

EIGHT COMPETITIVENESS LAB

Competitiveness Report 2021



...for liberty to emerge and flourish, both state and society must be strong. A strong state is needed to control violence, enforce laws, and provide public services that are critical for a life in which people are empowered to make and pursue their choices. A strong, mobilized society is needed to control and shackle the strong state.



*The Narrow Corridor – States, Societies,
And the Fate of Liberty - Daron Acemoglu
and James A. Robinson (2019)*



**Fifth edition
of the Eight Competitiveness Report,
which provides a yardstick
to compare countries**

In this edition
of the Eight Competitiveness Report
we measure the appeal of countries.
More specifically, what is the
attractiveness of a country to its own
population, to foreign visitors, investors,
students, researchers,
and entrepreneurs.
Various sources have been
used to compile
this “ranking of rankings”.

Eight Competitiveness Lab

This report is a product of the work of the Eight Competitiveness Lab, whose aim is to provide international investors with the essential data they require to make informed business decisions. It tracks and shares the most relevant and up to date information on the progress and development of the global economy.

The research provides critical evidence that shows that the most favourable business environment is not dependent on low taxes or low wages. In our view, the crucial formula required to achieve both economic success and human happiness is a sustained focus on wellbeing, political and social stability and a determination to deliver the highest educational standards.

The Lab has been established by Eight International, an organization consisting of 8 business advisory founding firms, and associate members present in more than 30 countries globally. It is a global organisation with strong European roots focusing on transactions, restructuring, transformation and financial engineering. With offices in the UK, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Poland, Italy, Spain, Russia and India, Eight International is a fast-growing advisory firm of a new type, serving multinational corporations, private equity firms, investors and family offices.

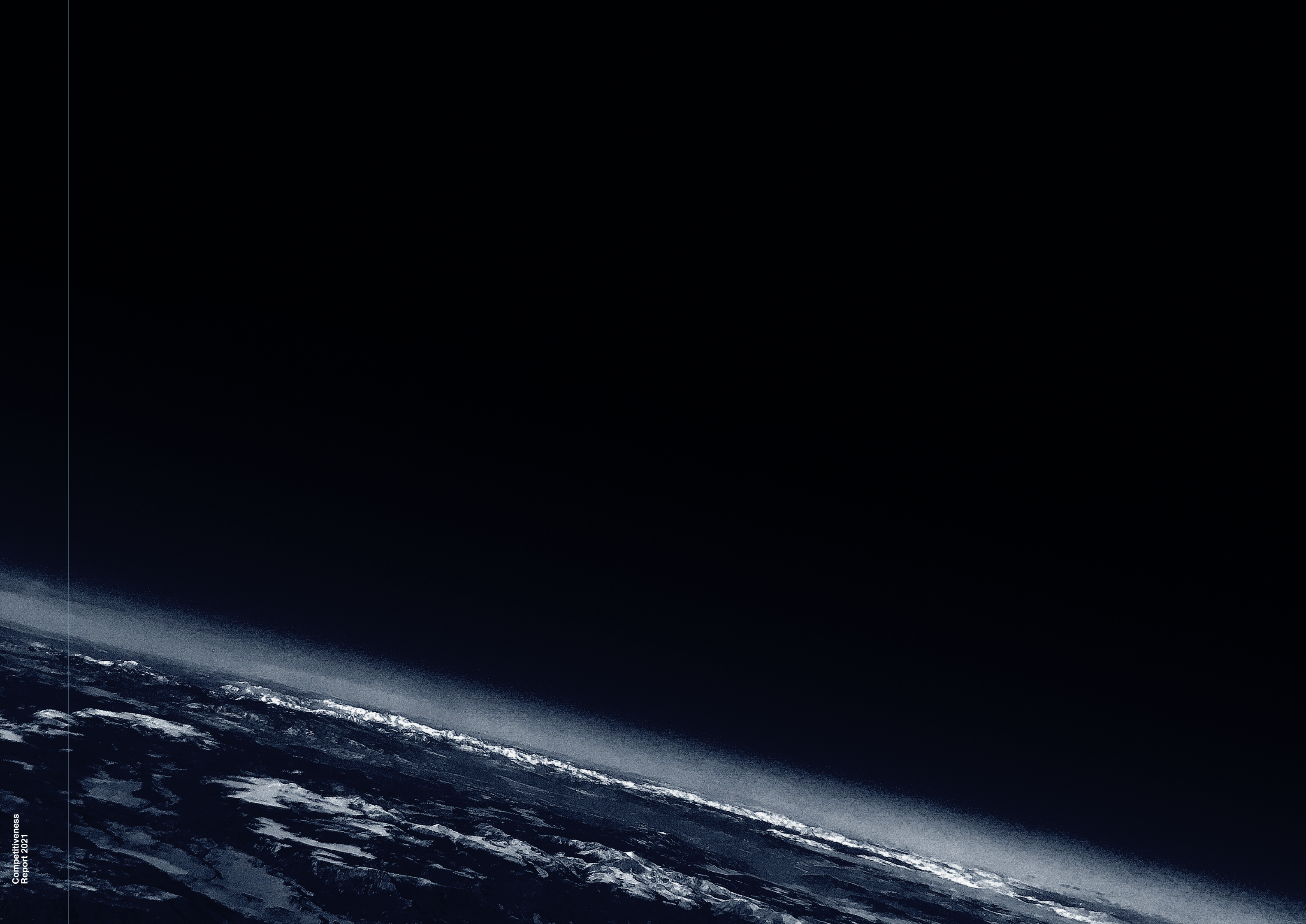
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The unique combination of rankings makes up the socio-economic DNA of a country. However, these metrics and rankings are not set in stone. Impact of the covid pandemic, which affected every country in the world in different ways, has made it abundantly clear. For Europe the following years will be decisive. Not only will the economic and societal outcomes of the pandemic become apparent, but also on a geopolitical level there is increased tension that sooner or later will impact all regions.

In this edition, we have added a particular emphasis on Europe. Unique to this fifth version are tables juxtaposing Europe's socio-economic models along with a matrix comparing the world's big economic powers. The first one shows that each socio-economic model in Europe excels at something and complements the others. That is why Europe has more to offer as a whole. The matrix comparing powers also illustrates this. Europe is much more than a simple sum of individual countries. Together, Europe can truly compete with the other big powers in the world.

If there is one lesson to be learned from this report, it is that Europe's diversity is one of its greatest assets. Given that the coming years will prove crucial, the European Union has an important role to play. A strong united Europe is needed to defend and protect our common values.

Pascal Raidron A. Karklins

A number of highlights from this year's edition of the Global Competitiveness Report:



1.

Competitiveness revised

Global competitiveness is not another term for cheap labor or low taxes. It's a unique blend of individual freedoms and collective decision-making, of entrepreneurship and social protection.

2.

Europe as the next big power

If Europe were to be a country, it could definitely rival the likes of China and the United States. Europe is the second largest economy in the world, it ranks first in the ranking of universities and is the third biggest supplier of companies to the Fortune Global 500. The conclusion is clear: a united Europe would truly be able to compete with the other big powers in the world. This will prove to be important during the geopolitical shifts in the coming years. The following years will be determined by the economic recovery of the pandemic, geopolitical tensions, and climate change. During these crucial times, Europe must step up and take on its responsibility as the world's next big power.



3.

The beauty of being different

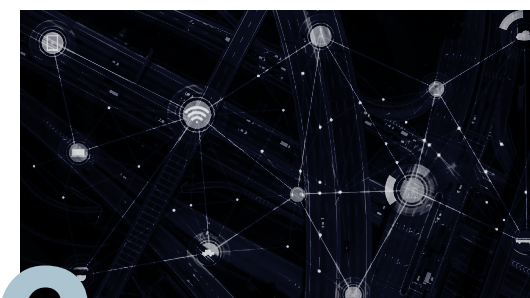
Within Europe we look at different economic models – Benelux, British Isles, Viségrad, Nordics, Med7 as well as DACH (Germany, Austria and Switzerland). Not a single economic model tops each and every ranking. DACH is a very advanced and innovative region. The British Isles have a favorable business environment and the Nordics score well on political and social stability. The conclusion is clear: European societal models are clearly complementary and every European region has its own characteristics - as is the case in countries such as China or the United States. We should embrace those differences and explore how to turn them into an advantage.



4.

Switzerland, the Netherlands and Nordics take it all

Despite being a mid-sized country, Switzerland remains very high in all rankings related to competitiveness. Switzerland still has the most advanced business environment, but the Netherlands are also well positioned. The country can claim elevated positions in a number of rankings - whether it comes to global competitiveness, economic freedom or infrastructure quality. In the case of the Nordics the situation remains unchanged: Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway top almost all rankings, have the most productive businesses, are the best places to live and raise kids and are well positioned to compete in the global economy.



6.

Poland - Master of infrastructure

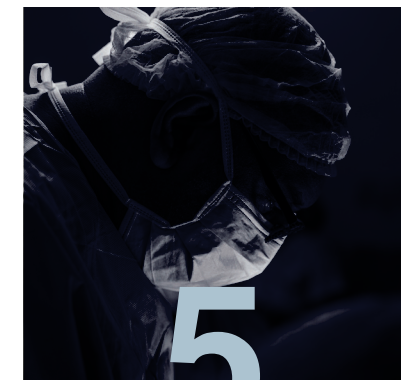
When it comes to infrastructure quality, Poland moved up sharply in the rankings. Its prosperity still requires it to catch up to its European peers – an area for development which would be welcomed.



9.

Home of global companies

With a leading position in the world, France is truly the home of global companies as it is the 4th biggest supplier of companies on the Fortune Global 500 list. France is also recognized for its business schools and its infrastructure.



5.

Italy - excellent national health system

Italians pride themselves in having one of the best national health systems in the world. Though the pandemic might have challenged that perception, the country excels in terms of overall health achieving second place in the healthiest country index. The government is now shifting the focus away from big hospitals to a “next-door” healthcare system, providing Italians with top quality medical services in towns and villages, which will only make the system work even more efficiently.

Big in Russia & India

Both India and Russia are the countries to keep an eye on, as their business climates became much more attractive to foreign investors. The ease of doing business improved in Russia as well as India – these are very welcome developments and should further add to these large countries' and their ability to attract foreign investment.



7.

8.

Germany – striking the balance

As a big and open economy, Germany maintains its strong balance between economic competitiveness and high social standard but faces challenges with its infrastructure.



10.

Brave, little and open

Belgium can be seen as an example of a small, but very open economy that boasts a quality education and freedom in its broadest sense, which positions the country as a democratic hub, centrally located in northwestern Europe.



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Introduction

When the last edition of the Eight Competitiveness Report was published, “a pandemic” was mostly seen in textbooks or science fiction movies. A face mask was usually seen to be worn by doctors in operating theatres. Vaccines were often associated with small children or as a part of travelling abroad to far-off destinations. Today’s situation is completely different from the one we encountered two years ago. In 2020 we are faced with the first true global pandemic in a globalized world. The pandemic has had a significant impact to societies, economies, health systems and government budgets. Yet we have equally witnessed the strength and resilience of our systems. The unique combination of academic research, innovation and market economies have led to the development of multiple vaccines in record speed. It is particularly impressive that there was less than a year between the outbreak of Covid-19 and the administration of the first vaccines.

It is clear that countries have been impacted in various ways resulting in different outcomes. Put someone under stress, and their true nature will emerge. The same goes for countries. Whether it was the tackling of the pandemic outbreak, the appetite for international cooperation, crisis management, research into a vaccine, the deployment of financial and economic support or a policy agenda to restart the economy - every country acted according to the way they are institutionally wired. In the past one and a half years we have been able to learn a lot about how countries function - and how this ties in with the societal choices they make. This report is about the choices countries make - and what it means for their societal, economic and financial future.

What is competitiveness

“For us competitiveness is not just “having the lowest tax rate”. If that were the case then many poor countries around the world would rank as highly competitive.”

Which country would you like your children to live in? Which country would you gladly move to? Not just for a holiday but permanently. When answering these questions we automatically make an assessment of the different characteristics of a country. Would you like to live in fast-growing China or in free Denmark? Would you like to live in the highly educated United States or in highly educated as well as gender equal Sweden? Low taxation might cross our minds. But we would also prefer inequality to be relatively low. The quality of higher education and the quality of infrastructure should be to a sufficient degree. The health system as well as the absence of corruption count. Whether women have equal opportunities or care that is given to the environment and climate.

That is exactly what we are measuring in this fifth edition of the Eight Competitiveness Report. These are exactly the yardsticks that we are providing. For us, competitiveness is not just “having the lowest tax rate”. If that were the case then many developing countries around the world would rank as highly competitive. However, this is not the case. Everybody sees that low taxes do not equal competitiveness.

For some nations, low taxes are an important policy tool - small, open, advanced economies are a case in point. Take Ireland, Estonia, or Luxembourg. What these countries lack in size and scale relative to their big neighbours, they try to make up in tax breaks or lower taxes.

Yet lower taxes are not a structural and exclusive solution to increased prosperity. Today we are seeing an international drive for an international minimum tax on corporations - under the impulse of the OECD, the European Union and even the new Biden administration. This could prove to be a game-changer. This would mean that businesses could no longer globally shop for the lowest tax rate and establish themselves there. Furthermore, the havoc that the pandemic has wreaked upon government finances will only further hasten the end of the era of aggressive corporate tax planning. It would mean that different metrics will gain much more importance. Especially for the smaller open economies it means that other qualities will become more crucial. Equality, freedom of the press, quality of education, health, democracy or social progress.

Ultimately competitiveness measures the attractiveness of a country. Not just to foreign investors that could be lured with low taxes or flexible business rules. But also the appeal to its own population, to students, researchers, entrepreneurs, etc. The appeal to foreign visitors researchers, investors and ultimately the appeal to other countries - is my country a “model” that other countries want “to copy”? Those are questions or policy challenges that go beyond a “low taxes or cheap labor” approach. Which socio-economic model is most competitive? Fast-growing and unfree or rich and democratic? High quality education and low infrastructure quality or a lower ranking in education yet a higher ranking in health?

“Like in previous editions, this report presents a ranking of all rankings.”

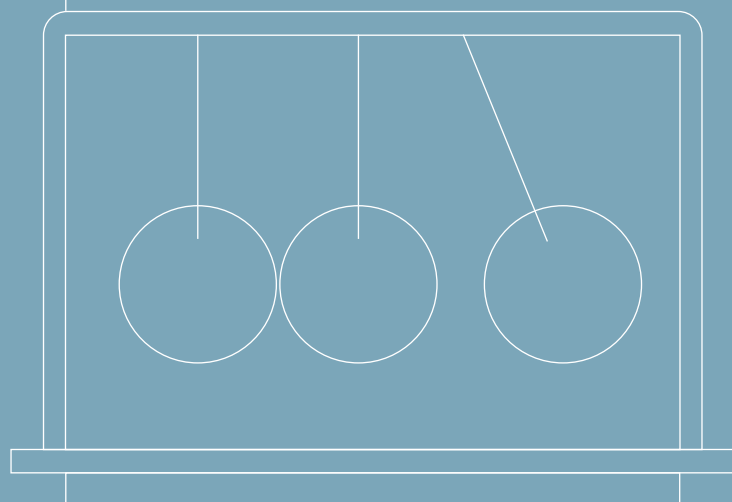
We have compiled the most relevant rankings into four different themes: Economic Strength, Business Environment, Political and Social Stability and finally Education and Quality of Life. For each country, the unique combination of rankings makes up their socio-economic DNA. They are an imprint of a country's identity, the reflection of the inner self of a country. The rankings tell us how countries or power blocks are actually perceived by others. However, these metrics and rankings are not set in stone. As is clear from the report, many countries move up or down the rankings between different years - sometimes quite significantly. It is the lens through which countries are perceived by investors and visitors.

Covid has reinforced the importance of competitiveness

Covid19 has had a profound impact on every society in the world and will continue to do so for some time to come. Are the metrics in this competitiveness report still relevant in the era of Covid19? The answer is nuanced: they are and they aren't. Let's first see why they are.

“It is the case that different societal models have reacted differently to the outbreak of the pandemic. An instructive way of looking at this is the so-called Covid19 impossible trilemma.”

The different rankings provide each country or socio-economic model with a unique fingerprint or DNA. It is the case that different societal models have reacted differently to the outbreak of the pandemic. An instructive way of looking at this is the so-called Covid19 impossible trilemma. Imagine a Newton's pendulum with three spheres representing different aspects of the Covid19 pandemic: health, economy, and freedom. Policy makers that wanted to tackle the pandemic could choose one out of the three policy domains they wanted to control expecting certain influence on the health status of their citizens. It seems impossible to control the three at the same time.



Imagine a Newton's pendulum with three spheres representing different aspects of the Covid19 pandemic: health, economy, and freedom. Policy makers that wanted to tackle the pandemic could choose only one out of the three policy domains they wanted to control expecting certain influence on the health status of their citizens. It seems impossible to control the three at the same time.

Some countries chose to cushion the blow to the economy as much as possible as well as to get the pandemic under control as soon as possible. The only way to do this was by restricting the freedom of its citizens. In those countries the pandemic got under control relatively quickly and the economic fallout was limited. China for example was officially about the only economy in the world that exhibited positive economic growth over 2020 - this is living proof of this approach. However, this increased economic resilience for the country came at the expense of freedoms on an individual level.

Another group of countries resolutely chose freedom and the economy. Guaranteeing people's freedom of movement and keeping the economy for as long, and as much as possible. This came at the price of a higher death toll and more stress on their healthcare systems. Countries like the United States or Sweden can be found in this category. A last group of countries wanted to safeguard their population's hard won freedoms as much as possible and at the same time get the pandemic under control. The only way to achieve this was to sacrifice big parts of the economy - restrictions on opening hours or the closing down of entire sectors led to big economic losses. Most European countries fall into this category.

Time will tell which approach proved to be the best. Health, economy and freedom are not simply levers that are pulled at will. What countries chose, corresponds closely to their socio-economic DNA - which in turn ties in closely with the way countries tackled the pandemic.

That brings us to the reason why the metrics in this report are no longer the only relevant ones. If we want to assess the appeal of countries, there are other metrics that we will need to be looking at much more in the future.

The way countries managed the pandemic, the economic fallout, the restrictions of movement as well as the vaccination campaign and the economic recovery are crucial elements to take into account in future analyses.

In particular when it comes to determining which socio-economic model is most prosperous.

Are free societies also resilient societies? What does a fast vaccination campaign tell us about a country's appeal to investors, students or migrants? Maybe it tells us something about scientific prowess or about logistical excellence. About societal resilience or about vaccine protectionism. Which societies are more resilient? Free ones or less free ones? Unequal ones or equal ones? These are interesting metrics and debates that we need to watch out for in the period to come.

There are also non-Covid related metrics that will become more important in the next couple of years. Climate change might be the biggest challenge humankind has ever been confronted with.

Consequently, if we are able to tackle this, it will be one of the greatest feats ever achieved - even greater than the combustion engine, flight, computing or modern medicine. Climate change is the challenge of our times. It is therefore to be expected that we will start measuring countries more and more against this yardstick. Climate leadership, CO2-neutrality or the way countries manage the energy or climate transition will become important metrics. What are countries doing in this respect? This could include scientific development, reduction of CO2 emissions, the development of clean technologies or managing this transition in a way that doesn't compromise on traditional metrics.

Europe's moment of truth

In this fifth edition of the Eight Competitiveness Report we have added a particular emphasis on Europe. There are a number of reasons for this. First of all, the coming years will be crucial for Europe as well as for the European Union. The economic damage from Covid19 was disproportionately large for the European continent in 2020. Finally, although still sizable, the stimulus programme in the European Union is dwarfed by those in the United States where newly-elected president Joe Biden has announced massive fiscal stimulus and infrastructure investment programmes.

Big crises have always been moments in which Europe rises to the occasion and integrates further.

Adding to that, the increasing rivalry between China and the United States will sooner or later force uneasy geopolitical choices on Europe as well.

That is why the recovery from the pandemic will be Europe's moment of truth. Big crises have always been moments in which Europe rises to the occasion and integrates further. Not long after Second World War, the combination of Marshall plan funds and the founding of the European Union for Coal and Steel provided the money and the political will to grow together and to integrate further. The European Union in its current form traces its roots back to the end of the Second World War. Look more recently at the eurozone sovereign debt crisis or the refugee crisis. Time and again Europe takes steps in advancing towards more integration and more effective governance. But some things never change: with every new crisis the death of the European model is announced. With every new crisis this assessment proves to be premature and ill-founded.

Given the size of the post-Covid challenge, the task before us is daunting. Europe has learned that protectionism or nationalism are not helpful when it comes to tackling cross-border problems or crises.

Europe stands for openness to the rest of the world. But the pandemic exposed that openness can equally increase our vulnerabilities and weaknesses.

Counting on open borders and a free flow of goods makes us more vulnerable when borders close and we are in need of strategic assets. A stronger and better Europe could and should emerge from the aftermath of this crisis.

In this report we have therefore attempted to show the diversity of Europe. Often single European countries are pitted against China or the United States. Whether it comes to size of the economy, number of universities or number of companies in the Fortune Global 500, not a single European country can match those mammoth economies' population, GDP or number of multinational companies.

However, when we compare the European Union as a whole, the picture changes dramatically. Looking at the population, Europe has about 100 million more inhabitants than the United States. When it comes to globalization, Europe is by far the most globalized economic power in the world - far more than the US, China or Japan. When it comes to the biggest companies in the world however, Europe only slightly lags behind China or the US. Of the 500 biggest companies in the world, roughly one out of four is Chinese and about the same proportion is American. One out of five hails from the European Union. The conclusion is clear: were the European Union a "real country", it could definitely rival with the US and China in terms of size and power.

This exercise has been very instructive and useful. Rather than paint a picture of diametrically opposed socio-economic models in Europe, the result is much more nuanced. Every socio-economic model excels at something and adds value to the rest of the region.

The conclusion is clear: Were the European Union a "real country" it could definitely rival with the US and China.

Latin Europe has by far the largest population and counts the most companies in the Fortune Global 500. They equally lead the ranks when it comes to universities and the Top Master's in Management. Germanic Europe tops the list when it comes to competitiveness and Human Development. British Europe leads in economic freedom and Ease of Doing Business. The Nordics dominate all the rankings which refer to Political and Social Stability: from social progress to inequality and from press freedom to absence of corruption. The Visegrád region in turn has the most business friendly tax environment.

If this Competitiveness Report teaches us one thing it is that Europe is a strong and diverse continent. The same regional differences and socio-economic differences exist here as they do in other regions of the world.

The Benelux is the most globalized region and boasts the best infrastructure quality. Too often this diversity in Europe is seen as divisive - by outsiders and sometimes even by Europeans themselves. The same regional diversity however is seen in the United States or China as well. Beijing is not the same as Xinjiang, just as Alabama has a completely different profile than California or New York, or Maharashtra than West Bengal. Yet in Europe this diversity is usually seen as divisive, while for other power blocks it is seen as a strength. If this Competitiveness Report teaches us one thing it is that Europe is a strong and diverse continent. The same regional differences and socio-economic differences exist here as they do in other regions of the world.

