suriname	3.39	83
Costa Rica	3.35	84
Russian Federation	3.34	85
Pakistan	3.21	86
Macedonia, FYR	3.21	87
India	3.21	88
Kenya	3.20	89
Tajikistan	3.20	90
Guyana	3.20	91
Ethiopia	3.18	92
Argentina	3.18	93
Zimbabwe	3.16	94
Indonesia	3.15	95
Albania	3.13	96
Philippines	3.12	97
Ecuador	3.11	98
Algeria	3.06	99
Mali	3.01	100
Peru	3.00	101
Venezuela, RB	2.98	102
Lesotho	2.95	103
Madagascar	2.92	104
Malawi	2.91	105
Zambia	2.89	106
Libya	2.88	107
Uganda	2.87	108
Benin	2.84	109
Vietnam	2.83	110
Kyrgyz Republic	2.83	111
Burkina Faso	2.79	112
Cameroon	2.78	113
Bulgaria	2.77	114
Mauritania	2.76	115
Mozambique	2.74	116
Montenegro	2.74	117
Nicaragua	2.71	118
Tanzania	2.66	119
Poland	2.64	120
Serbia	2.59	121
Burundi	2.56	122
Bolivia	2.53	123
Bangladesh	2.52	124
Nigeria	2.43	125
Romania	2.37	126
Timor-Leste	2.27	127
Paraguay	2.21	128
Nepal	2.16	129
Chad	2.03	130
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.97	131
Mongolia	1.87	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

3.2.2 Per capita Electricity Production (kwh)

Country/Economy	Per Capita Electricity Production (kwh)	Rank
Iceland	7.00	1
Norway	5.78	2
Canada	4.44	3
Kuwait	4.36	4
Sweden	3.89	5
United Arab Emirates	3.88	6
Finland	3.87	7
Qatar	3.81	8
United States	3.63	9
Bahrain	3.44	10
Australia	3.23	11
New Zealand	2.91	12
France	2.70	13
Singapore	2.64	14
Paraguay	2.64	15
Brunei Darussalam	2.58	16
Japan	2.56	17
Denmark	2.54	18
Korea, Rep.	2.53	19
Switzerland	2.52	20
Czech Republic	2.49	21
Belgium	2.47	22
Germany	2.40	23
Saudi Arabia	2.39	24
Slovenia	2.38	25
Luxembourg	2.37	26
Israel	2.35	27
Austria	2.34	28
Estonia	2.33	29
Russian Federation	2.28	30
Spain	2.24	31
United Kingdom	2.19	32
Ireland	2.19	33

Country/Economy	Per Capita Electricity Production (kwh)	Rank
Netherlands	2.10	34
Bulgaria	2.08	35
Slovak Republic	2.06	36
Malta	2.03	37
Hong Kong, China	2.03	38
Cyprus	2.01	39
Greece	1.99	40
South Africa	1.97	41
Trinidad and Tobago	1.97	42
Italy	1.96	43
Oman	1.93	44
Serbia	1.90	45
Kazakhstan	1.86	46
Portugal	1.84	47
Poland	1.77	48
Ukraine	1.76	49
Venezuela, RB	1.75	50
Libya	1.73	51
Hungary	1.65	52
Lithuania	1.65	53
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.65	54
Malaysia	1.64	55
Chile	1.64	56
Macedonia, FYR	1.63	57
Kyrgyz Republic	1.60	58
Argentina	1.54	59
Romania	1.53	60
Jamaica	1.51	61
Azerbaijan	1.51	62
Croatia	1.51	63
Tajikistan	1.47	64
Turkey	1.45	65
Mexico	1.44	66

3.2.2 Per capita Electricity Production (kwh)

Country/Economy	Per Capita Electricity Production (kwh)	Rank
Brazil	1.41	67
China	1.40	68
Latvia	1.39	69
Jordan	1.38	70
Thailand	1.38	71
Costa Rica	1.36	72
Armenia	1.35	73
Syrian Arab Republic	1.34	74
Panama	1.33	75
Uruguay	1.31	76
Georgia	1.30	77
Albania	1.30	78
Dominican Republic	1.27	79
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.27	80
Mongolia	1.26	81
Tunisia	1.25	82
Colombia	1.23	83
Ecuador	1.21	84
Algeria	1.19	85
Peru	1.18	86
El Salvador	1.17	87
Honduras	1.15	88
Namibia	1.14	89
Zimbabwe	1.14	90
Zambia	1.14	91
Morocco	1.14	92
Mozambique	1.13	93
Vietnam	1.12	94
India	1.12	95
Philippines	1.12	96
Pakistan	1.11	97
Guatemala	1.11	98
Indonesia	1.11	99
Bolivia	1.10	100
Botswana	1.10	101
Nicaragua	1.10	102
Sri Lanka	1.08	103
Ghana	1.07	104
Cote d'Ivoire	1.05	105
Cameroon	1.04	106
Senegal	1.04	107
Kenya	1.03	108
Nigeria	1.03	109
Bangladesh	1.03	110
Nepal	1.01	111
Cambodia	1.01	112
Tanzania	1.01	113
Ethiopia	1.00	114
Benin	1.00	115
Barbados		#N/A
Burkina Faso		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Gambia, The		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Madagascar		#N/A
Malawi		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Mauritius		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Uganda		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2006 or preceding latest year available

3.3.1 Internet Users Per 100 People

Country/Economy	Internet Users Per 100 People	Rank
Iceland	7.00	1
Sweden	6.82	2
Netherlands	6.73	3
Denmark	6.56	4
Finland	6.47	5
Norway	6.47	6
Luxembourg	6.33	7
Switzerland	6.10	8
Korea, Rep.	6.07	9
United Kingdom	6.05	10
Canada	6.00	11
Japan	5.99	12
Germany	5.99	13
United States	5.90	14
Barbados	5.88	15
Singapore	5.84	16
New Zealand	5.77	17
Australia	5.77	18
Austria	5.72	19
Belgium	5.56	20
France	5.52	21
Hong Kong, China	5.44	22
Estonia	5.38	23
Slovak Republic	5.37	24
Taiwan	5.35	25
United Arab Emirates	5.31	26
Ireland	5.14	27
Latvia	5.01	28
Hungary	4.88	29
Czech Republic	4.87	30
Jamaica	4.76	31
Spain	4.76	32
Slovenia	4.70	33

Country/Economy	Internet Users Per 100 People	Rank
Malaysia	4.69	34
Brunei Darussalam	4.66	35
Lithuania	4.64	36
Bahrain	4.44	37
Croatia	4.35	38
Israel	4.28	39
Poland	4.24	40
Malta	4.23	41
Montenegro	4.12	42
Greece	3.88	43
Italy	3.77	44
Portugal	3.77	45
Uruguay	3.64	46
Cyprus	3.56	47
Colombia	3.54	48
Brazil	3.48	49
Bulgaria	3.30	50
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.29	51
Turkey	3.27	52
Kuwait	3.26	53
Qatar	3.25	54
Serbia	3.22	55
Morocco	3.18	56
Chile	3.14	57
Costa Rica	3.13	58
Russian Federation	3.11	59
Saudi Arabia	3.03	60
Romania	2.91	61
Ecuador	2.90	62
Argentina	2.86	63
Azerbaijan	2.85	64
Tunisia	2.82	65
Panama	2.81	66

3.3.1 Internet Users Per 100 People

Country/Economy	Internet Users Per 100 People	Rank
Guyana	2.77	67
Jordan	2.72	68
Venezuela, RB	2.68	69
Peru	2.63	70
Vietnam	2.58	71
Thailand	2.58	72
Albania	2.57	73
Georgia	2.57	74
China	2.47	75
Mauritius	2.45	76
Mexico	2.43	77
Dominican Republic	2.42	78
Oman	2.32	79
Trinidad and Tobago	2.12	80
Syrian Arab Republic	2.10	81
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.09	82
Nigeria	2.04	83
Kyrgyz Republic	2.03	84
Paraguay	1.94	85
Guatemala	1.94	86
Honduras	1.86	87
Mongolia	1.82	88
Algeria	1.78	89
Zimbabwe	1.75	90
Kazakhstan	1.72	91
Bolivia	1.71	92
El Salvador	1.69	93
Ukraine	1.69	93
Pakistan	1.68	95
Suriname	1.63	96
Tajikistan	1.57	97
Kenya	1.56	98
South Africa	1.55	99
Senegal	1.54	100
Indonesia	1.52	101
Uganda	1.51	102
Gambia, The	1.45	103
Botswana	1.40	104
Philippines	1.40	105
Armenia	1.40	106
Sri Lanka	1.37	107
Zambia	1.36	108
Namibia	1.34	109
Libya	1.33	110
India	1.28	111
Ghana	1.27	112
Cameroon	1.24	113
Lesotho	1.23	114
Nicaragua	1.21	115
Cote d'Ivoire	1.20	116
Malawi	1.13	117
Mauritania	1.11	118
Benin	1.11	119
Nepal	1.10	120
Madagascar	1.10	121
Mali	1.09	122
Mozambique	1.09	123
Tanzania	1.07	124
Chad	1.07	125
Burkina Faso	1.05	126
Burundi	1.04	127
Cambodia	1.02	128
Ethiopia	1.02	129
Bangladesh	1.01	130
Timor-Leste	1.00	131
Macedonia, FYR		#N/A

* Source : ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database., 2008

3.3.2 Personal Computers Per 100 Inhabitants

Country/Economy	Personal Computers Per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Canada	7.00	1
Netherlands	6.80	2
Switzerland	6.63	3
Sweden	6.60	4
United States	6.13	5
United Kingdom	6.10	6
Denmark	5.63	7
Singapore	5.59	8
Luxembourg	5.28	9
Germany	5.17	10
Hong Kong, China	5.15	11
France	5.14	12
Norway	5.00	13
Austria	4.86	14
Ireland	4.70	15
Korea, Rep.	4.44	16
Iceland	4.35	17
New Zealand	4.34	18
Estonia	4.21	19
Finland	4.18	20
Slovak Republic	3.73	21
Belgium	3.65	22
Slovenia	3.58	23
Cyprus	3.43	24
Italy	3.33	25
Spain	3.30	26
United Arab Emirates	3.09	27
Latvia	3.07	28
Czech Republic	2.73	29
Macedonia, FYR	2.68	30
Kuwait	2.50	31
Malaysia	2.46	32
Costa Rica	2.46	33

Country/Economy	Personal Computers Per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Serbia	2.45	34
Namibia	2.24	35
Hungary	2.16	36
Bahrain	2.15	37
Lithuania	2.15	38
Mauritius	2.11	39
Trinidad and Tobago	2.08	40
Poland	2.07	41
Portugal	2.02	42
Brazil	2.02	43
Barbados	2.00	44
Qatar	1.99	45
Romania	1.93	46
Saudi Arabia	1.93	47
Mexico	1.91	48
Chile	1.89	49
Mongolia	1.88	50
Uruguay	1.86	51
Russian Federation	1.84	52
Ecuador	1.82	53
Peru	1.63	54
Armenia	1.61	55
Vietnam	1.60	56
Greece	1.59	57
Venezuela, RB	1.58	58
Argentina	1.57	59
Brunei Darussalam	1.55	60
South Africa	1.53	61
Paraguay	1.49	62
Philippines	1.45	63
Zimbabwe	1.43	64
Jamaica	1.42	65
Oman	1.42	66
Thailand	1.42	67

3.3.2 Personal Computers Per 100 Inhabitants

Country/Economy	Personal Computers Per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Jordan	1.42	68
Syrian Arab Republic	1.41	69
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.40	70
Tunisia	1.39	71
Turkey	1.38	72
El Salvador	1.36	73
Colombia	1.35	74
China	1.35	75
Botswana	1.30	76
Georgia	1.29	77
Mauritania	1.28	78
Panama	1.28	79
Ukraine	1.28	80
Nicaragua	1.25	81
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.25	82
Suriname	1.24	83
Albania	1.23	84
Guyana	1.23	85
Sri Lanka	1.23	86
Morocco	1.18	87
Dominican Republic	1.17	88
India	1.17	89
Bolivia	1.14	90
Bangladesh	1.13	91
Senegal	1.13	92
Libya	1.13	93
Azerbaijan	1.12	94
Guatemala	1.12	95
Indonesia	1.12	96
Gambia, The	1.12	97
Kyrgyz Republic	1.11	98
Honduras	1.10	99
Uganda	1.10	100
Cote d'Ivoire	1.10	101
Kenya	1.08	102
Mozambique	1.08	103
Tajikistan	1.07	104
Cameroon	1.06	105
Zambia	1.06	106
Algeria	1.06	107
Tanzania	1.05	108
Burundi	1.04	109
Nigeria	1.04	110
Mali	1.03	111
Burkina Faso	1.03	112
Benin	1.03	113
Ghana	1.03	114
Madagascar	1.03	115
Ethiopia	1.03	116
Nepal	1.02	117
Cambodia	1.01	118
Lesotho	1.01	119
Malawi	1.00	120
Chad	1.00	121
Australia		#N/A
Bulgaria		#N/A
Croatia		#N/A
Israel		#N/A
Japan		#N/A
Kazakhstan		#N/A
Malta		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Pakistan		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank,, 2006 or preceding latest year available

3.3.3 ICT and Government Productivity

Country/Economy	ICT and Government Productivity	Rank
Singapore	6.31	1
United Arab Emirates	6.05	2
Qatar	5.93	3
Estonia	5.87	4
Korea, Rep.	5.78	5
Portugal	5.76	6
Sweden	5.76	7
Denmark	5.69	8
Malta	5.67	9
Taiwan	5.64	10
Iceland	5.59	11
Hong Kong, China	5.57	12
Chile	5.51	13
Malaysia	5.47	14
Bahrain	5.42	15
Austria	5.41	16
Canada	5.38	17
Norway	5.35	18
Slovenia	5.34	19
Switzerland	5.30	20
Finland	5.30	21
United States	5.26	22
Tunisia	5.24	23
France	5.21	24
Dominican Republic	5.13	25
Australia	5.13	26
China	5.12	27
Saudi Arabia	5.08	28
Luxembourg	5.03	29
Gambia, The	5.02	30
Jordan	5.01	31
Oman	5.01	32
Germany	4.94	33

Country/Economy	ICT and Government Productivity	Rank
New Zealand	4.92	34
Cyprus	4.92	35
Lithuania	4.88	36
Netherlands	4.87	37
India	4.87	38
Turkey	4.86	39
Ireland	4.84	40
Senegal	4.81	41
El Salvador	4.75	42
Brunei Darussalam	4.73	43
Vietnam	4.72	44
Thailand	4.68	45
Israel	4.66	46
Brazil	4.64	47
Colombia	4.64	48
Burkina Faso	4.64	49
Sri Lanka	4.63	50
Spain	4.61	51
United Kingdom	4.61	52
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.61	53
Azerbaijan	4.58	54
Mali	4.55	55
Barbados	4.55	56
Costa Rica	4.49	57
Guatemala	4.49	58
Mauritania	4.49	59
Georgia	4.45	60
Czech Republic	4.44	61
Uruguay	4.44	62
Mauritius	4.42	63
Jamaica	4.40	64
Mexico	4.37	65
Kenya	4.36	66
Panama	4.35	67

3.3.3 ICT and Government Productivity

Country/Economy	ICT and Government Productivity	Rank
Kazakhstan	4.33	68
Macedonia, FYR	4.32	69
Botswana	4.31	70
Hungary	4.24	71
Morocco	4.24	72
Belgium	4.23	73
Madagascar	4.23	74
South Africa	4.20	75
Greece	4.17	76
Japan	4.17	77
Serbia	4.16	78
Italy	4.15	79
Peru	4.14	80
Montenegro	4.14	81
Albania	4.13	82
Nigeria	4.10	83
Cambodia	4.09	84
Zambia	4.05	85
Benin	4.05	86
Mozambique	4.03	87
Mongolia	4.03	88
Uganda	4.02	89
Indonesia	3.99	90
Burundi	3.98	91
Ethiopia	3.97	92
Tajikistan	3.96	93
Pakistan	3.95	94
Croatia	3.92	95
Slovak Republic	3.90	96
Philippines	3.87	97
Tanzania	3.86	98
Bulgaria	3.86	99
Latvia	3.82	100
Honduras	3.75	101
Malawi	3.73	102
Trinidad and Tobago	3.70	103
Libya	3.70	104
Kuwait	3.69	105
Chad	3.67	106
Romania	3.66	107
Syrian Arab Republic	3.64	108
Lesotho	3.60	109
Ukraine	3.60	110
Namibia	3.51	111
Cote d'Ivoire	3.50	112
Bangladesh	3.49	113
Ghana	3.47	114
Cameroon	3.47	115
Guyana	3.46	116
Russian Federation	3.41	117
Paraguay	3.39	118
Armenia	3.35	119
Nepal	3.32	120
Argentina	3.32	121
Timor-Leste	3.28	122
Nicaragua	3.26	123
Venezuela, RB	3.23	124
Ecuador	3.22	125
Algeria	3.22	126
Poland	3.21	127
Bolivia	2.73	128
Kyrgyz Republic	2.73	129
Suriname	2.64	130
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.43	131
Zimbabwe	2.33	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

3.3.4 Extent of Business Internet Use

Country/Economy	Extent of Business Internet Use	Rank
Sweden	6.41	1
United States	6.36	2
Korea, Rep.	6.19	3
Estonia	6.15	4
Canada	6.11	5
Israel	6.06	6
Denmark	6.02	7
United Kingdom	5.98	8
Switzerland	5.90	9
Japan	5.89	10
Netherlands	5.88	11
Norway	5.87	12
Iceland	5.85	13
Taiwan	5.85	14
Finland	5.81	15
Singapore	5.79	16
Germany	5.79	17
Hong Kong, China	5.72	18
Czech Republic	5.68	19
France	5.64	20
Austria	5.63	21
Lithuania	5.54	22
Australia	5.54	23
New Zealand	5.54	24
Brazil	5.44	25
Luxembourg	5.43	26
United Arab Emirates	5.39	27
Chile	5.25	28
Belgium	5.22	29
Ireland	5.22	30
Bahrain	5.18	31
Portugal	5.18	32
Guatemala	5.14	33

Country/Economy	Extent of Business Internet Use	Rank
Slovenia	5.11	34
Malta	5.10	35
Senegal	5.08	36
Cyprus	5.01	37
Malaysia	4.96	38
Sri Lanka	4.92	39
Poland	4.90	40
Barbados	4.89	41
India	4.89	42
South Africa	4.88	43
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.86	44
Bulgaria	4.85	45
Slovak Republic	4.84	46
Turkey	4.82	47
Saudi Arabia	4.79	48
Latvia	4.79	49
Brunei Darussalam	4.79	50
China	4.74	51
Colombia	4.72	52
Croatia	4.71	53
Jordan	4.68	54
Hungary	4.66	55
Honduras	4.66	56
Ukraine	4.62	57
Argentina	4.61	58
Costa Rica	4.60	59
Russian Federation	4.59	60
Oman	4.57	61
Jamaica	4.56	62
Qatar	4.56	63
Vietnam	4.54	64
Panama	4.54	65
Thailand	4.54	66
Uruguay	4.51	67

3.3.4 Extent of Business Internet Use

Country/Economy	Extent of Business Internet Use	Rank
Dominican Republic	4.49	68
Spain	4.47	69
Indonesia	4.46	70
Mauritius	4.45	71
El Salvador	4.44	72
Nigeria	4.43	73
Philippines	4.37	74
Italy	4.37	75
Guyana	4.36	76
Mexico	4.36	77
Romania	4.35	78
Gambia, The	4.33	79
Kenya	4.28	80
Venezuela, RB	4.26	81
Pakistan	4.22	82
Kazakhstan	4.21	83
Namibia	4.20	84
Tunisia	4.19	85
Mongolia	4.19	86
Kuwait	4.11	87
Azerbaijan	4.06	88
Peru	4.05	89
Benin	4.05	90
Morocco	4.05	91
Zambia	4.05	92
Trinidad and Tobago	4.01	93
Mali	3.98	94
Mauritania	3.97	95
Georgia	3.95	96
Tajikistan	3.94	97
Greece	3.87	98
Cote d'Ivoire	3.87	99
Madagascar	3.86	100

Country/Economy	Extent of Business Internet Use	Rank
Kyrgyz Republic	3.86	101
Malawi	3.85	102
Cambodia	3.83	103
Burundi	3.81	104
Ghana	3.78	105
Armenia	3.78	106
Tanzania	3.75	107
Nicaragua	3.75	108
Montenegro	3.75	109
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.73	110
Suriname	3.71	111
Libya	3.70	112
Cameroon	3.69	113
Uganda	3.67	114
Ecuador	3.64	115
Bangladesh	3.62	116
Mozambique	3.61	117
Serbia	3.60	118
Albania	3.56	119
Botswana	3.53	120
Lesotho	3.50	121
Bolivia	3.39	122
Paraguay	3.38	123
Nepal	3.35	124
Zimbabwe	3.33	125
Burkina Faso	3.31	126
Macedonia, FYR	3.31	127
Timor-Leste	3.30	128
Ethiopia	3.22	129
Syrian Arab Republic	3.22	130
Chad	3.01	131
Algeria	2.54	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

4.1.1 Legal Rights Index

Country/Economy	Legal Rights Index	Rank
Hong Kong, China	7.00	1
Kenya	7.00	1
Malaysia	7.00	1
Singapore	7.00	1
Albania	6.33	5
Australia	6.33	5
Cambodia	6.33	5
Denmark	6.33	5
Israel	6.33	5
Latvia	6.33	5
Montenegro	6.33	5
New Zealand	6.33	5
Slovak Republic	6.33	5
South Africa	6.33	5
Ukraine	6.33	5
United Kingdom	6.33	5
Zambia	6.33	5
Azerbaijan	5.67	18
Bangladesh	5.67	18
Bulgaria	5.67	18
India	5.67	18
Ireland	5.67	18
Jamaica	5.67	18
Lesotho	5.67	18
Malawi	5.67	18
Namibia	5.67	18
Nigeria	5.67	18
Poland	5.67	18
Romania	5.67	18
Switzerland	5.67	18
Tanzania	5.67	18
Trinidad and Tobago	5.67	18
United States	5.67	18
Zimbabwe	5.67	18

Country/Economy	Legal Rights Index	Rank
Armenia	5.00	35
Austria	5.00	35
Belgium	5.00	35
Botswana	5.00	35
Brunei Darussalam	5.00	35
Finland	5.00	35
France	5.00	35
Germany	5.00	35
Ghana	5.00	35
Guatemala	5.00	35
Hungary	5.00	35
Iceland	5.00	35
Japan	5.00	35
Korea, Rep.	5.00	35
Kyrgyz Republic	5.00	35
Luxembourg	5.00	35
Macedonia, FYR	5.00	35
Norway	5.00	35
Peru	5.00	35
Serbia	5.00	35
Uganda	5.00	35
Vietnam	5.00	35
Canada	4.33	57
China	4.33	57
Croatia	4.33	57
Czech Republic	4.33	57
Estonia	4.33	57
Georgia	4.33	57
Honduras	4.33	57
Mongolia	4.33	57
Netherlands	4.33	57
Pakistan	4.33	57
Panama	4.33	57
Slovenia	4.33	57

4.1.1 Legal Rights Index

Country/Economy	Legal Rights Index	Rank
Spain	4.33	57
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.67	70
Colombia	3.67	70
Costa Rica	3.67	70
El Salvador	3.67	70
Gambia, The	3.67	70
Kazakhstan	3.67	70
Lithuania	3.67	70
Mauritius	3.67	70
Nepal	3.67	70
Suriname	3.67	70
Sweden	3.67	70
Uruguay	3.67	70
Argentina	3.00	82
Bahrain	3.00	82
Chile	3.00	82
Ethiopia	3.00	82
Guyana	3.00	82
Jordan	3.00	82
Kuwait	3.00	82
Mexico	3.00	82
Oman	3.00	82
Saudi Arabia	3.00	82
Sri Lanka	3.00	82
Taiwan	3.00	82
Thailand	3.00	82
Turkey	3.00	82
United Arab Emirates	3.00	82
Algeria	2.33	97
Benin	2.33	97
Brazil	2.33	97
Burkina Faso	2.33	97
Cameroon	2.33	97
Chad	2.33	97
Cote d'Ivoire	2.33	97
Dominican Republic	2.33	97
Ecuador	2.33	97
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.33	97
Greece	2.33	97
Indonesia	2.33	97
Italy	2.33	97
Mali	2.33	97
Mauritania	2.33	97
Morocco	2.33	97
Nicaragua	2.33	97
Paraguay	2.33	97
Philippines	2.33	97
Portugal	2.33	97
Qatar	2.33	97
Russian Federation	2.33	97
Senegal	2.33	97
Tunisia	2.33	97
Venezuela, RB	2.33	97
Burundi	1.67	122
Madagascar	1.67	122
Mozambique	1.67	122
Tajikistan	1.67	122
Bolivia	1.00	126
Syrian Arab Republic	1.00	126
Timor-Leste	1.00	126
Barbados		#N/A
Cyprus		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Malta		#N/A

* Source : Ease of Doing Business Report,2009

4.1.2 Credit Information Index

Country/Economy	Credit Information Index	Rank
Argentina	7.00	1
Austria	7.00	1
Bolivia	7.00	1
Bulgaria	7.00	1
Canada	7.00	1
El Salvador	7.00	1
Georgia	7.00	1
Germany	7.00	1
Honduras	7.00	1
Japan	7.00	1
Kazakhstan	7.00	1
Korea, Rep.	7.00	1
Lithuania	7.00	1
Malaysia	7.00	1
Mexico	7.00	1
Panama	7.00	1
Paraguay	7.00	1
Peru	7.00	1
Saudi Arabia	7.00	1
South Africa	7.00	1
United Kingdom	7.00	1
United States	7.00	1
Uruguay	7.00	1
Armenia	6.00	24
Australia	6.00	24
Azerbaijan	6.00	24
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.00	24
Brazil	6.00	24
Chile	6.00	24
Colombia	6.00	24
Costa Rica	6.00	24
Czech Republic	6.00	24
Ecuador	6.00	24
Egypt, Arab Rep.	6.00	24

Country/Economy	Credit Information Index	Rank
Estonia	6.00	24
Finland	6.00	24
Guatemala	6.00	24
Hong Kong, China	6.00	24
Hungary	6.00	24
Iceland	6.00	24
Ireland	6.00	24
Israel	6.00	24
Italy	6.00	24
Kyrgyz Republic	6.00	24
Namibia	6.00	24
Netherlands	6.00	24
New Zealand	6.00	24
Nicaragua	6.00	24
Romania	6.00	24
Serbia	6.00	24
Spain	6.00	24
Sri Lanka	6.00	24
Switzerland	6.00	24
Taiwan	6.00	24
Thailand	6.00	24
Tunisia	6.00	24
Turkey	6.00	24
United Arab Emirates	6.00	24
Albania	5.00	59
Bahrain	5.00	59
Belgium	5.00	59
Botswana	5.00	59
China	5.00	59
Denmark	5.00	59
France	5.00	59
Greece	5.00	59
India	5.00	59
Indonesia	5.00	59

4.1.2 Credit Information Index

Country/Economy	Credit Information Index	Rank
Kenya	5.00	59
Kuwait	5.00	59
Latvia	5.00	59
Macedonia, FYR	5.00	59
Mozambique	5.00	59
Norway	5.00	59
Pakistan	5.00	59
Poland	5.00	59
Portugal	5.00	59
Russian Federation	5.00	59
Singapore	5.00	59
Slovak Republic	5.00	59
Sweden	5.00	59
Trinidad and Tobago	5.00	59
Vietnam	5.00	59
Croatia	4.00	84
Mauritius	4.00	84
Mongolia	4.00	84
Morocco	4.00	84
Philippines	4.00	84
Ukraine	4.00	84
Algeria	3.00	90
Bangladesh	3.00	90
Cameroon	3.00	90
Ethiopia	3.00	90
Jordan	3.00	90
Montenegro	3.00	90
Nepal	3.00	90
Oman	3.00	90
Qatar	3.00	90
Slovenia	3.00	90
Benin	2.00	100
Burkina Faso	2.00	100
Burundi	2.00	100
Chad	2.00	100
Cote d'Ivoire	2.00	100
Mali	2.00	100
Mauritania	2.00	100
Senegal	2.00	100
Barbados	1.00	108
Brunei Darussalam	1.00	108
Cambodia	1.00	108
Cyprus	1.00	108
Dominican Republic	1.00	108
Gambia, The	1.00	108
Ghana	1.00	108
Guyana	1.00	108
Jamaica	1.00	108
Lesotho	1.00	108
Libya	1.00	108
Luxembourg	1.00	108
Madagascar	1.00	108
Malawi	1.00	108
Malta	1.00	108
Nigeria	1.00	108
Suriname	1.00	108
Syrian Arab Republic	1.00	108
Tajikistan	1.00	108
Tanzania	1.00	108
Timor-Leste	1.00	108
Uganda	1.00	108
Venezuela, RB	1.00	108
Zambia	1.00	108
Zimbabwe	1.00	108

* Source : Ease of Doing Business Report,2009

4.1.3 Investor Protection Index

Country/Economy	Investor Protection Index	Rank
New Zealand	7.00	1
Singapore	6.69	2
Hong Kong, China	6.45	3
Malaysia	6.22	4
Canada	5.91	5
Ireland	5.91	5
Israel	5.91	5
United States	5.91	5
South Africa	5.68	9
United Kingdom	5.68	9
Kyrgyz Republic	5.44	11
Mauritius	5.44	11
Thailand	5.44	11
Albania	5.13	14
Belgium	4.90	15
Japan	4.90	15
Azerbaijan	4.66	17
Bangladesh	4.66	17
Norway	4.66	17
Peru	4.66	17
Slovenia	4.66	17
Trinidad and Tobago	4.66	17
Colombia	4.35	23
Denmark	4.35	23
Kuwait	4.35	23
Mongolia	4.35	23
Montenegro	4.35	23
Pakistan	4.35	23
Saudi Arabia	4.35	23
Botswana	4.12	30
Bulgaria	4.12	30
Chile	4.12	30
Georgia	4.12	30
Ghana	4.12	30
India	4.12	30

Country/Economy	Investor Protection Index	Rank
Mexico	4.12	30
Mozambique	4.12	30
Poland	4.12	30
Portugal	4.12	30
Romania	4.12	30
Australia	3.88	41
Bahrain	3.88	41
Estonia	3.88	41
Finland	3.88	41
Indonesia	3.88	41
Italy	3.88	41
Kazakhstan	3.88	41
Latvia	3.88	41
Madagascar	3.88	41
Nigeria	3.88	41
Paraguay	3.88	41
Sweden	3.88	41
Turkey	3.88	41
Algeria	3.57	54
Brazil	3.57	54
Cambodia	3.57	54
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.57	54
France	3.57	54
Guyana	3.57	54
Iceland	3.57	54
Jamaica	3.57	54
Korea, Rep.	3.57	54
Malawi	3.57	54
Namibia	3.57	54
Nepal	3.57	54
Serbia	3.57	54
Sri Lanka	3.57	54
Taiwan	3.57	54
Zambia	3.57	54
Armenia	3.34	70

4.1.3 Investor Protection Index

Country/Economy	Investor Protection Index	Rank
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.34	70
China	3.34	70
Czech Republic	3.34	70
Germany	3.34	70
Kenya	3.34	70
Lithuania	3.34	70
Macedonia, FYR	3.34	70
Nicaragua	3.34	70
Oman	3.34	70
Qatar	3.34	70
Russian Federation	3.34	70
Spain	3.34	70
Tanzania	3.34	70
Uruguay	3.34	70
Argentina	3.10	85
Netherlands	3.10	85
Panama	3.10	85
Slovak Republic	3.10	85
Brunei Darussalam	2.79	89
Cameroon	2.79	89
El Salvador	2.79	89
Ethiopia	2.79	89
Hungary	2.79	89
Jordan	2.79	89
Luxembourg	2.79	89
Syrian Arab Republic	2.79	89
United Arab Emirates	2.79	89
Zimbabwe	2.79	89
Austria	2.56	99
Bolivia	2.56	99

Country/Economy	Investor Protection Index	Rank
Chad	2.56	99
Croatia	2.56	99
Dominican Republic	2.56	99
Ecuador	2.56	99
Guatemala	2.56	99
Philippines	2.56	99
Timor-Leste	2.56	99
Uganda	2.56	99
Burkina Faso	2.32	109
Lesotho	2.32	109
Mauritania	2.32	109
Tunisia	2.32	109
Ukraine	2.32	109
Benin	2.01	114
Burundi	2.01	114
Cote d'Ivoire	2.01	114
Greece	2.01	114
Honduras	2.01	114
Mali	2.01	114
Tajikistan	2.01	114
Costa Rica	1.78	121
Morocco	1.78	121
Senegal	1.78	121
Switzerland	1.78	121
Gambia, The	1.55	125
Venezuela, RB	1.55	125
Vietnam	1.55	125
Suriname	1.00	128
Barbados		#N/A
Cyprus		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Malta		#N/A

* Source : Ease of Doing Business Report, 2009

4.1.4 Financial Market Sophistication

Country/Economy	Financial Market Sophistication	Rank
Luxembourg	6.69	1
Switzerland	6.62	2
Canada	6.45	3
Sweden	6.44	4
Hong Kong, China	6.42	5
South Africa	6.32	6
United Kingdom	6.28	7
Singapore	6.24	8
Netherlands	6.24	9
France	6.22	10
United States	6.22	11
Australia	6.20	12
Brazil	6.05	13
Finland	6.01	14
Denmark	6.00	15
Norway	6.00	16
Germany	5.98	17
Austria	5.95	18
Belgium	5.93	19
Chile	5.86	20
Israel	5.69	21
New Zealand	5.67	22
Spain	5.64	23
Panama	5.64	24
Portugal	5.61	25
Estonia	5.53	26
Bahrain	5.52	27
Ireland	5.47	28
United Arab Emirates	5.43	29
Malaysia	5.38	30
India	5.31	31
Thailand	5.14	32
Cyprus	5.14	33

Country/Economy	Financial Market Sophistication	Rank
Malta	5.08	34
Namibia	5.05	35
Qatar	5.04	36
El Salvador	5.03	37
Taiwan	5.00	38
Turkey	4.98	39
Slovak Republic	4.97	40
Mauritius	4.93	41
Jamaica	4.90	42
Japan	4.88	43
Czech Republic	4.80	44
Jordan	4.78	45
Barbados	4.78	46
Slovenia	4.70	47
Peru	4.66	48
Saudi Arabia	4.61	49
Oman	4.59	50
Trinidad and Tobago	4.55	51
Mexico	4.55	52
Kuwait	4.52	53
Sri Lanka	4.51	54
Indonesia	4.50	55
Korea, Rep.	4.49	56
Greece	4.46	57
Montenegro	4.45	58
Morocco	4.36	59
Hungary	4.34	60
Colombia	4.32	61
Costa Rica	4.32	62
Brunei Darussalam	4.28	63
Iceland	4.26	64
Latvia	4.25	65
Italy	4.25	66
Guatemala	4.24	67

4.1.4 Financial Market Sophistication

Country/Economy	Financial Market Sophistication	Rank
Poland	4.23	68
Azerbaijan	4.20	69
Philippines	4.20	70
Tunisia	4.17	71
Croatia	4.13	72
Nigeria	4.13	73
Lithuania	4.11	74
Kenya	4.10	75
Honduras	4.07	76
China	3.98	77
Pakistan	3.97	78
Ghana	3.94	79
Gambia, The	3.91	80
Romania	3.91	81
Botswana	3.86	82
Dominican Republic	3.82	83
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.78	84
Ecuador	3.76	85
Senegal	3.71	86
Venezuela, RB	3.70	87
Uruguay	3.65	88
Zimbabwe	3.62	89
Zambia	3.60	90
Russian Federation	3.59	91
Macedonia, FYR	3.59	92
Malawi	3.56	93
Kazakhstan	3.50	94
Georgia	3.47	95
Argentina	3.45	96
Vietnam	3.41	97
Cote d'Ivoire	3.39	98
Ukraine	3.37	99
Benin	3.34	100

Country/Economy	Financial Market Sophistication	Rank
Nicaragua	3.21	101
Armenia	3.20	102
Suriname	3.13	103
Mozambique	3.12	104
Lesotho	3.08	105
Paraguay	3.08	106
Tanzania	3.06	107
Guyana	3.01	108
Bulgaria	2.99	109
Serbia	2.98	110
Bolivia	2.97	111
Burkina Faso	2.95	112
Nepal	2.91	113
Bangladesh	2.88	114
Uganda	2.87	115
Albania	2.83	116
Mali	2.81	117
Tajikistan	2.81	118
Cambodia	2.75	119
Kyrgyz Republic	2.67	120
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.60	121
Mauritania	2.56	122
Mongolia	2.53	123
Madagascar	2.37	124
Syrian Arab Republic	2.34	125
Algeria	2.28	126
Cameroon	2.26	127
Chad	2.15	128
Ethiopia	2.14	129
Libya	2.11	130
Timor-Leste	2.10	131
Burundi	2.07	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

4.2.1 Venture Capital Availability

Country/Economy	Venture Capital Availability	Rank
Hong Kong, China	4.61	1
Norway	4.42	2
Singapore	4.33	3
Luxembourg	4.30	4
Sweden	4.29	5
Finland	4.27	6
United States	4.17	7
Taiwan	4.10	8
Netherlands	4.10	9
Australia	3.97	10
Bahrain	3.89	11
Malaysia	3.88	12
United Arab Emirates	3.88	13
Israel	3.86	14
Indonesia	3.84	15
Panama	3.80	16
Denmark	3.78	17
Canada	3.77	18
Cyprus	3.76	19
Oman	3.69	20
Estonia	3.69	21
Montenegro	3.62	22
India	3.62	23
New Zealand	3.62	24
Switzerland	3.59	25
United Kingdom	3.51	26
Saudi Arabia	3.51	27
Slovenia	3.48	28
Belgium	3.48	29
Chile	3.47	30
France	3.46	31
Kuwait	3.39	32
South Africa	3.37	33

Country/Economy	Venture Capital Availability	Rank
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.37	34
Tunisia	3.27	35
Austria	3.25	36
China	3.22	37
Ireland	3.21	38
Qatar	3.21	39
Slovak Republic	3.19	40
Azerbaijan	3.15	41
Malta	3.14	42
Poland	3.13	43
Mauritius	3.12	44
Jordan	3.10	45
Kenya	3.10	46
Spain	3.09	47
Thailand	3.05	48
Vietnam	3.04	49
Botswana	3.04	50
Peru	3.02	51
Germany	3.01	52
Japan	2.97	53
Czech Republic	2.92	54
Portugal	2.87	55
Iceland	2.86	56
Romania	2.86	57
Kazakhstan	2.86	58
Sri Lanka	2.84	59
Macedonia, FYR	2.83	60
Brunei Darussalam	2.82	61
Libya	2.81	62
Korea, Rep.	2.78	63
Morocco	2.77	64
Pakistan	2.76	65
Namibia	2.73	66
Brazil	2.73	67

4.2.1 Venture Capital Availability

Country/Economy	Venture Capital Availability	Rank
Barbados	2.72	68
Trinidad and Tobago	2.70	69
Bulgaria	2.69	70
Costa Rica	2.68	71
Lithuania	2.68	72
Nicaragua	2.67	73
Greece	2.66	74
Colombia	2.63	75
Gambia, The	2.61	76
Cambodia	2.61	77
Latvia	2.58	78
Serbia	2.56	79
Guatemala	2.56	80
Tanzania	2.56	81
Tajikistan	2.56	82
Timor-Leste	2.55	83
El Salvador	2.53	84
Russian Federation	2.52	85
Philippines	2.50	86
Benin	2.50	87
Bolivia	2.49	88
Lesotho	2.49	89
Ukraine	2.48	90
Honduras	2.48	91
Nepal	2.42	92
Hungary	2.41	93
Nigeria	2.41	94
Madagascar	2.40	95
Croatia	2.40	96
Mexico	2.39	97
Uruguay	2.38	98
Syrian Arab Republic	2.34	99
Albania	2.32	100
Dominican Republic	2.30	101
Zambia	2.30	102
Italy	2.28	103
Guyana	2.28	104
Mauritania	2.27	105
Turkey	2.27	106
Burundi	2.26	107
Georgia	2.25	108
Venezuela, RB	2.23	109
Kyrgyz Republic	2.21	110
Ethiopia	2.20	111
Mozambique	2.19	112
Ecuador	2.17	113
Ghana	2.14	114
Uganda	2.14	115
Argentina	2.13	116
Algeria	2.12	117
Suriname	2.11	118
Jamaica	2.05	119
Malawi	2.03	120
Bangladesh	2.02	121
Chad	2.01	122
Zimbabwe	1.99	123
Paraguay	1.97	124
Cameroon	1.97	125
Senegal	1.96	126
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.96	127
Armenia	1.92	128
Mali	1.86	129
Mongolia	1.85	130
Burkina Faso	1.69	131
Cote d'Ivoire	1.49	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

4.2.2 Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita

Country/Economy	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs)- Average Loan Balance Per Borrower / GNI Per Capita	Rank
South Africa	7.00	1
Tajikistan	5.42	2
Romania	4.61	3
Kyrgyz Republic	4.60	4
Mali	4.17	5
Madagascar	3.97	6
Costa Rica	3.75	7
Burundi	3.74	8
Malawi	3.60	9
Uganda	3.46	10
Benin	3.37	11
Senegal	3.19	12
Burkina Faso	3.01	13
Bolivia	3.00	14
Cote d'Ivoire	2.94	15
Mozambique	2.90	16
Cameroon	2.76	17
Kazakhstan	2.72	18
Albania	2.59	19
Bulgaria	2.52	20
Tanzania	2.50	21
Russian Federation	2.48	22
Cambodia	2.40	23
Macedonia, FYR	2.26	24
Nicaragua	2.19	25
Paraguay	2.13	26
Montenegro	2.12	27
Kenya	2.10	28
Ethiopia	2.05	29
Nepal	1.99	30
Mongolia	1.96	31
Georgia	1.86	32
Serbia	1.83	33

Country/Economy	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs)- Average Loan Balance Per Borrower / GNI Per Capita	Rank
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.81	34
Syrian Arab Republic	1.76	35
Armenia	1.75	36
Nigeria	1.75	37
Zambia	1.73	38
Azerbaijan	1.71	39
Honduras	1.69	40
El Salvador	1.68	41
Croatia	1.67	42
Poland	1.66	43
Jordan	1.65	44
Ecuador	1.62	45
Ukraine	1.56	46
China	1.55	47
Chad	1.52	48
Peru	1.51	49
Ghana	1.44	50
Brazil	1.43	51
Sri Lanka	1.41	52
Venezuela, RB	1.38	53
Guatemala	1.38	54
Trinidad and Tobago	1.37	55
Philippines	1.35	56
Dominican Republic	1.29	57
Pakistan	1.29	58
India	1.27	59
Colombia	1.27	60
Indonesia	1.27	61
Morocco	1.25	62
Bangladesh	1.23	63
Vietnam	1.22	64
Chile	1.20	65

4.2.2 Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) -Average loan balance per borrower / GNI per capita

Country/Economy	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs)- Average Loan Balance Per Borrower / GNI Per Capita	Rank
Gambia, The	1.18	66
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.13	67
Tunisia	1.12	68
Argentina	1.11	69
Panama	1.10	70
Thailand	1.06	71
Mexico	1.04	72
Turkey	1.00	73
Zimbabwe	1.00	74
Algeria		#N/A
Australia		#N/A
Austria		#N/A
Bahrain		#N/A
Barbados		#N/A
Belgium		#N/A
Botswana		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Canada		#N/A
Cyprus		#N/A
Czech Republic		#N/A
Denmark		#N/A
Estonia		#N/A
Finland		#N/A
France		#N/A
Germany		#N/A
Greece		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Hong Kong, China		#N/A
Hungary		#N/A
Iceland		#N/A
Ireland		#N/A
Israel		#N/A
Italy		#N/A
Jamaica		#N/A

Country/Economy	Microfinance Institutions (MFIs)- Average Loan Balance Per Borrower / GNI Per Capita	Rank
Japan		#N/A
Korea, Rep.		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Latvia		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Lithuania		#N/A
Luxembourg		#N/A
Malaysia		#N/A
Malta		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Mauritius		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Netherlands		#N/A
New Zealand		#N/A
Norway		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Portugal		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Saudi Arabia		#N/A
Singapore		#N/A
Slovak Republic		#N/A
Slovenia		#N/A
Spain		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Sweden		#N/A
Switzerland		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
United Kingdom		#N/A
United States		#N/A
Uruguay		#N/A

* Source : MIX MARKET, 2007 or preceding latest year available

4.2.3 Financing Through Local Equity Market

Country/Economy	Financing Through Local Equity Market	Rank
Hong Kong, China	5.31	1
Qatar	5.17	2
India	5.04	3
South Africa	4.93	4
Taiwan	4.91	5
Jordan	4.87	6
New Zealand	4.84	7
France	4.79	8
Singapore	4.76	9
United Arab Emirates	4.75	10
Vietnam	4.75	11
Malawi	4.74	12
Indonesia	4.71	13
Chile	4.71	14
Malaysia	4.70	15
Oman	4.69	16
Canada	4.69	17
Malta	4.68	18
Sweden	4.68	19
Kenya	4.65	20
Saudi Arabia	4.64	21
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.63	22
Montenegro	4.63	23
Nigeria	4.63	24
Nepal	4.63	25
Switzerland	4.62	26
Australia	4.60	27
Zimbabwe	4.59	28
Norway	4.58	29
Japan	4.55	30
Panama	4.52	31
Thailand	4.50	32
Bangladesh	4.47	33

Country/Economy	Financing Through Local Equity Market	Rank
Sri Lanka	4.41	34
United States	4.38	35
Finland	4.38	36
Czech Republic	4.37	37
Korea, Rep.	4.34	38
Zambia	4.31	39
Israel	4.30	40
Austria	4.29	41
Ghana	4.29	42
Tunisia	4.25	43
Brazil	4.24	44
Pakistan	4.22	45
Netherlands	4.22	46
Luxembourg	4.21	47
Morocco	4.21	48
United Kingdom	4.19	49
Belgium	4.17	50
Mauritius	4.12	51
Greece	4.11	52
Jamaica	4.11	53
Philippines	4.10	54
Barbados	4.09	55
Kuwait	4.09	56
Denmark	4.09	57
Cote d'Ivoire	4.02	58
Germany	4.02	59
Cyprus	4.01	60
Poland	4.00	61
Estonia	4.00	62
Bahrain	3.90	63
Turkey	3.89	64
China	3.89	65
Peru	3.87	66
Namibia	3.86	67

4.2.3 Financing Through Local Equity Market

Country/Economy	Financing Through Local Equity Market	Rank
Portugal	3.80	68
Spain	3.80	69
Botswana	3.78	70
Slovenia	3.76	71
Lithuania	3.76	72
Italy	3.69	73
Tanzania	3.67	74
Croatia	3.67	75
Colombia	3.64	76
Romania	3.59	77
Trinidad and Tobago	3.53	78
Paraguay	3.52	79
Uganda	3.50	80
Serbia	3.45	81
Ireland	3.43	82
Macedonia, FYR	3.43	83
Bulgaria	3.42	84
Benin	3.41	85
Senegal	3.33	86
Mexico	3.31	87
Mongolia	3.27	88
Azerbaijan	3.24	89
Cameroon	3.24	90
El Salvador	3.17	91
Slovak Republic	3.15	92
Burkina Faso	3.11	93
Latvia	3.09	94
Russian Federation	3.08	95
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.08	96
Costa Rica	3.08	97
Kazakhstan	3.07	98
Hungary	3.02	99
Guyana	2.99	100

Country/Economy	Financing Through Local Equity Market	Rank
Suriname	2.89	101
Tajikistan	2.88	102
Nicaragua	2.85	103
Gambia, The	2.85	104
Iceland	2.81	105
Ukraine	2.80	106
Dominican Republic	2.77	107
Mali	2.76	108
Mozambique	2.75	109
Venezuela, RB	2.71	110
Armenia	2.70	111
Argentina	2.66	112
Kyrgyz Republic	2.65	113
Ecuador	2.64	114
Bolivia	2.63	115
Brunei Darussalam	2.58	116
Syrian Arab Republic	2.57	117
Algeria	2.51	118
Lesotho	2.48	119
Guatemala	2.47	120
Burundi	2.44	121
Timor-Leste	2.43	122
Ethiopia	2.41	123
Georgia	2.39	124
Honduras	2.30	125
Chad	2.28	126
Libya	2.27	127
Madagascar	2.23	128
Cambodia	2.19	129
Mauritania	2.11	130
Uruguay	2.08	131
Albania	2.06	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

