## Spain

The Global Competitiveness Index 2017-2018 edition

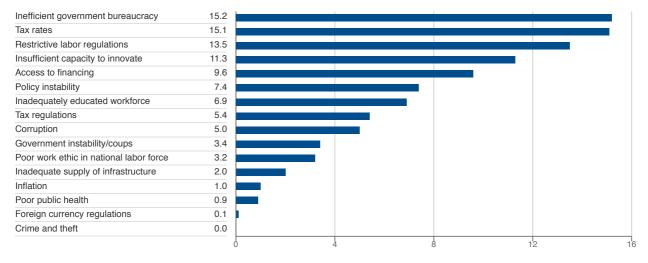


### Key indicators, 2016

Key indicators, 2016						Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2017)							
Population millions 46.3						<b>GDP per capita</b> US\$ 26,608.9							
GDP US\$ billions 1,232.6					GDP (PPP) % world GDP 1.4								
Performance overview													
Index Component	Rank/137	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18		
Global Competitiveness Index	34	4.7			Rank	<b>36</b> / 144	<mark>35</mark> / 148	<b>35</b> / 144	<b>33</b> / 140	<mark>32</mark> / 138	<mark>34</mark> / 137		
Subindex A: Basic requirements	33	5.2			Score	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7		
â 1st pillar: Institutions	54	4.1	$\sim$										
Arr 2nd pillar: Infrastructure	12	5.9						1st pillar: Institutions					
😂 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	90	4.4	-			12th p Innov		7	2nd pill Infrastr				
$\stackrel{\scriptstyle >}{\scriptstyle \bigcirc}$ 4th pillar: Health and primary education	32	6.3					$\lambda$		8				
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	30	4.8				11th pillar: Business sophistication	$\langle \rangle \rangle$			3rd pillar: Macroeconor environment			
জ 5th pillar: Higher education and training	28	5.2	~			. /		$\Delta D$					
🕆 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	49	4.5				10th pillar: Market size				4th pillar: Health an education	d primary		
हैं 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	70	4.2											
🖨 8th pillar: Financial market development	68	4.0				9th pillar: Technological readiness	$\searrow$	000		5th pillar: Higher educat and training	tion		
🐝 9th pillar: Technological readiness	28	5.7	_				th pillar:		6th pillar	-			
$\epsilon_{\psi^{S}}^{\wedge_{\mathcal{R}}}$ 10th pillar: Market size	17	5.4				Financia		7th pillar:	Goods n efficienc	arket			
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	38	4.2	~					Labor market efficiency					
$\mathcal{A}^{\mathcal{S}}$ 11th pillar: Business sophistication	29	4.6	~						N La valla - A -				
* 12th pillar: Innovation	42	3.7					bain 📃 E	urope and	North Ame	rica			

### Most problematic factors for doing business

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2017



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

#### The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

#### Index Component Rank/137 Value Trend handress for the second 54 4.1 1.01 Property rights 47 4.7 1.02 Intellectual property protection 45 4.5 96 1.03 Diversion of public funds 3.0 1.04 Public trust in politicians 104 2.2 41 4.7 1.05 Irregular payments and bribes 58 1.06 Judicial independence 4.2 1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials 83 2.9 1.08 Efficiency of government spending 74 3.1 1.09 Burden of government regulation 113 2.8 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 73 3.5 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 76 3.2 1.12 Transparency of government policymaking 57 4.2 53 5.3 1.13 Business costs of terrorism 26 1.14 Business costs of crime and violence 53 32 1.15 Organized crime 5.5 1.16 Reliability of police services 12 6.2 1.17 Ethical behavior of firms 85 3.6 60 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 4.8 1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards 40 5.1 1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests 67 4.0 1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best) 31 6.5 1 2nd pillar: Infrastructure 12 5.9 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure 18 5.5 2.02 Quality of roads 16 5.5 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure 11 5.5 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure 14 5.5 14 5.8 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure 2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/w 9 4,755.6 2.07 Quality of electricity supply 25 6.2 2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop. 85 109.7 2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop 17 41.3 🗧 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment 90 44 3.01 Government budget balance % GDP 100 -46 3.02 Gross national savings % GDP 59 22.4 3.03 Inflation annual % change 67 -0.2 3.04 Government debt % GDP 122 99.3 3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best) 40 67.5 👌 4th pillar: Health and primary education 32 6.3 4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop. n/a m.f. 4.02 Business impact of malaria n/a 6.8 4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop 34 12.0 4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis 23 6.6 4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop 73 0.4 4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS 31 6.2 4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births 26 3.5 4.08 Life expectancy years 4 83.4 4.09 Quality of primary education 55 42 4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net % 11 99.4 28 5.2 7 5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross % 129.8 5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross % 6 89 7 5.03 Quality of the education system 67 3.7 5.04 Quality of math and science education 72 4.1 5.05 Quality of management schools 13 5.6 46 5.06 Internet access in schools 4.7 5.07 Local availability of specialized training services 60 4.4 5.08 Extent of staff training 85 3.7