Yet despite these different models, they are not diametrically opposed. They are all variations of the same European model. What could this European model be? It is a good balance between freedom and the state. It is the combination of freedom and prosperity. It is the symbiosis between private enterprise and public policy.

What sets Europe apart however and what weakens us at the same time is a lack of common vision and common pride of what it can achieve on a global scale. Europeans often see the half empty glass of division, whereas we could just as easily see the half full glass of strength through diversity.

What we possess in terms of prosperity, historical achievements and wealth we seem to lack in ambition, optimism and entrepreneurial spirit.

If one thing could strengthen Europe's position in the world, it would be more self-confidence. If you want others to believe in you, the precondition is that you believe in yourself.

The post-covid world, the recovery stimulus and the climate transition could prove catalysts for a renewal of Europe. The competitiveness rankings show that Europe has a lot to show for.

Could it be that it only lacks self-confidence to become a true superpower?

4

A lot will change

A lot will change in the post-covid world. We will be faced with a very unequal economic recovery across countries - based on their access to vaccines or the availability of recovery funds. A fast recovery is in the offing for those who have already vaccinated a majority of their population and those who have very big recovery plans. On the other end of the spectrum are countries in which vaccination still has to gain speed and where government coffers were already empty to begin with.

Finally the fallout from the pandemic on a national and international level will determine how we will build back again. There are uncertainties as well as certainties. One thing is already certain, the world after Covid will be a much more indebted one. The uncertainties, on the other hand, are numerous. Will the pandemic leave permanent scars on international cooperation and will we face a more divided world where trade and international relations get restructured along ideological lines?

Or will the pandemic remind us of the need for international cooperation and coordination? While it is too early to tell, the next couple of years will prove critical.

What is certain is that the race to fight climate change will definitely pick up speed. 2020 was not only the year of the first global pandemic, it was also the hottest year on record since measurements began. 2021 seems to follow the same path. More and more countries are gearing up for massive investments in cleantech, renewable energy as well as a wholesale reduction of their carbon emissions.

Whatever happens in the next couple of years and whatever turns events take, this competitiveness report will serve as a useful yardstick. Which economic model will thrive? It might well be the case that a country's competitiveness proves decisive in the recovery. More competitive economies might recover faster and with less permanent damage. Will countries with lower inequality fare better? How will we reduce covid-induced inequality? Will the better educated countries cope better with the job displacement from the pandemic and the lockdown? Will the environmentally strongest countries also lead the race to fight against climate change? Will the most globalised countries suffer from well increased protectionism or will they perform in a world where international cooperation becomes more important again? Will the most free countries build back better - through the forces of creative destruction and free entrepreneurship?

Or will less free countries recover - through top-down planning and centralized strategies?

This competitiveness report provides a unique lens on the different socio-economic models around the world. The different rankings can help us navigate the main tendencies. Which countries are getting freer, which ones are getting more unequal, who has the best universities and who is leading when it comes to the environment or gender equality. That in itself is very instructive to help us understand the fate of nations. For Europe, this competitiveness report provides interesting insights as well.

Although we have different socio-economic models in Europe, they are all unmistakably... European. It is this unique blend of individual freedoms and collective decision-making, of entrepreneurship and social protection.

It is important to realize that our unique European model is not to be taken for granted. In the meantime Covid might fuel a possible divergence between models. Highly indebted countries might see their recovery hampered whereas highly competitive ones might recover faster. This one of a kind model is not irreversible just like it is not guaranteed. Rather the contrary: to maintain it, Europeans must continuously guard and actively protect our common values. In particular in times of increasing public debt, rising inequality, protectionism and challenges like the climate transition, it is of utmost importance that Europeans tackle these together.

There is so much more that unites Europeans than there are things that divides them. Whichever way you look at the rankings in this report, Europe emerges as a unique spot in the world. Free, prosperous, highly educated, innovative and leading in a number of fields. It is on these strengths that we together should build to make our societies and economies stronger, better and more just. We hope this competitiveness report helps you navigate the very interesting and transformative years that are upon us.

Country by country summaries



Germany

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF GERMANY IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



ECONOMIC STRENGTH

WORLD LARGEST ECONOMIES (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)
WORLD POPULATION
GDP PER CAPITA



BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

GLOBALIZATION INDEX
EASE OF DOING BUSINESS
INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM
GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY
FORTUNE GLOBAL 500
INTERNATIONAL TAX COMPETITIVENESS INDEX



POLITICAL & SOCIAL STABILITY

HUMAN FREEDOM INDEX
DEMOCRACY INDEX
SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX
GINI COEFFICIENT (NET INCOME)
GLOBAL GENDER GAP
WORLD PRESS FREEDOM INDEX
CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX



EDUCATION & QUALITY OF LIFE

PISA GLOBAL RANKING
ACADEMIC RANKING OF WORLD UNIVERSITIES
WORLD'S TOP MASTERS IN MANAGEMENT
INDEX OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX
WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT
HEALTHIEST COUNTRY INDEX
GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

2019/2020	2015/2016	
4/193	4/193	→
19/192	17/192	↓
18/192	19/192	↑

6/191	27/186	↑
22/190	15/189	↓
29/184	17/186	↓
7/141	5/138	↓
8/141	7/138	↓
5/192	5/192	→
15/36	21/35	↑

9/162	10/157	↑
14/167	13/167	↓
11/159	10/159	↓
17/103	14/106	↓
10/146	13/142	↑
11/179	16/165	↑
9/179	11/175	↑

19/77	14/70	↓
4/63	3/63	↓
3/192	3/192	→
6/189	3/188	↓
10/180	30/178	↑
17/156	16/156	↓
23/169	16/163	↓
21/64	15/62	↓

Germany

Traditionally, Germany holds a superior place in various rankings. It is to be found in the top 10 of the global competitiveness index and remains one of the most stable countries from political and social perspectives. Even though it should not lose sight of economic freedom and the ease of doing business - two indicators in which Germany lost some ground.

Further on, it consolidated its 4th place in the world economies rating, the top 4 of which remains completely unchanged since 2016. Germany is also the world's third exporter behind the US and China. In accordance with this, the country also appears in the top 10 of the globalization index with a remarkable improvement of 21 places. Moreover Germany equally occupies an elevated 7th position in the global competitiveness index.

Germany is also holding on to its 3rd place in the masters in management index and German universities are classified as the 4th best in the world.

However, the level of students in secondary school is falling, which should widen the gap between low-skilled workers and people with a higher degree over time.

When it comes to forward-looking attitudes, Germany is scoring quite well. With regard to the environmental performance index the country has moved up a stunning 20 positions. The outcome of the upcoming elections in September will also influence Germany's position in the world. Regardless of who comes to power, the rest of Europe will look for climate and economic leadership to Germany. Environmental leadership from a big and open economy should be a boost for the EU's climate ambition in the following years and decades.

GERMANY RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

RANKING PER CRITERIA

2019	TOP PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES	2019	LOWEST PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES
1	• Renewable energy regulation	113	• Complexity of tariffs
1	• Environment-related treaties in force	111	• Terrorism incidence
1	• Mean years of schooling	102	• Flexibility of wage determination
1	• Border clearance efficiency	100	• Redundancy costs
1	• Insolvency regulatory framework	99	• Labour tax rate
2	• Electricity access	97	• Conflict of interest regulation
3	• Scientific publications	77	• Imports of goods and services
4	• Research institutions prominence	72	• Cost of starting a business

2019 data - Published in October 2019

Source: Global Competitiveness Index 2019, World Economic Forum, Switzerland, 2019.
http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

France

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF FRANCE IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



ECONOMIC
STRENGTH

WORLD LARGEST ECONOMIES (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)
WORLD POPULATION
GDP PER CAPITA



BUSINESS
ENVIRONMENT

GLOBALIZATION INDEX
EASE OF DOING BUSINESS
INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM
GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY
FORTUNE GLOBAL 500
INTERNATIONAL TAX COMPETITIVENESS INDEX



POLITICAL &
SOCIAL STABILITY

HUMAN FREEDOM INDEX
DEMOCRACY INDEX
SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX
GINI COEFFICIENT (NET INCOME)
GLOBAL GENDER GAP
WORLD PRESS FREEDOM INDEX
CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX



EDUCATION &
QUALITY OF LIFE

PISA GLOBAL RANKING
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2019/2020	2015/2016	
7/193	6/193	↓
22/192	22/192	→
23/192	24/192	↑

10/191	19/186	↑
32/190	27/189	↓
64/184	75/186	↑
15/141	21/138	↑
9/141	8/138	↓
4/192	4/192	→
32/36	35/35	↑

33/162	33/157	→
24/167	24/167	→
18/159	16/159	↓
20/103	25/106	↑
15/146	18/142	↑
34/179	45/165	↑
23/179	23/175	→

26/77	26/70	→
7/63	6/63	↓
1/192	1/192	→
26/189	25/188	↓
5/180	10/178	↑
23/156	32/156	↑
12/169	14/163	↑
46/64	53/62	↑

France

Generally speaking France holds a high position in the business environment rankings. France has moved up 6 positions in the global competitiveness index and is now in 15th place overall. Its infrastructure is also of elevated quality, ranking France 9th. It is therefore not surprising that France is the 4th biggest supplier of companies to the Fortune Global 500 list. Conversely, it has made a decline of 5 places in the ease of doing business ranking and it should concentrate more on economic freedom.

France is the 6th or 7th largest economy in the world - depending on the exchange rate taken into account - and it is a very open one. In the globalization index, France moves up 9 positions and is in the global top 10. In addition, the country advances 5 spots in

the environmental performance index.

France equally does well when it comes to higher education. The country leads the list of 'top masters in management' and their universities are among the top 10 in the world. One area of improvement would be to invest more in primary and secondary education, which is lagging behind.

FRANCE RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

RANKING PER CRITERIA

2019 TOP PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES

2	• Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions
2	• Electricity access
3	• Research institutions prominence
5	• Scientific publications
6	• Healthy life expectancy
7	• Environment-related treaties in force
8	• Time to start a business
10	• Public budget transparency

2019 data - Published in October 2019

2019 LOWEST PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES

141	• Labour tax rate
121	• Terrorism incidence
113	• Complexity of trade tariffs
97	• Internal labour mobility
96	• Imports of goods and services
92	• Cooperation in labour-employer relations
90	• Hiring and firing practices
86	• Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions

United Kingdom

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF UNITED KINGDOM IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS ?



ECONOMIC STRENGTH

WORLD LARGEST ECONOMIES (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)
WORLD POPULATION
GDP PER CAPITA

2019/2020	2015/2016	
6/193	5/193	↓
21/192	21/192	→
22/192	21/192	↓



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5/191	20/186	↑
8/190	6/189	↓
7/184	10/186	↑
9/141	7/138	↓
21/141	9/138	↓
6/192	6/192	→
22/36	16/35	↓



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CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

17/162	10/157	↓
16/167	16/167	→
20/159	18/159	↓
32/103	43/106	↑
21/146	20/142	↓
35/179	38/165	↑
11/179	12/175	↑



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14/77	23/70	↑
3/63	4/63	↑
2/192	2/192	→
13/189	13/188	→
4/180	12/178	↑
13/156	23/156	↑
19/169	23/163	↑
19/64	14/62	↓

United Kingdom

When it comes to the business environment, it is interesting to note that the United Kingdom is frequently present in the top 10. The country is already the 6th most represented country in the Fortune Global 500. With an 8th place in the ease of doing business ranking, a 7th place in the economic freedom index and a 9th place in the global competitiveness index, it is also a great country to start a new business. The infrastructure quality however made a small decline, the UK should pay more attention to improve in this area.

This country holds the bronze medal in the worldwide ranking of universities. Meanwhile, secondary schools have started to catch up. It has moved up 9 places in the PISA ranking, which puts them in 14th position.

With a 4th place in the environmental performance index, the UK can safely claim to be a green leader. Also notable in this year's rankings is the UK's advance to the 5th position in the Globalization Index. Nonetheless it remains to be seen whether the UK will be able to hold on to this top spot - in particular after Brexit sealed the UK's withdrawal from the European Union.

THE UK RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

RANKING PER CRITERIA

2019 TOP PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES

1	• Cost of starting a business
2	• Electricity access
2	• Scientific publications
2	• Renewable energy regulation
5	• E-Participation
5	• Research institutions prominence
6	• School life expectancy
6	• Airport connectivity

2019 data - Published in October 2019

2019 LOWEST PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES

125	• Terrorism incidence
113	• Complexity of trade tariffs
104	• Imports of goods and services
79	• Fibre internet subscriptions
70	• Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions
70	• Organized crimes
61	• Government long-term vision

Italy

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF ITALY IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



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GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

2019/2020	2015/2016
8/193	8/193 →
23/192	23/192 →
28/192	28/192 →

23/191	24/186 ↑
58/190	45/189 ↓
68/184	86/186 ↑
30/141	44/138 ↑
18/141	26/138 ↑
15/192	11/192 ↓
36/36	34/35 ↓

31/162	31/157 →
29/167	21/167 ↓
23/159	26/159 ↑
36/103	33/106 ↓
76/146	50/142 ↓
41/179	77/165 ↑
52/179	60/175 ↑

34/77	33/70 ↓
7/63	7/63 →
6/192	6/192 →
30/189	28/188 ↓
20/180	29/178 ↑
30/156	50/156 ↑
2/169	1/163 ↓
60/64	58/62 ↓

Italy

Given its recent weak track record in economic growth, it is encouraging that Italy has moved up 14 positions in the competitiveness index, putting the country in 30th place overall. The same applies for the index of economic freedom and its infrastructure quality. In both fields progress has been made. Yet there is far more potential. The overall ease of doing business could equally see some improvement.

When we take a look at the perceived level of corruption, Italy is near the bottom of the European league table. Further efforts in improving this would be beneficial to the country's appeal.

Italy stands out in different rankings. The country is present in the top 10 of both the ranking of top universities worldwide as well as in the master of management ranking. Furthermore it excels in terms of overall health with a second place in the healthiest country index.

For the moment Italy has a lower female employment rate than most European countries, which is indicated by their descent in the gender gap rating from position 50 to 76. This country should invest more in the presence of women in the workplace.

ITALY RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

RANKING PER CRITERIA			
2019	TOP PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES	2019	LOWEST PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES
1	• Energy efficiency regulation	139	• Diversity of workforce
1	• State of cluster development	138	• Burden of government regulation
2	• Electricity access	135	• Flexibility of wage determination
3	• Extent of market dominance	132	• Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes
5	• Workers' rights	130	• Government long-term vision
5	• Healthy life expectancy	130	• Pay and productivity
6	• Renewable energy regulation	130	• Labour tax rate
7	• Scientific publications	127	• Hiring and firing practices
2019 data - Published in October 2019			

Source: Global Competitiveness Index 2019, World Economic Forum, Switzerland, 2019.
http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

Spain

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF SPAIN IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



ECONOMIC
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2019/2020	2015/2016	
13/193	14/193	↑
30/192	29/192	↓
32/192	32/192	→
17/191	15/186	↓
30/190	33/189	↑
39/184	43/186	↑
23/141	32/138	↑
7/141	10/138	↑
12/192	12/192	→
27/36	28/35	↑
29/162	30/157	↑
22/167	17/167	↓
19/159	19/159	→
43/103	40/106	↓
8/146	29/142	↑
29/179	34/165	↑
32/179	41/175	↑
n.a./77	29/70	n.a.
9/63	9/63	→
4/192	4/192	→
25/189	24/188	↓
14/180	6/178	↓
28/156	37/156	↑
1/169	6/163	↑
36/64	31/62	↓

Spain

When looking at the business environment, it is the infrastructure quality of Spain that stands out. With a 7th position in the rankings, the infrastructure can be assessed as very advanced. It also rose 9 places in the global competitiveness index. Hopefully Spain can keep up this trend and extend it to the other rankings, such as ease of doing business and economic freedom. Both rankings have improved, but for Spain to be truly competitive there is still a road ahead.

On the other hand, Spain, like a number of southern European countries, will depend heavily on the rebound of tourism after the pandemic, which can be jeopardized by a weak consumer confidence. Especially that the country now ranks 36th in terms of global consumer confidence.

For a European country, the country is also relatively unequal - it occupies the 43rd position in the Gini coefficient ranking.

However, when it comes to inequality between men and women, Spain is improving. In fact, the country rose sharply in the global gender gap index, coming in at 8th place. Moreover, several Spanish universities continue to be of top-quality. In terms of health, Spain is beyond comparison, claiming the gold medal as the 'healthiest country' in the world.

SPAIN RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

RANKING PER CRITERIA			
2019	TOP PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES	2019	LOWEST PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES
1	• Road connectivity	133	• Labour tax rate
2	• Electricity access	121	• Government long-term vision
3	• Healthy life expectancy	116	• Hiring and firing practices
5	• E-Participation	114	• Burden of government regulation
6	• Research institutions prominence	113	• Complexity of trade tariffs
7	• Environment-related treaties in force	104	• Banks' regulatory capital ratio
8	• Airport connectivity	100	• Terrorism incidence
9	• Efficiency of train services	98	• Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk
2019 data - Published in October 2019			

Source: Global Competitiveness Index 2019, World Economic Forum, Switzerland, 2019.
http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

Poland

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF POLAND IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



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2019/2020	2015/2016	
22/193	25/193	↑
39/192	35/192	↓
58/192	60/192	↑
33/191	23/186	↓
40/190	25/189	↓
41/184	39/186	↓
37/141	36/138	↓
25/141	56/138	↑
29/192	29/192	→
34/36	29/35	↓
45/162	29/157	↓
50/167	52/167	↑
31/159	27/159	↓
28/103	21/106	↓
40/146	38/142	↓
62/179	47/165	↓
45/179	30/175	↓
11/77	19/70	↑
18/63	17/63	↓
8/192	6/192	↓
35/189	33/188	↓
37/180	38/178	↑
43/156	57/156	↑
40/169	39/163	↓
14/64	28/62	↑

Poland

Looking at Poland's current business environment, the country slightly regressed in this year's report. When it comes to the ease of doing business, the country has also fallen in the rankings. The same applies for the economic freedom ranking and the global competitiveness ranking. Although the fall is a small one, it should nevertheless be an appeal to improve its position. On the positive side, a remarkable rise of 31 places in the infrastructure quality index immediately stands out.

Poland is doing well in the field of education, both in secondary and higher education. Within the "top masters in management ranking" the country is ranked 8th worldwide.

Another positive trend can be seen in the global consumer confidence index, where Poland has moved up to the 14th place worldwide. Education has equally improved further - Poland moves from the 19th to the 11th position in the PISA global ranking.

Progress towards greater equality would be welcome. When it comes to income inequality and the global gender gap, Poland fell in the rankings relative to the last report.

POLAND RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

RANKING PER CRITERIA			
TOP PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES		LOWEST PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES	
2019		2019	
2	Electricity access	131	Diversity of workforce
3	Mobile-broadband subscriptions	127	Time to start a business
9	Insolvency regulatory framework	127	Internal labour mobility
13	Railroad density	123	Government ensuring policy stability
13	Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education	121	Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations
18	Research institutions prominence	118	Judicial independence
23	Liner shipping connectivity	118	Ease of hiring foreign labour
24	Mean years of school	116	Multi-stakeholder collaboration

2019 data - Published in October 2019

The Netherlands

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF THE NETHERLANDS IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



ECONOMIC STRENGTH

WORLD LARGEST ECONOMIES (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)
WORLD POPULATION
GDP PER CAPITA

2019/2020	2015/2016	
17/193	18/193	↑
67/192	64/192	↓
12/192	13/192	↑



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2/191	1/186	↓
42/190	28/189	↓
16/184	16/186	→
4/141	4/138	→
2/141	3/138	↑
10/192	9/192	↓
17/36	6/35	↓



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14/162	15/157	↑
9/167	12/167	↑
10/159	6/159	↓
11/103	8/106	↓
38/146	16/142	↓
5/179	2/165	↓
8/179	8/175	→



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16/77	13/70	↓
10/63	9/63	↓
4/192	3/192	↓
9/189	8/188	↓
11/180	36/178	↑
6/156	7/156	↑
15/169	13/163	↓
11/64	18/62	↑

The Netherlands

The Netherlands can claim elevated positions in a number of rankings - whether it comes to global competitiveness, economic freedom or infrastructure quality. Compared to the previous report, it became less convenient to do business in the Netherlands.

Yet, its present business climate and its supreme position in the press freedom index show why the Netherlands are often regarded as a model for an open, democratic and innovative country. It is no wonder that The Netherlands heads up the globalization index together with Switzerland - this other successful open economy.

The Netherlands are equally a very forward-looking country - the environment is very important in Dutch politics and policymaking. This is highlighted by their position in the environmental performance index. Since the last edition of this report the country moved up 25 positions in this ranking.

There is room for improvement when it comes to the equality between men and women. The Netherlands fell from position 16 to number 38.

THE NETHERLANDS RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

RANKING PER CRITERIA			
2019	TOP PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES	2019	LOWEST PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES
1	• Quality of land administration	128	• Flexibility of wage determination
1	• Environment-related treaties in force	113	• Complexity of tariffs
1	• Exposure to unsafe drinking water	106	• Conflict of interest regulation
2	• Efficiency of seaport services	89	• Labour tax rate
2	• Reliance on professional management	73	• Terrorism incidence
2	• Quality of road infrastructure	72	• Internal labour mobility
2	• Electricity access	71	• Redundancy costs
3	• Critical thinking in teaching	63	• Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions

2019 data - Published in October 2019

Source: Global Competitiveness Index 2019, World Economic Forum, Switzerland, 2019.
http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

Belgium

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF BELGIUM IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



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WORLD LARGEST ECONOMIES (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)
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2019/2020	2015/2016	
26/193	24/193	↓
79/192	76/192	↓
20/192	20/192	→

6/191	6/186	→
46/190	43/189	↓
37/184	44/186	↑
22/141	17/138	↓
14/141	21/138	↑
21/192	21/192	→
19/36	26/35	-

25/162	21/157	↓
36/167	35/167	↓
16/159	16/159	→
7/103	7/106	→
27/146	24/142	↓
12/179	13/165	↑
15/179	16/175	-

20/77	20/70	→
13/63	12/63	↓
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
14/189	14/188	→
15/180	41/178	↑
20/156	18/156	↓
28/169	26/163	↓
29/64	27/62	↓

Belgium

Within the ease of doing business index, Belgium ranks quite poorly compared to its European peers - occupying the 46th position. Its complex network of procedures makes it harder for new foreign businesses to operate locally. In addition, it also regressed in the global competitiveness index. This country has already invested in improving its infrastructure quality and its economic freedom, as is clear from the rankings. Still, a more business friendly environment would help increase Belgium's appeal to foreign investors and local businesses alike.

Belgium is a small and open economy that is exceedingly integrated globally. The country therefore ranks very favorably in the

globalization index.