4.2.4 Domestic Credit to Private Sector (%GDP)

Country/Economy	Domestic Credit to Private Sector (%GDP)	Rank
Iceland	7.00	1
Cyprus	5.80	2
United States	4.92	3
Denmark	4.78	4
Ireland	4.72	5
Luxembourg	4.58	6
Netherlands	4.57	7
United Kingdom	4.54	8
Spain	4.40	9
Switzerland	4.31	10
Japan	4.21	11
Portugal	4.15	12
South Africa	4.05	13
Hong Kong, China	3.59	14
Canada	3.53	15
New Zealand	3.48	16
Australia	3.36	17
Sweden	3.29	18
Malta	3.19	19
Thailand	3.18	20
Austria	3.11	21
China	3.05	22
Germany	2.94	23
Malaysia	2.94	24
France	2.94	25
Italy	2.87	26
Korea, Rep.	2.83	27
Singapore	2.77	28
Estonia	2.76	29
Barbados	2.74	30
Jordan	2.74	31
Vietnam	2.71	32
Belgium	2.69	33
Panama	2.69	34

Country/Economy	Domestic Credit to Private Sector (%GDP)	Rank
Greece	2.68	35
Israel	2.65	36
Latvia	2.62	37
Chile	2.62	38
Mauritius	2.53	39
Finland	2.50	40
Slovenia	2.44	41
Bahrain	2.43	42
Montenegro	2.40	43
Morocco	2.27	44
Kuwait	2.26	45
Bulgaria	2.21	46
United Arab Emirates	2.16	47
Tunisia	2.16	48
Croatia	2.14	49
Hungary	2.11	50
Lithuania	2.09	51
Kazakhstan	2.06	52
Ukraine	2.05	53
Guyana	2.02	54
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.98	55
Saudi Arabia	1.97	56
Honduras	1.95	57
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.90	58
Namibia	1.90	59
Brazil	1.87	60
Czech Republic	1.85	61
India	1.84	62
Mongolia	1.81	63
Costa Rica	1.79	64
El Salvador	1.76	65
Slovak Republic	1.75	66

4.2.4 Domestic Credit to Private Sector (%GDP)

Country/Economy	Domestic Credit to Private Sector (%GDP)	Rank
Qatar	1.73	67
Poland	1.69	68
Nicaragua	1.69	69
Russian Federation	1.68	70
Bangladesh	1.65	71
Brunei Darussalam	1.65	72
Bolivia	1.64	73
Macedonia, FYR	1.64	74
Nepal	1.63	75
Romania	1.62	76
Guatemala	1.60	77
Serbia	1.59	78
Trinidad and Tobago	1.58	79
Sri Lanka	1.57	80
Colombia	1.56	81
Oman	1.55	82
Dominican Republic	1.51	83
Albania	1.51	84
Pakistan	1.50	85
Turkey	1.50	86
Tajikistan	1.49	87
Philippines	1.49	88
Georgia	1.48	89
Kenya	1.46	90
Jamaica	1.46	91
Zimbabwe	1.45	92
Indonesia	1.43	93
Nigeria	1.42	94
Timor-Leste	1.42	95
Ecuador	1.41	96
Suriname	1.40	97
Ethiopia	1.40	98
Venezuela, RB	1.39	99
Burundi	1.39	100
Senegal	1.38	101
Uruguay	1.37	102
Mexico	1.36	103
Peru	1.34	104
Botswana	1.33	105
Paraguay	1.32	106
Benin	1.32	107
Mali	1.30	108
Cambodia	1.29	109
Ghana	1.28	110
Burkina Faso	1.26	111
Gambia, The	1.25	112
Cote d'Ivoire	1.25	113
Kyrgyz Republic	1.23	114
Syrian Arab Republic	1.23	115
Tanzania	1.23	116
Argentina	1.22	117
Azerbaijan	1.22	118
Armenia	1.20	119
Mozambique	1.20	120
Algeria	1.20	121
Zambia	1.17	122
Uganda	1.14	123
Malawi	1.14	124
Madagascar	1.14	125
Lesotho	1.14	126
Cameroon	1.12	127
Libya	1.08	128
Chad	1.00	129
Mauritania		#N/A
Norway		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2007 or preceding latest year available

4.2.5 Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (BOP, Current US$)

Country/Economy	Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (BOP, Current US$)	Rank
Bulgaria	7.00	1
Georgia	6.54	2
Guyana	6.45	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.44	4
Netherlands	6.39	5
Malta	6.37	6
Mongolia	6.33	7
Serbia	6.33	8
Jordan	6.33	9
Gambia, The	6.32	10
Cambodia	6.31	11
Panama	6.29	12
Tajikistan	6.28	13
Vietnam	6.28	14
Zambia	6.24	15
Egypt, Arab Rep.	6.23	16
Namibia	6.23	17
Croatia	6.22	18
Lesotho	6.21	19
Armenia	6.21	20
Kazakhstan	6.21	21
Singapore	6.19	22
El Salvador	6.18	23
Libya	6.17	24
Nicaragua	6.17	25
Honduras	6.17	26
Latvia	6.17	27
Ghana	6.16	28
Ukraine	6.16	29
Costa Rica	6.15	30
Uganda	6.15	31
Albania	6.15	32
Chile	6.14	33
Romania	6.14	34

Country/Economy	Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (BOP, Current US$)	Rank
Jamaica	6.14	35
Kyrgyz Republic	6.13	36
Mozambique	6.12	37
Estonia	6.12	38
Czech Republic	6.11	39
Peru	6.11	40
Cyprus	6.10	41
Uruguay	6.10	42
Tunisia	6.08	43
Poland	6.08	44
Mauritius	6.08	45
Macedonia, FYR	6.07	46
Trinidad and Tobago	6.07	47
Slovak Republic	6.07	48
Colombia	6.07	49
Canada	6.07	50
Tanzania	6.07	51
Dominican Republic	6.06	52
Pakistan	6.06	53
Belgium	6.06	54
Lithuania	6.06	55
China	6.06	56
Hungary	6.05	57
Nigeria	6.05	58
Thailand	6.04	59
Turkey	6.04	60
Morocco	6.03	61
Cameroon	6.03	62
Kenya	6.02	63
Senegal	6.01	64
Cote d'Ivoire	6.00	65
Brazil	6.00	66
Israel	5.99	67

4.2.5 Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (BOP, Current US$)

Country/Economy	Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (BOP, Current US$)	Rank
Guatemala	5.99	68
Australia	5.99	69
Argentina	5.99	70
Mexico	5.99	71
Finland	5.99	72
Barbados	5.99	73
Madagascar	5.99	74
Sri Lanka	5.99	75
Ireland	5.98	76
Bolivia	5.98	77
Paraguay	5.98	78
Benin	5.97	79
Ethiopia	5.96	80
South Africa	5.96	81
Mali	5.96	82
Bangladesh	5.96	83
Russian Federation	5.95	84
India	5.95	85
Brunei Darussalam	5.95	86
Indonesia	5.94	87
Ecuador	5.94	88
Nepal	5.92	89
Burundi	5.92	90
Syrian Arab Republic	5.92	91
Slovenia	5.92	92
Switzerland	5.91	93
Botswana	5.91	94
Philippines	5.91	95
New Zealand	5.90	96
United States	5.90	97
Venezuela, RB	5.90	98
Greece	5.88	99
Austria	5.88	100
Portugal	5.88	101
Japan	5.88	102
Korea, Rep.	5.87	103
Malaysia	5.87	104
Saudi Arabia	5.84	105
Norway	5.84	106
Italy	5.83	107
France	5.82	108
Denmark	5.82	109
United Kingdom	5.82	110
Hong Kong, China	5.80	111
Sweden	5.80	112
Germany	5.78	113
Spain	5.74	114
Suriname	5.54	115
Kuwait	5.47	116
Azerbaijan	5.35	117
Iceland	4.23	118
Luxembourg	1.00	119
Algeria		#N/A
Bahrain		#N/A
Burkina Faso		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Malawi		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Zimbabwe		#N/A

* Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2007 or preceding latest year available

5.1.1 Company Spending on R&D

Country/Economy	Company Spending on R&D	Rank
Switzerland	6.02	1
Japan	5.95	2
Sweden	5.90	3
Germany	5.76	4
United States	5.63	5
Denmark	5.48	6
Finland	5.30	7
Singapore	5.11	8
Taiwan	4.96	9
Korea, Rep.	4.94	10
Israel	4.88	11
Netherlands	4.78	12
France	4.76	13
United Kingdom	4.67	14
Belgium	4.63	15
Luxembourg	4.58	16
Austria	4.42	17
Norway	4.39	18
Malaysia	4.34	19
Australia	4.18	20
Ireland	4.18	21
Canada	4.18	22
China	4.17	23
Iceland	4.10	24
Czech Republic	4.10	25
Slovenia	3.89	26
Vietnam	3.84	27
Indonesia	3.79	28
Brazil	3.79	29
United Arab Emirates	3.77	30
New Zealand	3.76	31
Costa Rica	3.75	32
Hong Kong, China	3.68	33

Country/Economy	Company Spending on R&D	Rank
Saudi Arabia	3.62	34
South Africa	3.61	35
India	3.60	36
Kenya	3.59	37
Cyprus	3.58	38
Spain	3.55	39
Nigeria	3.52	40
Sri Lanka	3.47	41
Italy	3.44	42
Tunisia	3.31	43
Estonia	3.31	44
Portugal	3.31	45
Russian Federation	3.30	46
Thailand	3.27	47
Lesotho	3.24	48
Croatia	3.23	49
Panama	3.22	50
Lithuania	3.21	51
Malta	3.20	52
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.18	53
Slovak Republic	3.18	54
Chile	3.16	55
Poland	3.16	56
Senegal	3.13	57
Montenegro	3.13	58
Kazakhstan	3.12	59
Philippines	3.08	60
Oman	3.06	61
Guatemala	3.06	62
Qatar	3.03	63
Azerbaijan	3.03	64
Mauritius	3.03	65
Barbados	3.01	66
Ukraine	3.01	67

5.1.1 Company Spending on R&D

Country/Economy	Company Spending on R&D	Rank
Uruguay	2.99	68
Brunei Darussalam	2.95	69
Madagascar	2.95	70
Colombia	2.94	71
Botswana	2.93	72
Romania	2.93	73
Argentina	2.93	74
Turkey	2.91	75
Jamaica	2.90	76
Mexico	2.90	77
Benin	2.87	78
Pakistan	2.83	79
Cambodia	2.83	80
Mali	2.82	81
Cameroon	2.81	82
Namibia	2.81	83
Hungary	2.79	84
Guyana	2.78	85
Bahrain	2.77	86
Tanzania	2.76	87
Malawi	2.76	88
Peru	2.75	89
Chad	2.73	90
Burkina Faso	2.72	91
Mozambique	2.71	92
Bulgaria	2.70	93
Latvia	2.70	94
Morocco	2.70	95
Mauritania	2.69	96
Trinidad and Tobago	2.68	97
Algeria	2.66	98
Kuwait	2.65	99
Greece	2.64	100

Country/Economy	Company Spending on R&D	Rank
Suriname	2.63	101
Uganda	2.63	102
Timor-Leste	2.62	103
Dominican Republic	2.61	104
Gambia, The	2.60	105
Cote d'Ivoire	2.59	106
Jordan	2.59	107
Honduras	2.58	108
Serbia	2.56	109
Zimbabwe	2.56	110
Mongolia	2.56	111
Zambia	2.56	112
Macedonia, FYR	2.55	113
Armenia	2.54	114
El Salvador	2.54	115
Nicaragua	2.53	116
Ethiopia	2.51	117
Tajikistan	2.50	118
Ecuador	2.47	119
Burundi	2.44	120
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.41	121
Venezuela, RB	2.35	122
Georgia	2.32	123
Kyrgyz Republic	2.32	124
Albania	2.27	125
Nepal	2.23	126
Paraguay	2.21	127
Libya	2.21	128
Bangladesh	2.20	129
Syrian Arab Republic	2.20	130
Bolivia	2.17	131
Ghana	2.09	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

5.1.2 Public Research and Development Expenditure(% of GDP)

Country/Economy	Research and Development Expenditure(% of GDP)	Rank
Israel	7.00	1
Sweden	6.19	2
Finland	5.65	3
Japan	5.44	4
Korea, Rep.	4.98	5
Switzerland	4.91	6
Iceland	4.71	7
United States	4.49	8
Germany	4.31	9
Denmark	4.26	10
Austria	4.22	11
Singapore	4.14	12
France	3.84	13
Canada	3.64	14
Belgium	3.47	15
Australia	3.37	16
United Kingdom	3.36	17
Netherlands	3.32	18
Serbia	3.20	19
Luxembourg	3.13	20
Norway	3.02	21
Slovenia	2.98	22
Czech Republic	2.87	23
China	2.76	24
Ireland	2.67	25
New Zealand	2.55	26
Spain	2.49	27
Italy	2.45	28
Russian Federation	2.41	29
Tunisia	2.36	30
Ukraine	2.36	31
Croatia	2.32	32
Hungary	2.24	33

Country/Economy	Research and Development Expenditure(% of GDP)	Rank
Estonia	2.24	34
South Africa	2.21	35
Brazil	2.08	36
Portugal	2.06	37
Turkey	2.03	38
Lithuania	1.99	39
Hong Kong, China	1.96	40
India	1.90	41
Chile	1.88	42
Morocco	1.86	43
Malaysia	1.78	44
Poland	1.74	45
Latvia	1.73	46
Malta	1.70	47
Slovak Republic	1.66	48
Greece	1.65	49
Mexico	1.65	50
Bulgaria	1.63	51
Argentina	1.59	52
Pakistan	1.56	53
Romania	1.53	54
Cyprus	1.52	55
Botswana	1.49	56
Mauritius	1.48	57
Costa Rica	1.48	58
Kazakhstan	1.36	59
Mongolia	1.32	60
Thailand	1.32	61
Panama	1.31	62
Macedonia, FYR	1.31	63
Venezuela, RB	1.28	64
Uganda	1.28	65
Azerbaijan	1.27	66

5.1.2 Public Research and Development Expenditure(% of GDP)

Country/Economy	Research and Development Expenditure(% of GDP)	Rank
Armenia	1.26	67
Kyrgyz Republic	1.24	68
Ethiopia	1.24	69
Sri Lanka	1.23	70
Georgia	1.21	71
Burkina Faso	1.20	72
Madagascar	1.19	73
Peru	1.18	74
Philippines	1.16	75
Trinidad and Tobago	1.14	76
Tajikistan	1.10	77
Senegal	1.10	78
Paraguay	1.10	79
Algeria	1.07	80
Ecuador	1.06	81
Lesotho	1.06	82
Honduras	1.04	83
Guatemala	1.02	84
Zambia	1.01	85
Brunei Darussalam	1.00	86
Albania		#N/A
Bahrain		#N/A
Bangladesh		#N/A
Barbados		#N/A
Benin		#N/A
Bolivia		#N/A
Bosnia and Herzegovina		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Cambodia		#N/A
Cameroon		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Colombia		#N/A
Cote d'Ivoire		#N/A

Country/Economy	Research and Development Expenditure(% of GDP)	Rank
Dominican Republic		#N/A
Egypt, Arab Rep.		#N/A
El Salvador		#N/A
Gambia, The		#N/A
Ghana		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Indonesia		#N/A
Jamaica		#N/A
Jordan		#N/A
Kenya		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Malawi		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Mozambique		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Nicaragua		#N/A
Nigeria		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Saudi Arabia		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Syrian Arab Republic		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Tanzania		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Uruguay		#N/A
Vietnam		#N/A
Zimbabwe		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2005 or preceding latest year available

5.1.3 FDI and Technology Transfer

Country/Economy	FDI and Technology Transfer	Rank
Ireland	6.26	1
Singapore	6.23	2
Luxembourg	5.86	3
Slovak Republic	5.85	4
Qatar	5.75	5
United Arab Emirates	5.69	6
Costa Rica	5.61	7
Malaysia	5.55	8
Canada	5.44	9
Malta	5.43	10
Australia	5.43	11
Panama	5.43	12
Saudi Arabia	5.43	13
Czech Republic	5.42	14
Bahrain	5.40	15
Belgium	5.39	16
Hong Kong, China	5.39	17
Taiwan	5.37	18
India	5.36	19
Portugal	5.35	20
Chile	5.35	21
Uruguay	5.32	22
Brazil	5.30	23
United Kingdom	5.22	24
Tunisia	5.21	25
Hungary	5.21	26
Peru	5.20	27
Estonia	5.17	28
Egypt, Arab Rep.	5.14	29
Guatemala	5.13	30
United States	5.12	31
Azerbaijan	5.12	32
Trinidad and Tobago	5.10	33

Country/Economy	FDI and Technology Transfer	Rank
Poland	5.09	34
Dominican Republic	5.08	35
Mauritius	5.08	36
Sweden	5.08	37
Sri Lanka	5.07	38
Denmark	5.07	39
Mozambique	5.07	40
Barbados	5.07	41
Israel	5.06	42
Namibia	5.05	43
South Africa	5.05	44
Oman	5.04	45
Mexico	5.04	46
Vietnam	5.03	47
Indonesia	5.03	48
Thailand	5.03	49
Switzerland	5.02	50
Jordan	5.00	51
Romania	4.98	52
France	4.97	53
Honduras	4.97	54
Cambodia	4.96	55
Japan	4.95	56
Netherlands	4.95	57
Spain	4.95	58
Morocco	4.93	59
Turkey	4.92	60
Botswana	4.92	61
Gambia, The	4.90	62
Montenegro	4.90	63
Kenya	4.90	64
Uganda	4.88	65
New Zealand	4.85	66
El Salvador	4.85	67

5.1.3 FDI and Techology Transfer

Country/Economy	FDI and Technology Transfer	Rank
Austria	4.85	68
Cyprus	4.84	69
Cote d'Ivoire	4.84	70
Philippines	4.82	71
Korea, Rep.	4.81	72
Jamaica	4.72	73
Colombia	4.71	74
Zambia	4.70	75
China	4.70	76
Norway	4.67	77
Georgia	4.66	78
Germany	4.66	79
Serbia	4.65	80
Lithuania	4.65	81
Albania	4.59	82
Tanzania	4.54	83
Armenia	4.54	84
Finland	4.54	85
Madagascar	4.53	86
Senegal	4.52	87
Nigeria	4.48	88
Mali	4.48	89
Libya	4.46	90
Brunei Darussalam	4.46	91
Latvia	4.45	92
Burkina Faso	4.42	93
Cameroon	4.40	94
Pakistan	4.38	95
Iceland	4.37	96
Ghana	4.29	97
Malawi	4.28	98
Benin	4.27	99
Greece	4.27	100

Country/Economy	FDI and Technology Transfer	Rank
Slovenia	4.22	101
Russian Federation	4.21	102
Bulgaria	4.20	103
Bangladesh	4.18	104
Italy	4.10	105
Argentina	4.10	106
Macedonia, FYR	4.09	107
Croatia	4.08	108
Guyana	4.07	109
Burundi	4.05	110
Tajikistan	4.04	111
Kazakhstan	4.02	112
Mongolia	4.02	113
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.95	114
Ukraine	3.94	115
Syrian Arab Republic	3.91	116
Mauritania	3.89	117
Ethiopia	3.83	118
Ecuador	3.83	119
Lesotho	3.83	120
Suriname	3.83	121
Kuwait	3.81	122
Nicaragua	3.81	123
Venezuela, RB	3.79	124
Paraguay	3.75	125
Timor-Leste	3.63	126
Kyrgyz Republic	3.63	127
Nepal	3.58	128
Chad	3.50	129
Bolivia	3.34	130
Zimbabwe	3.14	131
Algeria	3.03	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

5.2.1 State of Cluster Development

Country/Economy	State of Cluster Development	Rank
Japan	5.47	1
United States	5.45	2
Italy	5.45	3
Hong Kong, China	5.36	4
Singapore	5.29	5
Taiwan	5.27	6
Finland	5.26	7
Canada	5.08	8
Switzerland	5.08	9
Sweden	5.05	10
Germany	4.91	11
United Kingdom	4.88	12
Netherlands	4.84	13
Denmark	4.82	14
Bahrain	4.73	15
China	4.71	16
Malaysia	4.63	17
Vietnam	4.61	18
Luxembourg	4.59	19
India	4.59	20
Norway	4.58	21
Austria	4.57	22
Korea, Rep.	4.54	23
Indonesia	4.47	24
United Arab Emirates	4.47	25
France	4.44	26
Belgium	4.40	27
Ireland	4.32	28
Brazil	4.25	29
Cyprus	4.22	30
Sri Lanka	4.15	31
Spain	4.12	32
South Africa	4.10	33

Country/Economy	State of Cluster Development	Rank
Czech Republic	4.09	34
Thailand	4.08	35
Qatar	4.04	36
Australia	4.00	37
Kenya	3.95	38
Saudi Arabia	3.92	39
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.89	40
Slovenia	3.88	41
Panama	3.87	42
Mauritius	3.87	43
Chile	3.86	44
Jordan	3.85	45
Guatemala	3.82	46
Iceland	3.82	47
Israel	3.80	48
Pakistan	3.80	49
Colombia	3.79	50
Turkey	3.77	51
Mexico	3.76	52
Oman	3.76	53
Cambodia	3.71	54
New Zealand	3.70	55
Portugal	3.69	56
Gambia, The	3.68	57
Philippines	3.60	58
Costa Rica	3.58	59
Trinidad and Tobago	3.58	60
Nigeria	3.58	61
Dominican Republic	3.52	62
Tanzania	3.52	63
Bangladesh	3.48	64
Barbados	3.46	65
Slovak Republic	3.45	66
Malta	3.44	67

5.2.1 State of Cluster Development

Country/Economy	State of Cluster Development	Rank
Peru	3.41	68
Kuwait	3.39	69
Argentina	3.38	70
Brunei Darussalam	3.36	71
Zambia	3.36	72
Namibia	3.33	73
Tunisia	3.29	74
Kazakhstan	3.28	75
Estonia	3.26	76
Senegal	3.25	77
Honduras	3.24	78
Morocco	3.24	79
El Salvador	3.22	80
Jamaica	3.17	81
Malawi	3.16	82
Lesotho	3.14	83
Georgia	3.10	84
Ukraine	3.09	85
Greece	3.08	86
Uruguay	3.05	87
Libya	3.04	88
Russian Federation	3.02	89
Ethiopia	3.01	90
Lithuania	3.00	91
Cote d'Ivoire	2.99	92
Nepal	2.99	93
Mozambique	2.97	94
Ghana	2.96	95
Nicaragua	2.93	96
Botswana	2.91	97
Hungary	2.89	98
Romania	2.88	99
Guyana	2.88	100
Suriname	2.88	101
Timor-Leste	2.88	102
Poland	2.86	103
Madagascar	2.85	104
Croatia	2.85	105
Zimbabwe	2.84	106
Bulgaria	2.84	107
Macedonia, FYR	2.81	108
Uganda	2.81	109
Azerbaijan	2.80	110
Burundi	2.80	111
Latvia	2.79	112
Ecuador	2.79	113
Mauritania	2.77	114
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.75	115
Serbia	2.68	116
Benin	2.64	117
Syrian Arab Republic	2.63	118
Chad	2.61	119
Kyrgyz Republic	2.61	120
Armenia	2.59	121
Mongolia	2.58	122
Mali	2.58	123
Tajikistan	2.57	124
Cameroon	2.49	125
Paraguay	2.47	126
Montenegro	2.43	127
Bolivia	2.40	128
Albania	2.39	129
Algeria	2.39	130
Burkina Faso	2.37	131
Venezuela, RB	2.30	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

5.2.2 University - Industry Collaboration in R&D

Country/ Economy	University-Industry Collaboration in R&D	Rank
United States	5.90	1
Switzerland	5.70	2
Finland	5.62	3
Singapore	5.59	4
Sweden	5.55	5
Denmark	5.45	6
United Kingdom	5.41	7
Belgium	5.30	8
Canada	5.25	9
Germany	5.25	10
Netherlands	5.15	11
TAIWAN	5.08	12
Ireland	4.96	13
Australia	4.94	14
Norway	4.90	15
Austria	4.87	16
Iceland	4.84	17
New Zealand	4.68	18
Luxembourg	4.68	19
Japan	4.65	20
Israel	4.65	21
Malaysia	4.63	22
China	4.57	23
Korea, Rep.	4.56	24
South Africa	4.48	25
Czech Republic	4.37	26
Hong Kong, China	4.36	27
Costa Rica	4.25	28
Slovenia	4.22	29
Hungary	4.21	30
Estonia	4.13	31

Country/ Economy	University-Industry Collaboration in R&D	Rank
Portugal	4.08	32
Brazil	4.06	33
Barbados	4.03	34
Colombia	4.02	35
Saudi Arabia	4.02	36
Qatar	4.00	37
United Arab Emirates	3.93	38
Kenya	3.92	39
Chile	3.91	40
France	3.91	41
Indonesia	3.83	42
Thailand	3.82	43
Lithuania	3.82	44
India	3.80	45
Cyprus	3.77	46
Russian Federation	3.76	47
Spain	3.74	48
Guatemala	3.71	49
Sri Lanka	3.67	50
Tunisia	3.66	51
Oman	3.65	52
Montenegro	3.61	53
Azerbaijan	3.57	54
Senegal	3.56	55
Malta	3.53	56
Botswana	3.53	57
Vietnam	3.50	58
Jamaica	3.49	59
Croatia	3.48	60
Mexico	3.48	61
Argentina	3.48	62

5.2.2 University - Industry Collaboration in R&D

Country/ Economy	University-Industry Collaboration in R&D	Rank
Ukraine	3.48	63
Trinidad and Tobago	3.46	64
Uruguay	3.43	65
Turkey	3.41	66
Jordan	3.36	67
Italy	3.35	68
Mozambique	3.35	69
Gambia, The	3.34	70
Uganda	3.34	71
Romania	3.33	72
Zambia	3.32	73
Brunei Darussalam	3.32	74
Poland	3.32	75
Kazakhstan	3.32	76
Macedonia, FYR	3.32	77
tanzania	3.32	78
Slovak Republic	3.31	79
Serbia	3.31	80
Dominican Republic	3.30	81
Malawi	3.28	82
Panama	3.22	83
Burundi	3.21	84
Latvia	3.19	85
Nigeria	3.19	86
Tajikistan	3.17	87
Philippines	3.17	88
Greece	3.17	89
Mauritius	3.16	90
Pakistan	3.14	91
Burkina Faso	3.13	92
El Salvador	3.13	93
Venezuela, RB	3.11	94
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.08	95
Madagascar	3.06	96

Country/ Economy	University-Industry Collaboration in R&D	Rank
Mongolia	3.05	97
Kuwait	3.05	98
Mali	3.04	99
Bahrain	3.03	100
Bulgaria	3.03	101
Namibia	2.99	102
Peru	2.98	103
Honduras	2.95	104
Suriname	2.94	105
Lesotho	2.93	106
Zimbabwe	2.90	107
Cambodia	2.89	108
Ethiopia	2.87	109
Nicaragua	2.87	110
Benin	2.81	111
Morocco	2.79	112
Armenia	2.77	113
Libya	2.77	114
Cameroon	2.75	115
Guyana	2.69	116
Ghana	2.64	117
Chad	2.62	118
Algeria	2.57	119
Bolivia	2.53	120
Georgia	2.50	121
Syrian Arab Republic	2.47	122
Ecuador	2.45	123
Bangladesh	2.45	124
Cote d'Ivoire	2.44	125
Nepal	2.43	126
Kyrgyz Republic	2.41	127
Mauritania	2.39	128
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.33	129
Timor-Leste	2.33	130
Paraguay	2.25	131
Albania	2.20	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

5.2.3 Culture to Innovate

Country/Economy	Culture to Innovate	Rank
Switzerland	7.00	1
United States	6.93	2
Israel	6.86	3
Korea, Rep.	6.79	4
United Kingdom	6.79	4
Canada	6.72	6
Germany	6.65	7
Australia	6.58	8
Belgium	6.58	8
Finland	6.51	10
Denmark	6.44	11
Netherlands	6.37	12
Sweden	6.37	12
Singapore	6.3	14
Ireland	6.23	15
Austria	6.16	16
Malaysia	6.16	16
Japan	6.09	18
New Zealand	6.02	19
France	5.95	20
Hungary	5.88	21
Norway	5.88	21
Taiwan	5.81	23
India	5.74	24
Estonia	5.67	25
Hong Kong, China	5.67	25
Iceland	5.6	27
Indonesia	5.46	28
Kenya	5.46	28
Slovenia	5.46	28
Portugal	5.32	31
South Africa	5.32	31
Costa Rica	5.25	33
Czech Republic	5.25	33
Tunisia	5.18	35

Country/ Economy	Culture to Innovate	Rank
Lithuania	5.11	36
Kuwait	4.97	37
Jamaica	4.9	38
Sri Lanka	4.9	38
Oman	4.76	40
Uganda	4.76	40
Brazil	4.62	42
Qatar	4.62	42
Thailand	4.55	44
Turkey	4.55	44
China	4.48	46
Spain	4.41	47
Jordan	4.34	48
Luxembourg	4.34	48
Russian Federation	4.2	50
Tanzania	4.2	50
Barbados	4.13	52
Chile	4.13	52
Azerbaijan	4.06	54
Saudi Arabia	3.99	55
Croatia	3.92	56
Botswana	3.85	57
Serbia	3.85	57
Ukraine	3.78	59
Senegal	3.71	60
Kazakhstan	3.64	61
Poland	3.64	61
Mauritius	3.5	63
Trinidad and Tobago	3.5	63
Malta	3.43	65
Nigeria	3.43	65
Mexico	3.29	67
Slovak Republic	3.29	67
Gambia, The	3.22	69

5.2.3 Culture to Innovate

Country/Economy	Culture to Innovate	Rank
United Arab Emirates	3.22	69
Burkina Faso	3.08	71
Morocco	3.08	71
Bulgaria	2.94	73
Cyprus	2.94	73
Romania	2.94	73
Pakistan	2.87	76
Zambia	2.8	77
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.73	78
Latvia	2.73	78
Mali	2.66	80
Vietnam	2.59	81
Greece	2.52	82
Uruguay	2.52	82
Ethiopia	2.45	84
Tajikistan	2.38	85
Benin	2.31	86
Philippines	2.31	86
Armenia	2.17	88
Macedonia, FYR	2.17	88
Colombia	2.1	90
Panama	2.1	90
Algeria	1.96	92
Argentina	1.96	92
Syrian Arab Republic	1.89	94
Italy	1.82	95
Suriname	1.82	95
Venezuela, RB	1.68	97
Zimbabwe	1.68	97
Bangladesh	1.61	99
Libya	1.61	99
Montenegro	1.54	101
Mongolia	1.47	102
Guatemala	1.4	103
Madagascar	1.4	103
Bahrain	1.33	105
Georgia	1.19	106
Nepal	1.12	107
Peru	1.12	107
Guyana	1.05	109
Mozambique	0.98	110
Honduras	0.91	111
Namibia	0.91	111
Cameroon	0.84	113
Dominican Republic	0.77	114
Kyrgyz Republic	0.7	115
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.63	116
Ecuador	0.63	116
Cambodia	0.56	118
Burundi	0.49	119
El Salvador	0.49	119
Chad	0.35	121
Mauritania	0.35	121
Bolivia	0.28	123
Lesotho	0.28	123
Timor-Leste	0.21	125
Nicaragua	0.14	126
Albania	0.07	127
Paraguay	0.07	127
Brunei Darussalam		# NA
Cote d'Ivoire		# NA
Ghana		# NA
Malawi		# NA

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

5.3.1 Trade Weighted Average Tariff Rate

Country/Economy	Trade Weighted Average Tariff Rate	Rank
Hong Kong, China	7.00	1
Libya	7.00	1
Singapore	7.00	1
Georgia	6.82	4
Austria	6.71	5
Belgium	6.71	5
Bulgaria	6.71	5
Cyprus	6.71	5
Czech Republic	6.71	5
Denmark	6.71	5
Estonia	6.71	5
Finland	6.71	5
France	6.71	5
Germany	6.71	5
Greece	6.71	5
Hungary	6.71	5
Ireland	6.71	5
Italy	6.71	5
Latvia	6.71	5
Lithuania	6.71	5
Luxembourg	6.71	5
Malta	6.71	5
Netherlands	6.71	5
New Zealand	6.71	5
Poland	6.71	5
Portugal	6.71	5
Romania	6.71	5
Slovak Republic	6.71	5
Slovenia	6.71	5
Spain	6.71	5
Sweden	6.71	5
United Kingdom	6.71	5
United States	6.55	33
Canada	6.37	34

Country/Economy	Trade Weighted Average Tariff Rate	Rank
Switzerland	6.37	34
Montenegro	6.24	37
Peru	6.24	37
Costa Rica	6.21	39
Kazakhstan	6.19	40
Guatemala	6.14	41
El Salvador	6.11	42
Japan	6.06	43
Mauritius	6.06	43
Turkey	6.00	45
Albania	5.95	46
Lesotho	5.90	47
Philippines	5.90	47
Ukraine	5.90	47
Iceland	5.87	50
Serbia	5.82	51
Botswana	5.79	52
Chile	5.79	52
Israel	5.74	54
United Arab Emirates	5.74	54
Norway	5.72	56
Oman	5.72	56
Qatar	5.72	56
Vietnam	5.72	56
Bahrain	5.69	60
Mongolia	5.69	60
Trinidad and Tobago	5.64	62
Panama	5.61	63
Taiwan	5.59	64
Brunei Darussalam	5.51	65
Saudi Arabia	5.48	66
Tajikistan	5.48	66
Malaysia	5.45	68

5.3.1 Trade Weighted Average Tariff Rate

Country/Economy	Trade Weighted Average Tariff Rate	Rank
Azerbaijan	5.43	69
Kuwait	5.43	69
Indonesia	5.40	71
Nicaragua	5.40	71
South Africa	5.40	71
Uruguay	5.40	71
Dominican Republic	5.38	75
Honduras	5.30	76
Paraguay	5.30	76
Thailand	5.01	78
Ecuador	4.98	79
Kenya	4.98	79
Mozambique	4.98	79
Benin	4.96	82
Argentina	4.93	83
Suriname	4.93	83
Korea, Rep.	4.90	85
Mauritania	4.90	85
Tanzania	4.88	87
Sri Lanka	4.85	88
Bolivia	4.83	89
Madagascar	4.83	89
Macedonia, FYR	4.80	91
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.77	92
Namibia	4.77	92
Brazil	4.75	94
Jamaica	4.67	95
Australia	4.56	96
Burkina Faso	4.43	97
Mali	4.43	97
Mexico	4.43	97
Senegal	4.43	97

Country/Economy	Trade Weighted Average Tariff Rate	Rank
Colombia	4.33	101
Ghana	4.28	102
Cote d'Ivoire	4.25	103
India	4.14	104
Guyana	4.01	105
Pakistan	4.01	105
Cambodia	3.99	107
Malawi	3.99	107
Burundi	3.96	109
Kyrgyz Republic	3.93	110
Ethiopia	3.83	111
Jordan	3.80	112
Morocco	3.80	112
Uganda	3.80	112
Nigeria	3.67	115
Nepal	3.65	116
Bangladesh	3.59	117
Zimbabwe	3.59	117
Armenia	3.44	119
China	3.36	120
Cameroon	3.31	121
Zambia	3.31	121
Barbados	3.17	123
Chad	3.15	124
Russian Federation	3.10	125
Venezuela, RB	3.02	126
Algeria	2.91	127
Gambia, The	2.76	128
Tunisia	2.60	129
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.18	130
Syrian Arab Republic	1.00	131
Timor-Leste		#N/A

* Source : EInternational Trade Center, 2008

5.3.2 Intensity of Local Competition

Country/Economy	Intensity of local Competition	Rank
Germany	6.24	1
Taiwan	6.12	2
Austria	6.02	3
Netherlands	5.98	4
United States	5.91	5
United Kingdom	5.84	6
Belgium	5.84	7
Japan	5.81	8
United Arab Emirates	5.80	9
Czech Republic	5.80	10
Denmark	5.77	11
India	5.75	12
China	5.75	13
Qatar	5.72	14
France	5.71	15
Cyprus	5.69	16
Australia	5.68	17
Norway	5.65	18
Sweden	5.62	19
Singapore	5.61	20
Spain	5.61	21
Chile	5.59	22
Canada	5.57	23
Slovak Republic	5.57	24
Estonia	5.51	25
Switzerland	5.49	26
Malta	5.46	27
Israel	5.45	28
Jordan	5.45	29
Finland	5.44	30
Turkey	5.44	31
Poland	5.43	32
Nigeria	5.43	33

Country/Economy	Intensity of local Competition	Rank
Hong Kong, China	5.36	34
Sri Lanka	5.35	35
Saudi Arabia	5.34	36
Senegal	5.32	37
Korea, Rep.	5.30	38
Tunisia	5.29	39
Thailand	5.29	40
Malaysia	5.27	41
El Salvador	5.26	42
Hungary	5.26	43
Kuwait	5.26	44
Portugal	5.25	45
Indonesia	5.25	46
Jamaica	5.18	47
Ireland	5.18	48
Guatemala	5.17	49
Bahrain	5.16	50
Brazil	5.16	51
New Zealand	5.16	52
Costa Rica	5.12	53
Uganda	5.10	54
Slovenia	5.07	55
Iceland	5.06	56
Trinidad and Tobago	5.04	57
Oman	5.00	58
South Africa	4.99	59
Kenya	4.96	60
Vietnam	4.95	61
Benin	4.95	62
Luxembourg	4.93	63
Ghana	4.93	64
Bulgaria	4.93	65
Syrian Arab Republic	4.93	66

5.3.2 Intensity of Local Competition

Country/Economy	Intensity of local Competition	Rank
Greece	4.92	67
Romania	4.92	68
Peru	4.91	69
Panama	4.90	70
Mauritius	4.89	71
Lithuania	4.86	72
Bangladesh	4.82	73
Brunei Darussalam	4.79	74
Gambia, The	4.78	75
Mali	4.78	76
Colombia	4.78	77
Latvia	4.75	78
Cameroon	4.74	79
Philippines	4.73	80
Dominican Republic	4.73	81
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.72	82
Cote d'Ivoire	4.71	83
Malawi	4.71	84
Namibia	4.68	85
Pakistan	4.67	86
Botswana	4.63	87
Morocco	4.60	88
Suriname	4.60	89
Honduras	4.60	90
Guyana	4.56	91
Croatia	4.56	92
Mexico	4.56	93
Zambia	4.55	94
Barbados	4.52	95
Mauritania	4.51	96
Mongolia	4.49	97
Montenegro	4.45	98
Madagascar	4.45	99

Country/Economy	Intensity of local Competition	Rank
Kazakhstan	4.41	100
Macedonia, FYR	4.39	101
Italy	4.38	102
Lesotho	4.32	103
Azerbaijan	4.30	104
Russian Federation	4.30	105
Argentina	4.30	106
Tanzania	4.29	107
Algeria	4.23	108
Nepal	4.22	109
Ukraine	4.20	110
Cambodia	4.20	111
Burkina Faso	4.17	112
Uruguay	4.15	113
Georgia	4.15	114
Albania	4.09	115
Tajikistan	4.06	116
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.05	117
Paraguay	4.02	118
Serbia	4.01	119
Kyrgyz Republic	4.01	120
Libya	3.96	121
Ethiopia	3.95	122
Ecuador	3.94	123
Nicaragua	3.84	124
Bolivia	3.79	125
Mozambique	3.79	126
Armenia	3.58	127
Zimbabwe	3.44	128
Burundi	3.39	129
Venezuela, RB	3.31	130
Timor-Leste	3.14	131
Chad	3.04	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

6.1.1 Number of Patents

Country/Economy	Number of Patents	Rank
Japan	7.00	1
Korea, Rep.	6.50	2
Barbados	6.42	3
Switzerland	6.17	4
Luxembourg	4.22	5
Finland	3.91	6
Sweden	3.65	7
Germany	3.42	8
Netherlands	3.41	9
Denmark	3.08	10
United States	3.06	11
Israel	3.03	12
Norway	2.25	13
Iceland	2.23	14
New Zealand	2.21	15
Ireland	2.16	16
Belgium	2.14	17
Singapore	2.12	18
France	2.11	19
United Kingdom	2.04	20
Canada	2.00	21
Austria	1.98	22
Australia	1.78	23
Italy	1.58	24
Slovenia	1.47	25
Malta	1.38	26
Hong Kong, China	1.36	27
Russian Federation	1.31	28
Cyprus	1.29	29
Spain	1.25	30
Hungary	1.19	31
China	1.19	32
Croatia	1.18	33
Czech Republic	1.17	34
Greece	1.14	35

Country/Economy	Number of Patents	Rank
Estonia	1.11	36
Poland	1.11	37
Brunei Darussalam	1.10	38
Slovak Republic	1.09	39
Serbia	1.09	40
Portugal	1.08	41
Romania	1.07	42
Malaysia	1.06	43
Bulgaria	1.06	44
Kyrgyz Republic	1.05	45
Turkey	1.05	46
Panama	1.04	47
Mauritius	1.04	48
Lithuania	1.04	49
Georgia	1.04	50
Latvia	1.03	51
South Africa	1.03	52
Thailand	1.02	53
Saudi Arabia	1.02	54
United Arab Emirates	1.02	55
Kuwait	1.02	56
Trinidad and Tobago	1.02	57
Ukraine	1.02	58
Chile	1.02	59
Mexico	1.02	60
Jordan	1.01	61
Sri Lanka	1.01	62
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.01	63
Uruguay	1.01	64
Argentina	1.01	65
Armenia	1.01	66
Brazil	1.01	67
Oman	1.01	68
Costa Rica	1.01	69

6.1.1 Number of Patents

Country/Economy	Number of Patents	Rank
Kazakhstan	1.01	70
Bahrain	1.01	71
Qatar	1.01	72
Colombia	1.01	73
India	1.01	74
Azerbaijan	1.00	75
Algeria	1.00	76
Jamaica	1.00	77
Tunisia	1.00	78
Venezuela, RB	1.00	79
Dominican Republic	1.00	80
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.00	81
Philippines	1.00	82
Peru	1.00	83
Morocco	1.00	84
Guatemala	1.00	85
Ecuador	1.00	86
Mauritania	1.00	87
Namibia	1.00	88
Bolivia	1.00	89
Mongolia	1.00	90
El Salvador	1.00	91
Tajikistan	1.00	92
Kenya	1.00	93
Burundi	1.00	94
Uganda	1.00	95
Cameroon	1.00	96
Indonesia	1.00	97
Senegal	1.00	98
Zimbabwe	1.00	99
Vietnam	1.00	100

Country/Economy	Number of Patents	Rank
Syrian Arab Republic	1.00	101
Honduras	1.00	102
Ghana	1.00	103
Pakistan	1.00	104
Zambia	1.00	105
Burkina Faso	1.00	106
Madagascar	1.00	107
Nigeria	1.00	108
Ethiopia	1.00	109
Bangladesh	1.00	110
Albania		#N/A
Benin		#N/A
Botswana		#N/A
Cambodia		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Cote d'Ivoire		#N/A
Gambia, The		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Macedonia, FYR		#N/A
Malawi		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Mozambique		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Nicaragua		#N/A
Paraguay		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Tanzania		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A

* Source : WIPO, 2008

6.1.2 Publications

Country/Economy	Publications	Rank
Switzerland	7.00	1
Sweden	6.89	2
Israel	6.35	3
Finland	6.14	4
Denmark	6.06	5
Netherlands	5.28	6
United Kingdom	5.18	7
Australia	5.10	8
Canada	5.04	9
Singapore	4.91	10
New Zealand	4.88	11
Norway	4.77	12
United States	4.75	13
Iceland	4.61	14
Belgium	4.28	15
Austria	4.11	16
Germany	3.77	17
France	3.74	18
Slovenia	3.50	19
Japan	3.42	20
Ireland	3.27	21
Italy	3.21	22
Spain	3.06	23
Greece	2.76	24
Czech Republic	2.49	25
Korea, Rep.	2.48	26
Hong Kong, China	2.42	27
Estonia	2.40	28
Portugal	2.30	29
Hungary	2.27	30
Croatia	1.98	31
Poland	1.91	32
Slovak Republic	1.90	33
Cyprus	1.58	34

Country/Economy	Publications	Rank
Russian Federation	1.56	35
Bulgaria	1.55	36
Luxembourg	1.52	37
Kuwait	1.52	38
Chile	1.48	39
Lithuania	1.48	40
Turkey	1.46	41
Argentina	1.42	42
Serbia	1.41	43
Latvia	1.34	44
Brunei Darussalam	1.32	45
Barbados	1.31	46
Uruguay	1.30	47
Armenia	1.29	48
South Africa	1.26	49
Malta	1.26	50
United Arab Emirates	1.26	51
Jordan	1.26	52
Brazil	1.25	53
Tunisia	1.24	54
Bahrain	1.23	55
Romania	1.23	56
Oman	1.23	57
Ukraine	1.22	58
Botswana	1.22	59
Mexico	1.19	60
Macedonia, FYR	1.19	61
Qatar	1.16	62
Thailand	1.15	63
Trinidad and Tobago	1.15	64
Saudi Arabia	1.13	65
Georgia	1.13	66
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.12	67
China	1.12	68

6.1.2 Publications

Country/Economy	Publications	Rank
Venezuela, RB	1.11	69
Malaysia	1.11	70
Costa Rica	1.10	71
Jamaica	1.09	72
Morocco	1.07	73
Mauritius	1.07	74
Gambia, The	1.07	75
Azerbaijan	1.07	76
Panama	1.06	77
India	1.06	78
Algeria	1.04	79
Kazakhstan	1.04	80
Colombia	1.04	81
Zimbabwe	1.04	82
Kenya	1.04	83
Senegal	1.04	84
Sri Lanka	1.04	85
Cameroon	1.04	86
Namibia	1.04	87
Suriname	1.03	88
Albania	1.03	89
Guyana	1.03	90
Peru	1.02	91
Bolivia	1.02	92
Ghana	1.02	93
Syrian Arab Republic	1.02	94
Libya	1.02	95
Mongolia	1.02	96
Uganda	1.02	97
Tajikistan	1.02	98
Malawi	1.02	99
Benin	1.01	100

Country/Economy	Publications	Rank
Nigeria	1.01	101
Vietnam	1.01	102
Zambia	1.01	103
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.01	104
Pakistan	1.01	105
Cote d'Ivoire	1.01	106
Tanzania	1.01	107
Philippines	1.01	108
Kyrgyz Republic	1.01	109
Burkina Faso	1.01	110
Honduras	1.01	111
Ecuador	1.01	112
Nepal	1.01	113
Nicaragua	1.01	114
Ethiopia	1.01	115
Bangladesh	1.01	116
Guatemala	1.01	117
Mali	1.00	118
Indonesia	1.00	119
Mauritania	1.00	120
Mozambique	1.00	121
Paraguay	1.00	122
Dominican Republic	1.00	123
Lesotho	1.00	124
Burundi	1.00	125
Cambodia	1.00	126
El Salvador	1.00	127
Chad	1.00	128
Madagascar		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2003 or preceding latest available data

6.1.3 Local Availability of Specialised Research and Training Services

Country/Economy	Local Availability of Specialized Research and Training Services	Rank
Switzerland	6.30	1
Germany	6.03	2
United States	5.98	3
Netherlands	5.97	4
Finland	5.94	5
Denmark	5.89	6
Sweden	5.84	7
France	5.75	8
United Kingdom	5.64	9
Belgium	5.63	10
Canada	5.62	11
Austria	5.55	12
Japan	5.51	13
Singapore	5.50	14
Norway	5.40	15
Czech Republic	5.29	16
Australia	5.28	17
Iceland	5.27	18
New Zealand	5.07	19
Hong Kong, China	5.05	20
United Arab Emirates	5.01	21
Taiwan	4.97	22
Estonia	4.89	23
Ireland	4.87	24
Malaysia	4.85	25
Spain	4.82	26
Israel	4.79	27
Brazil	4.79	28
Poland	4.78	29
Slovenia	4.71	30
India	4.68	31
Tunisia	4.65	32