Index	Component	Rank/137	' Value	Trend		
		rianio roz	Value	monia		
Ð	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	49	4.5			
6.01	Intensity of local competition	23	5.5			
6.02	Extent of market dominance	30	4.3	$\sim$		
6.03	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	41	4.1	$\sim$		
	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	88	3.4			
	Total tax rate % profits	107	49.0	$\sim$		
	No. of procedures to start a business	70	7	~~		
	Time to start a business days	77	13.0	$\sim$		
	Agricultural policy costs	81	3.6			
	Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	38	4.7	$\geq$		
	Trade tariffs % duty	6	1.1			
	Prevalence of foreign ownership Business impact of rules on FDI	30 49	5.2 4.9	~		
	Burden of customs procedures	49	4.9	$\sim$		
	Imports % GDP	99	30.8	$\sim$		
	Degree of customer orientation	39	5.1			
	Buyer sophistication	67	3.4	$\sim$		
-Ca						
R	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	70	4.2			
7.01	Cooperation in labor-employer relations	78	4.3			
7.02	Flexibility of wage determination	73	4.8			
	Hiring and firing practices	115	3.2	$\sim$		
	Redundancy costs weeks of salary	77	17.4			
	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	99	3.4			
	Pay and productivity	97	3.5			
	Reliance on professional management	38	4.6	$\sim$		
	Country capacity to retain talent	77	3.3			
	Country capacity to attract talent	76	3.2			
7.10	Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	53	0.86			
	8th pillar: Financial market development	68	4.0			
8.01	Availability of financial services	63	4.2			
8.02	Affordability of financial services	46	4.2			
8.03	Financing through local equity market	65	3.7			
8.04	Ease of access to loans	79	3.7	$\sim$		
8.05	Venture capital availability	37	3.4	$\sim$		
8.06	Soundness of banks	80	4.6	$\sim$		
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	63	4.5			
8.08	Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	69	5			
~%	9th pillar: Technological readiness	28	5.7	_		
9.01	Availability of latest technologies	36	5.4			
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	53	4.6			
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	31	4.9			
9.04	Internet users % pop.	26	80.6	$\sim$		
9.05	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	25	29.5	/		
9.06	Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	39	113.0	$\sim$		
9.07	Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	35	87.3	_		
€, 3 €, 3	10th pillar: Market size	17	5.4			
10.0	1 Domestic market size index	17	5.3			
10.0	2 Foreign market size index	20	5.9			
	3 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	16	1,686.9	$\checkmark$		
10.0	4 Exports % GDP	69	33.6	$\sim$		
and a	11th pillar: Business sophistication	29	4.6			
	1 Local supplier quantity	21	4.9	_		
	2 Local supplier quality	28	5.1			
	3 State of cluster development	36	4.3	$\sim$		
	4 Nature of competitive advantage	37	4.3	~		
11.0	5 Value chain breadth	25	4.8			
11.0	6 Control of international distribution	31	4.3			
	7 Production process sophistication	32	4.8			
	B Extent of marketing	49	4.6			
11.0	9 Willingness to delegate authority	61	4.4			
	12th pillar: Innovation	42	3.7			
	1 Capacity for innovation	49	4.3			
	2 Quality of scientific research institutions	38	4.6			
	3 Company spending on R&D	53	3.5			
	4 University-industry collaboration in R&D	67	3.5			
	5 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	86	3.1	$\sim$		
	6 Availability of scientists and engineers	40	4.5			
12.0	7 PCT patents applications/million pop.	25	39.0	$\sim$		

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012-2013 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at http://gcr.weforum.org/

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