

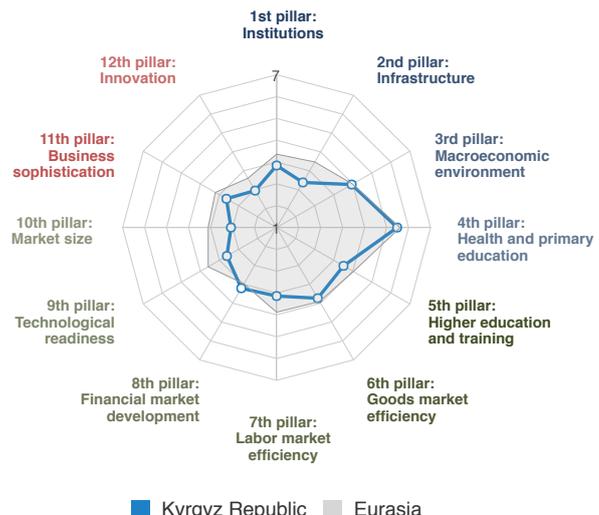
Key indicators, 2016

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2017)

Population millions	6.1	GDP per capita US\$	1,072.7
GDP US\$ billions	6.6	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.02

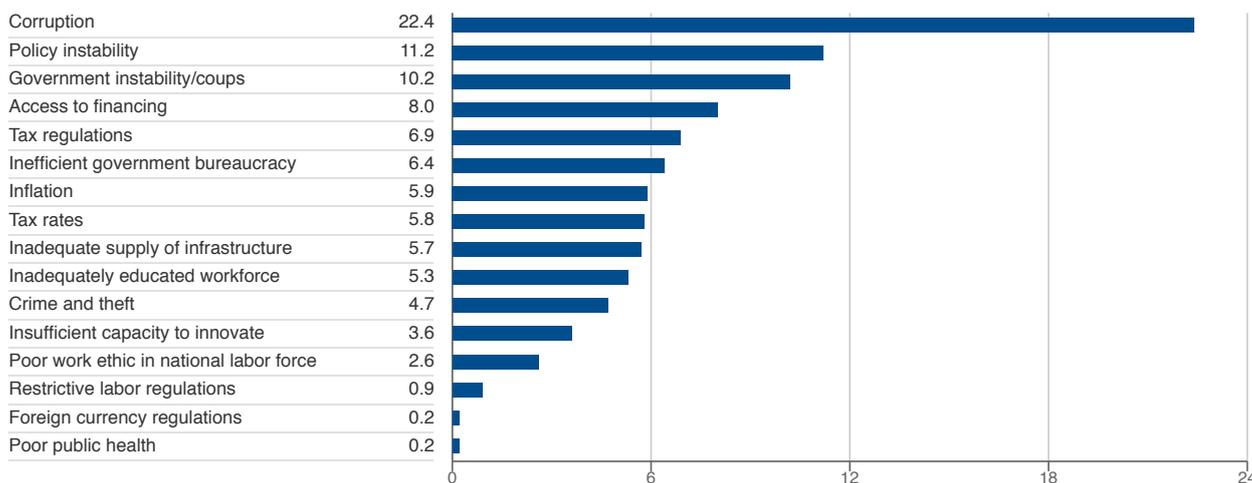
Performance overview

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	102	3.9			Rank	127 / 144	121 / 148	108 / 144	102 / 140	111 / 138	102 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	97	4.1			Score	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9
1st pillar: Institutions	103	3.4									
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	109	3.0									
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	88	4.4									
4th pillar: Health and primary education	75	5.7									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	108	3.6									
5th pillar: Higher education and training	89	4.0									
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	81	4.2									
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	113	3.7									
8th pillar: Financial market development	86	3.8									
9th pillar: Technological readiness	102	3.2									
10th pillar: Market size	117	2.8									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	128	3.0									
11th pillar: Business sophistication	127	3.3									
12th pillar: Innovation	126	2.7									



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

Kyrgyz Republic

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend	Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
1st pillar: Institutions	103	3.4		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	81	4.2	
1.01 Property rights	119	3.5		6.01 Intensity of local competition	124	4.3	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	118	3.3		6.02 Extent of market dominance	92	3.4	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	84	3.2		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	109	3.2	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	78	2.8		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	78	3.5	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	122	2.8		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	33	29.0	
1.06 Judicial independence	102	3.1		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	18	4	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	86	2.8		6.07 Time to start a business days	60	10.0	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	77	3.1		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	114	3.2	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	77	3.3		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	104	4.0	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	96	3.0		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	68	4.9	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	90	2.9		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	119	3.6	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	75	3.9		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	118	3.7	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	103	4.5		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	96	3.6	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	84	4.3		6.14 Imports % GDP	20	74.5	
1.15 Organized crime	102	4.2		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	112	4.0	
1.16 Reliability of police services	107	3.5		6.16 Buyer sophistication	53	3.6	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	95	3.5		7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	113	3.7	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	117	3.7		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	108	3.9	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	127	4.0		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	117	4.2	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	121	3.3		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	78	3.6	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	41	6.3		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	74	17.3	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	109	3.0		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	90	3.6	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	112	3.0		7.06 Pay and productivity	54	4.2	
2.02 Quality of roads	122	2.7		7.07 Reliance on professional management	129	3.2	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	76	2.4		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	122	2.5	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	137	1.4		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	120	2.3	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	120	3.1		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	98	0.66	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	92	71.8		8th pillar: Financial market development	86	3.8	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	102	3.6		8.01 Availability of financial services	97	3.8	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	39	131.4		8.02 Affordability of financial services	88	3.6	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	94	6.6		8.03 Financing through local equity market	109	2.9	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	88	4.4		8.04 Ease of access to loans	80	3.7	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	99	-4.5		8.05 Venture capital availability	93	2.6	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	70	20.7		8.06 Soundness of banks	107	4.1	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	45	0.4		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	108	3.6	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	84	58.5		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	22	8	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	97	29.8		9th pillar: Technological readiness	102	3.2	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	75	5.7		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	126	3.5	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	1	0.0		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	128	3.4	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	n/a	5.7		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	130	3.1	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	101	144.0		9.04 Internet users % pop.	96	34.5	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	84	5.1		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	90	4.1	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	1	0.2		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	64	65.4	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	63	5.4		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	90	46.1	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	88	19.0		10th pillar: Market size	117	2.8	
4.08 Life expectancy years	95	70.7		10.01 Domestic market size index	117	2.6	
4.09 Quality of primary education	98	3.3		10.02 Foreign market size index	116	3.5	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	37	97.9		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	120	21.5	
5th pillar: Higher education and training	89	4.0		10.04 Exports % GDP	63	36.7	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	71	92.1		11th pillar: Business sophistication	127	3.3	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	62	46.9		11.01 Local supplier quantity	104	4.1	
5.03 Quality of the education system	104	3.1		11.02 Local supplier quality	98	3.9	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	109	3.1		11.03 State of cluster development	131	2.8	
5.05 Quality of management schools	134	2.8		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	112	2.7	
5.06 Internet access in schools	104	3.6		11.05 Value chain breadth	130	2.7	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	115	3.7		11.06 Control of international distribution	131	2.7	
5.08 Extent of staff training	127	3.2		11.07 Production process sophistication	119	3.0	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	117	3.8	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	124	3.5	
				12th pillar: Innovation	126	2.7	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	122	3.4	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	116	2.9	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	134	2.4	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	132	2.5	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	103	2.9	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	112	3.3	
				12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	102	0.0	

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/>