Country/Economy	Local Availability of Specialized Research and Training Services	Rank
Portugal	4.65	33
Korea, Rep.	4.61	34
Senegal	4.61	35
Costa Rica	4.60	36
Luxembourg	4.60	37
Cyprus	4.60	38
South Africa	4.59	39
Chile	4.58	40
Saudi Arabia	4.58	41
Italy	4.54	42
Jordan	4.45	43
Kenya	4.40	44
Sri Lanka	4.36	45
China	4.35	46
Indonesia	4.35	47
Hungary	4.33	48
Slovak Republic	4.31	49
Lithuania	4.30	50
Qatar	4.22	51
Mexico	4.21	52
Croatia	4.20	53
Guatemala	4.19	54
Uruguay	4.16	55
Argentina	4.16	56
Malta	4.14	57
Colombia	4.14	58
Azerbaijan	4.11	59
Thailand	4.08	60
Barbados	4.08	61
Dominican Republic	4.06	62
Montenegro	4.05	63
Trinidad and Tobago	4.03	64
Latvia	3.99	65

6.1.3 Local Availability of Specialised Research and Training Services

Country/Economy	Local Availability of Specialized Research and Training Services	Rank
Romania	3.97	66
Kazakhstan	3.97	67
Russian Federation	3.96	68
Cote d'Ivoire	3.96	69
El Salvador	3.96	70
Nigeria	3.92	71
Bulgaria	3.91	72
Ukraine	3.91	73
Turkey	3.88	74
Panama	3.87	75
Benin	3.86	76
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.86	77
Morocco	3.85	78
Kuwait	3.84	79
Gambia, The	3.82	80
Jamaica	3.82	81
Philippines	3.79	82
Greece	3.78	83
Peru	3.78	84
Burkina Faso	3.71	85
Uganda	3.67	86
Honduras	3.62	87
Vietnam	3.62	88
Serbia	3.61	89
Madagascar	3.60	90
Zambia	3.60	91
Mauritius	3.55	92
Oman	3.53	93
Tanzania	3.48	94
Syrian Arab Republic	3.47	95
Malawi	3.47	96
Lesotho	3.46	97
Pakistan	3.42	98

Country/Economy	Local Availability of Specialized Research and Training Services	Rank
Mali	3.42	99
Macedonia, FYR	3.41	100
Venezuela, RB	3.38	101
Bahrain	3.38	102
Ghana	3.37	103
Ecuador	3.33	104
Cambodia	3.31	105
Cameroon	3.31	106
Brunei Darussalam	3.28	107
Ethiopia	3.22	108
Albania	3.21	109
Algeria	3.20	110
Bolivia	3.19	111
Botswana	3.19	112
Libya	3.19	113
Nicaragua	3.17	114
Zimbabwe	3.13	115
Suriname	3.07	116
Guyana	3.06	117
Bangladesh	3.05	118
Armenia	3.05	119
Burundi	3.04	120
Georgia	3.03	121
Mozambique	3.01	122
Namibia	2.99	123
Kyrgyz Republic	2.92	124
Mauritania	2.91	125
Chad	2.91	126
Nepal	2.85	127
Tajikistan	2.82	128
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.75	129
Paraguay	2.74	130
Timor-Leste	2.51	131
Mongolia	2.39	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

6.1.4 Capacity for Innovation

Country/Economy	Capacity for Innovation	Rank
Japan	5.89	1
Germany	5.87	2
Switzerland	5.80	3
Sweden	5.71	4
Finland	5.56	5
United States	5.49	6
Denmark	5.33	7
Israel	5.16	8
France	5.14	9
Netherlands	4.87	10
Austria	4.81	11
Belgium	4.79	12
Taiwan	4.78	13
Norway	4.76	14
Korea, Rep.	4.71	15
United Kingdom	4.70	16
Slovenia	4.46	17
Singapore	4.43	18
Luxembourg	4.38	19
Canada	4.36	20
Czech Republic	4.20	21
China	4.20	22
Iceland	4.20	23
New Zealand	4.13	24
Malaysia	4.08	25
Australia	4.05	26
Italy	3.92	27
Brazil	3.90	28
Azerbaijan	3.90	29
Ireland	3.83	30
Saudi Arabia	3.72	31
Ukraine	3.67	32
Vietnam	3.66	33
Spain	3.66	34

Country/Economy	Capacity for Innovation	Rank
India	3.64	35
South Africa	3.62	36
Estonia	3.56	37
Portugal	3.56	38
United Arab Emirates	3.48	39
Cyprus	3.48	40
Costa Rica	3.45	41
Russian Federation	3.45	42
Hong Kong, China	3.45	43
Indonesia	3.42	44
Kenya	3.35	45
Turkey	3.35	46
Nigeria	3.34	47
Hungary	3.31	48
Sri Lanka	3.31	49
Kazakhstan	3.31	50
Tunisia	3.27	51
Croatia	3.23	52
Lithuania	3.18	53
Slovak Republic	3.14	54
Pakistan	3.13	55
Poland	3.13	56
Bahrain	3.09	57
Thailand	3.07	58
Chile	3.06	59
Malta	3.05	60
Colombia	3.03	61
Guatemala	3.03	62
Romania	3.02	63
Uruguay	3.01	64
Armenia	2.99	65
Senegal	2.99	66
Latvia	2.96	67

6.1.4 Capacity for Innovation

Country/Economy	Capacity for Innovation	Rank
Argentina	2.95	68
Philippines	2.94	69
Montenegro	2.94	70
Tajikistan	2.93	71
Bulgaria	2.87	72
Jordan	2.85	73
Lesotho	2.85	74
Gambia, The	2.83	75
Barbados	2.83	76
Cameroon	2.82	77
Mongolia	2.79	78
Mexico	2.78	79
Madagascar	2.78	80
Serbia	2.77	81
Burkina Faso	2.77	82
Peru	2.76	83
Kuwait	2.75	84
Macedonia, FYR	2.75	85
Oman	2.75	86
Morocco	2.71	87
Timor-Leste	2.69	88
Dominican Republic	2.68	89
Brunei Darussalam	2.67	90
Cambodia	2.65	91
Honduras	2.65	92
Mauritius	2.65	93
Botswana	2.63	94
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.62	95
Kyrgyz Republic	2.62	96
Suriname	2.61	97
Guyana	2.61	98
Panama	2.61	99
Greece	2.60	100

Country/Economy	Capacity for Innovation	Rank
Benin	2.59	101
Jamaica	2.57	102
Uganda	2.56	103
Mauritania	2.56	104
Ethiopia	2.55	105
Nicaragua	2.54	106
Tanzania	2.53	107
Qatar	2.53	108
El Salvador	2.52	109
Chad	2.52	110
Malawi	2.49	111
Namibia	2.48	112
Ecuador	2.46	113
Zambia	2.46	114
Burundi	2.45	115
Bolivia	2.39	116
Mozambique	2.38	117
Georgia	2.37	118
Albania	2.34	119
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.33	120
Mali	2.31	121
Bangladesh	2.30	122
Cote d'Ivoire	2.27	123
Venezuela, RB	2.25	124
Nepal	2.23	125
Ghana	2.23	126
Syrian Arab Republic	2.22	127
Algeria	2.19	128
Paraguay	2.18	129
Trinidad and Tobago	2.16	130
Zimbabwe	2.16	131
Libya	2.12	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

6.2.1 Production Process Sophistication

Country/Economy	Production Process Sophistication	Rank
Japan	6.43	1
Germany	6.39	2
Switzerland	6.26	3
Sweden	6.22	4
Finland	6.00	5
Netherlands	5.98	6
Denmark	5.90	7
United States	5.88	8
Austria	5.81	9
Belgium	5.80	10
France	5.71	11
Norway	5.66	12
Singapore	5.63	13
Iceland	5.61	14
Taiwan	5.58	15
Qatar	5.52	16
Luxembourg	5.41	17
Ireland	5.31	18
United Kingdom	5.30	19
Canada	5.26	20
Korea, Rep.	5.12	21
Israel	5.09	22
Australia	5.08	23
New Zealand	4.90	24
Hong Kong, China	4.85	25
Czech Republic	4.72	26
Italy	4.71	27
United Arab Emirates	4.68	28
Saudi Arabia	4.67	29
Brazil	4.59	30
Spain	4.53	31
Malaysia	4.53	32
Chile	4.50	33
Slovenia	4.47	34

Country/Economy	Production Process Sophistication	Rank
Cyprus	4.43	35
Slovak Republic	4.41	36
Estonia	4.36	37
Oman	4.34	38
Portugal	4.31	39
South Africa	4.29	40
Malta	4.29	41
India	4.26	42
Costa Rica	4.22	43
Poland	4.12	44
Turkey	4.10	45
Azerbaijan	4.07	46
Bahrain	3.97	47
Tunisia	3.93	48
China	3.89	49
Sri Lanka	3.88	50
Jordan	3.86	51
Kuwait	3.85	52
Mauritius	3.82	53
Trinidad and Tobago	3.82	54
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.81	55
Panama	3.77	56
Hungary	3.77	57
Lithuania	3.74	58
Indonesia	3.71	59
Barbados	3.66	60
Kazakhstan	3.66	61
Greece	3.65	62
Argentina	3.63	63
Morocco	3.61	64
Thailand	3.61	65
Mexico	3.60	66
Namibia	3.57	67
Latvia	3.55	68

6.2.1 Production Process Sophistication

Country/Economy	Production Process Sophistication	Rank
Guatemala	3.53	69
Colombia	3.48	70
Ukraine	3.47	71
Vietnam	3.46	72
Romania	3.44	73
Uruguay	3.43	74
Russian Federation	3.43	75
Peru	3.36	76
Albania	3.36	77
Croatia	3.34	78
Montenegro	3.33	79
Senegal	3.29	80
Syrian Arab Republic	3.26	81
Philippines	3.24	82
Nigeria	3.24	83
Tajikistan	3.24	84
Pakistan	3.24	85
Kenya	3.22	86
Libya	3.22	87
El Salvador	3.21	88
Dominican Republic	3.21	89
Brunei Darussalam	3.20	90
Bulgaria	3.15	91
Honduras	3.07	92
Lesotho	3.06	93
Jamaica	3.06	94
Mongolia	3.00	95
Suriname	3.00	96
Macedonia, FYR	2.97	97
Armenia	2.95	98
Mozambique	2.93	99
Georgia	2.91	100
Kyrgyz Republic	2.91	101

Country/Economy	Production Process Sophistication	Rank
Botswana	2.87	102
Algeria	2.85	103
Venezuela, RB	2.84	104
Ecuador	2.83	105
Cote d'Ivoire	2.82	106
Guyana	2.81	107
Serbia	2.81	108
Zambia	2.79	109
Cambodia	2.79	110
Tanzania	2.78	111
Gambia, The	2.75	112
Nicaragua	2.73	113
Cameroon	2.69	114
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.68	115
Bolivia	2.68	116
Benin	2.64	117
Timor-Leste	2.64	118
Madagascar	2.59	119
Paraguay	2.58	120
Ghana	2.55	121
Mali	2.46	122
Ethiopia	2.45	123
Bangladesh	2.45	124
Mauritania	2.45	125
Burundi	2.41	126
Zimbabwe	2.40	127
Nepal	2.39	128
Malawi	2.34	129
Burkina Faso	2.32	130
Uganda	2.27	131
Chad	2.19	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

6.2.2 Growth Rate of Labour Productivity

Country/Economy	Growth Rate of Labor Productivity	Rank
Qatar	7.00	1
Azerbaijan	5.60	2
China	5.27	3
Uruguay	5.11	4
Armenia	5.03	5
Ethiopia	5.03	5
Malawi	4.88	7
Sri Lanka	4.88	7
Tajikistan	4.88	7
Albania	4.85	10
Romania	4.85	10
Serbia	4.75	12
Uganda	4.65	13
Oman	4.44	14
Tanzania	4.36	15
Kyrgyz Republic	4.34	16
Russian Federation	4.34	16
Bahrain	4.31	18
Georgia	4.31	18
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.26	20
India	4.26	20
Mozambique	4.26	20
Ghana	4.21	23
Pakistan	4.18	24
Vietnam	4.13	25
Brazil	4.10	26
Bangladesh	4.08	27
Cambodia	4.08	27
Zambia	4.08	27
Indonesia	4.00	30
Lithuania	4.00	30
Slovak Republic	3.95	32
United Arab Emirates	3.95	32
Morocco	3.92	34

Country/Economy	Growth Rate of Labor Productivity	Rank
Ecuador	3.82	35
Poland	3.79	36
United States	3.79	36
Bolivia	3.77	38
Bulgaria	3.77	38
Kuwait	3.77	38
Argentina	3.74	41
Nigeria	3.74	41
Philippines	3.72	43
Iceland	3.69	44
Ukraine	3.69	44
South Africa	3.66	46
Trinidad and Tobago	3.66	46
Saudi Arabia	3.64	48
Czech Republic	3.61	49
France	3.61	49
Malaysia	3.61	49
Mali	3.61	49
Madagascar	3.56	53
Burkina Faso	3.53	54
Greece	3.53	54
Hungary	3.53	54
Jordan	3.53	54
Tunisia	3.53	54
Korea, Rep.	3.51	59
Spain	3.51	59
Macedonia, FYR	3.48	61
United Kingdom	3.46	62
Chile	3.43	63
Croatia	3.43	63
Venezuela, RB	3.43	63
Peru	3.41	66
Cameroon	3.38	67
Barbados	3.35	68

6.2.2 Growth Rate of Labour Productivity

Country/Economy	Growth Rate of Labor Productivity	Rank
Cyprus	3.35	68
Thailand	3.35	68
Switzerland	3.33	71
Slovenia	3.28	72
Syrian Arab Republic	3.28	72
Netherlands	3.25	74
Hong Kong, China	3.15	75
Cote d'Ivoire	3.12	76
Kazakhstan	3.12	76
Malta	3.12	76
Austria	3.09	79
Mexico	3.09	79
Senegal	3.09	79
Australia	3.07	82
Colombia	3.07	82
Germany	3.07	82
Guatemala	3.07	82
Japan	3.04	86
Israel	3.02	87
Algeria	2.99	88
Portugal	2.99	88
Belgium	2.97	90
Finland	2.97	90
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.94	92
Kenya	2.94	92
Turkey	2.91	94
Canada	2.86	95
Norway	2.84	96
Sweden	2.81	97
Ireland	2.73	98
Italy	2.73	98
Taiwan	2.66	100
Costa Rica	2.63	101
New Zealand	2.60	102
Denmark	2.53	103
Estonia	2.11	104
Singapore	1.75	105
Latvia	1.72	106
Luxembourg	1.65	107
Zimbabwe	1.00	108
Benin		#N/A
Botswana		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Dominican Republic		#N/A
El Salvador		#N/A
Gambia, The		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Honduras		#N/A
Jamaica		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Mauritius		#N/A
Mongolia		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Nicaragua		#N/A
Panama		#N/A
Paraguay		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A

* Source : Labour productivity (KEY INDICATOR of Labor MARKET 18), ILO, 2008

6.2.3 Industry Value Added (% GDP)

Country/Economy	Industry Value Added (% GDP)	Rank
Brunei Darussalam	7.00	1
Azerbaijan	6.76	2
Saudi Arabia	6.49	3
Algeria	6.06	4
Trinidad and Tobago	5.87	5
United Arab Emirates	5.85	6
Venezuela, RB	5.75	7
Botswana	4.94	8
China	4.87	9
Malaysia	4.79	10
Chile	4.73	11
Indonesia	4.71	12
Mauritania	4.70	13
Thailand	4.58	14
Chad	4.45	15
Armenia	4.43	16
Norway	4.35	17
Vietnam	4.21	18
Mongolia	4.20	19
Kazakhstan	4.12	20
Slovak Republic	4.11	21
Nigeria	4.00	22
Czech Republic	3.95	23
Russian Federation	3.91	24
Zambia	3.89	25
Korea, Rep.	3.79	26
Peru	3.77	27
Ukraine	3.75	28
Bolivia	3.72	29
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.71	30
Romania	3.69	31
Lesotho	3.69	32
Namibia	3.68	33

Country/Economy	Industry Value Added (% GDP)	Rank
Mexico	3.68	34
Suriname	3.66	35
Ecuador	3.65	36
Colombia	3.63	37
Ireland	3.60	38
Syrian Arab Republic	3.58	39
Slovenia	3.53	40
Argentina	3.47	41
Lithuania	3.38	42
Bulgaria	3.33	43
Finland	3.33	44
Philippines	3.26	45
Dominican Republic	3.26	46
Austria	3.22	47
South Africa	3.22	48
Poland	3.22	49
Cameroon	3.17	50
Singapore	3.16	51
Estonia	3.15	52
Spain	3.14	53
Japan	3.12	54
Germany	3.12	55
Sri Lanka	3.11	56
Hungary	3.09	57
Tunisia	3.08	58
Nicaragua	3.07	59
Macedonia, FYR	3.07	60
India	3.07	61
Jordan	3.06	62
Costa Rica	3.00	63
Sweden	3.00	64
El Salvador	2.99	65
Serbia	2.96	66

6.2.3 Industry Value Added (% GDP)

Country/Economy	Industry Value Added (% GDP)	Rank
Bangladesh	2.96	67
Turkey	2.95	68
Croatia	2.94	69
Honduras	2.93	70
Brazil	2.93	71
Mauritius	2.91	72
Switzerland	2.88	73
Tajikistan	2.88	74
Guatemala	2.88	75
Uruguay	2.87	76
Morocco	2.86	77
Italy	2.83	78
Cambodia	2.81	79
Pakistan	2.79	80
Ghana	2.74	81
Uganda	2.73	82
Mozambique	2.71	83
Denmark	2.70	84
Jamaica	2.67	85
Cote d'Ivoire	2.67	86
Guyana	2.59	87
Portugal	2.59	88
Senegal	2.56	89
Mali	2.56	90
Netherlands	2.56	91
Georgia	2.55	92
Belgium	2.55	93
Zimbabwe	2.54	94
Iceland	2.50	95
United Kingdom	2.46	96
Greece	2.46	97
United States	2.39	98
Burkina Faso	2.39	99
Latvia	2.36	100
France	2.22	101
Malawi	2.20	102
Burundi	2.17	103
Paraguay	2.16	104
Albania	2.16	105
Kyrgyz Republic	2.06	106
Barbados	1.97	107
Kenya	1.97	108
Montenegro	1.94	109
Madagascar	1.92	110
Tanzania	1.92	111
Nepal	1.89	112
Panama	1.83	113
Gambia, The	1.67	114
Luxembourg	1.63	115
Benin	1.54	116
Ethiopia	1.54	117
Hong Kong, China	1.00	118
Australia		#N/A
Bahrain		#N/A
Bosnia and Herzegovina		#N/A
Canada		#N/A
Cyprus		#N/A
Israel		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Malta		#N/A
New Zealand		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A

*Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2007 or preceding latest available year

6.2.4 Employment in Knowledge Intensive Sector

Country/Economy	Employment in knowledge intensive Sector	Rank
Singapore	7.00	1
United States	6.80	2
Netherlands	6.48	3
Switzerland	6.47	4
Denmark	6.20	5
Sweden	6.11	6
Finland	6.02	7
Norway	5.97	8
Belgium	5.97	9
New Zealand	5.90	10
United Kingdom	5.85	11
Iceland	5.83	12
Canada	5.83	13
Germany	5.76	14
Israel	5.68	15
France	5.61	16
Russian Federation	5.60	17
Czech Republic	5.57	18
Latvia	5.53	19
Australia	5.46	20
Lithuania	5.46	21
Italy	5.46	22
Estonia	5.34	23
Slovenia	5.23	24
Japan	5.21	25
Ireland	5.21	26
Austria	5.06	27
Hungary	5.05	28
United Arab Emirates	4.97	29
Hong Kong, China	4.96	30
Slovak Republic	4.77	31
Greece	4.62	32
Poland	4.53	33

Country/Economy	Employment in knowledge intensive Sector	Rank
Taiwan	4.49	34
Spain	4.48	35
Ukraine	4.43	36
Chile	4.23	37
Colombia	4.23	37
Cyprus	4.22	39
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.18	40
Croatia	4.16	41
Serbia	3.98	42
Bulgaria	3.96	43
Kazakhstan	3.90	44
Costa Rica	3.80	45
Malaysia	3.72	46
Macedonia, FYR	3.67	47
Portugal	3.39	48
Qatar	3.36	49
Venezuela, RB	3.32	50
South Africa	3.29	51
Saudi Arabia	3.27	52
Georgia	3.10	53
Korea, Rep.	3.09	54
Turkey	3.08	55
Romania	3.04	56
Malta	2.99	57
Peru	2.99	58
Uruguay	2.98	59
Bahrain	2.89	60
Azerbaijan	2.83	61
Philippines	2.76	62
Sri Lanka	2.75	63
Mongolia	2.75	64
Brazil	2.70	65
Pakistan	2.65	66

6.2.4 Employment in Knowledge Intensive Sector

Country/Economy	Employment in knowledge intensive Sector	Rank
Mexico	2.58	67
Kyrgyz Republic	2.56	68
Ecuador	2.53	69
Albania	2.48	70
Panama	2.48	71
Botswana	2.40	72
Dominican Republic	2.23	73
Mauritius	2.22	74
Syrian Arab Republic	2.18	75
Nigeria	2.09	76
Bolivia	2.02	77
Paraguay	1.98	78
El Salvador	1.77	79
Ethiopia	1.76	80
Thailand	1.54	81
Indonesia	1.34	82
Morocco	1.00	83
Algeria		#N/A
Argentina		#N/A
Armenia		#N/A
Bangladesh		#N/A
Barbados		#N/A
Benin		#N/A
Bosnia and Herzegovina		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Burkina Faso		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Cambodia		#N/A
Cameroon		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
China		#N/A
Cote d'Ivoire		#N/A

Country/Economy	Employment in knowledge intensive Sector	Rank
Gambia, The		#N/A
Ghana		#N/A
Guatemala		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Honduras		#N/A
India		#N/A
Jamaica		#N/A
Jordan		#N/A
Kenya		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Luxembourg		#N/A
Madagascar		#N/A
Malawi		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Mozambique		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Nicaragua		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Senegal		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Tajikistan		#N/A
Tanzania		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Trinidad and Tobago		#N/A
Tunisia		#N/A
Uganda		#N/A
Vietnam		#N/A
Zambia		#N/A
Zimbabwe		#N/A

* Source : Laborsta, ILO Department Of Statistics, 2006 or preceding latest available year

6.3.1 High Technology Exports

Country/Economy	High Technology Exports	Rank
Iceland	7.00	1
Philippines	6.63	2
Malta	6.51	3
Malaysia	6.43	4
Singapore	5.88	5
Costa Rica	5.69	6
Korea, Rep.	4.51	7
Cote d'Ivoire	4.31	8
Cyprus	4.22	9
China	4.12	10
United States	3.98	11
Ireland	3.95	12
Thailand	3.79	13
Netherlands	3.71	14
Hungary	3.65	15
Kazakhstan	3.44	16
Switzerland	3.27	17
Finland	3.25	18
United Kingdom	3.05	19
Hong Kong, China	3.03	20
Japan	2.99	21
France	2.98	22
Norway	2.85	23
Mexico	2.79	24
Denmark	2.75	25
Sweden	2.65	26
Canada	2.50	27
Germany	2.49	28
Czech Republic	2.48	29
Australia	2.42	30
Albania	2.31	31
Brazil	2.30	32
Estonia	2.24	33
Austria	2.19	34
Lithuania	2.16	35

Country/Economy	High Technology Exports	Rank
Indonesia	2.14	36
Uganda	2.11	37
Barbados	2.05	38
New Zealand	2.03	39
Croatia	1.95	40
Morocco	1.95	41
Luxembourg	1.93	42
Portugal	1.90	43
Greece	1.86	44
Mauritius	1.85	45
Nigeria	1.82	46
Israel	1.79	47
Mongolia	1.79	48
Belgium	1.78	49
Latvia	1.78	50
Mali	1.76	51
Georgia	1.75	52
Russian Federation	1.72	53
Ecuador	1.71	54
Italy	1.70	55
Chile	1.70	56
Argentina	1.69	57
Paraguay	1.67	58
Brunei Darussalam	1.67	59
Vietnam	1.65	60
Bulgaria	1.63	61
South Africa	1.60	62
Kenya	1.57	63
Slovenia	1.56	64
Tunisia	1.56	65
India	1.56	66
Namibia	1.55	67
Spain	1.54	68
Slovak Republic	1.53	69

6.3.1 High Technology Exports

Country/Economy	High Technology Exports	Rank
Bolivia	1.49	70
Nicaragua	1.47	71
Serbia	1.45	72
Senegal	1.41	73
Azerbaijan	1.41	74
Burundi	1.40	75
Poland	1.39	76
Romania	1.38	77
Ukraine	1.38	78
El Salvador	1.37	79
Guatemala	1.36	80
Zimbabwe	1.32	81
Uruguay	1.32	82
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.32	83
Colombia	1.30	84
Venezuela, RB	1.27	85
Ethiopia	1.26	86
Kyrgyz Republic	1.26	87
Jamaica	1.24	88
Malawi	1.22	89
Gambia, The	1.22	90
Peru	1.22	91
Armenia	1.21	92
Algeria	1.19	93
Trinidad and Tobago	1.16	94
Zambia	1.16	95
Tanzania	1.16	96
Pakistan	1.14	97
Honduras	1.13	98
Jordan	1.12	99
Madagascar	1.11	100
Ghana	1.11	101

Country/Economy	High Technology Exports	Rank
Macedonia, FYR	1.09	102
Syrian Arab Republic	1.08	103
United Arab Emirates	1.07	104
Saudi Arabia	1.06	105
Oman	1.05	106
Botswana	1.04	107
Turkey	1.04	108
Guyana	1.03	109
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.02	110
Benin	1.01	111
Panama	1.01	112
Bahrain	1.00	113
Qatar	1.00	114
Bangladesh		#N/A
Burkina Faso		#N/A
Cambodia		#N/A
Cameroon		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Dominican Republic		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Mozambique		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Sri Lanka		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Tajikistan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2007 or preceding latest available year

Confederation of Indian Industry

6.3.2 Total Business Density

Country/Economy	Total Business Density	Rank
New Zealand	7.00	1
Iceland	6.05	2
Canada	4.83	3
Hong Kong, China	4.52	4
Netherlands	4.22	5
Spain	4.08	6
Luxembourg	3.38	7
Croatia	3.31	8
Mexico	3.28	9
Ireland	3.26	10
Bulgaria	3.17	11
United Kingdom	3.17	12
Portugal	3.08	13
Romania	2.95	14
Denmark	2.92	15
Sweden	2.91	16
Belgium	2.80	17
Australia	2.61	18
Brazil	2.55	19
Norway	2.51	20
Hungary	2.37	21
Singapore	2.33	22
Israel	2.32	23
Costa Rica	2.29	24
Slovak Republic	2.20	25
Finland	2.19	26
Czech Republic	2.16	27
Slovenia	2.16	28
Russian Federation	2.13	29
Jamaica	2.12	30
Switzerland	2.09	31
France	2.06	32
Armenia	1.95	33
Lithuania	1.94	34
United States	1.90	35

Country/Economy	Total Business Density	Rank
Oman	1.77	36
Chile	1.71	37
South Africa	1.67	38
Georgia	1.67	39
Poland	1.66	40
Colombia	1.60	41
Italy	1.57	42
Turkey	1.54	43
Greece	1.50	44
Austria	1.47	45
Azerbaijan	1.43	46
Serbia	1.42	47
Germany	1.36	48
Tunisia	1.31	49
Argentina	1.29	50
Ghana	1.28	51
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.26	52
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.25	53
Albania	1.23	54
Uganda	1.23	55
Thailand	1.22	56
Kenya	1.22	57
Bolivia	1.17	58
Algeria	1.16	59
Ecuador	1.15	60
Dominican Republic	1.12	61
Kazakhstan	1.10	62
Tanzania	1.10	63
Madagascar	1.06	64
Indonesia	1.06	65
Vietnam	1.03	66
Malawi	1.02	67
Bangladesh	1.02	68

6.3.2 Total Business Density

Country/Economy	Total Business Density	Rank
Syrian Arab Republic	1.00	69
Senegal	1.00	70
Bahrain		#N/A
Barbados		#N/A
Benin		#N/A
Botswana		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Burkina Faso		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Cambodia		#N/A
Cameroon		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
China		#N/A
Cote d'Ivoire		#N/A
Cyprus		#N/A
El Salvador		#N/A
Estonia		#N/A
Ethiopia		#N/A
Gambia, The		#N/A
Guatemala		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Honduras		#N/A
India		#N/A
Japan		#N/A
Jordan		#N/A
Korea, Rep.		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Kyrgyz Republic		#N/A
Latvia		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Macedonia, FYR		#N/A
Malaysia		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Malta		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Mauritius		#N/A
Mongolia		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Morocco		#N/A
Mozambique		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Nicaragua		#N/A
Nigeria		#N/A
Pakistan		#N/A
Panama		#N/A
Paraguay		#N/A
Peru		#N/A
Philippines		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Saudi Arabia		#N/A
Sri Lanka		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Tajikistan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Trinidad and Tobago		#N/A
Ukraine		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Uruguay		#N/A
Venezuela, RB		#N/A
Zambia		#N/A
Zimbabwe		#N/A

* Source : World Bank Entrepreneurship Data, 2005-2007

6.3.3 New Business Ownership Rate

Country/Economy	New Business Ownership Rate	Rank
New Zealand	7.00	1
Iceland	5.04	2
Hong Kong, China	4.48	3
United Kingdom	3.45	4
Netherlands	3.33	5
Bulgaria	3.18	6
Canada	3.03	7
Luxembourg	2.79	8
Denmark	2.77	9
Latvia	2.69	10
Singapore	2.65	11
Ireland	2.50	12
Romania	2.48	13
Australia	2.45	14
Norway	2.32	15
Spain	2.18	16
Russian Federation	2.08	17
Sweden	2.05	18
Mexico	2.04	19
Israel	1.98	20
Portugal	1.97	21
Slovak Republic	1.91	22
Belgium	1.91	23
Hungary	1.91	24
Brazil	1.90	25
Costa Rica	1.85	26
Croatia	1.81	27
Oman	1.81	28
Switzerland	1.79	29
Slovenia	1.78	30
United States	1.76	31
France	1.74	32
Finland	1.66	33
Malaysia	1.61	34

Country/Economy	New Business Ownership Rate	Rank
Lithuania	1.59	35
Chile	1.51	36
Czech Republic	1.50	37
Italy	1.45	38
Turkey	1.43	39
Armenia	1.41	40
Japan	1.38	41
Georgia	1.38	42
Peru	1.37	43
Serbia	1.35	44
South Africa	1.32	45
Ukraine	1.29	46
Germany	1.27	47
Jamaica	1.27	48
Kyrgyz Republic	1.26	49
Morocco	1.25	50
Colombia	1.22	51
Poland	1.21	52
Tunisia	1.21	53
Albania	1.20	54
Azerbaijan	1.20	55
Zambia	1.20	56
Greece	1.17	57
Uganda	1.15	58
Jordan	1.14	59
Argentina	1.14	60
Guatemala	1.14	61
Nicaragua	1.14	62
Austria	1.14	63
Thailand	1.12	64
Ghana	1.11	65
Algeria	1.10	66
El Salvador	1.10	67
Ecuador	1.09	68

6.3.3 New Business Ownership Rate

Country/Economy	New Business Ownership Rate	Rank
Kenya	1.08	69
Philippines	1.07	70
Sri Lanka	1.07	71
Bolivia	1.07	72
Kazakhstan	1.06	73
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.04	74
Tanzania	1.04	75
Tajikistan	1.04	76
Madagascar	1.03	77
Indonesia	1.03	78
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.02	79
Burkina Faso	1.02	80
Malawi	1.01	81
Bangladesh	1.01	82
Pakistan	1.01	83
India	1.01	84
Syrian Arab Republic	1.00	85
Botswana	1.00	86
Senegal	1.00	87
Bahrain		#N/A
Barbados		#N/A
Benin		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Cambodia		#N/A
Cameroon		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
China		#N/A
Cote d'Ivoire		#N/A
Cyprus		#N/A
Dominican Republic		#N/A
Estonia		#N/A

Country/Economy	New Business Ownership Rate	Rank
Ethiopia		#N/A
Gambia, The		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Honduras		#N/A
Korea, Rep.		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Macedonia, FYR		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Malta		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Mauritius		#N/A
Mongolia		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Mozambique		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Nigeria		#N/A
Panama		#N/A
Paraguay		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Saudi Arabia		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Trinidad and Tobago		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Uruguay		#N/A
Venezuela, RB		#N/A
Vietnam		#N/A
Zimbabwe		#N/A

* Source : World Bank Entrepreneurship Data, 2005-2007

7.1.1 Creative Products and Services

Country/Economy	Creative Products and Services	Rank
Hong Kong, China	7.00	1
Switzerland	2.47	2
Belgium	2.38	3
Singapore	2.06	4
Denmark	1.98	5
Austria	1.96	6
Malta	1.79	7
Ireland	1.79	8
Italy	1.77	9
Luxembourg	1.66	10
Slovenia	1.63	11
Sweden	1.62	12
Canada	1.51	13
Germany	1.48	14
United Kingdom	1.48	15
France	1.46	16
Czech Republic	1.40	17
Estonia	1.35	18
Finland	1.32	19
Spain	1.31	20
Slovak Republic	1.25	21
Lithuania	1.25	22
Malaysia	1.20	23
Portugal	1.19	24
Namibia	1.17	25
Taiwan	1.17	26
Poland	1.16	27
Israel	1.16	28
Barbados	1.15	29
United States	1.15	30
Latvia	1.14	31
Croatia	1.14	32
Hungary	1.12	33
Norway	1.12	34
Greece	1.12	35
Mauritius	1.11	36
Romania	1.10	37
Thailand	1.10	38
Korea, Rep.	1.09	39
Bahrain	1.08	40
China	1.08	41
Jordan	1.08	42
Australia	1.08	43
Mexico	1.06	44
Japan	1.06	45
Costa Rica	1.06	46
Cyprus	1.05	47
Bulgaria	1.05	48
Iceland	1.04	49
Tunisia	1.04	50
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.03	51
Qatar	1.03	52
Serbia	1.03	53
Turkey	1.03	54
Uruguay	1.03	55
Saudi Arabia	1.03	56
Trinidad and Tobago	1.02	57
Guatemala	1.02	58
Macedonia, FYR	1.02	59
Colombia	1.02	60
Oman	1.02	61
Chile	1.02	62
Indonesia	1.02	63
Brazil	1.02	64
Armenia	1.02	65
Russian Federation	1.02	66
Philippines	1.02	67

7.1.1 Creative Products and Services

Country/Economy	Creative Products and Services	Rank
Argentina	1.01	68
Bolivia	1.01	69
Ukraine	1.01	70
Peru	1.01	71
Pakistan	1.01	72
Sri Lanka	1.01	73
South Africa	1.01	74
Morocco	1.01	75
Albania	1.01	76
India	1.01	77
Honduras	1.01	78
Panama	1.01	79
Ghana	1.01	80
Cote d'Ivoire	1.01	81
Madagascar	1.01	82
Ecuador	1.01	83
Syrian Arab Republic	1.00	84
Paraguay	1.00	85
Senegal	1.00	86
Mongolia	1.00	87
Georgia	1.00	88
Guyana	1.00	89
Jamaica	1.00	90
Kyrgyz Republic	1.00	91
Kazakhstan	1.00	92
Venezuela, RB	1.00	93
Malawi	1.00	94
Azerbaijan	1.00	95
Zimbabwe	1.00	96
Tanzania	1.00	97
Cameroon	1.00	98
Uganda	1.00	99
Benin	1.00	100
Gambia, The	1.00	101
Burundi	1.00	102
Mozambique	1.00	103
Algeria		#N/A
Bangladesh		#N/A
Botswana		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Burkina Faso		#N/A
Cambodia		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Dominican Republic		#N/A
Egypt, Arab Rep.		#N/A
El Salvador		#N/A
Ethiopia		#N/A
Kenya		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Netherlands		#N/A
New Zealand		#N/A
Nicaragua		#N/A
Nigeria		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Tajikistan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Vietnam		#N/A
Zambia		#N/A

* Source : UNCTAD Creative Economy Report, 2005-2006

7.1.2 Royalties

Country/Economy	Royalties	Rank
Luxembourg	7.00	1
Sweden	4.58	2
Netherlands	3.30	3
Finland	3.24	4
United Kingdom	3.15	5
United States	2.89	6
Ireland	2.38	7
Japan	2.34	8
Singapore	2.24	9
Norway	2.10	10
Canada	2.04	11
Belgium	2.03	12
France	1.95	13
Israel	1.86	14
Germany	1.81	15
Hungary	1.80	16
Korea, Rep.	1.37	17
Paraguay	1.32	18
Australia	1.24	19
New Zealand	1.24	20
Italy	1.19	21
Cyprus	1.17	22
Croatia	1.16	23
Austria	1.14	24
Spain	1.13	25
Slovak Republic	1.09	26
Lesotho	1.09	27
Slovenia	1.08	28
Barbados	1.08	29
Malta	1.07	30
Czech Republic	1.06	31
Portugal	1.06	32
Greece	1.05	33
Jamaica	1.05	34
Latvia	1.04	35

Country/Economy	Royalties	Rank
Estonia	1.04	36
Chile	1.03	37
Romania	1.02	38
Georgia	1.02	39
Russian Federation	1.02	40
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.02	41
Poland	1.02	42
Macedonia, FYR	1.01	43
Tunisia	1.01	44
Argentina	1.01	45
Indonesia	1.01	46
Malaysia	1.01	47
South Africa	1.01	48
Bulgaria	1.01	49
Lithuania	1.01	50
Mozambique	1.01	51
Brazil	1.01	52
Kenya	1.00	53
Ukraine	1.00	54
Morocco	1.00	55
Kyrgyz Republic	1.00	56
El Salvador	1.00	57
Albania	1.00	58
Thailand	1.00	59
Colombia	1.00	60
Bolivia	1.00	61
Mexico	1.00	62
Tajikistan	1.00	63
China	1.00	64
Pakistan	1.00	65
Peru	1.00	66
Philippines	1.00	67
Madagascar	1.00	68
India	1.00	69
Azerbaijan	1.00	70

7.1.2 Royalties

Country/Economy	Royalties	Rank
Bangladesh	1.00	70
Benin	1.00	70
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.00	70
Botswana	1.00	70
Cambodia	1.00	70
Cote d'Ivoire	1.00	70
Ethiopia	1.00	70
Guatemala	1.00	70
Kazakhstan	1.00	70
Mali	1.00	70
Mauritius	1.00	70
Uruguay	1.00	70
Algeria		#N/A
Armenia		#N/A
Bahrain		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Burkina Faso		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Cameroon		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Costa Rica		#N/A
Denmark		#N/A
Dominican Republic		#N/A
Ecuador		#N/A
Gambia, The		#N/A
Ghana		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Honduras		#N/A
Hong Kong, China		#N/A
Iceland		#N/A
Jordan		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Malawi		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Mongolia		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Nicaragua		#N/A
Nigeria		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Panama		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Saudi Arabia		#N/A
Senegal		#N/A
Serbia		#N/A
Sri Lanka		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Switzerland		#N/A
Syrian Arab Republic		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Tanzania		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Trinidad and Tobago		#N/A
Turkey		#N/A
Uganda		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Venezuela, RB		#N/A
Vietnam		#N/A
Zambia		#N/A
Zimbabwe		#N/A

* Source : UNCTAD Creative Economy Report, 2005-2006

7.1.3 Trademarks

Country/Economy	Trademarks	Rank
Iceland	7.00	1
Bahrain	6.96	2
New Zealand	6.53	3
Uruguay	5.52	4
Singapore	5.21	5
Hong Kong, China	5.11	6
Malta	4.95	7
Panama	4.74	8
Australia	4.57	9
Costa Rica	4.33	10
Belgium	4.14	11
Korea, Rep.	4.09	12
Chile	4.07	13
Argentina	3.45	14
Switzerland	3.32	15
Cyprus	2.95	16
Israel	2.75	17
Canada	2.65	18
Norway	2.60	19
Spain	2.59	20
Suriname	2.58	21
Estonia	2.52	22
Portugal	2.45	23
Bulgaria	2.42	24
France	2.35	25
Sweden	2.32	26
Nicaragua	2.24	27
Austria	2.23	28
Czech Republic	2.21	29
Ecuador	2.20	30
Honduras	2.19	31
Japan	2.15	32
Denmark	2.12	33
Slovenia	2.11	34

Country/Economy	Trademarks	Rank
Malaysia	2.08	35
United States	2.04	36
Germany	2.03	37
Italy	2.02	38
Latvia	2.00	39
Guatemala	1.98	40
Turkey	1.94	41
Slovak Republic	1.84	42
Lithuania	1.84	43
Finland	1.84	44
Peru	1.80	45
Jamaica	1.78	46
South Africa	1.78	47
Ireland	1.77	48
Romania	1.77	49
Mexico	1.77	50
Greece	1.69	51
Bolivia	1.65	52
China	1.63	53
Croatia	1.62	54
United Kingdom	1.59	55
Macedonia, FYR	1.58	56
Thailand	1.58	57
Brazil	1.56	58
Colombia	1.56	59
Armenia	1.52	60
Ukraine	1.49	61
Hungary	1.46	62
Serbia	1.44	63
Poland	1.44	64
Sri Lanka	1.39	65
Albania	1.34	66
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.33	67

7.1.3 Trademarks

Country/Economy	Trademarks	Rank
Russian Federation	1.27	68
Georgia	1.25	69
Mongolia	1.24	70
Indonesia	1.23	71
Morocco	1.23	72
Vietnam	1.21	73
Azerbaijan	1.20	74
Philippines	1.15	75
Cambodia	1.14	76
Kyrgyz Republic	1.11	77
Algeria	1.08	78
Tajikistan	1.06	79
Pakistan	1.05	80
India	1.04	81
Kenya	1.03	82
Mozambique	1.03	83
Malawi	1.01	84
Madagascar	1.00	85
Bangladesh		#N/A
Barbados		#N/A
Benin		#N/A
Botswana		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Burkina Faso		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Cameroon		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Cote d'Ivoire		#N/A
Dominican Republic		#N/A
Egypt, Arab Rep.		#N/A
El Salvador		#N/A
Ethiopia		#N/A
Gambia, The		#N/A
Ghana		#N/A

Country/Economy	Trademarks	Rank
Guyana		#N/A
Jordan		#N/A
Kazakhstan		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Luxembourg		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Mauritius		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Netherlands		#N/A
Nigeria		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Paraguay		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Saudi Arabia		#N/A
Senegal		#N/A
Syrian Arab Republic		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Tanzania		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Trinidad and Tobago		#N/A
Tunisia		#N/A
Uganda		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Venezuela, RB		#N/A
Zambia		#N/A
Zimbabwe		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank,, 2004-2006

7.1.4 Exports Earnings of Creative Industries

Country/Economy	Exports Earnings of Creative Industries	Rank
Hong Kong, China	7.00	1
Belgium	2.32	2
Switzerland	2.20	3
Singapore	2.06	4
Denmark	1.94	5
Austria	1.88	6
Ireland	1.81	7
Malta	1.74	8
Italy	1.71	9
Luxembourg	1.66	10
Netherlands	1.66	11
Slovenia	1.63	12
Sweden	1.56	13
Canada	1.52	14
United Kingdom	1.47	15
Germany	1.44	16
France	1.43	17
Czech Republic	1.40	18
Spain	1.31	19
Finland	1.29	20
Estonia	1.29	21
Montenegro	1.26	22
Slovak Republic	1.26	23
Lithuania	1.20	24
Portugal	1.19	25
Malaysia	1.19	26
Namibia	1.17	27
Taiwan	1.17	28
Poland	1.16	29
Israel	1.16	30
Croatia	1.13	31
United States	1.13	32
New Zealand	1.12	33
Hungary	1.12	34

Country/Economy	Exports Earnings of Creative Industries	Rank
Latvia	1.12	35
Norway	1.12	36
Turkey	1.11	37
Greece	1.10	38
Mauritius	1.10	39
Thailand	1.10	40
Romania	1.10	41
Korea, Rep.	1.09	42
Australia	1.08	43
Barbados	1.08	44
Jordan	1.07	45
Cambodia	1.07	46
China	1.07	47
Japan	1.06	48
Mexico	1.06	49
Cyprus	1.06	50
Costa Rica	1.05	51
Bahrain	1.05	52
Bulgaria	1.05	53
Oman	1.05	54
Iceland	1.04	55
Tunisia	1.04	56
Qatar	1.03	57
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.03	58
Uruguay	1.03	59
Saudi Arabia	1.03	60
Trinidad and Tobago	1.02	61
Guatemala	1.02	62
Serbia	1.02	63
Chile	1.02	64
Colombia	1.02	65
Armenia	1.02	66
Indonesia	1.02	67

7.1.4 Exports Earnings of Creative Industries

Country/Economy	Exports Earnings of Creative Industries	Rank
Macedonia, FYR	1.02	68
Brazil	1.02	69
Honduras	1.02	70
Russian Federation	1.02	71
South Africa	1.02	72
Philippines	1.02	73
Argentina	1.02	74
Pakistan	1.01	75
Ghana	1.01	76
Sri Lanka	1.01	77
Bolivia	1.01	78
Zimbabwe	1.01	79
Peru	1.01	80
Guyana	1.01	81
India	1.01	82
Morocco	1.01	83
Albania	1.01	84
El Salvador	1.01	85
Botswana	1.01	86
Zambia	1.01	87
Cote d'Ivoire	1.01	88
Nepal	1.01	89
Syrian Arab Republic	1.01	90
Ecuador	1.00	91
Mongolia	1.00	92
Madagascar	1.00	93
Paraguay	1.00	94
Senegal	1.00	95
Georgia	1.00	96
Kazakhstan	1.00	97
Jamaica	1.00	98
Nicaragua	1.00	99
Kenya	1.00	100

Country/Economy	Exports Earnings of Creative Industries	Rank
Venezuela, RB	1.00	101
Kyrgyz Republic	1.00	102
Panama	1.00	103
Mozambique	1.00	104
Bangladesh	1.00	105
Azerbaijan	1.00	106
Cameroon	1.00	107
Malawi	1.00	108
Tanzania	1.00	109
Uganda	1.00	110
Algeria	1.00	111
Burkina Faso	1.00	112
Benin	1.00	113
Mali	1.00	114
Ethiopia	1.00	115
Nigeria	1.00	116
Burundi	1.00	117
Gambia, The	1.00	117
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Dominican Republic		#N/A
Egypt, Arab Rep.		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Tajikistan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Ukraine		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Vietnam		#N/A

* Source : UNCTAD Creative Economy Report, 2003-2005

7.2.1 Gini Coefficient

Country/Economy	Gini Coefficient	Rank
Denmark	7.00	1
Japan	6.98	2
Sweden	6.96	3
Czech Republic	6.87	4
Norway	6.87	4
Slovak Republic	6.87	4
Finland	6.73	7
Ukraine	6.58	8
Germany	6.56	9
Croatia	6.48	10
Austria	6.47	11
Bulgaria	6.46	12
Ethiopia	6.38	13
Hungary	6.36	14
Luxembourg	6.26	15
Netherlands	6.25	16
Bangladesh	6.24	17
Pakistan	6.21	18
Slovenia	6.21	18
Romania	6.18	20
Korea, Rep.	6.17	21
Egypt, Arab Rep.	6.10	22
Canada	6.04	23
France	6.03	24
Kyrgyz Republic	6.01	25
Albania	6.00	26
Belgium	6.00	26
Mongolia	6.00	26
Burundi	5.96	29
Tajikistan	5.92	30
Switzerland	5.91	31
Armenia	5.90	32
Kazakhstan	5.89	33
Greece	5.84	34
Ireland	5.84	34

Country/ economy	Gini Coefficient	Rank
Tanzania	5.80	36
Spain	5.79	37
Poland	5.77	38
Australia	5.73	39
Algeria	5.72	40
Latvia	5.67	41
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.66	42
Lithuania	5.66	42
Estonia	5.63	44
Italy	5.63	44
United Kingdom	5.63	44
New Zealand	5.61	47
Azerbaijan	5.57	48
India	5.54	49
Russian Federation	5.45	50
Jordan	5.43	51
Vietnam	5.42	52
Malaysia	5.40	53
Portugal	5.33	54
Benin	5.32	55
Macedonia, FYR	5.27	56
Malawi	5.27	56
Mali	5.27	56
Mauritania	5.27	56
Israel	5.25	60
Indonesia	5.22	61
Timor-Leste	5.21	62
Burkina Faso	5.20	63
Chad	5.17	64
Trinidad and Tobago	5.11	65
Cambodia	5.06	66
Georgia	5.05	67
Tunisia	5.05	67
United States	5.05	67

