

THE 2017 COMPETITIVENESS REPORT



1st EDITION 2017 UNITED KINGDOM

BRITAIN: LEADS, VOTES AND LEAVES - CAN IT
REMAIN AT THE HEART OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMY?

Eight International

A word from the Chairman



Four years ago, Eight Advisory, a founding member of Eight International, launched an initial report on France's competitiveness, highlighting the country's position in 20 international rankings. The successful receipt of this document from our clients as well as from various institutions confirmed the importance for companies to rely on tools and data in order to select the most relevant locations, but also for governments in order to stimulate foreign investment.

Pascal Raidron
Chairman

A year after an historical vote on Brexit, Eight International members, who advise corporates and private equity funds across the globe, have collectively decided to launch this new report. Presenting the positions of each country represented in our alliance in about 40 rankings, our analysis provides a specific focus on the United Kingdom. Our main conclusion is that Britain remains a very attractive place to invest in. However, despite the many positive attributes in favour of the UK, its position as a global financial hub and place to do business could be undermined by poor policy-making. Furthermore, other European countries could easily benefit from a mishandled Brexit process.

Indeed, until 2016, the UK was seen as a politically stable and profitable environment compared to many other markets. This changed on 23 June 2016 with the outcome of the EU Referendum. Whilst a lot of firms have adopted a 'wait and see' approach before making any significant decisions, it is now clear that some global companies will relocate at least some of their staff to remaining European Union cities.

However, as we have outlined, we are looking at more than just the economic implications of Brexit. Decisions made and the resulting regulatory and political changes could impact the UK's position in technology and innovation as well as that of an education hotspot if students and academics feel that there are more "friendly" places to study or teach.

Competition is a necessary part of international business and it is in everyone's interest to encourage a healthy challenge. It is imperative that the UK builds on its strengths to set an example to the rest of the world that business with the UK has not been disrupted simply because it is no longer part of the EU. It is also important that all legitimate businesses are made welcome to stay, move and trade with the UK.

The UK must now live up to and embody its ancient reputation as a great and United Kingdom.

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METHODOLOGY

This report is made of data and rankings published by different national or international institutions and organizations. This information is exclusively public and its source is systematically specified with each ranking. The associated hyperlinks refer directly to data and methodologies used by each organization. Eight Advisory shall not be held responsible for methodological choices made by the publishers, nor for possible omissions or errors.

We must remind that this type of ranking ordering many countries is necessarily partial since indicators which make it possible to rank nations are necessarily synthetic and cannot be objectively exhaustive on each of the subjects tackled. We wish to draw the attention of readers to the fact that the choice of certain indicators and the qualitative nature of certain ratings lead to ideological biases. Several rankings may thus be considered as biased. However, Eight Advisory has not only selected these rankings on the sole criterion of their objectivity, but also considering their reputation and the media coverage they benefit from.

We presented the position of the top 25 countries in the world in terms of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) for each ranking. The choice of positioning the United Kingdom in relation to other large economies has been made in order to compare the UK with the main developed countries in the world, as well as major emerging countries. We also included the top 5 of each ranking retained in this report. Moreover, for most of the rankings, we found useful to present the most significant progressions and decreases over the last 4 to 5 years in order to add a dynamic dimension to our report and thus complete the fixed vision of rankings.

This report gathers about forty rankings covering 6 large topics giving a complete and synthetic view of the current situation of the world's 25 largest economies in 2017:



Economic strength

GDP, productivity, unemployment, public debt, budget deficit, imports and exports, etc.



Business opportunities

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



Technology & innovation

Most innovative companies, development of information and communication technologies, etc.



Political & social stability

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



Education

Universities, business schools, students' levels, etc.



Health & wellbeing

Human development, health, environmental performances, happiness, confidence in future, etc.

The last publication in March 2017 of each ranking was chosen (generally 2016 or 2017), as well as the 2011-2012 publication of these same rankings, in order to observe trends and evolutions of each country over the last 4 or 5 years.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One year after the people of the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union, we wanted to analyse how this has affected the UK's ability to compete on the international stage and what it needs to do to remain attractive to investors in the coming months and years.

Under the Government's timetable, the expectation is that by the end of March 2019, the UK will have ceased to be a member of the EU. Whilst the precise terms of the UK's Brexit withdrawal remain unclear, what is unequivocal is that investors and businesses, wherever they are located, should take note. As a global financial hub, a diminished City of London could have profound implications for other financial centres and for international businesses looking to raise finance.

The overwhelming message emanating from our analysis is that we need to break down the invisible Brexit wall to re-assess the position which the UK is in and where it wants to be. The UK has established itself as a leading financial services centre with some of the strongest foundations for continued success across the globe. These assets should be the founding stones for a new generation of globalization, rather than a barrier to progress as it risks becoming.

The UK needs to be proactive and must move beyond the negative associations of the term 'Brexit', which so far holds little meaning regarding the process of separation from the European Union. Now is an opportunity for the UK to demonstrate that it is an excellent place to do business and that it consistently performs well across global indices and is a leading competitor for international business against the world's larger countries.

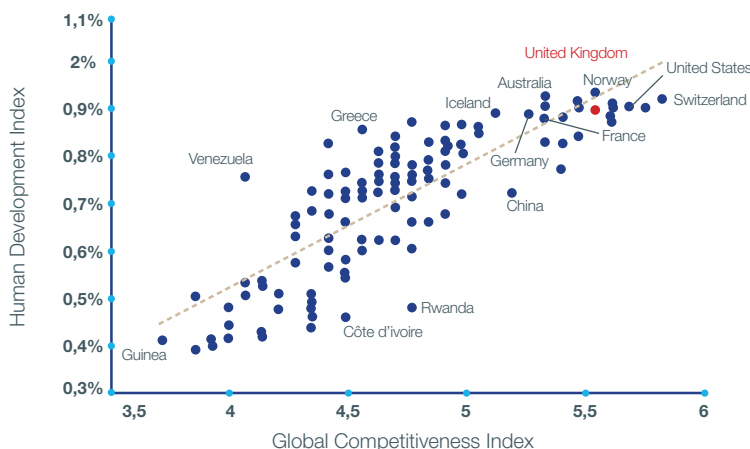
Competitiveness is critical in increasing levels of employment, human development and happiness (see the correlations enclosed). Investment in a country relies not just on its economic strength and business opportunities, although these are very important, but also on the quality of life that it can offer its citizens and investees. As global citizens, individuals are concerned for their personal development and happiness which are primary factors in decision making surrounding both personal and corporate commitments. Therefore, in order to remain a central player in the global economy, the UK needs to ensure that it remains attractive to citizens in these areas. Our graphs highlight that a competitive environment is often the most beneficial for developing these assets.

CORRELATION BETWEEN COMPETITIVENESS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Source: International Monetary Funds (IMF) Eight Advisory - World Economic Forum

CORRELATION BETWEEN COMPETITIVENESS AND WELLBEING



Source: Eight Advisory - World Economic Forum Human Development Report - United Nations (UN)

Our comprehensive analysis of indices, research and other data spans six areas that we believe are crucial in determining a country's socio-economic strength, global perception and ultimately, its attractiveness to international investors. These are:



Economic strength



Political & social stability



Business opportunities



Education



Technology & innovation



Health & wellbeing

Our analysis confirms that the socio-economic strength of a country runs far deeper than simply geopolitical structures and unions. There are a number of other factors which have a crucial part to play in how the UK is perceived as a place to do business, to live and ultimately, to invest.

For instance, a reduction in funding and incentives for UK universities could undermine product development and innovation and slow down the pipeline of new products, services and companies coming to market. Similarly, any threat to the attractiveness of UK business schools will reduce the talent pool of future entrepreneurs and business leaders.

Another crucial aspect to a country's ability to compete globally is a low rate of unemployment and a positive and happy workforce. The UK comes out positively on both these metrics with a 5% unemployment rate in the Global Competitiveness Index and as one of the top ten countries in the Global Happiness Report and the Human Development Index.

Since 2012, consumer confidence in the UK has soared with the country moving from 37 in 2012 to ninth place in 2016. The big question is whether this confidence will be sustained over the coming months and years as business rates and exchange rates lead to higher high street costs.

Whilst much has been made of the opportunity offered to cities such as Paris, Frankfurt and Dublin from Brexit, the UK remains an overwhelming benign place to do business, despite increased political uncertainty.

We believe that the new Government has a unique opportunity to shore up its competitiveness to attract global investors and potentially to forge a new and exciting path outside the European Union, but in close partnership with its members.



STRENGTHS

Openness of the economy

Ease of doing business

Economic freedom

Global competitiveness

Capacity to attract talents

Equity and financial markets

Global innovation

Political environment

Quality of scientific institutions

Quality of universities

Quality of business schools



WEAKNESSES

Macroeconomics situation (debt, deficit)

Labor productivity

Infrastructure

General education

Gender gap

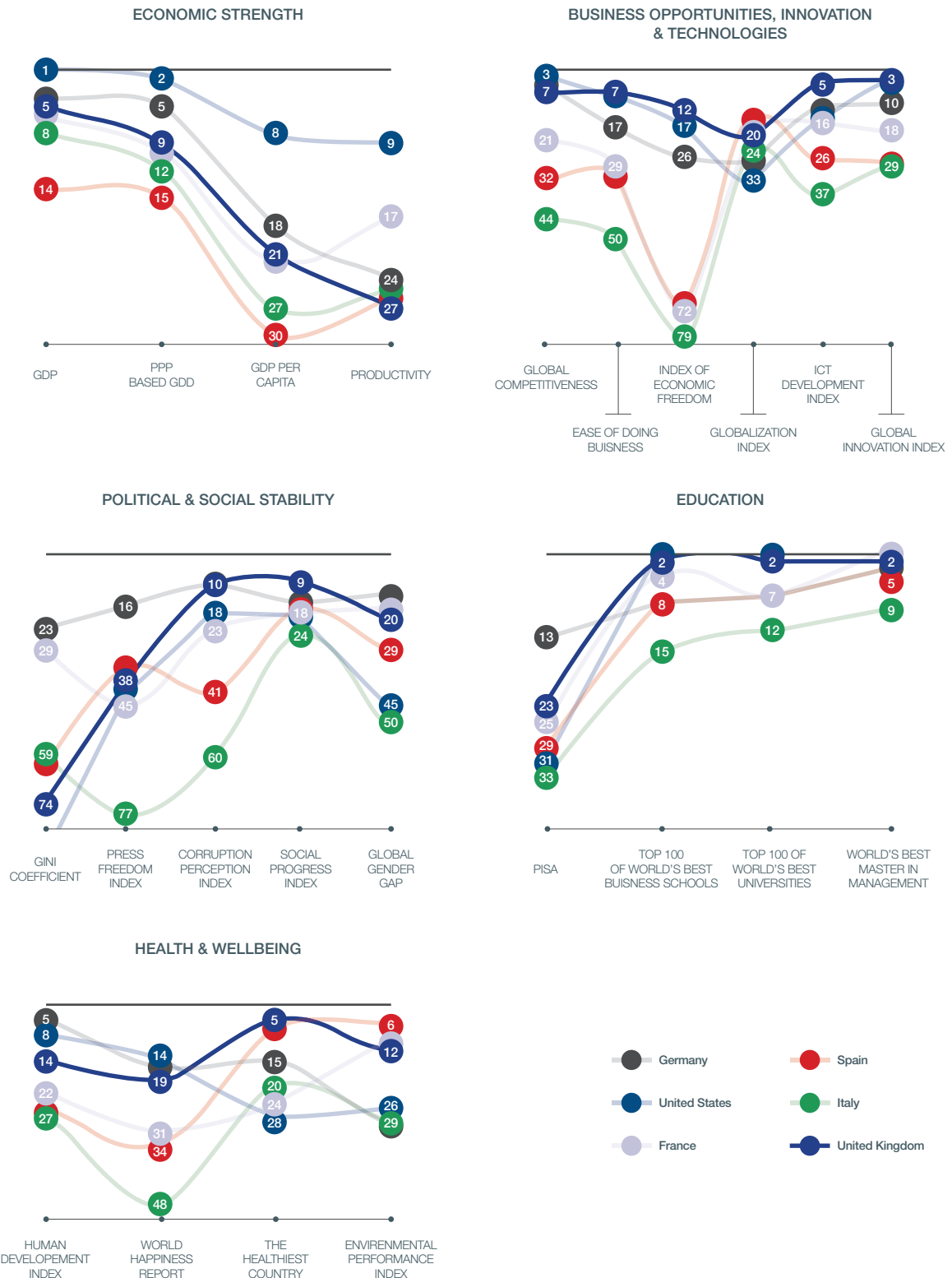
Press freedom

Inequalities



SUMMARY CHARTS

The purpose of the 2017 Competitiveness report is to be able to position the United Kingdom in relation to the other major developed countries and in particular its neighbors of the European Union it is leaving. The rankings allow us to have a general view of the performance of the United Kingdom in the broad categories that we have decided to address.



Source: Eight Advisory

THE WORLD'S 25 LARGEST ECONOMIES

(GDP in current US\$)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) MEASURES THE VALUE OF ECONOMIC OUTPUT WITHIN A GIVEN COUNTRY. IN ORDER TO COMPARE AND CLASSIFY COUNTRIES WITH DIFFERENT CURRENCIES, THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IS CONVERTED TO US DOLLARS AT ITS AVERAGE RATE IN 2016.