It is also quite equal and Belgium is ranked in position 7 when it comes to income equality. In the world ranking for press freedom, it even moves up one place. This confirms Belgium's position as a democratic hub, centrally located in northwestern Europe.

Despite its small scale, Belgium can boast of quality education. Whether it comes to the academic ranking of world universities Belgium scores relatively well.

BELGIUM RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

RANKING PER CRITERIA

2019 TOP PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES

2	• School life expectancy
2	• Electricity access
4	• Railroad density
4	• Insolvency recovery rate
7	• Imports of goods and services
7	• Intellectual property protection
8	• International co-inventions
9	• Freedom of the press

2019 data - Published in October 2019

2019 LOWEST PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES

140	• Labour tax rate
115	• Hiring and firing practices
113	• Complexity of trade tariffs
110	• Internal labour mobility
108	• Flexibility of wage determination
105	• Terrorism incidence
97	• Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk
94	• Burden of government regulations

Switzerland

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF SWITZERLAND IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



ECONOMIC STRENGTH

WORLD LARGEST ECONOMIES (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)
WORLD POPULATION
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2019/2020	2015/2016	
20/193	19/193	↓
96/192	95/192	↓
2/192	2/192	→



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2019/2020	2015/2016	
1/191	5/186	↑
36/190	26/189	↓
4/184	4/186	→
5/141	1/138	↓
4/141	6/138	↑
8/192	8/192	→
4/36	4/35	→



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2019/2020	2015/2016	
2/162	3/157	↑
12/167	8/167	↓
6/159	9/159	↑
18/103	17/106	↓
18/146	11/142	↓
8/179	7/165	↓
3/179	5/175	↑



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2019/2020	2015/2016	
22/77	15/70	↓
12/63	11/63	↓
6/192	6/192	→
3/189	2/188	↓
3/180	16/178	↑
3/156	2/156	↓
5/169	3/163	↓
26/64	13/62	↓

Switzerland

Switzerland holds a stable and impressive place in the overall rankings. It is more often than not found in the top 10 of the various rankings. For instance, it holds a 4th place in the economic freedom index, as well as the infrastructure quality index. In the global competitiveness index it made the opposite move - losing its first place and ending up 5th. In the ease of doing business index, the country also descended 10 positions to 36.

The country equally went from a 5th place in the globalization index to the top spot. Furthermore, the country is doing well in terms of education and especially quality of life. On human development, environmental performance as well as in terms of world happiness it captures a bronze medal.

SWITZERLAND RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

RANKING PER CRITERIA

2019 TOP PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES

1	• Government ensuring policy stability
1	• Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions
1	• Extent of staff training
1	• Skillset of graduates
1	• Extent of market dominance
1	• Active labour market policies
1	• International co-inventions
2	• Mean year of schooling

2019 LOWEST PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES

141	• Complexity of tariffs
133	• Conflict of interest regulation
76	• Internal labour mobility
74	• Labour tax rate
68	• Banks' regulatory capital ratio
59	• Time to start a business
51	• Imports of goods and services
44	• Road connectivity

2019 data - Published in October 2019

Russia

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF RUSSIA IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



ECONOMIC
STRENGTH

WORLD LARGEST ECONOMIES (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)
WORLD POPULATION
GDP PER CAPITA



BUSINESS
ENVIRONMENT

GLOBALIZATION INDEX
EASE OF DOING BUSINESS
INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM
GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY
FORTUNE GLOBAL 500



POLITICAL &
SOCIAL STABILITY

HUMAN FREEDOM INDEX
DEMOCRACY INDEX
SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX
GINI COEFFICIENT (NET INCOME)
GLOBAL GENDER GAP
WORLD PRESS FREEDOM INDEX
CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX



EDUCATION &
QUALITY OF LIFE

PISA GLOBAL RANKING
ACADEMIC RANKING OF WORLD UNIVERSITIES
WORLD'S TOP MASTERS IN MANAGEMENT
INDEX OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX
WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT
HEALTHIEST COUNTRY INDEX
GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

2019/2020	2015/2016	
11/193	12/193	↑
9/192	9/192	→
65/192	74/192	↑

49/191	45/186	↓
28/190	51/189	↑
92/184	153/186	↑
43/141	43/138	→
50/141	35/138	↓
17/192	17/192	→

115/162	111/157	↓
124/167	135/167	↑
69/159	66/159	↓
84/103	75/106	↓
81/146	75/142	↓
149/179	148/165	↓
129/179	134/175	↑

30/77	28/70	↓
17/63	16/63	↓
8/192	7/192	↓
52/189	53/188	↑
58/180	32/178	↓
73/156	56/156	↓
95/169	100/163	↑
63/64	56/62	↓

Russia

A number of striking changes took place in Russia's rankings. Where it concerns economic freedom, Russia moved up sharply from positions 153 to 92. Also in the ease of doing business ranking the country progressed - moving from 51st to 28th place. Nevertheless, it stayed put in the global competitiveness index at position 43.

In their Report on Global Competitiveness the WEF has mapped the readiness of countries to achieve economic transformation. Russia's public institutions are not the best prepared when it comes to anticipating or responding to shocks.

Russia is the largest country in the world when it comes to land mass - about 17 million square kilometers. Relative to its size its population is small: it has the 9th biggest population and its economy ranks in position 11. The level of university education, specifically the masters in management program, ranks among the top 10 worldwide.

RUSSIA RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

RANKING PER CRITERIA			
2019	TOP PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES	2019	LOWEST PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES
2	• Electricity access	134	• Labour tax rate
6	• Gross domestic product	132	• Banks' regulatory capital ratio
9	• Research institutions prominence	128	• Imports of goods and services
9	• Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions	122	• Freedom of the press
14	• Fibre internet subscriptions	119	• Terrorism incidence
15	• Budget transparency	118	• Financing of SMEs
15	• Quality of land administration	116	• Incidence of corruption
17	• Competition in services	115	• Soundness of banks

2019 data - Published in October 2019

Source: Global Competitiveness Index 2019, World Economic Forum, Switzerland, 2019.
http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

India

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF INDIA IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



ECONOMIC
STRENGTH

WORLD LARGEST ECONOMIES (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)
WORLD POPULATION
GDP PER CAPITA



BUSINESS
ENVIRONMENT

GLOBALIZATION INDEX
EASE OF DOING BUSINESS
INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM
GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY
FORTUNE GLOBAL 500



POLITICAL &
SOCIAL STABILITY

HUMAN FREEDOM INDEX
DEMOCRACY INDEX
SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX
GINI COEFFICIENT (NET INCOME)
GLOBAL GENDER GAP
WORLD PRESS FREEDOM INDEX
CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX



EDUCATION &
QUALITY OF LIFE

PISA GLOBAL RANKING
ACADEMIC RANKING OF WORLD UNIVERSITIES
WORLD'S TOP MASTERS IN MANAGEMENT
INDEX OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX
WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT
HEALTHIEST COUNTRY INDEX
GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

2019/2020	2015/2016	
5/193	7/193	↑
2/192	2/192	→
143/192	146/192	↑
90/191	107/186	↑
63/190	130/189	↑
121/184	123/186	↑
68/141	39/138	↓
70/141	81/138	↑
13/192	14/192	↑
111/162	96/157	↓
53/167	32/167	↓
117/159	116/159	↓
99/103	101/106	↑
112/146	87/142	↓
142/179	133/165	↓
86/179	80/175	↓
n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
20/63	18/63	↓
4/192	5/192	↑
131/189	131/188	→
168/180	138/178	↓
144/156	118/156	↓
120/169	119/163	↓
1/64	1/62	→

India

India keeps developing at a rapid pace. The country is moving up fast in a number of rankings - such as the quality of infrastructure. Even more spectacular is its strong jump in the ease of doing business index. Even so, it should further commit to a more business friendly environment, especially in regard to economic freedom and its global competitiveness.

India was quite an unequal country to start with, especially for women, - looking at its ranking in the global gender gap. The pandemic is more than likely to have further reinforced this pre-existing inequality. There is certainly room for improvement here.

However, India can also be found at the top of some rankings. The country has now the 5th largest economy in the world and the quality of its master's in management programs ranks among the top 5 in the world.

INDIA RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

RANKING PER CRITERIA			
2019	TOP PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES	2019	LOWEST PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES
2	• Shareholder governance	138	• Terrorism incidence
3	• Gross domestic product	134	• Trade tariffs
3	• Renewable energy regulation	131	• Banks' regulatory capital ratio
4	• Airport connectivity	128	• Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers
8	• Research institutions prominence	120	• Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions
15	• E-Participation	117	• Mean years of schooling
17	• Environment-related treaties in force	116	• Mobile-broadband subscriptionsper
21	• Conflict of interest regulation	116	• Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education
2019 data - Published in October 2019			

Source: Global Competitiveness Index 2019, World Economic Forum, Switzerland, 2019.
http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf

Rankings

World largest economies (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) MEASURES THE VALUE OF ECONOMIC OUTPUTS WITHIN A GIVEN COUNTRY. IN ORDER TO COMPARE AND CLASSIFY THESE COUNTRIES WITH DIFFERENT CURRENCIES, THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IS CONVERTED TO US DOLLARS AT ITS AVERAGE RATE IN 2019.

2019 RANKING OUT OF 193 COUNTRIES		2016 RANKING OUT OF 193 COUNTRIES		2016 - 2019 EVOLUTION	
COUNTRIES	GDP IN BILLION (Current US\$)	COUNTRIES	GDP IN BILLION (Current US\$)	VARIATION	RANKS
1 • United States	21,433	1 • United States	18,745	United States	→ -
2 • China (Mainland)	14,402	2 • China (Mainland)	11,227	China (Mainland)	→ -
3 • Japan	5,080	3 • Japan	4,923	Japan	→ -
4 • Germany	3,862	4 • Germany	3,469	Germany	→ -
5 • India	2,869	5 • United Kingdom	2,704	India	↑ +2
6 • United Kingdom	2,831	6 • France	2,472	United Kingdom	↓ -1
7 • France	2,716	7 • India	2,294	France	↓ -1
8 • Italy	2,001	8 • Italy	1,877	Italy	→ -
9 • Brazil	1,839	9 • Brazil	1,797	Brazil	→ -
10 • Canada	1,736	10 • Canada	1,528	Canada	→ -
11 • Russia	1,702	11 • South Korea	1,500	Russia	↑ +1
12 • South Korea	1,647	12 • Russia	1,281	South Korea	↓ -1
13 • Spain	1,394	13 • Australia	1,267	Spain	↑ +1
14 • Australia	1,387	14 • Spain	1,233	Australia	↓ -1
15 • Mexico	1,258	15 • Mexico	1,078	Mexico	→ -
16 • Indonesia	1,120	16 • Indonesia	932	Indonesia	→ -
17 • Netherlands	907	17 • Turkey	869	Netherlands	↑ +1
18 • Saudi Arabia	793	18 • Netherlands	784	Saudi Arabia	↑ +2
19 • Turkey	761	19 • Switzerland	671	Turkey	↓ -2
20 • Switzerland	705	20 • Saudi Arabia	645	Switzerland	↓ -1
21 • Taiwan (China)	611	21 • Argentina	557	Taiwan (China)	↑ +1
22 • Poland	592	22 • Taiwan (China)	543	Poland	↑ +3
23 • Iran	584	23 • Sweden	516	Iran	↑ n.a
24 • Thailand	544	24 • Belgium	476	Thailand	↑ n.a
25 • Sweden	531	25 • Poland	472	Sweden	↓ -2

2019 data - Published in April 2020

2016 data - Published in April 2017

2019 RANKING		2016 RANKING		2016 - 2019 EVOLUTION	
1 • United States	21,433	1 • United States	18,745	United States	→ -
2 • China (Mainland)	14,402	2 • China (Mainland)	11,227	China (Mainland)	→ -
3 • Japan	5,080	3 • Japan	4,923	Japan	→ -
4 • Germany	3,862	4 • Germany	3,469	Germany	→ -
5 • India	2,869	5 • United Kingdom	2,704	India	↑ +2

Sources : International Monetary Fund, World Largest Economies
<https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDPD@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD>

World population

POPULATION PROJECTIONS ARE CARRIED OUT USING THE COMPONENT METHOD OF PROJECTING THE POPULATION YEAR BY YEAR, ADDING BIRTHS, SUBTRACTING DEATHS, AND ADDING NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

2019 RANKING OUT OF 192 COUNTRIES		2016 RANKING OUT OF 192 COUNTRIES		2016 - 2019 EVOLUTION	
COUNTRIES	IN MILLION OF INHABITANTS	COUNTRIES	IN MILLION OF INHABITANTS	VARIATION	RANKS
1 • China (Mainland)	1,404	1 • China (Mainland)	1,383	China (Mainland)	→ -
2 • India	1,382	2 • India	1,325	India	→ -
3 • United States	330	3 • United States	323	United States	→ -
4 • Indonesia	270	4 • Indonesia	258	Indonesia	→ -
5 • Brazil	211	5 • Brazil	205	Brazil	→ -
9 • Russia	147	9 • Russia	147	Russia	→ -
10 • Mexico	129	10 • Japan	127	Japan	↓ -1
11 • Japan	126	11 • Mexico	123	Mexico	↑ +1
17 • Turkey	84	17 • Iran	80	Iran	→ -
18 • Iran	84	18 • Germany	82	Germany	↓ -2
19 • Germany	83	19 • Turkey	80	Turkey	↑ +2
20 • Thailand	70	20 • Thailand	69	Thailand	→ -
21 • United Kingdom	67	21 • United Kingdom	66	United Kingdom	→ -
22 • France	65	22 • France	64	France	→ -
23 • Italy	60	23 • Italy	61	Italy	→ -
27 • South Korea	52	27 • South Korea	51	South Korea	→ -
30 • Spain	46	29 • Spain	46	Spain	↓ -1
38 • Canada	38	35 • Poland	38	Poland	↓ -4
39 • Poland	38	38 • Canada	36	Canada	→ -
41 • Saudi Arabia	35	41 • Saudi Arabia	32	Saudi Arabia	→ -
54 • Australia	26	52 • Australia	24	Australia	↓ -2
56 • Taiwan (China)	24	55 • Taiwan (China)	24	Taiwan (China)	↓ -1
67 • Netherlands	17	64 • Netherlands	17	Netherlands	↓ -3
84 • Sweden	11	85 • Sweden	10	Sweden	↑ +1
96 • Switzerland	9	95 • Switzerland	8	Switzerland	↓ -1

2019 data - Published in April 2020

2016 data - Published in April 2017

2019 RANKING		2016 RANKING		2016 - 2019 EVOLUTION	
1 • China (Mainland)	1,404	1 • China (Mainland)	1,383	China (Mainland)	→ -
2 • India	1,382	2 • India	1,325	India	→ -
3 • United States	330	3 • United States	323	United States	→ -
4 • Indonesia	270	4 • Indonesia	258	Indonesia	→ -
5 • Brazil	211	5 • Brazil	205	Brazil	→ -

Sources : International Monetary Fund, World Largest Economies
<https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/LP@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD>

GDP per capita (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)

GDP PER CAPITA CORRESPONDS TO GDP DIVIDED BY THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN THE COUNTRY IN QUESTION. THIS INDICATOR IS USED TO RATIONALISE THE ECONOMIC POWER OF A COUNTRY RELATIVE TO ITS POPULATION AND GIVES A CERTAIN IDEA OF LIVING STANDARDS WITHIN THE COUNTRY.

2019 RANKING OUT OF 192 COUNTRIES			2016 RANKING OUT OF 192 COUNTRIES			2016 - 2019 EVOLUTION		
COUNTRIES		GDP PER CAPITA (Current US\$)	COUNTRIES		GDP PER CAPITA (Current US\$)	VARIATION	RANKS	
2	• Switzerland	82,484	2	• Switzerland	80,628	Switzerland	→	-
7	• United States	65,254	7	• United States	58,017	United States	→	-
11	• Australia	54,348	11	• Australia	51,934	Australia	→	-
12	• Netherlands	52,646	12	• Sweden	51,590	Netherlands	↑	+1
13	• Sweden	51,404	13	• Netherlands	46,165	Sweden	↓	-1
18	• Germany	46,473	18	• Canada	42,383	Germany	↑	+1
19	• Canada	46,272	19	• Germany	42,124	Canada	↓	-1
22	• United Kingdom	42,379	21	• United Kingdom	41,194	United Kingdom	↓	-1
23	• France	41,897	23	• Japan	38,772	France	↑	+1
25	• Japan	40,256	24	• France	38,349	Japan	↓	-2
28	• Italy	33,159	28	• Italy	30,933	Italy	→	-
30	• South Korea	31,846	30	• South Korea	29,287	South Korea	→	-
32	• Spain	29,993	32	• Spain	26,565	Spain	→	-
38	• Taiwan (China)	25,873	37	• Taiwan (China)	23,071	Taiwan (China)	↓	-1
42	• Saudi Arabia	23,266	40	• Saudi Arabia	20,289	Saudi Arabia	↓	-2
58	• Poland	15,601	60	• Poland	12,428	Poland	↑	+2
65	• Russia	11,601	64	• Turkey	10,891	Russia	↑	+9
69	• China (Mainland)	10,287	72	• Brazil	8,757	China (Mainland)	↑	+7
71	• Mexico	9,862	73	• Mexico	8,745	Mexico	↑	+2
74	• Turkey	9,151	74	• Russia	8,724	Turkey	↓	-10
76	• Brazil	8,751	76	• China (Mainland)	8,120	Brazil	↓	-4
81	• Thailand	7,807	88	• Thailand	5,995	Thailand	↑	+7
87	• Iran	7,010	98	• Iran	5,027	Iran	↑	+11
115	• Indonesia	4,197	118	• Indonesia	3,606	Indonesia	↑	+3
143	• India	2,098	146	• India	1,732	India	↑	+3

2019 data - Published in April 2020

2016 data - Published in April 2017

2019 RANKING			2016 RANKING			2016 - 2019 EVOLUTION		
1	• Luxembourg	115,839	1	• Luxembourg	105,364	Luxembourg	→	-
2	• Switzerland	82,484	2	• Switzerland	80,628	Switzerland	→	-
3	• Ireland	80,504	3	• Macao (China)	70,379	Ireland	↑	+2
4	• Macao (China)	79,251	4	• Norway	70,224	Macao (China)	↓	-1
5	• Norway	75,294	5	• Ireland	62,710	Norway	↓	-1

Sources : International Monetary Fund, World Largest Economies
<https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDPDPC@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD>

Globalization index

THE GLOBALIZATION INDEX MEASURES THE DEGREE OF A COUNTRY'S GLOBAL INTEGRATION BASED ON AN ANALYSIS OF THE THREE MAIN DIMENSIONS OF GLOBALISATION: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

2020 RANKING OUT OF 191 COUNTRIES			2016 RANKING OUT OF 186 COUNTRIES			2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION		
COUNTRIES			COUNTRIES			VARIATION	RANKS	
1	• Switzerland	91	1	• Netherlands	92	Switzerland	↑	+4
2	• Netherlands	91	5	• Switzerland	87	Netherlands	↓	-1
4	• Sweden	89	8	• Sweden	86	Sweden	↑	+4
5	• United Kingdom	89	10	• Canada	86	United Kingdom	↑	+15
6	• Germany	89	15	• Spain	84	Germany	↑	+21
10	• France	88	19	• France	83	France	↑	+9
15	• Canada	84	20	• United Kingdom	82	Canada	↓	-5
17	• Spain	84	21	• Australia	82	Spain	↓	-2
23	• Italy	83	23	• Poland	80	Italy	↑	+1
25	• United States	82	24	• Italy	80	United States	↑	+9
27	• Australia	82	27	• Germany	78	Australia	↓	-6
33	• Poland	80	34	• United States	76	Poland	↓	-10
35	• South Korea	78	42	• Thailand	70	South Korea	↑	+25
36	• Japan	78	44	• Turkey	70	Japan	↑	+12
47	• Thailand	72	45	• Russia	69	Thailand	↓	-5
49	• Russia	72	48	• Japan	68	Russia	↓	-4
52	• Mexico	72	52	• Saudi Arabia	67	Mexico	↑	+19
58	• Turkey	71	60	• South Korea	65	Turkey	↓	-14
70	• Saudi Arabia	68	71	• Mexico	62	Saudi Arabia	↓	-18
80	• Brazil	64	73	• China (Mainland)	61	Brazil	↓	-5
82	• China (Mainland)	64	75	• Brazil	61	China (Mainland)	↓	-9
87	• Indonesia	63	84	• Indonesia	58	Indonesia	↓	-3
90	• India	62	107	• India	51	India	↑	+17
123	• Iran	54	154	• Iran	42	Iran	↑	+31
---	• Taiwan (China)	---	---	• Taiwan (China)	---	Taiwan (China)	n.a.	n.a.

2018 data - Published in December 2020



















































2014 data - Published in December 2016

2020 RANKING			2016 RANKING			2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION		
1	• Switzerland	91	1	• Netherlands	92	Switzerland	↑	+4
2	• Netherlands	91	2	• Ireland	92	Netherlands	↓	-1
3	• Belgium	90	3	• Belgium	91	Belgium	→	-
4	• Sweden	89	4	• Austria	90	Sweden	↑	+4
5	• United Kingdom	89	5	• Switzerland	87	United Kingdom	↑	+15

Sources : The KOF Globalisation Index
<https://kof.ethz.ch/en/forecasts-and-indicators/indicators/kof-globalisation-index.html>











Ease of doing business

ECONOMIES ARE RANKED ON THEIR EASE OF DOING BUSINESS, FROM 1–190. A HIGH EASE OF DOING BUSINESS RANKING MEANS THE REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT IS MORE CONDUCIVE TO THE STARTING AND OPERATION OF A LOCAL FIRM. THE RANKINGS ARE DETERMINED BY SORTING THE AGGREGATE DISTANCE TO FRONTIER SCORES ON 10 TOPICS, EACH CONSISTING OF SEVERAL INDICATORS, GIVING EQUAL WEIGHT TO EACH TOPIC: STARTING A BUSINESS, DEALING WITH CONSTRUCTION PERMITS, GETTING ELECTRICITY, REGISTERING PROPERTY, GETTING CREDITS, PROTECTING MINORITY INVESTORS, PAYING TAXES, TRADING ACROSS BORDERS, ENFORCING CONTRACTS, AND RESOLVING INSOLVENCY.