7.2.1 Gini Coefficient

Country/Economy	Gini Coefficient	Rank
Morocco	5.04	70
Sri Lanka	5.02	71
China	4.97	72
Singapore	4.85	73
Thailand	4.85	73
Uganda	4.83	75
Ghana	4.81	76
Nigeria	4.80	77
Turkey	4.76	78
Hong Kong, China	4.74	79
Venezuela, RB	4.74	79
Philippines	4.67	81
Cameroon	4.59	82
Guyana	4.59	82
Jamaica	4.48	84
Uruguay	4.40	85
Mozambique	4.29	86
Costa Rica	4.28	87
Madagascar	4.28	87
Gambia, The	4.27	89
Nepal	4.27	89
Senegal	4.27	89
Kenya	4.22	92
Mexico	4.17	93
Cote d'Ivoire	4.13	94
Peru	3.99	95
El Salvador	3.98	96
Argentina	3.94	97
Dominican Republic	3.94	97
Zimbabwe	3.93	99
Zambia	3.85	100
Chile	3.70	101

Country/Economy	Gini Coefficient	Rank
Nicaragua	3.66	102
Lesotho	3.64	103
Suriname	3.59	104
Paraguay	3.55	105
Guatemala	3.49	106
Ecuador	3.41	107
Panama	3.35	108
Brazil	3.33	109
Honduras	3.30	110
South Africa	3.00	111
Bolivia	2.95	112
Colombia	2.91	113
Botswana	2.61	114
Namibia	1.00	115
Bahrain		#N/A
Barbados		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Cyprus		#N/A
Iceland		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Malta		#N/A
Mauritius		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Saudi Arabia		#N/A
Serbia		#N/A
Syrian Arab Republic		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A

* Source : Human Development Index Report, 2009

7.2.2 GDP Per Capita (Constant 2000 US$)

Country/Economy	GDP Per Capita (Constant 2000 US$)	Rank
Luxembourg	7.00	1
Norway	5.67	2
Japan	5.43	3
United States	5.18	4
Switzerland	5.13	5
Iceland	5.03	6
Hong Kong, China	4.78	7
Denmark	4.55	8
Sweden	4.53	9
Ireland	4.38	10
Qatar	4.22	11
Finland	4.14	12
United Kingdom	4.11	13
Singapore	4.06	14
Austria	3.96	15
Netherlands	3.96	16
Canada	3.86	17
Germany	3.78	18
United Arab Emirates	3.75	19
Belgium	3.74	20
Australia	3.66	21
France	3.66	22
Kuwait	3.53	23
Israel	3.37	24
Italy	3.14	25
Brunei Darussalam	2.96	26
Spain	2.78	27
Korea, Rep.	2.68	28
Greece	2.68	29
New Zealand	2.61	30
Bahrain	2.61	31
Cyprus	2.51	32
Slovenia	2.49	33
Portugal	2.24	34

Country/Economy	GDP Per Capita (Constant 2000 US$)	Rank
Trinidad and Tobago	2.19	35
Malta	2.15	36
Saudi Arabia	2.11	37
Oman	2.09	38
Argentina	2.08	39
Uruguay	1.95	40
Libya	1.84	41
Czech Republic	1.83	42
Estonia	1.75	43
Croatia	1.73	44
Mexico	1.71	45
Chile	1.67	46
Hungary	1.67	47
Poland	1.67	48
Slovak Republic	1.66	49
Latvia	1.65	50
Lithuania	1.65	51
Venezuela, RB	1.64	52
Panama	1.60	53
Turkey	1.56	54
Costa Rica	1.56	55
Malaysia	1.55	56
Mauritius	1.53	57
Brazil	1.48	58
Botswana	1.47	59
Jamaica	1.40	60
South Africa	1.40	61
Dominican Republic	1.39	62
Russian Federation	1.33	63
Colombia	1.32	64
Peru	1.31	65
Romania	1.30	66
Tunisia	1.29	67
Namibia	1.28	68

7.2.2 GDP Per Capita (Constant 2000 US$)

Country/Economy	GDP Per Capita (Constant 2000 US$)	Rank
El Salvador	1.28	69
Suriname	1.28	70
Thailand	1.28	71
Bulgaria	1.27	72
Kazakhstan	1.25	73
Jordan	1.25	74
Montenegro	1.24	75
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.23	76
Algeria	1.23	77
Macedonia, FYR	1.23	78
Azerbaijan	1.22	79
China	1.20	80
Guatemala	1.20	81
Serbia	1.19	82
Albania	1.19	83
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.18	84
Morocco	1.18	85
Ecuador	1.18	86
Armenia	1.15	87
Paraguay	1.15	88
Honduras	1.15	89
Syrian Arab Republic	1.13	90
Georgia	1.13	91
Philippines	1.12	92
Sri Lanka	1.12	93
Bolivia	1.12	94
Ukraine	1.11	95
Indonesia	1.11	96
Guyana	1.09	97
Nicaragua	1.09	98
Mongolia	1.07	99
India	1.07	100

Country/Economy	GDP Per Capita (Constant 2000 US$)	Rank
Cameroon	1.07	101
Pakistan	1.06	102
Vietnam	1.06	103
Senegal	1.05	104
Cote d'Ivoire	1.05	105
Lesotho	1.05	106
Cambodia	1.04	107
Nigeria	1.04	108
Mauritania	1.04	109
Kenya	1.04	110
Bangladesh	1.04	111
Zimbabwe	1.04	112
Zambia	1.03	113
Kyrgyz Republic	1.03	114
Gambia, The	1.03	115
Mozambique	1.03	116
Tanzania	1.03	117
Benin	1.03	118
Uganda	1.03	119
Timor-Leste	1.02	120
Ghana	1.02	121
Mali	1.02	122
Madagascar	1.02	123
Burkina Faso	1.02	124
Nepal	1.02	125
Chad	1.02	126
Tajikistan	1.01	127
Ethiopia	1.01	128
Malawi	1.01	129
Burundi	1.00	130
Barbados		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2008 or preceding latest available year

1.1.1 Political Stability

* The following tables are raw data

Country/Economy	Political Stability	Rank
Luxembourg	1.52	1
Finland	1.36	2
Norway	1.33	3
Singapore	1.33	4
Austria	1.30	5
Malta	1.30	6
Switzerland	1.23	7
Iceland	1.22	8
Brunei	1.22	9
New Zealand	1.16	10
Ireland	1.16	11
Sweden	1.13	12
Barbados	1.09	13
Hong Kong	1.09	14
Germany	1.08	15
Australia	1.08	16
Slovenia	1.07	17
Portugal	1.05	18
Canada	1.03	19
Qatar	1.01	20
Denmark	1.00	21
Botswana	0.96	22
Namibia	0.96	23
Netherlands	0.95	24
Oman	0.95	25
Japan	0.94	26
Czech Republic	0.93	27
Slovakia	0.92	28
Mauritius	0.84	29
Uruguay	0.83	30
Poland	0.79	31
United Arab Emirates	0.74	32
Lithuania	0.73	33

Country/Economy	Political Stability	Rank
Taiwan	0.72	34
Belgium	0.61	35
Montenegro	0.59	36
United States	0.59	37
Hungary	0.59	38
France	0.58	39
Estonia	0.57	40
Croatia	0.57	41
Chile	0.56	42
United Kingdom	0.56	43
Costa Rica	0.56	44
Cyprus	0.52	45
Kazakhstan	0.51	46
Libya	0.48	47
Kuwait	0.45	48
Italy	0.41	49
Korea, South	0.41	50
Latvia	0.40	51
Bulgaria	0.39	52
Mongolia	0.35	53
Benin	0.35	54
Greece	0.32	55
Vietnam	0.32	56
Romania	0.30	57
Mozambique	0.29	58
Zambia	0.29	59
Tunisia	0.29	60
Suriname	0.15	61
Gambia	0.14	62
Malaysia	0.13	63
Panama	0.11	64
Dominican Republic	0.10	65
El Salvador	0.09	66

1.1.1 Political Stability

Country/Economy	Political Stability	Rank
Trinidad And Tobago	0.08	67
Ghana	0.06	68
Malawi	0.05	69
Albania	0.01	70
Tanzania	0.01	71
Armenia	0.01	72
Ukraine	-0.01	73
Lesotho	-0.03	74
Spain	-0.03	75
Argentina	-0.04	76
South Africa	-0.04	77
Burkina Faso	-0.11	78
Brazil	-0.12	79
Senegal	-0.16	80
Bahrain	-0.18	81
Mali	-0.21	82
Jamaica	-0.27	83
Cambodia	-0.27	84
Macedonia	-0.31	85
China	-0.32	86
Jordan	-0.32	87
Honduras	-0.36	88
Nicaragua	-0.39	89
Saudi Arabia	-0.39	90
Madagascar	-0.42	91
Morocco	-0.47	92
Azerbaijan	-0.48	93
Serbia	-0.50	94
Cameroon	-0.53	95
Syria	-0.56	96
Guyana	-0.56	97
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-0.57	98
Guatemala	-0.58	99
Mexico	-0.62	100
Russia	-0.62	101
Paraguay	-0.63	102
Egypt	-0.67	103
Kyrgyzstan	-0.68	104
Turkey	-0.73	105
Tajikistan	-0.74	106
Ecuador	-0.83	107
Peru	-0.84	108
Uganda	-0.88	109
Mauritania	-0.93	110
India	-0.99	111
Georgia	-1.00	112
Indonesia	-1.00	113
Bolivia	-1.02	114
Timor-Leste	-1.13	115
Algeria	-1.15	116
Thailand	-1.19	117
Venezuela	-1.23	118
Kenya	-1.25	119
Israel	-1.39	120
Philippines	-1.41	121
Burundi	-1.43	122
Bangladesh	-1.54	123
Zimbabwe	-1.56	124
Colombia	-1.66	125
Nepal	-1.69	126
Ethiopia	-1.79	127
Cote D'ivoire	-1.91	128
Chad	-1.92	129
Nigeria	-2.01	130
Sri Lanka	-2.04	131
Pakistan	-2.61	132

* Source : World Bank, Governance Indicators, 2008

1.1.2 Government Effectiveness

Country/Economy	Government Effectiveness	Rank
Singapore	2.53	1
Denmark	2.19	2
Switzerland	2.06	3
Sweden	1.99	4
Finland	1.95	5
Norway	1.95	6
Canada	1.93	7
Australia	1.90	8
Netherlands	1.86	9
Hong Kong	1.83	10
New Zealand	1.76	11
United Kingdom	1.74	12
Austria	1.71	13
Germany	1.65	14
United States	1.65	15
Luxembourg	1.65	16
Ireland	1.61	17
Iceland	1.58	18
France	1.54	19
Barbados	1.48	20
Japan	1.46	21
Belgium	1.36	22
Israel	1.30	23
Korea, South	1.26	24
Malta	1.26	25
Cyprus	1.25	26
Chile	1.24	27
Estonia	1.15	28
Malaysia	1.13	29
Slovenia	1.09	30
Czech Republic	1.07	31
Portugal	1.05	32
Spain	0.99	33

Country/Economy	Government Effectiveness	Rank
Brunei	0.89	34
Taiwan	0.88	35
United Arab Emirates	0.82	36
Slovakia	0.76	37
South Africa	0.75	38
Qatar	0.68	39
Botswana	0.67	40
Hungary	0.66	41
Lithuania	0.64	42
Mauritius	0.60	43
Greece	0.56	44
Latvia	0.56	45
Croatia	0.52	46
Uruguay	0.48	47
Poland	0.48	48
Bahrain	0.47	49
Oman	0.42	50
Italy	0.39	51
Costa Rica	0.39	52
Tunisia	0.35	53
Namibia	0.31	54
Trinidad And Tobago	0.30	55
Jordan	0.27	56
China	0.24	57
Turkey	0.20	58
Georgia	0.18	59
Mexico	0.18	60
Panama	0.16	61
Colombia	0.13	62
Kuwait	0.11	63
Thailand	0.11	64
Bulgaria	0.10	65

1.1.2 Government Effectiveness

Country/Economy	Government Effectiveness	Rank
Jamaica	0.09	66
Montenegro	0.01	67
Saudi Arabia	0.01	68
Suriname	0.00	69
Philippines	0.00	70
Brazil	-0.01	71
India	-0.03	72
Armenia	-0.07	73
Ghana	-0.08	74
Morocco	-0.09	75
Senegal	-0.12	76
Macedonia	-0.14	77
Romania	-0.14	78
El Salvador	-0.15	79
Guyana	-0.17	80
Argentina	-0.18	81
Serbia	-0.28	82
Indonesia	-0.29	83
Sri Lanka	-0.29	84
Peru	-0.30	85
Lesotho	-0.31	86
Vietnam	-0.31	87
Russia	-0.32	88
Albania	-0.34	89
Egypt	-0.37	90
Mozambique	-0.38	91
Dominican Republic	-0.40	92
Ethiopia	-0.43	93
Tanzania	-0.45	94
Kazakhstan	-0.47	95
Guatemala	-0.49	96
Algeria	-0.50	97
Uganda	-0.51	98
Benin	-0.52	99
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-0.55	100
Honduras	-0.57	101
Madagascar	-0.59	102
Ukraine	-0.60	103
Kenya	-0.60	104
Azerbaijan	-0.64	105
Malawi	-0.65	106
Zambia	-0.66	107
Burkina Faso	-0.67	108
Syria	-0.67	109
Mongolia	-0.68	110
Kyrgyzstan	-0.70	111
Pakistan	-0.73	112
Nepal	-0.75	113
Gambia	-0.77	114
Bangladesh	-0.77	115
Paraguay	-0.78	116
Mali	-0.78	117
Cameroon	-0.80	118
Cambodia	-0.81	119
Bolivia	-0.81	120
Libya	-0.84	121
Venezuela	-0.85	122
Tajikistan	-0.88	123
Nicaragua	-0.96	124
Ecuador	-0.97	125
Mauritania	-0.97	126
Nigeria	-0.98	127
Timor-Leste	-1.00	128
Burundi	-1.21	129
Cote D'ivoire	-1.39	130
Chad	-1.48	131
Zimbabwe	-1.56	132

* Source : World Bank, Governance Indicators, 2008

1.1.3 Efficiency of Legal Framework

Country/Economy	Efficiency of Legal Framework	Rank
Singapore	6.26	1
Hong Kong SAR	6.23	2
Sweden	6.16	3
New Zealand	5.93	4
Qatar	5.82	5
Denmark	5.73	6
Norway	5.69	7
Luxembourg	5.67	8
United Arab Emirates	5.50	9
United Kingdom	5.49	10
Netherlands	5.43	11
Australia	5.37	12
Switzerland	5.27	13
Austria	5.27	14
Finland	5.20	15
Canada	5.19	16
Germany	5.12	17
South Africa	5.07	18
Oman	5.04	19
Gambia, The	4.99	20
Iceland	4.96	21
Barbados	4.96	22
Tunisia	4.93	23
Cyprus	4.84	24
Chile	4.82	25
France	4.77	26
Jordan	4.70	27
Namibia	4.70	28
Ireland	4.65	29
Japan	4.64	30
Brunei Darussalam	4.64	31
United States	4.60	32
Botswana	4.52	33

Country/Economy	Efficiency of Legal Framework	Rank
Mauritius	4.48	34
Malaysia	4.40	35
India	4.39	36
Kuwait	4.35	37
Egypt	4.34	38
Estonia	4.22	39
Malta	4.16	40
Thailand	4.13	41
China	4.11	42
Israel	4.07	43
Taiwan, China	4.07	44
Benin	4.07	45
Nigeria	3.99	46
Belgium	3.99	47
Vietnam	3.96	48
Slovenia	3.96	49
Sri Lanka	3.95	50
Libya	3.94	51
Montenegro	3.92	52
Burkina Faso	3.92	53
Costa Rica	3.91	54
Trinidad and Tobago	3.91	55
Morocco	3.90	56
Saudi Arabia	3.84	57
Indonesia	3.81	58
Tanzania	3.80	59
Azerbaijan	3.80	60
Korea, Rep.	3.75	61
Malawi	3.72	62
Mali	3.71	63
Zambia	3.70	64
Ghana	3.69	65
Uruguay	3.65	66

1.1.3 Efficiency of Legal Framework

Country/Economy	Efficiency of Legal Framework	Rank
Spain	3.64	67
Uganda	3.61	68
Albania	3.59	69
Dominican Republic	3.50	70
Cambodia	3.49	71
Jamaica	3.48	72
Senegal	3.46	73
Mozambique	3.45	74
Lithuania	3.45	75
Tajikistan	3.45	76
Ethiopia	3.43	77
Bahrain	3.39	78
Czech Republic	3.39	79
El Salvador	3.39	80
Kazakhstan	3.36	81
Turkey	3.34	82
Timor-Leste	3.34	83
Colombia	3.31	84
Algeria	3.31	85
Panama	3.30	86
Cameroon	3.28	87
Mauritania	3.26	88
Greece	3.24	89
Georgia	3.23	90
Macedonia, FYR	3.20	91
Zimbabwe	3.19	92
Mexico	3.16	93
Brazil	3.14	94
Guatemala	3.13	95
Latvia	3.10	96
Honduras	3.09	97
Hungary	3.05	98
Peru	3.02	99
Burundi	3.00	100

Country/Economy	Efficiency of Legal Framework	Rank
Slovak Republic	2.99	101
Pakistan	2.99	102
Bangladesh	2.96	103
Romania	2.94	104
Kenya	2.92	105
Portugal	2.90	106
Madagascar	2.86	107
Russian Federation	2.86	108
Syria	2.82	109
Armenia	2.82	110
Suriname	2.80	111
Chad	2.80	112
Poland	2.79	113
Côte d'Ivoire	2.79	114
Bulgaria	2.78	115
Lesotho	2.75	116
Nicaragua	2.75	117
Ecuador	2.72	118
Nepal	2.72	119
Mongolia	2.71	120
Guyana	2.68	121
Philippines	2.65	122
Serbia	2.63	123
Kyrgyz Republic	2.61	124
Croatia	2.61	125
Argentina	2.56	126
Italy	2.50	127
Paraguay	2.42	128
Ukraine	2.26	129
Bolivia	2.20	130
Venezuela	1.95	131
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.77	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

1.2.1 Regulatory Quality

Country/Economy	Regulatory Quality	Rank
Hong Kong	2.00	1
Singapore	1.92	2
Ireland	1.91	3
Denmark	1.86	4
United Kingdom	1.79	5
Australia	1.78	6
Netherlands	1.75	7
New Zealand	1.72	8
Luxembourg	1.71	9
Sweden	1.68	10
Canada	1.66	11
Switzerland	1.66	12
Austria	1.64	13
Finland	1.58	14
United States	1.58	15
Chile	1.58	16
Belgium	1.48	17
Estonia	1.47	18
Germany	1.46	19
Norway	1.34	20
Spain	1.27	21
Hungary	1.26	22
Cyprus	1.25	23
France	1.25	24
Japan	1.23	25
Israel	1.20	26
Malta	1.17	27
Lithuania	1.14	28
Slovakia	1.14	29
Portugal	1.12	30
Iceland	1.12	31
Czech Republic	1.09	32
Taiwan	1.07	33
Latvia	1.07	34

Country/Economy	Regulatory Quality	Rank
Mauritius	0.95	35
Italy	0.95	36
Bahrain	0.88	37
Brunei	0.83	38
Slovenia	0.81	39
Greece	0.81	40
Barbados	0.77	41
Poland	0.77	42
Bulgaria	0.75	43
Korea, South	0.73	44
Qatar	0.66	45
Oman	0.65	46
South Africa	0.63	47
Panama	0.63	48
Trinidad And Tobago	0.62	49
Georgia	0.59	50
United Arab Emirates	0.58	51
Romania	0.53	52
Botswana	0.52	53
Croatia	0.50	54
Costa Rica	0.47	55
Mexico	0.45	56
Jamaica	0.36	57
Jordan	0.34	58
Peru	0.33	59
Armenia	0.32	60
El Salvador	0.31	61
Malaysia	0.27	62
Thailand	0.26	63
Colombia	0.24	64
Turkey	0.22	65
Macedonia	0.21	66
Brazil	0.19	67

1.2.1 Regulatory Quality

Country/Economy	Regulatory Quality	Rank
Saudi Arabia	0.17	68
Albania	0.16	69
Namibia	0.13	70
Tunisia	0.11	71
Uruguay	0.08	72
Ghana	0.08	73
Kuwait	0.04	74
Morocco	-0.03	75
Montenegro	-0.05	76
Philippines	-0.05	77
Kenya	-0.07	78
Uganda	-0.08	79
Guatemala	-0.12	80
Egypt	-0.17	81
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-0.19	82
Serbia	-0.21	83
India	-0.21	84
China	-0.22	85
Dominican Republic	-0.24	86
Indonesia	-0.27	87
Honduras	-0.27	88
Sri Lanka	-0.28	89
Senegal	-0.29	90
Mongolia	-0.29	91
Burkina Faso	-0.32	92
Azerbaijan	-0.32	93
Kyrgyzstan	-0.32	94
Madagascar	-0.33	95
Zambia	-0.33	96
Mali	-0.33	97
Nicaragua	-0.36	98
Kazakhstan	-0.37	99
Ukraine	-0.39	100

Country/Economy	Regulatory Quality	Rank
Malawi	-0.39	101
Tanzania	-0.39	102
Gambia	-0.44	103
Benin	-0.46	104
Mozambique	-0.47	105
Pakistan	-0.47	106
Cambodia	-0.47	107
Paraguay	-0.49	108
Vietnam	-0.53	109
Guyana	-0.55	110
Russia	-0.56	111
Mauritania	-0.59	112
Nigeria	-0.62	113
Lesotho	-0.63	114
Argentina	-0.65	115
Nepal	-0.66	116
Cameroon	-0.66	117
Suriname	-0.67	118
Algeria	-0.79	119
Bangladesh	-0.82	120
Ethiopia	-0.86	121
Libya	-0.93	122
Cote D'ivoire	-0.93	123
Tajikistan	-0.97	124
Bolivia	-1.02	125
Ecuador	-1.14	126
Syria	-1.17	127
Burundi	-1.18	128
Chad	-1.26	129
Timor-Leste	-1.40	130
Venezuela	-1.44	131
Zimbabwe	-2.18	132

* Source : World Bank, Governance Indicators, 2008

1.2.2 Burden of Government Regulation

Country/Economy	Burden of Government Regulation	Rank
Singapore	5.57	1
Hong Kong SAR	5.17	2
Georgia	4.84	3
Gambia, The	4.81	4
Iceland	4.68	5
United Arab Emirates	4.63	6
Oman	4.56	7
Estonia	4.46	8
Mauritania	4.40	9
Qatar	4.29	10
Switzerland	4.28	11
Finland	4.27	12
Luxembourg	4.18	13
Azerbaijan	4.17	14
Malaysia	4.05	15
Cyprus	4.04	16
Barbados	4.02	17
Jordan	4.01	18
Sweden	3.99	19
Saudi Arabia	3.97	20
China	3.91	21
Japan	3.90	22
Indonesia	3.88	23
Tunisia	3.83	24
Slovenia	3.83	25
Malawi	3.82	26
Denmark	3.82	27
Ethiopia	3.78	28
Mauritius	3.75	29
Zambia	3.75	30
New Zealand	3.72	31
Bahrain	3.72	32
Honduras	3.71	33

Country/Economy	Burden of Government Regulation	Rank
Namibia	3.71	34
Panama	3.71	35
Uganda	3.70	36
Taiwan, China	3.69	37
Guatemala	3.67	38
Brunei Darussalam	3.67	39
Botswana	3.60	40
Chile	3.56	41
Canada	3.55	42
Guyana	3.53	43
Burkina Faso	3.53	44
Austria	3.53	45
Lesotho	3.51	46
Mali	3.51	47
El Salvador	3.49	48
Norway	3.48	49
Thailand	3.46	50
Paraguay	3.46	51
Morocco	3.40	52
United States	3.39	53
Albania	3.38	54
Timor-Leste	3.38	55
Trinidad and Tobago	3.37	56
Nicaragua	3.31	57
Tajikistan	3.31	58
Pakistan	3.29	59
Tanzania	3.28	60
Montenegro	3.28	61
Macedonia, FYR	3.27	62
Costa Rica	3.26	63
Armenia	3.24	64
South Africa	3.23	65
Australia	3.20	66

1.2.2 Burden of Government Regulation

Country/Economy	Burden of Government Regulation	Rank
Senegal	3.19	67
Benin	3.18	68
Latvia	3.15	69
Egypt	3.15	70
Mozambique	3.15	71
Cambodia	3.15	72
Libya	3.14	73
Ireland	3.13	74
Nigeria	3.13	75
Israel	3.13	76
Ghana	3.13	77
Dominican Republic	3.12	78
Chad	3.11	79
Kenya	3.10	80
Sri Lanka	3.09	81
Bulgaria	3.08	82
Uruguay	3.05	83
Germany	3.03	84
Kazakhstan	3.00	85
United Kingdom	3.00	86
Romania	2.99	87
Malta	2.98	88
Madagascar	2.97	89
Slovak Republic	2.94	90
Netherlands	2.94	91
Nepal	2.93	92
Turkey	2.92	93
Syria	2.88	94
India	2.88	95
Lithuania	2.87	96
Kyrgyz Republic	2.86	97
Korea, Rep.	2.83	98
Portugal	2.82	99
Ecuador	2.82	100
Bolivia	2.76	101
Cameroon	2.74	102
Côte d'Ivoire	2.73	103
Burundi	2.72	104
Spain	2.71	105
Vietnam	2.71	106
Colombia	2.69	107
Ukraine	2.69	108
Mongolia	2.68	109
Argentina	2.68	110
Poland	2.67	111
Belgium	2.67	112
Philippines	2.67	113
Czech Republic	2.66	114
Kuwait	2.63	115
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.59	116
Mexico	2.58	117
Zimbabwe	2.58	118
Peru	2.52	119
Croatia	2.52	120
Jamaica	2.51	121
Suriname	2.51	122
Bangladesh	2.47	123
Russian Federation	2.43	124
Greece	2.42	125
Algeria	2.40	126
France	2.33	127
Italy	2.17	128
Serbia	2.16	129
Hungary	2.13	130
Brazil	1.85	131
Venezuela	1.84	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

1.2.3 Strength of Auditing and Reporting Standards

Country/Economy	Strength of Auditing and Reporting Standards	Rank
New Zealand	6.29	1
South Africa	6.22	2
Finland	6.18	3
Sweden	6.12	4
Norway	6.11	5
Singapore	6.09	6
Canada	6.08	7
Luxembourg	6.02	8
Hong Kong SAR	6.01	9
Australia	6.00	10
Austria	5.98	11
Malta	5.94	12
Netherlands	5.93	13
Denmark	5.85	14
Germany	5.79	15
Barbados	5.78	16
Namibia	5.78	17
Estonia	5.78	18
Cyprus	5.71	19
Switzerland	5.67	20
Belgium	5.65	21
United Kingdom	5.63	22
Chile	5.58	23
France	5.56	24
Mauritius	5.56	25
India	5.53	26
Qatar	5.52	27
Iceland	5.46	28
Jordan	5.43	29
United Arab Emirates	5.41	30
Trinidad and Tobago	5.38	31
Bahrain	5.35	32
Jamaica	5.34	33

Country/Economy	Strength of Auditing and Reporting Standards	Rank
Ireland	5.34	34
Taiwan, China	5.34	35
Hungary	5.30	36
Japan	5.29	37
United States	5.29	38
Slovenia	5.27	39
Czech Republic	5.25	40
Israel	5.24	41
Malaysia	5.24	42
Sri Lanka	5.17	43
Oman	5.16	44
Lithuania	5.13	45
Panama	5.11	46
Malawi	5.09	47
Gambia, The	5.07	48
Egypt	5.07	49
Brunei Darussalam	5.05	50
Thailand	5.03	51
Saudi Arabia	5.01	52
Spain	4.99	53
Zimbabwe	4.99	54
Greece	4.94	55
Botswana	4.93	56
Korea, Rep.	4.93	57
Costa Rica	4.92	58
Poland	4.89	59
Philippines	4.86	60
Tunisia	4.85	61
Portugal	4.85	62
Slovak Republic	4.84	63
Kuwait	4.83	64
Latvia	4.81	65
Peru	4.79	66

1.2.3 Strength of Auditing and Reporting Standards

Country/Economy	Strength of Auditing and Reporting Standards	Rank
Montenegro	4.75	67
Mexico	4.74	68
Brazil	4.72	69
Romania	4.71	70
China	4.71	71
Uruguay	4.70	72
Ghana	4.67	73
Zambia	4.66	74
Indonesia	4.63	75
El Salvador	4.62	76
Kenya	4.57	77
Croatia	4.52	78
Honduras	4.51	79
Guatemala	4.42	80
Tanzania	4.41	81
Macedonia, FYR	4.40	82
Pakistan	4.35	83
Bulgaria	4.35	84
Azerbaijan	4.32	85
Burkina Faso	4.25	86
Senegal	4.23	87
Turkey	4.22	88
Albania	4.21	89
Colombia	4.20	90
Armenia	4.18	91
Georgia	4.17	92
Guyana	4.12	93
Morocco	4.09	94
Dominican Republic	4.08	95
Côte d'Ivoire	4.08	96
Kazakhstan	4.07	97
Serbia	3.99	98
Mozambique	3.97	99
Italy	3.95	100
Nigeria	3.92	101
Uganda	3.91	102
Nicaragua	3.91	103
Benin	3.89	104
Cameroon	3.88	105
Argentina	3.88	106
Vietnam	3.85	107
Ecuador	3.81	108
Ethiopia	3.80	109
Lesotho	3.78	110
Venezuela	3.77	111
Cambodia	3.76	112
Libya	3.75	113
Nepal	3.73	114
Mongolia	3.72	115
Ukraine	3.68	116
Tajikistan	3.67	117
Russian Federation	3.66	118
Algeria	3.62	119
Kyrgyz Republic	3.61	120
Bangladesh	3.59	121
Paraguay	3.58	122
Syria	3.56	123
Madagascar	3.52	124
Mali	3.51	125
Suriname	3.35	126
Burundi	3.25	127
Bolivia	3.16	128
Mauritania	3.09	129
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.05	130
Timor-Leste	2.84	131
Chad	2.80	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

1.3.1 Time to start a Business

Country/Economy	Time to Start a Business	Rank
New Zealand	1	1
Australia	2	2
Georgia	3	3
Belgium	4	4
Singapore	4	4
Canada	5	6
Hungary	5	6
Iceland	5	6
Denmark	6	9
Mauritius	6	9
Portugal	6	9
Qatar	6	9
Turkey	6	9
United States	6	9
Egypt, Arab Rep.	7	15
Estonia	7	15
France	7	15
Madagascar	7	15
Albania	8	19
Jamaica	8	19
Senegal	8	19
Bahrain	9	22
Macedonia, FYR	9	22
Italy	10	24
Netherlands	10	24
Norway	10	24
Romania	10	24
Hong Kong, China	11	28
Tunisia	11	28
Morocco	12	30
Saudi Arabia	12	30
Ireland	13	32
Malaysia	13	32
Mongolia	13	32

Country/Economy	Time to Start a Business	Rank
Panama	13	32
United Kingdom	13	32
Finland	14	37
Jordan	14	37
Oman	14	37
Czech Republic	15	40
Kyrgyz Republic	15	40
Sweden	15	40
Azerbaijan	16	43
Burkina Faso	16	43
Ethiopia	16	43
Latvia	16	43
Slovak Republic	16	43
El Salvador	17	48
Korea, Rep.	17	48
Syrian Arab Republic	17	48
United Arab Emirates	17	48
Armenia	18	52
Germany	18	52
Zambia	18	52
Dominican Republic	19	55
Greece	19	55
Mauritania	19	55
Slovenia	19	55
Honduras	20	59
Switzerland	20	59
Kazakhstan	21	61
Montenegro	21	61
South Africa	22	63
Japan	23	64
Serbia	23	64
Algeria	24	66
Pakistan	24	66

1.3.1 Time to start a Business

Country/Economy	Time to Start a Business	Rank
Uganda	25	68
Guatemala	26	69
Lithuania	26	69
Luxembourg	26	69
Mali	26	69
Mozambique	26	69
Chile	27	74
Gambia, The	27	74
Ukraine	27	74
Austria	28	77
Mexico	28	77
Russian Federation	29	79
tanzania	29	79
India	30	81
Kenya	30	81
Benin	31	83
Nepal	31	83
Nigeria	31	83
Poland	31	83
Argentina	32	87
Thailand	33	88
Ghana	34	89
Israel	34	89
Kuwait	35	91
Paraguay	35	91
Colombia	36	93
Cameroon	37	94
Sri Lanka	38	95
Malawi	39	96
Nicaragua	39	96
China	40	98
Cote d'Ivoire	40	98
Croatia	40	98
Guyana	40	98
Lesotho	40	98
Taiwan	42	103
Burundi	43	104
Trinidad and Tobago	43	104
Uruguay	44	106
Spain	47	107
Bulgaria	49	108
Tajikistan	49	108
Bolivia	50	110
Vietnam	50	110
Philippines	52	112
Bosnia and Herzegovina	60	113
Costa Rica	60	113
Ecuador	65	115
Peru	65	115
Namibia	66	117
Bangladesh	73	118
Chad	75	119
Indonesia	76	120
Botswana	78	121
Timor-Leste	83	122
Cambodia	85	123
Zimbabwe	96	124
Brunei Darussalam	116	125
Venezuela, RB	141	126
Brazil	152	127
Suriname	694	127
Barbados		#N/A
Cyprus		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Malta		#N/A

* Source : Ease of Doing Business Report, 2009

** Data not available

1.3.2 Press Freedom Index

Country/Economy	Press Freedom Index	Rank
Denmark	0	1
Finland	0	1
Ireland	0	1
Norway	0	1
Sweden	0	1
Estonia	0.5	6
Netherlands	1	7
Switzerland	1	7
Iceland	2	9
Lithuania	2.25	10
Belgium	2.5	11
Malta	2.5	11
Austria	3	13
Latvia	3	13
New Zealand	3	13
Australia	3.13	16
Japan	3.25	17
Germany	3.5	18
Canada	3.7	19
Luxembourg	4	20
United Kingdom	4	20
United States	4	20
Jamaica	4.75	23
Czech Republic	5	24
Cyprus	5.5	25
Hungary	5.5	25
Ghana	6	27
Trinidad and Tobago	7	28
Uruguay	7.63	29
Costa Rica	8	30
Mali	8	30
Portugal	8	30
South Africa	8.5	33
Macedonia, FYR	8.75	34

Country/Economy	Press Freedom Index	Rank
Greece	9	35
Namibia	9	35
Poland	9.5	37
Slovenia	9.5	37
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.5	39
Chile	10.5	39
Guyana	10.5	39
Suriname	10.6	42
France	10.67	43
Slovak Republic	11	44
Spain	11	44
Argentina	11.33	46
Hong Kong, China	11.75	47
Italy	12.14	48
Romania	12.5	49
Mauritius	14	50
Paraguay	14.33	51
Panama	14.5	52
Burkina Faso	15	53
Taiwan	15.08	54
Kuwait	15.25	55
Botswana	15.5	56
Malawi	15.5	56
Serbia	15.5	56
tanzania	15.5	56
Bulgaria	15.61	60
Korea, Rep.	15.67	61
Brazil	15.88	62
Benin	16	63
Timor-Leste	16	63
Nicaragua	16.75	65
Montenegro	17	66
Croatia	17.17	67
El Salvador	17.25	68

1.3.2 Press Freedom Index

Country/Economy	Press Freedom Index	Rank
Georgia	18.83	69
Cote d'Ivoire	19	70
Mozambique	19	70
Ecuador	20	72
Peru	20.88	73
Uganda	21.5	74
United Arab Emirates	21.5	74
Albania	21.75	76
Senegal	22	77
Ukraine	22	77
Mongolia	23.33	79
Israel	23.75	80
Qatar	24	81
Bolivia	24.17	82
Kenya	25	83
Zambia	26.75	84
Dominican Republic	26.83	85
Lesotho	27.5	86
Indonesia	28.5	87
Mauritania	28.5	87
Burundi	29	89
India	29.33	90
Guatemala	29.5	91
Oman	29.5	91
Cameroon	30.5	93
Armenia	31.13	94
Jordan	31.88	95
Tajikistan	32	96
Cambodia	35.17	97
Nepal	35.63	98
Bahrain	36.5	99
Bangladesh	37.33	100
Philippines	38.25	101
Turkey	38.25	101
Venezuela, RB	39.5	103
Kyrgyz Republic	40	104
Colombia	40.13	105
Morocco	41	106
Honduras	42	107
Thailand	44	108
Malaysia	44.25	109
Chad	44.5	110
Singapore	45	111
Madagascar	45.83	112
Nigeria	46	113
Zimbabwe	46.5	114
Gambia, The	48.25	115
Mexico	48.25	115
Ethiopia	49	117
Algeria	49.56	118
Kazakhstan	49.67	119
Egypt, Arab Rep.	51.38	120
Azerbaijan	53.5	121
Russian Federation	60.88	122
Tunisia	61.5	123
Brunei Darussalam	63.5	124
Libya	64.5	125
Pakistan	65.67	126
Sri Lanka	75	127
Saudi Arabia	76.5	128
Syrian Arab Republic	78	129
Vietnam	81.67	130
China	84.5	131
Barbados		#N/A

* Source : Wikipedia, 2009

1.3.3 Intellectual Property Protection

Country/Economy	Intellectual Property Protection	Rank
Singapore	6.21	1
Sweden	6.11	2
Finland	6.09	3
Switzerland	6.08	4
Austria	6.07	5
Denmark	5.99	6
New Zealand	5.98	7
Luxembourg	5.93	8
Netherlands	5.84	9
France	5.81	10
Australia	5.79	11
Germany	5.72	12
Norway	5.66	13
United Arab Emirates	5.57	14
Ireland	5.57	15
Iceland	5.51	16
Canada	5.47	17
United States	5.44	18
Japan	5.43	19
United Kingdom	5.33	20
Belgium	5.27	21
Hong Kong SAR	5.26	22
South Africa	5.22	23
Bahrain	5.08	24
Oman	5.04	25
Taiwan, China	4.96	26
Barbados	4.89	27
Cyprus	4.75	28
Jordan	4.74	29
Saudi Arabia	4.64	30
Namibia	4.61	31
Portugal	4.61	32
Estonia	4.61	33

Country/Economy	Intellectual Property Protection	Rank
Gambia, The	4.58	34
Qatar	4.52	35
Malaysia	4.51	36
Slovenia	4.49	37
Malta	4.39	38
Spain	4.31	39
Korea, Rep.	4.20	40
Greece	4.14	41
Tunisia	4.04	42
Israel	4.03	43
China	4.02	44
Czech Republic	4.02	45
Kuwait	4.01	46
Mauritius	3.96	47
Botswana	3.94	48
Italy	3.91	49
Brunei Darussalam	3.91	50
Uruguay	3.90	51
Hungary	3.88	52
Azerbaijan	3.85	53
Panama	3.84	54
Lithuania	3.80	55
Slovak Republic	3.73	56
Egypt	3.67	57
Syria	3.67	58
Latvia	3.65	59
India	3.65	60
Zambia	3.61	61
Sri Lanka	3.60	62
Poland	3.58	63
Chile	3.57	64
Costa Rica	3.54	65
Indonesia	3.54	66

1.3.3 Intellectual Property Protection

Country/Economy	Intellectual Property Protection	Rank
Croatia	3.51	67
Jamaica	3.47	68
Malawi	3.44	69
Lesotho	3.42	70
Romania	3.38	71
Montenegro	3.33	72
Ethiopia	3.30	73
Senegal	3.30	74
Burkina Faso	3.28	75
Thailand	3.27	76
Kazakhstan	3.25	77
Dominican Republic	3.24	78
Trinidad and Tobago	3.23	79
Mexico	3.19	80
Libya	3.18	81
Mali	3.18	82
Ghana	3.15	83
Tajikistan	3.11	84
Morocco	3.10	85
Kenya	3.08	86
Nigeria	3.08	87
Tanzania	3.08	88
Honduras	3.08	89
Macedonia, FYR	3.08	90
Brazil	3.04	91
Vietnam	3.02	92
Colombia	3.00	93
Pakistan	2.96	94
El Salvador	2.93	95
Benin	2.93	96
Philippines	2.92	97
Zimbabwe	2.92	98
Georgia	2.81	99
Serbia	2.77	100
Russian Federation	2.75	101
Cambodia	2.72	102
Nicaragua	2.70	103
Turkey	2.68	104
Timor-Leste	2.67	105
Armenia	2.67	106
Ukraine	2.65	107
Bulgaria	2.63	108
Algeria	2.63	109
Nepal	2.59	110
Cameroon	2.57	111
Madagascar	2.57	112
Uganda	2.54	113
Guatemala	2.54	114
Peru	2.51	115
Argentina	2.49	116
Mongolia	2.49	117
Mozambique	2.48	118
Albania	2.46	119
Mauritania	2.40	120
Kyrgyz Republic	2.40	121
Guyana	2.39	122
Bangladesh	2.37	123
Suriname	2.32	124
Ecuador	2.27	125
Chad	2.21	126
Paraguay	2.12	127
Côte d'Ivoire	2.08	128
Burundi	2.08	129
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.02	130
Venezuela	2.00	131
Bolivia	1.70	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

2.1.1 Education Expenditure as a% Of GDP

Country/Economy	Education Expenditure as a% Of GDP	Rank
Lesotho	10.02	1
Guyana	7.84	2
Denmark	7.82	3
Namibia	7.28	4
Iceland	7.22	5
Saudi Arabia	7.19	6
Sweden	7.16	7
Barbados	6.97	8
Zimbabwe	6.87	9
New Zealand	6.67	10
Tunisia	6.67	11
Kenya	6.63	12
Botswana	6.58	13
Norway	6.47	14
Bolivia	6.33	15
Israel	6.04	16
Finland	5.88	17
Belgium	5.84	18
Cyprus	5.72	19
Jordan	5.61	20
Latvia	5.57	21
Malaysia	5.51	22
Mexico	5.47	23
Slovenia	5.46	24
Portugal	5.44	25
Jamaica	5.41	26
Hungary	5.38	27
Poland	5.32	28
Austria	5.30	29
South Africa	5.27	30
Morocco	5.22	31
Kyrgyz Republic	5.18	32
Ireland	5.15	33
France	5.12	34

Country/Economy	Education Expenditure as a% Of GDP	Rank
Burundi	5.10	35
United Kingdom	5.03	36
Macedonia, FYR	4.90	37
Netherlands	4.85	38
Switzerland	4.85	39
Australia	4.83	40
Colombia	4.82	41
Thailand	4.79	42
United States	4.79	43
Lithuania	4.78	44
Canada	4.78	45
Ghana	4.74	46
Cote d'Ivoire	4.67	47
Malta	4.64	48
Estonia	4.61	49
Mongolia	4.61	50
Senegal	4.49	51
Algeria	4.47	52
Brazil	4.44	53
Germany	4.43	54
Panama	4.42	55
Kazakhstan	4.41	56
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.41	57
Ukraine	4.41	58
Bahrain	4.36	59
Croatia	4.34	60
Burkina Faso	4.28	61
Italy	4.19	62
Bulgaria	4.11	63
Costa Rica	4.06	64
Czech Republic	4.02	65
Trinidad and Tobago	4.01	66
Uganda	4.00	67
Argentina	3.98	68

2.1.1 Education Expenditure as a% Of GDP

Country/Economy	Education Expenditure as a% Of GDP	Rank
Spain	3.92	69
Oman	3.89	70
Paraguay	3.87	71
Korea, Rep.	3.85	72
Slovak Republic	3.81	73
Mozambique	3.75	74
Luxembourg	3.72	75
Ethiopia	3.71	76
Turkey	3.68	77
Brunei Darussalam	3.64	78
Benin	3.63	79
Mali	3.58	80
Honduras	3.55	81
Russian Federation	3.54	82
Dominican Republic	3.54	83
Malawi	3.51	84
Mauritius	3.41	85
Romania	3.40	86
Venezuela, RB	3.38	87
Chile	3.37	88
India	3.23	89
Tajikistan	3.20	90
Japan	3.17	91
Madagascar	3.07	92
Kuwait	3.02	93
Hong Kong, China	2.97	94
Nicaragua	2.96	95
Albania	2.84	96
Azerbaijan	2.83	97
Vietnam	2.81	98
Georgia	2.78	99
Guatemala	2.77	100
El Salvador	2.76	101
Greece	2.75	102
Mauritania	2.75	103
Singapore	2.70	104
Uruguay	2.65	105
Cameroon	2.62	106
Syrian Arab Republic	2.60	107
Peru	2.59	108
Sri Lanka	2.55	109
Nepal	2.40	110
Tanzania	2.39	111
Armenia	2.22	112
Philippines	2.19	113
Zambia	2.13	114
Pakistan	2.07	115
Gambia, The	2.04	116
Bangladesh	1.84	117
China	1.80	118
Cambodia	1.66	119
Ecuador	1.38	120
Chad	1.17	121
Indonesia	1.15	122
Nigeria	0.85	123
Bosnia and Herzegovina		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Serbia		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
TAIWAN		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2007 or preceeding latest year available

2.1.1 Extent of Staff Training

Country/Economy	Extent of Staff Training	Rank
Sweden	5.68	1
Singapore	5.63	2
Switzerland	5.63	3
Denmark	5.63	4
Japan	5.45	5
Luxembourg	5.43	6
Norway	5.41	7
United States	5.31	8
Finland	5.27	9
Netherlands	5.23	10
Germany	5.18	11
Canada	5.03	12
Belgium	4.94	13
Iceland	4.92	14
Ireland	4.89	15
Malaysia	4.89	16
France	4.86	17
Australia	4.84	18
Taiwan, China	4.83	19
New Zealand	4.83	20
South Africa	4.81	21
Qatar	4.80	22
Austria	4.80	23
Hong Kong SAR	4.77	24
United Kingdom	4.73	25
Costa Rica	4.70	26
Czech Republic	4.67	27
Korea, Rep.	4.66	28
United Arab Emirates	4.65	29
Tunisia	4.62	30
Azerbaijan	4.53	31
Indonesia	4.52	32
India	4.51	33

Country/Economy	Extent of Staff Training	Rank
Israel	4.49	34
Bahrain	4.47	35
Barbados	4.42	36
Philippines	4.38	37
Chile	4.38	38
Estonia	4.38	39
Gambia, The	4.35	40
Slovenia	4.32	41
Cyprus	4.32	42
Mauritius	4.29	43
Saudi Arabia	4.29	44
Vietnam	4.23	45
Côte d'Ivoire	4.22	46
Kenya	4.22	47
Malta	4.22	48
China	4.22	49
Slovak Republic	4.17	50
Brazil	4.16	51
Oman	4.15	52
Brunei Darussalam	4.14	53
Trinidad and Tobago	4.13	54
El Salvador	4.13	55
Romania	4.12	56
Namibia	4.11	57
Panama	4.10	58
Lithuania	4.10	59
Jamaica	4.09	60
Thailand	4.06	61
Poland	4.06	62
Guatemala	4.02	63
Montenegro	4.00	64
Zimbabwe	3.99	65
Jordan	3.99	66
Sri Lanka	3.98	67

2.1.1 Extent of Staff Training

Country/Economy	Extent of Staff Training	Rank
Guyana	3.93	68
Latvia	3.90	69
Albania	3.90	70
Kuwait	3.87	71
Spain	3.86	72
Botswana	3.84	73
Malawi	3.82	74
Dominican Republic	3.82	75
Lesotho	3.81	76
Mexico	3.77	77
Portugal	3.76	78
Peru	3.70	79
Argentina	3.70	80
Georgia	3.68	81
Kazakhstan	3.67	82
Turkey	3.66	83
Mozambique	3.65	84
Cambodia	3.65	85
Tanzania	3.64	86
Nigeria	3.63	87
Hungary	3.62	88
Ghana	3.60	89
Russian Federation	3.57	90
Uruguay	3.57	91
Nicaragua	3.57	92
Honduras	3.56	93
Cameroon	3.54	94
Morocco	3.53	95
Kyrgyz Republic	3.52	96
Zambia	3.52	97
Libya	3.49	98
Venezuela	3.48	99
Greece	3.47	100