RANKING 2016

out of 188 countries

COUNTRIES	GDP IN BILLION (Current US\$)
1 United States	18 562
2 China	11 392
3 Japan	4 730
4 Germany	3 495
5 United Kingdom	2 650
6 France	2 488
7 India	2 251
8 Italy	1 852
9 Brazil	1 770
10 Canada	1 532
11 South Korea	1 404
12 Russia	1 268
13 Australia	1 257
14 Spain	1 252
15 Mexico	1 064
16 Indonesia	941
17 Netherlands	770
18 Turkey	736
19 Switzerland	662
20 Saudi Arabia	638
21 Argentina	542
22 Taiwan (China)	519
23 Sweden	517
24 Belgium	470
25 Poland	467

Estimated Data 2016 - Published in October 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 190 countries

COUNTRIES	GDP IN BILLION (Current US\$)
1 United States	16 155
2 China	8 570
3 Japan	5 957
4 Germany	3 546
5 France	2 683
6 United Kingdom	2 655
7 Brazil	2 460
8 Russia	2 170
9 Italy	2 074
10 India	1 829
11 Canada	1 824
12 Australia	1 559
13 Spain	1 341
14 South Korea	1 223
15 Mexico	1 187
16 Indonesia	919
17 Netherlands	829
18 Turkey	789
19 Saudi Arabia	734
20 Switzerland	665
21 Argentina	580
22 Sweden	544
23 Norway	510
24 Poland	501
25 Belgium	498

Data 2012 - Published in April 2013

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION

United States	⊖ •
China	⊖ •
Japan	⊖ •
Germany	⊖ •
United Kingdom	⬆️ +1
France	⬇️ -1
India	⬆️ +3
Italy	⬆️ +1
Brazil	⬇️ -2
Canada	⬆️ +1
South Korea	⬆️ +3
Russia	⬇️ -4
Australia	⬇️ -1
Spain	⬇️ -1
Mexico	⊖ •
Indonesia	⊖ •
Netherlands	⊖ •
Turkey	⊖ •
Switzerland	⬆️ +1
Saudi Arabia	⬇️ -1
Argentina	⊖ •
Taiwan (China)	⬆️ +4
Sweden	⬇️ -1
Belgium	⬆️ +1
Poland	⬇️ -1



Source:

International Monetary Fund (IMF)
<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/02/weoData/index.aspx>



ECONOMIC STRENGTH



TOP 3 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 3 INCREASE

1	Taiwan (China)	+4
2	India, South Korea	+3
3	United Kingdom, Italy, Canada, Switzerland, Belgium	+1

TOP 3 DECREASE

1	Russia	-4
2	Brazil	-2
3	France, Australia, Spain, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Poland	-1

1 - THE WORLD'S 25 LARGEST ECONOMIES

The United Kingdom is the 5th largest economy in the world. It became the 6th largest economy in 2008 and subsequently overtook France thanks to stronger growth in the period 2012-2016 (9.4% vs. 3.9%) combined with a negative forex impact on France's GDP. While the euro is almost one-fifth weaker against the US dollar than in 2012, the United Kingdom is also set to suffer from forex impacts in 2017. The pound has fallen by 20% against the US dollar since the nation opted to leave the European Union in the June 2016 referendum. However, rankings are based on average exchange rates over the year, which is why the United Kingdom was still ranked 5th in 2016; it is very likely that the United Kingdom will fall below France in 2017.

- The United States is the world's largest economy. Its GDP grew by 14.5% between 2012-2016 and was estimated at \$18,562 billion in 2016.
- The 2nd largest economy in the world is China, which is on target to take the number-one slot from the US between 2020 and 2030. Its GDP has grown at a slower pace in the past few years, but overall it increased by 33% between 2012 and 2016, which is the largest progression in the last four years. However it is still more than \$7 trillion lower than the United States.
- Despite its slowing economy in recent years, Japan is still the world's 3rd largest economy. Its economic growth is forecast to stay below 1% over the coming years.
- Russia no longer features in the top 10, and is currently the 12th largest economy in the world. Canada became the world's 10th biggest economy in 2016.
- No African country features among the world's 25 largest economies: Nigeria, Africa's biggest economy, ranks 26th in terms of global GDP.
- Over the last four years, emerging countries have globally progressed while European economies have slipped down this ranking.

GDP IN PURCHASING POWER PARITY

GDP IN PURCHASING POWER PARITY (PPP) IS BASED ON THE REAL GDP OF EACH COUNTRY, NOT EXPRESSED IN ABSOLUTE VALUE, BUT CONVERTED TO LOCAL LIVING COSTS IN ORDER TO COMPARE POTENTIAL GDP VALUES FOR EQUIVALENT PRICE LEVELS IN EACH OF THE COUNTRIES OBSERVED.

RANKING 2016

out of 190 countries

COUNTRIES	GDP IN BILLION (Current US\$)	
1	China	21 269
2	United States	18 562
3	India	8 721
4	Japan	4 932
5	Germany	3 979
6	Russia	3 745
7	Brazil	3 135
8	Indonesia	3 028
9	United Kingdom	2 788
10	France	2 737
11	Mexico	2 307
12	Italy	2 221
13	South Korea	1 929
14	Saudi Arabia	1 731
15	Spain	1 690
16	Canada	1 674
17	Turkey	1 670
19	Australia	1 189
21	Taiwan (China)	1 125
24	Poland	1 052
26	Argentina	879
27	Netherlands	866
37	Belgium	509
38	Sweden	498
39	Switzerland	494

Estimated Data 2016 - Published in October 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 190 countries

COUNTRIES	GDP IN BILLION (Current US\$)	
1	United States	16 155
2	China	15 236
3	India	6 219
4	Japan	4 547
5	Russia	3 628
6	Germany	3 560
7	Brazil	3 086
8	France	2 488
9	United Kingdom	2 406
10	Indonesia	2 345
11	Italy	2 109
12	Mexico	2 009
13	South Korea	1 625
14	Spain	1 505
15	Canada	1 476
16	Saudi Arabia	1 467
17	Turkey	1 368
19	Australia	1 017
21	Taiwan (China)	984
24	Poland	889
25	Argentina	829
27	Netherlands	779
36	Belgium	461
39	Switzerland	442
40	Sweden	421

Data 2012 - Published in April 2013

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION

United States	↓ -1
China	↑ +1
Japan	= •
Germany	↑ +1
United Kingdom	= •
France	↓ -2
India	= •
Italy	↓ -1
Brazil	= •
Canada	↓ -1
South Korea	= •
Russia	↓ -1
Australia	= •
Spain	↓ -1
Mexico	↑ +1
Indonesia	↑ +2
Netherlands	= •
Turkey	= •
Switzerland	= •
Saudi Arabia	↑ +2
Argentina	↓ -1
Taiwan (China)	= •
Sweden	↑ +2
Belgium	↓ -1
Poland	= •

Source:

International Monetary Fund (IMF)
<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/02/weoData/index.aspx>





ECONOMIC STRENGTH



TOP 2 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 2 INCREASE

- 1 Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Sweden **+2**
- 2 China, Germany, Mexico **+1**

TOP 2 DECREASE

- 1 France **-2**
- 2 United States, Italy, Canada, Russia, Spain, Argentina, Belgium **-1**

2 - GDP IN PURCHASING POWER PARITY

In terms of GDP adjusted for purchasing power parity, the United Kingdom is the 9th largest economy in the world, ranked just above France but below Germany which is the 5th largest.

- In 2014, China leapfrogged the United States to become the world's largest economy in terms of GDP adjusted for relative purchasing power parity, putting the United States in 2nd place.
- India has confirmed its ranking as the 3rd largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity, having displaced Japan in 2011.
- The BRIC countries, the world's four largest emerging economies (Brazil, Russia, India, China), are all in the top 10 in this league table of 190 countries.
- There is a vast gap between real and PPP-based GDP in emerging and developing countries, which is why India ranks 3rd, Russia 6th, Brazil 7th, Indonesia 8th and Mexico 11th.
- By contrast, developed countries rank slightly lower in terms of PPP-based GDP: the United States is 2nd, Japan 4th, Germany 5th, United Kingdom 9th, France 10th, and Italy 12th in this index.
- In terms of PPP-based GDP, two African countries are among the world's 25 largest economies: Egypt which is ranked 22nd and Nigeria which is ranked 23rd.

RANKING 2016

1	China	21 269
2	United States	18 562
3	India	8 721
4	Japan	4 932
5	Germany	3 979

RANKING 2012

1	United States	16 155
2	China	15 236
3	India	6 219
4	Japan	4 547
5	Russia	3 628

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

China		+1
United States		-1
India		•
Japan		•
Germany		+1



ESTIMATION AND PROJECTION OF POPULATION

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

POPULATION 2015

out of 234 countries

COUNTRIES	POPULATION IN MILLIONS
1 China	1 376
2 India	1 311
3 United States	322
4 Indonesia	258
5 Brazil	208
9 Russia	143
10 Mexico	127
11 Japan	127
16 Germany	81
18 Turkey	79
21 United Kingdom	65
22 France	64
23 Italy	60
27 South Korea	50
29 Spain	46
32 Argentina	43
36 Poland	39
38 Canada	36
41 Saudi Arabia	32
53 Australia	24
54 Taiwan (China)	23
67 Netherlands	17
79 Belgium	11
91 Sweden	10
98 Switzerland	8

Estimated Data 2015 - Published in 2015

PROJECTION IN 2050

out of 233 countries

COUNTRIES	POPULATION IN MILLIONS
1 India	1 880
2 China	1 304
4 United States	386
6 Indonesia	357
9 Brazil	247
11 Mexico	182
16 Russia	123
19 Japan	103
20 Turkey	102
28 United Kingdom	76
30 Germany	72
31 France	71
41 Argentina	59
45 Italy	54
46 Saudi Arabia	53
50 South Korea	48
54 Canada	44
55 Spain	43
64 Australia	34
68 Poland	32
77 Taiwan (China)	21
81 Netherlands	17
96 Belgium	12
99 Sweden	12
105 Switzerland	10

EVOLUTION 2015 - 2050

VARIATION	RANK	POPULATION IN MILLIONS
United States	↓ -1	↑ +64
China	↓ -1	↓ -72
Japan	↓ -8	↓ -24
Germany	↓ -14	↓ -9
United Kingdom	↓ -7	↑ +11
France	↓ -9	↑ +7
India	↑ +1	↑ +569
Italy	↓ -22	↓ -5
Brazil	↓ -4	↑ +39
Canada	↓ -16	↑ +8
South Korea	↓ -23	↓ -2
Russia	↓ -7	↓ -21
Australia	↓ -11	↑ +10
Spain	↓ -26	↓ -3
Mexico	↓ -1	↑ +55
Indonesia	↓ -2	↑ +99
Netherlands	↓ -14	↑ +0
Turkey	↓ -2	↑ +23
Switzerland	↓ -7	↑ +1
Saudi Arabia	↓ -5	↑ +22
Argentina	↓ -9	↑ +16
Taiwan (China)	↓ -23	↓ -2
Sweden	↓ -8	↑ +2
Belgium	↓ -17	↑ +1
Poland	↓ -32	↓ -6

Source:

United Nations (UN)

<https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/>





ECONOMIC STRENGTH



TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 5 INCREASE

1	India	+569
2	Indonesia	+99
3	United States	+64
4	Mexico	+55
5	Brazil	+39

TOP 5 DECREASE

1	China	-72
2	Japan	-24
3	Russia	-21
4	Germany	-9
5	Poland	-6

3 - ESTIMATION AND PROJECTION OF POPULATION

The total population of the United Kingdom was estimated to be around 65 million inhabitants in 2015. This is the 21st largest population in the world, just ahead of France which is ranked 22nd and Italy which is ranked 23rd. Germany, however, is the most populated country in Europe. The population of the United Kingdom is expected to reach 76 million in 2050, becoming the most populated country of Europe ahead of Germany.

- China and India are currently the world's most populous countries, with 1.38 and 1.31 billion people respectively. The two countries together represent one-third of the world's population. However, India is on track to become the world's most populous nation in less than a decade according to the United Nations.
- India is likely to reach 1.88 billion inhabitants in 2050.
- After exponential growth, the Chinese population is forecast to remain relatively stable in the future.
- The United States is ranked 3rd, with 322 million inhabitants (i.e. less than one-quarter of India's population).
- Switzerland, with 8 million people, is the smallest country in terms of population among the world's 25 biggest economies.
- According to the United Nations projections, there are likely to be 9.7 billion people worldwide in 2050.
- Six countries, India, China, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan and the United States, are expected to have populations exceeding 300 million people in 2050.

RANKING 2015

1	China	1 376
2	India	1 311
3	United States	322
4	Indonesia	258
5	Brazil	208

RANKING 2050

1	India	1 880
2	China	1 304
3	Nigeria	509
4	United States	386
5	Pakistan	381

EVOLUTION 2015 - 2050

India	⬆️ +1	⬆️ +569
China	⬆️ -1	⬆️ -72
Nigeria	⬆️ +4	⬆️ +327
United States	⬆️ -1	⬆️ +64
Pakistan	⬆️ +1	⬆️ +192



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.

RANKING 2016

out of 187 countries

COUNTRIES	GDP PER CAPITA (Current US\$)	
2	Switzerland	79 578
8	United States	57 294
11	Sweden	51 604
12	Australia	51 593
14	Netherlands	45 210
18	Germany	42 326
19	Canada	42 319
20	Belgium	41 491
21	United Kingdom	40 412
22	France	38 537
25	Japan	37 304
27	Italy	30 294
29	South Korea	27 633
30	Spain	27 012
37	Taiwan (China)	22 044
39	Saudi Arabia	19 922
58	Argentina	12 425
59	Poland	12 309
69	Turkey	9 317
71	Russia	8 838
72	Mexico	8 699
73	Brazil	8 587
75	China	8 261
116	Indonesia	3 636
143	India	1 719

Estimated Data 2016 - Published in October 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 187 countries

COUNTRIES	GDP PER CAPITA (Current US\$)	
4	Switzerland	83 646
6	Australia	68 029
9	Sweden	56 916
11	Canada	52 575
12	United States	51 385
13	Netherlands	49 502
18	Japan	46 705
20	Belgium	44 894
22	Germany	44 036
24	France	42 333
25	United Kingdom	41 684
28	Italy	34 919
32	Spain	28 668
35	Saudi Arabia	25 139
36	South Korea	24 454
42	Taiwan (China)	21 270
51	Russia	15 145
54	Argentina	13 890
58	Poland	13 155
62	Brazil	12 344
68	Turkey	10 428
69	Mexico	10 137
90	China	6 329
119	Indonesia	3 745
147	India	1 471

Data 2012 - Published in April 2013

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION	Δ IN %
United States	⬆️ +11%
China	⬆️ +31%
Japan	⬆️ -20%
Germany	⬆️ -4%
United Kingdom	⬆️ -3%
France	⬆️ -9%
India	⬆️ +17%
Italy	⬆️ -13%
Brazil	⬆️ -30%
Canada	⬆️ -20%
South Korea	⬆️ +13%
Russia	⬆️ -42%
Australia	⬆️ -24%
Spain	⬆️ -6%
Mexico	⬆️ -14%
Indonesia	⬆️ -3%
Netherlands	⬆️ -9%
Turkey	⬆️ -11%
Switzerland	⬆️ -5%
Saudi Arabia	⬆️ -21%
Argentina	⬆️ -11%
Taiwan (China)	⬆️ +4%
Sweden	⬆️ -9%
Belgium	⬆️ -8%
Poland	⬆️ -6%

Source:

International Monetary Fund (IMF)
<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/02/weoData/index.aspx>





ECONOMIC STRENGTH



TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 5 INCREASE

1	China	+31%
2	India	+17%
3	South Korea	+13%
4	United States	+11%
5	Taiwan (China)	+4%

TOP 5 DECREASE

1	Russia	-42%
2	Brazil	-30%
3	Australia	-24%
4	Saudi Arabia	-21%
5	Japan, Canada	-20%

4 - GDP PER CAPITA

The United Kingdom's GDP per capita has fallen, but at \$40,412 in 2016 it is higher than it was in 2012. The United Kingdom is ranked 21st out of 187 countries in terms of GDP per capita, ahead of France which is ranked 22nd but below several European countries such as Belgium, which is ranked 20th, Germany which is ranked 18th and the Netherlands which is ranked 14th. In the period 2012-2016, GDP per capita in the UK surpassed that of France.