2020 RANKING OUT OF 190 COUNTRIES			2016 RANKING OUT OF 189 COUNTRIES			2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION		
COUNTRIES			COUNTRIES			VARIATION		RANKS
5	 South Korea	84	4	 South Korea	84	South Korea	↓	-1
6	 United States	84	6	 United Kingdom	82	United States	↑	+1
8	 United Kingdom	84	7	 United States	82	United Kingdom	↓	-2
10	 Sweden	82	8	 Sweden	82	Sweden	↓	-2
14	 Australia	81	11	 Taiwan (China)	81	Australia	↓	-1
15	 Taiwan (China)	81	13	 Australia	80	Taiwan (China)	↓	-4
21	 Thailand	80	14	 Canada	80	Thailand	↑	+28
22	 Germany	80	15	 Germany	80	Germany	↓	-7
23	 Canada	80	25	 Poland	76	Canada	↓	-9
28	 Russia	78	26	 Switzerland	76	Russia	↑	+23
29	 Japan	78	27	 France	76	Japan	↑	+5
30	 Spain	78	28	 Netherlands	76	Spain	↑	+3
31	 China (Mainland)	78	33	 Spain	75	China (Mainland)	↑	+53
32	 France	77	34	 Japan	75	France	↓	-5
33	 Turkey	77	38	 Mexico	74	Turkey	↑	+22
36	 Switzerland	77	45	 Italy	72	Switzerland	↓	-10
40	 Poland	76	49	 Thailand	71	Poland	↓	-15
42	 Netherlands	76	51	 Russia	71	Netherlands	↓	-14
58	 Italy	73	55	 Turkey	69	Italy	↓	-13
60	 Mexico	72	82	 Saudi Arabia	63	Mexico	↓	-22
62	 Saudi Arabia	72	84	 China (Mainland)	63	Saudi Arabia	↑	+20
63	 India	71	109	 Indonesia	58	India	↑	+67
73	 Indonesia	70	116	 Brazil	58	Indonesia	↑	+36
124	 Brazil	59	118	 Iran	57	Brazil	↓	-9
127	 Iran	59	130	 India	55	Iran	↓	-9

Published in October 2020

Published in October 2016



















































2020 RANKING			2016 RANKING		
1	 New Zealand	87	1	 Singapore	87
2	 Singapore	86	2	 New Zealand	87
3	 Hong Kong (China)	85	3	 Denmark	84
4	 Denmark	85	4	 South Korea	84
5	 South Korea	84	5	 Hong Kong (China)	84

2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION	
New Zealand	↑ +1
Singapore	↓ -1
Hong Kong (China)	↑ +2
Denmark	↓ -1
South Korea	↓ -1

Sources : The World Bank - Ease of Doing Business rankings
<https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/rankings>

Index of economic freedom

THE INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM MEASURES THE ECONOMIC FREEDOM OF COUNTRIES BASED ON TRADE FREEDOM, BUSINESS FREEDOM, INVESTMENT FREEDOM, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS.

2021 RANKING OUT OF 184 COUNTRIES			2016 RANKING OUT OF 186 COUNTRIES			2016 - 2021 EVOLUTION		
COUNTRIES			COUNTRIES			VARIATION		RANKS
3	 Australia	82	4	 Switzerland	81	Australia	↑	+2
4	 Switzerland	82	5	 Australia	80	Switzerland	→	-
6	 Taiwan (China)	79	6	 Canada	78	Taiwan (China)	↑	+8
7	 United Kingdom	78	10	 United Kingdom	76	United Kingdom	↑	+3
9	 Canada	78	11	 United States	75	Canada	↓	-3
16	 Netherlands	77	14	 Taiwan (China)	75	Netherlands	→	-
20	 United States	75	16	 Netherlands	75	United States	↓	-9
21	 Sweden	75	17	 Germany	74	Sweden	↑	+5
23	 Japan	74	22	 Japan	73	Japan	↓	-1
24	 South Korea	74	26	 Sweden	72	South Korea	↑	+3
29	 Germany	73	27	 South Korea	72	Germany	↓	-12
39	 Spain	70	39	 Poland	69	Spain	↑	+4
41	 Poland	70	43	 Spain	69	Poland	↓	-2
42	 Thailand	70	62	 Mexico	65	Thailand	↑	+25
56	 Indonesia	67	67	 Thailand	64	Indonesia	↑	+43
63	 Saudi Arabia	66	75	 France	62	Saudi Arabia	↑	+15
64	 France	66	78	 Saudi Arabia	62	France	↑	+11
65	 Mexico	66	79	 Turkey	62	Mexico	↓	-3
68	 Italy	65	86	 Italy	61	Italy	↑	+18
76	 Turkey	64	99	 Indonesia	59	Turkey	↑	+3
92	 Russia	62	122	 Brazil	57	Russia	↑	+61
107	 China (Mainland)	58	123	 India	56	China (Mainland)	↑	+37
121	 India	57	144	 China (Mainland)	52	India	↑	+2
143	 Brazil	53	153	 Russia	51	Brazil	↓	-21
168	 Iran	47	171	 Iran	44	Iran	↑	+3

Published in February 2021

Published in January 2017

2021 RANKING		2016 RANKING		2016 - 2021 EVOLUTION	
1	• Singapore	1	• Hong Kong (China)	Singapore	↑ +1
2	• New Zealand	2	• Singapore	New Zealand	↑ +1
3	• Australia	3	• New Zealand	Australia	↑ +2
4	• Switzerland	4	• Switzerland	Switzerland	→ -
5	• Ireland	5	• Australia	Ireland	↑ +3

Sources : Index of Economic Freedom, Heritage Foundation & The Wall Street Journal.
<https://www.heritage.org/index/explore>

Global competitiveness index

THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT ASSESSES THE COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE OF ECONOMIES, PROVIDING INSIGHT INTO THE DRIVERS OF THEIR PRODUCTIVITY AND PROSPERITY. IT IS BASED ON 114 CRITERIA GROUPED INTO 12 CATEGORIES: INSTITUTIONS, INFRASTRUCTURE, MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND PRIMARY EDUCATION, TRAINING AND HIGHER EDUCATION, GOODS MARKET EFFICIENCY, LABOUR MARKET EFFICIENCY, FINANCIAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT, TECHNOLOGY, BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION.

2019 RANKING OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES	2016 RANKING OUT OF 138 COUNTRIES	2016 - 2019 EVOLUTION	
COUNTRIES	COUNTRIES	VARIATION	RANKS
2 • United States	1 • Switzerland	United States	↑ +1
4 • Netherlands	3 • United States	Netherlands	→ -
5 • Switzerland	4 • Netherlands	Switzerland	↓ -4
6 • Japan	5 • Germany	Japan	↑ +2
7 • Germany	6 • Sweden	Germany	↓ -2
8 • Sweden	7 • United Kingdom	Sweden	↓ -2
9 • United Kingdom	8 • Japan	United Kingdom	↓ -2
12 • Taiwan (China)	14 • Taiwan (China)	Taiwan (China)	↑ +2
13 • South Korea	15 • Canada	South Korea	↑ +13
14 • Canada	21 • France	Canada	↑ +1
15 • France	22 • Australia	France	↑ +6
16 • Australia	26 • South Korea	Australia	↑ +6
23 • Spain	28 • China (Mainland)	Spain	↑ +9
28 • China (Mainland)	29 • Saudi Arabia	China (Mainland)	→ -
30 • Italy	32 • Spain	Italy	↑ +14
36 • Saudi Arabia	34 • Thailand	Saudi Arabia	↓ -7
37 • Poland	36 • Poland	Poland	↓ -1
40 • Thailand	39 • India	Thailand	↓ -6
43 • Russia	41 • Indonesia	Russia	→ -
48 • Mexico	43 • Russia	Mexico	↑ +3
50 • Indonesia	44 • Italy	Indonesia	↓ -9
61 • Turkey	51 • Mexico	Turkey	↓ -6
68 • India	55 • Turkey	India	↓ -29
71 • Brazil	76 • Iran	Brazil	↑ +10
99 • Iran	81 • Brazil	Iran	↓ -23

Published in October 2019

Published in October 2016

2019 RANKING	2016 RANKING	2016 - 2019 EVOLUTION	
1 • Singapore	1 • Switzerland	Singapore	↑ +1
2 • United States	2 • Singapore	United States	↑ +1
3 • Hong Kong (China)	3 • United States	Hong Kong (China)	↑ +6
4 • Netherlands	4 • Netherlands	Netherlands	→ -
5 • Switzerland	5 • Germany	Switzerland	↓ -4

Sources : Global Competitiveness Index 2019, World Economic Forum, Switzerland, 2019.
<https://www.weforum.org/reports?utf8=%E2%9C%93&query=competitiveness>

Infrastructure quality

THE INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY INDEX IS A SUBCATEGORY OF THE THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX WHICH IS BASED ON TWO CRITERIA: TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (ROAD, RAILROAD, AIR AND SEA) AND UTILITY INFRASTRUCTURE (ELECTRICITY AND WATER).

2019 RANKING OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES	2015 RANKING OUT OF 140 COUNTRIES	2015 - 2019 EVOLUTION	
COUNTRIES	COUNTRIES	VARIATION	RANKS
2 • Netherlands	3 • Netherlands	Netherlands	↑ +1
4 • Switzerland	5 • Japan	Switzerland	↑ +2
5 • Japan	6 • Switzerland	Japan	→ -
6 • South Korea	7 • Germany	South Korea	↑ +7
7 • Spain	8 • France	Spain	↑ +3
8 • Germany	9 • United Kingdom	Germany	↓ -1
9 • France	10 • Spain	France	↓ -1
11 • United Kingdom	11 • United States	United States	↓ -2
13 • United States	12 • Taiwan (China)	Taiwan (China)	↓ -4
16 • Taiwan (China)	13 • South Korea	Italy	↑ +8
18 • Italy	14 • Canada	Sweden	↑ +1
19 • Sweden	16 • Australia	United Kingdom	↓ -12
25 • Poland	20 • Sweden	Poland	↑ +31
26 • Canada	26 • Italy	Canada	↓ -12
29 • Australia	30 • Saudi Arabia	Australia	↓ -13
34 • Saudi Arabia	35 • Russia	Saudi Arabia	↓ -4
36 • China (Mainland)	39 • China (Mainland)	China (Mainland)	↑ +3
49 • Turkey	44 • Thailand	Turkey	↑ +4
50 • Russia	53 • Turkey	Russia	↓ -15
54 • Mexico	56 • Poland	Mexico	↑ +5
70 • India	59 • Mexico	India	↑ +11
71 • Thailand	62 • Indonesia	Thailand	↓ -27
72 • Indonesia	63 • Iran	Indonesia	↓ -10
78 • Brazil	74 • Brazil	Brazil	↓ -4
80 • Iran	81 • India	Iran	↓ -17

Published in October 2019

Published in September 2015

2019 RANKING	2015 RANKING	2015 - 2019 EVOLUTION	
1 • Singapore	1 • Hong Kong (China)	Singapore	↑ +1
2 • Netherlands	2 • Singapore	Netherlands	↑ +1
3 • Hong Kong (China)	3 • Netherlands	Hong Kong (China)	↓ -2
4 • Switzerland	4 • United Arab Emirates	Switzerland	↑ +2
5 • Japan	5 • Japan	Japan	→ -

Sources : Global Competitiveness Index 2019, World Economic Forum, Switzerland, 2019.
<https://www.weforum.org/reports?utf8=%E2%9C%93&query=competitiveness>

Fortune global 500

THE FORTUNE GLOBAL 500 IS AN ANNUAL RANKING OF THE TOP 500 CORPORATIONS WORLDWIDE AS MEASURED BY REVENUE. THESE DATA, PROVIDED BY THE COMPANIES, ARE DERIVED FROM AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND PUBLISHED DATA.

2019 RANKING OUT OF 500 COMPANIES		2015 RANKING OUT OF 500 COMPANIES		2015 - 2019 EVOLUTION	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES		VARIATION	RANKS
1	• China (Mainland)	124	1	• United States	134
2	• United States	121	2	• China (Mainland)	103
3	• Japan	53	3	• Japan	52
4	• France	31	4	• France	29
5	• Germany	27	5	• Germany	28
6	• United Kingdom	22	6	• United Kingdom	26
8	• Switzerland	14	7	• South Korea	15
7	• South Korea	14	8	• Switzerland	15
9	• Canada	13	9	• Netherlands	12
10	• Netherlands	12	10	• Canada	11
11	• Taiwan (China)	9	11	• Italy	9
12	• Spain	9	12	• Spain	9
13	• India	7	13	• Australia	8
14	• Brazil	7	14	• India	7
15	• Italy	6	15	• Taiwan (China)	7
16	• Australia	5	16	• Brazil	7
17	• Russia	4	17	• Russia	5
19	• Mexico	4	18	• Sweden	3
22	• Saudi Arabia	1	22	• Mexico	2
23	• Thailand	1	25	• Indonesia	1
27	• Sweden	1	29	• Poland	1
29	• Poland	1	30	• Saudi Arabia	1
30	• Turkey	1	31	• Thailand	1
---	• Indonesia	---	32	• Turkey	1
---	• Iran	---	---	• Iran	---
Published in August 2020		Published in 2016			

2019 RANKING		2015 RANKING		2015 - 2019 EVOLUTION	
1	• China (Mainland)	124	1	• United States	134
2	• United States	121	2	• China (Mainland)	103
3	• Japan	53	3	• Japan	52
4	• France	31	4	• France	29
5	• Germany	27	5	• Germany	28

Sources : Fortune Global 500, Fortune Magazine.
<https://fortune.com/global500/>

International tax competitiveness index

THE INTERNATIONAL TAX COMPETITIVENESS INDEX (ITCI) SEEKS TO MEASURE THE EXTENT TO WHICH A COUNTRY'S TAX SYSTEM ADHERES TO TWO IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF TAX POLICY: COMPETITIVENESS AND NEUTRALITY.

2020 RANKING OUT OF 36 COUNTRIES		2016 RANKING OUT OF 35 COUNTRIES		2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES		VARIATION	RANKS
4	• Switzerland	77	4	• Switzerland	85
7	• Sweden	74	5	• Sweden	82
9	• Australia	71	6	• Netherlands	81
11	• Turkey	70	8	• Australia	78
15	• Germany	68	10	• Turkey	75
17	• Netherlands	66	12	• South Korea	70
18	• Canada	65	16	• United Kingdom	70
21	• United States	63	19	• Canada	68
22	• United Kingdom	62	21	• Germany	66
24	• South Korea	60	24	• Mexico	63
26	• Japan	59	25	• Japan	61
27	• Spain	59	28	• Spain	59
31	• Mexico	52	29	• Poland	57
32	• France	51	31	• United States	54
34	• Poland	47	34	• Italy	46
36	• Italy	44	35	• France	43
---	• China (Mainland)	---	---	• China (Mainland)	---
---	• India	---	---	• India	---
---	• Brazil	---	---	• Brazil	---
---	• Russia	---	---	• Russia	---
---	• Indonesia	---	---	• Indonesia	---
---	• Saudi Arabia	---	---	• Saudi Arabia	---
---	• Taiwan (China)	---	---	• Taiwan (China)	---
---	• Iran	---	---	• Iran	---
---	• Thailand	---	---	• Thailand	---
Published in October 2020		Published in 2016			

2020 RANKING		2016 RANKING		2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION	
1	• Estonia	100	1	• Estonia	100
2	• Latvia	84	2	• New Zealand	92
3	• New Zealand	82	3	• Latvia	88
4	• Switzerland	77	4	• Switzerland	85
5	• Luxembourg	76	5	• Sweden	82

Sources : Tax Foundation, International Tax Competitiveness Index
<https://files.taxfoundation.org/20201009154525/2020-International-Tax-Competitiveness-Index.pdf>

Corruption perception index

THIS INDEX IS BASED ON SURVEYS OF BUSINESS PEOPLE, RISK ANALYSTS AND ACADEMICS. A SCORE OF BETWEEN 0 AND 100 IS GIVEN WHERE 0 INDICATES A COUNTRY PERCEIVED AS EXTREMELY CORRUPT. THE INDEX DEFINES CORRUPTION AS "THE ABUSE OF ENTRUSTED POWER FOR PRIVATE GAIN. IT CAN BE CLASSIFIED AS GRAND, PETTY AND POLITICAL, DEPENDING ON THE AMOUNTS OF MONEY LOST AND THE SECTOR WHERE IT OCCURS". IN 2016, 122 OF THE 176 COUNTRIES SURVEYED SCORED LESS THAN 50, DEMONSTRATING THAT CORRUPTION IS PERVASIVE IN ALL PUBLIC SECTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

2020 RANKING OUT OF 179 COUNTRIES			2016 RANKING OUT OF 175 COUNTRIES			2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION		
COUNTRIES			COUNTRIES			VARIATION	RANKS	
3	• Switzerland	85	4	• Sweden	88	Switzerland	↑	+2
3	• Sweden	85	5	• Switzerland	86	Sweden	↑	+1
8	• Netherlands	82	8	• Netherlands	83	Netherlands	→	-
9	• Germany	80	9	• Canada	82	Germany	↑	+2
11	• United Kingdom	77	11	• Germany	81	United Kingdom	↑	+1
11	• Canada	77	12	• United Kingdom	81	Canada	↓	-2
11	• Australia	77	13	• Australia	79	Australia	↑	+2
19	• Japan	74	18	• United States	74	Japan	↑	+1
23	• France	69	20	• Japan	72	France	→	-
25	• United States	67	23	• France	69	United States	↓	-7
28	• Taiwan (China)	65	30	• Poland	62	Taiwan (China)	↑	+3
32	• Spain	62	31	• Taiwan (China)	61	Spain	↑	+9
33	• South Korea	61	41	• Spain	58	South Korea	↑	+19
45	• Poland	56	52	• South Korea	53	Poland	↓	-15
52	• Italy	53	60	• Italy	47	Italy	↑	+8
52	• Saudi Arabia	53	62	• Saudi Arabia	46	Saudi Arabia	↑	+10
78	• China (Mainland)	42	78	• Turkey	41	China (Mainland)	↑	+3
86	• India	40	81	• China (Mainland)	40	India	↓	-6
86	• Turkey	40	80	• India	40	Turkey	↓	-8
94	• Brazil	38	82	• Brazil	40	Brazil	↓	-12
102	• Indonesia	37	91	• Indonesia	37	Indonesia	↓	-11
104	• Thailand	36	103	• Thailand	35	Thailand	↓	-1
124	• Mexico	31	127	• Mexico	30	Mexico	↑	+3
129	• Russia	30	134	• Russia	29	Russia	↑	+5
149	• Iran	25	135	• Iran	29	Iran	↓	-14

Published in January 2021

Published in January 2017

2020 RANKING			2016 RANKING			2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION		
1	• New Zealand	88	1	• New Zealand	90	New Zealand	→	-
1	• Denmark	88	2	• Denmark	90	Denmark	↑	+1
3	• Finland	85	3	• Finland	89	Finland	→	-
3	• Switzerland	85	4	• Sweden	88	Switzerland	↑	+2
3	• Sweden	85	5	• Switzerland	86	Sweden	↑	+1

Sources : Corruption Perceptions Index 2020 by Transparency International licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0
<https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2020/index/nzl#>

Human freedom index

THE HUMAN FREEDOM INDEX PRESENTS THE STATE OF HUMAN FREEDOM IN THE WORLD BASED ON A BROAD MEASURE THAT ENCOMPASSES PERSONAL, CIVIL, AND ECONOMIC FREEDOM. HUMAN FREEDOM IS A SOCIAL CONCEPT THAT RECOGNIZES THE DIGNITY OF INDIVIDUALS AND IS DEFINED HERE AS NEGATIVE LIBERTY OR THE ABSENCE OF COERCIVE CONSTRAINT. BECAUSE FREEDOM IS INHERENTLY VALUABLE AND PLAYS A ROLE IN HUMAN PROGRESS.

2020 RANKING OUT OF 162 COUNTRIES			2015 RANKING OUT OF 157 COUNTRIES			2015 - 2020 EVOLUTION		
COUNTRIES			COUNTRIES			VARIATION	RANKS	
2	• Switzerland	8.82	3	• Switzerland	8.73	Switzerland	↑	+1
5	• Australia	8.68	4	• Canada	8.66	Australia	↑	+3
6	• Canada	8.64	8	• Australia	8.56	Canada	↓	-2
9	• Germany	8.52	10	• Germany	8.53	Germany	↑	+1
9	• Sweden	8.52	10	• United Kingdom	8.53	Sweden	↑	+5
11	• Japan	8.49	14	• Sweden	8.46	Japan	↑	+8
14	• Netherlands	8.48	15	• Netherlands	8.43	Netherlands	↑	+1
17	• United Kingdom	8.44	18	• United States	8.35	United Kingdom	↓	-7
17	• United States	8.44	19	• Japan	8.32	United States	↑	+1
19	• Taiwan (China)	8.42	25	• Taiwan (China)	8.16	Taiwan (China)	↑	+6
26	• South Korea	8.27	29	• Poland	8.12	South Korea	↑	+9
29	• Spain	8.20	30	• Spain	8.09	Spain	↑	+1
31	• Italy	8.12	31	• Italy	8.06	Italy	→	-
33	• France	8.05	33	• France	8.04	France	→	-
45	• Poland	7.72	35	• South Korea	8.02	Poland	↓	-16
68	• Indonesia	7.07	66	• Turkey	7.08	Indonesia	↑	+4
86	• Mexico	6.85	72	• Indonesia	6.98	Mexico	↑	+5
88	• Brazil	6.83	87	• Brazil	6.75	Brazil	↓	-1
111	• India	6.43	91	• Mexico	6.72	India	↓	-15
114	• Thailand	6.37	96	• India	6.69	Thailand	↓	-18
115	• Russia	6.31	96	• Thailand	6.69	Russia	↓	-4
119	• Turkey	6.27	111	• Russia	6.46	Turkey	↓	-53
129	• China (Mainland)	6.07	132	• China (Mainland)	6.10	China (Mainland)	↑	+3
151	• Saudi Arabia	5.29	142	• Saudi Arabia	5.44	Saudi Arabia	↓	-9
158	• Iran	4.53	156	• Iran	4.65	Iran	↓	-2

Published in December 2020

Published in April 2015

2020 RANKING			2015 RANKING			2015 - 2020 EVOLUTION		
1	• New Zealand	8.87	1	• Hong Kong (China)	8.94	New Zealand	↑	+1
2	• Switzerland	8.82	2	• New Zealand	8.82	Switzerland	↑	+1
3	• Hong Kong (China)	8.74	3	• Switzerland	8.73	Hong Kong (China)	↓	-2
4	• Denmark	8.73	4	• Canada	8.66	Denmark	→	-
5	• Australia	8.68	4	• Denmark	8.66	Australia	↑	+3

Sources : Human Freedom Index, Fraser Institute, Cato Institute
<https://www.cato.org/human-freedom-index/2020>

Democracy index

THE DEMOCRACY INDEX IS AN INDEX COMPILED BY THE UK-BASED ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT THAT MEASURES THE STATE OF DEMOCRACY IN 167 COUNTRIES. THE CALCULATION OF THIS INDEX IS BASED ON 60 CRITERIA GROUPED INTO 5 MAIN CATEGORIES: THE ELECTORAL PROCESS AND POLITICAL PLURALISM, CIVIL LIBERTIES, THE FUNCTIONING OF THE GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND THE POLITICAL CULTURE OF THE COUNTRY. SCORES ARE GIVEN ON A SCALE OF 1 TO 10, WHICH MEANS COUNTRIES CAN BE CLASSIFIED AS A "PERFECT DEMOCRACY" OR AN "AUTHORITARIAN REGIME" WITH "IMPERFECT DEMOCRACY" AND "HYBRID REGIME" IN BETWEEN.