Country/Economy	Extent of Staff Training	Rank
Uganda	3.46	101
Macedonia, FYR	3.45	102
Madagascar	3.45	103
Colombia	3.42	104
Egypt	3.41	105
Croatia	3.41	106
Suriname	3.39	107
Mongolia	3.37	108
Ukraine	3.37	109
Senegal	3.30	110
Pakistan	3.30	111
Ecuador	3.27	112
Armenia	3.24	113
Timor-Leste	3.18	114
Tajikistan	3.18	115
Bolivia	3.08	116
Italy	3.06	117
Ethiopia	3.05	118
Serbia	3.04	119
Algeria	3.01	120
Burundi	2.96	121
Syria	2.95	122
Mali	2.95	123
Benin	2.95	124
Bulgaria	2.94	125
Burkina Faso	2.90	126
Mauritania	2.86	127
Paraguay	2.83	128
Chad	2.81	129
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.65	130
Bangladesh	2.64	131
Nepal	2.59	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

2.2.1 Quality of Education System

Country/Economy	Quality of Education System	Rank
Singapore	6.22	1
Switzerland	6.03	2
Iceland	5.97	3
Finland	5.87	4
Canada	5.73	5
Denmark	5.69	6
Belgium	5.60	7
Ireland	5.56	8
Cyprus	5.53	9
Qatar	5.50	10
New Zealand	5.32	11
Sweden	5.28	12
Barbados	5.24	13
Australia	5.21	14
Netherlands	5.17	15
Norway	5.10	16
Taiwan, China	4.99	17
Austria	4.92	18
Tunisia	4.89	19
United Arab Emirates	4.89	20
Malta	4.89	21
United States	4.85	22
Malaysia	4.84	23
France	4.83	24
Czech Republic	4.75	25
Costa Rica	4.69	26
Germany	4.66	27
Hong Kong SAR	4.63	28
Gambia, The	4.61	29
United Kingdom	4.57	30
Japan	4.49	31
Slovenia	4.48	32
Jordan	4.45	33

Country/Economy	Quality of Education System	Rank
Kenya	4.43	34
Trinidad and Tobago	4.42	35
Estonia	4.39	36
India	4.36	37
Luxembourg	4.29	38
Brunei Darussalam	4.28	39
Bahrain	4.19	40
Sri Lanka	4.16	41
Botswana	4.09	42
Montenegro	4.08	43
Indonesia	4.07	44
Poland	4.06	45
Zimbabwe	4.01	46
Korea, Rep.	3.97	47
Nigeria	3.90	48
Ukraine	3.86	49
Philippines	3.85	50
Mauritius	3.84	51
China	3.83	52
Oman	3.82	53
Senegal	3.78	54
Russian Federation	3.78	55
Latvia	3.77	56
Zambia	3.75	57
Macedonia, FYR	3.75	58
Saudi Arabia	3.73	59
Uruguay	3.68	60
Guyana	3.68	61
Albania	3.68	62
Azerbaijan	3.66	63
Malawi	3.66	64
Kazakhstan	3.63	65
Thailand	3.61	66
Portugal	3.58	67

2.2.1 Quality of Education System

Country/Economy	Quality of Education System	Rank
Benin	3.57	68
Ethiopia	3.57	69
Serbia	3.55	70
Lesotho	3.51	71
Colombia	3.50	72
Ghana	3.48	73
Croatia	3.48	74
Lithuania	3.46	75
Romania	3.45	76
Spain	3.38	77
Turkey	3.36	78
Hungary	3.35	79
Kuwait	3.32	80
Bulgaria	3.32	81
Jamaica	3.32	82
Cameroon	3.31	83
Vietnam	3.30	84
Suriname	3.29	85
Italy	3.29	86
Madagascar	3.26	87
Slovak Republic	3.25	88
Greece	3.21	89
Uganda	3.17	90
Tanzania	3.17	91
Mozambique	3.15	92
Argentina	3.13	93
Côte d'Ivoire	3.13	94
Syria	3.12	95
Georgia	3.09	96
Israel	3.08	97
Pakistan	3.04	98
Kyrgyz Republic	3.03	99
Cambodia	3.03	100
El Salvador	3.02	101
Brazil	3.01	102
Namibia	3.00	103
Armenia	3.00	104
Tajikistan	2.99	105
Chile	2.97	106
Bangladesh	2.93	107
Chad	2.89	108
Nepal	2.89	109
Panama	2.87	110
Morocco	2.86	111
Timor-Leste	2.85	112
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.82	113
Mexico	2.80	114
Honduras	2.70	115
Venezuela	2.67	116
Algeria	2.63	117
South Africa	2.60	118
Nicaragua	2.60	119
Mali	2.59	120
Ecuador	2.59	121
Egypt	2.58	122
Mauritania	2.54	123
Guatemala	2.54	124
Bolivia	2.52	125
Burkina Faso	2.50	126
Libya	2.43	127
Dominican Republic	2.29	128
Peru	2.28	129
Burundi	2.28	130
Mongolia	2.27	131
Paraguay	1.91	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

2.2.2 Quality of Scientific Research Institutes

Country/Economy	Quality of Scientific Research Institutes	Rank
Switzerland	6.19	1
United States	6.18	2
Israel	5.99	3
United Kingdom	5.89	4
Germany	5.77	5
Sweden	5.71	6
Netherlands	5.70	7
Belgium	5.70	8
Denmark	5.70	9
Australia	5.70	10
Canada	5.68	11
Singapore	5.63	12
Finland	5.58	13
New Zealand	5.40	14
Japan	5.34	15
Ireland	5.30	16
France	5.22	17
Taiwan, China	5.18	18
Czech Republic	5.14	19
Norway	5.12	20
Austria	5.08	21
Korea, Rep.	5.03	22
Hungary	5.02	23
Iceland	4.95	24
India	4.89	25
Slovenia	4.87	26
Estonia	4.80	27
Malaysia	4.73	28
South Africa	4.68	29
Costa Rica	4.63	30
Portugal	4.61	31
Qatar	4.59	32
Hong Kong SAR	4.43	33

Country/Economy	Quality of Scientific Research Institutes	Rank
China	4.43	34
Luxembourg	4.32	35
Saudi Arabia	4.31	36
Barbados	4.30	37
Azerbaijan	4.28	38
Kenya	4.27	39
Brazil	4.22	40
Russian Federation	4.21	41
Indonesia	4.20	42
Spain	4.18	43
Sri Lanka	4.14	44
Lithuania	4.11	45
Montenegro	4.11	46
Poland	4.10	47
Tunisia	4.10	48
Croatia	4.09	49
Jamaica	4.07	50
Cyprus	4.06	51
United Arab Emirates	4.06	52
Serbia	3.98	53
Senegal	3.95	54
Ukraine	3.88	55
Chile	3.87	56
Burkina Faso	3.86	57
Argentina	3.81	58
Thailand	3.80	59
Trinidad and Tobago	3.77	60
Panama	3.76	61
Oman	3.76	62
Vietnam	3.72	63
Mexico	3.71	64
Latvia	3.71	65
Uganda	3.68	66

2.2.2 Quality of Scientific Research Institutes

Country/Economy	Quality of Scientific Research Institutes	Rank
Ghana	3.67	67
Malta	3.66	68
Jordan	3.66	69
Turkey	3.65	70
Mali	3.65	71
Botswana	3.64	72
Tanzania	3.63	73
Bulgaria	3.63	74
Uruguay	3.62	75
Greece	3.62	76
Gambia, The	3.61	77
Italy	3.60	78
Kazakhstan	3.60	79
Pakistan	3.55	80
Romania	3.53	81
Kuwait	3.51	82
Zambia	3.51	83
Mauritius	3.49	84
Slovak Republic	3.48	85
Colombia	3.47	86
Tajikistan	3.47	87
Malawi	3.46	88
Macedonia, FYR	3.44	89
Libya	3.40	90
Côte d'Ivoire	3.32	91
Namibia	3.27	92
Burundi	3.24	93
Benin	3.24	94
Guatemala	3.22	95
Brunei Darussalam	3.22	96
Armenia	3.20	97
Mozambique	3.18	98
Morocco	3.16	99
Egypt	3.16	100
Philippines	3.16	101
Venezuela	3.09	102
Cameroon	3.08	103
Zimbabwe	3.03	104
Mongolia	3.02	105
Cambodia	3.01	106
Bangladesh	2.99	107
Madagascar	2.99	108
Syria	2.97	109
Algeria	2.97	110
Bahrain	2.92	111
Lesotho	2.89	112
Ethiopia	2.89	113
Nigeria	2.88	114
Suriname	2.88	115
Nicaragua	2.88	116
Peru	2.86	117
Honduras	2.84	118
Guyana	2.79	119
Dominican Republic	2.77	120
Chad	2.76	121
Georgia	2.70	122
Kyrgyz Republic	2.65	123
El Salvador	2.61	124
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.59	125
Nepal	2.54	126
Albania	2.53	127
Ecuador	2.47	128
Bolivia	2.47	129
Mauritania	2.32	130
Timor-Leste	2.16	131
Paraguay	1.91	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

2.2.3 Quality of Management Schools

Country/Economy	Quality of Management Schools	Rank
Switzerland	6.13	1
Canada	5.97	2
France	5.92	3
United States	5.85	4
Singapore	5.84	5
Spain	5.83	6
Belgium	5.79	7
Qatar	5.76	8
Denmark	5.64	9
Iceland	5.56	10
Netherlands	5.51	11
Finland	5.44	12
Costa Rica	5.41	13
Sweden	5.40	14
India	5.38	15
United Kingdom	5.36	16
Chile	5.35	17
Australia	5.30	18
Ireland	5.27	19
New Zealand	5.22	20
Norway	5.19	21
United Arab Emirates	5.13	22
Argentina	5.11	23
Austria	5.09	24
Tunisia	5.00	25
Germany	4.96	26
Barbados	4.93	27
Hong Kong SAR	4.90	28
Senegal	4.86	29
South Africa	4.83	30
Taiwan, China	4.80	31
Cyprus	4.79	32
Trinidad and Tobago	4.79	33

Country/Economy	Quality of Management Schools	Rank
Malaysia	4.78	34
Estonia	4.71	35
Czech Republic	4.71	36
Slovenia	4.70	37
Portugal	4.68	38
Philippines	4.66	39
Sri Lanka	4.63	40
Bahrain	4.57	41
Malta	4.54	42
Uruguay	4.50	43
Korea, Rep.	4.48	44
Poland	4.47	45
Italy	4.45	46
Kenya	4.44	47
Guatemala	4.42	48
Mexico	4.39	49
Latvia	4.34	50
Indonesia	4.32	51
Morocco	4.32	52
Jordan	4.31	53
Peru	4.30	54
Benin	4.29	55
Venezuela	4.28	56
Gambia, The	4.25	57
Thailand	4.22	58
Lithuania	4.21	59
Colombia	4.20	60
Madagascar	4.18	61
Nigeria	4.13	62
Montenegro	4.11	63
Israel	4.10	64
Brazil	4.09	65
Jamaica	4.09	66
Hungary	4.06	67

2.2.3 Quality of Management Schools

Country/Economy	Quality of Management Schools	Rank
Ghana	4.06	68
El Salvador	4.01	69
Côte d'Ivoire	4.01	70
China	4.00	71
Luxembourg	3.98	72
Brunei Darussalam	3.96	73
Cameroon	3.95	74
Pakistan	3.90	75
Japan	3.89	76
Macedonia, FYR	3.87	77
Saudi Arabia	3.87	78
Greece	3.84	79
Turkey	3.84	80
Zambia	3.83	81
Nicaragua	3.81	82
Zimbabwe	3.80	83
Romania	3.75	84
Burkina Faso	3.75	85
Suriname	3.74	86
Guyana	3.72	87
Croatia	3.72	88
Serbia	3.71	89
Mauritius	3.71	90
Bulgaria	3.70	91
Russian Federation	3.69	92
Burundi	3.66	93
Ukraine	3.66	94
Dominican Republic	3.63	95
Kazakhstan	3.63	96
Kuwait	3.63	97
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.62	98
Slovak Republic	3.61	99
Bangladesh	3.61	100

Country/Economy	Quality of Management Schools	Rank
Panama	3.59	101
Albania	3.56	102
Uganda	3.54	103
Lesotho	3.54	104
Georgia	3.50	105
Syria	3.49	106
Honduras	3.46	107
Ecuador	3.43	108
Oman	3.41	109
Vietnam	3.39	110
Bolivia	3.37	111
Mali	3.37	112
Egypt	3.33	113
Algeria	3.28	114
Malawi	3.24	115
Azerbaijan	3.23	116
Botswana	3.23	117
Ethiopia	3.23	118
Cambodia	3.10	119
Nepal	3.05	120
Kyrgyz Republic	3.05	121
Mozambique	2.96	122
Chad	2.91	123
Armenia	2.89	124
Tajikistan	2.85	125
Tanzania	2.83	126
Paraguay	2.77	127
Namibia	2.75	128
Mongolia	2.69	129
Mauritania	2.63	130
Timor-Leste	2.24	131
Libya	2.23	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

2.3.1 Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population

Country/Economy	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	Rank
Finland	7545.17	1
Iceland	7286.66	2
Sweden	6095.34	3
Japan	5511.86	4
Singapore	5497.28	5
Denmark	5202.01	6
Luxembourg	4877.22	7
Norway	4667.77	8
United States	4651.32	9
New Zealand	4206.62	10
Australia	4052.81	11
Canada	3922.07	12
Taiwan	3900.00	13
Korea, Rep.	3756.28	14
Austria	3472.63	15
Switzerland	3436.12	16
Germany	3358.98	17
France	3352.71	18
Russian Federation	3227.28	19
Belgium	3187.71	20
United Kingdom	2995.28	21
Ireland	2796.57	22
Slovenia	2627.26	23
Spain	2528.26	24
Estonia	2477.85	25
Netherlands	2476.89	26
Czech Republic	2371.43	27
Lithuania	2229.73	28
Hong Kong, China	2090.33	29
Slovak Republic	2027.22	30
Portugal	2006.63	31
Greece	1744.21	32
Poland	1627.47	33
Hungary	1574.20	34

Country/Economy	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	Rank
Tunisia	1449.82	35
Latvia	1425.84	36
Italy	1406.55	37
Bulgaria	1298.07	38
Croatia	1125.79	39
Malta	1072.98	40
Romania	1061.52	41
Cyprus	889.86	42
China	852.03	43
Chile	832.74	44
Argentina	822.46	45
Kazakhstan	783.01	46
Macedonia, FYR	547.29	47
Turkey	536.37	48
Malaysia	502.93	49
Mexico	464.21	50
Brazil	461.05	51
South Africa	360.94	52
Thailand	291.57	53
Brunei Darussalam	274.08	54
Algeria	170.24	55
Sri Lanka	140.70	56
Colombia	127.08	57
Costa Rica	121.79	58
Panama	87.23	59
Venezuela, RB	86.09	60
Pakistan	80.27	61
Kuwait	74.07	62
Paraguay	70.96	63
Cote d'Ivoire	68.28	64
Ecuador	50.51	65
Madagascar	43.23	66
Guatemala	30.53	67
Gambia, The	28.45	68

2.3.1 Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population

Country/Economy	Researchers in R&D Per Million of Population	Rank
Cameroon	25.96	69
Burkina Faso	21.60	70
Ethiopia	20.36	71
Lesotho	10.17	72
Albania		#N/A
Armenia		#N/A
Azerbaijan		#N/A
Bahrain		#N/A
Bangladesh		#N/A
Barbados		#N/A
Benin		#N/A
Bolivia		#N/A
Bosnia and Herzegovina		#N/A
Botswana		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Cambodia		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Dominican Republic		#N/A
Egypt, Arab Rep.		#N/A
El Salvador		#N/A
Georgia		#N/A
Ghana		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Honduras		#N/A
India		#N/A
Indonesia		#N/A
Israel		#N/A
Jamaica		#N/A
Jordan		#N/A
Kenya		#N/A
Kyrgyz Republic		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Malawi		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Mauritius		#N/A
Mongolia		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Morocco		#N/A
Mozambique		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Nicaragua		#N/A
Nigeria		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Peru		#N/A
Philippines		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Saudi Arabia		#N/A
Senegal		#N/A
Serbia		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Syrian Arab Republic		#N/A
Tajikistan		#N/A
tanzania		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Trinidad and Tobago		#N/A
Uganda		#N/A
Ukraine		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Uruguay		#N/A
Vietnam		#N/A
Zambia		#N/A
Zimbabwe		#N/A

Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2003-2005

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2.3.2 Availability of Scientists and Engineers

Country/Economy	Availability of Scientists and Engineers	Rank
Finland	6.01	1
Japan	5.89	2
Sweden	5.65	3
India	5.62	4
United States	5.60	5
Canada	5.52	6
Taiwan	5.49	7
Iceland	5.39	8
Tunisia	5.39	9
Switzerland	5.29	10
France	5.27	11
Ireland	5.25	12
Qatar	5.22	13
Singapore	5.18	14
Israel	5.12	15
Belgium	5.10	16
Denmark	5.10	17
Norway	5.10	18
Greece	5.08	19
Cyprus	5.02	20
Netherlands	5.00	21
Chile	4.92	22
Czech Republic	4.89	23
Korea, Rep.	4.88	24
Jordan	4.83	25
Côte d'Ivoire	4.75	26
United Arab Emirates	4.74	27
Costa Rica	4.74	28
Austria	4.74	29
Indonesia	4.73	30
United Kingdom	4.71	31
Malaysia	4.70	32
Australia	4.68	33

Country/Economy	Availability of Scientists and Engineers	Rank
Germany	4.63	34
China	4.61	35
Spain	4.57	36
Senegal	4.55	37
Italy	4.53	38
Hungary	4.53	39
Nigeria	4.51	40
Bahrain	4.50	41
Syria	4.49	42
Sri Lanka	4.49	43
Trinidad and Tobago	4.48	44
Portugal	4.48	45
Saudi Arabia	4.47	46
Russian Federation	4.44	47
Azerbaijan	4.39	48
Ukraine	4.37	49
Turkey	4.36	50
Slovak Republic	4.36	51
Egypt	4.34	52
Thailand	4.34	53
Kenya	4.31	54
Romania	4.30	55
Algeria	4.29	56
Poland	4.28	57
New Zealand	4.25	58
Brazil	4.24	59
Madagascar	4.21	60
Vietnam	4.21	61
Barbados	4.19	62
Morocco	4.19	63
Montenegro	4.19	64
Libya	4.18	65
Estonia	4.16	66
Slovenia	4.14	67

2.3.2 Availability of Scientists and Engineers

Country/Economy	Availability of Scientists and Engineers	Rank
Bangladesh	4.07	68
Lithuania	4.07	69
Cameroon	4.07	70
Kuwait	4.06	71
Benin	4.01	72
Kazakhstan	4.01	73
Mongolia	3.99	74
Zambia	3.98	75
Serbia	3.98	76
Hong Kong SAR	3.96	77
Luxembourg	3.96	78
Croatia	3.95	79
Macedonia, FYR	3.92	80
Malta	3.92	81
Pakistan	3.89	82
Argentina	3.89	83
Mali	3.88	84
Guatemala	3.87	85
Uruguay	3.87	86
Bulgaria	3.86	87
Colombia	3.81	88
Panama	3.79	89
Armenia	3.72	90
Uganda	3.71	91
Dominican Republic	3.66	92
Mexico	3.64	93
Philippines	3.62	94
Georgia	3.61	95
Lesotho	3.58	96
Ghana	3.56	97
Burkina Faso	3.54	98
Botswana	3.53	99
Peru	3.53	100
Oman	3.51	101

Country/Economy	Availability of Scientists and Engineers	Rank
Tanzania	3.48	102
Latvia	3.48	103
Malawi	3.46	104
Venezuela	3.45	105
Mauritius	3.36	106
Tajikistan	3.34	107
Honduras	3.33	108
Brunei Darussalam	3.33	109
Suriname	3.29	110
Kyrgyz Republic	3.28	111
Cambodia	3.25	112
Chad	3.23	113
Albania	3.23	114
Mauritania	3.16	115
Jamaica	3.16	116
El Salvador	3.13	117
Nicaragua	3.11	118
Gambia, The	3.10	119
Nepal	3.10	120
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.10	121
South Africa	3.09	122
Ethiopia	3.06	123
Mozambique	3.06	124
Zimbabwe	3.01	125
Bolivia	3.00	126
Namibia	2.79	127
Ecuador	2.79	128
Guyana	2.79	129
Burundi	2.79	130
Paraguay	2.76	131
Timor-Leste	2.70	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

2.3.3 Enrollment in Tertiary Education

Country/Economy	Enrollment in Tertiary Education	Rank
Greece	94.87	1
Finland	93.22	2
Korea, Rep.	92.60	3
Taiwan	85.31	4
Slovenia	82.99	5
United States	81.77	6
Denmark	79.94	7
New Zealand	79.71	8
Sweden	78.99	9
Norway	77.51	10
Lithuania	76.36	11
Latvia	73.59	12
Iceland	72.91	13
Ukraine	72.78	14
Australia	72.70	15
Russian Federation	72.28	16
Hungary	68.60	17
Spain	67.36	18
Italy	66.99	19
Poland	65.58	20
Estonia	65.47	21
Argentina	63.77	22
Belgium	62.84	23
Canada	62.36	24
Netherlands	59.81	25
United Kingdom	59.34	26
Ireland	58.77	27
Israel	57.57	28
Japan	57.31	29
France	56.16	30
Singapore	55.90	31
Libya	55.75	32
Portugal	54.54	33
Barbados	53.13	34

Country/Economy	Enrollment in Tertiary Education	Rank
Kazakhstan	52.68	35
Romania	52.24	36
Venezuela, RB	51.96	37
Austria	49.89	38
Czech Republic	49.85	39
Mongolia	47.20	40
Montenegro	47.10	41
Chile	46.57	42
Uruguay	46.35	43
Germany	46.34	44
Thailand	45.90	45
Switzerland	45.80	46
Bulgaria	45.64	47
Slovak Republic	45.32	48
Panama	44.93	49
Croatia	44.04	50
Kyrgyz Republic	42.71	51
Bolivia	40.62	52
Jordan	39.05	53
Georgia	38.20	54
Serbia	37.80	55
Peru	35.06	56
Egypt, Arab Rep.	34.75	57
Turkey	34.62	58
Dominican Republic	34.51	59
Cyprus	33.42	60
Hong Kong, China	32.97	61
Bahrain	32.05	62
Armenia	31.73	63
Malta	31.60	64
Tunisia	31.03	65
Colombia	30.83	66
Saudi Arabia	30.24	67
Macedonia, FYR	29.78	68

2.3.3 Enrollment in Tertiary Education

Country/Economy	Enrollment in Tertiary Education	Rank
Malaysia	28.58	69
Philippines	28.47	70
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27.00	71
Mexico	26.08	72
Paraguay	25.50	73
Brazil	25.48	74
Oman	25.48	75
Costa Rica	25.34	76
United Arab Emirates	22.90	77
Algeria	21.83	78
China	21.58	79
El Salvador	20.58	80
Albania	19.09	81
Jamaica	18.99	82
Tajikistan	18.59	83
Nicaragua	18.09	84
Kuwait	17.56	85
Honduras	17.15	86
Mauritius	17.15	87
Indonesia	16.98	88
Vietnam	16.00	89
Qatar	15.93	90
Ecuador	15.90	91
South Africa	15.41	92
Brunei Darussalam	15.05	93
Azerbaijan	14.81	94
Syrian Arab Republic	13.55	95
India	11.85	96
Morocco	11.83	97
Guyana	11.53	98
Trinidad and Tobago	11.39	99
Luxembourg	10.21	100
Nigeria	10.15	101
Guatemala	8.70	102
Bangladesh	6.78	103
Cameroon	6.68	104
Namibia	6.37	105
Ghana	5.84	106
Nepal	5.64	107
Senegal	5.51	108
Botswana	5.12	109
Benin	5.11	110
Cambodia	4.53	111
Pakistan	4.52	112
Zimbabwe	3.64	113
Lesotho	3.63	114
Mauritania	3.50	115
Uganda	3.47	116
Mali	3.02	117
Madagascar	2.80	118
Ethiopia	2.75	119
Kenya	2.75	120
Burkina Faso	2.34	121
Burundi	2.20	122
Mozambique	1.46	123
tanzania	1.45	124
Chad	1.16	125
Gambia, The	1.15	126
Malawi	0.41	127
		#N/A
Cote d'Ivoire		#N/A
Sri Lanka		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Zambia		#N/A

* Source : UNESCO, 2006 or preceeding latest available

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3.1.1 Broadband Subscribers Per 100 Inhabitants

Country/Economy	Broadband Subscribers Per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Barbados	64.81	1
Sweden	41.19	2
Denmark	37.12	3
Netherlands	35.14	4
Switzerland	34.15	5
Norway	33.27	6
Iceland	32.87	7
Korea (Rep.)	32.14	8
Finland	30.5	9
Luxembourg	29.8	10
Canada	29.59	11
France	28.52	12
United Kingdom	28.21	13
Hong Kong, China	28.11	14
Belgium	27.97	15
Germany	27.47	16
Malta	24.77	17
Australia	24.39	18
Israel	23.88	19
Estonia	23.7	20
Japan	23.65	21
United States	23.46	22
Taiwan, China	21.81	23
Singapore	21.74	24
New Zealand	21.63	25
Slovenia	21.17	26
Austria	20.74	27
Spain	20.22	28
Ireland	20.09	29
Italy	18.93	30
Lithuania	17.77	31
Hungary	17.48	32
Czech Republic	17.05	33
Cyprus	16.37	34

Country/Economy	Broadband Subscribers Per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Portugal	15.31	35
Bahrain	14.18	36
Greece	13.53	37
Poland	12.58	38
United Arab Emirates	12.43	39
Croatia	11.86	40
Romania	11.73	41
Slovak Republic	11.2	42
Bulgaria	11.11	43
Montenegro	9.99	44
Latvia	8.85	45
Chile	8.49	46
Qatar	8.07	47
Argentina	7.99	48
Turkey	7.78	49
Uruguay	7.3	50
Mauritius	7.17	51
Mexico	7	52
Russia	6.56	53
China	6.23	54
Panama	5.76	55
Brazil	5.26	56
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.99	57
Malaysia	4.93	58
Venezuela	4.73	59
Serbia	4.59	60
Trinidad & Tobago	4.58	61
Kazakhstan	4.26	62
Colombia	4.23	63
Saudi Arabia	4.16	64
Jamaica	3.59	65
Brunei Darussalam	3.56	66
Ukraine	3.48	67

3.1.1 Broadband Subscribers Per 100 Inhabitants

Country/Economy	Broadband Subscribers Per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Peru	2.52	68
Costa Rica	2.38	69
Viet Nam	2.35	70
Dominican Rep.	2.27	71
Jordan	2.24	72
Tunisia	2.24	72
Georgia	2.23	74
Albania	2.04	75
El Salvador	2.01	76
Morocco	1.53	77
Paraguay	1.43	78
Algeria	1.41	79
Thailand	1.41	79
Kuwait	1.37	81
Philippines	1.16	82
Oman	1.15	83
Suriname	1.12	84
Egypt	0.94	85
South Africa	0.86	86
Azerbaijan	0.69	87
Bolivia	0.68	88
Nicaragua	0.64	89
Mongolia	0.59	90
Guatemala	0.58	91
Sri Lanka	0.51	92
Botswana	0.46	93
India	0.45	94
Senegal	0.39	95
Ecuador	0.26	96
Guyana	0.26	96
Indonesia	0.18	98
Mauritania	0.18	98
Armenia	0.16000	100

Country/Economy	Broadband Subscribers Per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Libya	0.16	100
Zimbabwe	0.14	102
Cambodia	0.11	103
Ghana	0.1	104
Kyrgyzstan	0.09	105
Pakistan	0.09	105
Côte d'Ivoire	0.05	107
Mozambique	0.05	107
Syria	0.05	107
Tajikistan	0.05	107
Mali	0.04	111
Nigeria	0.04	111
Zambia	0.04	111
Bangladesh	0.03	114
Benin	0.03	114
Burkina Faso	0.03	114
Nepal	0.03	114
Gambia	0.02	118
Madagascar	0.02	118
Malawi	0.02	118
Namibia	0.02	118
Tanzania	0.02	118
Uganda	0.02	118
Kenya	0.01	124
Lesotho	0.01	124
Burundi		#N/A
Cameroon		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Ethiopia		#N/A
Honduras		#N/A
Macedonia, FYR		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A

* Source : ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database., 2008

3.1.2 Mobile Phone Subscription Per 100 Population

Country/Economy	Mobile Phone Subscription Per 100 Population	Rank
United Arab Emirates	208.65	1
Estonia	188.2	2
Bahrain	185.77	3
Hong Kong, China	165.85	4
Barbados	159.09	5
Italy	151.57	6
Lithuania	151.24	7
Luxembourg	147.11	8
Saudi Arabia	142.85	9
Russia	141.11	10
Portugal	139.64	11
Bulgaria	138.3	12
Singapore	138.15	13
Czech Republic	133.54	14
Croatia	132.95	15
Qatar	131.39	16
Austria	129.73	17
Finland	128.76	18
Germany	128.27	19
Israel	127.38	20
United Kingdom	126.34	21
Denmark	125.72	22
Netherlands	124.8	23
Greece	123.9	24
Hungary	122.09	25
Ukraine	121.09	26
Ireland	120.74	27
Sweden	118.33	28
Montenegro	118.1	29
Switzerland	117.97	30
Cyprus	117.89	31
Argentina	116.61	32

Country/Economy	Mobile Phone Subscription Per 100 Population	Rank
Oman	115.58	33
Poland	115.28	34
Panama	115.19	35
Romania	114.54	36
El Salvador	113.32	37
Trinidad & Tobago	112.87	38
Spain	111.67	39
Belgium	111.63	40
Taiwan, China	110.31	41
Norway	110.16	42
Guatemala	109.22	43
New Zealand	109.22	43
Iceland	108.64	45
Australia	104.96	46
Uruguay	104.73	47
Malaysia	102.59	48
Slovak Republic	102.23	49
Slovenia	101.97	50
Jamaica	100.58	51
Armenia	99.99	52
Albania	99.93	53
Kuwait	99.59	54
Latvia	98.9	55
Serbia	97.76	56
Venezuela	96.31	57
Kazakhstan	96.06	58
Brunei Darussalam	95.85	59
Paraguay	95.46	60
Korea (Rep.)	94.71	61
Malta	94.64	62
France	93.45	63
Algeria	92.72	64
Thailand	92.01	65

3.1.2 Mobile Phone Subscription Per 100 Population

Country/Economy	Mobile Phone Subscription Per 100 Population	Rank
Colombia	91.9	66
South Africa	90.6	67
Turkey	89.05	68
Chile	88.05	69
United States	86.79	70
Japan	86.73	71
Jordan	86.6	72
Ecuador	85.61	73
Honduras	84.86	74
Tunisia	84.59	75
Bosnia and Herzegovina	84.26	76
Suriname	80.76	77
Mauritius	80.74	78
Viet Nam	80.37	79
Brazil	78.47	80
Botswana	77.34	81
Libya	76.71	82
Philippines	75.39	83
Azerbaijan	75	84
Peru	72.66	85
Dominican Rep.	72.45	86
Morocco	72.19	87
Gambia	70.24	88
Mexico	69.37	89
Canada	66.42	90
Mauritania	65.07	91
Georgia	63.97	92
Kyrgyzstan	62.69	93
Indonesia	61.83	94
Sri Lanka	55.24	95
Nicaragua	54.84	96
Tajikistan	53.74	97
Côte d'Ivoire	50.74	98

Country/Economy	Mobile Phone Subscription Per 100 Population	Rank
Egypt	50.62	99
Bolivia	49.82	100
Pakistan	49.74	101
Ghana	49.55	102
Namibia	49.39	103
China	47.95	104
Senegal	44.13	105
Kenya	42.06	106
Costa Rica	41.75	107
Nigeria	41.66	108
Benin	39.66	109
Mongolia	37.82	110
Guyana	36.84	111
Syria	33.24	112
Cameroon	32.28	113
Tanzania	30.62	114
India	29.36	115
Cambodia	29.1	116
Lesotho	28.35	117
Zambia	28.04	118
Bangladesh	27.9	119
Mali	27.07	120
Uganda	27.02	121
Madagascar	25.3	122
Mozambique	19.68	123
Burkina Faso	16.76	124
Chad	16.58	125
Nepal	14.58	126
Zimbabwe	13.28	127
Malawi	12	128
Timor-Leste	9.2	129
Burundi	5.95	130
Ethiopia	2.42	131
Macedonia, FYR		#N/A

* Source : ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database., 2008

3.1.3 Main (fixed) Telephone lines Per 100 Inhabitants

Country/Economy	Main (fixed) Telephone lines Per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Switzerland	64.11	1
Germany	62.48	2
Taiwan, China	61.96	3
Iceland	61.34	4
Malta	59.18	5
Barbados	58.78	6
Hong Kong, China	58.72	7
Montenegro	58.17	8
Sweden	57.83	9
France	56.42	10
Canada	54.87	11
United Kingdom	54.24	12
Luxembourg	54.22	13
Greece	53.65	14
Slovenia	50.11	15
Ireland	49.66	16
United States	49.62	17
Israel	45.72	18
Denmark	45.64	19
Spain	45.41	20
Cyprus	45.08	21
Australia	44.46	22
Korea (Rep.)	44.29	23
Netherlands	44.27	24
Croatia	42.47	25
Belgium	42.08	26
New Zealand	41.37	27
Singapore	40.24	28
Norway	39.78	29
Austria	39.4	30
Portugal	38.5	31
Japan	38.04	32
Estonia	37.14	33
Italy	35.65	34

Country/Economy	Main (fixed) Telephone lines Per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Viet Nam	33.98	35
United Arab Emirates	33.63	36
Costa Rica	31.81	37
Russia	31.75	38
Serbia	31.35	39
Finland	31.11	40
Hungary	30.9	41
Bulgaria	28.84	42
Ukraine	28.65	43
Uruguay	28.64	44
Latvia	28.51	45
Mauritius	28.48	46
Bahrain	28.42	47
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27.33	48
Poland	25.49	49
China	25.48	50
Argentina	24.43	51
Turkey	23.68	52
Lithuania	23.64	53
Romania	23.58	54
Trinidad & Tobago	23.02	55
Venezuela	22.42	56
Kazakhstan	22.28	57
Czech Republic	21.94	58
Brazil	21.43	59
Chile	20.99	60
Qatar	20.56	61
Armenia	20.34	62
Slovak Republic	20.33	63
Brunei Darussalam	19.53	64
Mexico	19.04	65
Kuwait	18.53	66

3.1.3 Main (fixed) Telephone lines Per 100 Inhabitants

Country/Economy	Main (fixed) Telephone lines Per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Colombia	17.89	67
El Salvador	17.56	68
Sri Lanka	17.18	69
Syria	17.12	70
Libya	16.41	71
Guyana	16.37	72
Saudi Arabia	16.27	73
Malaysia	15.89	74
Suriname	15.82	75
Panama	15.42	76
Azerbaijan	15.01	77
Egypt	14.64	78
Georgia	14.35	79
Ecuador	14.12	80
Indonesia	13.36	81
Tunisia	12.18	82
Jamaica	11.69	83
Honduras	11.28	84
Albania	10.93	85
Guatemala	10.59	86
Thailand	10.42	87
Peru	9.98	88
Dominican Rep.	9.9	89
Oman	9.84	90
Algeria	9.64	91
Morocco	9.46	92
Kyrgyzstan	9.13	93
South Africa	8.91	94
Jordan	8.46	95
Paraguay	7.87	96
Botswana	7.41	97
Bolivia	7.12	98
Namibia	6.57	99
Mongolia	6.25	100
Nicaragua	5.51	101
Philippines	4.51	102
Tajikistan	4.2	103
India	3.21	104
Lesotho	3.18	105
Gambia	2.94	106
Nepal	2.79	107
Zimbabwe	2.79	107
Pakistan	2.5	109
Mauritania	2.37	110
Senegal	1.95	111
Benin	1.84	112
Côte d'Ivoire	1.73	113
Malawi	1.18	114
Ethiopia	1.11	115
Cameroon	1.04	116
Burkina Faso	0.95	117
Madagascar	0.86	118
Nigeria	0.86	118
Bangladesh	0.84	120
Zambia	0.72	121
Mali	0.64	122
Kenya	0.63	123
Ghana	0.62	124
Uganda	0.53	125
Burundi	0.38	126
Mozambique	0.35	127
Cambodia	0.3	128
Tanzania	0.29	129
Timor-Leste	0.22	130
Chad	0.12	131
Macedonia, FYR		#N/A

* Source : ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, 2008

Confederation of Indian Industry

3.2.1 Quality of Overall Infrastructure

Country/Economy	Quality of Overall Infrastructure	Rank
Switzerland	6.77	1
Singapore	6.70	2
Hong Kong, China	6.69	3
Austria	6.60	4
France	6.55	5
Germany	6.54	6
Finland	6.47	7
Iceland	6.31	8
Denmark	6.25	9
Sweden	6.19	10
United Arab Emirates	6.08	11
Luxembourg	6.07	12
Canada	5.95	13
United States	5.89	14
Belgium	5.83	15
Barbados	5.82	16
Japan	5.81	17
Netherlands	5.81	18
Taiwan	5.80	19
Korea, Rep.	5.77	20
Portugal	5.72	21
Oman	5.62	22
Chile	5.61	23
Cyprus	5.54	24
Namibia	5.51	25
Bahrain	5.43	26
Malaysia	5.39	27
Spain	5.25	28
Jordan	5.22	29
Slovenia	5.21	30
Norway	5.19	31
Saudi Arabia	5.17	32
United Kingdom	5.16	33

Country/Economy	Quality of Overall Infrastructure	Rank
Estonia	5.13	34
Tunisia	5.12	35
Brunei Darussalam	5.02	36
Australia	4.99	37
Lithuania	4.88	38
El Salvador	4.85	39
Thailand	4.77	40
Malta	4.77	41
South Africa	4.74	42
Kuwait	4.71	43
New Zealand	4.67	44
Botswana	4.61	45
Qatar	4.57	46
Croatia	4.53	47
Gambia, The	4.51	48
Israel	4.50	49
Azerbaijan	4.50	50
Czech Republic	4.48	51
Mauritius	4.43	52
Greece	4.42	53
Jamaica	4.39	54
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.39	55
Trinidad and Tobago	4.38	56
Hungary	4.33	57
Guatemala	4.32	58
Latvia	4.25	59
Uruguay	4.16	60
Turkey	4.16	61
Sri Lanka	4.14	62
Slovak Republic	4.12	63
Ireland	4.06	64
China	3.99	65
Panama	3.97	66
Cote d'Ivoire	3.93	67

3.2.1 Quality of Overall Infrastructure

Country/Economy	Quality of Overall Infrastructure	Rank
Kazakhstan	3.84	68
Georgia	3.82	69
Mexico	3.77	70
Italy	3.77	71
Morocco	3.74	72
Senegal	3.72	73
Honduras	3.65	74
Ghana	3.64	75
Syrian Arab Republic	3.60	76
Armenia	3.50	77
Ukraine	3.49	78
Dominican Republic	3.45	79
Brazil	3.43	80
Cambodia	3.42	81
Colombia	3.42	82
Suriname	3.39	83
Costa Rica	3.35	84
Russian Federation	3.34	85
Pakistan	3.21	86
Macedonia, FYR	3.21	87
India	3.21	88
Kenya	3.20	89
Tajikistan	3.20	90
Guyana	3.20	91
Ethiopia	3.18	92
Argentina	3.18	93
Zimbabwe	3.16	94
Indonesia	3.15	95
Albania	3.13	96
Philippines	3.12	97
Ecuador	3.11	98
Algeria	3.06	99
Mali	3.01	100
Peru	3.00	101
Venezuela, RB	2.98	102
Lesotho	2.95	103
Madagascar	2.92	104
Malawi	2.91	105
Zambia	2.89	106
Libya	2.88	107
Uganda	2.87	108
Benin	2.84	109
Vietnam	2.83	110
Kyrgyz Republic	2.83	111
Burkina Faso	2.79	112
Cameroon	2.78	113
Bulgaria	2.77	114
Mauritania	2.76	115
Mozambique	2.74	116
Montenegro	2.74	117
Nicaragua	2.71	118
tanzania	2.66	119
Poland	2.64	120
Serbia	2.59	121
Burundi	2.56	122
Bolivia	2.53	123
Bangladesh	2.52	124
Nigeria	2.43	125
Romania	2.37	126
Timor-Leste	2.27	127
Paraguay	2.21	128
Nepal	2.16	129
Chad	2.03	130
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.97	131
Mongolia	1.87	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

3.2.2 Per capita Electricity Production (kwh)

Country/Economy	Per Capita Electricity Production (kwh)	Rank
Iceland	32687.91	1
Norway	26019.61	2
Canada	18759.63	3
Kuwait	18314.30	4
Sweden	15779.19	5
United Arab Emirates	15715.75	6
Finland	15628.52	7
Qatar	15315.70	8
United States	14325.78	9
Bahrain	13292.50	10
Australia	12142.83	11
New Zealand	10399.80	12
France	9277.39	13
Singapore	8961.24	14
Paraguay	8940.16	15
Brunei Darussalam	8634.59	16
Japan	8536.18	17
Denmark	8407.89	18
Korea, Rep.	8329.09	19
Switzerland	8299.65	20
Czech Republic	8146.16	21
Belgium	7996.62	22
Germany	7640.39	23
Saudi Arabia	7592.51	24
Slovenia	7531.64	25
Luxembourg	7462.39	26
Israel	7345.22	27
Austria	7331.07	28
Estonia	7242.77	29
Russian Federation	6974.49	30
Spain	6780.01	31
United Kingdom	6508.95	32
Ireland	6496.94	33

Country/Economy	Per Capita Electricity Production (kwh)	Rank
Netherlands	6019.36	34
Bulgaria	5910.10	35
Slovak Republic	5796.44	36
Malta	5649.50	37
Hong Kong, China	5631.54	38
Cyprus	5500.20	39
Greece	5397.97	40
South Africa	5315.56	41
Trinidad and Tobago	5303.24	42
Italy	5220.26	43
Oman	5087.91	44
Serbia	4922.17	45
Kazakhstan	4680.72	46
Portugal	4589.42	47
Poland	4214.96	48
Ukraine	4129.99	49
Venezuela, RB	4082.61	50
Libya	3973.08	51
Hungary	3560.49	52
Lithuania	3558.25	53
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3529.30	54
Malaysia	3506.32	55
Chile	3502.47	56
Macedonia, FYR	3440.43	57
Kyrgyz Republic	3290.00	58
Argentina	2938.34	59
Romania	2904.30	60
Jamaica	2806.13	61
Azerbaijan	2782.82	62
Croatia	2771.62	63
Tajikistan	2553.77	64
Turkey	2445.61	65
Mexico	2395.36	66

3.2.2 Per capita Electricity Production (kwh)

Country/Economy	Per Capita Electricity Production (kwh)	Rank
Brazil	2228.64	67
China	2184.71	68
Latvia	2137.72	69
Jordan	2087.55	70
Thailand	2086.14	71
Costa Rica	1977.37	72
Armenia	1936.14	73
Syrian Arab Republic	1884.01	74
Panama	1821.73	75
Uruguay	1695.30	76
Georgia	1643.81	77
Albania	1631.78	78
Dominican Republic	1471.71	79
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1468.24	80
Mongolia	1411.79	81
Tunisia	1394.34	82
Colombia	1250.05	83
Ecuador	1166.94	84
Algeria	1056.22	85
Peru	970.97	86
El Salvador	920.30	87
Honduras	858.41	88
Namibia	784.73	89
Zimbabwe	784.63	90
Zambia	780.82	91
Morocco	760.48	92
Mozambique	702.72	93
Vietnam	671.45	94
India	670.45	95
Philippines	651.33	96
Pakistan	618.55	97
Guatemala	607.59	98
Indonesia	596.79	99
Bolivia	565.86	100
Botswana	560.77	101
Nicaragua	534.67	102
Sri Lanka	472.14	103
Ghana	376.41	104
Cote d'Ivoire	281.09	105
Cameroon	217.56	106
Senegal	210.57	107
Kenya	177.19	108
Nigeria	159.69	109
Bangladesh	156.53	110
Nepal	97.10	111
Cambodia	86.99	112
Tanzania	69.20	113
Ethiopia	42.66	114
Benin	15.62	115
Barbados		#N/A
Burkina Faso		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Gambia, The		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Madagascar		#N/A
Malawi		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Mauritius		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Uganda		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2006 or preceding latest year available

3.3.1 Internet Users Per 100 People

Country/Economy	Internet Users Per 100 People	Rank
Iceland	90.56	1
Sweden	87.84	2
Netherlands	86.55	3
Denmark	83.89	4
Finland	82.62	5
Norway	82.55	6
Luxembourg	80.53	7
Switzerland	77	8
Korea (Rep.)	76.5	9
United Kingdom	76.24	10
Canada	75.43	11
Japan	75.4	12
Germany	75.33	13
United States	74	14
Barbados	73.67	15
Singapore	73.02	16
New Zealand	72.03	17
Australia	71.98	18
Austria	71.21	19
Belgium	68.86	20
France	68.21	21
Hong Kong, China	67	22
Estonia	66.21	23
Slovak Republic	66.05	24
Taiwan, China	65.73	25
United Arab Emirates	65.15	26
Ireland	62.54	27
Latvia	60.63	28
Hungary	58.66	29
Czech Republic	58.41	30
Jamaica	56.88	31
Spain	56.74	32
Slovenia	55.86	33

Country/Economy	Internet Users Per 100 People	Rank
Malaysia	55.8	34
Brunei Darussalam	55.32	35
Lithuania	55	36
Bahrain	51.95	37
Croatia	50.6	38
Israel	49.64	39
Poland	49.02	40
Malta	48.79	41
Montenegro	47.24	42
Greece	43.5	43
Italy	41.93	44
Portugal	41.92	45
Uruguay	40.01	46
Cyprus	38.78	47
Colombia	38.5	48
Brazil	37.52	49
Bulgaria	34.86	50
Bosnia and Herzegovina	34.66	51
Turkey	34.37	52
Kuwait	34.26	53
Qatar	34.04	54
Serbia	33.54	55
Morocco	33.04	56
Chile	32.47	57
Costa Rica	32.31	58
Russia	32	59
Saudi Arabia	30.8	60
Romania	29	61
Ecuador	28.8	62
Argentina	28.11	63
Azerbaijan	28	64
Tunisia	27.53	65
Panama	27.49	66

3.3.1 Internet Users Per 100 People

Country/Economy	Internet Users Per 100 People	Rank
Guyana	26.85	67
Jordan	26	68
Venezuela	25.49	69
Peru	24.72	70
Viet Nam	23.92	71
Thailand	23.89	72
Albania	23.86	73
Georgia	23.78	74
China	22.28	75
Mauritius	22.03	76
Mexico	21.71	77
Dominican Rep.	21.58	78
Oman	20	79
Trinidad & Tobago	17.02	80
Syria	16.79	81
Egypt	16.65	82
Nigeria	15.86	83
Kyrgyzstan	15.7	84
Paraguay	14.34	85
Guatemala	14.32	86
Honduras	13.09	87
Mongolia	12.49	88
Algeria	11.93	89
Zimbabwe	11.4	90
Kazakhstan	11	91
Bolivia	10.83	92
El Salvador	10.6	93
Ukraine	10.6	93
Pakistan	10.45	95
Suriname	9.71	96
Tajikistan	8.78	97
Kenya	8.67	98
South Africa	8.43	99