- The ranking of countries by GDP per capita is headed up by "small" developed countries that have relatively high GDP and few inhabitants. Five countries with less than 10 million inhabitants topped the league table in 2016: Luxembourg at the top, followed by Switzerland in 2nd place and Norway in 3rd place.
- Macao (China) and Ireland complete the top 5.
- In 2016, the top 5 countries in the world with the largest GDP per capita included 4 European countries.
- Overall, developed countries rank higher than emerging and developing countries.
- China has seen the highest growth in GDP per capita among the world's 25 largest economies, since its GDP has grown rapidly while its demographic growth has slowed down.
- India is ranked 143rd mainly because of its large population of over 1.3 billion inhabitants.

RANKING 2016

1	Luxembourg	105 829
2	Switzerland	79 578
3	Norway	71 497
4	Macao (China)	67 013
5	Ireland	65 871

RANKING 2012

1	Luxembourg	106 731
2	Qatar	103 606
3	Norway	101 169
4	Switzerland	83 646
5	Macao (China)	73 933

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

Luxembourg	⬇️	-1%
Switzerland	⬇️	-5%
Norway	⬇️	-29%
Macao (China)	⬇️	-9%
Ireland	⬆️	+34%



PRODUCTIVITY

(GDP per person employed in current US\$)

PRODUCTIVITY MEASURES THE GDP PER PERSON EMPLOYED IN A GIVEN COUNTRY, I.E. THE AVERAGE VALUE PRODUCED ON THE NATIONAL TERRITORY BY AN EMPLOYEE IN A YEAR.

RANKING 2016

out of 124 countries

COUNTRIES	PRODUCTION PER PERSON EMPLOYED (US\$)
3 Saudi Arabia	162 920
9 United States	118 960
11 Belgium	107 479
13 Taiwan (China)	99 681
14 Sweden	99 433
15 Australia	99 261
16 Switzerland	99 072
17 France	96 634
18 Netherlands	94 548
23 Canada	89 611
24 Germany	88 995
25 Italy	88 378
26 Spain	86 930
27 United Kingdom	85 747
31 South Korea	77 317
32 Japan	74 775
41 Poland	64 060
48 Turkey	59 062
54 Russia	51 210
57 Argentina	48 445
60 Mexico	43 851
80 Brazil	28 176
83 China	27 148
85 Indonesia	25 548
95 India	16 407

Estimated Data 2016 - Published in November 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 124 countries

COUNTRIES	PRODUCTION PER PERSON EMPLOYED (US\$)
2 Saudi Arabia	160 124
9 United States	115 936
11 Belgium	105 058
13 Switzerland	96 770
14 France	94 894
15 Australia	94 628
16 Sweden	94 389
17 Taiwan (China)	94 336
20 Netherlands	91 458
22 Italy	88 350
23 Germany	87 518
24 Canada	85 137
25 Spain	85 137
27 United Kingdom	83 505
32 Japan	73 372
37 South Korea	69 090
42 Poland	59 573
48 Turkey	57 162
51 Russia	52 668
57 Argentina	48 575
62 Mexico	42 481
75 Brazil	30 599
85 Indonesia	21 954
88 China	20 571
98 India	13 460

Data 2012 - Published in 2013

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION	RANK	Δ IN %
United States	•	+3%
China	+5	+32%
Japan	•	+2%
Germany	-1	+2%
United Kingdom	•	+3%
France	-3	+2%
India	+3	+22%
Italy	-3	+0%
Brazil	-5	-8%
Canada	+1	+5%
South Korea	+6	+12%
Russia	-3	-3%
Australia	•	+5%
Spain	-1	+2%
Mexico	+2	+3%
Indonesia	•	+16%
Netherlands	+2	+3%
Turkey	•	+3%
Switzerland	-3	+2%
Saudi Arabia	-1	+2%
Argentina	•	-0,3%
Taiwan (China)	+4	+6%
Sweden	+2	+5%
Belgium	•	+2%
Poland	+1	+8%

Source:

The Conference Board

[https://www.conference-board.org/Data/economyData base/index.cfm?id=27762](https://www.conference-board.org/Data/economyData%20base/index.cfm?id=27762)





ECONOMIC STRENGTH



TOP 3 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 3 INCREASE

1	China	+32%
2	India	+22%
3	Indonesia	+16%

TOP 3 DECREASE

1	Brazil	-8%
2	Russia	-3%
3	Argentina	-0,3%

5 - PRODUCTIVITY

The United Kingdom is ranked 27th in the world in terms of GDP per person employed, in between Spain and Iceland. It is still below Europe's two largest economies, France which is ranked 17th and Germany which is ranked 24th. However, here again, it is difficult to draw a definitive conclusion from this ranking since exchange rate movements have had direct effects on Gross Domestic Product.

- Middle Eastern countries, whose hydrocarbon resources enable very high value creation per person employed, top this ranking: Qatar in 1st place, the United Arab Emirates 2nd and Saudi Arabia 3rd out of 124 countries.
- Among the world's 25 largest economies, the rankings of Saudi Arabia (3rd), the United States (9th) and Belgium (11th) have not changed since 2012.
- Taiwan (China) moved up 4 notches to 13th.
- Brazil however fell from 75th to 80th position in 2016.
- As for GDP per capita, India which is ranked the world's 7th largest economy, is the least productive economy in our top 25.

RANKING 2016

1	Qatar	199 982
2	United Arab Emirates	167 543
3	Saudi Arabia	162 920
4	Singapore	152 598
5	Kuwait	144 369

RANKING 2012

1	Qatar	195 591
2	Saudi Arabia	160 124
3	United Arab Emirates	159 956
4	Kuwait	150 344
5	Singapore	132 466

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

Qatar	●	⬆️	+2%
United Arab Emirates	⬆️	⬆️	+5%
Saudi Arabia	⬆️	⬆️	+2%
Singapore	⬆️	⬆️	+15%
Kuwait	⬆️	⬆️	-4%



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(In % of Labor Force)

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IS THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE OF WORKING AGE AND LOOKING FOR WORK, AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE LABOUR FORCE. THESE DATA SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WITH CAUTION, SINCE THE METHODS FOR CALCULATING THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE VARY FROM ONE COUNTRY TO THE NEXT. HOWEVER, THE MAJORITY OF THE DATA PRESENTED FITS THE DEFINITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT ESTABLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE (ILO).

RANKING 2016

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Japan	3,2%
Switzerland	3,5%
South Korea	3,6%
Germany	4,3%
United States	4,9%
United Kingdom	5,0%
Australia	5,7%
Netherlands	6,7%
Sweden	6,9%
Canada	7,0%
Belgium	8,4%
France	9,8%
Italy	11,5%
Spain	19,4%

RANKING 2012

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Switzerland	2,9%
South Korea	3,2%
Japan	4,3%
Australia	5,2%
Germany	5,4%
Netherlands	5,8%
Canada	7,3%
Belgium	7,6%
Sweden	8,0%
United Kingdom	8,0%
United States	8,1%
France	9,8%
Italy	10,7%
Spain	24,8%

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION	IN BASIS POINTS
United States	↓ -3,2
Japan	↓ -1,1
Germany	↓ -1,1
United Kingdom	↓ -3,0
France	↑ +0,1
Italy	↑ +0,8
Canada	↓ -0,3
South Korea	↑ +0,4
Australia	↑ +0,5
Spain	↓ -5,4
Netherlands	↑ +0,9
Switzerland	↑ +0,6
Sweden	↓ -1,1
Belgium	↑ +0,8

RANKING 2016

EMERGING COUNTRIES	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Taiwan (China)	3,9%
China	4,1%
Mexico	4,1%
Indonesia	5,6%
Russia	5,8%
Poland	6,3%
Argentina	9,2%
Turkey	10,2%
Brazil	11,2%

RANKING 2012

EMERGING COUNTRIES	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
China	4,1%
Taiwan (China)	4,2%
Mexico	4,9%
Brazil	5,5%
Russia	5,5%
Saudi Arabia	5,5%
Indonesia	6,1%
Argentina	7,2%
Turkey	8,4%
Poland	10,1%

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION	IN BASIS POINTS
China	↓ -0,0
India	n.a n.a
Brazil	↑ +5,7
Russia	↑ +0,3
Mexico	↓ -0,8
Indonesia	↓ -0,5
Turkey	↑ +1,7
Saudi Arabia	n.a n.a
Argentina	↑ +2,0
Taiwan (China)	↓ -0,3
Poland	↓ -3,7

Estimated Data 2016 - Published in October 2016

Data 2012 - Published in April 2013

Source:

International Monetary Fund (IMF) - <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/02/weoData/index.aspx>
International Labour Organization (ILO) - <http://www.ilo.org/lostat>





ECONOMIC STRENGTH



TOP 3 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 3 INCREASE

1	Brazil	+5,7
2	Argentina	+2,0
3	Turkey	+1,7

TOP 3 DECREASE

1	Spain	-5,4
2	Poland	-3,7
3	United States	-3,2

6 - UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The United Kingdom's total unemployment fell to 1.6 million at the end of 2016 and its unemployment rate reached 5.0%, the lowest level in more than a decade. In the context of the unemployment crisis in Western Europe, one could say that the United Kingdom's labour market is working more efficiently.

- Spain's unemployment rate has fallen below 20% for the first time in 6 years. However, it is still high, at 19.4% in 2016, the highest unemployment rate in Europe after Greece.
- Significant falls in unemployment rates have been seen in other countries also over the last 4 years: a fall of 3.7 points for Poland and 3.2 points for the United States.
- Japan showed the lowest unemployment rate in 2016 among the world's 25 largest economies. Japan is near full employment with an unemployment rate slightly below 3.2%.
- However, this ranking illustrates the unemployment crisis in Western Europe: unemployment rates are above 10% in Spain (19.4%) and Italy (11.5%), as well as Greece (23.3%), Cyprus (13%) and Portugal (11.2%). France's unemployment rate has slipped just below 10%.
- The Chinese unemployment rate remained stable over the period 2012-2016 at 4.1%.
- Brazil has seen a significant increase in its unemployment rate over the last 4 years from 5.5% to 11.2%.

PUBLIC DEBT

(In % of GDP)

PUBLIC DEBT IS THE TOTAL DEBT OF ALL GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, INCLUDING THOSE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. IT IS COMMONLY MEASURED AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP, MEANING AS A SHARE OF DOMESTIC ECONOMIC OUTPUT.

RANKING 2016

out of 186 countries

COUNTRIES	DEBT (IN % OF GDP)	
1	Japan	250%
4	Italy	133%
10	United States	108%
13	Belgium	106%
17	Spain	100%
20	France	97%
25	Canada	92%
27	United Kingdom	89%
37	Brazil	78%
51	India	68%
52	Germany	68%
61	Netherlands	64%
79	Mexico	56%
87	Poland	52%
89	Argentina	52%
105	China	46%
108	Switzerland	45%
116	Sweden	43%
122	Australia	41%
130	South Korea	39%
136	Taiwan (China)	36%
146	Turkey	32%
154	Indonesia	27%
174	Russia	17%
179	Saudi Arabia	14%

Estimated Data 2016 - Published in October 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 186 countries

COUNTRIES	DEBT (IN % OF GDP)	
1	Japan	238%
8	Italy	123%
11	Belgium	104%
13	United States	102%
17	France	90%
20	Spain	85%
21	Canada	85%
22	United Kingdom	85%
27	Germany	80%
41	India	69%
44	Netherlands	66%
48	Brazil	62%
58	Poland	54%
75	Switzerland	47%
81	Mexico	43%
94	Argentina	39%
95	Taiwan (China)	39%
98	Sweden	37%
106	Turkey	36%
116	China	34%
122	South Korea	32%
133	Australia	28%
147	Indonesia	23%
170	Russia	12%
182	Saudi Arabia	4%

Data 2012 - Published in April 2013

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION	IN GDP POINTS
United States	⬆️ +6
China	⬆️ +12
Japan	⬆️ +12
Germany	⬆️ -11
United Kingdom	⬆️ +4
France	⬆️ +8
India	⬆️ -1
Italy	⬆️ +10
Brazil	⬆️ +16
Canada	⬆️ +7
South Korea	⬆️ +7
Russia	⬆️ +5
Australia	⬆️ +13
Spain	⬆️ +15
Mexico	⬆️ +13
Indonesia	⬆️ +5
Netherlands	⬆️ -3
Turkey	⬆️ -4
Switzerland	⬆️ -2
Saudi Arabia	⬆️ +11
Argentina	⬆️ +12
Taiwan (China)	⬆️ -3
Sweden	⬆️ +6
Belgium	⬆️ +2
Poland	⬆️ -2

Source:

International Monetary Fund (IMF)
<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/02/weoData/index.aspx>





ECONOMIC STRENGTH



TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 5 INCREASE

1	Brazil	+16
2	Spain	+15
3	Mexico, Australia	+13
4	China, Japan, Argentina	+12
5	Saudi Arabia	+11

TOP 5 DECREASE

1	Germany	-11
2	Turkey	-4
3	Netherlands, Taiwan (China)	-3
4	Switzerland, Poland	-2
5	India	-1

7 - PUBLIC DEBT

The United Kingdom's gross public debt represents 89% of its GDP: the UK government owes \$2,35 trillion to its creditors. Its debt to GDP ratio has increased by 4.0 GDP points since 2012 and is now the 27th largest in the world, ranked below France (97%) but well above Germany (68%).

- Japan is the most indebted country in the world. Its public debt was worth 250% of its GDP in 2016.
- Japan (250%), Italy (133%), the United States (108%), Belgium (106%) and Spain (100%) are the only countries among the world's 25 largest economies with a debt to GDP ratio above 100%.
- The public debt to GDP ratios of Belgium (106%), India (68%), Poland (52%) and Switzerland (45%) remained stable between 2012 and 2016.
- Brazil (+16 points), Spain (+15 points), Mexico (+13 points) and Australia (+13 points) saw the biggest increases in public debt in the period 2012-2016.
- By contrast, some countries have succeeded in reducing their public debt over the last 4 years: Germany's debt to GDP ratio fell by 11 points and Turkey's debt to GDP ratio fell by 4 points.
- Among the world's top 25 economies, Indonesia, Russia and Saudi Arabia are the least indebted countries in terms of debt to GDP ratio.

RANKING 2016

1	Japan	250%
2	Greece	183%
3	Lebanon	144%
4	Italy	133%
5	Portugal	128%

RANKING 2012

1	Japan	238%
2	Greece	160%
3	Jamaica	145%
4	St. Kitts & Nevis	138%
5	Lebanon	131%

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

Japan		+12
Greece		+23
Lebanon		+13
Italy		+10
Portugal		+2



BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT

(In % of GDP)

THE BUDGET DEFICIT OR SURPLUS MEASURES THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT'S EXPENDITURE AND ITS ONE-YEAR BUDGET, I.E. THE GOVERNMENT'S INCOME OVER ONE YEAR. WHEN PUBLIC SPENDING IS LOWER THAN THE BUDGET, THE COUNTRY RECORDS A BUDGET SURPLUS (+), IF IT IS HIGHER THAN THE PUBLIC BUDGET, THE DIFFERENCE MUST BE FINANCED BY DEBT, WHICH IS REFERRED TO AS THE BUDGET DEFICIT (-). THIS SURPLUS OR DEFICIT IS COMMONLY EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP.