2020 RANKING OUT OF 167 COUNTRIES			2016 RANKING OUT OF 167 COUNTRIES			2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION		
COUNTRIES			COUNTRIES			VARIATION	RANKS	
3	• Sweden	9.26	3	• Sweden	9.39	Sweden	→	-
5	• Canada	9.24	6	• Canada	9.15	Canada	↑	+1
9	• Australia	8.96	8	• Switzerland	9.09	Australia	↑	+1
9	• Netherlands	8.96	10	• Australia	9.01	Netherlands	↑	+3
11	• Taiwan (China)	8.94	12	• Netherlands	8.80	Taiwan (China)	↑	+22
12	• Switzerland	8.83	13	• Germany	8.63	Switzerland	↓	-4
14	• Germany	8.67	16	• United Kingdom	8.36	Germany	↓	-1
16	• United Kingdom	8.54	17	• Spain	8.30	United Kingdom	→	-
21	• Japan	8.13	20	• Japan	7.99	Japan	↓	-1
22	• Spain	8.12	21	• United States	7.98	Spain	↓	-5
23	• South Korea	8.01	21	• Italy	7.98	South Korea	↑	+1
24	• France	7.99	24	• France	7.92	France	→	-
25	• United States	7.92	24	• South Korea	7.92	United States	↓	-4
29	• Italy	7.74	32	• India	7.81	Italy	↓	-8
49	• Brazil	6.92	33	• Taiwan (China)	7.79	Brazil	↑	+2
50	• Poland	6.85	48	• Indonesia	6.97	Poland	↑	+2
53	• India	6.61	51	• Brazil	6.90	India	↓	-21
64	• Indonesia	6.30	52	• Poland	6.83	Indonesia	↓	-16
72	• Mexico	6.07	67	• Mexico	6.47	Mexico	↓	-5
73	• Thailand	6.04	97	• Turkey	5.04	Thailand	↑	+27
104	• Turkey	4.48	100	• Thailand	4.92	Turkey	↓	-7
124	• Russia	3.31	135	• Russia	3.24	Russia	↑	+11
151	• China (Mainland)	2.27	137	• China (Mainland)	3.14	China (Mainland)	↓	-14
152	• Iran	2.20	155	• Iran	2.34	Iran	↑	+3
156	• Saudi Arabia	2.08	159	• Saudi Arabia	1.93	Saudi Arabia	↑	+3
Published in January 2021			Published in January 2017					

2020 RANKING			2016 RANKING			2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION		
1	• Norway	9.81	1	• Norway	9.93	Norway	→	-
2	• Iceland	9.37	2	• Iceland	9.50	Iceland	→	-
3	• Sweden	9.26	3	• Sweden	9.39	Sweden	→	-
4	• New Zealand	9.25	4	• New Zealand	9.26	New Zealand	→	-
5	• Canada	9.24	5	• Denmark	9.20	Canada	↑	+1

Sources : The Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index, data reused by permission of The Economist Intelligence Unit.
<https://www.eiu.com/topic/democracy-index>

Social progress index

THE SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX MEASURES THE EXTENT TO WHICH COUNTRIES PROVIDE FOR THE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL NEEDS OF THEIR CITIZENS. IT IS BUILT AROUND THREE MAIN CRITERIA: RESPECT FOR BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS, WELLBEING AND OPPORTUNITIES.

2020 RANKING OUT OF 159 COUNTRIES			2016 RANKING OUT OF 159 COUNTRIES			2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION		
COUNTRIES			COUNTRIES			VARIATION	RANKS	
5	• Sweden	92	5	• Sweden	91	Sweden	→	-
6	• Switzerland	91	6	• Netherlands	91	Switzerland	↑	+3
7	• Canada	91	7	• Australia	91	Canada	↑	+4
8	• Australia	91	9	• Switzerland	90	Australia	↓	-1
10	• Netherlands	91	10	• Germany	90	Netherlands	↓	-4
11	• Germany	91	11	• Canada	90	Germany	↓	-1
13	• Japan	90	15	• Japan	89	Japan	↑	+2
17	• South Korea	89	16	• France	89	South Korea	↑	+4
18	• France	89	18	• United Kingdom	89	France	↓	-2
19	• Spain	89	19	• Spain	88	Spain	→	-
20	• United Kingdom	89	21	• South Korea	87	United Kingdom	→	-
23	• Italy	87	22	• United States	87	Italy	↑	+3
28	• United States	86	26	• Italy	86	United States	↓	-6
31	• Poland	84	27	• Poland	85	Poland	↓	-4
61	• Brazil	74	46	• Brazil	76	Brazil	↓	-15
62	• Mexico	74	62	• Mexico	72	Mexico	→	-
69	• Russia	73	66	• Russia	71	Russia	↓	-3
79	• Thailand	71	83	• Turkey	68	Thailand	↑	+5
84	• Indonesia	69	84	• Thailand	68	Indonesia	↑	+3
92	• Turkey	68	87	• Indonesia	67	Turkey	↓	-9
93	• Iran	67	94	• Iran	66	Iran	↑	+1
100	• China (Mainland)	66	101	• China (Mainland)	64	China (Mainland)	↑	+1
101	• Saudi Arabia	65	102	• Saudi Arabia	63	Saudi Arabia	↑	+1
117	• India	57	116	• India	55	India	↓	-1
---	• Taiwan (China)	---	---	• Taiwan (China)	-	Taiwan (China)	n.a.	n.a.
Published in September 2020			Published in June 2016					

2020 RANKING			2016 RANKING			2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION		
1	• Norway	93	1	• Norway	92	Norway	→	-
2	• Denmark	92	2	• Finland	92	Denmark	↑	+1
3	• Finland	92	3	• Denmark	92	Finland	↓	-1
4	• New Zealand	92	4	• Iceland	91	New Zealand	↑	+4
5	• Sweden	92	5	• Sweden	91	Sweden	→	-

Sources : 2020 Social Progress Index, The Social Progress Imperative.
<https://www.socialprogress.org/>

GINI coefficient (net income)

THE GINI COEFFICIENT IS A MEASURE OF STATISTICAL DISPERSION INTENDED TO REPRESENT THE INCOME OR WEALTH DISTRIBUTION OF A NATION'S RESIDENTS. IT WAS DEVELOPED BY THE ITALIAN STATISTICIAN AND SOCIOLOGIST CORRADO GINI AND PUBLISHED IN HIS 1912. A GINI COEFFICIENT OF ZERO EXPRESSES PERFECT EQUALITY, WHERE ALL VALUES ARE THE SAME (FOR EXAMPLE, WHERE EVERYONE HAS THE SAME INCOME). A GINI COEFFICIENT OF 1 (OR 100%) EXPRESSES MAXIMAL INEQUALITY AMONG VALUES (E.G., FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE, WHERE ONLY ONE PERSON HAS ALL THE INCOME OR CONSUMPTION, AND ALL OTHERS HAVE NONE).

2018 RANKING OUT OF 103 COUNTRIES		2015 RANKING OUT OF 106 COUNTRIES		2015 - 2018 EVOLUTION	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES		VARIATION	RANKS
6	• Sweden	26	2	• Sweden	24
11	• Netherlands	27	8	• Netherlands	26
17	• Germany	29	14	• Germany	29
18	• Switzerland	29	17	• Switzerland	30
20	• France	30	21	• Poland	30
21	• Japan	30	22	• South Korea	31
24	• South Korea	31	23	• Japan	31
25	• Canada	31	25	• France	31
28	• Poland	32	26	• Canada	31
32	• United Kingdom	33	32	• Australia	33
34	• Australia	33	33	• Italy	33
36	• Italy	33	40	• Spain	34
43	• Spain	34	43	• United Kingdom	35
58	• United States	38	53	• Iran	37
64	• Iran	39	54	• United States	37
70	• Turkey	40	58	• Turkey	38
83	• Thailand	44	59	• Thailand	38
84	• Russia	44	75	• Russia	41
90	• Brazil	45	79	• Indonesia	42
93	• Indonesia	46	88	• Mexico	44
95	• Mexico	46	91	• Brazil	45
99	• India	48	101	• India	51
104	• China (Mainland)	51	103	• China (Mainland)	53
---	• Saudi Arabia	---	---	• Saudi Arabia	---
---	• Taiwan (China)	---	---	• Taiwan (China)	---
Published in January 2018		Published in August 2015			

2018 RANKING		2015 RANKING		2015 - 2018 EVOLUTION	
1	• Iceland	24	1	• Iceland	23
2	• Norway	25	2	• Sweden	24
3	• Denmark	25	3	• Czech Rep.	24
4	• Finland	26	4	• Norway	24
5	• Czech Rep.	26	5	• Slovenia	25

Sources : The Inclusive Development Index, World Economic Forum, Switzerland, 2018
http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Forum_IncGrwth_2018.pdf

Global gender GAP

THROUGH THE GLOBAL GENDER GAP REPORT, THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM QUANTIFIES THE MAGNITUDE OF GENDER DISPARITIES AND TRACKS THEIR PROGRESS OVER TIME, WITH A SPECIFIC FOCUS ON THE RELATIVE GAPS BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN ACROSS FOUR KEY AREAS: HEALTH, EDUCATION, ECONOMY AND POLITICS.

2020 RANKING OUT OF 146 COUNTRIES		2016 RANKING OUT OF 142 COUNTRIES		2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES		VARIATION	RANKS
4	• Sweden	4	• Sweden	Sweden	→ -
8	• Spain	11	• Switzerland	Spain	↑ +21
10	• Germany	13	• Germany	Germany	↑ +3
15	• France	16	• Netherlands	France	↑ +3
18	• Switzerland	18	• France	Switzerland	↓ -7
19	• Canada	20	• United Kingdom	Canada	↑ +16
21	• United Kingdom	29	• Spain	United Kingdom	↓ -1
25	• Mexico	35	• Canada	Mexico	↑ +41
38	• Netherlands	38	• Poland	Netherlands	↓ -22
40	• Poland	45	• United States	Poland	↓ -2
44	• Australia	46	• Australia	Australia	↑ +2
53	• United States	50	• Italy	United States	↓ -8
75	• Thailand	66	• Mexico	Thailand	↓ -4
76	• Italy	71	• Thailand	Italy	↓ -26
81	• Russia	75	• Russia	Russia	↓ -6
85	• Indonesia	79	• Brazil	Indonesia	↑ +3
92	• Brazil	87	• India	Brazil	↓ -13
106	• China (Mainland)	88	• Indonesia	China (Mainland)	↓ -7
108	• South Korea	99	• China (Mainland)	South Korea	↑ +8
112	• India	111	• Japan	India	↓ -25
121	• Japan	116	• South Korea	Japan	↓ -10
130	• Turkey	130	• Turkey	Turkey	→ -
147	• Saudi Arabia	139	• Iran	Saudi Arabia	↓ -6
148	• Iran	141	• Saudi Arabia	Iran	↓ -9
---	• Taiwan (China)	---	• Taiwan (China)	Taiwan (China)	n.a. n.a.
Published in December 2019		Published in October 2016			

2020 RANKING		2016 RANKING		2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION	
1	• Iceland	1	• Iceland	Iceland	→ -
2	• Norway	2	• Finland	Norway	↑ +1
3	• Finland	3	• Norway	Finland	↓ -1
4	• Sweden	4	• Sweden	Sweden	→ -
5	• Nicaragua	5	• Rwanda	Nicaragua	↑ +5

Sources : The Global Gender Gap Report 2020, World Economic Forum.
<https://www.weforum.org/reports/gender-gap-2020-report-100-years-pay-equality>

World press freedom index

THIS INDEX RANKS 179 COUNTRIES ACCORDING TO THE LEVEL OF FREEDOM AVAILABLE TO JOURNALISTS. IT IS A SNAPSHOT OF THE MEDIA'S FREEDOM BASED ON AN EVALUATION OF PLURALISM, INDEPENDENCE OF THE MEDIA, QUALITY OF LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AND SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS IN EACH COUNTRY.

2020 RANKING OUT OF 179 COUNTRIES		2016 RANKING OUT OF 165 COUNTRIES	2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES	VARIATION	RANKS
4	• Sweden	2	• Netherlands	↑ +4
5	• Netherlands	7	• Switzerland	↓ -3
8	• Switzerland	8	• Sweden	↓ -1
11	• Germany	16	• Germany	↑ +5
16	• Canada	18	• Canada	↑ +2
26	• Australia	25	• Australia	↓ -1
29	• Spain	34	• Spain	↑ +5
34	• France	38	• United Kingdom	↑ +11
35	• United Kingdom	41	• United States	↑ +3
41	• Italy	45	• France	↑ +36
42	• South Korea	47	• Poland	↑ +28
43	• Taiwan (China)	51	• Taiwan (China)	↑ +8
45	• United States	70	• South Korea	↓ -4
62	• Poland	72	• Japan	↓ -15
66	• Japan	77	• Italy	↑ +6
107	• Brazil	104	• Brazil	↓ -3
119	• Indonesia	130	• Indonesia	↑ +11
140	• Thailand	133	• India	↓ -4
142	• India	136	• Thailand	↓ -9
143	• Mexico	148	• Russia	↑ +6
149	• Russia	149	• Mexico	↓ -1
154	• Turkey	151	• Turkey	↓ -3
170	• Saudi Arabia	165	• Saudi Arabia	↓ -5
173	• Iran	169	• Iran	↓ -4
177	• China (Mainland)	176	• China (Mainland)	↓ -1
Published in April 2020		Published in April 2016		

2020 RANKING	2016 RANKING	2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION
1 • Norway	1 • Finland	Norway ↑ +2
2 • Finland	2 • Netherlands	Finland ↓ -1
3 • Denmark	3 • Norway	Denmark ↑ +1
4 • Sweden	4 • Denmark	Sweden ↑ +4
5 • Netherlands	5 • New Zealand	Netherlands ↓ -3

Sources : World Press Freedom Index, Reporters Without Borders
<https://rsf.org/en/ranking>

PISA global ranking

THE PROGRAMME FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSESSMENT (PISA) IS A TRIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL SURVEY WHICH AIMS TO EVALUATE EDUCATION SYSTEMS WORLDWIDE BY TESTING THE SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE OF 15-YEAR-OLD STUDENTS IN MATHEMATICS, SCIENCES AND READING. THE PISA STUDY DOES NOT PRESENT AN OVERALL SCORE. HOWEVER, WE ESTABLISHED AN EQUALLY-WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF THE THREE SCORES IN ORDER TO VISUALISE A RANKING OF THE OVERALL PERFORMANCES OF THE STUDENTS WITHIN EACH COUNTRY.

2019 RANKING OUT OF 78 COUNTRIES		2016 RANKING OUT OF 70 COUNTRIES	2016 - 2019 EVOLUTION	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES	VARIATION	RANKS
1	• China (Mainland) 579	3	• Japan 529	China (Mainland) ↑ +9
6	• Japan 520	6	• Canada 524	Japan ↓ -3
7	• South Korea 520	7	• Taiwan (China) 524	South Korea ↑ +2
8	• Canada 517	9	• South Korea 519	Canada ↓ -2
9	• Taiwan (China) 517	10	• China (Mainland) 514	Taiwan (China) ↓ -2
11	• Poland 513	13	• Netherlands 508	Poland ↑ +8
14	• United Kingdom 504	14	• Germany 508	United Kingdom ↑ +9
16	• Netherlands 502	15	• Switzerland 506	Netherlands ↓ -3
17	• Sweden 502	19	• Poland 504	Sweden ↑ +8
19	• Germany 500	21	• Australia 502	Germany ↓ -5
21	• Australia 499	23	• United Kingdom 500	Australia → -
22	• Switzerland 498	25	• Sweden 496	Switzerland ↓ -7
25	• United States 495	26	• France 496	United States ↑ +6
26	• France 494	28	• Russia 492	France → -
30	• Russia 482	29	• Spain 492	Russia ↓ -2
34	• Italy 477	31	• United States 488	Italy ↓ -1
40	• Turkey 463	33	• Italy 485	Turkey ↑ +10
57	• Mexico 416	50	• Turkey 424	Mexico → -
60	• Thailand 413	56	• Thailand 415	Thailand ↓ -4
66	• Brazil 400	57	• Mexico 412	Brazil ↓ -3
70	• Saudi Arabia 386	62	• Indonesia 395	Saudi Arabia n.a. n.a.
71	• Indonesia 382	63	• Brazil 395	Indonesia ↓ -9
---	• India ---	---	• India ---	India n.a. n.a.
---	• Spain ---	---	• Saudi Arabia ---	Spain n.a. n.a.
---	• Iran ---	---	• Iran ---	Iran n.a. n.a.
Published in December 2019		Published in December 2016		

2019 RANKING	2016 RANKING	2016 - 2019 EVOLUTION
1 • China (Mainland) 579	1 • Singapore 552	China (Mainland) ↑ +9
2 • Singapore 556	2 • Hong Kong (China) 533	Singapore ↓ -1
3 • Macao (China) 542	3 • Japan 529	Macao (China) ↑ +1
4 • Hong Kong (China) 531	4 • Macao (China) 527	Hong Kong (China) ↓ -2
5 • Estonia 525	5 • Estonia 524	Estonia → -

Sources : OECD (2019), PISA 2018 Results (Volume I): What students know and can do, PISA, OECD. Publishing, Paris
<https://www.oecd.org/pisa/>

Academic ranking of world universities

THE ACADEMIC RANKING OF WORLD UNIVERSITIES USES SIX OBJECTIVE INDICATORS TO RANK WORLD UNIVERSITIES, INCLUDING THE NUMBER OF ALUMNI AND STAFF WINNING NOBEL PRIZES AND FIELD MEDALS, THE NUMBER OF HIGHLY CITED RESEARCHERS SELECTED BY THOMSON REUTERS, THE NUMBER OF ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE JOURNALS NATURE AND SCIENCE, THE NUMBER OF ARTICLES INDEXED IN THE SCIENCE CITATION INDEX - EXPANDED AND SOCIAL SCIENCES CITATION INDEX, AND THE PER CAPITA PERFORMANCE OF A UNIVERSITY.

2019 RANKING OUT OF 63 COUNTRIES		2016 RANKING OUT OF 63 COUNTRIES		2016 - 2019 EVOLUTION	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES		VARIATION	RANKS
1	• United States 133	1	• United States 137	United States	→ -
2	• China (Mainland) 81	2	• China (Mainland) 54	China (Mainland)	→ -
3	• United Kingdom 36	4	• United Kingdom 37	United Kingdom	↑ +1
4	• Germany 30	3	• Germany 38	Germany	↓ -1
5	• Australia 23	5	• Australia 23	Australia	→ -
6	• Canada 19	6	• France 22	Canada	↑ +1
7	• France 17	7	• Canada 19	France	↓ -1
7	• Italy 17	7	• Italy 19	Italy	→ -
8	• Japan 14	8	• Japan 16	Japan	→ -
9	• Spain 13	9	• Spain 12	Spain	→ -
10	• Netherlands 12	9	• Netherlands 12	Netherlands	↓ -1
11	• South Korea 11	10	• Sweden 11	South Korea	↓ -1
11	• Sweden 11	10	• South Korea 11	Sweden	↓ -1
12	• Switzerland 8	11	• Switzerland 8	Switzerland	↓ -1
14	• Brazil 6	13	• Brazil 6	Brazil	↓ -1
16	• Saudi Arabia 4	15	• Saudi Arabia 4	Saudi Arabia	↓ -1
17	• Russia 3	16	• Russia 3	Russia	↓ -1
18	• Poland 2	17	• Poland 2	Poland	↓ -1
19	• Iran 1	17	• Iran 2	Iran	↓ -2
19	• Mexico 1	18	• Mexico 1	Mexico	↓ -1
19	• Turkey 1	18	• Turkey 1	Turkey	↓ -1
19	• Thailand 1	18	• India 1	Thailand	→ -
20	• India 0	19	• Thailand -	India	↓ -2
20	• Indonesia 0	19	• Indonesia -	Indonesia	↓ -1
---	• Taiwan (China) ---	---	• Taiwan (China) ---	Taiwan (China)	n.a. n.a.
Published in August 2020		Published in August 2016			

2019 RANKING		2016 RANKING		2016 - 2019 EVOLUTION	
1	• United States 133	1	• United States 137	United States	→ -
2	• China (Mainland) 81	2	• China (Mainland) 54	China (Mainland)	→ -
3	• United Kingdom 36	3	• Germany 38	United Kingdom	↑ +1
4	• Germany 30	4	• United Kingdom 37	Germany	↓ -1
5	• Australia 23	5	• Australia 23	Australia	→ -

Sources : Academic Ranking of World Universities 2020, Shanghai Ranking Consultancy
<http://www.shanghairankings.com/rankings/arwu/2020>

World's top masters in management

THIS RANKING EVALUATES MASTER'S PROGRAMMES IN THE FIELD OF MANAGEMENT, USING DATA OBTAINED MAINLY FROM SURVEYS OF SCHOOLS AND THEIR STUDENTS.

2020 RANKING OUT OF 28 COUNTRIES		2016 RANKING OUT OF 28 COUNTRIES		2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES		VARIATION	RANKS
1	• France 21	1	• France 24	France	→ -
2	• United Kingdom 11	2	• United Kingdom 16	United Kingdom	→ -
3	• Germany 6	3	• Germany 5	Germany	→ -
4	• India 5	3	• Netherlands 5	India	↑ +1
4	• Spain 5	4	• Spain 4	Spain	→ -
4	• Netherlands 5	5	• China (Mainland) 3	Netherlands	↓ -1
6	• Italy 3	5	• India 3	Italy	→ -
6	• Canada 3	6	• Italy 2	Canada	→ -
6	• Switzerland 3	6	• Canada 2	Switzerland	→ -
7	• China (Mainland) 2	6	• Switzerland 2	China (Mainland)	↓ -2
7	• Taiwan (China) 2	6	• Poland 2	Taiwan (China)	→ -
7	• Sweden 2	7	• United States 1	Sweden	→ -
8	• United States 1	7	• Russia 1	United States	↓ -1
8	• Russia 1	7	• Australia 1	Russia	↓ -1
8	• Australia 1	7	• Taiwan (China) 1	Australia	↓ -1
8	• Poland 1	7	• Sweden 1	Poland	↓ -2
---	• Japan ---	---	• Japan ---	Japan	n.a. n.a.
---	• Brazil ---	---	• Brazil ---	Brazil	n.a. n.a.
---	• South Korea ---	---	• South Korea ---	South Korea	n.a. n.a.
---	• Mexico ---	---	• Mexico ---	Mexico	n.a. n.a.
---	• Indonesia ---	---	• Indonesia ---	Indonesia	n.a. n.a.
---	• Saudi Arabia ---	---	• Saudi Arabia ---	Saudi Arabia	n.a. n.a.
---	• Turkey ---	---	• Turkey ---	Turkey	n.a. n.a.
---	• Iran ---	---	• Iran ---	Iran	n.a. n.a.
---	• Thailand ---	---	• Thailand ---	Thailand	n.a. n.a.
Published in September 2020		Published in September 2016			

2020 RANKING		2016 RANKING		2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION	
1	• France 21	1	• France 24	France	→ -
2	• United Kingdom 11	2	• United Kingdom 16	United Kingdom	→ -
3	• Germany 6	3	• Germany 5	Germany	→ -
4	• India 5	3	• Netherlands 5	India	↑ +1
4	• Spain 5	4	• Spain 4	Spain	→ -
4	• Netherlands 5	5	China (Mainland) / India 3	Netherlands	↓ -1

Sources : 2020 Masters in Management, Financial Times / FT.com, used under license from the Financial Times. All Rights Reserved.
<https://rankings.ft.com/rankings/2847>

Index of human development

THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) IS A SUMMARY MEASURE OF AVERAGE ACHIEVEMENT IN KEY DIMENSIONS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: A LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE, BEING KNOWLEDGEABLE AND HAVING A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING. THE HDI IS THE GEOMETRIC MEAN OF NORMALISED INDICES FOR EACH OF THE THREE DIMENSIONS.