Country/Economy	Internet Users Per 100 People	Rank
Senegal	8.35	100
Indonesia	7.92	101
Uganda	7.9	102
Gambia	6.88	103
Botswana	6.25	104
Philippines	6.22	105
Armenia	6.21	106
Sri Lanka	5.8	107
Zambia	5.55	108
Namibia	5.33	109
Libya	5.13	110
India	4.38	111
Ghana	4.27	112
Cameroon	3.8	113
Lesotho	3.58	114
Nicaragua	3.26	115
Côte d'Ivoire	3.21	116
Malawi	2.13	117
Mauritania	1.87	118
Benin	1.85	119
Nepal	1.73	120
Madagascar	1.65	121
Mali	1.57	122
Mozambique	1.56	123
Tanzania	1.22	124
Chad	1.19	125
Burkina Faso	0.92	126
Burundi	0.81	127
Cambodia	0.51	128
Ethiopia	0.45	129
Bangladesh	0.35	130
Timor-Leste	0.16	131
Macedonia, FYR		#N/A

* Source : ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database., 2008

3.3.2 Personal Computers Per 100 Inhabitants

Country/Economy	Personal Computers Per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Canada	94.34	1
Netherlands	91.15	2
Switzerland	88.59	3
Sweden	88.10	4
United States	80.61	5
United Kingdom	80.19	6
Denmark	72.87	7
Singapore	72.25	8
Luxembourg	67.28	9
Germany	65.55	10
Hong Kong, China	65.37	11
France	65.20	12
Norway	62.89	13
Austria	60.68	14
Ireland	58.21	15
Korea, Rep.	54.09	16
Iceland	52.67	17
New Zealand	52.57	18
Estonia	50.61	19
Finland	50.04	20
Slovak Republic	43.03	21
Belgium	41.71	22
Slovenia	40.66	23
Cyprus	38.32	24
Italy	36.66	25
Spain	36.27	26
United Arab Emirates	32.95	27
Latvia	32.69	28
Czech Republic	27.35	29
Macedonia, FYR	26.52	30
Kuwait	23.66	31
Malaysia	23.13	32
Costa Rica	23.11	33

Country/Economy	Personal Computers Per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Serbia	22.94	34
Namibia	19.55	35
Hungary	18.32	36
Bahrain	18.27	37
Lithuania	18.26	38
Mauritius	17.56	39
Trinidad and Tobago	17.16	40
Poland	16.93	41
Portugal	16.24	42
Brazil	16.12	43
Barbados	15.79	44
Qatar	15.69	45
Romania	14.82	46
Saudi Arabia	14.78	47
Mexico	14.39	48
Chile	14.11	49
Mongolia	13.93	50
Uruguay	13.61	51
Russian Federation	13.33	52
Ecuador	12.95	53
Peru	10.06	54
Armenia	9.69	55
Vietnam	9.65	56
Greece	9.37	57
Venezuela, RB	9.31	58
Argentina	9.03	59
Brunei Darussalam	8.83	60
South Africa	8.46	61
Paraguay	7.80	62
Philippines	7.23	63
Zimbabwe	6.94	64
Jamaica	6.75	65
Oman	6.74	66
Thailand	6.68	67

3.3.2 Personal Computers Per 100 Inhabitants

Country/Economy	Personal Computers Per 100 Inhabitants	Rank
Jordan	6.68	68
Syrian Arab Republic	6.57	69
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.40	70
Tunisia	6.27	71
Turkey	6.10	72
El Salvador	5.78	73
Colombia	5.73	74
China	5.65	75
Botswana	4.84	76
Georgia	4.70	77
Mauritania	4.57	78
Panama	4.56	79
Ukraine	4.53	80
Nicaragua	4.03	81
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.02	82
Suriname	4.00	83
Albania	3.84	84
Guyana	3.80	85
Sri Lanka	3.73	86
Morocco	3.02	87
Dominican Republic	2.81	88
India	2.79	89
Bolivia	2.40	90
Bangladesh	2.25	91
Senegal	2.22	92
Libya	2.20	93
Azerbaijan	2.08	94
Guatemala	2.06	95
Indonesia	2.02	96
Gambia, The	2.01	97
Kyrgyz Republic	1.94	98
Honduras	1.73	99
Uganda	1.69	100
Cote d'Ivoire	1.68	101
Kenya	1.38	102
Mozambique	1.38	103
Tajikistan	1.29	104
Cameroon	1.12	105
Zambia	1.12	106
Algeria	1.07	107
Tanzania	0.91	108
Burundi	0.85	109
Nigeria	0.85	110
Mali	0.67	111
Burkina Faso	0.63	112
Benin	0.62	113
Ghana	0.58	114
Madagascar	0.58	115
Ethiopia	0.57	116
Nepal	0.49	117
Cambodia	0.34	118
Lesotho	0.25	119
Malawi	0.19	120
Chad	0.16	121
Australia		#N/A
Bulgaria		#N/A
Croatia		#N/A
Israel		#N/A
Japan		#N/A
Kazakhstan		#N/A
Malta		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Pakistan		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank,, 2006 or preceding latest year available

3.3.3 ICT and Government Productivity

Country/Economy	ICT and Government Productivity	Rank
Singapore	6.31	1
United Arab Emirates	6.05	2
Qatar	5.93	3
Estonia	5.87	4
Korea, Rep.	5.78	5
Portugal	5.76	6
Sweden	5.76	7
Denmark	5.69	8
Malta	5.67	9
Taiwan	5.64	10
Iceland	5.59	11
Hong Kong, China	5.57	12
Chile	5.51	13
Malaysia	5.47	14
Bahrain	5.42	15
Austria	5.41	16
Canada	5.38	17
Norway	5.35	18
Slovenia	5.34	19
Switzerland	5.30	20
Finland	5.30	21
United States	5.26	22
Tunisia	5.24	23
France	5.21	24
Dominican Republic	5.13	25
Australia	5.13	26
China	5.12	27
Saudi Arabia	5.08	28
Luxembourg	5.03	29
Gambia, The	5.02	30
Jordan	5.01	31
Oman	5.01	32
Germany	4.94	33

Country/Economy	ICT and Government Productivity	Rank
New Zealand	4.92	34
Cyprus	4.92	35
Lithuania	4.88	36
Netherlands	4.87	37
India	4.87	38
Turkey	4.86	39
Ireland	4.84	40
Senegal	4.81	41
El Salvador	4.75	42
Brunei Darussalam	4.73	43
Vietnam	4.72	44
Thailand	4.68	45
Israel	4.66	46
Brazil	4.64	47
Colombia	4.64	48
Burkina Faso	4.64	49
Sri Lanka	4.63	50
Spain	4.61	51
United Kingdom	4.61	52
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.61	53
Azerbaijan	4.58	54
Mali	4.55	55
Barbados	4.55	56
Costa Rica	4.49	57
Guatemala	4.49	58
Mauritania	4.49	59
Georgia	4.45	60
Czech Republic	4.44	61
Uruguay	4.44	62
Mauritius	4.42	63
Jamaica	4.40	64
Mexico	4.37	65
Kenya	4.36	66
Panama	4.35	67

3.3.3 ICT and Government Productivity

Country/Economy	ICT and Government Productivity	Rank
Kazakhstan	4.33	68
Macedonia, FYR	4.32	69
Botswana	4.31	70
Hungary	4.24	71
Morocco	4.24	72
Belgium	4.23	73
Madagascar	4.23	74
South Africa	4.20	75
Greece	4.17	76
Japan	4.17	77
Serbia	4.16	78
Italy	4.15	79
Peru	4.14	80
Montenegro	4.14	81
Albania	4.13	82
Nigeria	4.10	83
Cambodia	4.09	84
Zambia	4.05	85
Benin	4.05	86
Mozambique	4.03	87
Mongolia	4.03	88
Uganda	4.02	89
Indonesia	3.99	90
Burundi	3.98	91
Ethiopia	3.97	92
Tajikistan	3.96	93
Pakistan	3.95	94
Croatia	3.92	95
Slovak Republic	3.90	96
Philippines	3.87	97
Tanzania	3.86	98
Bulgaria	3.86	99
Latvia	3.82	100
Honduras	3.75	101
Malawi	3.73	102
Trinidad and Tobago	3.70	103
Libya	3.70	104
Kuwait	3.69	105
Chad	3.67	106
Romania	3.66	107
Syrian Arab Republic	3.64	108
Lesotho	3.60	109
Ukraine	3.60	110
Namibia	3.51	111
Cote d'Ivoire	3.50	112
Bangladesh	3.49	113
Ghana	3.47	114
Cameroon	3.47	115
Guyana	3.46	116
Russian Federation	3.41	117
Paraguay	3.39	118
Armenia	3.35	119
Nepal	3.32	120
Argentina	3.32	121
Timor-Leste	3.28	122
Nicaragua	3.26	123
Venezuela, RB	3.23	124
Ecuador	3.22	125
Algeria	3.22	126
Poland	3.21	127
Bolivia	2.73	128
Kyrgyz Republic	2.73	129
Suriname	2.64	130
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.43	131
Zimbabwe	2.33	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

3.3.4 Extent of Business Internet Use

Country/Economy	Extent of Business Internet Use	Rank
Sweden	6.41	1
United States	6.36	2
Korea, Rep.	6.19	3
Estonia	6.15	4
Canada	6.11	5
Israel	6.06	6
Denmark	6.02	7
United Kingdom	5.98	8
Switzerland	5.90	9
Japan	5.89	10
Netherlands	5.88	11
Norway	5.87	12
Iceland	5.85	13
Taiwan	5.85	14
Finland	5.81	15
Singapore	5.79	16
Germany	5.79	17
Hong Kong, China	5.72	18
Czech Republic	5.68	19
France	5.64	20
Austria	5.63	21
Lithuania	5.54	22
Australia	5.54	23
New Zealand	5.54	24
Brazil	5.44	25
Luxembourg	5.43	26
United Arab Emirates	5.39	27
Chile	5.25	28
Belgium	5.22	29
Ireland	5.22	30
Bahrain	5.18	31
Portugal	5.18	32
Guatemala	5.14	33

Country/Economy	Extent of Business Internet Use	Rank
Slovenia	5.11	34
Malta	5.10	35
Senegal	5.08	36
Cyprus	5.01	37
Malaysia	4.96	38
Sri Lanka	4.92	39
Poland	4.90	40
Barbados	4.89	41
India	4.89	42
South Africa	4.88	43
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.86	44
Bulgaria	4.85	45
Slovak Republic	4.84	46
Turkey	4.82	47
Saudi Arabia	4.79	48
Latvia	4.79	49
Brunei Darussalam	4.79	50
China	4.74	51
Colombia	4.72	52
Croatia	4.71	53
Jordan	4.68	54
Hungary	4.66	55
Honduras	4.66	56
Ukraine	4.62	57
Argentina	4.61	58
Costa Rica	4.60	59
Russian Federation	4.59	60
Oman	4.57	61
Jamaica	4.56	62
Qatar	4.56	63
Vietnam	4.54	64
Panama	4.54	65
Thailand	4.54	66
Uruguay	4.51	67

3.3.4 Extent of Business Internet Use

Country/Economy	Extent of Business Internet Use	Rank
Dominican Republic	4.49	68
Spain	4.47	69
Indonesia	4.46	70
Mauritius	4.45	71
El Salvador	4.44	72
Nigeria	4.43	73
Philippines	4.37	74
Italy	4.37	75
Guyana	4.36	76
Mexico	4.36	77
Romania	4.35	78
Gambia, The	4.33	79
Kenya	4.28	80
Venezuela, RB	4.26	81
Pakistan	4.22	82
Kazakhstan	4.21	83
Namibia	4.20	84
Tunisia	4.19	85
Mongolia	4.19	86
Kuwait	4.11	87
Azerbaijan	4.06	88
Peru	4.05	89
Benin	4.05	90
Morocco	4.05	91
Zambia	4.05	92
Trinidad and Tobago	4.01	93
Mali	3.98	94
Mauritania	3.97	95
Georgia	3.95	96
Tajikistan	3.94	97
Greece	3.87	98
Cote d'Ivoire	3.87	99
Madagascar	3.86	100
Kyrgyz Republic	3.86	101
Malawi	3.85	102
Cambodia	3.83	103
Burundi	3.81	104
Ghana	3.78	105
Armenia	3.78	106
Tanzania	3.75	107
Nicaragua	3.75	108
Montenegro	3.75	109
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.73	110
Suriname	3.71	111
Libya	3.70	112
Cameroon	3.69	113
Uganda	3.67	114
Ecuador	3.64	115
Bangladesh	3.62	116
Mozambique	3.61	117
Serbia	3.60	118
Albania	3.56	119
Botswana	3.53	120
Lesotho	3.50	121
Bolivia	3.39	122
Paraguay	3.38	123
Nepal	3.35	124
Zimbabwe	3.33	125
Burkina Faso	3.31	126
Macedonia, FYR	3.31	127
Timor-Leste	3.30	128
Ethiopia	3.22	129
Syrian Arab Republic	3.22	130
Chad	3.01	131
Algeria	2.54	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

4.1.1 Legal Rights Index

Country/Economy	Legal Rights Index	Rank
Hong Kong SAR	10	1
Kenya	10	1
Malaysia	10	1
Singapore	10	1
Albania	9	5
Australia	9	5
Cambodia	9	5
Denmark	9	5
Israel	9	5
Latvia	9	5
Montenegro	9	5
New Zealand	9	5
Slovak Republic	9	5
South Africa	9	5
Ukraine	9	5
United Kingdom	9	5
Zambia	9	5
Azerbaijan	8	18
Bangladesh	8	18
Bulgaria	8	18
India	8	18
Ireland	8	18
Jamaica	8	18
Lesotho	8	18
Malawi	8	18
Namibia	8	18
Nigeria	8	18
Poland	8	18
Romania	8	18
Switzerland	8	18
Tanzania	8	18
Trinidad and Tobago	8	18
United States	8	18
Zimbabwe	8	18

Country/Economy	Legal Rights Index	Rank
Armenia	7	35
Austria	7	35
Belgium	7	35
Botswana	7	35
Brunei Darussalam	7	35
Finland	7	35
France	7	35
Germany	7	35
Ghana	7	35
Guatemala	7	35
Hungary	7	35
Iceland	7	35
Japan	7	35
Korea, Rep.	7	35
Kyrgyz Republic	7	35
Luxembourg	7	35
Macedonia, FYR	7	35
Norway	7	35
Peru	7	35
Serbia	7	35
Uganda	7	35
Vietnam	7	35
Canada	6	57
China	6	57
Croatia	6	57
Czech Republic	6	57
Estonia	6	57
Georgia	6	57
Honduras	6	57
Mongolia	6	57
Netherlands	6	57
Pakistan	6	57
Panama	6	57
Slovenia	6	57

4.1.1 Legal Rights Index

Country/Economy	Legal Rights Index	Rank
Spain	6	57
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	70
Colombia	5	70
Costa Rica	5	70
El Salvador	5	70
Gambia, The	5	70
Kazakhstan	5	70
Lithuania	5	70
Mauritius	5	70
Nepal	5	70
Suriname	5	70
Sweden	5	70
Uruguay	5	70
Argentina	4	82
Bahrain	4	82
Chile	4	82
Ethiopia	4	82
Guyana	4	82
Jordan	4	82
Kuwait	4	82
Mexico	4	82
Oman	4	82
Saudi Arabia	4	82
Sri Lanka	4	82
Taiwan, China	4	82
Thailand	4	82
Turkey	4	82
United Arab Emirates	4	82
Algeria	3	97
Benin	3	97
Brazil	3	97
Burkina Faso	3	97
Cameroon	3	97
Chad	3	97
Côte d'Ivoire	3	97
Dominican Republic	3	97
Ecuador	3	97
Egypt	3	97
Greece	3	97
Indonesia	3	97
Italy	3	97
Mali	3	97
Mauritania	3	97
Morocco	3	97
Nicaragua	3	97
Paraguay	3	97
Philippines	3	97
Portugal	3	97
Qatar	3	97
Russian Federation	3	97
Senegal	3	97
Tunisia	3	97
Venezuela	3	97
Burundi	2	122
Madagascar	2	122
Mozambique	2	122
Tajikistan	2	122
Bolivia	1	126
Syria	1	126
Timor-Leste	1	126
Barbados		#N/A
Cyprus		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Malta		#N/A

* Source : Ease of Doing Business Report,2009

4.1.2 Credit Information Index

Country/Economy	Credit Information Index	Rank
Argentina	6	1
Austria	6	1
Bolivia	6	1
Bulgaria	6	1
Canada	6	1
Dominican Republic	6	1
El Salvador	6	1
Georgia	6	1
Germany	6	1
Honduras	6	1
Japan	6	1
Kazakhstan	6	1
Korea, Rep.	6	1
Lithuania	6	1
Malaysia	6	1
Mexico	6	1
Panama	6	1
Paraguay	6	1
Peru	6	1
Saudi Arabia	6	1
South Africa	6	1
United Kingdom	6	1
United States	6	1
Uruguay	6	1
Armenia	5	25
Australia	5	25
Azerbaijan	5	25
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	25
Brazil	5	25
Chile	5	25
Colombia	5	25
Costa Rica	5	25
Czech Republic	5	25
Ecuador	5	25

Country/Economy	Credit Information Index	Rank
Egypt, Arab Rep.	5	25
Estonia	5	25
Finland	5	25
Guatemala	5	25
Hong Kong, China	5	25
Hungary	5	25
Iceland	5	25
Ireland	5	25
Israel	5	25
Italy	5	25
Kyrgyz Republic	5	25
Namibia	5	25
Netherlands	5	25
New Zealand	5	25
Nicaragua	5	25
Romania	5	25
Serbia	5	25
Spain	5	25
Sri Lanka	5	25
Switzerland	5	25
Taiwan	5	25
Thailand	5	25
Tunisia	5	25
Turkey	5	25
United Arab Emirates	5	25
Albania	4	60
Bahrain	4	60
Belgium	4	60
Botswana	4	60
China	4	60
Denmark	4	60
France	4	60
Greece	4	60
India	4	60

4.1.2 Credit Information Index

Country/Economy	Credit Information Index	Rank
Indonesia	4	60
Kenya	4	60
Kuwait	4	60
Latvia	4	60
Macedonia, FYR	4	60
Mozambique	4	60
Norway	4	60
Pakistan	4	60
Poland	4	60
Portugal	4	60
Russian Federation	4	60
Singapore	4	60
Slovak Republic	4	60
Sweden	4	60
Trinidad and Tobago	4	60
Vietnam	4	60
Croatia	3	85
Mauritius	3	85
Mongolia	3	85
Philippines	3	85
Ukraine	3	85
Algeria	2	90
Bangladesh	2	90
Cameroon	2	90
Ethiopia	2	90
Jordan	2	90
Montenegro	2	90
Morocco	2	90
Nepal	2	90
Oman	2	90
Qatar	2	90
Slovenia	2	90

Country/Economy	Credit Information Index	Rank
Benin	1	101
Burkina Faso	1	101
Burundi	1	101
Chad	1	101
Cote d'Ivoire	1	101
Mali	1	101
Mauritania	1	101
Senegal	1	101
Brunei Darussalam	0	109
Cambodia	0	109
Gambia, The	0	109
Ghana	0	109
Guyana	0	109
Jamaica	0	109
Lesotho	0	109
Luxembourg	0	109
Madagascar	0	109
Malawi	0	109
Nigeria	0	109
Suriname	0	109
Syrian Arab Republic	0	109
Tajikistan	0	109
tanzania	0	109
Timor-Leste	0	109
Uganda	0	109
Venezuela, RB	0	109
Zambia	0	109
Zimbabwe	0	109
Barbados		
Cyprus		
Libya		
Malta		

* Source : Ease of Doing Business Report,2009

4.1.3 Investor Protection Index

Country/Economy	Investor Protection Index	Rank
New Zealand	9.7	1
Singapore	9.3	2
Hong Kong, China	9	3
Malaysia	8.7	4
Canada	8.3	5
Ireland	8.3	5
Israel	8.3	5
United States	8.3	5
South Africa	8	9
United Kingdom	8	9
Kyrgyz Republic	7.7	11
Mauritius	7.7	11
Thailand	7.7	11
Albania	7.3	14
Belgium	7	15
Japan	7	15
Azerbaijan	6.7	17
Bangladesh	6.7	17
Norway	6.7	17
Peru	6.7	17
Slovenia	6.7	17
Trinidad and Tobago	6.7	17
Colombia	6.3	23
Denmark	6.3	23
Kuwait	6.3	23
Mongolia	6.3	23
Montenegro	6.3	23
Pakistan	6.3	23
Saudi Arabia	6.3	23
Botswana	6	30
Bulgaria	6	30
Chile	6	30
Georgia	6	30
Ghana	6	30
India	6	30

Country/Economy	Investor Protection Index	Rank
Mexico	6	30
Mozambique	6	30
Poland	6	30
Portugal	6	30
Romania	6	30
Australia	5.7	41
Bahrain	5.7	41
Estonia	5.7	41
Finland	5.7	41
Indonesia	5.7	41
Italy	5.7	41
Kazakhstan	5.7	41
Latvia	5.7	41
Madagascar	5.7	41
Nigeria	5.7	41
Paraguay	5.7	41
Sweden	5.7	41
Turkey	5.7	41
Algeria	5.3	54
Brazil	5.3	54
Cambodia	5.3	54
Egypt, Arab Rep.	5.3	54
France	5.3	54
Guyana	5.3	54
Iceland	5.3	54
Jamaica	5.3	54
Korea, Rep.	5.3	54
Malawi	5.3	54
Namibia	5.3	54
Nepal	5.3	54
Serbia	5.3	54
Sri Lanka	5.3	54
Taiwan	5.3	54
Zambia	5.3	54
Armenia	5	70

4.1.3 Investor Protection Index

Country/Economy	Investor Protection Index	Rank
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	70
China	5	70
Czech Republic	5	70
Germany	5	70
Kenya	5	70
Lithuania	5	70
Macedonia, FYR	5	70
Nicaragua	5	70
Oman	5	70
Qatar	5	70
Russian Federation	5	70
Spain	5	70
tanzania	5	70
Uruguay	5	70
Argentina	4.7	85
Netherlands	4.7	85
Panama	4.7	85
Slovak Republic	4.7	85
Brunei Darussalam	4.3	89
Cameroon	4.3	89
El Salvador	4.3	89
Ethiopia	4.3	89
Hungary	4.3	89
Jordan	4.3	89
Luxembourg	4.3	89
Syrian Arab Republic	4.3	89
United Arab Emirates	4.3	89
Zimbabwe	4.3	89
Austria	4	99
Bolivia	4	99
Chad	4	99
Croatia	4	99
Dominican Republic	4	99
Ecuador	4	99
Guatemala	4	99
Philippines	4	99
Timor-Leste	4	99
Uganda	4	99
Burkina Faso	3.7	109
Lesotho	3.7	109
Mauritania	3.7	109
Tunisia	3.7	109
Ukraine	3.7	109
Benin	3.3	114
Burundi	3.3	114
Cote d'Ivoire	3.3	114
Greece	3.3	114
Honduras	3.3	114
Mali	3.3	114
Tajikistan	3.3	114
Costa Rica	3	121
Morocco	3	121
Senegal	3	121
Switzerland	3	121
Gambia, The	2.7	125
Venezuela, RB	2.7	125
Vietnam	2.7	125
Suriname	2	128
Barbados		#N/A
Cyprus		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Malta		#N/A

* Source : Ease of Doing Business Report, 2009

4.1.4 Financial Market Sophistication

Country/Economy	Financial Market Sophistication	Rank
Luxembourg	6.69	1
Switzerland	6.62	2
Canada	6.45	3
Sweden	6.44	4
Hong Kong, China	6.42	5
South Africa	6.32	6
United Kingdom	6.28	7
Singapore	6.24	8
Netherlands	6.24	9
France	6.22	10
United States	6.22	11
Australia	6.20	12
Brazil	6.05	13
Finland	6.01	14
Denmark	6.00	15
Norway	6.00	16
Germany	5.98	17
Austria	5.95	18
Belgium	5.93	19
Chile	5.86	20
Israel	5.69	21
New Zealand	5.67	22
Spain	5.64	23
Panama	5.64	24
Portugal	5.61	25
Estonia	5.53	26
Bahrain	5.52	27
Ireland	5.47	28
United Arab Emirates	5.43	29
Malaysia	5.38	30
India	5.31	31
Thailand	5.14	32
Cyprus	5.14	33

Country/Economy	Financial Market Sophistication	Rank
Malta	5.08	34
Namibia	5.05	35
Qatar	5.04	36
El Salvador	5.03	37
Taiwan	5.00	38
Turkey	4.98	39
Slovak Republic	4.97	40
Mauritius	4.93	41
Jamaica	4.90	42
Japan	4.88	43
Czech Republic	4.80	44
Jordan	4.78	45
Barbados	4.78	46
Slovenia	4.70	47
Peru	4.66	48
Saudi Arabia	4.61	49
Oman	4.59	50
Trinidad and Tobago	4.55	51
Mexico	4.55	52
Kuwait	4.52	53
Sri Lanka	4.51	54
Indonesia	4.50	55
Korea, Rep.	4.49	56
Greece	4.46	57
Montenegro	4.45	58
Morocco	4.36	59
Hungary	4.34	60
Colombia	4.32	61
Costa Rica	4.32	62
Brunei Darussalam	4.28	63
Iceland	4.26	64
Latvia	4.25	65
Italy	4.25	66
Guatemala	4.24	67

4.1.4 Financial Market Sophistication

Country/Economy	Financial Market Sophistication	Rank
Poland	4.23	68
Azerbaijan	4.20	69
Philippines	4.20	70
Tunisia	4.17	71
Croatia	4.13	72
Nigeria	4.13	73
Lithuania	4.11	74
Kenya	4.10	75
Honduras	4.07	76
China	3.98	77
Pakistan	3.97	78
Ghana	3.94	79
Gambia, The	3.91	80
Romania	3.91	81
Botswana	3.86	82
Dominican Republic	3.82	83
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.78	84
Ecuador	3.76	85
Senegal	3.71	86
Venezuela, RB	3.70	87
Uruguay	3.65	88
Zimbabwe	3.62	89
Zambia	3.60	90
Russian Federation	3.59	91
Macedonia, FYR	3.59	92
Malawi	3.56	93
Kazakhstan	3.50	94
Georgia	3.47	95
Argentina	3.45	96
Vietnam	3.41	97
Cote d'Ivoire	3.39	98
Ukraine	3.37	99
Benin	3.34	100

Country/Economy	Financial Market Sophistication	Rank
Nicaragua	3.21	101
Armenia	3.20	102
Suriname	3.13	103
Mozambique	3.12	104
Lesotho	3.08	105
Paraguay	3.08	106
tanzania	3.06	107
Guyana	3.01	108
Bulgaria	2.99	109
Serbia	2.98	110
Bolivia	2.97	111
Burkina Faso	2.95	112
Nepal	2.91	113
Bangladesh	2.88	114
Uganda	2.87	115
Albania	2.83	116
Mali	2.81	117
Tajikistan	2.81	118
Cambodia	2.75	119
Kyrgyz Republic	2.67	120
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.60	121
Mauritania	2.56	122
Mongolia	2.53	123
Madagascar	2.37	124
Syrian Arab Republic	2.34	125
Algeria	2.28	126
Cameroon	2.26	127
Chad	2.15	128
Ethiopia	2.14	129
Libya	2.11	130
Timor-Leste	2.10	131
Burundi	2.07	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

4.2.1 Venture Capital Availability

Country/Economy	Venture Capital Availability	Rank
Hong Kong, China	4.61	1
Norway	4.42	2
Singapore	4.33	3
Luxembourg	4.30	4
Sweden	4.29	5
Finland	4.27	6
United States	4.17	7
Taiwan	4.10	8
Netherlands	4.10	9
Australia	3.97	10
Bahrain	3.89	11
Malaysia	3.88	12
United Arab Emirates	3.88	13
Israel	3.86	14
Indonesia	3.84	15
Panama	3.80	16
Denmark	3.78	17
Canada	3.77	18
Cyprus	3.76	19
Oman	3.69	20
Estonia	3.69	21
Montenegro	3.62	22
India	3.62	23
New Zealand	3.62	24
Switzerland	3.59	25
United Kingdom	3.51	26
Saudi Arabia	3.51	27
Slovenia	3.48	28
Belgium	3.48	29
Chile	3.47	30
France	3.46	31
Kuwait	3.39	32
South Africa	3.37	33

Country/Economy	Venture Capital Availability	Rank
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.37	34
Tunisia	3.27	35
Austria	3.25	36
China	3.22	37
Ireland	3.21	38
Qatar	3.21	39
Slovak Republic	3.19	40
Azerbaijan	3.15	41
Malta	3.14	42
Poland	3.13	43
Mauritius	3.12	44
Jordan	3.10	45
Kenya	3.10	46
Spain	3.09	47
Thailand	3.05	48
Vietnam	3.04	49
Botswana	3.04	50
Peru	3.02	51
Germany	3.01	52
Japan	2.97	53
Czech Republic	2.92	54
Portugal	2.87	55
Iceland	2.86	56
Romania	2.86	57
Kazakhstan	2.86	58
Sri Lanka	2.84	59
Macedonia, FYR	2.83	60
Brunei Darussalam	2.82	61
Libya	2.81	62
Korea, Rep.	2.78	63
Morocco	2.77	64
Pakistan	2.76	65
Namibia	2.73	66
Brazil	2.73	67

4.2.1 Venture Capital Availability

Country/Economy	Venture Capital Availability	Rank
Barbados	2.72	68
Trinidad and Tobago	2.70	69
Bulgaria	2.69	70
Costa Rica	2.68	71
Lithuania	2.68	72
Nicaragua	2.67	73
Greece	2.66	74
Colombia	2.63	75
Gambia, The	2.61	76
Cambodia	2.61	77
Latvia	2.58	78
Serbia	2.56	79
Guatemala	2.56	80
tanzania	2.56	81
Tajikistan	2.56	82
Timor-Leste	2.55	83
El Salvador	2.53	84
Russian Federation	2.52	85
Philippines	2.50	86
Benin	2.50	87
Bolivia	2.49	88
Lesotho	2.49	89
Ukraine	2.48	90
Honduras	2.48	91
Nepal	2.42	92
Hungary	2.41	93
Nigeria	2.41	94
Madagascar	2.40	95
Croatia	2.40	96
Mexico	2.39	97
Uruguay	2.38	98
Syrian Arab Republic	2.34	99

Country/Economy	Venture Capital Availability	Rank
Albania	2.32	100
Dominican Republic	2.30	101
Zambia	2.30	102
Italy	2.28	103
Guyana	2.28	104
Mauritania	2.27	105
Turkey	2.27	106
Burundi	2.26	107
Georgia	2.25	108
Venezuela, RB	2.23	109
Kyrgyz Republic	2.21	110
Ethiopia	2.20	111
Mozambique	2.19	112
Ecuador	2.17	113
Ghana	2.14	114
Uganda	2.14	115
Argentina	2.13	116
Algeria	2.12	117
Suriname	2.11	118
Jamaica	2.05	119
Malawi	2.03	120
Bangladesh	2.02	121
Chad	2.01	122
Zimbabwe	1.99	123
Paraguay	1.97	124
Cameroon	1.97	125
Senegal	1.96	126
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.96	127
Armenia	1.92	128
Mali	1.86	129
Mongolia	1.85	130
Burkina Faso	1.69	131
Cote d'Ivoire	1.49	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

4.2.2 Average loan balance borrower per borrower / GNI per capita

Country/Economy	Average Loan Balance Borrower Per Borrower/ GNI Per Capita	Rank
South Africa	332.50	1
Tajikistan	246.41	2
Romania	201.64	3
Kyrgyz Republic	201.07	4
Mali	177.60	5
Madagascar	167.07	6
Costa Rica	154.77	7
Burundi	154.58	8
Malawi	146.66	9
Uganda	139.15	10
Benin	133.90	11
Senegal	124.09	12
Burkina Faso	114.64	13
Bolivia	113.90	14
Cote d'Ivoire	110.71	15
Mozambique	108.49	16
Cameroon	100.51	17
Kazakhstan	98.39	18
Albania	91.54	19
Bulgaria	87.48	20
tanzania	86.55	21
Russian Federation	85.19	22
Cambodia	81.06	23
Macedonia, FYR	73.66	24
Nicaragua	69.73	25
Paraguay	66.49	26
Montenegro	65.96	27
Kenya	64.78	28
Ethiopia	61.75	29
Nepal	58.59	30
Mongolia	56.94	31
Georgia	51.54	32
Serbia	49.70	33

Country/Economy	Average Loan Balance Borrower Per Borrower/ GNI Per Capita	Rank
Bosnia and Herzegovina	48.99	34
Syrian Arab Republic	46.05	35
Armenia	45.60	36
Nigeria	45.30	37
Zambia	44.51	38
Azerbaijan	43.40	39
Honduras	42.28	40
El Salvador	41.68	41
Croatia	41.38	42
Poland	40.75	43
Jordan	40.02	44
Ecuador	38.56	45
Ukraine	35.17	46
China	34.54	47
Chad	32.87	48
Peru	32.69	49
Ghana	28.54	50
Brazil	28.12	51
Sri Lanka	27.23	52
Venezuela, RB	25.59	53
Guatemala	25.23	54
Trinidad and Tobago	24.58	55
Philippines	23.94	56
Dominican Republic	20.59	57
Pakistan	20.43	58
India	19.57	59
Colombia	19.22	60
Indonesia	19.04	61
Morocco	18.00	62
Bangladesh	17.28	63
Vietnam	16.58	64
Chile	15.47	65
Gambia, The	14.59	66

4.2.2 Average loan balance borrower per borrower / GNI per capita

Country/Economy	Average Loan Balance Borrower Per Borrower/ GNI Per Capita	Rank
Egypt, Arab Rep.	11.45	67
Tunisia	10.90	68
Argentina	10.63	69
Panama	10.11	70
Thailand	8.10	71
Mexico	6.48	72
Turkey	4.80	73
Zimbabwe	4.55	74
Algeria		#N/A
Australia		#N/A
Austria		#N/A
Bahrain		#N/A
Barbados		#N/A
Belgium		#N/A
Botswana		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Canada		#N/A
Cyprus		#N/A
Czech Republic		#N/A
Denmark		#N/A
Estonia		#N/A
Finland		#N/A
France		#N/A
Germany		#N/A
Greece		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Hong Kong, China		#N/A
Hungary		#N/A
Iceland		#N/A
Ireland		#N/A
Israel		#N/A
Italy		#N/A
Jamaica		#N/A
Japan		#N/A

Country/Economy	Average Loan Balance Borrower Per Borrower/ GNI Per Capita	Rank
Korea, Rep.		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Latvia		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Lithuania		#N/A
Luxembourg		#N/A
Malaysia		#N/A
Malta		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Mauritius		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Netherlands		#N/A
New Zealand		#N/A
Norway		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Portugal		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Saudi Arabia		#N/A
Singapore		#N/A
Slovak Republic		#N/A
Slovenia		#N/A
Spain		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Sweden		#N/A
Switzerland		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
United Kingdom		#N/A
United States		#N/A
Uruguay		#N/A

* Source : MIX MARKET, 2007 or preceding latest year available

4.2.3 Financing Through Local Equity Market

Country/Economy	Financing Through Local Equity Market	Rank
Hong Kong, China	5.31	1
Qatar	5.17	2
India	5.04	3
South Africa	4.93	4
Taiwan	4.91	5
Jordan	4.87	6
New Zealand	4.84	7
France	4.79	8
Singapore	4.76	9
United Arab Emirates	4.75	10
Vietnam	4.75	11
Malawi	4.74	12
Indonesia	4.71	13
Chile	4.71	14
Malaysia	4.70	15
Oman	4.69	16
Canada	4.69	17
Malta	4.68	18
Sweden	4.68	19
Kenya	4.65	20
Saudi Arabia	4.64	21
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.63	22
Montenegro	4.63	23
Nigeria	4.63	24
Nepal	4.63	25
Switzerland	4.62	26
Australia	4.60	27
Zimbabwe	4.59	28
Norway	4.58	29
Japan	4.55	30
Panama	4.52	31
Thailand	4.50	32
Bangladesh	4.47	33

Country/Economy	Financing Through Local Equity Market	Rank
Sri Lanka	4.41	34
United States	4.38	35
Finland	4.38	36
Czech Republic	4.37	37
Korea, Rep.	4.34	38
Zambia	4.31	39
Israel	4.30	40
Austria	4.29	41
Ghana	4.29	42
Tunisia	4.25	43
Brazil	4.24	44
Pakistan	4.22	45
Netherlands	4.22	46
Luxembourg	4.21	47
Morocco	4.21	48
United Kingdom	4.19	49
Belgium	4.17	50
Mauritius	4.12	51
Greece	4.11	52
Jamaica	4.11	53
Philippines	4.10	54
Barbados	4.09	55
Kuwait	4.09	56
Denmark	4.09	57
Cote d'Ivoire	4.02	58
Germany	4.02	59
Cyprus	4.01	60
Poland	4.00	61
Estonia	4.00	62
Bahrain	3.90	63
Turkey	3.89	64
China	3.89	65
Peru	3.87	66
Namibia	3.86	67

4.2.3 Financing Through Local Equity Market

Country/Economy	Financing Through Local Equity Market	Rank
Portugal	3.80	68
Spain	3.80	69
Botswana	3.78	70
Slovenia	3.76	71
Lithuania	3.76	72
Italy	3.69	73
tanzania	3.67	74
Croatia	3.67	75
Colombia	3.64	76
Romania	3.59	77
Trinidad and Tobago	3.53	78
Paraguay	3.52	79
Uganda	3.50	80
Serbia	3.45	81
Ireland	3.43	82
Macedonia, FYR	3.43	83
Bulgaria	3.42	84
Benin	3.41	85
Senegal	3.33	86
Mexico	3.31	87
Mongolia	3.27	88
Azerbaijan	3.24	89
Cameroon	3.24	90
El Salvador	3.17	91
Slovak Republic	3.15	92
Burkina Faso	3.11	93
Latvia	3.09	94
Russian Federation	3.08	95
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.08	96
Costa Rica	3.08	97
Kazakhstan	3.07	98
Hungary	3.02	99
Guyana	2.99	100

Country/Economy	Financing Through Local Equity Market	Rank
Suriname	2.89	101
Tajikistan	2.88	102
Nicaragua	2.85	103
Gambia, The	2.85	104
Iceland	2.81	105
Ukraine	2.80	106
Dominican Republic	2.77	107
Mali	2.76	108
Mozambique	2.75	109
Venezuela, RB	2.71	110
Armenia	2.70	111
Argentina	2.66	112
Kyrgyz Republic	2.65	113
Ecuador	2.64	114
Bolivia	2.63	115
Brunei Darussalam	2.58	116
Syrian Arab Republic	2.57	117
Algeria	2.51	118
Lesotho	2.48	119
Guatemala	2.47	120
Burundi	2.44	121
Timor-Leste	2.43	122
Ethiopia	2.41	123
Georgia	2.39	124
Honduras	2.30	125
Chad	2.28	126
Libya	2.27	127
Madagascar	2.23	128
Cambodia	2.19	129
Mauritania	2.11	130
Uruguay	2.08	131
Albania	2.06	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

4.2.4 Domestic Credit to Private Sector (%GDP)

Country/Economy	Domestic Credit to Private Sector (%GDP)	Rank
Iceland	319.72	1
Cyprus	256.40	2
United States	210.07	3
Denmark	202.39	4
Ireland	199.60	5
Luxembourg	191.72	6
Netherlands	191.29	7
United Kingdom	190.02	8
Spain	182.70	9
Switzerland	177.62	10
Japan	172.43	11
Portugal	169.05	12
South Africa	163.92	13
Hong Kong, China	139.67	14
Canada	136.44	15
New Zealand	133.79	16
Australia	127.52	17
Sweden	123.67	18
Malta	118.48	19
Thailand	118.20	20
Austria	114.19	21
China	111.04	22
Germany	105.46	23
Malaysia	105.30	24
France	105.25	25
Italy	101.79	26
Korea, Rep.	99.65	27
Singapore	96.53	28
Estonia	96.11	29
Barbados	94.90	30
Jordan	94.84	31
Vietnam	93.33	32
Belgium	92.27	33
Panama	91.98	34

Country/Economy	Domestic Credit to Private Sector (%GDP)	Rank
Greece	91.54	35
Israel	90.10	36
Latvia	88.67	37
Chile	88.53	38
Mauritius	83.50	39
Finland	82.01	40
Slovenia	78.99	41
Bahrain	78.37	42
Montenegro	76.59	43
Morocco	69.90	44
Kuwait	69.65	45
Bulgaria	66.85	46
United Arab Emirates	64.33	47
Tunisia	64.29	48
Croatia	63.09	49
Hungary	61.37	50
Lithuania	60.31	51
Kazakhstan	58.94	52
Ukraine	58.17	53
Guyana	56.79	54
Bosnia and Herzegovina	54.63	55
Saudi Arabia	54.20	56
Honduras	53.07	57
Egypt, Arab Rep.	50.64	58
Namibia	50.43	59
Brazil	49.03	60
Czech Republic	48.02	61
India	47.32	62
Mongolia	45.51	63
Costa Rica	44.40	64
El Salvador	42.83	65
Slovak Republic	42.38	66

4.2.4 Domestic Credit to Private Sector (%GDP)

Country/Economy	Domestic Credit to Private Sector (%GDP)	Rank
Qatar	41.57	67
Poland	39.49	68
Nicaragua	39.13	69
Russian Federation	39.05	70
Bangladesh	37.29	71
Brunei Darussalam	37.18	72
Bolivia	36.97	73
Macedonia, FYR	36.79	74
Nepal	36.27	75
Romania	35.76	76
Guatemala	34.74	77
Serbia	34.22	78
Trinidad and Tobago	33.80	79
Sri Lanka	33.26	80
Colombia	32.73	81
Oman	32.01	82
Dominican Republic	29.87	83
Albania	29.60	84
Pakistan	29.38	85
Turkey	29.13	86
Tajikistan	28.99	87
Philippines	28.81	88
Georgia	28.33	89
Kenya	27.21	90
Jamaica	27.20	91
Zimbabwe	26.59	92
Indonesia	25.47	93
Nigeria	25.33	94
Timor-Leste	25.28	95
Ecuador	24.82	96
Suriname	24.23	97
Ethiopia	23.84	98
Venezuela, RB	23.63	99
Burundi	23.41	100
Senegal	22.75	101
Uruguay	22.60	102
Mexico	22.03	103
Peru	21.03	104
Botswana	20.12	105
Paraguay	20.04	106
Benin	19.99	107
Mali	18.87	108
Cambodia	18.21	109
Ghana	17.79	110
Burkina Faso	16.82	111
Gambia, The	16.24	112
Cote d'Ivoire	16.14	113
Kyrgyz Republic	15.28	114
Syrian Arab Republic	15.05	115
Tanzania	14.89	116
Argentina	14.46	117
Azerbaijan	14.43	118
Armenia	13.58	119
Mozambique	13.54	120
Algeria	13.45	121
Zambia	11.94	122
Uganda	10.52	123
Malawi	10.49	124
Madagascar	10.15	125
Lesotho	10.05	126
Cameroon	9.17	127
Libya	7.19	128
Chad	2.92	129
Mauritania		#N/A
Norway		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2007 or preceding latest year available

4.2.5 Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (BOP, Current US$)

Country/Economy	Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (BOP, Current US$)	Rank
Bulgaria	28.91	1
Georgia	16.46	2
Guyana	14.13	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13.78	4
Netherlands	12.65	5
Malta	12.07	6
Mongolia	10.98	7
Serbia	10.96	8
Jordan	10.81	9
Gambia, The	10.64	10
Cambodia	10.37	11
Panama	9.79	12
Tajikistan	9.70	13
Vietnam	9.54	14
Zambia	8.62	15
Egypt, Arab Rep.	8.36	16
Namibia	8.24	17
Croatia	8.09	18
Lesotho	7.81	19
Armenia	7.62	20
Kazakhstan	7.61	21
Singapore	7.09	22
El Salvador	7.00	23
Libya	6.72	24
Nicaragua	6.67	25
Honduras	6.66	26
Latvia	6.65	27
Ghana	6.47	28
Ukraine	6.46	29
Costa Rica	6.22	30
Uganda	6.16	31
Albania	5.98	32
Chile	5.84	33
Romania	5.81	34

Country/Economy	Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (BOP, Current US$)	Rank
Jamaica	5.75	35
Kyrgyz Republic	5.56	36
Mozambique	5.34	37
Estonia	5.32	38
Czech Republic	5.15	39
Peru	4.98	40
Cyprus	4.78	41
Uruguay	4.70	42
Tunisia	4.33	43
Poland	4.23	44
Mauritius	4.14	45
Macedonia, FYR	4.05	46
Trinidad and Tobago	3.98	47
Slovak Republic	3.95	48
Colombia	3.92	49
Canada	3.90	50
Tanzania	3.85	51
Dominican Republic	3.67	52
Pakistan	3.66	53
Belgium	3.65	54
Lithuania	3.62	55
China	3.59	56
Hungary	3.41	57
Nigeria	3.39	58
Thailand	3.10	59
Turkey	3.06	60
Morocco	2.92	61
Cameroon	2.85	62
Kenya	2.57	63
Senegal	2.41	64
Cote d'Ivoire	2.16	65
Brazil	2.06	66
Israel	1.94	67

4.2.5 Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (BOP, Current US$)

Country/Economy	Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (BOP, Current US$)	Rank
Guatemala	1.93	68
Australia	1.90	69
Argentina	1.89	70
Mexico	1.85	71
Finland	1.82	72
Barbados	1.72	73
Madagascar	1.70	74
Sri Lanka	1.69	75
Ireland	1.58	76
Bolivia	1.53	77
Paraguay	1.46	78
Benin	1.19	79
Ethiopia	1.14	80
South Africa	0.97	81
Mali	0.96	82
Bangladesh	0.95	83
Russian Federation	0.71	84
India	0.66	85
Brunei Darussalam	0.61	86
Indonesia	0.52	87
Ecuador	0.40	88
Nepal	0.06	89
Burundi	0.05	90
Syrian Arab Republic	0.02	91
Slovenia	-0.19	92
Switzerland	-0.21	93
Botswana	-0.26	94
Philippines	-0.43	95
New Zealand	-0.54	96
United States	-0.70	97
Venezuela, RB	-0.70	98
Greece	-1.05	99
Austria	-1.09	100
Portugal	-1.12	101
Japan	-1.17	102
Korea, Rep.	-1.31	103
Malaysia	-1.39	104
Saudi Arabia	-2.10	105
Norway	-2.24	106
Italy	-2.48	107
France	-2.61	108
Denmark	-2.61	109
United Kingdom	-2.80	110
Hong Kong, China	-3.26	111
Sweden	-3.37	112
Germany	-3.76	113
Spain	-4.85	114
Suriname	-10.17	115
Kuwait	-12.10	116
Azerbaijan	-15.23	117
Iceland	-45.47	118
Luxembourg	-132.03	119
Algeria		#N/A
Bahrain		#N/A
Burkina Faso		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Malawi		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Zimbabwe		#N/A

* Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2007 or preceding latest year available

Confederation of Indian Industry

5.1.1 Company Spending on R&D

Country/Economy	Company Spending on R&D	Rank
Switzerland	6.02	1
Japan	5.95	2
Sweden	5.90	3
Germany	5.76	4
United States	5.63	5
Denmark	5.48	6
Finland	5.30	7
Singapore	5.11	8
Taiwan	4.96	9
Korea, Rep.	4.94	10
Israel	4.88	11
Netherlands	4.78	12
France	4.76	13
United Kingdom	4.67	14
Belgium	4.63	15
Luxembourg	4.58	16
Austria	4.42	17
Norway	4.39	18
Malaysia	4.34	19
Australia	4.18	20
Ireland	4.18	21
Canada	4.18	22
China	4.17	23
Iceland	4.10	24
Czech Republic	4.10	25
Slovenia	3.89	26
Vietnam	3.84	27
Indonesia	3.79	28
Brazil	3.79	29
United Arab Emirates	3.77	30
New Zealand	3.76	31
Costa Rica	3.75	32
Hong Kong, China	3.68	33

Country/Economy	Company Spending on R&D	Rank
Saudi Arabia	3.62	34
South Africa	3.61	35
India	3.60	36
Kenya	3.59	37
Cyprus	3.58	38
Spain	3.55	39
Nigeria	3.52	40
Sri Lanka	3.47	41
Italy	3.44	42
Tunisia	3.31	43
Estonia	3.31	44
Portugal	3.31	45
Russian Federation	3.30	46
Thailand	3.27	47
Lesotho	3.24	48
Croatia	3.23	49
Panama	3.22	50
Lithuania	3.21	51
Malta	3.20	52
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.18	53
Slovak Republic	3.18	54
Chile	3.16	55
Poland	3.16	56
Senegal	3.13	57
Montenegro	3.13	58
Kazakhstan	3.12	59
Philippines	3.08	60
Oman	3.06	61
Guatemala	3.06	62
Qatar	3.03	63
Azerbaijan	3.03	64
Mauritius	3.03	65
Barbados	3.01	66
Ukraine	3.01	67