RANKING 2016

out of 219 countries

COUNTRIES	BUDGET DEFICIT/ SURPLUS (in % of GDP)
22 Germany	0,6%
25 Switzerland	0,4%
40 Sweden	-0,4%
43 Taiwan (China)	-0,6%
55 South Korea	-1,2%
59 Netherlands	-1,4%
68 Turkey	-2,0%
69 Australia	-2,1%
76 Indonesia	-2,4%
81 Canada	-2,5%
85 Brazil	-2,6%
89 Italy	-2,6%
92 Belgium	-2,7%
97 Poland	-2,8%
101 United States	-2,9%
106 Mexico	-3,0%
111 France	-3,2%
126 India	-3,7%
127 China	-3,8%
131 United Kingdom	-3,8%
138 Russia	-4,0%
140 Spain	-4,1%
153 Argentina	-4,8%
159 Japan	-5,0%
208 Saudi Arabia	-13,6%

Data 2016 - Published in January 2017

RANKING 2012

out of 212 countries

COUNTRIES	BUDGET DEFICIT/ SURPLUS (in % of GDP)
7 Saudi Arabia	11,9%
19 Brazil	2,7%
21 South Korea	2,0%
34 Switzerland	0,3%
39 Germany	0,0%
44 Russia	-0,1%
47 Sweden	-0,3%
53 Australia	-0,8%
75 Poland	-2,1%
81 China	-2,3%
86 Mexico	-2,4%
87 Indonesia	-2,4%
91 Turkey	-2,6%
99 Taiwan (China)	-2,9%
105 Italy	-2,9%
112 Argentina	-3,2%
113 Belgium	-3,3%
122 Canada	-3,8%
142 France	-4,5%
157 Netherlands	-5,1%
165 India	-5,6%
186 Spain	-7,4%
189 United States	-7,6%
191 United Kingdom	-7,7%
198 Japan	-9,1%

Data 2012 - Published in February 2013

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION	in GDP points
United States	⬆️ +4,7
China	⬇️ -1,5
Japan	⬆️ +4,1
Germany	⬆️ +0,6
United Kingdom	⬆️ +3,9
France	⬆️ +1,3
India	⬆️ +1,9
Italy	⬆️ +0,3
Brazil	⬇️ -5,3
Canada	⬆️ +1,3
South Korea	⬇️ -3,2
Russia	⬇️ -3,9
Australia	⬇️ -1,3
Spain	⬆️ +3,3
Mexico	⬇️ -0,6
Indonesia	⬆️ •
Netherlands	⬆️ +3,7
Turkey	⬆️ +0,6
Switzerland	⬆️ +0,1
Saudi Arabia	⬇️ -25,5
Argentina	⬇️ -1,6
Taiwan (China)	⬆️ +2,3
Sweden	⬇️ -0,1
Belgium	⬆️ +0,6
Poland	⬇️ -0,7



Source:

Central Intelligence Agency - The World Factbook - <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2222.html>
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/download/download-2012/>



ECONOMIC STRENGTH



TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 5 INCREASE

1	United States	+4,7
2	Japan	+4,1
3	United Kingdom	+3,9
4	Netherlands	+3,7
5	Spain	+3,3

TOP 5 DECREASE

1	Saudi Arabia	-25,5
2	Brazil	-5,3
3	Russia	-3,9
4	South Korea	-3,2
5	Argentina	-1,6

8 - BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT

The United Kingdom's budget deficit has decreased sharply over the last four years, from 7.7% of its GDP to 3.8%. This is the third-largest budget deficit reduction, after the United States, among the world's 25 largest economies. However, its budget deficit to GDP ratio remains high, especially compared to its European neighbours.

- Germany recorded a budget surplus in 2016 for the third consecutive year.
- Only two of the world's 25 biggest economies announced a budget surplus in 2016: Germany and Switzerland.
- Since the European sovereign debt crisis, some countries have made an effort to reduce their budget deficits. This includes developed countries in particular, such as the United States, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, France and Italy.
- More broadly, 14 of the world's 25 largest economies have reduced their deficit to GDP ratio over the last four years.
- The United States sharply reduced its budget deficit to GDP ratio to 2.9%. This is the largest budget deficit to GDP ratio reduction among the world's 25 largest economies.



IMPORTS

(In % of GDP)

IMPORTS, I.E. THE INFLOWS OF FOREIGN GOODS AND SERVICES INTO A COUNTRY, ARE MEASURED AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP.

RANKING 2015

out of 164 countries

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS (in % of GDP)
Belgium	81,3%
Netherlands	71,7%
Switzerland	51,2%
Poland	46,5%
Sweden	40,8%
Germany	39,2%
South Korea	38,9%
Saudi Arabia	38,8%
Mexico	37,5%
Canada	33,8%
France	31,4%
Turkey	30,8%
Spain	30,7%
United Kingdom	29,3%
Italy	27,0%
India	22,5%
Australia	21,2%
Russia	21,2%
Indonesia	20,8%
China	18,6%
Japan	18,0%
United States	15,4%
Brazil	14,3%
Argentina	11,9%

Estimated Data 2016 - Published in October 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 182 countries

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS (in % of GDP)
Belgium	81,7%
Netherlands	72,3%
Switzerland	56,9%
South Korea	53,5%
Poland	44,9%
Sweden	41,4%
Germany	39,9%
Mexico	33,8%
Canada	32,2%
United Kingdom	32,0%
Turkey	31,5%
India	31,2%
France	30,7%
Saudi Arabia	29,3%
Spain	29,1%
Italy	27,6%
Indonesia	25,0%
China	22,7%
Australia	21,4%
Russia	20,6%
United States	17,1%
Japan	16,1%
Argentina	14,2%
Brazil	13,1%

Data 2012 - Published in April 2013

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2015

VARIATION	IN GDP POINTS
United States	▼ -1,7
China	▼ -4,1
Japan	▲ +1,9
Germany	▼ -0,7
United Kingdom	▼ -2,7
France	▲ +0,7
India	▼ -8,8
Italy	▼ -0,6
Brazil	▲ +1,2
Canada	▲ +1,7
South Korea	▼ -14,6
Russia	▲ +0,6
Australia	▼ -0,2
Spain	▲ +1,5
Mexico	▲ +3,7
Indonesia	▼ -4,1
Netherlands	▼ -0,7
Turkey	▼ -0,6
Switzerland	▼ -5,7
Saudi Arabia	▲ +9,5
Argentina	▼ -2,3
Taiwan (China)	n.a n.a
Sweden	▼ -0,5
Belgium	▼ -0,4
Poland	▲ +1,6

Source:

The World Bank

<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.IMP.GNFS.ZS>





ECONOMIC STRENGTH



TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 5 INCREASE

1	Saudi Arabia	+9,5
2	Mexico	+3,7
3	Japan	+1,9
4	Canada	+1,7
5	Poland	+1,6

TOP 5 DECREASE

1	South Korea	-14,6
2	India	-8,8
3	Switzerland	-5,7
4	China, Indonesia	-4,1
5	United Kingdom	-2,8

9 - IMPORTS

The United Kingdom imported foreign goods and services that were worth 29.3% of its GDP in 2015, i.e. \$776 billion. This ratio has decreased by 2.7 GDP points over the last 4 years, representing the 6th biggest reduction among the world's 25 largest economies.

- Hong Kong (China), Luxembourg and Singapore are the world's biggest importers in terms of imports to GDP ratio.
- European countries are the biggest importers among our top 25: the top 6 countries in this league table, i.e. the 6 countries with the highest imports to GDP ratio, are exclusively European countries.
- Among the world's largest economies, Belgium is the largest importer: its imports to GDP ratio was 81.3% in 2015.
- By contrast, Argentina has the lowest imports to GDP ratio, at 11.9% in 2015.
- The imports to GDP ratios of Belgium and Australia remained very stable between 2012 and 2015.
- South Korea's imports to GDP ratio fell from 53.5% to 38.9% over the same period.
- Saudi Arabia's imports to GDP ratio rose from 29.3% to 38.8%, representing an increase of 9.5 points of GDP, which is the biggest increase among the world's largest economies.

RANKING 2015

1	Hong Kong (China)	199%
2	Luxembourg	178%
3	Singapore	150%
4	Malta	138%
5	Kiribati	97%

RANKING 2012

1	Hong Kong (China)	224%
2	Singapore	172%
3	Malta	160%
4	Luxembourg	159%
5	Timor-Leste	125%

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2015

Hong Kong (China)	⬇️	-25,2
Luxembourg	⬆️	+18,8
Singapore	⬇️	-22,1
Malta	⬇️	-22,0
Kiribati	⬆️	+3,8



EXPORTS

(In % of GDP)

EXPORTS, I.E. THE OUTFLOWS OF GOODS AND SERVICES INTO A FOREIGN COUNTRY, ARE MEASURED AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP. THEY REFLECT THE COMPETITIVENESS OF DOMESTIC FIRMS ON THE GLOBAL MARKET.

RANKING 2016

out of 171 countries

COUNTRIES	EXPORTS (in % of GDP)
Belgium	82,9%
Netherlands	82,5%
Switzerland	62,9%
Poland	49,6%
Germany	46,8%
South Korea	45,9%
Sweden	45,6%
Mexico	35,4%
Saudi Arabia	33,7%
Spain	33,1%
Canada	31,5%
Italy	30,1%
France	30,0%
Russia	29,5%
Turkey	28,0%
United Kingdom	27,2%
China	22,1%
Indonesia	21,1%
India	19,9%
Australia	19,8%
Japan	17,6%
Brazil	13,0%
United States	12,6%
Argentina	11,1%

Data 2015 - Published in 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 191 countries

COUNTRIES	EXPORTS (in % of GDP)
Belgium	82,3%
Netherlands	81,9%
Switzerland	67,3%
South Korea	56,3%
Saudi Arabia	54,4%
Sweden	46,3%
Germany	46,0%
Poland	44,4%
Mexico	32,6%
Spain	30,6%
Canada	30,2%
United Kingdom	29,8%
Italy	28,6%
France	28,5%
Russia	27,4%
Turkey	26,3%
China	25,4%
Indonesia	24,6%
India	24,5%
Australia	21,3%
Argentina	16,2%
Japan	14,5%
United States	13,6%
Brazil	11,7%

Data 2012 - Published in 2013

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION	IN GDP POINTS
United States	↓ -1,1
China	↓ -3,3
Japan	↑ +3,1
Germany	↑ +0,8
United Kingdom	↓ -2,6
France	↑ +1,5
India	↓ -4,6
Italy	↑ +1,5
Brazil	↑ +1,3
Canada	↑ +1,3
South Korea	↓ -10,4
Russia	↑ +2,2
Australia	↓ -1,5
Spain	↑ +2,5
Mexico	↑ +2,7
Indonesia	↓ -3,5
Netherlands	↑ +0,5
Turkey	↑ +1,7
Switzerland	↓ -4,4
Saudi Arabia	↓ -20,7
Argentina	↓ -5,1
Taiwan (China)	n.a n.a
Sweden	↓ -0,7
Belgium	↑ +0,6
Poland	↑ +5,1

Source:

The World Bank

<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NE.EXP.GNFS.ZS>





ECONOMIC STRENGTH



TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 5 INCREASE

1	Poland	+5,1
2	Japan	+3,1
3	Mexico	+2,7
4	Spain	+2,5
5	Russia	+2,2

TOP 5 DECREASE

1	Saudi Arabia	-20,7
2	South Korea	-10,4
3	Argentina	-5,1
4	India	-4,6
5	Switzerland	-4,4

10 - EXPORTS

The United Kingdom's exports are barely lower than its imports. In 2015, its exports to GDP ratio was 27.2% after a tumble of 2.6 GDP points since 2012. Therefore, \$721 billion of British goods and services were exported in 2015, giving a negative trade balance of -\$55 billion in 2015.

- Small countries with low GDP top the world rankings of countries' exports to GDP ratio. Luxembourg is the world's biggest exporter as a % of GDP, followed by Hong Kong (China), Singapore, Malta and Ireland.
- Overall, the top importers are the top exporters. Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland have the highest imports to GDP ratios, as well as the largest exports to GDP ratios.
- 5 European countries rank as the biggest exporters among the largest economic powers in this country-by-country comparison. Germany has exported goods and services that were worth 46.8% of German GDP, i.e. \$1,500 billion.
- Saudi Arabia, which has seen a sharp increase in its imports over the last few years, saw a decrease in its exports to GDP ratio of 20.7 GDP points to 33.7% in the period 2012-2015, clearly because of the fall in oil prices.
- Poland's exports of goods and services have increased over the period 2012-2015 with its exports to GDP ratio increasing by 5.1 GDP points. It has therefore sold goods and services in foreign countries that together are worth 49.6% of its GDP.

RANKING 2016

1	Luxembourg	214%
2	Hong Kong (China)	202%
3	Singapore	176%
4	Malta	141%
5	Ireland	124%

RANKING 2012

1	Hong Kong (China)	226%
2	Singapore	195%
3	Luxembourg	189%
4	Malta	165%
5	Ireland	107%

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

Luxembourg	⬆️	+24,6
Sudan	⬇️	-24,0
Singapore	⬇️	-18,9
Malta	⬇️	-24,2
Ireland	⬆️	+17,2



MAIN EXPORT SECTORS

EXPORTS, I.E. THE OUTFLOWS OF GOODS AND SERVICES INTO A FOREIGN COUNTRY, ARE MEASURED AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP. THEY REFLECT THE COMPETITIVENESS OF DOMESTIC FIRMS ON THE GLOBAL MARKET.

EXPORTS 2016

EXPORTS SECTORS	VALUE IN BILLIONS \$	GLOBAL RANKING
1 Cars and cars equipment	46,0	4
2 Gold	37,4	3
3 Refined petroleum	30,1	9
4 Crude petroleum	24,3	18
5 Pharmaceuticals	22,1	8
6 Chemicals	16,6	10
7 Gas turbines	14,1	2
8 Aircraft panels	8,9	3
9 Hard liquor	8,5	1
10 Petroleum gas	6,2	16

Data 2016 - Published in January 2017





11 - MAIN EXPORT SECTORS

The United Kingdom was the world's 10th biggest exporting country in 2015 in terms of the value of goods and services exported. These mainly include:

- Cars and car equipment, from the UK's 15 car plants, owned notably by Jaguar Land Rover, Nissan, Mini, Bentley and Honda.
 - Although the United Kingdom has no commercial-scale gold mines, London is the centre of the global gold market.
 - Petroleum, thanks to the presence of several oil reserves in the UK's maritime territory, in the North Sea, the northern Viking Graben, the Irish Sea and the Atlantic margin.
 - Gas turbines, mainly produced by Bowman Power.
 - Spirits, which are a well-known British/Scottish specialty.
-

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.