2020 RANKING OUT OF 189 COUNTRIES			2016 RANKING OUT OF 188 COUNTRIES			2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION		
COUNTRIES			COUNTRIES			VARIATION		RANKS
3	• Switzerland	0.95	2	• Switzerland	0.94	Switzerland	↓	-1
6	• Germany	0.94	3	• Germany	0.93	Germany	↓	-3
8	• Australia	0.94	4	• Sweden	0.93	Australia	↓	-3
7	• Sweden	0.94	5	• Australia	0.93	Sweden	↓	-3
9	• Netherlands	0.94	8	• Netherlands	0.93	Netherlands	↓	-1
16	• Canada	0.92	13	• United Kingdom	0.92	Canada	→	-
17	• United States	0.92	16	• Canada	0.92	United States	→	-
13	• United Kingdom	0.93	17	• United States	0.92	United Kingdom	→	-
20	• Japan	0.91	21	• Japan	0.90	Japan	↑	+1
23	• South Korea	0.91	22	• South Korea	0.90	South Korea	↓	-1
25	• Spain	0.90	24	• Spain	0.89	Spain	↓	-1
26	• France	0.90	25	• France	0.89	France	↓	-1
30	• Italy	0.89	28	• Italy	0.88	Italy	↓	-2
35	• Poland	0.88	33	• Poland	0.86	Poland	↓	-2
41	• Saudi Arabia	0.85	37	• Saudi Arabia	0.85	Saudi Arabia	↓	-4
52	• Russia	0.82	53	• Russia	0.80	Russia	↑	+1
54	• Turkey	0.82	59	• Turkey	0.80	Turkey	↑	+5
71	• Iran	0.78	71	• Iran	0.77	Iran	→	-
75	• Mexico	0.77	77	• Mexico	0.76	Mexico	↑	+2
80	• Thailand	0.77	85	• Brazil	0.75	Thailand	↑	+6
84	• Brazil	0.76	86	• Thailand	0.74	Brazil	↑	+1
85	• China (Mainland)	0.76	92	• China (Mainland)	0.73	China (Mainland)	↑	+7
108	• Indonesia	0.71	114	• Indonesia	0.69	Indonesia	↑	+6
131	• India	0.64	131	• India	0.62	India	→	-
---	• Taiwan (China)	---	---	• Taiwan (China)	---	Taiwan (China)	n.a.	n.a.
Published in December 2020			Published in December 2016					

2020 RANKING			2016 RANKING			2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION		
1	• Norway	0.95	1	• Norway	0.94	Norway	→	-
2	• Ireland	0.95	2	• Switzerland	0.94	Ireland	↑	+4
3	• Switzerland	0.95	3	• Germany	0.93	Switzerland	↓	-1
4	• Hong Kong (China)	0.94	4	• Sweden	0.93	Hong Kong (China)	↑	+7
5	• Iceland	0.94	5	• Australia	0.93	Iceland	↑	+2

Environmental performance index

THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX (EPI) RANKS COUNTRIES' PERFORMANCE ON HIGH-PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN TWO AREAS: PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH AND PROTECTION OF ECOSYSTEMS.

2020 RANKING OUT OF 180 COUNTRIES			2016 RANKING OUT OF 178 COUNTRIES			2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION		
COUNTRIES			COUNTRIES			VARIATION		RANKS
3	• Switzerland	82	3	• Sweden	90	Switzerland	↑	+13
4	• United Kingdom	81	6	• Spain	89	United Kingdom	↑	+8
5	• France	80	10	• France	88	France	↑	+5
8	• Sweden	79	12	• United Kingdom	87	Sweden	↓	-5
10	• Germany	77	13	• Australia	87	Germany	↑	+20
11	• Netherlands	75	16	• Switzerland	87	Netherlands	↑	+25
12	• Japan	75	25	• Canada	85	Japan	↑	+27
13	• Australia	75	26	• United States	85	Australia	→	-
14	• Spain	74	29	• Italy	84	Spain	↓	-8
20	• Italy	71	30	• Germany	84	Italy	↑	+9
20	• Canada	71	32	• Russia	84	Canada	↑	+5
24	• United States	69	36	• Netherlands	82	United States	↑	+2
28	• South Korea	67	38	• Poland	81	South Korea	↑	+52
37	• Poland	61	39	• Japan	81	Poland	↑	+1
40	• Taiwan (China)	57	46	• Brazil	79	Taiwan (China)	↑	+20
51	• Mexico	53	60	• Taiwan (China)	75	Mexico	↑	+16
55	• Brazil	51	67	• Mexico	74	Brazil	↓	-9
58	• Russia	51	80	• South Korea	71	Russia	↓	-26
67	• Iran	48	91	• Thailand	70	Iran	↑	+37
78	• Thailand	45	95	• Saudi Arabia	69	Thailand	↑	+13
90	• Saudi Arabia	44	99	• Turkey	68	Saudi Arabia	↑	+5
99	• Turkey	43	104	• Iran	66	Turkey	→	-
116	• Indonesia	38	106	• Indonesia	66	Indonesia	↓	-10
120	• China (Mainland)	37	108	• China (Mainland)	65	China (Mainland)	↓	-12
168	• India	28	138	• India	54	India	↓	-30
Published in December 2020			Published in January 2016					

2020 RANKING			2016 RANKING			2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION		
1	• Denmark	83	1	• Finland	91	Denmark	↑	+3
2	• Luxembourg	82	2	• Iceland	91	Luxembourg	↑	+18
3	• Switzerland	82	3	• Sweden	90	Switzerland	↑	+13
4	• United Kingdom	81	4	• Denmark	89	United Kingdom	↑	+8
5	• France	80	5	• Slovenia	89	France	↑	+5

Sources : Index of Human Development, The United Nation Development Program licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 IGO license <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>

Sources : 2020 Environmental Performance Index, Global metrics for the environment: Ranking country performance on sustainability issues Wendling, Z. A., Emerson, J. W., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D. C., et al. (2020). 2020 Environmental Performance Index. New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy. [epi.yale.edu](https://epi.yale.edu/downloads/epi2020report20210112.pdf)

World happiness report

THE WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT IS A LANDMARK SURVEY OF THE STATE OF GLOBAL HAPPINESS. IT RANKS 156 COUNTRIES ACROSS SEVEN MAIN CRITERIA: GDP PER CAPITA, SOCIAL SUPPORTS, HEALTH AND LIFE EXPECTANCY, SOCIAL FREEDOM, GENEROSITY AND PERCEIVED CORRUPTION.

2020 RANKING OUT OF 156 COUNTRIES		2016 RANKING OUT OF 156 COUNTRIES		2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES		VARIATION	RANKS
3	• Switzerland	2	• Switzerland	Switzerland	↓ -1
6	• Netherlands	6	• Canada	Netherlands	↑ +1
7	• Sweden	7	• Netherlands	Sweden	↑ +3
11	• Canada	9	• Australia	Canada	↓ -5
12	• Australia	10	• Sweden	Australia	↓ -3
13	• United Kingdom	13	• United States	United Kingdom	↑ +10
17	• Germany	16	• Germany	Germany	↓ -1
18	• United States	17	• Brazil	United States	↓ -5
23	• France	21	• Mexico	France	↑ +9
24	• Mexico	23	• United Kingdom	Mexico	↓ -3
25	• Taiwan (China)	32	• France	Taiwan (China)	↑ -10
27	• Saudi Arabia	33	• Thailand	Saudi Arabia	↑ +7
28	• Spain	34	• Saudi Arabia	Spain	↑ +9
30	• Italy	35	• Taiwan (China)	Italy	↑ +20
32	• Brazil	37	• Spain	Brazil	↓ -15
43	• Poland	50	• Italy	Poland	↑ +14
54	• Thailand	53	• Japan	Thailand	↓ -21
61	• South Korea	56	• Russia	South Korea	↓ -3
62	• Japan	57	• Poland	Japan	↓ -9
73	• Russia	58	• South Korea	Russia	↓ -17
84	• Indonesia	78	• Turkey	Indonesia	↓ -5
93	• Turkey	79	• Indonesia	Turkey	↓ -15
94	• China (Mainland)	83	• China (Mainland)	China (Mainland)	↓ -11
118	• Iran	105	• Iran	Iran	↓ -13
144	• India	118	• India	India	↓ -26
Published in March 2020		Published in 2016			

2020 RANKING		2016 RANKING		2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION	
1	• Finland	1	• Denmark	Finland	↑ +4
2	• Denmark	2	• Switzerland	Denmark	↓ -1
3	• Switzerland	3	• Iceland	Switzerland	↓ -1
4	• Iceland	4	• Norway	Iceland	↓ -1
5	• Norway	5	• Finland	Norway	↓ -1

Healthiest country index

THE BLOOMBERG GLOBAL HEALTH INDEX TAKES A LOOK AT SEVERAL OF THESE FACTORS TO RANK THE HEALTHIEST (AND UNHEALTHIEST) COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD. THE FACTORS THAT ARE USED TO RANK THE COUNTRIES INCLUDE: HEALTH RISKS (TOBACCO USE, HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, OBESITY), AVAILABILITY OF CLEAN WATER, LIFE EXPECTANCY, MALNUTRITION OR CAUSES OF DEATH.

2019 RANKING OUT OF 169 COUNTRIES		2017 RANKING OUT OF 163 COUNTRIES		2017 - 2019 EVOLUTION	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES		VARIATION	RANKS
1	• Spain	1	• Italy	Spain	↑ +5
2	• Italy	3	• Switzerland	Italy	↓ -1
4	• Japan	5	• Australia	Japan	↑ +3
5	• Switzerland	6	• Spain	Switzerland	↓ -2
6	• Sweden	7	• Japan	Sweden	↑ +2
7	• Australia	8	• Sweden	Australia	↓ -2
12	• France	13	• Netherlands	France	↑ +2
15	• Netherlands	14	• France	Netherlands	↓ -2
16	• Canada	16	• Germany	Canada	↑ +1
17	• South Korea	17	• Canada	South Korea	↑ +7
19	• United Kingdom	23	• United Kingdom	United Kingdom	↑ +4
23	• Germany	24	• South Korea	Germany	↓ -7
35	• United States	34	• United States	United States	↓ -1
40	• Poland	39	• Poland	Poland	↓ -1
51	• Turkey	51	• Mexico	Turkey	↑ +3
52	• China (Mainland)	54	• Turkey	China (Mainland)	↑ +3
53	• Mexico	55	• China (Mainland)	Mexico	↓ -2
69	• Iran	69	• Iran	Iran	→ -
75	• Thailand	72	• Saudi Arabia	Thailand	↓ -1
76	• Brazil	74	• Thailand	Brazil	↑ +1
79	• Saudi Arabia	77	• Brazil	Saudi Arabia	↓ -7
95	• Russia	100	• Russia	Russia	↑ +5
115	• Indonesia	107	• Indonesia	Indonesia	↓ -8
120	• India	119	• India	India	↓ -1
---	• Taiwan (China)	---	• Taiwan (China)	Taiwan (China)	n.a. n.a.
Published in February 2019		Published in 2017			

2019 RANKING		2017 RANKING		2017 - 2019 EVOLUTION	
1	• Spain	1	• Italy	Spain	↑ +5
2	• Italy	2	• Iceland	Italy	↓ -1
3	• Iceland	3	• Switzerland	Iceland	↓ -1
4	• Japan	4	• Singapore	Japan	↑ +3
5	• Switzerland	5	• Australia	Switzerland	↓ -2

Sources : Helliwell, John F., Richard Layard, Jeffrey Sachs, and Jan-Emmanuel De Neve, eds. 2020. World Happiness Report 2020. New York: Sustainable Development Solutions Network <https://worldhappiness.report/ed/2020/>

Sources : Bloomberg, 2019 Healthiest Country Index

Global consumer confidence

THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX (CCI) IS BASED ON HOUSEHOLDS' PLANS FOR MAJOR PURCHASES AND THEIR CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION AND EXPECTATIONS FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE. OPINIONS COMPARED TO A "NORMAL" STATE ARE COLLECTED AND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ANSWERS PROVIDES A QUALITATIVE INDEX ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Q1 2020 RANKING OUT OF 64 COUNTRIES			2016 RANKING OUT OF 62 COUNTRIES			2016 - Q1 2020 EVOLUTION		
COUNTRIES			COUNTRIES			VARIATION		RANKS
1	• India	140	1	• India	136	India	→	-
4	• Indonesia	127	3	• United States	123	Indonesia	→	-
6	• United States	123	4	• Indonesia	120	United States	↓	-3
7	• Saudi Arabia	121	6	• Thailand	110	Saudi Arabia	n.a.	n.a.
10	• China (Mainland)	112	8	• China (Mainland)	108	China (Mainland)	↓	-2
11	• Netherlands	111	13	• Switzerland	102	Netherlands	↑	+7
14	• Turkey	104	14	• United Kingdom	102	Turkey	↑	+12
14	• Poland	104	15	• Germany	101	Poland	↑	+14
19	• United Kingdom	102	18	• Netherlands	100	United Kingdom	↓	-5
21	• Germany	101	19	• Canada	98	Germany	↓	-6
21	• Canada	101	21	• Sweden	95	Canada	↓	-2
26	• Switzerland	98	24	• Australia	91	Switzerland	↓	-13
26	• Thailand	98	26	• Turkey	90	Thailand	↓	-20
29	• Brazil	96	28	• Poland	88	Brazil	↑	+6
33	• Australia	92	31	• Spain	86	Australia	↓	-9
34	• Mexico	91	32	• Mexico	86	Mexico	↓	-2
36	• Spain	90	35	• Brazil	85	Spain	↓	-5
36	• Sweden	90	46	• Japan	73	Sweden	↓	-15
44	• Taiwan (China)	87	48	• Taiwan (China)	72	Taiwan (China)	↑	+4
46	• France	86	53	• France	66	France	↑	+7
56	• Japan	75	56	• Russia	63	Japan	↓	-10
60	• Italy	70	58	• Italy	58	Italy	↓	-2
63	• Russia	66	63	• South Korea	43	Russia	↓	-7
65	• South Korea	52	---	• Saudi Arabia	---	South Korea	↓	-2
---	• Iran	---	---	• Iran	---	Iran	n.a.	n.a.

Published in April 2020

Published in February 2017

Q1 2020 RANKING			2016 RANKING			2016 - Q1 2020 EVOLUTION		
1	• India	140	1	• India	136	India	→	-
2	• Pakistan	129	2	• Philippines	132	Pakistan	↑	+8
3	• Philippines	128	3	• United States	123	Philippines	↓	-1
4	• Indonesia	127	4	• Indonesia	120	Indonesia	→	-
5	• Vietnam	126	5	• Vietnam	112	Vietnam	→	-

Rankings
Largest economies
& European models

Sources : Global Consumer Confidence, 1st quarter 2020, The Conference Board, Inc. Content reproduced with permission.
<https://www.conference-board.org/research/consumer-confidence/Global-Consumer-Confidence-2020-Q1>

World largest economies (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)

2019 RANKING				2016 RANKING			
COUNTRIES		GDP IN BILLION (Current US\$)		COUNTRIES		GDP IN BILLION (Current US\$)	
↑	1	• United States	21,433	1	• United States	18,745	
	2	• European Union	15,622	2	• European Union	13,888	
	3	• China (Mainland)	14,402	3	• China (Mainland)	11,227	
	4	• Japan	5,080	4	• Japan	4,923	
	6	• United Kingdom	2,831	6	• United Kingdom	2,704	
	5	• India	2,869	5	• India	2,294	
	7	• Brazil	1,839	7	• Brazil	1,797	
	8	• Canada	1,736	8	• Canada	1,528	
	9	• Russia	1,702	9	• South Korea	1,500	
	10	• South Korea	1,647	10	• Russia	1,281	
↓	165	• Kiribati	<1	165	• Kiribati	<1	

February 2019

April 2017

2019 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES		GDP IN BILLION (Current US\$)		COUNTRIES		GDP IN BILLION (Current US\$)	
	1	• Med7	6,599	1	• Med7	6,016	
	2	• Dach	5,013	2	• Dach	4,536	
	3	• British Isles	3,229	3	• British Isles	3,003	
	4	• Nordics	1,575	4	• Nordics	1,459	
	5	• Benelux	1,508	5	• Benelux	1,321	
	6	• Visegrád	1,109	6	• Visegrád	885	

April 2020

April 2017

World population

2019 RANKING				2016 RANKING			
COUNTRIES		IN MILLION OF INHABITANTS		COUNTRIES		IN MILLION OF INHABITANTS	
↑	1	• China (Mainland)	1,404	1	• China (Mainland)	1,383	
	2	• India	1,382	2	• India	1,325	
	3	• European Union	445	3	• European Union	443	
	4	• United States	330	4	• United States	323	
	6	• Brazil	211	6	• Brazil	205	
	10	• Russia	147	10	• Russia	147	
	12	• Japan	126	11	• Japan	127	
	21	• United Kingdom	67	21	• United Kingdom	66	
	25	• South Korea	52	25	• South Korea	51	
	35	• Canada	38	10	• Canada	36	
↓	164	• Palau	<1	164	• Palau	<1	

April 2020

April 2017

2019 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES		IN MILLION OF INHABITANTS		COUNTRIES		IN MILLION OF INHABITANTS	
	1	• Med7	194	1	• Med7	194	
	2	• Dach	101	2	• Dach	99	
	3	• British Isles	72	3	• British Isles	70	
	4	• Visegrád	64	4	• Visegrád	64	
	5	• Benelux	29	5	• Benelux	29	
	6	• Nordics	28	6	• Nordics	27	

April 2020

April 2017

GDP per capita

2019 RANKING				2016 RANKING			
COUNTRIES		GDP PER CAPITA (Current US\$)		COUNTRIES		GDP PER CAPITA (Current US\$)	
↑	1	• Switzerland	82,484	1	• Switzerland	80,628	
	5	• United States	65,254	5	• United States	58,017	
	11	• Canada	46,272	11	• Canada	42,383	
	13	• United Kingdom	42,379	12	• United Kingdom	41,194	
	15	• Japan	40,256	14	• Japan	38,772	
	18	• European Union	35,040	18	• European Union	31,358	
	20	• South Korea	31,846	20	• South Korea	29,287	
	40	• Russia	11,601	47	• Brazil	8,757	
	44	• China (Mainland)	10,287	49	• Russia	8,724	
	50	• Brazil	8,751	51	• China (Mainland)	8,120	
	117	• India	2,098	120	• India	1,732	
↓	164	• Burundi	270	164	• Burundi	295	
April 2020				April 2017			

2019 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES		GDP PER CAPITA (Current US\$)		COUNTRIES		GDP PER CAPITA (Current US\$)	
1	• Nordics	57,547		1	• Nordics	54,490	
2	• Benelux	51,396		2	• Benelux	45,750	
3	• Dach	49,832		3	• Dach	45,623	
4	• British Isles	44,962		4	• British Isles	42,651	
5	• Med7	33,988		5	• Med7	31,018	
6	• Visegrád	17,367		6	• Visegrád	13,881	
April 2020				April 2017			

Globalization index

2020 RANKING				2016 RANKING LARGEST ECONOMIES			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
↑	1	• Switzerland	91	1	• Switzerland	87	
	2	• United Kingdom	89	3	• Canada	86	
	3	• European Union	86	5	• European Union	82	
	5	• Canada	84	6	• United Kingdom	82	
	7	• United States	82	12	• United States	76	
	10	• South Korea	78	19	• Russia	69	
	11	• Japan	78	22	• Japan	68	
	23	• Russia	72	34	• South Korea	65	
	52	• Brazil	64	47	• China (Mainland)	61	
	54	• China (Mainland)	64	49	• Brazil	61	
	62	• India	62	80	• India	51	
↓	160	• Somalia	30	156	• Solomon Islands	25	
December 2020				December 2016			

2020 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
1	• Benelux	90		1	• Benelux	91	
2	• Dach	89		2	• Nordics	85	
3	• British Isles	89		3	• British Isles	83	
4	• Nordics	88		4	• Visegrád	82	
5	• Med7	85		5	• Med7	82	
6	• Visegrád	82		6	• Dach	81	
December 2020				December 2016			

Sources : International Monetary Fund, World Largest Economies
<https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDPDPC@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD>

Sources : The KOF Globalisation Index
<https://kof.ethz.ch/en/forecasts-and-indicators/indicators/kof-globalisation-index.html>

Ease of doing business

2020 RANKING				2016 RANKING			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
↑	1	• New Zealand	87	1	• Singapore	87	
	4	• South Korea	84	3	• South Korea	84	
	5	• United States	84	5	• United Kingdom	82	
	7	• United Kingdom	84	6	• United States	82	
	16	• Canada	80	11	• Canada	80	
	19	• Russia	78	15	• European Union	77	
	20	• Japan	78	19	• Japan	75	
	21	• China (Mainland)	78	28	• Russia	71	
	22	• European Union	77	57	• China (Mainland)	63	
	39	• India	71	88	• Brazil	58	
↓	97	• Brazil	59	102	• India	55	
	162	• Somalia	20	160	• Eritrea	28	
October 2020				October 2016			

2020 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
1	• British Isles	83		1	• British Isles	82	
2	• Nordics	83		2	• Nordics	82	
3	• Dach	79		3	• Dach	79	
4	• Visegrád	76		4	• Visegrád	75	
5	• Med7	76		5	• Benelux	74	
6	• Benelux	75		6	• Med7	74	
October 2020				October 2016			

Index of economic freedom

2021 RANKING				2016 RANKING			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
↑	1	• Singapore	90	1	• Hong Kong (China)	89	
	6	• United Kingdom	78	6	• Canada	78	
	7	• Canada	78	8	• United Kingdom	76	
	13	• United States	75	9	• United States	75	
	15	• Japan	74	14	• Japan	73	
	16	• South Korea	74	17	• South Korea	72	
	22	• European Union	70	29	• European Union	69	
	66	• Russia	62	93	• Brazil	57	
	80	• China (Mainland)	58	95	• India	56	
	93	• India	57	115	• China (Mainland)	52	
↓	116	• Brazil	53	123	• Russia	51	
	149	• Venezuela	25	147	• Venezuela	34	
February 2021				January 2017			