5.1.1 Company Spending on R&D

Country/Economy	Company Spending on R&D	Rank
Uruguay	2.99	68
Brunei Darussalam	2.95	69
Madagascar	2.95	70
Colombia	2.94	71
Botswana	2.93	72
Romania	2.93	73
Argentina	2.93	74
Turkey	2.91	75
Jamaica	2.90	76
Mexico	2.90	77
Benin	2.87	78
Pakistan	2.83	79
Cambodia	2.83	80
Mali	2.82	81
Cameroon	2.81	82
Namibia	2.81	83
Hungary	2.79	84
Guyana	2.78	85
Bahrain	2.77	86
tanzania	2.76	87
Malawi	2.76	88
Peru	2.75	89
Chad	2.73	90
Burkina Faso	2.72	91
Mozambique	2.71	92
Bulgaria	2.70	93
Latvia	2.70	94
Morocco	2.70	95
Mauritania	2.69	96
Trinidad and Tobago	2.68	97
Algeria	2.66	98
Kuwait	2.65	99
Greece	2.64	100

Country/Economy	Company Spending on R&D	Rank
Suriname	2.63	101
Uganda	2.63	102
Timor-Leste	2.62	103
Dominican Republic	2.61	104
Gambia, The	2.60	105
Cote d'Ivoire	2.59	106
Jordan	2.59	107
Honduras	2.58	108
Serbia	2.56	109
Zimbabwe	2.56	110
Mongolia	2.56	111
Zambia	2.56	112
Macedonia, FYR	2.55	113
Armenia	2.54	114
El Salvador	2.54	115
Nicaragua	2.53	116
Ethiopia	2.51	117
Tajikistan	2.50	118
Ecuador	2.47	119
Burundi	2.44	120
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.41	121
Venezuela, RB	2.35	122
Georgia	2.32	123
Kyrgyz Republic	2.32	124
Albania	2.27	125
Nepal	2.23	126
Paraguay	2.21	127
Libya	2.21	128
Bangladesh	2.20	129
Syrian Arab Republic	2.20	130
Bolivia	2.17	131
Ghana	2.09	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

5.1.2 Public Research and Development Expenditure(% of GDP)

Country/Economy	Research and Development Expenditure(% of GDP)	Rank
Israel	4.49	1
Sweden	3.89	2
Finland	3.48	3
Japan	3.33	4
Korea, Rep.	2.98	5
Switzerland	2.93	6
Iceland	2.78	7
United States	2.62	8
Germany	2.49	9
Denmark	2.45	10
Austria	2.42	11
Singapore	2.36	12
France	2.13	13
Canada	1.98	14
Belgium	1.86	15
Australia	1.78	16
United Kingdom	1.78	17
Netherlands	1.74	18
Serbia	1.65	19
Luxembourg	1.61	20
Norway	1.52	21
Slovenia	1.49	22
Czech Republic	1.41	23
China	1.33	24
Ireland	1.26	25
New Zealand	1.17	26
Spain	1.13	27
Italy	1.10	28
Russian Federation	1.07	29
Tunisia	1.03	30
Ukraine	1.03	31
Croatia	1.00	32
Hungary	0.94	33

Country/Economy	Research and Development Expenditure(% of GDP)	Rank
Estonia	0.94	34
South Africa	0.92	35
Brazil	0.82	36
Portugal	0.81	37
Turkey	0.79	38
Lithuania	0.76	39
Hong Kong, China	0.74	40
India	0.69	41
Chile	0.67	42
Morocco	0.66	43
Malaysia	0.60	44
Poland	0.57	45
Latvia	0.56	46
Malta	0.54	47
Slovak Republic	0.51	48
Greece	0.51	49
Mexico	0.50	50
Bulgaria	0.49	51
Argentina	0.46	52
Pakistan	0.44	53
Romania	0.41	54
Cyprus	0.40	55
Botswana	0.39	56
Mauritius	0.38	57
Costa Rica	0.37	58
Kazakhstan	0.28	59
Mongolia	0.26	60
Thailand	0.26	61
Panama	0.25	62
Macedonia, FYR	0.25	63
Venezuela, RB	0.23	64
Uganda	0.23	65
Azerbaijan	0.22	66

5.1.2 Public Research and Development Expenditure(% of GDP)

Country/Economy	Research and Development Expenditure(% of GDP)	Rank
Armenia	0.21	67
Kyrgyz Republic	0.20	68
Ethiopia	0.20	69
Sri Lanka	0.19	70
Georgia	0.18	71
Burkina Faso	0.17	72
Madagascar	0.16	73
Peru	0.15	74
Philippines	0.14	75
Trinidad and Tobago	0.12	76
Tajikistan	0.10	77
Senegal	0.09	78
Paraguay	0.09	79
Algeria	0.07	80
Ecuador	0.06	81
Lesotho	0.06	82
Honduras	0.05	83
Guatemala	0.03	84
Zambia	0.03	85
Brunei Darussalam	0.02	86
Albania		#N/A
Bahrain		#N/A
Bangladesh		#N/A
Barbados		#N/A
Benin		#N/A
Bolivia		#N/A
Bosnia and Herzegovina		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Cambodia		#N/A
Cameroon		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Colombia		#N/A
Cote d'Ivoire		#N/A

Country/Economy	Research and Development Expenditure(% of GDP)	Rank
Dominican Republic		#N/A
Egypt, Arab Rep.		#N/A
El Salvador		#N/A
Gambia, The		#N/A
Ghana		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Indonesia		#N/A
Jamaica		#N/A
Jordan		#N/A
Kenya		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Malawi		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Mozambique		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Nicaragua		#N/A
Nigeria		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Saudi Arabia		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Syrian Arab Republic		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
tanzania		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Uruguay		#N/A
Vietnam		#N/A
Zimbabwe		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2005 or preceding latest year available

5.1.3 FDI and Technology Transfer

Country/Economy	FDI and Technology Transfer	Rank
Ireland	6.26	1
Singapore	6.23	2
Luxembourg	5.86	3
Slovak Republic	5.85	4
Qatar	5.75	5
United Arab Emirates	5.69	6
Costa Rica	5.61	7
Malaysia	5.55	8
Canada	5.44	9
Malta	5.43	10
Australia	5.43	11
Panama	5.43	12
Saudi Arabia	5.43	13
Czech Republic	5.42	14
Bahrain	5.40	15
Belgium	5.39	16
Hong Kong, China	5.39	17
Taiwan	5.37	18
India	5.36	19
Portugal	5.35	20
Chile	5.35	21
Uruguay	5.32	22
Brazil	5.30	23
United Kingdom	5.22	24
Tunisia	5.21	25
Hungary	5.21	26
Peru	5.20	27
Estonia	5.17	28
Egypt, Arab Rep.	5.14	29
Guatemala	5.13	30
United States	5.12	31
Azerbaijan	5.12	32
Trinidad and Tobago	5.10	33

Country/Economy	FDI and Technology Transfer	Rank
Poland	5.09	34
Dominican Republic	5.08	35
Mauritius	5.08	36
Sweden	5.08	37
Sri Lanka	5.07	38
Denmark	5.07	39
Mozambique	5.07	40
Barbados	5.07	41
Israel	5.06	42
Namibia	5.05	43
South Africa	5.05	44
Oman	5.04	45
Mexico	5.04	46
Vietnam	5.03	47
Indonesia	5.03	48
Thailand	5.03	49
Switzerland	5.02	50
Jordan	5.00	51
Romania	4.98	52
France	4.97	53
Honduras	4.97	54
Cambodia	4.96	55
Japan	4.95	56
Netherlands	4.95	57
Spain	4.95	58
Morocco	4.93	59
Turkey	4.92	60
Botswana	4.92	61
Gambia, The	4.90	62
Montenegro	4.90	63
Kenya	4.90	64
Uganda	4.88	65
New Zealand	4.85	66
El Salvador	4.85	67

5.1.3 FDI and Technology Transfer

Country/Economy	FDI and Technology Transfer	Rank
Austria	4.85	68
Cyprus	4.84	69
Cote d'Ivoire	4.84	70
Philippines	4.82	71
Korea, Rep.	4.81	72
Jamaica	4.72	73
Colombia	4.71	74
Zambia	4.70	75
China	4.70	76
Norway	4.67	77
Georgia	4.66	78
Germany	4.66	79
Serbia	4.65	80
Lithuania	4.65	81
Albania	4.59	82
tanzania	4.54	83
Armenia	4.54	84
Finland	4.54	85
Madagascar	4.53	86
Senegal	4.52	87
Nigeria	4.48	88
Mali	4.48	89
Libya	4.46	90
Brunei Darussalam	4.46	91
Latvia	4.45	92
Burkina Faso	4.42	93
Cameroon	4.40	94
Pakistan	4.38	95
Iceland	4.37	96
Ghana	4.29	97
Malawi	4.28	98
Benin	4.27	99
Greece	4.27	100

Country/Economy	FDI and Technology Transfer	Rank
Slovenia	4.22	101
Russian Federation	4.21	102
Bulgaria	4.20	103
Bangladesh	4.18	104
Italy	4.10	105
Argentina	4.10	106
Macedonia, FYR	4.09	107
Croatia	4.08	108
Guyana	4.07	109
Burundi	4.05	110
Tajikistan	4.04	111
Kazakhstan	4.02	112
Mongolia	4.02	113
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.95	114
Ukraine	3.94	115
Syrian Arab Republic	3.91	116
Mauritania	3.89	117
Ethiopia	3.83	118
Ecuador	3.83	119
Lesotho	3.83	120
Suriname	3.83	121
Kuwait	3.81	122
Nicaragua	3.81	123
Venezuela, RB	3.79	124
Paraguay	3.75	125
Timor-Leste	3.63	126
Kyrgyz Republic	3.63	127
Nepal	3.58	128
Chad	3.50	129
Bolivia	3.34	130
Zimbabwe	3.14	131
Algeria	3.03	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

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5.2.1 State of Cluster Development

Country/Economy	State of Cluster Development	Rank
Japan	5.47	1
United States	5.45	2
Italy	5.45	3
Hong Kong, China	5.36	4
Singapore	5.29	5
Taiwan	5.27	6
Finland	5.26	7
Canada	5.08	8
Switzerland	5.08	9
Sweden	5.05	10
Germany	4.91	11
United Kingdom	4.88	12
Netherlands	4.84	13
Denmark	4.82	14
Bahrain	4.73	15
China	4.71	16
Malaysia	4.63	17
Vietnam	4.61	18
Luxembourg	4.59	19
India	4.59	20
Norway	4.58	21
Austria	4.57	22
Korea, Rep.	4.54	23
Indonesia	4.47	24
United Arab Emirates	4.47	25
France	4.44	26
Belgium	4.40	27
Ireland	4.32	28
Brazil	4.25	29
Cyprus	4.22	30
Sri Lanka	4.15	31
Spain	4.12	32
South Africa	4.10	33

Country/Economy	State of Cluster Development	Rank
Czech Republic	4.09	34
Thailand	4.08	35
Qatar	4.04	36
Australia	4.00	37
Kenya	3.95	38
Saudi Arabia	3.92	39
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.89	40
Slovenia	3.88	41
Panama	3.87	42
Mauritius	3.87	43
Chile	3.86	44
Jordan	3.85	45
Guatemala	3.82	46
Iceland	3.82	47
Israel	3.80	48
Pakistan	3.80	49
Colombia	3.79	50
Turkey	3.77	51
Mexico	3.76	52
Oman	3.76	53
Cambodia	3.71	54
New Zealand	3.70	55
Portugal	3.69	56
Gambia, The	3.68	57
Philippines	3.60	58
Costa Rica	3.58	59
Trinidad and Tobago	3.58	60
Nigeria	3.58	61
Dominican Republic	3.52	62
tanzania	3.52	63
Bangladesh	3.48	64
Barbados	3.46	65
Slovak Republic	3.45	66
Malta	3.44	67

5.2.1 State of Cluster Development

Country/Economy	State of Cluster Development	Rank
Peru	3.41	68
Kuwait	3.39	69
Argentina	3.38	70
Brunei Darussalam	3.36	71
Zambia	3.36	72
Namibia	3.33	73
Tunisia	3.29	74
Kazakhstan	3.28	75
Estonia	3.26	76
Senegal	3.25	77
Honduras	3.24	78
Morocco	3.24	79
El Salvador	3.22	80
Jamaica	3.17	81
Malawi	3.16	82
Lesotho	3.14	83
Georgia	3.10	84
Ukraine	3.09	85
Greece	3.08	86
Uruguay	3.05	87
Libya	3.04	88
Russian Federation	3.02	89
Ethiopia	3.01	90
Lithuania	3.00	91
Cote d'Ivoire	2.99	92
Nepal	2.99	93
Mozambique	2.97	94
Ghana	2.96	95
Nicaragua	2.93	96
Botswana	2.91	97
Hungary	2.89	98
Romania	2.88	99
Guyana	2.88	100

Country/Economy	State of Cluster Development	Rank
Suriname	2.88	101
Timor-Leste	2.88	102
Poland	2.86	103
Madagascar	2.85	104
Croatia	2.85	105
Zimbabwe	2.84	106
Bulgaria	2.84	107
Macedonia, FYR	2.81	108
Uganda	2.81	109
Azerbaijan	2.80	110
Burundi	2.80	111
Latvia	2.79	112
Ecuador	2.79	113
Mauritania	2.77	114
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.75	115
Serbia	2.68	116
Benin	2.64	117
Syrian Arab Republic	2.63	118
Chad	2.61	119
Kyrgyz Republic	2.61	120
Armenia	2.59	121
Mongolia	2.58	122
Mali	2.58	123
Tajikistan	2.57	124
Cameroon	2.49	125
Paraguay	2.47	126
Montenegro	2.43	127
Bolivia	2.40	128
Albania	2.39	129
Algeria	2.39	130
Burkina Faso	2.37	131
Venezuela, RB	2.30	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

5.2.2 University - Industry Collaboration in R&D

Country/ Economy	University-Industry Collaboration in R&D	Rank
United States	5.90	1
Switzerland	5.70	2
Finland	5.62	3
Singapore	5.59	4
Sweden	5.55	5
Denmark	5.45	6
United Kingdom	5.41	7
Belgium	5.30	8
Canada	5.25	9
Germany	5.25	10
Netherlands	5.15	11
Taiwan	5.08	12
Ireland	4.96	13
Australia	4.94	14
Norway	4.90	15
Austria	4.87	16
Iceland	4.84	17
New Zealand	4.68	18
Luxembourg	4.68	19
Japan	4.65	20
Israel	4.65	21
Malaysia	4.63	22
China	4.57	23
Korea, Rep.	4.56	24
South Africa	4.48	25
Czech Republic	4.37	26
Hong Kong, China	4.36	27
Costa Rica	4.25	28
Slovenia	4.22	29
Hungary	4.21	30
Estonia	4.13	31

Country/ Economy	University-Industry Collaboration in R&D	Rank
Portugal	4.08	32
Brazil	4.06	33
Barbados	4.03	34
Colombia	4.02	35
Saudi Arabia	4.02	36
Qatar	4.00	37
United Arab Emirates	3.93	38
Kenya	3.92	39
Chile	3.91	40
France	3.91	41
Indonesia	3.83	42
Thailand	3.82	43
Lithuania	3.82	44
India	3.80	45
Cyprus	3.77	46
Russian Federation	3.76	47
Spain	3.74	48
Guatemala	3.71	49
Sri Lanka	3.67	50
Tunisia	3.66	51
Oman	3.65	52
Montenegro	3.61	53
Azerbaijan	3.57	54
Senegal	3.56	55
Malta	3.53	56
Botswana	3.53	57
Vietnam	3.50	58
Jamaica	3.49	59
Croatia	3.48	60
Mexico	3.48	61
Argentina	3.48	62

5.2.2 University - Industry Collaboration in R&D

Country/ Economy	University-Industry Collaboration in R&D	Rank
Ukraine	3.48	63
Trinidad and Tobago	3.46	64
Uruguay	3.43	65
Turkey	3.41	66
Jordan	3.36	67
Italy	3.35	68
Mozambique	3.35	69
Gambia, The	3.34	70
Uganda	3.34	71
Romania	3.33	72
Zambia	3.32	73
Brunei Darussalam	3.32	74
Poland	3.32	75
Kazakhstan	3.32	76
Macedonia, FYR	3.32	77
tanzania	3.32	78
Slovak Republic	3.31	79
Serbia	3.31	80
Dominican Republic	3.30	81
Malawi	3.28	82
Panama	3.22	83
Burundi	3.21	84
Latvia	3.19	85
Nigeria	3.19	86
Tajikistan	3.17	87
Philippines	3.17	88
Greece	3.17	89
Mauritius	3.16	90
Pakistan	3.14	91
Burkina Faso	3.13	92
El Salvador	3.13	93
Venezuela, RB	3.11	94
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.08	95
Madagascar	3.06	96

Country/ Economy	University-Industry Collaboration in R&D	Rank
Mongolia	3.05	97
Kuwait	3.05	98
Mali	3.04	99
Bahrain	3.03	100
Bulgaria	3.03	101
Namibia	2.99	102
Peru	2.98	103
Honduras	2.95	104
Suriname	2.94	105
Lesotho	2.93	106
Zimbabwe	2.90	107
Cambodia	2.89	108
Ethiopia	2.87	109
Nicaragua	2.87	110
Benin	2.81	111
Morocco	2.79	112
Armenia	2.77	113
Libya	2.77	114
Cameroon	2.75	115
Guyana	2.69	116
Ghana	2.64	117
Chad	2.62	118
Algeria	2.57	119
Bolivia	2.53	120
Georgia	2.50	121
Syrian Arab Republic	2.47	122
Ecuador	2.45	123
Bangladesh	2.45	124
Cote d'Ivoire	2.44	125
Nepal	2.43	126
Kyrgyz Republic	2.41	127
Mauritania	2.39	128
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.33	129
Timor-Leste	2.33	130
Paraguay	2.25	131
Albania	2.20	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

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5.2.3 Culture to Innovate

Country/Economy	Culture to Innovate	Rank
Switzerland	7	1
United States	6.93	2
Israel	6.86	3
Korea, Rep.	6.79	4
United Kingdom	6.79	4
Canada	6.72	6
Germany	6.65	7
Australia	6.58	8
Belgium	6.58	8
Finland	6.51	10
Denmark	6.44	11
Netherlands	6.37	12
Sweden	6.37	12
Singapore	6.3	14
Ireland	6.23	15
Austria	6.16	16
Malaysia	6.16	16
Japan	6.09	18
New Zealand	6.02	19
France	5.95	20
Hungary	5.88	21
Norway	5.88	21
Taiwan	5.81	23
India	5.74	24
Estonia	5.67	25
Hong Kong, China	5.67	25
Iceland	5.6	27
Indonesia	5.46	28
Kenya	5.46	28
Slovenia	5.46	28
Portugal	5.32	31
South Africa	5.32	31
Costa Rica	5.25	33
Czech Republic	5.25	33
Tunisia	5.18	35

Country/Economy	Culture to Innovate	Rank
Lithuania	5.11	36
Kuwait	4.97	37
Jamaica	4.9	38
Sri Lanka	4.9	38
Oman	4.76	40
Uganda	4.76	40
Brazil	4.62	42
Qatar	4.62	42
Thailand	4.55	44
Turkey	4.55	44
China	4.48	46
Spain	4.41	47
Jordan	4.34	48
Luxembourg	4.34	48
Russian Federation	4.2	50
tanzania	4.2	50
Barbados	4.13	52
Chile	4.13	52
Azerbaijan	4.06	54
Saudi Arabia	3.99	55
Croatia	3.92	56
Botswana	3.85	57
Serbia	3.85	57
Ukraine	3.78	59
Senegal	3.71	60
Kazakhstan	3.64	61
Poland	3.64	61
Mauritius	3.5	63
Trinidad and Tobago	3.5	63
Malta	3.43	65
Nigeria	3.43	65
Mexico	3.29	67
Slovak Republic	3.29	67
Gambia, The	3.22	69

5.2.3 Culture to Innovate

Country/Economy	Culture to Innovate	Rank
United Arab Emirates	3.22	69
Burkina Faso	3.08	71
Morocco	3.08	71
Bulgaria	2.94	73
Cyprus	2.94	73
Romania	2.94	73
Pakistan	2.87	76
Zambia	2.8	77
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.73	78
Latvia	2.73	78
Mali	2.66	80
Vietnam	2.59	81
Greece	2.52	82
Uruguay	2.52	82
Ethiopia	2.45	84
Tajikistan	2.38	85
Benin	2.31	86
Philippines	2.31	86
Armenia	2.17	88
Macedonia, FYR	2.17	88
Colombia	2.1	90
Panama	2.1	90
Algeria	1.96	92
Argentina	1.96	92
Syrian Arab Republic	1.89	94
Italy	1.82	95
Suriname	1.82	95
Venezuela, RB	1.68	97
Zimbabwe	1.68	97
Bangladesh	1.61	99
Libya	1.61	99
Montenegro	1.54	101
Mongolia	1.47	102
Guatemala	1.4	103
Madagascar	1.4	103
Bahrain	1.33	105
Georgia	1.19	106
Nepal	1.12	107
Peru	1.12	107
Guyana	1.05	109
Mozambique	0.98	110
Honduras	0.91	111
Namibia	0.91	111
Cameroon	0.84	113
Dominican Republic	0.77	114
Kyrgyz Republic	0.7	115
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.63	116
Ecuador	0.63	116
Cambodia	0.56	118
Burundi	0.49	119
El Salvador	0.49	119
Chad	0.35	121
Mauritania	0.35	121
Bolivia	0.28	123
Lesotho	0.28	123
Timor-Leste	0.21	125
Nicaragua	0.14	126
Albania	0.07	127
Paraguay	0.07	127
Brunei Darussalam		
Cote d'Ivoire		
Ghana		
Malawi		

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

5.3.1 Trade Weighted Average Tariff Rate

Country/Economy	Trade Weighted Average Tariff Rate	Rank
Hong Kong, China	7.00	1
Libya	7.00	1
Singapore	7.00	1
Georgia	6.82	4
Austria	6.71	5
Belgium	6.71	5
Bulgaria	6.71	5
Cyprus	6.71	5
Czech Republic	6.71	5
Denmark	6.71	5
Estonia	6.71	5
Finland	6.71	5
France	6.71	5
Germany	6.71	5
Greece	6.71	5
Hungary	6.71	5
Ireland	6.71	5
Italy	6.71	5
Latvia	6.71	5
Lithuania	6.71	5
Luxembourg	6.71	5
Malta	6.71	5
Netherlands	6.71	5
New Zealand	6.71	5
Poland	6.71	5
Portugal	6.71	5
Romania	6.71	5
Slovak Republic	6.71	5
Slovenia	6.71	5
Spain	6.71	5
Sweden	6.71	5
United Kingdom	6.71	5
United States	6.55	33
Canada	6.37	34

Country/Economy	Trade Weighted Average Tariff Rate	Rank
Croatia	6.37	34
Switzerland	6.37	34
Montenegro	6.24	37
Peru	6.24	37
Costa Rica	6.21	39
Kazakhstan	6.19	40
Guatemala	6.14	41
El Salvador	6.11	42
Japan	6.06	43
Mauritius	6.06	43
Turkey	6.00	45
Albania	5.95	46
Lesotho	5.90	47
Philippines	5.90	47
Ukraine	5.90	47
Iceland	5.87	50
Serbia	5.82	51
Botswana	5.79	52
Chile	5.79	52
Israel	5.74	54
United Arab Emirates	5.74	54
Norway	5.72	56
Oman	5.72	56
Qatar	5.72	56
Vietnam	5.72	56
Bahrain	5.69	60
Mongolia	5.69	60
Trinidad and Tobago	5.64	62
Panama	5.61	63
Taiwan	5.59	64
Brunei Darussalam	5.51	65
Saudi Arabia	5.48	66
Tajikistan	5.48	66

5.3.1 Trade Weighted Average Tariff Rate

Country/Economy	Trade Weighted Average Tariff Rate	Rank
Malaysia	5.45	68
Azerbaijan	5.43	69
Kuwait	5.43	69
Indonesia	5.40	71
Nicaragua	5.40	71
South Africa	5.40	71
Uruguay	5.40	71
Dominican Republic	5.38	75
Honduras	5.30	76
Paraguay	5.30	76
Thailand	5.01	78
Ecuador	4.98	79
Kenya	4.98	79
Mozambique	4.98	79
Benin	4.96	82
Argentina	4.93	83
Suriname	4.93	83
Korea, Rep.	4.90	85
Mauritania	4.90	85
tanzania	4.88	87
Sri Lanka	4.85	88
Bolivia	4.83	89
Madagascar	4.83	89
Macedonia, FYR	4.80	91
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.77	92
Namibia	4.77	92
Brazil	4.75	94
Jamaica	4.67	95
Australia	4.56	96
Burkina Faso	4.43	97
Mali	4.43	97
Mexico	4.43	97
Senegal	4.43	97
Colombia	4.33	101
Ghana	4.28	102
Cote d'Ivoire	4.25	103
India	4.14	104
Guyana	4.01	105
Pakistan	4.01	105
Cambodia	3.99	107
Malawi	3.99	107
Burundi	3.96	109
Kyrgyz Republic	3.93	110
Ethiopia	3.83	111
Jordan	3.80	112
Morocco	3.80	112
Uganda	3.80	112
Nigeria	3.67	115
Nepal	3.65	116
Bangladesh	3.59	117
Zimbabwe	3.59	117
Armenia	3.44	119
China	3.36	120
Cameroon	3.31	121
Zambia	3.31	121
Barbados	3.17	123
Chad	3.15	124
Russian Federation	3.10	125
Venezuela, RB	3.02	126
Algeria	2.91	127
Gambia, The	2.76	128
Tunisia	2.60	129
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1.18	130
Syrian Arab Republic	1.00	131
Timor-Leste		#N/A

* Source : EInternational Trade Center, 2008

Confederation of Indian Industry

5.3.2 Intensity of Local Competition

Country/Economy	Intensity of local Competition	Rank
Germany	6.24	1
Taiwan	6.12	2
Austria	6.02	3
Netherlands	5.98	4
United States	5.91	5
United Kingdom	5.84	6
Belgium	5.84	7
Japan	5.81	8
United Arab Emirates	5.80	9
Czech Republic	5.80	10
Denmark	5.77	11
India	5.75	12
China	5.75	13
Qatar	5.72	14
France	5.71	15
Cyprus	5.69	16
Australia	5.68	17
Norway	5.65	18
Sweden	5.62	19
Singapore	5.61	20
Spain	5.61	21
Chile	5.59	22
Canada	5.57	23
Slovak Republic	5.57	24
Estonia	5.51	25
Switzerland	5.49	26
Malta	5.46	27
Israel	5.45	28
Jordan	5.45	29
Finland	5.44	30
Turkey	5.44	31
Poland	5.43	32
Nigeria	5.43	33

Country/Economy	Intensity of local Competition	Rank
Hong Kong, China	5.36	34
Sri Lanka	5.35	35
Saudi Arabia	5.34	36
Senegal	5.32	37
Korea, Rep.	5.30	38
Tunisia	5.29	39
Thailand	5.29	40
Malaysia	5.27	41
El Salvador	5.26	42
Hungary	5.26	43
Kuwait	5.26	44
Portugal	5.25	45
Indonesia	5.25	46
Jamaica	5.18	47
Ireland	5.18	48
Guatemala	5.17	49
Bahrain	5.16	50
Brazil	5.16	51
New Zealand	5.16	52
Costa Rica	5.12	53
Uganda	5.10	54
Slovenia	5.07	55
Iceland	5.06	56
Trinidad and Tobago	5.04	57
Oman	5.00	58
South Africa	4.99	59
Kenya	4.96	60
Vietnam	4.95	61
Benin	4.95	62
Luxembourg	4.93	63
Ghana	4.93	64
Bulgaria	4.93	65
Syrian Arab Republic	4.93	66

5.3.2 Intensity of Local Competition

Country/Economy	Intensity of local Competition	Rank
Greece	4.92	67
Romania	4.92	68
Peru	4.91	69
Panama	4.90	70
Mauritius	4.89	71
Lithuania	4.86	72
Bangladesh	4.82	73
Brunei Darussalam	4.79	74
Gambia, The	4.78	75
Mali	4.78	76
Colombia	4.78	77
Latvia	4.75	78
Cameroon	4.74	79
Philippines	4.73	80
Dominican Republic	4.73	81
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.72	82
Cote d'Ivoire	4.71	83
Malawi	4.71	84
Namibia	4.68	85
Pakistan	4.67	86
Botswana	4.63	87
Morocco	4.60	88
Suriname	4.60	89
Honduras	4.60	90
Guyana	4.56	91
Croatia	4.56	92
Mexico	4.56	93
Zambia	4.55	94
Barbados	4.52	95
Mauritania	4.51	96
Mongolia	4.49	97
Montenegro	4.45	98
Madagascar	4.45	99

Country/Economy	Intensity of local Competition	Rank
Kazakhstan	4.41	100
Macedonia, FYR	4.39	101
Italy	4.38	102
Lesotho	4.32	103
Azerbaijan	4.30	104
Russian Federation	4.30	105
Argentina	4.30	106
tanzania	4.29	107
Algeria	4.23	108
Nepal	4.22	109
Ukraine	4.20	110
Cambodia	4.20	111
Burkina Faso	4.17	112
Uruguay	4.15	113
Georgia	4.15	114
Albania	4.09	115
Tajikistan	4.06	116
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.05	117
Paraguay	4.02	118
Serbia	4.01	119
Kyrgyz Republic	4.01	120
Libya	3.96	121
Ethiopia	3.95	122
Ecuador	3.94	123
Nicaragua	3.84	124
Bolivia	3.79	125
Mozambique	3.79	126
Armenia	3.58	127
Zimbabwe	3.44	128
Burundi	3.39	129
Venezuela, RB	3.31	130
Timor-Leste	3.14	131
Chad	3.04	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

6.1.1 Number of Patents

Country/Economy	Number of Patents	Rank
Japan	0.003925249	1
Korea, Rep.	0.003598165	2
Barbados	0.003546197	3
Switzerland	0.003382563	4
Luxembourg	0.002107633	5
Finland	0.001905775	6
Sweden	0.001733654	7
Germany	0.001585183	8
Netherlands	0.001573775	9
Denmark	0.001358975	10
United States	0.00134826	11
Israel	0.00132921	12
Norway	0.000818993	13
Iceland	0.000804518	14
New Zealand	0.000789486	15
Ireland	0.000758373	16
Belgium	0.000745145	17
Singapore	0.000731082	18
France	0.000728656	19
United Kingdom	0.000682257	20
Canada	0.000655932	21
Austria	0.0006439	22
Australia	0.00051324	23
Italy	0.000376494	24
Slovenia	0.000308424	25
Malta	0.000245472	26
Hong Kong, China	0.000234605	27
Russian Federation	0.0002020	28
Cyprus	0.000189897	29
Spain	0.000165818	30
Hungary	0.000127122	31
China	0.000121091	32
Croatia	0.000118624	33
Czech Republic	0.000108555	34

Country/Economy	Number of Patents	Rank
Greece	0.0000939	35
Estonia	0.0000746	36
Poland	0.0000707	37
Brunei Darussalam	0.0000681	38
Slovak Republic	0.0000618	39
Serbia	0.0000562	40
Portugal	0.0000525	41
Romania	0.0000431	42
Malaysia	0.0000424	43
Bulgaria	0.0000412	44
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0000311	45
Turkey	0.0000295	46
Panama	0.0000292	47
Mauritius	0.0000292	48
Lithuania	0.0000274	49
Georgia	0.0000229	50
Latvia	0.0000225	51
South Africa	0.0000195	52
Thailand	0.0000156	53
Saudi Arabia	0.0000149	54
United Arab Emirates	0.0000143	55
Kuwait	0.0000132	56
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0000120	57
Ukraine	0.0000118	58
Chile	0.0000109	59
Mexico	0.0000102	60
Jordan	0.0000091	61
Sri Lanka	0.0000082	62
Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.0000076	63
Uruguay	0.0000066	64
Argentina	0.0000064	65
Armenia	0.0000062	66
Brazil	0.0000055	67

6.1.1 Number of Patents

Country/Economy	Number of Patents	Rank
Oman	0.0000054	68
Costa Rica	0.0000049	69
Kazakhstan	0.0000040	70
Bahrain	0.0000039	71
Qatar	0.0000039	72
Colombia	0.0000036	73
India	0.0000034	74
Azerbaijan	0.0000031	75
Algeria	0.0000026	76
Jamaica	0.0000022	77
Tunisia	0.0000021	78
Venezuela, RB	0.0000020	79
Dominican Republic	0.0000020	80
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0000019	81
Philippines	0.0000011	82
Peru	0.0000011	83
Morocco	0.0000011	84
Guatemala	0.000000804	85
Ecuador	0.000000668	86
Mauritania	0.000000625	87
Namibia	0.000000473	88
Bolivia	0.000000413	89
Mongolia	0.000000380	90
El Salvador	0.000000326	91
Tajikistan	0.000000293	92
Kenya	0.000000285	93
Burundi	0.000000248	94
Uganda	0.000000221	95
Cameroon	0.000000212	96
Indonesia	0.000000175	97
Senegal	0.000000164	98
Zimbabwe	0.000000160	99
Vietnam	0.000000151	100

Country/Economy	Number of Patents	Rank
Syrian Arab Republic	0.000000141	101
Honduras	0.000000138	102
Ghana	0.000000128	103
Pakistan	0.000000120	104
Zambia	0.000000079	105
Burkina Faso	0.000000066	106
Madagascar	0.000000052	107
Nigeria	0.0000000397	108
Ethiopia	0.0000000124	109
Bangladesh	0.0000000062	110
Albania		#N/A
Benin		#N/A
Botswana		#N/A
Cambodia		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Cote d'Ivoire		#N/A
Gambia, The		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Macedonia, FYR		#N/A
Malawi		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Mozambique		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Nicaragua		#N/A
Paraguay		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
TAIWAN		#N/A
tanzania		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A

* Source : WIPO, 2008

6.1.2 Publications

Country/Economy	Publications	Rank
Switzerland	0.00116393	1
Sweden	0.00114303	2
Israel	0.00103757	3
Finland	0.00099789	4
Denmark	0.00098215	5
Netherlands	0.00083049	6
United Kingdom	0.00081063	7
Australia	0.00079461	8
Canada	0.00078302	9
Singapore	0.00075872	10
New Zealand	0.00075338	11
Norway	0.00073145	12
United States	0.00072786	13
Iceland	0.00070109	14
Belgium	0.00063646	15
Austria	0.00060435	16
Germany	0.00053676	17
France	0.00053148	18
Slovenia	0.00048554	19
Japan	0.00047031	20
Ireland	0.00043997	21
Italy	0.00042872	22
Spain	0.00040058	23
Greece	0.00034200	24
Czech Republic	0.00028901	25
Korea, Rep.	0.00028722	26
Hong Kong, China	0.00027503	27
Estonia	0.00027188	28
Portugal	0.00025141	29
Hungary	0.00024710	30
Croatia	0.00019032	31
Poland	0.00017720	32
Slovak Republic	0.00017529	33
Cyprus	0.00011259	34

Country/Economy	Publications	Rank
Russian Federation	0.00010914	35
Bulgaria	0.00010597	36
Luxembourg	0.00010185	37
Kuwait	0.00010182	38
Chile	0.00009404	39
Lithuania	0.00009322	40
Turkey	0.00008977	41
Argentina	0.00008120	42
Serbia	0.00008021	43
Latvia	0.00006580	44
Brunei Darussalam	0.00006142	45
Barbados	0.00005941	46
Uruguay	0.00005872	47
Armenia	0.00005719	48
South Africa	0.00005161	49
Malta	0.00005155	50
United Arab Emirates	0.00005107	51
Jordan	0.00005093	52
Brazil	0.00004784	53
Tunisia	0.00004594	54
Bahrain	0.00004562	55
Romania	0.00004544	56
Oman	0.00004514	57
Ukraine	0.00004369	58
Botswana	0.00004234	59
Mexico	0.00003709	60
Macedonia, FYR	0.00003652	61
Qatar	0.00003223	62
Thailand	0.00002903	63
Trinidad and Tobago	0.00002856	64
Saudi Arabia	0.00002598	65
Georgia	0.00002564	66
Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.00002315	67
China	0.00002265	68

6.1.2 Publications

Country/Economy	Publications	Rank
Venezuela, RB	0.00002193	69
Malaysia	0.00002103	70
Costa Rica	0.00002011	71
Jamaica	0.00001709	72
Morocco	0.00001450	73
Mauritius	0.00001361	74
Gambia, The	0.00001352	75
Azerbaijan	0.00001299	76
Panama	0.00001279	77
India	0.00001200	78
Algeria	0.00000894	79
Kazakhstan	0.00000859	80
Colombia	0.00000808	81
Zimbabwe	0.00000767	82
Kenya	0.00000764	83
Senegal	0.00000738	84
Sri Lanka	0.00000732	85
Cameroon	0.00000723	86
Namibia	0.00000706	87
Suriname	0.00000651	88
Albania	0.00000554	89
Guyana	0.00000529	90
Peru	0.00000475	91
Bolivia	0.00000405	92
Ghana	0.00000396	93
Syrian Arab Republic	0.00000373	94
Libya	0.00000363	95
Mongolia	0.00000336	96
Uganda	0.00000335	97
Tajikistan	0.00000328	98
Malawi	0.00000319	99
Benin	0.00000310	100

Country/Economy	Publications	Rank
Nigeria	0.00000285	101
Vietnam	0.00000267	102
Zambia	0.00000255	103
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.00000250	104
Pakistan	0.00000248	105
Cote d'Ivoire	0.00000237	106
tanzania	0.00000233	107
Philippines	0.00000217	108
Kyrgyz Republic	0.00000206	109
Burkina Faso	0.00000200	110
Honduras	0.00000181	111
Ecuador	0.00000165	112
Nepal	0.00000163	113
Nicaragua	0.00000159	114
Ethiopia	0.00000140	115
Bangladesh	0.00000138	116
Guatemala	0.00000128	117
Mali	0.00000113	118
Indonesia	0.00000083	119
Mauritania	0.00000080	120
Mozambique	0.00000079	121
Paraguay	0.00000076	122
Dominican Republic	0.00000070	123
Lesotho	0.00000054	124
Burundi	0.00000047	125
Cambodia	0.00000040	126
El Salvador	0.00000034	127
Chad	0.00000024	128
Madagascar		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2003 or preceding latest available data

6.1.3 Local Availability of Specialised Research and Training Services

Country/Economy	Local Availability of Specialized Research and Training Services	Rank
Switzerland	6.30	1
Germany	6.03	2
United States	5.98	3
Netherlands	5.97	4
Finland	5.94	5
Denmark	5.89	6
Sweden	5.84	7
France	5.75	8
United Kingdom	5.64	9
Belgium	5.63	10
Canada	5.62	11
Austria	5.55	12
Japan	5.51	13
Singapore	5.50	14
Norway	5.40	15
Czech Republic	5.29	16
Australia	5.28	17
Iceland	5.27	18
New Zealand	5.07	19
Hong Kong, China	5.05	20
United Arab Emirates	5.01	21
Taiwan	4.97	22
Estonia	4.89	23
Ireland	4.87	24
Malaysia	4.85	25
Spain	4.82	26
Israel	4.79	27
Brazil	4.79	28
Poland	4.78	29
Slovenia	4.71	30
India	4.68	31
Tunisia	4.65	32

Country/Economy	Local Availability of Specialized Research and Training Services	Rank
Portugal	4.65	33
Korea, Rep.	4.61	34
Senegal	4.61	35
Costa Rica	4.60	36
Luxembourg	4.60	37
Cyprus	4.60	38
South Africa	4.59	39
Chile	4.58	40
Saudi Arabia	4.58	41
Italy	4.54	42
Jordan	4.45	43
Kenya	4.40	44
Sri Lanka	4.36	45
China	4.35	46
Indonesia	4.35	47
Hungary	4.33	48
Slovak Republic	4.31	49
Lithuania	4.30	50
Qatar	4.22	51
Mexico	4.21	52
Croatia	4.20	53
Guatemala	4.19	54
Uruguay	4.16	55
Argentina	4.16	56
Malta	4.14	57
Colombia	4.14	58
Azerbaijan	4.11	59
Thailand	4.08	60
Barbados	4.08	61
Dominican Republic	4.06	62
Montenegro	4.05	63
Trinidad and Tobago	4.03	64
Latvia	3.99	65

6.1.3 Local Availability of Specialised Research and Training Services

Country/Economy	Local Availability of Specialized Research and Training Services	Rank
Romania	3.97	66
Kazakhstan	3.97	67
Russian Federation	3.96	68
Cote d'Ivoire	3.96	69
El Salvador	3.96	70
Nigeria	3.92	71
Bulgaria	3.91	72
Ukraine	3.91	73
Turkey	3.88	74
Panama	3.87	75
Benin	3.86	76
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.86	77
Morocco	3.85	78
Kuwait	3.84	79
Gambia, The	3.82	80
Jamaica	3.82	81
Philippines	3.79	82
Greece	3.78	83
Peru	3.78	84
Burkina Faso	3.71	85
Uganda	3.67	86
Honduras	3.62	87
Vietnam	3.62	88
Serbia	3.61	89
Madagascar	3.60	90
Zambia	3.60	91
Mauritius	3.55	92
Oman	3.53	93
tanzania	3.48	94
Syrian Arab Republic	3.47	95
Malawi	3.47	96
Lesotho	3.46	97
Pakistan	3.42	98

Country/Economy	Local Availability of Specialized Research and Training Services	Rank
Mali	3.42	99
Macedonia, FYR	3.41	100
Venezuela, RB	3.38	101
Bahrain	3.38	102
Ghana	3.37	103
Ecuador	3.33	104
Cambodia	3.31	105
Cameroon	3.31	106
Brunei Darussalam	3.28	107
Ethiopia	3.22	108
Albania	3.21	109
Algeria	3.20	110
Bolivia	3.19	111
Botswana	3.19	112
Libya	3.19	113
Nicaragua	3.17	114
Zimbabwe	3.13	115
Suriname	3.07	116
Guyana	3.06	117
Bangladesh	3.05	118
Armenia	3.05	119
Burundi	3.04	120
Georgia	3.03	121
Mozambique	3.01	122
Namibia	2.99	123
Kyrgyz Republic	2.92	124
Mauritania	2.91	125
Chad	2.91	126
Nepal	2.85	127
Tajikistan	2.82	128
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.75	129
Paraguay	2.74	130
Timor-Leste	2.51	131
Mongolia	2.39	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

6.1.4 Capacity for Innovation

Country/Economy	Capacity for Innovation	Rank
Japan	5.89	1
Germany	5.87	2
Switzerland	5.80	3
Sweden	5.71	4
Finland	5.56	5
United States	5.49	6
Denmark	5.33	7
Israel	5.16	8
France	5.14	9
Netherlands	4.87	10
Austria	4.81	11
Belgium	4.79	12
Taiwan	4.78	13
Norway	4.76	14
Korea, Rep.	4.71	15
United Kingdom	4.70	16
Slovenia	4.46	17
Singapore	4.43	18
Luxembourg	4.38	19
Canada	4.36	20
Czech Republic	4.20	21
China	4.20	22
Iceland	4.20	23
New Zealand	4.13	24
Malaysia	4.08	25
Australia	4.05	26
Italy	3.92	27
Brazil	3.90	28
Azerbaijan	3.90	29
Ireland	3.83	30
Saudi Arabia	3.72	31
Ukraine	3.67	32
Vietnam	3.66	33
Spain	3.66	34

Country/Economy	Capacity for Innovation	Rank
India	3.64	35
South Africa	3.62	36
Estonia	3.56	37
Portugal	3.56	38
United Arab Emirates	3.48	39
Cyprus	3.48	40
Costa Rica	3.45	41
Russian Federation	3.45	42
Hong Kong, China	3.45	43
Indonesia	3.42	44
Kenya	3.35	45
Turkey	3.35	46
Nigeria	3.34	47
Hungary	3.31	48
Sri Lanka	3.31	49
Kazakhstan	3.31	50
Tunisia	3.27	51
Croatia	3.23	52
Lithuania	3.18	53
Slovak Republic	3.14	54
Pakistan	3.13	55
Poland	3.13	56
Bahrain	3.09	57
Thailand	3.07	58
Chile	3.06	59
Malta	3.05	60
Colombia	3.03	61
Guatemala	3.03	62
Romania	3.02	63
Uruguay	3.01	64
Armenia	2.99	65
Senegal	2.99	66
Latvia	2.96	67

6.1.4 Capacity for Innovation

Country/Economy	Capacity for Innovation	Rank
Argentina	2.95	68
Philippines	2.94	69
Montenegro	2.94	70
Tajikistan	2.93	71
Bulgaria	2.87	72
Jordan	2.85	73
Lesotho	2.85	74
Gambia, The	2.83	75
Barbados	2.83	76
Cameroon	2.82	77
Mongolia	2.79	78
Mexico	2.78	79
Madagascar	2.78	80
Serbia	2.77	81
Burkina Faso	2.77	82
Peru	2.76	83
Kuwait	2.75	84
Macedonia, FYR	2.75	85
Oman	2.75	86
Morocco	2.71	87
Timor-Leste	2.69	88
Dominican Republic	2.68	89
Brunei Darussalam	2.67	90
Cambodia	2.65	91
Honduras	2.65	92
Mauritius	2.65	93
Botswana	2.63	94
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2.62	95
Kyrgyz Republic	2.62	96
Suriname	2.61	97
Guyana	2.61	98
Panama	2.61	99
Greece	2.60	100

Country/Economy	Capacity for Innovation	Rank
Benin	2.59	101
Jamaica	2.57	102
Uganda	2.56	103
Mauritania	2.56	104
Ethiopia	2.55	105
Nicaragua	2.54	106
tanzania	2.53	107
Qatar	2.53	108
El Salvador	2.52	109
Chad	2.52	110
Malawi	2.49	111
Namibia	2.48	112
Ecuador	2.46	113
Zambia	2.46	114
Burundi	2.45	115
Bolivia	2.39	116
Mozambique	2.38	117
Georgia	2.37	118
Albania	2.34	119
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.33	120
Mali	2.31	121
Bangladesh	2.30	122
Cote d'Ivoire	2.27	123
Venezuela, RB	2.25	124
Nepal	2.23	125
Ghana	2.23	126
Syrian Arab Republic	2.22	127
Algeria	2.19	128
Paraguay	2.18	129
Trinidad and Tobago	2.16	130
Zimbabwe	2.16	131
Libya	2.12	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

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6.2.1 Production Process Sophistication

Country/Economy	Production Process Sophistication	Rank
Japan	6.43	1
Germany	6.39	2
Switzerland	6.26	3
Sweden	6.22	4
Finland	6.00	5
Netherlands	5.98	6
Denmark	5.90	7
United States	5.88	8
Austria	5.81	9
Belgium	5.80	10
France	5.71	11
Norway	5.66	12
Singapore	5.63	13
Iceland	5.61	14
Taiwan	5.58	15
Qatar	5.52	16
Luxembourg	5.41	17
Ireland	5.31	18
United Kingdom	5.30	19
Canada	5.26	20
Korea, Rep.	5.12	21
Israel	5.09	22
Australia	5.08	23
New Zealand	4.90	24
Hong Kong, China	4.85	25
Czech Republic	4.72	26
Italy	4.71	27
United Arab Emirates	4.68	28
Saudi Arabia	4.67	29
Brazil	4.59	30
Spain	4.53	31
Malaysia	4.53	32
Chile	4.50	33
Slovenia	4.47	34