RANKING 2016

out of 192 countries

COUNTRIES

1	Netherlands
3	Belgium
5	Switzerland
8	Sweden
10	Canada
15	Spain
19	France
20	United Kingdom
21	Australia
23	Poland
24	Italy
27	Germany
33	United States
44	Turkey
45	Russia
48	Japan
52	Saudi Arabia
60	South Korea
71	Mexico
73	China
75	Brazil
84	Indonesia
87	Argentina
107	India

Published in March 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 187 countries

COUNTRIES

1	Belgium
3	Netherlands
6	Sweden
10	Switzerland
14	United Kingdom
15	Canada
16	Spain
18	France
21	Australia
22	Germany
24	Italy
25	Poland
35	United States
41	Turkey
47	Russia
55	Japan
60	South Korea
61	Saudi Arabia
70	Mexico
73	China
74	Brazil
77	Argentina
87	Indonesia
110	India

Published in March 2012

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION

United States	⬆️	+2
China	⚖️	•
Japan	⬆️	+7
Germany	⬇️	-5
United Kingdom	⬇️	-6
France	⬇️	-1
India	⬆️	+3
Italy	⚖️	•
Brazil	⬇️	-1
Canada	⬆️	+5
South Korea	⚖️	•
Russia	⬆️	+2
Australia	⚖️	•
Spain	⬆️	+1
Mexico	⬇️	-1
Indonesia	⬆️	+3
Netherlands	⬆️	+2
Turkey	⬇️	-3
Switzerland	⬆️	+5
Saudi Arabia	⬆️	+9
Argentina	⬇️	-10
Taiwan (China)	n.a	n.a
Sweden	⬇️	-2
Belgium	⬇️	-2
Poland	⬆️	+2





TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 5 INCREASE

- 1 Saudi Arabia
- 2 Japan
- 3 Canada, Switzerland
- 4 India, Indonesia
- 5 United States, Russia, Netherlands, Poland

- +9
- +7
- +5
- +3
- +2

TOP 5 DECREASE

- 1 Argentina
- 2 United Kingdom
- 3 Germany
- 4 Turkey
- 5 Sweden, Belgium

- 10
- 6
- 5
- 3
- 2

12 - GLOBALIZATION INDEX

The United Kingdom slipped 6 positions to 20th place in the period 2012-2016, behind 6 European countries which include France and Spain. However, the UK is considered more globalised than Germany, Europe’s leading economy. Its economic integration is low, ranked in just 59th place. However, it is ranked higher for social and political integration, at 12th and 6th place respectively out of 192 countries.

- The Netherlands, Ireland and Belgium are considered by the KOF Swiss Institute as the most globally integrated countries.
- Generally speaking, developed countries account for the highest rankings while developing and emerging countries feature low down on the table.
- India is the least globalised nation among the world’s 25 largest economies.
- Asian countries rank relatively low in the Globalisation Index: Japan is 48th, South Korea 6th, China 73rd, Indonesia 84th and India 107th.
- Russia ranks 45th and Brazil is ranked 75th.
- Saudi Arabia moved up 9 positions to 52nd.
- Argentina fell 10 places to 87th over the same period.

RANKING 2016

- 1 Netherlands
- 2 Ireland
- 3 Belgium
- 4 Austria
- 5 Switzerland

RANKING 2012

- 1 Belgium
- 2 Ireland
- 3 Netherlands
- 4 Austria
- 5 Singapore

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

- Netherlands +2
- Ireland •
- Belgium -2
- Austria •
- Switzerland +5



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 CONDUCTIVE 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.

RANKING 2017

out of 190 countries

COUNTRIES

5	South Korea
7	United Kingdom
8	United States
9	Sweden
11	Taiwan (China)
15	Australia
17	Germany
22	Canada
24	Poland
28	Netherlands
29	France
31	Switzerland
32	Spain
34	Japan
40	Russia
42	Belgium
47	Mexico
50	Italy
69	Turkey
78	China
91	Indonesia
94	Saudi Arabia
116	Argentina
123	Brazil
130	India

Data 2016 - Published in October 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 183 countries

COUNTRIES

4	United States
7	United Kingdom
8	South Korea
12	Saudi Arabia
13	Canada
14	Sweden
15	Australia
19	Germany
20	Japan
25	Taiwan (China)
26	Switzerland
28	Belgium
29	France
31	Netherlands
44	Spain
53	Mexico
62	Poland
71	Turkey
87	Italy
91	China
113	Argentina
120	Russia
126	Brazil
129	Indonesia
132	India

Data 2011 - Published in October 2011

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2017

VARIATION

United States	↓	-4
China	↑	+13
Japan	↓	-14
Germany	↑	+2
United Kingdom	⊖	•
France	⊖	•
India	↑	+2
Italy	↑	+37
Brazil	↑	+3
Canada	↓	-9
South Korea	↑	+3
Russia	↑	+80
Australia	⊖	•
Spain	↑	+12
Mexico	↑	+6
Indonesia	↑	+38
Netherlands	↑	+3
Turkey	↑	+2
Switzerland	↓	-5
Saudi Arabia	↓	-82
Argentina	↓	-3
Taiwan (China)	↑	+14
Sweden	↑	+5
Belgium	↓	-14
Poland	↑	+38





TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS

TOP 5 INCREASE

1	Russia	+80
2	Indonesia, Poland	+38
3	Italy	+37
4	Taiwan (China)	+14
5	China	+13

TOP 5 DECREASE

1	Saudi Arabia	-82
2	Japan, Belgium	-14
3	Canada	-9
4	Switzerland	-5
5	United States	-4

13 - EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

According to the World Bank, the United Kingdom is the world's 7th best place to do business, and the 2nd best place in Europe, behind Norway but way above Germany (17th) and France (29th). The only weakness in its ranking is the ease of property registrations, for which it is ranked 47th. However, the ease of doing business in the United Kingdom is supported by its minority investor protections (6th), the ease of starting a business (16th) and of obtaining construction permits (17th).

- New Zealand is ranked as the top country in the world for doing business, followed by Singapore and Denmark. It was below Singapore and Hong Kong (China) in 2012, which are now ranked 2nd and 4th respectively
- The United States has slipped 4 places over the last 4 years to 8th position, but it remains one of the most attractive countries for companies.
- Russia skyrocketed in this ranking from 120th to 40th position. The World Bank emphasises the ease of registering properties and enforcing contracts in Russia.
- Saudi Arabia fell by 82 positions to 94th place among 190 countries in 2017. It ranks very low in terms of barriers to start a business (147th), trading across borders (158th) and insolvency resolutions (169th).
- Among the world's 25 largest economies, India is ranked at 130th.
- There were significant variations in the period 2012-2017. Indonesia climbed 38 notches to 91st position, Poland rose 38 notches to 24th position and Italy rose 37 places to 50th position.
- Japan slipped 14 places to 34th position and Belgium fell 14 places to 42nd position.
- The BRIC countries rank low, but show signs of progress: Brazil (123rd), Russia (40th), India (130th) and China (78th) all seem to have simplified their company procedures and regulations since 2012.

RANKING 2017

1	New Zealand
2	Singapore
3	Denmark
4	Hong Kong (China)
5	South Korea

RANKING 2012

1	Singapore
2	Hong Kong (China)
3	New Zealand
4	United States
5	Denmark

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2017

New Zealand	⬆️	+2
Singapore	⬇️	-1
Denmark	⬆️	+2
Hong Kong (China)	⬇️	-2
South Korea	⬆️	+3



INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM

THE INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM MEASURES THE ECONOMIC FREEDOM OF 180 COUNTRIES BASED ON TRADE FREEDOM, BUSINESS FREEDOM, INVESTMENT FREEDOM, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS.

RANKING 2017

out of 180 countries

COUNTRIES

4	Switzerland
5	Australia
7	Canada
11	Taiwan (China)
12	United Kingdom
15	Netherlands
17	United States
19	Sweden
23	South Korea
26	Germany
40	Japan
45	Poland
49	Belgium
60	Turkey
64	Saudi Arabia
69	Spain
70	Mexico
72	France
79	Italy
84	Indonesia
111	China
114	Russia
140	Brazil
143	India
156	Argentina

Data 2016 - Published in February 2017

RANKING 2012

out of 179 countries

COUNTRIES

3	Australia
5	Switzerland
6	Canada
10	United States
14	United Kingdom
15	Netherlands
18	Taiwan (China)
21	Sweden
22	Japan
26	Germany
31	South Korea
36	Spain
38	Belgium
54	Mexico
64	Poland
67	France
73	Turkey
74	Saudi Arabia
92	Italy
99	Brazil
115	Indonesia
123	India
138	China
144	Russia
158	Argentina

Data 2011 - Published in January 2012

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2017

VARIATION

United States	↓	-7
China	↑	+27
Japan	↓	-18
Germany	⊖	•
United Kingdom	↑	+2
France	↓	-5
India	↓	-20
Italy	↑	+13
Brazil	↓	-41
Canada	↓	-1
South Korea	↑	+8
Russia	↑	+30
Australia	↓	-2
Spain	↓	-33
Mexico	↓	-16
Indonesia	↑	+31
Netherlands	⊖	•
Turkey	↑	+13
Switzerland	↑	+1
Saudi Arabia	↑	+10
Argentina	↑	+2
Taiwan (China)	↑	+7
Sweden	↑	+2
Belgium	↓	-11
Poland	↑	+19

Source: Heritage Foundation & The Wall Street Journal

<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore#top>

https://thf_media.s3.amazonaws.com/index/pdf/2012/IndiAx2012-Highlights.pdf





TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS

TOP 5 INCREASE

- 1 Indonesia
- 2 Russia
- 3 China
- 4 Poland
- 5 Italy, Turkey

- +31
- +30
- +27
- +19
- +13

TOP 5 DECREASE

- 1 Brazil
- 2 Spain
- 3 India
- 4 Japan
- 5 Mexico

- 41
- 33
- 20
- 18
- 16

14 - INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM

The United Kingdom ranks 12th in the index of economic freedom, between Taiwan (China) and Georgia. Over the 2012-2017 period, the United Kingdom rose by 2 notches, overtaking the United States. It ranks higher than Europe's two other main economic powers, Germany and France. The Heritage Foundation and the Wall Street Journal point out the UK's optimal rule of law and regulatory efficiency. However, there is a slight decrease in the index concerning the UK's trade freedom due to the future entry into force of Brexit.

- Hong Kong (China) and Singapore top the rankings, while New Zealand is ranked 3rd thanks to its highly developed open market.
- Switzerland is ranked 4th and Australia 5th out of 180 countries. They are the two leaders among the world's 25 biggest economies.
- Indonesia has moved up 31 positions, Russia has moved up 30 positions and China has moved up 27 places to 84th, 114th and 111th position respectively in this index.
- France is ranked 72nd, between Fiji and Tonga.
- Brazil, which was ranked 99th in 2012, fell by 41 places to 140th among 180 countries in 2017.
- Mature economies are generally ranked higher by the Heritage Foundation and the Wall Street Journal, while emerging and developing countries tend to rank lowest.

RANKING 2017

- 1 Hong Kong (China)
- 2 Singapore
- 3 New Zealand
- 4 Switzerland
- 5 Australia

RANKING 2012

- 1 Hong Kong (China)
- 2 Singapore
- 3 Australia
- 4 New Zealand
- 5 Switzerland

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2017

- Hong Kong (China) = •
- Singapore = •
- New Zealand ↑ +1
- Switzerland ↑ +1
- Australia ↓ -2



WORLD COMPETITIVENESS SCOREBOARD

THE WORLD COMPETITIVENESS SCOREBOARD IS PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT IN LAUSANNE (IMD LAUSANNE). IT BENCHMARKS THE PERFORMANCE OF 61 COUNTRIES BASED ON MORE THAN 340 CRITERIA MEASURING DIFFERENT FACETS OF COMPETITIVENESS.

RANKING 2016

out of 61 countries

COUNTRIES

2	Switzerland
3	United States
5	Sweden
8	Netherlands
10	Canada
12	Germany
14	Taiwan (China)
17	Australia
18	United Kingdom
22	Belgium
25	China
26	Japan
29	South Korea
32	France
33	Poland
34	Spain
35	Italy
38	Turkey
41	India
44	Russia
45	Mexico
48	Indonesia
55	Argentina
57	Brazil

Data 2016 – Published in July 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 59 countries

COUNTRIES

2	United States
3	Switzerland
5	Sweden
6	Canada
7	Taiwan (China)
9	Germany
11	Netherlands
15	Australia
18	United Kingdom
22	South Korea
23	China
25	Belgium
27	Japan
29	France
34	Poland
35	India
37	Mexico
38	Turkey
39	Spain
40	Italy
42	Indonesia
46	Brazil
48	Russia
55	Argentina

Data 2012 – Published in May 2012

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION

United States	↓	-1
China	↓	-2
Japan	↑	+1
Germany	↓	-3
United Kingdom	⊖	•
France	↓	-3
India	↓	-6
Italy	↑	+5
Brazil	↓	-11
Canada	↓	-4
South Korea	↓	-7
Russia	↑	+4
Australia	↓	-2
Spain	↑	+5
Mexico	↓	-8
Indonesia	↓	-6
Netherlands	↑	+3
Turkey	⊖	•
Switzerland	↑	+1
Saudi Arabia	n.a	n.a
Argentina	⊖	•
Taiwan (China)	↓	-7
Sweden	⊖	•
Belgium	↑	+3
Poland	↑	+1





TOP 4 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 4 INCREASE

1	Italy, Spain	+5
2	Russia	+4
3	Netherlands, Belgium	+3
4	Japan, Switzerland, Poland	+1

TOP 4 DECREASE

1	Brazil	-11
2	Mexico	-8
3	South Korea, Taiwan (China)	-7
4	India, Indonesia	-6

15 - WORLD COMPETITIVENESS SCOREBOARD

The United Kingdom is at the exact same position as it was in 2012. It is considered by the Institute for Management Development of Lausanne as the world's 18th most competitive country, ahead of countries such as Japan (26th) and France (32nd) but behind Sweden (5th) and Germany (12th).

- Hong Kong (China) (1st), Switzerland (2nd) and the United States (3rd) are the world's 3 most competitive countries according to the IMD Lausanne.
- Overall, European countries became more competitive in the period 2012-2016. Italy (35th) and Spain (34th) moved up 5 places, Russia (44th) moved up 4 places, the Netherlands (8th) and Belgium (22nd) moved up 3 places and Switzerland (2nd) and Poland (33rd) moved up 1 place.
- Sweden, the United Kingdom, Turkey and Argentina are all in the exact same position as they were in 2012.
- Asian and South American countries show a lack of competitiveness compared with other world nations: Brazil fell 11 places to 57th position Mexico fell 8 places to 45th position, while Taiwan (China) and South Korea dropped 7 notches to 14th and 29th position respectively.
- Overall, developed countries are considered most competitive while southern countries feature at the bottom of the table.