2021 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
1	• British Isles	79		1	• British Isles	76	
2	• Nordics	75		2	• Dach	75	
3	• Benelux	74		3	• Nordics	73	
4	• Dach	74		4	• Benelux	72	
5	• Visegrád	70		5	• Visegrád	69	
6	• Med7	66		6	• Med7	63	
February 2021				January 2017			

Sources : The World Bank - Ease of Doing Business rankings
<https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/rankings>

Sources : The KOF Globalisation Index
<https://kof.ethz.ch/en/forecasts-and-indicators/indicators/kof-globalisation-index.html>

Global competitiveness index

2019 RANKING		2016 RANKING	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES	
↑	1 • Singapore	1 • Singapore	
	2 • United States	2 • United States	
	4 • Japan	5 • Japan	
	6 • United Kingdom	6 • United Kingdom	
	8 • South Korea	7 • South Korea	
	9 • Canada	8 • Canada	
	12 • European Union	15 • European Union	
	18 • China (Mainland)	16 • China (Mainland)	
	23 • Russia	22 • Russia	
	42 • India	41 • India	
↓	44 • Brazil	42 • Brazil	
	115 • Chad	112 • Haiti	
October 2019		October 2016	

2019 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS		2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES	
1 • Dach		1 • Dach	
2 • British Isles		2 • British Isles	
3 • Nordics		3 • Benelux	
4 • Benelux		4 • Nordics	
5 • Med7		5 • Med7	
6 • Visegrád		6 • Visegrád	
October 2019		October 2016	

Infrastructure quality

2019 RANKING		2015 RANKING	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES	
↑	1 • Singapore	1 • Hong Kong (China)	
	3 • Japan	4 • Japan	
	5 • South Korea	6 • United Kingdom	
	6 • United Kingdom	7 • United States	
	8 • United States	9 • South Korea	
	9 • European Union	11 • European Union	
	13 • Canada	10 • Canada	
	19 • China (Mainland)	21 • Russia	
	26 • Russia	24 • China (Mainland)	
	43 • India	49 • Brazil	
↓	52 • Brazil	55 • India	
	115 • Haiti	112 • Chad	
October 2019		September 2015	

2019 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS		2015 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES	
1 • Benelux		1 • Dach	
2 • Dach		2 • Benelux	
3 • Med7		3 • British Isles	
4 • British Isles		4 • Med7	
5 • Nordics		5 • Nordics	
6 • Visegrád		6 • Visegrád	
October 2019		September 2015	

Sources : Global Competitiveness Index 2019, World Economic Forum, Switzerland, 2019.
<https://www.weforum.org/reports?utf8=%E2%9C%93&query=competitiveness>

Sources : Global Competitiveness Index 2019, World Economic Forum, Switzerland, 2019.
<https://www.weforum.org/reports?utf8=%E2%9C%93&query=competitiveness>

Fortune global 500

2019 RANKING				2015 RANKING			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
↑	1	• China (Mainland)	124	1	• United States	134	
	2	• United States	121	2	• China (Mainland)	103	
	3	• European Union	96	3	• European Union	98	
	4	• Japan	53	4	• Japan	52	
	5	• United Kingdom	22	5	• United Kingdom	26	
	6	• South Korea	14	6	• South Korea	15	
	8	• Canada	13	8	• Canada	11	
	10	• India	7	10	• India	7	
	10	• Brazil	7	10	• Brazil	7	
	13	• Russia	4	13	• Russia	5	
↓	16	• Malaysia	1	16	• Indonesia	1	
	August 2020			2016			

2019 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2015 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
1	• Med7	46		1	• Med7	47	
2	• Dach	42		2	• Dach	44	
3	• British Isles	26		3	• British Isles	28	
4	• Benelux	14		4	• Benelux	15	
5	• Nordics	4		5	• Nordics	5	
6	• Visegrád	1		6	• Visegrád	1	
August 2020				2016			

Corruption perception index

2020 RANKING				2016 RANKING			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
↑	1	• New Zealand	88	1	• New Zealand	90	
	5	• United Kingdom	77	6	• United Kingdom	81	
	5	• Canada	77	5	• Canada	82	
	10	• Japan	74	11	• Japan	72	
	14	• United States	67	10	• United States	74	
	17	• European Union	65	17	• European Union	65	
	22	• South Korea	61	32	• South Korea	53	
	50	• China (Mainland)	42	51	• China (Mainland)	40	
	58	• India	40	51	• India	40	
	66	• Brazil	38	51	• Brazil	40	
↓	100	• Russia	30	102	• Russia	29	
	148	• South Sudan	12	144	• South Sudan	11	
January 2021				January 2017			

2020 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
1	• Nordics	85		1	• Nordics	88	
2	• Dach	80		2	• Dach	81	
3	• Benelux	80		3	• Benelux	81	
4	• British Isles	77		4	• British Isles	80	
5	• Med7	61		5	• Visegrád	58	
6	• Visegrád	53		6	• Med7	58	
January 2021				January 2017			

Sources : Fortune Global 500, Fortune Magazine.
<https://fortune.com/global500/>

Sources : CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2020 by Transparency International
<https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2020/index/nzl#>

Human freedom index

2020 RANKING				2015 RANKING			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
↑	1	• New Zealand	8.87	1	• Hong Kong (China)	8.94	
	5	• Canada	8.64	4	• Canada	8.66	
	6	• Japan	8.49	7	• United Kingdom	8.53	
	8	• United States	8.44	8	• United States	8.35	
	8	• United Kingdom	8.44	9	• Japan	8.32	
	12	• South Korea	8.27	10	• European Union	8.20	
	14	• European Union	8.19	15	• South Korea	8.02	
	62	• Brazil	6.83	61	• Brazil	6.75	
	85	• India	6.43	70	• India	6.69	
	89	• Russia	6.31	85	• Russia	6.46	
↓	103	• China (Mainland)	6.07	106	• China (Mainland)	6.10	
	135	• Sudan	4.01	130	• Iran	4.65	
December 2020				April 2015			

2020 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2015 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
1	• Nordics	8.54		1	• Nordics	8.56	
2	• Dach	8.54		2	• Dach	8.55	
3	• British Isles	8.45		3	• British Isles	8.53	
4	• Benelux	8.40		4	• Benelux	8.37	
5	• Med7	8.08		5	• Visegrád	8.12	
6	• Visegrád	7.82		6	• Med7	8.04	
December 2020				April 2015			

Sources : Human Freedom Index, Fraser Institute, Cato Institute
<https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/human-freedom-index-2020.pdf>

Democracy index

2020 RANKING				2016 RANKING			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
↑	1	• Norway	9.81	1	• Norway	9.93	
	4	• Canada	9.24	4	• Canada	9.15	
	9	• United Kingdom	8.54	7	• United Kingdom	8.36	
	13	• Japan	8.13	10	• Japan	7.99	
	14	• South Korea	8.01	11	• United States	7.98	
	15	• United States	7.92	12	• European Union	7.98	
	16	• European Union	7.92	14	• South Korea	7.92	
	28	• Brazil	6.92	18	• India	7.81	
	30	• India	6.61	29	• Brazil	6.90	
	97	• Russia	3.31	106	• Russia	3.24	
↓	123	• China (Mainland)	2.27	108	• China (Mainland)	3.14	
	136	• Democratic Republic of Congo	1.13	134	• Chad	1.50	
February 2021				January 2017			

2020 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
1	• Nordics	9.33		1	• Nordics	9.38	
2	• Dach	8.64		2	• Dach	8.65	
3	• British Isles	8.58		3	• British Isles	8.41	
4	• Benelux	8.39		4	• Benelux	8.40	
5	• Med7	7.90		5	• Med7	7.99	
6	• Visegrád	6.95		6	• Visegrád	7.02	
February 2021				January 2017			

Sources : The Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index, data reused by permission of The Economist
<https://www.eiu.com/topic/democracy-index>

Social progress index

2020 RANKING				2016 RANKING			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
↑	1	• Norway	92	1	• Norway	92	
	4	• Canada	91	6	• Canada	89	
	7	• Japan	90	7	• Japan	89	
	8	• South Korea	89	8	• United Kingdom	88	
	9	• United Kingdom	88	9	• European Union	87	
	10	• European Union	87	10	• South Korea	87	
	11	• United States	85	11	• United States	86	
	35	• Brazil	73	20	• Brazil	76	
	43	• Russia	72	40	• Russia	71	
	72	• China (Mainland)	66	73	• China (Mainland)	63	
↓	89	• India	56	88	• India	55	
	131	• Chad	31	131	• Central African Republic	29	
September 2020				June 2016			

2020 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
1	• Nordics	92		1	• Nordics	91	
2	• Dach	90		2	• Benelux	90	
3	• Benelux	90		3	• Dach	90	
4	• British Isles	88		4	• British Isles	88	
5	• Med7	88		5	• Med7	87	
6	• Visegrád	84		6	• Visegrád	84	
September 2020				June 2016			

GINI coefficient (Net income)

2018 RANKING				2015 RANKING			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
↑	1	• Iceland	24	1	• Iceland	23	
	7	• Japan	29	8	• European Union	30	
	9	• European Union	30	9	• South Korea	30	
	10	• South Korea	30	10	• Japan	30	
	11	• Canada	31	11	• Canada	31	
	17	• United Kingdom	32	21	• United Kingdom	34	
	33	• United States	37	30	• United States	37	
	59	• Russia	43	51	• Russia	41	
	64	• Brazil	44	66	• Brazil	45	
	73	• India	47	76	• India	51	
↓	79	• China (Mainland)	51	77	• China (Mainland)	53	
	82	• South Africa	57	80	• Namibia	60	
January 2018				August 2015			

2018 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2015 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
1	• Nordics	25		1	• Nordics	24	
2	• Benelux	26		2	• Benelux	25	
3	• Dach	28		3	• Visegrád	28	
4	• Visegrád	30		4	• Dach	28	
5	• Med7	32		5	• Med7	32	
6	• British Isles	32		6	• British Isles	34	
January 2018				August 2015			

Sources : 2020 Social Progress Index, The Social Progress Imperative.
<https://www.socialprogress.org/>

Sources : The Inclusive Development Index, World Economic Forum, Switzerland, 2018
http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Forum_IncGrwth_2018.pdf

Global gender GAP

2020 RANKING		2016 RANKING	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES	
↑	1 • Iceland	1 • Iceland	
	11 • Canada	11 • United Kingdom	
	13 • United Kingdom	15 • European Union	
	17 • European Union	19 • Canada	
	34 • United States	26 • United States	
	53 • Russia	52 • Russia	
	62 • Brazil	54 • Brazil	
	75 • China (Mainland)	60 • India	
	77 • South Korea	67 • China (Mainland)	
	80 • India	79 • Japan	
↓	89 • Japan	83 • South Korea	
	114 • Yemen, REP.	110 • Yemen, REP.	
2019 data - December 2019		2016 data - October 2016	

2020 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS		2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES	
1 • Nordics		1 • Nordics	
2 • Dach		2 • Dach	
3 • British Isles		3 • British Isles	
4 • Med7		4 • Benelux	
5 • Benelux		5 • Med7	
6 • Visegrád		6 • Visegrád	
2019 data - December 2019		2016 data - October 2016	

World press freedom index

2020 RANKING		2016 RANKING	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES	
↑	1 • Norway	1 • Norway	
	7 • Canada	7 • Canada	
	12 • European Union	15 • European Union	
	17 • United Kingdom	16 • United Kingdom	
	21 • South Korea	18 • United States	
	23 • United States	41 • South Korea	
	40 • Japan	43 • Japan	
	77 • Brazil	69 • Brazil	
	110 • India	93 • India	
	117 • Russia	107 • Russia	
↓	142 • China (Mainland)	128 • China (Mainland)	
	144 • Turkmenistan	130 • Eritrea	
2019 data - April 2020		2015 data - April 2016	

2020 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS		2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES	
1 • Nordics		1 • Nordics	
2 • Benelux		2 • Benelux	
3 • Dach		3 • Dach	
4 • British Isles		4 • British Isles	
5 • Med7		5 • Visegrád	
6 • Visegrád		6 • Med7	
2019 data - April 2020		2015 data - April 2016	

Sources : The Global Gender Gap Report 2020, World Economic Forum
<https://www.weforum.org/reports/gender-gap-2020-report-100-years-pay-equality>

Sources : World Press Freedom Index, Reporters Without Borders
<https://rsf.org/en/ranking>

PISA global ranking

2019 RANKING				2016 RANKING			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
↑	1	• China (Mainland)	578	1	• Singapore	551	
	5	• Japan	520	3	• Japan	528	
	6	• South Korea	519	5	• Canada	523	
	7	• Canada	516	7	• South Korea	519	
	9	• United Kingdom	503	8	• China (Mainland)	514	
	14	• United States	495	14	• United Kingdom	499	
	15	• European Union	489	15	• European Union	492	
	16	• Russia	481	17	• United States	487	
	41	• Brazil	400	16	• Russia	492	
	-	• India	-	37	• Brazil	395	
↓	51	• Dominican Republic	334	-	• India	-	
				43	• Dominican Republic	339	
2018 data - December 2019				2015 data - December 2016			

2019 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
1	• British Isles	503		1	• Dach	506	
2	• Nordics	503		2	• Benelux	505	
3	• Visegrád	501		3	• Nordics	504	
4	• Benelux	500		4	• British Isles	500	
5	• Dach	499		5	• Visegrád	493	
6	• Med7	485		6	• Med7	489	
2018 data - December 2019				2015 data - December 2016			

Academic ranking of world universities

2019 RANKING				2016 RANKING			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
↑	1	• European Union	133	1	• European Union	151	
	1	• United States	133	2	• United States	137	
	3	• China (Mainland)	81	3	• China (Mainland)	54	
	4	• United Kingdom	36	4	• United Kingdom	37	
	6	• Canada	19	6	• Canada	19	
	7	• Japan	14	7	• Japan	16	
	8	• South Korea	11	8	• South Korea	11	
	10	• Brazil	6	10	• Brazil	6	
	16	• Russia	3	15	• Russia	3	
	-	• India	-	20	• India	1	
↓							
2020 data - August 2020				2016 data - August 2016			

2019 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
1	• Med7	51		1	• Med7	60	
2	• Dach	45		2	• Dach	51	
3	• British Isles	39		3	• British Isles	40	
4	• Nordics	22		4	• Nordics	24	
5	• Benelux	19		5	• Benelux	19	
6	• Visegrád	2		6	• Visegrád	2	
2020 data - August 2020				2016 data - August 2016			

Sources : OECD (2019), PISA 2018 Results (Volume I): What students know and can do, PISA, OECD. Publishing, Paris
<https://www.oecd.org/pisa/>

Sources : Academic Ranking of World Universities 2020, Shanghai Ranking Consultancy
<http://www.shanghairanking.com/rankings/arwu/2020>

World's top masters in management

2020 RANKING				2016 RANKING			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
↑	1	• European Union	59	1	• European Union	58	
	2	• United Kingdom	11	2	• United Kingdom	16	
	3	• India	5	3	• India	3	
	4	• Canada	3	3	• China (Mainland)	3	
	6	• China (Mainland)	2	5	• Canada	2	
	8	• Russia	1	8	• Russia	1	
	8	• United States	1	8	• United States	1	
	-	• South Korea	-	-	• South Korea	-	
	-	• Japan	-	-	• Japan	-	
↓	-	• Brazil	-	-	• Brazil	-	

2020 data - September 2020

2016 data - September 2016

2020 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
	1	• Med7	31	1	• Med7	32	
	2	• British Isles	14	2	• British Isles	18	
	3	• Dach	10	3	• Benelux	9	
	4	• Benelux	9	4	• Dach	8	
	5	• Nordics	5	5	• Nordics	7	
	6	• Visegrád	3	6	• Visegrád	4	

2020 data - September 2020

2016 data - September 2016

Index of human development

2020 RANKING				2016 RANKING			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
↑	1	• Norway	0.96	1	• Norway	0.95	
	7	• United Kingdom	0.93	7	• United Kingdom	0.92	
	9	• Canada	0.93	8	• Canada	0.92	
	10	• United States	0.93	8	• United States	0.92	
	11	• Japan	0.92	12	• Japan	0.91	
	13	• South Korea	0.92	13	• South Korea	0.91	
	14	• European Union	0.90	14	• European Union	0.89	
	25	• Russia	0.82	26	• Russia	0.81	
	55	• Brazil	0.77	55	• Brazil	0.76	
	56	• China (Mainland)	0.76	63	• China (Mainland)	0.74	
	101	• India	0.65	101	• India	0.62	
↓	158	• Niger	0.39	157	• Niger	0.37	

2019 data - December 2020

2015 data - December 2016

2020 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
	1	• Dach	0.95	1	• Nordics	0.94	
	2	• Nordics	0.94	2	• Dach	0.94	
	3	• Benelux	0.94	3	• Benelux	0.93	
	4	• British Isles	0.93	4	• British Isles	0.92	
	5	• Med7	0.90	5	• Med7	0.89	
	6	• Visegrád	0.88	6	• Visegrád	0.86	

2019 data - December 2020

2015 data - December 2016

Sources : 2020 Masters in Management, Financial Times / FT.com, used under license from the Financial Times. All Rights Reserved.
<https://rankings.ft.com/rankings/2847>

Sources : Index of Human Development, The United Nation Development Program licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 IGO license
<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>

Environmental performance index

World happiness report

2020 RANKING				2016 RANKING			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
↑	1	• Switzerland	81	1	• Iceland		90
	2	• United Kingdom	81	3	• United Kingdom		87
	4	• Japan	75	8	• European Union		85
	6	• European Union	74	9	• Canada		85
	9	• Canada	71	10	• United States		84
	10	• United States	69	12	• Russia		83
	11	• South Korea	66	15	• Japan		80
	29	• Brazil	51	19	• Brazil		78
	32	• Russia	50	53	• South Korea		70
	93	• China (Mainland)	37	81	• China (Mainland)		65
↓	141	• India	27	111	• India		53
	153	• Liberia	22	148	• Eritrea		36
December 2020				January 2016			

2020 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
1	• British Isles	80		1	• Nordics		89
2	• Nordics	79		2	• British Isles		87
3	• Dach	78		3	• Med7		87
4	• Med7	75		4	• Dach		84
5	• Benelux	74		5	• Visegrád		82
6	• Visegrád	64		6	• Benelux		81
December 2020				January 2016			

2020 RANKING				2016 RANKING			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
↑	1	• Switzerland		1	• Switzerland		
	5	• Canada		4	• Canada		
	7	• United Kingdom		8	• United States		
	10	• United States		10	• Brazil		
	12	• European Union		13	• United Kingdom		
	19	• Brazil		24	• European Union		
	37	• South Korea		35	• Japan		
	38	• Japan		38	• Russia		
	49	• Russia		39	• South Korea		
	66	• China (Mainland)		54	• China (Mainland)		
↓	114	• India		83	• India		
	123	• Afghanistan		117	• Burundi		
2019 data - March 2020				2015 data - 2016			

2020 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS				2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS			
COUNTRIES				COUNTRIES			
1	• Nordics			1	• Nordics		
2	• Benelux			2	• Benelux		
3	• British Isles			3	• Dach		
4	• Dach			4	• British Isles		
5	• Med7			5	• Med7		
6	• Visegrád			6	• Visegrád		
2019 data - March 2020				2016 data - 2016			

Sources : 2020 Environmental Performance Index, Global metrics for the environment: Ranking country performance on sustainability issues
Wendling, Z. A., Emerson, J. W., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D. C., et al. (2020). 2020 Environmental Performance Index. New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy. [epi.yale.edu](https://epi.yale.edu/downloads/epi2020report20210112.pdf)

Sources : Helliwell, John F., Richard Layard, Jeffrey Sachs, and Jan-Emmanuel De Neve, eds. 2020. World Happiness Report 2020. New York: Sustainable Development Solutions Network
<https://worldhappiness.report/ed/2020/>

Healthiest country index

2019 RANKING		2017 RANKING	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES	
↑	1 • Iceland	1 • Iceland	
	2 • Japan	5 • Japan	
	8 • Canada	8 • Canada	
	9 • South Korea	10 • United Kingdom	
	11 • United Kingdom	11 • South Korea	
	12 • European Union	12 • European Union	
	15 • United States	16 • United States	
	29 • China (Mainland)	31 • China (Mainland)	
	48 • Brazil	49 • Brazil	
	67 • Russia	71 • Russia	
↓	91 • India	90 • India	
	175 • Sierra Leone	175 • Sierra Leone	
February 2019		2017	

2019 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS		2017 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES	
1 • Med7		1 • Med7	
2 • Nordics		2 • Nordics	
3 • British Isles		3 • Dach	
4 • Dach		4 • Benelux	
5 • Benelux		5 • British Isles	
6 • Visegrád		6 • Visegrád	
February 2019		2017	

Global consumer confidence

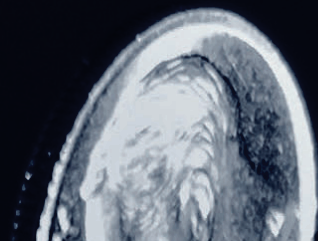
Q1-2020 RANKING		2016 RANKING	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES	
↑	1 • India 140	1 • India 136	
	6 • United States 123	3 • United States 123	
	9 • China (Mainland) 112	7 • China (Mainland) 108	
	13 • United Kingdom 102	10 • United Kingdom 102	
	15 • Canada 101	13 • Canada 98	
	20 • Brazil 96	23 • Brazil 85	
	23 • European Union 91	26 • European Union 81	
	33 • Japan 75	31 • Japan 73	
	39 • Russia 66	35 • Russia 63	
	41 • South Korea 52	39 • South Korea 43	
↓			
2020 data - April 2020		2016 data - February 2017	

Q1-2020 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS		2016 RANKING EUROPEAN MODELS	
COUNTRIES		COUNTRIES	
1 • Benelux 102		1 • British Isles 101	
2 • British Isles 102		2 • Dach 99	
3 • Dach 101		3 • Benelux 93	
4 • Visegrád 99		4 • Nordics 89	
5 • Nordics 94		5 • Visegrád 86	
6 • Med7 81		6 • Med7 67	
2020 data - April 2020		2016 data - February 2017	

Sources : Bloomberg, 2019 Healthiest Country Index

Sources : Global Consumer Confidence, 1st quarter 2020, The Conference Board, Inc. Content reproduced with permission.
<https://www.conference-board.org/research/consumer-confidence/Global-Consumer-Confidence-2020-Q1>

Socioeconomic models



Ranking per model

Within European policy as well as public debate, reference is often made to supposedly opposing socio-economic models in Europe, such as the Benelux or Visegrád countries. Various claims are made about the benefits or the downsides of the different models. That is why in this 5th edition of the Eight Competitiveness Report, we look at the rankings of the different socio-economic models within Europe. For the sake of this exercise, we divided Europe into different “models” Med 7, DACH, British Isles, Benelux, Nordics, and Visegrád.