Country/Economy	Production Process Sophistication	Rank
Cyprus	4.43	35
Slovak Republic	4.41	36
Estonia	4.36	37
Oman	4.34	38
Portugal	4.31	39
South Africa	4.29	40
Malta	4.29	41
India	4.26	42
Costa Rica	4.22	43
Poland	4.12	44
Turkey	4.10	45
Azerbaijan	4.07	46
Bahrain	3.97	47
Tunisia	3.93	48
China	3.89	49
Sri Lanka	3.88	50
Jordan	3.86	51
Kuwait	3.85	52
Mauritius	3.82	53
Trinidad and Tobago	3.82	54
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.81	55
Panama	3.77	56
Hungary	3.77	57
Lithuania	3.74	58
Indonesia	3.71	59
Barbados	3.66	60
Kazakhstan	3.66	61
Greece	3.65	62
Argentina	3.63	63
Morocco	3.61	64
Thailand	3.61	65
Mexico	3.60	66
Namibia	3.57	67
Latvia	3.55	68

6.2.1 Production Process Sophistication

Country/Economy	Production Process Sophistication	Rank
Guatemala	3.53	69
Colombia	3.48	70
Ukraine	3.47	71
Vietnam	3.46	72
Romania	3.44	73
Uruguay	3.43	74
Russian Federation	3.43	75
Peru	3.36	76
Albania	3.36	77
Croatia	3.34	78
Montenegro	3.33	79
Senegal	3.29	80
Syrian Arab Republic	3.26	81
Philippines	3.24	82
Nigeria	3.24	83
Tajikistan	3.24	84
Pakistan	3.24	85
Kenya	3.22	86
Libya	3.22	87
El Salvador	3.21	88
Dominican Republic	3.21	89
Brunei Darussalam	3.20	90
Bulgaria	3.15	91
Honduras	3.07	92
Lesotho	3.06	93
Jamaica	3.06	94
Mongolia	3.00	95
Suriname	3.00	96
Macedonia, FYR	2.97	97
Armenia	2.95	98
Mozambique	2.93	99
Georgia	2.91	100
Kyrgyz Republic	2.91	101

Country/Economy	Production Process Sophistication	Rank
Botswana	2.87	102
Algeria	2.85	103
Venezuela, RB	2.84	104
Ecuador	2.83	105
Cote d'Ivoire	2.82	106
Guyana	2.81	107
Serbia	2.81	108
Zambia	2.79	109
Cambodia	2.79	110
tanzania	2.78	111
Gambia, The	2.75	112
Nicaragua	2.73	113
Cameroon	2.69	114
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.68	115
Bolivia	2.68	116
Benin	2.64	117
Timor-Leste	2.64	118
Madagascar	2.59	119
Paraguay	2.58	120
Ghana	2.55	121
Mali	2.46	122
Ethiopia	2.45	123
Bangladesh	2.45	124
Mauritania	2.45	125
Burundi	2.41	126
Zimbabwe	2.40	127
Nepal	2.39	128
Malawi	2.34	129
Burkina Faso	2.32	130
Uganda	2.27	131
Chad	2.19	132

* Source : Executive Opinion Survey, World Economic Forum, 2009

6.2.2 Growth Rate of Labour Productivity

Country/Economy	Growth Rate of Labor Productivity	Rank
Qatar	15.10	1
Azerbaijan	9.70	2
China	8.40	3
Uruguay	7.80	4
Armenia	7.50	5
Ethiopia	7.50	5
Malawi	6.90	7
Sri Lanka	6.90	7
Tajikistan	6.90	7
Albania	6.80	10
Romania	6.80	10
Serbia	6.40	12
Uganda	6.00	13
Oman	5.20	14
tanzania	4.90	15
Kyrgyz Republic	4.80	16
Russian Federation	4.80	16
Bahrain	4.70	18
Georgia	4.70	18
Egypt, Arab Rep.	4.50	20
India	4.50	20
Mozambique	4.50	20
Ghana	4.30	23
Pakistan	4.20	24
Vietnam	4.00	25
Brazil	3.90	26
Bangladesh	3.80	27
Cambodia	3.80	27
Zambia	3.80	27
Indonesia	3.50	30
Lithuania	3.50	30
Slovak Republic	3.30	32
United Arab Emirates	3.30	32

Country/Economy	Growth Rate of Labor Productivity	Rank
Morocco	3.20	34
Ecuador	2.80	35
Poland	2.70	36
United States	2.70	36
Bolivia	2.60	38
Bulgaria	2.60	38
Kuwait	2.60	38
Argentina	2.50	41
Nigeria	2.50	41
Philippines	2.40	43
Iceland	2.30	44
Ukraine	2.30	44
South Africa	2.20	46
Trinidad and Tobago	2.20	46
Saudi Arabia	2.10	48
Czech Republic	2.00	49
France	2.00	49
Malaysia	2.00	49
Mali	2.00	49
Madagascar	1.80	53
Burkina Faso	1.70	54
Greece	1.70	54
Hungary	1.70	54
Jordan	1.70	54
Tunisia	1.70	54
Korea, Rep.	1.60	59
Spain	1.60	59
Macedonia, FYR	1.50	61
United Kingdom	1.40	62
Chile	1.30	63
Croatia	1.30	63
Venezuela, RB	1.30	63
Peru	1.20	66
Cameroon	1.10	67

6.2.2 Growth Rate of Labour Productivity

Country/Economy	Growth Rate of Labor Productivity	Rank
Barbados	1.00	68
Cyprus	1.00	68
Thailand	1.00	68
Switzerland	0.90	71
Slovenia	0.70	72
Syrian Arab Republic	0.70	72
Netherlands	0.60	74
Hong Kong, China	0.20	75
Cote d'Ivoire	0.10	76
Kazakhstan	0.10	76
Malta	0.10	76
Austria	0.00	79
Mexico	0.00	79
Senegal	0.00	79
Australia	-0.10	82
Colombia	-0.10	82
Germany	-0.10	82
Guatemala	-0.10	82
Japan	-0.20	86
Israel	-0.30	87
Algeria	-0.40	88
Portugal	-0.40	88
Belgium	-0.50	90
Finland	-0.50	90
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-0.60	92
Kenya	-0.60	92
Turkey	-0.70	94
Canada	-0.90	95
Norway	-1.00	96
Sweden	-1.10	97
Ireland	-1.40	98
Italy	-1.40	98
Taiwan	-1.70	100
Costa Rica	-1.80	101
New Zealand	-1.90	102
Denmark	-2.20	103
Estonia	-3.80	104
Singapore	-5.20	105
Latvia	-5.30	106
Luxembourg	-5.60	107
Zimbabwe	-8.10	108
Benin		#N/A
Botswana		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Dominican Republic		#N/A
El Salvador		#N/A
Gambia, The		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Honduras		#N/A
Jamaica		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Mauritius		#N/A
Mongolia		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Nicaragua		#N/A
Panama		#N/A
Paraguay		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A

* Source : Labour productivity (KEY INDICATOR of Labor MARKET 18), ILO, 2008

6.2.3 Industry Value Added (% GDP)

Country/Economy	Industry Value Added (% GDP)	Rank
Brunei Darussalam	71.04	1
Azerbaijan	68.51	2
Saudi Arabia	65.63	3
Algeria	61.09	4
Trinidad and Tobago	59.09	5
United Arab Emirates	58.85	6
Venezuela, RB	57.80	7
Botswana	49.29	8
China	48.50	9
Malaysia	47.72	10
Chile	47.06	11
Indonesia	46.83	12
Mauritania	46.74	13
Thailand	45.52	14
Chad	44.09	15
Armenia	43.91	16
Norway	43.04	17
Vietnam	41.61	18
Mongolia	41.45	19
Kazakhstan	40.64	20
Slovak Republic	40.48	21
Nigeria	39.33	22
Czech Republic	38.88	23
Russian Federation	38.47	24
Zambia	38.18	25
Korea, Rep.	37.12	26
Peru	36.96	27
Ukraine	36.73	28
Bolivia	36.39	29
Egypt, Arab Rep.	36.34	30
Romania	36.08	31
Lesotho	36.06	32
Namibia	35.96	33

Country/Economy	Industry Value Added (% GDP)	Rank
Mexico	35.94	34
Suriname	35.75	35
Ecuador	35.64	36
Colombia	35.47	37
Ireland	35.10	38
Syrian Arab Republic	34.95	39
Slovenia	34.38	40
Argentina	33.74	41
Lithuania	32.80	42
Bulgaria	32.30	43
Finland	32.26	44
Philippines	31.56	45
Dominican Republic	31.56	46
Austria	31.19	47
South Africa	31.17	48
Poland	31.12	49
Cameroon	30.64	50
Singapore	30.51	51
Estonia	30.38	52
Spain	30.28	53
Japan	30.13	54
Germany	30.09	55
Sri Lanka	29.92	56
Hungary	29.73	57
Tunisia	29.64	58
Nicaragua	29.57	59
Macedonia, FYR	29.53	60
India	29.51	61
Jordan	29.42	62
Costa Rica	28.77	63
Sweden	28.76	64
El Salvador	28.76	65
Serbia	28.44	66

6.2.3 Industry Value Added (% GDP)

Country/Economy	Industry Value Added (% GDP)	Rank
Bangladesh	28.38	67
Turkey	28.31	68
Croatia	28.22	69
Honduras	28.06	70
Brazil	28.05	71
Mauritius	27.81	72
Switzerland	27.55	73
Tajikistan	27.54	74
Guatemala	27.50	75
Uruguay	27.41	76
Morocco	27.31	77
Italy	27.03	78
Cambodia	26.77	79
Pakistan	26.60	80
Ghana	26.07	81
Uganda	25.92	82
Mozambique	25.72	83
Denmark	25.69	84
Jamaica	25.34	85
Cote d'Ivoire	25.29	86
Guyana	24.50	87
Portugal	24.46	88
Senegal	24.20	89
Mali	24.19	90
Netherlands	24.16	91
Georgia	24.08	92
Belgium	24.07	93
Zimbabwe	23.92	94
Iceland	23.58	95
United Kingdom	23.08	96
Greece	23.07	97
United States	22.40	98
Burkina Faso	22.36	99
Latvia	22.05	100
France	20.57	101
Malawi	20.37	102
Burundi	20.01	103
Paraguay	19.98	104
Albania	19.96	105
Kyrgyz Republic	18.93	106
Barbados	17.97	107
Kenya	17.90	108
Montenegro	17.67	109
Madagascar	17.45	110
Tanzania	17.37	111
Nepal	17.08	112
Panama	16.51	113
Gambia, The	14.79	114
Luxembourg	14.38	115
Benin	13.42	116
Ethiopia	13.38	117
Hong Kong, China	7.70	118
Australia		#N/A
Bahrain		#N/A
Bosnia and Herzegovina		#N/A
Canada		#N/A
Cyprus		#N/A
Israel		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Malta		#N/A
New Zealand		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A

*Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2007 or preceding latest available year

6.2.4 Employment in Knowledge Intensive Sector

Country/Economy	Employment in knowledge intensive Sector	Rank
Singapore	51.02	1
United States	49.54	2
Netherlands	47.20	3
Switzerland	47.13	4
Denmark	45.15	5
Sweden	44.46	6
Finland	43.79	7
Norway	43.46	8
Belgium	43.42	9
New Zealand	42.92	10
United Kingdom	42.53	11
Iceland	42.40	12
Canada	42.39	13
Germany	41.91	14
Israel	41.26	15
France	40.77	16
Russian Federation	40.69	17
Czech Republic	40.50	18
Latvia	40.19	19
Australia	39.70	20
Lithuania	39.65	21
Italy	39.65	22
Estonia	38.80	23
Slovenia	37.98	24
Japan	37.81	25
Ireland	37.79	26
Austria	36.74	27
Hungary	36.67	28
United Arab Emirates	36.09	29
Hong Kong SAR	35.95	30
Slovak Republic	34.56	31
Greece	33.49	32
Poland	32.79	33

Country/Economy	Employment in knowledge intensive Sector	Rank
Taiwan, China	32.52	34
Spain	32.44	35
Ukraine	32.07	36
Chile	30.63	37
Colombia	30.63	37
Cyprus	30.51	39
Egypt	30.26	40
Croatia	30.09	41
Serbia	28.72	42
Bulgaria	28.59	43
Kazakhstan	28.20	44
Costa Rica	27.43	45
Malaysia	26.82	46
Macedonia, FYR	26.49	47
Portugal	24.37	48
Qatar	24.20	49
Venezuela	23.87	50
South Africa	23.67	51
Saudi Arabia	23.51	52
Georgia	22.25	53
Korea, Rep.	22.18	54
Turkey	22.12	55
Romania	21.80	56
Malta	21.49	57
Peru	21.42	58
Uruguay	21.40	59
Bahrain	20.73	60
Azerbaijan	20.26	61
Philippines	19.74	62
Sri Lanka	19.69	63
Mongolia	19.67	64
Brazil	19.31	65
Pakistan	18.94	66

6.2.4 Employment in Knowledge Intensive Sector

Country/Economy	Employment in knowledge intensive Sector	Rank
Mexico	18.44	67
Kyrgyz Republic	18.31	68
Ecuador	18.08	69
Albania	17.70	70
Panama	17.66	71
Botswana	17.10	72
Dominican Republic	15.82	73
Mauritius	15.80	74
Syria	15.52	75
Nigeria	14.82	76
Bolivia	14.32	77
Paraguay	14.01	78
El Salvador	12.49	79
Ethiopia	12.38	80
Thailand	10.77	81
Indonesia	9.27	82
Morocco	6.79	83
Algeria		#N/A
Argentina		#N/A
Armenia		#N/A
Bangladesh		#N/A
Barbados		#N/A
Benin		#N/A
Bosnia and Herzegovina		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Burkina Faso		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Cambodia		#N/A
Cameroon		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
China		#N/A
Côte d'Ivoire		#N/A
Gambia, The		#N/A

Country/Economy	Employment in knowledge intensive Sector	Rank
Ghana		#N/A
Guatemala		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Honduras		#N/A
India		#N/A
Jamaica		#N/A
Jordan		#N/A
Kenya		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Luxembourg		#N/A
Madagascar		#N/A
Malawi		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Mozambique		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Nicaragua		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Senegal		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Tajikistan		#N/A
Tanzania		#VALUE!
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Trinidad and Tobago		#N/A
Tunisia		#N/A
Uganda		#N/A
Vietnam		#N/A
Zambia		#N/A
Zimbabwe		#N/A

* Source : Laborsta, ILO Department Of Statistics, 2006 or preceding latest available year

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6.3.1 High Technology Exports

Country/Economy	High Technology Exports	Rank
Iceland	57.12	1
Philippines	53.59	2
Malta	52.47	3
Malaysia	51.66	4
Singapore	46.47	5
Costa Rica	44.66	6
Korea, Rep.	33.47	7
Cote d'Ivoire	31.50	8
Cyprus	30.69	9
China	29.69	10
United States	28.41	11
Ireland	28.07	12
Thailand	26.56	13
Netherlands	25.79	14
Hungary	25.22	15
Kazakhstan	23.25	16
Switzerland	21.60	17
Finland	21.45	18
United Kingdom	19.50	19
Hong Kong, China	19.33	20
Japan	18.94	21
France	18.86	22
Norway	17.62	23
Mexico	17.09	24
Denmark	16.68	25
Sweden	15.68	26
Canada	14.31	27
Germany	14.22	28
Czech Republic	14.13	29
Australia	13.52	30
Albania	12.45	31
Brazil	12.38	32
Estonia	11.84	33
Austria	11.30	34
Lithuania	11.06	35

Country/Economy	High Technology Exports	Rank
Indonesia	10.83	36
Uganda	10.57	37
Barbados	9.97	38
New Zealand	9.80	39
Croatia	9.09	40
Morocco	9.02	41
Luxembourg	8.85	42
Portugal	8.58	43
Greece	8.17	44
Mauritius	8.10	45
Nigeria	7.78	46
Israel	7.54	47
Mongolia	7.51	48
Belgium	7.48	49
Latvia	7.42	50
Mali	7.28	51
Georgia	7.12	52
Russian Federation	6.87	53
Ecuador	6.73	54
Italy	6.69	55
Chile	6.68	56
Argentina	6.62	57
Paraguay	6.40	58
Brunei Darussalam	6.36	59
Vietnam	6.24	60
Bulgaria	6.01	61
South Africa	5.73	62
Kenya	5.41	63
Slovenia	5.37	64
Tunisia	5.34	65
India	5.32	66
Namibia	5.24	67
Spain	5.18	68
Slovak Republic	5.02	69

6.3.1 High Technology Exports

Country/Economy	High Technology Exports	Rank
Bolivia	4.67	70
Nicaragua	4.46	71
Serbia	4.30	72
Senegal	3.95	73
Azerbaijan	3.94	74
Burundi	3.79	75
Poland	3.76	76
Romania	3.67	77
Ukraine	3.63	78
El Salvador	3.53	79
Guatemala	3.48	80
Zimbabwe	3.09	81
Uruguay	3.08	82
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.02	83
Colombia	2.88	84
Venezuela, RB	2.55	85
Ethiopia	2.52	86
Kyrgyz Republic	2.44	87
Jamaica	2.34	88
Malawi	2.13	89
Gambia, The	2.06	90
Peru	2.06	91
Armenia	2.03	92
Algeria	1.85	93
Trinidad and Tobago	1.58	94
Zambia	1.52	95
Tanzania	1.49	96
Pakistan	1.37	97
Honduras	1.20	98
Jordan	1.12	99
Madagascar	1.07	100
Ghana	1.03	101

Country/Economy	High Technology Exports	Rank
Macedonia, FYR	0.83	102
Syrian Arab Republic	0.82	103
United Arab Emirates	0.66	104
Saudi Arabia	0.61	105
Oman	0.46	106
Botswana	0.43	107
Turkey	0.38	108
Guyana	0.28	109
Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.16	110
Benin	0.10	111
Panama	0.08	112
Bahrain	0.05	113
Qatar	0.01	114
Bangladesh		#N/A
Burkina Faso		#N/A
Cambodia		#N/A
Cameroon		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Dominican Republic		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Mozambique		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Sri Lanka		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Tajikistan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2007 or preceding latest available year

6.3.2 Total Business Density

Country/Economy	Total Business Density	Rank
New Zealand	172.66	1
Iceland	145.39	2
Canada	110.31	3
Hong Kong, China	101.48	4
Netherlands	92.64	5
Spain	88.83	6
Luxembourg	68.68	7
Croatia	66.65	8
Mexico	65.63	9
Ireland	65.23	10
Bulgaria	62.65	11
United Kingdom	62.55	12
Portugal	60.08	13
Romania	56.09	14
Denmark	55.41	15
Sweden	54.95	16
Belgium	51.82	17
Australia	46.57	18
Brazil	44.85	19
Norway	43.69	20
Hungary	39.65	21
Singapore	38.35	22
Israel	38.23	23
Costa Rica	37.25	24
Slovak Republic	34.75	25
Finland	34.45	26
Czech Republic	33.55	27
Slovenia	33.48	28
Russian Federation	32.52	29
Jamaica	32.36	30
Switzerland	31.52	31
France	30.71	32
Armenia	27.40	33
Lithuania	27.08	34
United States	25.98	35

Country/Economy	Total Business Density	Rank
Oman	22.19	36
Chile	20.62	37
South Africa	19.34	38
Georgia	19.28	39
Poland	19.19	40
Colombia	17.32	41
Italy	16.56	42
Turkey	15.76	43
Greece	14.46	44
Austria	13.81	45
Azerbaijan	12.61	46
Serbia	12.29	47
Germany	10.51	48
Tunisia	9.11	49
Argentina	8.54	50
Ghana	8.21	51
Egypt, Arab Rep.	7.57	52
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.45	53
Albania	6.72	54
Uganda	6.71	55
Thailand	6.51	56
Kenya	6.47	57
Bolivia	5.00	58
Algeria	4.64	59
Ecuador	4.59	60
Dominican Republic	3.71	61
Kazakhstan	2.95	62
tanzania	2.92	63
Madagascar	2.01	64
Indonesia	1.79	65
Vietnam	0.95	66
Malawi	0.85	67
Bangladesh	0.72	68

6.3.2 Total Business Density

Country/Economy	Total Business Density	Rank
Syrian Arab Republic	0.20	69
Senegal	0.15	70
Bahrain		#N/A
Barbados		#N/A
Benin		#N/A
Botswana		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Burkina Faso		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Cambodia		#N/A
Cameroon		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
China		#N/A
Cote d'Ivoire		#N/A
Cyprus		#N/A
El Salvador		#N/A
Estonia		#N/A
Ethiopia		#N/A
Gambia, The		#N/A
Guatemala		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Honduras		#N/A
India		#N/A
Japan		#N/A
Jordan		#N/A
Korea, Rep.		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Kyrgyz Republic		#N/A
Latvia		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Macedonia, FYR		#N/A
Malaysia		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Malta		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Mauritius		#N/A
Mongolia		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Morocco		#N/A
Mozambique		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Nicaragua		#N/A
Nigeria		#N/A
Pakistan		#N/A
Panama		#N/A
Paraguay		#N/A
Peru		#N/A
Philippines		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Saudi Arabia		#N/A
Sri Lanka		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Tajikistan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Trinidad and Tobago		#N/A
Ukraine		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Uruguay		#N/A
Venezuela, RB		#N/A
Zambia		#N/A
Zimbabwe		#N/A

* Source : World Bank Entrepreneurship Data, 2005-2007

6.3.3 New Business Ownership Rate

Country/Economy	New Business Ownership Rate	Rank
New Zealand	27.03	1
Iceland	18.22	2
Hong Kong, China	15.66	3
United Kingdom	11.05	4
Netherlands	10.49	5
Bulgaria	9.81	6
Canada	9.13	7
Luxembourg	8.04	8
Denmark	7.98	9
Latvia	7.64	10
Singapore	7.46	11
Ireland	6.74	12
Romania	6.69	13
Australia	6.53	14
Norway	5.95	15
Spain	5.31	16
Russian Federation	4.88	17
Sweden	4.72	18
Mexico	4.69	19
Israel	4.41	20
Portugal	4.39	21
Slovak Republic	4.12	22
Belgium	4.10	23
Hungary	4.08	24
Brazil	4.07	25
Costa Rica	3.85	26
Croatia	3.67	27
Oman	3.63	28
Switzerland	3.55	29
Slovenia	3.51	30
United States	3.41	31
France	3.33	32
Finland	2.99	33
Malaysia	2.77	34

Country/Economy	New Business Ownership Rate	Rank
Lithuania	2.65	35
Chile	2.32	36
Czech Republic	2.25	37
Italy	2.01	38
Turkey	1.93	39
Armenia	1.86	40
Japan	1.73	41
Georgia	1.70	42
Peru	1.69	43
Serbia	1.60	44
South Africa	1.45	45
Ukraine	1.30	46
Germany	1.21	47
Jamaica	1.21	48
Kyrgyz Republic	1.19	49
Morocco	1.15	50
Colombia	1.00	51
Poland	0.97	52
Tunisia	0.96	53
Albania	0.91	54
Azerbaijan	0.90	55
Zambia	0.89	56
Greece	0.77	57
Uganda	0.67	58
Jordan	0.64	59
Argentina	0.64	60
Guatemala	0.64	61
Nicaragua	0.63	62
Austria	0.63	63
Thailand	0.55	64
Ghana	0.51	65
Algeria	0.47	66
El Salvador	0.46	67
Ecuador	0.39	68

6.3.3 New Business Ownership Rate

Country/Economy	New Business Ownership Rate	Rank
Kenya	0.38	69
Philippines	0.33	70
Sri Lanka	0.32	71
Bolivia	0.31	72
Kazakhstan	0.27	73
Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.20	74
tanzania	0.19	75
Tajikistan	0.18	76
Madagascar	0.13	77
Indonesia	0.13	78
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.10	79
Burkina Faso	0.08	80
Malawi	0.06	81
Bangladesh	0.06	82
Pakistan	0.05	83
India	0.03	84
Syrian Arab Republic	0.02	85
Botswana	0.01	86
Senegal	0.0035	87
Bahrain		#N/A
Barbados		#N/A
Benin		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Cambodia		#N/A
Cameroon		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
China		#N/A
Cote d'Ivoire		#N/A
Cyprus		#N/A
Dominican Republic		#N/A
Estonia		#N/A

Country/Economy	New Business Ownership Rate	Rank
Ethiopia		#N/A
Gambia, The		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Honduras		#N/A
Korea, Rep.		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Macedonia, FYR		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Malta		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Mauritius		#N/A
Mongolia		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Mozambique		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Nigeria		#N/A
Panama		#N/A
Paraguay		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Saudi Arabia		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Trinidad and Tobago		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Uruguay		#N/A
Venezuela, RB		#N/A
Vietnam		#N/A
Zimbabwe		#N/A

* Source : World Bank Entrepreneurship Data, 2005-2007

7.1.1 Creative Products and Services

Country/Economy	Creative Products and Services	Rank
Hong Kong, China	0.004083	1
Switzerland	0.001003	2
Belgium	0.000936	3
Singapore	0.000719	4
Denmark	0.000668	5
Austria	0.000651	6
Malta	0.000540	7
Ireland	0.000537	8
Italy	0.000521	9
Luxembourg	0.000449	10
Slovenia	0.000430	11
Sweden	0.000421	12
Canada	0.000346	13
Germany	0.000329	14
United Kingdom	0.000323	15
France	0.000315	16
Czech Republic	0.000269	17
Estonia	0.000238	18
Finland	0.000218	19
Spain	0.000211	20
Slovak Republic	0.000173	21
Lithuania	0.000170	22
Malaysia	0.000138	23
Portugal	0.000130	24
Namibia	0.000118	25
Taiwan	0.000116	26
Poland	0.000110	27
Israel	0.000108	28
Barbados	0.000101	29
United States	0.000099	30
Latvia	0.000094	31
Croatia	0.000093	32
Hungary	0.000084	33
Norway	0.000082	34

Country/Economy	Creative Products and Services	Rank
Greece	0.000079	35
Mauritius	0.000078	36
Romania	0.000068	37
Thailand	0.000065	38
Korea, Rep.	0.000061	39
Bahrain	0.000054	40
China	0.000053	41
Jordan	0.000052	42
Australia	0.000052	43
Mexico	0.000044	44
Japan	0.000040	45
Costa Rica	0.000038	46
Cyprus	0.000036	47
Bulgaria	0.000033	48
Iceland	0.000029	49
Tunisia	0.000024	50
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.000023	51
Qatar	0.000023	52
Serbia	0.000022	53
Turkey	0.000019	54
Uruguay	0.000018	55
Saudi Arabia	0.000017	56
Trinidad and Tobago	0.000016	57
Guatemala	0.000016	58
Macedonia, FYR	0.000015	59
Colombia	0.000015	60
Oman	0.000014	61
Chile	0.000014	62
Indonesia	0.000013	63
Brazil	0.000013	64
Armenia	0.000013	65
Russian Federation	0.000011	66
Philippines	0.000011	67

7.1.1 Creative Products and Services

Country/Economy	Creative Products and Services	Rank
Argentina	0.000010	68
Bolivia	0.000010	69
Ukraine	0.000010	70
Peru	0.000010	71
Pakistan	0.000010	72
Sri Lanka	0.000009	73
South Africa	0.000009	74
Morocco	0.000008	75
Albania	0.000008	76
India	0.000007	77
Honduras	0.000007	78
Panama	0.000007	79
Ghana	0.000005	80
Cote d'Ivoire	0.000004	81
Madagascar	0.000004	82
Ecuador	0.000004	83
Syrian Arab Republic	0.000003	84
Paraguay	0.000003	85
Senegal	0.000003	86
Mongolia	0.000002	87
Georgia	0.000002	88
Guyana	0.000002	89
Jamaica	0.000002	90
Kyrgyz Republic	0.000002	91
Kazakhstan	0.000002	92
Venezuela, RB	0.000001	93
Malawi	0.000001	94
Azerbaijan	0.000001	95
Zimbabwe	0.000001	96
tanzania	0.000001	97
Cameroon	0.000000	98
Uganda	0.000000	99
Benin	0.000000	100
Gambia, The	0.000000	101
Burundi	0.000000	102
Mozambique	0.000000	103
Algeria		#N/A
Bangladesh		#N/A
Botswana		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Burkina Faso		#N/A
Cambodia		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Dominican Republic		#N/A
Egypt, Arab Rep.		#N/A
El Salvador		#N/A
Ethiopia		#N/A
Kenya		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Netherlands		#N/A
New Zealand		#N/A
Nicaragua		#N/A
Nigeria		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Tajikistan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Vietnam		#N/A
Zambia		#N/A

* Source : UNCTAD Creative Economy Report, 2005-2006

7.1.2 Royalties

Country/Economy	Royalties	Rank
Luxembourg	0.000616995	1
Sweden	0.000368349	2
Netherlands	0.000236889	3
Finland	0.000230076	4
United Kingdom	0.000220883	5
United States	0.000194241	6
Ireland	0.000141617	7
Japan	0.000138175	8
Singapore	0.000127526	9
Norway	0.000113339	10
Canada	0.000107421	11
Belgium	0.000105643	12
France	0.0000973	13
Israel	0.0000880	14
Germany	0.0000828	15
Hungary	0.0000827	16
Korea, Rep.	0.0000380	17
Paraguay	0.0000332	18
Australia	0.0000249	19
New Zealand	0.0000244	20
Italy	0.0000193	21
Cyprus	0.0000179	22
Croatia	0.0000164	23
Austria	0.0000142	24
Spain	0.0000129	25
Slovak Republic	0.0000093	26
Lesotho	0.0000091	27
Slovenia	0.0000080	28
Barbados	0.0000079	29
Malta	0.0000074	30
Czech Republic	0.0000062	31
Portugal	0.0000057	32
Greece	0.0000054	33
Jamaica	0.0000049	34
Latvia	0.0000043	35

Country/Economy	Royalties	Rank
Estonia	0.0000037	36
Chile	0.0000033	37
Romania	0.0000022	38
Georgia	0.0000020	39
Russian Federation	0.0000018	40
Egypt, Arab Rep.	0.0000018	41
Poland	0.0000016	42
Macedonia, FYR	0.0000015	43
Tunisia	0.0000014	44
Argentina	0.0000014	45
Indonesia	0.0000012	46
Malaysia	0.0000011	47
South Africa	0.0000010	48
Bulgaria	0.000000646	49
Lithuania	0.000000586	50
Mozambique	0.000000584	51
Brazil	0.000000548	52
Kenya	0.000000506	53
Ukraine	0.000000467	54
Morocco	0.000000431	55
Kyrgyz Republic	0.000000389	56
El Salvador	0.000000330	57
Albania	0.000000321	58
Thailand	0.000000258	59
Colombia	0.000000233	60
Bolivia	0.000000218	61
Mexico	0.000000165	62
Tajikistan	0.000000153	63
China	0.000000120	64
Pakistan	0.000000096	65
Peru	0.000000072	66
Philippines	0.000000070	67
Madagascar	0.000000057	68
India	0.000000023	69
Azerbaijan	0.000000000	70

7.1.2 Royalties

Country/Economy	Royalties	Rank
Bangladesh	0	70
Benin	0	70
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	70
Botswana	0	70
Cambodia	0	70
Cote d'Ivoire	0	70
Ethiopia	0	70
Guatemala	0	70
Kazakhstan	0	70
Mali	0	70
Mauritius	0	70
Uruguay	0	70
Algeria		#N/A
Armenia		#N/A
Bahrain		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Burkina Faso		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Cameroon		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Costa Rica		#N/A
Denmark		#N/A
Dominican Republic		#N/A
Ecuador		#N/A
Gambia, The		#N/A
Ghana		#N/A
Guyana		#N/A
Honduras		#N/A
Hong Kong, China		#N/A
Iceland		#N/A
Jordan		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A

Country/Economy	Royalties	Rank
Libya		#N/A
Malawi		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Mongolia		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Nicaragua		#N/A
Nigeria		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Panama		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Saudi Arabia		#N/A
Senegal		#N/A
Serbia		#N/A
Sri Lanka		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Switzerland		#N/A
Syrian Arab Republic		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
tanzania		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Trinidad and Tobago		#N/A
Turkey		#N/A
Uganda		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Vietnam		#N/A
Zambia		#N/A
Venezuela, RB		#N/A
Zimbabwe		#N/A

* Source : UNCTAD Creative Economy Report, 2005-2006

7.1.3 Trademarks

Country/Economy	Trademarks	Rank
Iceland	0.00488	1
Bahrain	0.00484	2
New Zealand	0.00450	3
Uruguay	0.00369	4
Singapore	0.00344	5
Hong Kong, China	0.00335	6
Malta	0.00323	7
Panama	0.00306	8
Australia	0.00292	9
Costa Rica	0.00273	10
Belgium	0.00258	11
Korea, Rep.	0.00253	12
Chile	0.00252	13
Argentina	0.00202	14
Switzerland	0.00191	15
Cyprus	0.00162	16
Israel	0.00145	17
Canada	0.00138	18
Norway	0.00134	19
Spain	0.00133	20
Suriname	0.00132	21
Estonia	0.00127	22
Portugal	0.00122	23
Bulgaria	0.00119	24
France	0.00114	25
Sweden	0.00111	26
Nicaragua	0.00105	27
Austria	0.00104	28
Czech Republic	0.00103	29
Ecuador	0.00102	30
Honduras	0.00101	31
Japan	0.00097	32
Denmark	0.00095	33
Slovenia	0.00095	34

Country/Economy	Trademarks	Rank
Malaysia	0.00092	35
United States	0.00088	36
Germany	0.00088	37
Italy	0.00087	38
Latvia	0.00086	39
Guatemala	0.00084	40
Turkey	0.00081	41
Slovak Republic	0.00072	42
Lithuania	0.00072	43
Finland	0.00072	44
Peru	0.00070	45
Jamaica	0.00068	46
South Africa	0.00067	47
Ireland	0.00067	48
Romania	0.00067	49
Mexico	0.00067	50
Greece	0.00061	51
Bolivia	0.00057	52
China	0.00055	53
Croatia	0.00055	54
United Kingdom	0.00052	55
Macedonia, FYR	0.00052	56
Thailand	0.00052	57
Brazil	0.00050	58
Colombia	0.00050	59
Armenia	0.00047	60
Ukraine	0.00044	61
Hungary	0.00042	62
Serbia	0.00041	63
Poland	0.00040	64
Sri Lanka	0.00036	65
Albania	0.00032	66
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.00031	67

7.1.3 Trademarks

Country/Economy	Trademarks	Rank
Russian Federation	0.00027	68
Georgia	0.00025	69
Mongolia	0.00024	70
Indonesia	0.00024	71
Morocco	0.00023	72
Vietnam	0.00021	73
Azerbaijan	0.00021	74
Philippines	0.00017	75
Cambodia	0.00016	76
Kyrgyz Republic	0.00014	77
Algeria	0.00011	78
Tajikistan	0.00010	79
Pakistan	0.00009	80
India	0.00008	81
Kenya	0.00007	82
Mozambique	0.00007	83
Malawi	0.00006	84
Madagascar	0.00005	85
Bangladesh		#N/A
Barbados		#N/A
Benin		#N/A
Botswana		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Burkina Faso		#N/A
Burundi		#N/A
Cameroon		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Cote d'Ivoire		#N/A
Dominican Republic		#N/A
Egypt, Arab Rep.		#N/A
El Salvador		#N/A
Ethiopia		#N/A
Gambia, The		#N/A
Ghana		#N/A

Country/Economy	Trademarks	Rank
Guyana		#N/A
Jordan		#N/A
Kazakhstan		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Luxembourg		#N/A
Mali		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Mauritius		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Namibia		#N/A
Nepal		#N/A
Netherlands		#N/A
Nigeria		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Paraguay		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Saudi Arabia		#N/A
Senegal		#N/A
Syrian Arab Republic		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A
tanzania		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Trinidad and Tobago		#N/A
Tunisia		#N/A
Uganda		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Venezuela, RB		#N/A
Zambia		#N/A
Zimbabwe		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank,, 2004-2006

7.1.4 Exports Earnings of Creative Industries

Country/Economy	Exports Earnings of Creative Industries	Rank
Hong Kong, China	0.004062261	1
Belgium	0.000891622	2
Switzerland	0.000813893	3
Singapore	0.000718974	4
Denmark	0.000636819	5
Austria	0.000593079	6
Ireland	0.000546993	7
Malta	0.000498141	8
Italy	0.000477895	9
Luxembourg	0.00044931	10
Netherlands	0.000444244	11
Slovenia	0.000423394	12
Sweden	0.000379763	13
Canada	0.000352098	14
United Kingdom	0.000315974	15
Germany	0.000300269	16
France	0.000290868	17
Czech Republic	0.000269543	18
Spain	0.000210562	19
Finland	0.000198814	20
Estonia	0.000195379	21
Montenegro	0.000177708	22
Slovak Republic	0.000172823	23
Lithuania	0.000135899	24
Portugal	0.000129959	25
Malaysia	0.000126028	26
Namibia	0.000118336	27
Taiwan	0.000115558	28
Poland	0.00011044	29
Israel	0.000108079	30
Croatia	0.0000894	31
United States	0.0000864	32
New Zealand	0.0000842	33
Hungary	0.0000835	34

Country/Economy	Exports Earnings of Creative Industries	Rank
Latvia	0.0000830	35
Norway	0.0000792	36
Turkey	0.0000714	37
Greece	0.0000679	38
Mauritius	0.0000676	39
Thailand	0.0000656	40
Romania	0.0000650	41
Korea, Rep.	0.0000611	42
Australia	0.0000517	43
Barbados	0.0000513	44
Jordan	0.0000488	45
Cambodia	0.0000471	46
China	0.0000471	47
Japan	0.0000434	48
Mexico	0.0000414	49
Cyprus	0.0000383	50
Costa Rica	0.0000370	51
Bahrain	0.0000359	52
Bulgaria	0.0000333	53
Oman	0.0000309	54
Iceland	0.0000303	55
Tunisia	0.0000246	56
Qatar	0.0000226	57
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0000185	58
Uruguay	0.0000178	59
Saudi Arabia	0.0000171	60
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0000166	61
Guatemala	0.0000157	62
Serbia	0.0000149	63
Chile	0.0000143	64
Colombia	0.0000132	65
Armenia	0.0000131	66
Indonesia	0.0000128	67

7.1.4 Exports Earnings of Creative Industries

Country/Economy	Exports Earnings of Creative Industries	Rank
Macedonia, FYR	0.0000128	68
Brazil	0.0000118	69
Honduras	0.0000117	70
Russian Federation	0.0000115	71
South Africa	0.0000108	72
Philippines	0.0000106	73
Argentina	0.0000102	74
Pakistan	0.0000101	75
Ghana	0.0000095	76
Sri Lanka	0.0000094	77
Bolivia	0.0000090	78
Zimbabwe	0.0000090	79
Peru	0.0000087	80
Guyana	0.0000079	81
India	0.0000075	82
Morocco	0.0000070	83
Albania	0.0000064	84
El Salvador	0.0000061	85
Botswana	0.0000056	86
Zambia	0.0000049	87
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0000037	88
Nepal	0.0000034	89
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0000034	90
Ecuador	0.0000029	91
Mongolia	0.0000027	92
Madagascar	0.0000026	93
Paraguay	0.0000025	94
Senegal	0.0000025	95
Georgia	0.0000022	96
Kazakhstan	0.0000020	97
Jamaica	0.0000019	98
Nicaragua	0.0000016	99
Kenya	0.0000014	100

Country/Economy	Exports Earnings of Creative Industries	Rank
Venezuela, RB	0.0000012	101
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0000010	102
Panama	0.000000928	103
Mozambique	0.000000877	104
Bangladesh	0.000000869	105
Azerbaijan	0.000000596	106
Cameroon	0.000000506	107
Malawi	0.000000454	108
tanzania	0.000000436	109
Uganda	0.000000314	110
Algeria	0.000000185	111
Burkina Faso	0.000000148	112
Benin	0.000000127	113
Mali	0.000000089	114
Ethiopia	0.000000085	115
Nigeria	0.000000045	116
Burundi	0.000000000	117
Gambia, The	0.000000000	117
Egypt, Arab Rep.		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Chad		#N/A
Dominican Republic		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Lesotho		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Mauritania		#N/A
Suriname		#N/A
Tajikistan		#N/A
Timor-Leste		#N/A
Ukraine		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Vietnam		#N/A

* Source : UNCTAD Creative Economy Report, 2003-2005

7.2.1 Gini Coefficient

Country/Economy	Gini Coefficient	Rank
Denmark	24.7	1
Japan	24.9	2
Sweden	25	3
Czech Republic	25.8	4
Norway	25.8	4
Slovak Republic	25.8	4
Finland	26.9	7
Ukraine	28.2	8
Germany	28.3	9
Croatia	29	10
Austria	29.1	11
Bulgaria	29.2	12
Ethiopia	29.8	13
Hungary	30	14
Luxembourg	30.8	15
Netherlands	30.9	16
Bangladesh	31	17
Pakistan	31.2	18
Slovenia	31.2	18
Romania	31.5	20
Korea, Rep.	31.6	21
Egypt, Arab Rep.	32.1	22
Canada	32.6	23
France	32.7	24
Kyrgyz Republic	32.9	25
Albania	33	26
Belgium	33	26
Mongolia	33	26
Burundi	33.3	29
Tajikistan	33.6	30
Switzerland	33.7	31
Armenia	33.8	32
Kazakhstan	33.9	33
Greece	34.3	34
Ireland	34.3	34

Country/Economy	Gini Coefficient	Rank
tanzania	34.6	36
Spain	34.7	37
Poland	34.9	38
Australia	35.2	39
Algeria	35.3	40
Latvia	35.7	41
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35.8	42
Lithuania	35.8	42
Estonia	36	44
Italy	36	44
United Kingdom	36	44
New Zealand	36.2	47
Azerbaijan	36.5	48
India	36.8	49
Russian Federation	37.5	50
Jordan	37.7	51
Vietnam	37.8	52
Malaysia	37.9	53
Portugal	38.5	54
Benin	38.6	55
Macedonia, FYR	39	56
Malawi	39	56
Mali	39	56
Mauritania	39	56
Israel	39.2	60
Indonesia	39.4	61
Timor-Leste	39.5	62
Burkina Faso	39.6	63
Chad	39.8	64
Trinidad and Tobago	40.3	65
Cambodia	40.7	66
Georgia	40.8	67
Tunisia	40.8	67
United States	40.8	67

7.2.1 Gini Coefficient

Country/Economy	Gini Coefficient	Rank
Morocco	40.9	70
Sri Lanka	41.1	71
China	41.5	72
Singapore	42.5	73
Thailand	42.5	73
Uganda	42.6	75
Ghana	42.8	76
Nigeria	42.9	77
Turkey	43.2	78
Hong Kong, China	43.4	79
Venezuela, RB	43.4	79
Philippines	44	81
Cameroon	44.6	82
Guyana	44.6	82
Jamaica	45.5	84
Uruguay	46.2	85
Mozambique	47.1	86
Costa Rica	47.2	87
Madagascar	47.2	87
Gambia, The	47.3	89
Nepal	47.3	89
Senegal	47.3	89
Kenya	47.7	92
Mexico	48.1	93
Cote d'Ivoire	48.4	94
Peru	49.6	95
El Salvador	49.7	96
Argentina	50	97
Dominican Republic	50	97
Zimbabwe	50.1	99
Zambia	50.7	100
Chile	52	101

Country/Economy	Gini Coefficient	Rank
Nicaragua	52.3	102
Lesotho	52.5	103
Suriname	52.9	104
Paraguay	53.2	105
Guatemala	53.7	106
Ecuador	54.4	107
Panama	54.9	108
Brazil	55	109
Honduras	55.3	110
South Africa	57.8	111
Bolivia	58.2	112
Colombia	58.5	113
Botswana	61	114
Namibia	74.3	115
Bahrain		#N/A
Barbados		#N/A
Brunei Darussalam		#N/A
Cyprus		#N/A
Iceland		#N/A
Kuwait		#N/A
Libya		#N/A
Malta		#N/A
Mauritius		#N/A
Montenegro		#N/A
Oman		#N/A
Qatar		#N/A
Saudi Arabia		#N/A
Serbia		#N/A
Syrian Arab Republic		#N/A
United Arab Emirates		#N/A
Taiwan		#N/A

* Source : Human Development Index Report, 2009

7.2.2 GDP Per Capita (Constant 2000 US$)

Country/Economy	GDP Per Capita (Constant 2000 US$)	Rank
Luxembourg	54797.63	1
Norway	42683.59	2
Japan	40480.84	3
United States	38205.94	4
Switzerland	37789.00	5
Iceland	36798.71	6
Hong Kong, China	34587.12	7
Denmark	32425.76	8
Sweden	32242.74	9
Ireland	30929.37	10
Qatar	29453.53	11
Finland	28694.62	12
United Kingdom	28489.37	13
Singapore	27990.66	14
Austria	27131.77	15
Netherlands	27070.44	16
Canada	26143.40	17
Germany	25419.58	18
United Arab Emirates	25192.33	19
Belgium	25055.43	20
Australia	24400.50	21
France	24362.33	22
Kuwait	23141.82	23
Israel	21728.84	24
Italy	19579.62	25
Brunei Darussalam	17944.49	26
Spain	16330.09	27
Korea, Rep.	15446.60	28
Greece	15427.04	29
New Zealand	14794.22	30
Bahrain	14776.02	31
Cyprus	13871.61	32
Slovenia	13662.01	33
Portugal	11412.62	34

Country/Economy	GDP Per Capita (Constant 2000 US$)	Rank
Trinidad and Tobago	10981.32	35
Malta	10626.71	36
Saudi Arabia	10228.06	37
Oman	10018.86	38
Argentina	9915.04	39
Uruguay	8788.04	40
Libya	7739.65	41
Czech Republic	7631.91	42
Estonia	6924.14	43
Croatia	6796.05	44
Mexico	6591.48	45
Chile	6228.69	46
Hungary	6228.48	47
Poland	6217.34	48
Slovak Republic	6089.71	49
Latvia	6034.47	50
Lithuania	5995.81	51
Venezuela, RB	5962.69	52
Panama	5587.07	53
Turkey	5240.46	54
Costa Rica	5195.48	55
Malaysia	5155.45	56
Mauritius	4928.68	57
Brazil	4447.61	58
Botswana	4440.04	59
Jamaica	3792.40	60
South Africa	3763.82	61
Dominican Republic	3666.92	62
Russian Federation	3073.54	63
Colombia	3018.12	64
Peru	2923.04	65
Romania	2839.68	66
Tunisia	2759.93	67
Namibia	2692.41	68

7.2.2 GDP Per Capita (Constant 2000 US$)

Country/Economy	GDP Per Capita (Constant 2000 US$)	Rank
El Salvador	2676.49	69
Suriname	2662.11	70
Thailand	2645.18	71
Bulgaria	2569.99	72
Kazakhstan	2377.65	73
Jordan	2371.70	74
Montenegro	2339.48	75
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2235.46	76
Algeria	2190.74	77
Macedonia, FYR	2181.65	78
Azerbaijan	2131.54	79
China	1963.26	80
Guatemala	1907.50	81
Serbia	1887.69	82
Albania	1799.16	83
Egypt, Arab Rep.	1784.25	84
Morocco	1769.98	85
Ecuador	1746.31	86
Armenia	1519.93	87
Paraguay	1518.26	88
Honduras	1450.00	89
Syrian Arab Republic	1289.40	90
Georgia	1251.61	91
Philippines	1225.37	92
Sri Lanka	1199.09	93
Bolivia	1174.45	94
Ukraine	1155.85	95
Indonesia	1083.16	96
Guyana	949.54	97
Nicaragua	903.46	98
Mongolia	737.80	99
India	724.39	100
Cameroon	709.93	101
Pakistan	677.75	102
Vietnam	647.15	103
Senegal	530.04	104
Cote d'Ivoire	529.54	105
Lesotho	525.23	106
Cambodia	511.61	107
Nigeria	486.91	108
Mauritania	480.34	109
Kenya	463.72	110
Bangladesh	462.21	111
Zimbabwe	450.35	112
Zambia	387.31	113
Kyrgyz Republic	375.39	114
Gambia, The	374.29	115
Mozambique	364.65	116
Tanzania	362.36	117
Benin	359.27	118
Uganda	348.09	119
Timor-Leste	328.66	120
Ghana	326.75	121
Mali	294.55	122
Madagascar	270.78	123
Burkina Faso	263.17	124
Nepal	255.57	125
Chad	250.73	126
Tajikistan	244.96	127
Ethiopia	189.80	128
Malawi	164.67	129
Burundi	111.31	130
Barbados		#N/A
taiwan		#N/A

* Source : World Development Indicators, World Bank, 2008 or preceding latest available year

Notes

Notes

Confederation of Indian Industry

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the growth of industry in India, partnering industry and government alike through advisory and consultative processes.

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