RANKING 2016

1	Hong Kong (China)
2	Switzerland
3	United States
4	Singapore
5	Sweden

RANKING 2012

1	Hong Kong (China)
2	United States
3	Switzerland
4	Singapore
5	Sweden

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

Hong Kong (China)	⊖	•
Switzerland	⬆	+1
United States	⬇	-1
Singapore	⊖	•
Sweden	⊖	•



GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT ASSESSES THE COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE OF 140 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.

RANKING 2016-2017

out of 138 countries

COUNTRIES

1	Switzerland
3	United States
4	Netherlands
5	Germany
6	Sweden
7	United Kingdom
8	Japan
14	Taiwan (China)
15	Canada
17	Belgium
21	France
22	Australia
26	South Korea
28	China
29	Saudi Arabia
32	Spain
36	Poland
39	India
41	Indonesia
43	Russia
44	Italy
51	Mexico
55	Turkey
81	Brazil
104	Argentina

Data 2016 - Published in September 2016

RANKING 2011-2012

out of 142 countries

COUNTRIES

1	Switzerland
3	Sweden
5	United States
6	Germany
7	Netherlands
9	Japan
10	United Kingdom
12	Canada
13	Taiwan (China)
15	Belgium
17	Saudi Arabia
18	France
20	Australia
24	South Korea
26	China
36	Spain
41	Poland
43	Italy
46	Indonesia
53	Brazil
56	India
58	Mexico
59	Turkey
66	Russia
85	Argentina

Data 2011 - Published in October 2011

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2017

VARIATION

United States	⬆️	+2
China	⬇️	-2
Japan	⬆️	+1
Germany	⬆️	+1
United Kingdom	⬆️	+3
France	⬇️	-3
India	⬆️	+17
Italy	⬇️	-1
Brazil	⬇️	-28
Canada	⬇️	-3
South Korea	⬇️	-2
Russia	⬆️	+23
Australia	⬇️	-2
Spain	⬆️	+4
Mexico	⬆️	+7
Indonesia	⬆️	+5
Netherlands	⬆️	+3
Turkey	⬆️	+4
Switzerland	⚖️	•
Saudi Arabia	⬇️	-12
Argentina	⬇️	-19
Taiwan (China)	⬇️	-1
Sweden	⬇️	-3
Belgium	⬇️	-2
Poland	⬆️	+5





TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS

TOP 5 INCREASE

1	Russia	+23
2	India	+17
3	Mexico	+7
4	Indonesia, Poland	+5
5	Spain, Turkey	+4

TOP 5 DECREASE

1	Brazil	-28
2	Argentina	-19
3	Saudi Arabia	-12
4	France, Canada, Sweden	-3
5	China, South Korea, Australia, Belgium	-2

16 - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

The United Kingdom has one of the most competitive economies in the world, moving up three places to rank 7th out of 138 countries. It is more competitive than France but less than Germany and has overtaken Japan (8th), Finland (10th) and Denmark (12th). However, the World Economic Forum specifies that the “data were collected before the Brexit vote, so the initial repercussions of the vote are not captured in this year’s index”.

- Switzerland is 1st and Singapore 2nd in this ranking, no change in relation to 2012. The United States moved up from 5th place in 2012 to 3rd place in 2017, overtaking Sweden and Finland.
- 6 of the top 10 countries in this ranking are European (Switzerland, Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Finland) and three are Asian (Singapore, Japan, and Hong Kong). The United States completes the top 10.
- France ranks 21st, below Luxembourg, Austria and Qatar.
- Out of 138 countries, Russia climbed 23 places to 43rd position and India moved up 17 places to 39th position.
- Both Brazil and Argentina moved down the rankings, with Brazil falling 28 places to 81st position and Argentina, which ranked last among the world’s 25 largest economies in 2012, fell 19 places to 104th position in 2017.
- Developed countries are considered the most competitive countries, while emerging and developing countries lack competitiveness: Argentina is ranked 104th, Brazil 81st, Turkey 55th and Mexico 51st out of 138 countries.

RANKING 2016-2017

1	Switzerland
2	Singapore
3	United States
4	Netherlands
5	Germany

RANKING 2011-2012

1	Switzerland
2	Singapore
3	Sweden
4	Finland
5	United States

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2017

Switzerland	⊖	•
Singapore	⊖	•
United States	⬆	+2
Netherlands	⬆	+3
Germany	⬆	+1



GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

(2)

SINCE THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX IS ONE OF THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE AND POPULAR RANKINGS, WE FELT APPROPRIATE TO ANALYSE IN MORE DETAIL THE CRITERIA ON WHICH THE UNITED KINGDOM PERFORMS WELL AND THOSE IN WHICH IT IS WEAKER.

RANKING PER CRITERIA

2016/ 2017	FAVOURABLE CRITERIA	2011/ 2012	2016/ 2017	UNFAVOURABLE CRITERIA	2011/ 2012
1	Prevalence of foreign ownership	4	119	Government Debts % GDP	127
2	Quality of management schools	1	113	Gross National savings % GDP	113
2	Quality of scientific research institutions	3	113	Imports % GDP	107
3	Intensity of local competition	5	97	Government budget balance % GDP	137
3	Country capacity to attract talent	4	93	Exports % GDP	n.a
4	Local supplier quantity	9	59	Inflation	65
4	Strength of investor protection	10	56	Mobile-cellular telephone subscription /100 pop.	28
5	Financing through local equity market	8	49	Ease to acces to loan	48
5	Trade tariffs % duty	6	45	Total tax rate	67
6	Property rights	5	42	Effect of taxation on incentives to work	n.a
6	University-industry collaboration in R&D	2	34	Wastefulness of government spending	34
6	Value Chain breadth	8	28	Agricultural policy costs	35
7	Country capacity to retain talent	n.a	27	Quality of roads	24
7	Availability of latest technologies	6	24	Quality of overall infrastructure	24
7	Internet bandwidth	6	24	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	n.a

Data 2016 - Published in September 2016





17 - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

This index highlights the United Kingdom's high level of competitiveness on the basis of:

- Its Goods market efficiency: Its prevalence of foreign ownership (1st), the intensity of its local competition (3rd), and its trade tariffs (% duty) (5th) make the UK goods market one of the most efficient in the world.
- Its Labour market efficiency: Its capacity to attract talented people (3rd) and retain them (7th) illustrate the efficiency of the United Kingdom's labour market and its attractiveness.
- Its Institutions: Investor protection (4th), property rights (6th) and Intellectual property protection (7th) are very competitive in the United Kingdom.
- Its Business sophistication: The United Kingdom is ranked 4th and 6th respectively for the quantity of local suppliers and the breadth of the value chain.

However, it also shows the United Kingdom's main weakness:

- Its macroeconomic environment: The United Kingdom is ranked 119th for its public debt, 113th for its gross national savings, 97th for its government budget balance and 59th for its inflation level.
 - Its infrastructure: The overall quality of infrastructure is ranked 24th and the quality of its roads is ranked 27th.
-



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.

RANKING 2016

out of 500 companies

COUNTRIES	AMOUNT OF COMPANIES
1 United States	135
2 China	103
3 Japan	52
4 United Kingdom	35
5 France	27
6 Germany	26
7 South Korea	15
8 Switzerland	14
9 Canada	11
9 Netherlands	11
11 Italy	9
11 Spain	9
13 Australia	8
14 India	7
14 Taiwan (China)	7
16 Brazil	6
17 Russia	5
18 Sweden	3
19 Mexico	2
21 Belgium	1
21 Indonesia	1
21 Poland	1
21 Saudi Arabia	1
21 Turkey	1
Other countries	10

Data 2015 - Published in July 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 500 companies

COUNTRIES	AMOUNT OF COMPANIES
1 United States	134
2 China	74
3 Japan	68
4 France	33
5 Germany	31
6 United Kingdom	25
7 Switzerland	15
8 South Korea	14
9 Netherlands	12
10 Canada	11
11 Australia	10
12 Italy	9
12 Brazil	9
14 India	8
14 Spain	8
16 Russia	7
17 Taiwan (China)	5
18 Belgium	4
20 Mexico	3
23 Saudi Arabia	1
23 Poland	1
Other countries	18

Data 2012 - Published in March 2013

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION	RANK	AMOUNT OF COMPANIES
United States	•	+1
China	•	+29
Japan	•	-16
Germany	-1	-5
United Kingdom	+2	+10
France	-1	-6
India	•	-1
Italy	+1	•
Brazil	-4	-3
Canada	+1	•
South Korea	+1	+1
Russia	-1	-2
Australia	-2	-2
Spain	+3	+1
Mexico	+1	-1
Indonesia	n.a	+1
Netherlands	•	-1
Turkey	n.a	+1
Switzerland	-1	-1
Saudi Arabia	+2	•
Taiwan (China)	+3	+2
Sweden	n.a	+3
Belgium	-3	-3
Poland	+2	•

Source: Fortune

<http://beta.fortune.com/global500>

<http://topforeignstocks.com/2013/03/13/the-fortune-global-500-companies-list-2012/>





BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES



TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 5 INCREASE

1	China	+29
2	United Kingdom	+10
3	Sweden	+3
4	Taiwan (China)	+2
5	United States, South Korea, Spain, Indonesia, Turkey	+1

TOP 5 DECREASE

1	Japan	-16
2	France	-6
3	Germany	-5
4	Brazil, Belgium	-3
5	Russia, Australia	-2

18 - FORTUNE GLOBAL 500

The United Kingdom ranks 35th among the world's 500 largest companies according to the American business magazine Fortune. It has added 10 companies over the last four years; this is the second-best performance behind China. The UK therefore is the European country with the largest number of big companies, ahead of France (5th) and Germany (6th). British companies BP, HSBC, Tesco, Vodafone, Prudential, Unilever, Barclays and Lloyd Banking are all ranked among the world's 200 largest companies.

- The United States historically leads this ranking: 135 of the world's 500 largest companies are located in the United States.
- The world's three largest companies are Walmart (1st) (United States), State Grid (2nd) (China) and China National Petroleum (3rd) (China) according to Fortune.
- 490 of the world's 500 largest companies were founded in one of the world's 25 largest economies.
- China remains 2nd with 103 companies. It has seen an exceptional increase of 29 companies in this ranking compared to 2012. It may catch up to or overtake the United States in future years.
- Among the world's 5 largest companies, three are Chinese, one is from the United States and one is from the Netherlands.
- Japan completes the podium: 52 of the world's 500 largest companies are located in Japan according to Fortune magazine.
- During 2012-2016, Sweden, Indonesia and Turkey all moved into this ranking.

RANKING 2016

1	United States	135
2	China	103
3	Japan	52
4	United Kingdom	35
5	France	27

RANKING 2012

1	United States	134
2	China	74
3	Japan	68
4	France	33
5	Germany	31

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

United States	●	⬆️	+1
China	●	⬆️	+29
Japan	●	⬇️	-16
United Kingdom	●	⬆️	+2
France	●	⬇️	-6



ICT DEVELOPMENT INDEX

(Information & Communication Technology)

THE ICT DEVELOPMENT INDEX (IDI), WHICH HAS BEEN PUBLISHED ANNUALLY SINCE 2009, IS A COMPOSITE INDEX THAT COMBINES 11 INDICATORS INTO ONE BENCHMARK MEASURE. IT IS USED TO MONITOR AND COMPARE DEVELOPMENTS IN INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) BETWEEN COUNTRIES AND OVER TIME.

RANKING 2016

out of 175 countries

COUNTRIES

1	South Korea
4	Switzerland
5	United Kingdom
7	Sweden
8	Netherlands
10	Japan
12	Germany
14	Australia
15	United States
16	France
22	Belgium
25	Canada
26	Spain
37	Italy
43	Russia
45	Saudi Arabia
50	Poland
55	Argentina
63	Brazil
70	Turkey
81	China
92	Mexico
115	Indonesia
138	India

Data 2015 - Published in November 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 155 countries

COUNTRIES

1	South Korea
2	Sweden
6	Netherlands
8	Japan
9	United Kingdom
10	Switzerland
15	United States
16	Germany
18	France
21	Australia
22	Canada
23	Belgium
28	Spain
29	Italy
31	Poland
38	Russia
47	Saudi Arabia
56	Argentina
60	Brazil
69	Turkey
78	China
79	Mexico
95	Indonesia
119	India

Data 2011 - Published in October 2012

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION

United States	⇒	•
China	⇩	-3
Japan	⇩	-2
Germany	⇨	+4
United Kingdom	⇨	+4
France	⇨	+2
India	⇩	-19
Italy	⇩	-8
Brazil	⇩	-3
Canada	⇩	-3
South Korea	⇒	•
Russia	⇩	-5
Australia	⇨	+7
Spain	⇨	+2
Mexico	⇩	-13
Indonesia	⇩	-20
Netherlands	⇩	-2
Turkey	⇩	-1
Switzerland	⇨	+6
Saudi Arabia	⇨	+2
Argentina	⇨	+1
Taiwan (China)	n.a	n.a
Sweden	⇩	-5
Belgium	⇨	+1
Poland	⇩	-19

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

<http://www.itu.int/net4/ITU-D/idi/2016/>

https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/publications/mis2012/MIS2012_without_Annex_4.pdf





TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 5 INCREASE

- 1 Australia
- 2 Switzerland
- 3 Germany, United Kingdom
- 4 France, Spain, Saudi Arabia
- 5 Argentina, Belgium

- +7
- +6
- +4
- +2
- +1

TOP 5 DECREASE

- 1 Indonesia
- 2 India, Poland
- 3 Mexico
- 4 Italy
- 5 Russia, Sweden

- 20
- 19
- 13
- 8
- 5

19 - ICT DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The United Kingdom is ranked the world's 5th developed country in terms of information and communication technologies out of 175 countries. It is 4 places higher than in 2012 and is ranked 3rd among the world's 25 largest economies, ahead of Germany (12th) and France (16th).

- South Korea tops the ICT index, as in 2012, followed by two European countries, Iceland and Denmark.
- Developed countries lead this ranking.
- Among the top 10 countries, 7 are European and 3 are Asian.
- The Scandinavian countries and the 4 "Asian Dragons" rank particularly well in this index, thanks in particular to their successful integration of ICT in educational institutions: all of them are in the top 20 out of 175 countries.
- India slipped 19 places in the period 2012-2016. It ranks 138th and is last among the world's 25 biggest economies.