When it comes to political and social stability the Nordics are clearly best in class. This progressive and democratic region places a high value on concepts such as freedom and equality. The Nordics are closely followed by their German speaking neighbours in the south. DACH comprise Germany, Austria and Switzerland - hence the abbreviation. This region itself can be considered a very advanced one. Not only in terms of democracy. It is also the region that scores best in human development. It equally has a future-proof business environment, evidenced by a first place in the global competitiveness index.

Another highly competitive region is the Benelux. With a first place in the globalization index as well as global consumer confidence, the Benelux are eager to welcome new foreign investment as well as trade in goods and services. This applies in particular to the Netherlands. Since the 2016 Brexit referendum, the Netherlands were able to attract 200 businesses or organisations that moved their headquarters to the country.

When we take a look at the economies situated in the center of Europe, the Visegrád region has the most business friendly tax environment. This implies that the tax policy in these four countries (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia) is elevated in terms of competitiveness and neutrality. The British isles stand out in several areas. With a gold medal in both the environmental performance index and the world happiness report, the quality of life is quite elevated.

European regions are quite complementary.

After doing this it becomes clear that each region has its own strong points as well as weaknesses. Furthermore, this approach illustrates that together the European regions are quite complementary. Not a single socio-economic model or region scores top marks on every feature simultaneously.

Besides that, their business environment is flexible, making it simpler for new companies and investors to start up a business.

Med 7 is composed of Southern European countries including France, Italy and Spain. This region is perceived as the healthiest region in Europe. Whilst this region is Europe's most populous region with the largest economies, it is no surprise that Med 7 holds the most companies ranked in the Fortune Global 500. Overall this region lags behind its European peers in rankings that deal with the business environment (with the exception of France). The region should commit to modernizing its business environment in order to close the gap with its neighbors.

Instead of focusing on the differences between European countries, one should look more at what unites them. These tables show that each socio-economic model excels at something and that these regions complement each other. Together, Europe has all the more to offer.

Europe is more than the sum of regions or even of countries - it is a collection of unique regions that together have something valuable to offer.

Just like in team sports, it is only the complementarity of each player that makes the team as strong as it is.



European Models - Rankings



ECONOMIC STRENGTH

WORLD LARGEST ECONOMIES (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)
WORLD POPULATION
GDP PER CAPITA

Med7	DACH	British Isles	Nordics	Benelux	Visegrád
1/6	2/6	3/6	4/6	5/6	6/6
1/6	2/6	3/6	6/6	5/6	4/6
5/6	3/6	4/6	1/6	2/6	6/6



BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

GLOBALIZATION INDEX
EASE OF DOING BUSINESS
INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM
GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY
FORTUNE GLOBAL 500

5/6	2/6	3/6	4/6	1/6	6/6
5/6	3/6	1/6	2/6	6/6	4/6
6/6	4/6	1/6	2/6	3/6	5/6
5/6	1/6	2/6	3/6	4/6	6/6
3/6	2/6	4/6	5/6	1/6	6/6
1/6	2/6	3/6	5/6	4/6	6/6



POLITICAL & SOCIAL STABILITY

HUMAN FREEDOM INDEX
DEMOCRACY INDEX
SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX
GINI COEFFICIENT (NET INCOME)
GLOBAL GENDER GAP
WORLD PRESS FREEDOM INDEX
CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

5/6	2/6	4/6	1/6	3/6	6/6
5/6	2/6	3/6	1/6	4/6	6/6
5/6	2/6	3/6	1/6	4/6	6/6
5/6	2/6	4/6	1/6	3/6	6/6
5/6	3/6	6/6	1/6	2/6	4/6
4/6	2/6	3/6	1/6	5/6	6/6
5/6	3/6	4/6	1/6	2/6	6/6



EDUCATION & QUALITY OF LIFE

PISA GLOBAL RANKING
ACADEMIC RANKING OF WORLD UNIVERSITIES
WORLD'S TOP MASTERS IN MANAGEMENT
INDEX OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX
WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT
HEALTHIEST COUNTRY INDEX
GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

6/6	5/6	1/6	2/6	4/6	3/6
1/6	2/6	3/6	4/6	5/6	6/6
1/6	3/6	2/6	5/6	4/6	6/6
5/6	1/6	4/6	2/6	3/6	6/6
4/6	3/6	1/6	2/6	5/6	6/6
5/6	4/6	3/6	1/6	2/6	6/6
1/6	4/6	3/6	2/6	5/6	6/6
6/6	3/6	2/6	5/6	1/6	4/6

European Models - Scores



ECONOMIC STRENGTH

WORLD LARGEST ECONOMIES (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)
WORLD POPULATION (IN MILLION OF INHABITANTS)
GDP PER CAPITA (IN CURRENT US\$)

Med7	DACH	British Isles	Nordics	Benelux	Visegrád
6,599	5,013	3,229	1,575	1,508	1,109
194	101	72	28	29	64
33,988	49,832	44,962	57,547	51,396	17,367



BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

GLOBALIZATION INDEX
EASE OF DOING BUSINESS
INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM
GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY
FORTUNE GLOBAL 500 (COMPANIES)

85/100	89/100	89/100	88/100	90/100	82/100
76/100	79/100	83/100	83/100	75/100	76/100
66/100	74/100	79/100	75/100	74/100	70/100
75/100	81/100	80/100	80/100	80/100	69/100
87/100	91/100	87/100	82/100	91/100	81/100
46	42	26	4	14	1



POLITICAL & SOCIAL STABILITY

HUMAN FREEDOM INDEX
DEMOCRACY INDEX
SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX
GINI COEFFICIENT (NET INCOME)
GLOBAL GENDER GAP
WORLD PRESS FREEDOM INDEX
CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

61/100	80/100	77/100	85/100	80/100	53/100
8/10	9/10	8/10	9/10	8/10	8/10
8/10	9/10	9/10	9/10	8/10	7/10
88/100	91/100	89/100	92/100	90/100	84/100
32/100	29/100	33/100	25/100	26/100	30/100
0.8/1	0.8/1	0.8/1	0.8/1	0.7/1	0.7/1
23/100	12/100	22/100	9/100	11/100	28/100



EDUCATION & QUALITY OF LIFE

PISA GLOBAL RANKING
ACADEMIC RANKING OF WORLD UNIVERSITIES
WORLD'S TOP MASTERS IN MANAGEMENT
INDEX OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX
WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT
HEALTHIEST COUNTRY INDEX
GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

485/1000	499/1000	504/1000	503/1000	501/1000	501/1000
51	45	39	22	19	2
31	10	14	5	9	3
0.90/1	0.95/1	0.93/1	0.94/1	0.94/1	0.88/1
75/100	78/100	80/100	79/100	75/100	64/100
6.4/10	7.1/10	7.2/10	7.5/10	7.2/10	6.3/10
89/100	84/100	84/100	88/100	84/100	70/100
81/100	101/100	102/100	94/100	103/100	100/100

MED7: France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus, Malta
DACH: Germany, Austria, Switzerland
British Isles: United Kingdom, Ireland
Nordics: Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland
Benelux: Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg
Visegrád: Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary



Big powers

Ranking per power

“ When we look at Europe, do we see one region or do we see the sum of different countries? It is telling that we would never ask the same question for China or the US. While their internal socio-economic diversity might sometimes even be bigger than that of Europe. Europe is much more than a simple sum of individual countries, yet is not always regarded as a single economic power either. What if we were to present Europe as if it were one country. Where would it then rank relative to the big powers? ”

Although the long-term effects of covid-19 on the economy are still uncertain, in the short term the pandemic has affected every economy. China seems to be the exception, it has managed to achieve economic growth during covid. The United States still has the largest economy in the world, followed by Europe. Over the past two decades however, the Chinese economy has consistently outpaced those of the US and Europe.

It is no surprise that China and the United States are ranked first and second in the Fortune Global 500. More specifically, one in four companies in this index is Chinese and about the same number is American. Other countries are well behind. Perhaps Europe should focus more on betting on entrepreneurs, competition, education and innovation.

Although China is increasingly taking over Japan's role as an Asian economic leader, Japan still remains an economic superpower to be reckoned with. It has the 3rd largest economy in the world and it is the country with the 3rd most companies represented in the Fortune Global 500. It also made a jump from 8th to 6th position in the global competitiveness ranking. India stands out in one particular ranking. It is ranked first in the global consumer confidence index, just as it did last time.

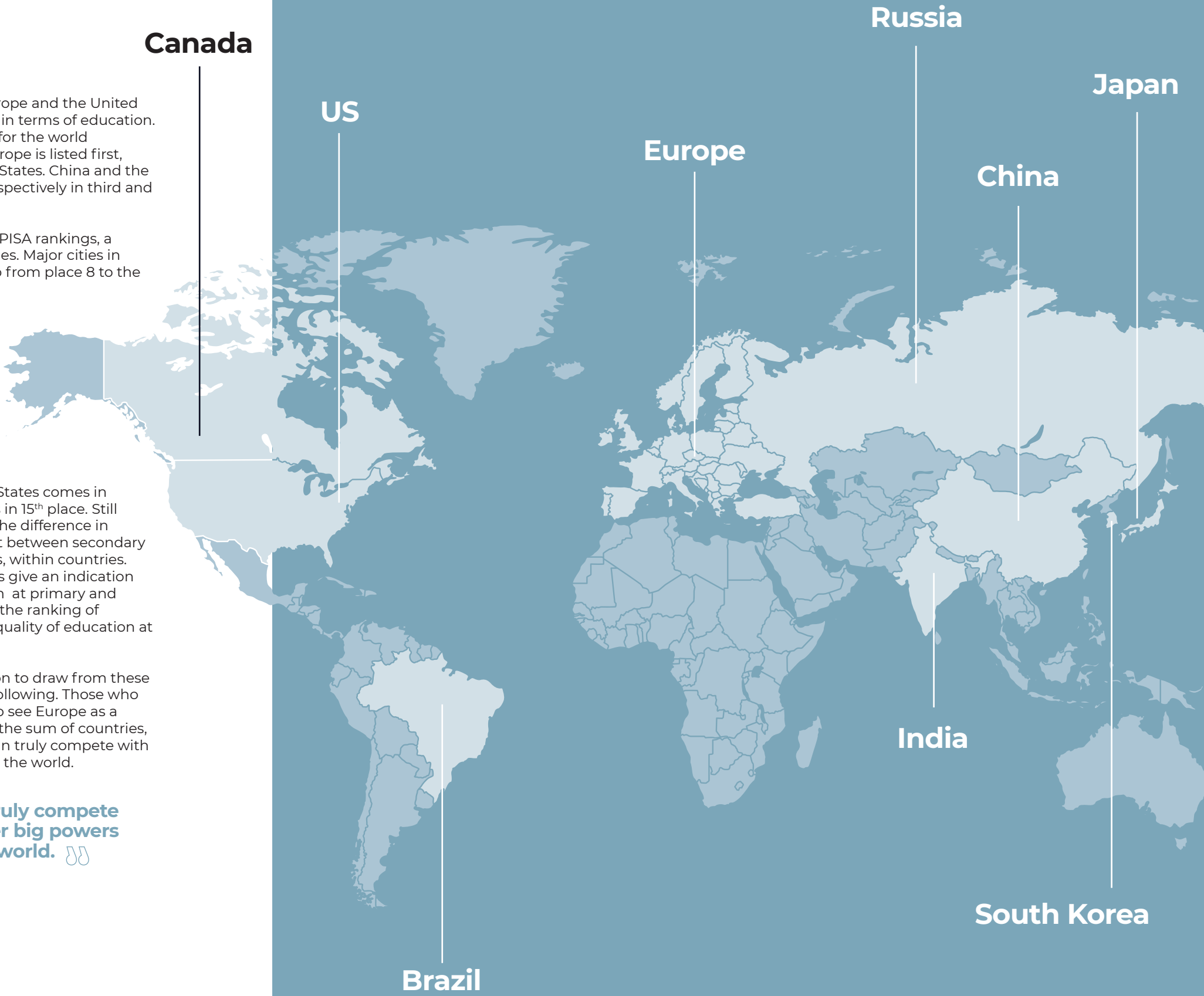
Generally speaking, Europe and the United States lead all rankings in terms of education. This is indeed the case for the world universities ranking. Europe is listed first, followed by the United States. China and the United Kingdom are respectively in third and fourth place.

When we examine the PISA rankings, a different picture emerges. Major cities in China made a big jump from place 8 to the first.

Meanwhile the United States comes in 14th place and Europe is in 15th place. Still it is important to note the difference in educational attainment between secondary schools and universities, within countries. Namely, the PISA scores give an indication of the level of education at primary and secondary schools and the ranking of universities shows the quality of education at these universities.

If there is one conclusion to draw from these tables, it could be the following. Those who can allow themselves to see Europe as a region rather than just the sum of countries, will see a region that can truly compete with the other big powers in the world.

“ Europe can truly compete with the other big powers in the world. ”



Economic powers - Rankings



ECONOMIC STRENGTH

WORLD LARGEST ECONOMIES (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)
WORLD POPULATION
GDP PER CAPITA

USA	EU	China (Mainland)	Japan	India	Brazil	Canada	Russia	South Korea
2/165	2/165	3/165	4/165	5/165	7/165	8/165	9/165	10/165
4/164	3/164	2/164	12/164	2/164	6/164	35/164	10/164	25/164
5/164	18/164	44/164	15/164	117/164	50/164	11/164	40/164	20/164



BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

GLOBALIZATION INDEX
EASE OF DOING BUSINESS
INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM
GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY
FORTUNE GLOBAL 500

7/160	3/160	54/160	11/160	62/160	52/160	5/160	23/160	10/160
7/162	3/162	54/162	11/162	62/162	52/162	5/162	23/162	10/162
13/149	22/149	80/149	15/149	93/149	116/149	7/149	66/149	16/149
2/115	12/115	18/115	4/115	42/115	44/115	8/115	23/115	8/115
8/115	9/115	19/115	3/115	43/115	52/115	13/115	26/115	5/115
2/20	3/20	2/20	4/20	10/20	10/20	8/20	13/20	6/20



POLITICAL & SOCIAL STABILITY

HUMAN FREEDOM INDEX
DEMOCRACY INDEX
SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX
GINI COEFFICIENT (NET INCOME)
GLOBAL GENDER GAP
WORLD PRESS FREEDOM INDEX
CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

14/135	17/135	50/135	10/135	58/135	66/135	5/135	100/135	22/135
8/136	14/136	103/136	6/136	85/136	62/136	5/136	89/136	12/136
15/131	16/131	123/131	13/131	30/131	28/131	4/131	97/131	14/131
11/82	10/82	72/82	7/82	89/82	35/82	4/82	43/82	8/82
33/114	9/114	79/114	7/114	73/114	64/114	11/114	59/114	10/114
34/175	17/175	75/175	89/175	80/175	62/175	11/175	53/175	77/175
23/148	12/148	142/148	40/148	110/148	77/148	7/148	117/148	21/148



EDUCATION & QUALITY OF LIFE

PISA GLOBAL RANKING
ACADEMIC RANKING OF WORLD UNIVERSITIES
WORLD'S TOP MASTERS IN MANAGEMENT
INDEX OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX
WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT
HEALTHIEST COUNTRY INDEX
GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

14/51	15/51	1/51	5/51	-/51	41/51	7/51	16/51	6/51
1/27	2/27	3/27	7/27	-/27	10/27	6/27	16/27	8/27
8/11	2/11	6/11	-/11	3/11	-/11	4/11	8/11	-/11
10/158	14/158	56/158	11/158	101/158	55/158	9/158	25/158	13/158
10/153	6/153	93/153	4/153	141/153	29/153	9/153	32/153	11/153
10/123	12/123	66/123	38/123	114/123	19/123	5/123	49/123	37/123
15/139	12/139	29/139	2/139	91/139	48/139	8/139	67/139	9/139
6/41	23/41	9/41	33/41	2/41	20/41	15/41	39/41	82/41

Economic powers - Scores



ECONOMIC STRENGTH

WORLD LARGEST ECONOMIES (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)
WORLD POPULATION (IN MILLION OF INHABITANTS)
GDP PER CAPITA (IN CURRENT US\$)

USA	EU	China (Mainland)	Japan	India	Brazil	Canada	Russia	South Korea
42,866	15,622	14,402	5,080	2,869	1,839	1,736	1,702	1,647
330	445	2,809	126	1,382	211	38	147	52
65,254	35,040	10,287	40,256	2,098	8,751	46,272	11,601	31,846



BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

GLOBALIZATION INDEX
EASE OF DOING BUSINESS
INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM
GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX
INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY
FORTUNE GLOBAL 500 (COMPANIES)

82/100	86/100	64/100	78/100	62/100	64/100	84/100	72/100	78/100
82/100	86/100	64/100	78/100	62/100	64/100	84/100	72/100	78/100
75/100	70/100	58/100	74/100	57/100	53/100	78/100	62/100	74/100
84/100	77/100	74/100	82/100	61/100	61/100	80/100	67/100	80/100
88/100	87/100	78/100	-/100	68/100	66/100	81/100	74/100	92/100
121	96	248	53	7	7	13	4	14



POLITICAL & SOCIAL STABILITY

HUMAN FREEDOM INDEX
DEMOCRACY INDEX
SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX
GINI COEFFICIENT (NET INCOME)
GLOBAL GENDER GAP
WORLD PRESS FREEDOM INDEX
CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

67/100	65/100	42/100	74/100	40/100	38/100	77/100	30/100	61/100
8/10	8/10	6/10	8/10	6/10	7/10	9/10	6/10	8/10
8/10	8/10	2/10	8/10	7/10	7/10	9/10	3/10	8/10
86/100	88/100	66/100	90/100	57/100	74/100	91/100	73/100	89/100
38/100	31/100	51/100	30/100	48/100	45/100	31/100	44/100	31/100
0.7/1	0.8/1	0.7/1	0.7/1	0.7/1	0.7/1	0.8/1	0.7/1	0.7/1
24/100	20/100	78/100	29/100	45/100	34/100	15/100	49/100	24/100



EDUCATION & QUALITY OF LIFE

PISA GLOBAL RANKING
ACADEMIC RANKING OF WORLD UNIVERSITIES
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HEALTHIEST COUNTRY INDEX
GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

495/1000	489/1000	-/1000	-/1000	-/1000	400/1000	517/1000	482/1000	520/1000
133	266	81	14	-	6	19	3	11
1	118	2	-	5	-	3	1	-
0.93/1	0.90/1	0.76/1	0.92/1	0.65/1	0.77/1	0.93/1	0.82/1	0.92/1
69/100	75/100	37/100	75/100	28/100	51/100	71/100	51/100	67/100
6.9/10	6.6/10	5.1/10	5.9/10	3.6/10	6.4/10	7.2/10	5.5/10	5.9/10
73/100	82/100	63/100	91/100	26/100	54/100	86/100	40/100	85/100
123/100	92/100	112/100	75/100	280/100	96/100	101/100	66/100	104/100

Note: Each ranking has been recalculated on a total number of countries readjusted in order to count European Union as one «Power».



About us

About Eight Competitiveness Lab (ECL)

Eight Competitiveness Lab is a think tank established by the Eight International, tracking, analyzing and sharing the most relevant and up to date information on the progress and development of the global economy, thus providing international investors with some essential data they require to make informed business decisions.

For more information, visit **8-International.com**

About Eight International

Eight International is a global advisory organization founded in 2016 by consultancies sharing the same values. A globally integrated team of over 160 founding Partners and 3500 professionals seamlessly advises corporate clients, businesses, private equity funds and leading investment banks to help navigate challenges across transactions, restructuring and operational transformation on all continents.

Eight International brings innovative solutions in a broad array of industries through its three key pillars: Reactivity via its nimble business model, Quality of its experienced practitioners and Independence, given no conflicts of interest.

Providing advice for cross-border financial transactions requires a thorough knowledge of a market, its business environment, accounting, legal and tax standards, but also a business culture – something the Eight International delivers.

For more information go to **8-international.com**

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Methodology

This report is made up of data and rankings published by different national or international institutions and organizations. Eight International has obtained written permissions to use their data in this report. All of this information is public and its source is referenced within each ranking.

Eight International / Eight Competitiveness Lab shall not be responsible for methodological choices made by the publishers, nor for possible omissions or errors.

We must highlight the fact that this type of ranking ordering many countries is necessarily partial, since indicators that make it possible to rank nations are necessarily synthetic and cannot be objectively exhaustive on each of the subjects tackled. Eight International has selected these rankings on the sole criterion of their objectivity, but also considering their reputation, public trust and prominence within the media. However, we wish to draw the attention of readers to the fact that the choice of certain indicators and qualitative nature of certain ratings might lead to ideological biases. Several rankings may thus be considered to be biased.

Please note that after some data irregularities on Doing Business 2018 and 2020, the World Bank management paused the next Doing Business report and initiated a series of reviews and audits of the report and its methodology (please read the full statement released by the World Bank Group on the Doing Business report on the [worldbank.org](https://www.worldbank.org) website). Having in mind the fact that the above mentioned irregularities concern only small parts of the World Bank data and that the World Bank has not decided to remove any of them from the public domain we have opted to keep them in since the alternative would be to lose a lot of information about the rankings of all other countries. Also the irregularities do not impact the overall conclusions of the Eight Competitiveness Report 2021 as Ease of Doing Business is one of the 25 sources we are using in this report.

We have presented the position of the top 25 countries in the world in terms of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) for each ranking.

The decision to compare the selected countries in which Eight International member firms operate with other large economies has been made in order to compare them with the main developed countries in the world, as well as major emerging countries. We also included the top five countries for each ranking in this report. Moreover, for most of the rankings, we found it useful to present the most significant progressions and decreases over the last few years in order to add a dynamic dimension to our report and thus complete the static vision of rankings.

This report gathers 25 rankings covering 4 large topics, giving a complete and synthetic view of the current situation of the world's 25 largest economies in 2019 as of 2021:



Economic Strength

GDP, population and GDP per capita.



Business Opportunities

Competitiveness, ease of doing business, economic freedom, etc.



Political & Social Stability

Income inequality, gender gap, social progress, corruption, press freedom, etc.



Education & Quality Of Life

Universities, business schools, students' levels, Human development, health, environmental performances, happiness, confidence in future, etc.

Acknowledgement

This report has been prepared under the supervision of **Alexis Karklins-Marchay**, Partner at Eight Advisory & General Secretary at Eight International, with the collaboration, **Nicolas Hangard**, Manager at Eight Advisory, **Agathe Dejoie**, Analyst at Eight Advisory and **Marta Marczak**, Eight International Communications and Marketing Coordinator. We would like to give our special thanks to the authors and coordinators of all rankings and indices that were used in this report, who kindly permitted us to quote their data.

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