RANKING 2016

- 1 South Korea
- 2 Iceland
- 3 Denmark
- 4 Switzerland
- 5 United Kingdom

RANKING 2012

- 1 South Korea
- 2 Sweden
- 3 Denmark
- 4 Iceland
- 5 Finland

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

- South Korea •
- Iceland +2
- Denmark •
- Switzerland +6
- United Kingdom +4

GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX

THIS INDEX IS BASED ON TWO SUB-INDICES, WHICH ARE THEMSELVES BASED ON SEVERAL CRITERIA. THE FIRST SUB-INDEX REFLECTS THE INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT, ESPECIALLY INSTITUTIONS, HUMAN CAPITAL, RESEARCH, INFRASTRUCTURE, MARKET SOPHISTICATION AND TRADE. THE SECOND SUB-INDEX CONCERNS THE PRODUCTION OF INNOVATIONS, INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES.

RANKING 2016

out of 128 countries

COUNTRIES

1	Switzerland
2	Sweden
3	United Kingdom
4	United States
9	Netherlands
10	Germany
11	South Korea
15	Canada
16	Japan
18	France
19	Australia
23	Belgium
25	China
28	Spain
29	Italy
39	Poland
42	Turkey
43	Russia
49	Saudi Arabia
61	Mexico
66	India
69	Brazil
81	Argentina
88	Indonesia

Data 2015-2016 - Published in August 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 141 countries

COUNTRIES

1	Switzerland
2	Sweden
5	United Kingdom
6	Netherlands
10	United States
12	Canada
15	Germany
20	Belgium
21	South Korea
23	Australia
24	France
25	Japan
29	Spain
34	China
36	Italy
44	Poland
48	Saudi Arabia
51	Russia
58	Brazil
64	India
70	Argentina
74	Turkey
79	Mexico
100	Indonesia

Data 2011-2012 - Published in July 2012

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION

United States	⬆️	+6
China	⬆️	+9
Japan	⬆️	+9
Germany	⬆️	+5
United Kingdom	⬆️	+2
France	⬆️	+6
India	⬇️	-2
Italy	⬆️	+7
Brazil	⬇️	-11
Canada	⬇️	-3
South Korea	⬆️	+10
Russia	⬆️	+8
Australia	⬆️	+4
Spain	⬆️	+1
Mexico	⬆️	+18
Indonesia	⬆️	+12
Netherlands	⬇️	-3
Turkey	⬆️	+32
Switzerland	⚖️	•
Saudi Arabia	⬇️	-1
Argentina	⬇️	-11
Taiwan (China)	n.a	n.a
Sweden	⚖️	•
Belgium	⬇️	-3
Poland	⬆️	+5





TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS

TOP 5 INCREASE

1	Turkey	+32
2	Mexico	+18
3	Indonesia	+12
4	South Korea	+10
5	China, Japan	+9

TOP 5 DECREASE

1	Brazil, Argentina	-11
2	Canada, Netherlands, Belgium	-3
3	India	-2
4	Saudi Arabia	-1
5	-	-

20 - GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX

The United Kingdom is ranked the world's 3rd most innovative country, having moved up 2 places since 2012. According to this ranking, the United Kingdom offers an environment more conducive to innovation than the United States (4th), Germany (10th) or France (18th). INSEAD emphasises the technological readiness of the United Kingdom (3rd), its labour market efficiency (5th) and its market sophistication (7th).

- The top 5 remained unchanged between 2012 and 2016. Switzerland leads the way, ahead of Sweden (2nd) and the United Kingdom (3rd). The United States and Finland complete this ranking.
- The United States moved up 6 places thanks to the excellence of American universities and the steady increase in high-technology companies in US territory. It was ranked the 4th most innovative country out 128 countries in 2016.
- Among the Scandinavian countries, Sweden is ranked 2nd, Finland 5th, Denmark 8th and Norway 22th among the most innovative countries. Taken together, they probably represent the most innovative part of the world.
- The "Asian Dragons" are some of the world's most innovative countries: Singapore ranked 6th in 2016, South Korea 11th and Hong Kong (China) 14th.
- Belgium's low quality infrastructures and business sophistication caused it to slip 3 places and out of the top 20.
- Both Brazil and Argentina fell 11 places between 2012 and 2016.
- The least developed countries among the world's 25 largest economies have low rankings: Mexico 61st, India 66th, Brazil 69th, Argentina 81st and Indonesia 88th.

RANKING 2016

1	Switzerland
2	Sweden
3	United Kingdom
4	United States
5	Finland

RANKING 2012

1	Switzerland
2	Sweden
3	Singapore
4	Finland
5	United Kingdom

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

Switzerland	⊖	•
Sweden	⊖	•
United Kingdom	⬆	+2
United States	⬆	+6
Finland	⬇	-1

TOP 100 OF INNOVATIVE COMPANIES

(Forbes)

THE WORLD'S MOST INNOVATIVE COMPANIES IS THE DEFINITIVE RANKING OF THE 100 FIRMS INVESTORS THINK WILL CREATE PROFITABLE NEW IDEAS. FORBES USES THE «PREMIUM INNOVATION» FACTOR BASED ON THE DIFFERENTIAL BETWEEN MARKET CAPITALISATION AND THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE COMPANY EXISTING FROM POTENTIAL FUTURE CASH FLOWS.

RANKING 2016

COUNTRIES	AMOUNT OF COMPANIES
1 United States	49
2 Japan	8
3 China	7
3 United Kingdom	7
5 India	5
6 France	4
7 South Korea	3
8 Spain	2
8 Switzerland	2
12 Brazil	1
12 Germany	1
12 Indonesia	1
12 Italy	1
12 Russia	1
12 Saudi Arabia	1
12 Sweden	1
Other countries	6

Data 2015-2016 - Published in August 2016

RANKING 2012

COUNTRIES	AMOUNT OF COMPANIES
1 United States	39
2 Japan	11
3 France	7
4 United Kingdom	5
4 China	5
4 Germany	5
7 Switzerland	4
8 Brazil	3
8 India	3
8 Netherlands	3
8 Sweden	3
13 Spain	1
13 Australia	1
13 Belgium	1
13 Canada	1
Other countries	8

Data 2011-2012 - Published in September 2012

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION	RANK	AMOUNT OF COMPANIES
United States	●	+10
China	▲	+2
Japan	●	-3
Germany	▼	-4
United Kingdom	▲	+2
France	▼	-3
India	▲	+2
Italy	n.a	+1
Brazil	▼	-2
Canada	n.a	-1
South Korea	n.a	+3
Russia	n.a	+1
Australia	n.a	-1
Spain	▲	+1
Mexico	●	●
Indonesia	n.a	+1
Netherlands	n.a	-3
Switzerland	▼	-2
Saudi Arabia	n.a	+1
Sweden	▼	-2
Belgium	n.a	-1





TOP 3 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 3 INCREASE

1	United States	+10
2	South Korea	+3
3	China, United Kingdom, India	+2

TOP 3 DECREASE

1	Germany	-4
2	Japan, France, Netherlands	-3
3	Brazil, Switzerland, Sweden	-2

21 - TOP 100 OF INNOVATIVE COMPANIES

The United Kingdom is the 3rd country in this ranking ex aequo with China. They both host 7 of the world's 100 most innovative companies. According to Forbes, the most innovative British companies are ARM Holdings, Reckitt Benckiser Group, Smith & Nephew, SABMiller, Capita, Liberty Global, and ITV.

- The United States outperforms in this ranking of world's most innovative companies, with 49 US companies in the top 100. In 2012, the United States had 39 companies in the top 100.
- Japan ranks 2nd: 8 of the world's 100 most innovative companies are located in Japan.
- India added 2 of its companies to this top 100 over the last four years. It is now ranked 5th, ahead of France, Sweden, Spain and Germany.
- They were 5 German companies in the Forbes top 100 in 2012 versus one company now, ProSieben-Sat1 Media, which is ranked the 59th most innovative company in the world.
- Several countries moved into the Forbes ranking between 2012 and 2016, including Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Italy and Russia.
- Canada, Belgium, Australia and the Netherlands have no company in this ranking at present.

TOP 100 OF INNOVATIVE COMPANIES

(Clarivate Analytics - Thomson Reuters)

THIS RANKING REFERS TO COMPANIES AND INSTITUTIONAL ORGANISATIONS THAT ARE CONSIDERED VERY COMMITTED TO INNOVATION, I.E. THEY HAVE SUBMITTED AT LEAST 100 INNOVATIVE PATENTS IN THE LAST 3 YEARS. AN INNOVATIVE PATENT IS DEFINED AS THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF A PATENT RELATING TO A NEW TECHNOLOGY, MOLECULE, BUSINESS PROCESS, ETC.

RANKING 2016

COUNTRIES	AMOUNT OF COMPANIES
1 United States	39
2 Japan	34
3 France	10
3 Germany	4
5 Switzerland	3
6 South Korea	3
7 Netherlands	2
8 China	1
8 Taiwan (China)	1
8 Sweden	1
Other countries	2

Data 2016 - Published in January 2017

RANKING 2012

COUNTRIES	AMOUNT OF COMPANIES
1 United States	47
2 Japan	25
3 France	13
4 South Korea	7
4 Switzerland	3
4 Sweden	3
7 Belgium	1
8 Germany	1
Other countries	0

Data 2012 - Published in February 2013

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION	RANK	AMOUNT OF COMPANIES
United States	●	-8
China	n.a n.a	+1
Japan	●	+9
Germany	+5	+3
France	●	-3
South Korea	-2	-4
Netherlands	n.a n.a	+2
Switzerland	-1	●
Taiwan (China)	n.a n.a	+1
Sweden	-4	-2
Belgium	n.a n.a	-1





TOP 3 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 3 INCREASE

- 1 Japan
- 2 Germany
- 3 Netherlands

- +9
- +3
- +2

TOP 3 DECREASE

- 1 United States
- 2 South Korea
- 3 France

- 8
- 4
- 3

22 - TOP 100 OF INNOVATIVE COMPANIES

None of the world's 100 most innovative companies was located in the United Kingdom in 2016 according to Clarivate Analytics. This was also the case in 2012.

- The United States is the world's top environment for innovating companies. According to Clarivate Analytics, 39 of the world's 100 most innovative companies are located in the United States. It therefore leads this ranking.
- Japan ranks 2nd, since 34 of the world's 100 most innovative companies are Japanese.
- France ranks 3rd with 10 of the world's 100 most innovative companies.
- Although the United States and Japan are ranked 1st and 2nd, they seem to show opposing dynamics. While the United States has 8 fewer companies than in 2012, Japan had 9 more companies in 2016 than in 2012.
- The Netherlands and China (including Taiwan) have seen some of their companies move into this top 100 for the first time.
- Over the same time period, Belgium's sole representative moved out of the top 100.
- Despite different methodologies, Forbes and Clarivate Analytics - Thomson Reuters agree on one point: the United States and Japan are the two countries with the world's most innovative companies.

GINI COEFFICIENT

THE GINI COEFFICIENT (GLOBAL INEQUALITY IN NET INCOME) IS A MEASUREMENT OF THE INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF A COUNTRY'S RESIDENTS. THIS COEFFICIENT, WHICH RANGES BETWEEN 0 AND 1 AND IS BASED ON RESIDENTS' NET INCOME, HELPS DEFINE THE GAP BETWEEN THE RICHEST AND THE POOREST HOUSEHOLDS WITHIN A SAME COUNTRY, WITH 0 REPRESENTING PERFECT EQUALITY AND 1 REPRESENTING PERFECT INEQUALITY.

RANKING 2015

out of 142 countries

COUNTRIES	INDEX
3 Sweden	0,26
14 Netherlands	0,29
23 Germany	0,31
29 France	0,32
32 Japan	0,32
34 Switzerland	0,32
37 Poland	0,33
42 Belgium	0,33
46 India	0,34
48 Canada	0,34
52 Australia	0,34
59 Italy	0,36
62 Spain	0,36
71 China	0,37
74 United Kingdom	0,38
75 Indonesia	0,38
80 Russia	0,40
82 Turkey	0,40
90 United States	0,41
105 Argentina	0,44
123 Mexico	0,48
130 Brazil	0,53

Data 2005 - 2013 - Published in December 2015

RANKING 2010

out of 145 countries

COUNTRIES	INDEX
3 Japan	0,25
4 Sweden	0,25
11 Germany	0,28
19 Netherlands	0,31
24 South Korea	0,32
28 Canada	0,33
30 France	0,33
31 Belgium	0,33
36 Switzerland	0,34
41 Spain	0,35
43 Australia	0,35
48 Italy	0,36
48 United Kingdom	0,36
55 India	0,37
59 Indonesia	0,38
65 Poland	0,39
76 United States	0,41
83 Turkey	0,41
84 China	0,42
98 Russia	0,44
116 Argentina	0,49
125 Mexico	0,52
135 Brazil	0,55

Data 2000 - 2010 - Published in November 2011

EVOLUTION 2010 - 2015

VARIATION

United States	⬇️	-14
China	⬆️	+13
Japan	⬇️	-29
Germany	⬇️	-12
United Kingdom	⬇️	-26
France	⬆️	+1
India	⬆️	+9
Italy	⬇️	-11
Brazil	⬆️	+5
Canada	⬇️	-20
South Korea	n.a	n.a
Russia	⬆️	+18
Australia	⬇️	-9
Spain	⬇️	-21
Mexico	⬆️	+2
Indonesia	⬇️	-16
Netherlands	⬆️	+5
Turkey	⬆️	+1
Switzerland	⬆️	+2
Saudi Arabia	n.a	n.a
Argentina	⬆️	+11
Taiwan (China)	n.a	n.a
Sweden	⬆️	+1
Belgium	⬇️	-11
Poland	⬆️	+28





TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 5 INCREASE

1	Poland	+28
2	Russia	+18
3	China	+13
4	Argentina	+11
5	India	+9

TOP 5 DECREASE

1	Japan	-29
2	United Kingdom	-26
3	Spain	-21
4	Canada	-20
5	Indonesia	-16

23 - GINI COEFFICIENT

The gap between richest and poorest has widened in the past years in the United Kingdom. Consequently, the UK has fallen down in this ranking, from 48th to 74th between 2010 and 2015. This ranking reveals that there is a wider inequality in the United Kingdom than in Germany (23rd) or in France (29th), but also, more unexpected, than in India (46th) or in China (71st).

- European Nordics countries rank particularly high in this ranking: after Sweden (3rd) and Iceland (4th), Norway is ranked 8th, Denmark 9th and Finland 11th.
- The gap between richest and poorest households in the United States is wide: the United States is ranked 90th.
- Great progress was made especially in Poland (37th) and in Russia (80th) over the past years: they moved up 28 and 18 places respectively.
- Japan slipped 29 places down in the period 2010-2015. It ranks 32nd whereas it was 3rd in 2010.
- Income inequalities remain very high in South American countries: Argentina (105th), Mexico (123rd) and Brazil (130th) make up the bottom end of this ranking, both in 2010 and 2015.

RANKING 2015

1	Ukraine	0,25
2	Slovenia	0,25
3	Sweden	0,26
4	Iceland	0,26
5	Czech Republic	0,26

RANKING 2010

1	Azerbaijan	0,17
2	Denmark	0,25
3	Japan	0,25
4	Sweden	0,25
5	Norway	0,26

EVOLUTION 2010 - 2015

Ukraine	⬆️	+8
Slovenia	⬆️	+20
Sweden	⬆️	+1
Iceland	n.a	n.a
Czech Republic	⬆️	+1

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.

RANKING 2016

out of 133 countries

COUNTRIES

2	Canada
4	Australia
5	Switzerland
6	Sweden
8	Netherlands
9	United Kingdom
14	Japan
15	Germany
16	Belgium
17	Spain
18	France
19	United States
24	Italy
26	South Korea
30	Poland
38	Argentina
46	Brazil
51	Mexico
58	Turkey
65	Saudi Arabia
75	Russia
82	Indonesia
84	China
98	India

Data 2016 - Published in June 2016

RANKING 2014

out of 132 countries

COUNTRIES

2	Switzerland
4	Netherlands
6	Sweden
7	Canada
10	Australia
12	Germany
13	United Kingdom
14	Japan
16	United States
17	Belgium
20	France
21	Spain
27	Poland
28	South Korea
29	Italy
42	Argentina
46	Brazil
54	Mexico
64	Turkey
65	Saudi Arabia
80	Russia
88	Indonesia
90	China
102	India

Data 2013 - Published in March 2014

EVOLUTION 2014 - 2016

VARIATION

United States	↓	-3
China	↑	+6
Japan	=	•
Germany	↓	-3
United Kingdom	↑	+4
France	↑	+2
India	↑	+4
Italy	↑	+5
Brazil	=	•
Canada	↑	+5
South Korea	↑	+2
Russia	↑	+5
Australia	↑	+6
Spain	↑	+4
Mexico	↑	+3
Indonesia	↑	+6
Netherlands	↓	-4
Turkey	↑	+6
Switzerland	↓	-3
Saudi Arabia	=	•
Argentina	↑	+4
Taiwan (China)	n.a	n.a
Sweden	=	•
Belgium	↑	+1
Poland	↓	-3





TOP 2 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 2 PROGRESS

- 1 China, Australia, Indonesia, Turkey **+6**
- 2 Italy, Canada, Russia **+5**

TOP 2 DECREASE

- 1 Netherlands **-4**
- 2 United States, Germany, Switzerland, Poland **-3**

24 - SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX

The United Kingdom is ranked the world's 9th country in terms of social progress, out of 133 countries. It moved up 4 places, ranking above Iceland (10th), Germany (15th), France (18th) and the United States (19th).

- Finland tops the index with the most advanced social rights, followed by Canada, Denmark, Australia and Switzerland.
- This ranking highlights the Scandinavian social model, with the 4 Nordic nations in the top 10: Finland 1st, Denmark 3rd, Sweden 6st and Norway 7th out of 133 nations. Iceland is 10th.
- The Netherlands fell 4 places to 8th position.
- France has moved up 2 places since 2012.
- The United States slipped 3 places to 19th position, below France.
- Developed countries account for the top positions in this ranking while African countries exclusively make up the bottom end.
- China, Australia, Indonesia and Turkey each moved up 6 places, showing the strongest progress in 2012-2016.

RANKING 2016

1	Finland
2	Canada
3	Denmark
4	Australia
5	Switzerland

RANKING 2014

1	New Zealand
2	Switzerland
3	Iceland
4	Netherlands
5	Norway

EVOLUTION 2014 - 2016

Finland	⬆️	+7
Canada	⬆️	+5
Denmark	⬆️	+6
Australia	⬆️	+6
Switzerland	⬇️	-3

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.

RANKING 2016

out of 144 countries

COUNTRIES

4	Sweden
11	Switzerland
13	Germany
16	Netherlands
17	France
20	United Kingdom
24	Belgium
29	Spain
33	Argentina
35	Canada
38	Poland
45	United States
46	Australia
50	Italy
66	Mexico
75	Russia
79	Brazil
87	India
88	Indonesia
99	China
111	Japan
116	South Korea
130	Turkey
141	Saudi Arabia

Data 2016 - Published in October 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 135 countries

COUNTRIES

4	Sweden
10	Switzerland
11	Netherlands
12	Belgium
13	Germany
18	United Kingdom
21	Canada
22	United States
25	Australia
26	Spain
32	Argentina
53	Poland
57	France
59	Russia
62	Brazil
69	China
80	Italy
84	Mexico
97	Indonesia
101	Japan
105	India
108	South Korea
124	Turkey
131	Saudi Arabia

Data 2012 - Published in October 2012

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION

United States	↓	-23
China	↓	-30
Japan	↓	-10
Germany	⊖	•
United Kingdom	↓	-2
France	⬆	+40
India	⬆	+18
Italy	⬆	+30
Brazil	↓	-17
Canada	↓	-14
South Korea	↓	-8
Russia	↓	-16
Australia	↓	-21
Spain	⬆	-3
Mexico	⬆	+18
Indonesia	⬆	+9
Netherlands	↓	-5
Turkey	↓	-6
Switzerland	↓	-1
Saudi Arabia	↓	-10
Argentina	↓	-1
Taiwan (China)	n.a	n.a
Sweden	⊖	•
Belgium	↓	-12
Poland	⬆	+15



Source: World Economic Forum

<http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/rankings/>
<http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2012/>



TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS

TOP 5 PROGRESS

1	France	+40
2	Italy	+30
3	India, Mexico	+18
4	Poland	+15
5	Indonesia	+9

TOP 5 DECREASE

1	China	-30
2	United States	-23
3	Australia	-21
4	Brazil	-17
5	Russia	-16

25 - GLOBAL GENDER GAP

The United Kingdom fell 2 places, and is now ranked 20th in the world in terms of gender equality and 5th among the world's 25 biggest economies. The World Economic Forum highlights in particular the poor economic participation and opportunities for women.

- Iceland remains the world's best place for gender equality, no change in relation to 2012. It is followed by the Scandinavian countries of Finland, which ranks 2nd, Norway 3rd, and Sweden 4th. Rwanda completes the top 5.
- Denmark does not fare as well as its Scandinavian neighbours at 19th position.
- Germany still holds 13th position, no change in relation to 2012.
- Among the world's 25 largest economies, European countries rank particularly high. The top 8 is exclusively made up of European countries: Sweden leads, followed by Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, France, the United Kingdom, Belgium and Spain.
- South Korea (116th), Turkey (130th) and Saudi Arabia (141st) make up the bottom end of the ranking, showing no change in relation to 2012.
- Significant progresses on gender equality has been made in several countries. France has moved up 40 places to 17th position, Italy has moved up 30 places to 50th position, while Mexico and India have both moved up 18 places to 66th and 87th position respectively in relation to 2012.
- By contrast, China has fallen 30 places to 99th position out of 144 countries.
- The United States was ranked 22nd out of 135 countries in 2012, but fell to 45th position in 2016.

RANKING 2016

1	Iceland
2	Finland
3	Norway
4	Sweden
5	Rwanda

RANKING 2012

1	Iceland
2	Finland
3	Norway
4	Sweden
5	Ireland

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

Iceland	●	●
Finland	●	●
Norway	●	●
Sweden	●	●
Rwanda	n.a	n.a

PRESS FREEDOM INDEX

THIS INDEX RANKS 180 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.

RANKING 2016

out of 180 countries

COUNTRIES

2	Netherlands
7	Switzerland
8	Sweden
13	Belgium
16	Germany
18	Canada
25	Australia
34	Spain
38	United Kingdom
41	United States
45	France
47	Poland
51	Taiwan (China)
54	Argentina
70	South Korea
72	Japan
77	Italy
104	Brazil
130	Indonesia
133	India
148	Russia
149	Mexico
151	Turkey
165	Saudi Arabia
176	China

Data 2015 - Published in April 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 179 countries

COUNTRIES

3	Netherlands
8	Switzerland
10	Canada
12	Sweden
16	Germany
20	Belgium
22	Japan
24	Poland
28	United Kingdom
30	Australia
38	France
39	Spain
44	South Korea
45	Taiwan (China)
47	United States
47	Argentina
61	Italy
99	Brazil
131	India
142	Russia
146	Indonesia
148	Turkey
149	Mexico
158	Saudi Arabia
174	China

Data 2011 - Published in January 2012

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION

United States	⬆️	+6
China	⬇️	-2
Japan	⬇️	-50
Germany	⚖️	•
United Kingdom	⬇️	-10
France	⬇️	-7
India	⬇️	-2
Italy	⬇️	-16
Brazil	⬇️	-5
Canada	⬇️	-8
South Korea	⬇️	-26
Russia	⬇️	-6
Australia	⬆️	+5
Spain	⬆️	+5
Mexico	⚖️	•
Indonesia	⬆️	+16
Netherlands	⬆️	+1
Turkey	⬇️	-3
Switzerland	⬆️	+1
Saudi Arabia	⬇️	-7
Argentina	⬇️	-7
Taiwan (China)	⬇️	-6
Sweden	⬆️	+4
Belgium	⬆️	+7
Poland	⬇️	-23





TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 5 PROGRESS

- 1 Indonesia
- 2 Belgium
- 3 United States
- 4 Australia, Spain
- 5 Sweden

- +16
- +7
- +6
- +5
- +4

TOP 5 DECREASE

- 1 Japan
- 2 South Korea
- 3 Poland
- 4 Italy
- 5 United Kingdom

- 50
- 26
- 23
- 16
- 10

26 - PRESS FREEDOM INDEX

The United Kingdom has fallen 10 places in relation to 2012 and is now ranked 38th by Reporters Without Borders. This places the United Kingdom 9th among the 25 largest economies in the world and 16th among European Union members, far from Germany ranked 16th.

- Countries that rank high in the Democracy Index also rank high in the Press Freedom Index, proving that press freedom, freedom of expression, and freedom of opinion are important components of a good democracy. Norway, Denmark and New Zealand are in the top 5 of both rankings.
- There is a clear duality between developed and developing countries, with press freedom usually not respected in the latter.
- European countries rank fairly high for press freedom, with the exception of Poland (47th), Italy (77th), the United Kingdom (38th) and France (45th), all of whose rankings have fallen significantly.
- Japan has slipped 50 places to 72nd position. Reporters Without Borders highlights the pressure on the Japanese media by the government.
- With the exception of Indonesia, the largest Asian countries all moved down the league table. South Korea fell 26 places while India and China both fell 2 places.
- Significant progress was made in Indonesia (+16 places), Belgium (+7 places) and the United States (+6 places).

RANKING 2016

- 1 Finland
- 2 Netherlands
- 3 Norway
- 4 Denmark
- 5 New Zealand

RANKING 2012

- 1 Finland
- 1 Norway
- 3 Estonie
- 3 Netherlands
- 5 Austria

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

- Finland 0
- Netherlands +1
- Norway +1
- Denmark +6
- New Zealand +8

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.

RANKING 2016

out of 176 countries

COUNTRIES

4	Sweden
5	Switzerland
8	Netherlands
9	Canada
10	Germany
10	United Kingdom
13	Australia
15	Belgium
18	United States
20	Japan
23	France
29	Poland
31	Taiwan (China)
41	Spain
52	South Korea
60	Italy
62	Saudi Arabia
75	Turkey
79	Brazil
79	China
79	India
90	Indonesia
95	Argentina
123	Mexico
131	Russia

Data 2016 - Published in January 2017

RANKING 2012

out of 172 countries

COUNTRIES

4	Sweden
6	Switzerland
7	Australia
9	Netherlands
10	Canada
13	Germany
16	Belgium
17	United Kingdom
18	Japan
19	United States
22	France
30	Spain
36	Taiwan (China)
40	Poland
44	South Korea
52	Turkey
64	Saudi Arabia
67	Brazil
70	Italy
78	China
91	India
99	Argentina
108	Mexico
115	Indonesia
130	Russia

Data 2012 - Published in January 2013

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION

United States	⬆️	+1
China	⬇️	-1
Japan	⬇️	-2
Germany	⬆️	+3
United Kingdom	⬆️	+7
France	⬇️	-1
India	⬆️	+12
Italy	⬆️	+10
Brazil	⬇️	-12
Canada	⬆️	+1
South Korea	⬇️	-8
Russia	⬇️	-1
Australia	⬇️	-6
Spain	⬇️	-11
Mexico	⬇️	-15
Indonesia	⬆️	+25
Netherlands	⬆️	+1
Turkey	⬆️	-23
Switzerland	⬆️	+1
Saudi Arabia	⬆️	+2
Argentina	⬆️	+4
Taiwan (China)	⬆️	+5
Sweden	⬆️	•
Belgium	⬆️	+1
Poland	⬆️	+11





TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS

TOP 5 PROGRESS

- 1 Indonesia
- 2 India
- 3 Poland
- 4 Italy
- 5 United Kingdom

- +25
- +12
- +11
- +10
- +7

TOP 5 DECREASE

- 1 Turkey -23
- 2 Mexico -15
- 3 Brazil -12
- 4 Spain -11
- 5 South Korea -8

27 - CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

With a score of 81 out of 100, the United Kingdom is ranked 10th out of 176 countries, ex aequo with Germany. This is the first time for more than a decade that the country ranks in the top 10.

- Denmark is the least corrupt country in the world (in terms of perceived corruption), followed by New Zealand and Finland. Their positions have not changed since 2012.
- Two other European countries, Sweden and Switzerland, complete the top 5.
- There is a clear distinction between developed countries at the top of the index and developing countries at the bottom.
- Developing countries do not seem to follow a common trend: Indonesia (90th) and India (79th) made significant progresses in the period 2012-2016. However, the situation in Turkey (75th), Mexico (123rd) and Brazil (79th) has deteriorated over the last 4 years according to Transparency International, with all countries falling down the ranking.
- 10 countries out of the world's 25 largest economies score below 50.
- Russia remains the most corrupt country according to this study, with a score of 29.

RANKING 2016

- 1 Denmark
- 2 New Zealand
- 3 Finland
- 4 Sweden
- 5 Switzerland

RANKING 2012

- 1 Denmark
- 2 New Zealand
- 3 Finland
- 4 Sweden
- 5 Singapore

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

- Denmark = •
- New Zealand = •
- Finland = •
- Sweden = •
- Switzerland ⬆️ +1

TOP 100 OF WORLD'S BEST 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.

RANKING 2016

COUNTRIES	AMOUNT OF UNIVERSITIES
1 United States	50
2 United Kingdom	8
3 Australia	6
4 Switzerland	4
4 Canada	4
4 Japan	4
7 France	3
7 Germany	3
7 Sweden	3
7 Netherlands	3
11 China	2
11 Belgium	2
15 Russia	1
Other countries	7

Data 2015-2016 - Published in August 2016

RANKING 2012

COUNTRIES	AMOUNT OF UNIVERSITIES
1 United States	53
2 United Kingdom	9
3 Australia	5
4 Switzerland	4
4 Canada	4
4 Japan	4
4 Germany	4
8 France	3
8 Sweden	3
11 Netherlands	2
13 Belgium	1
13 Russia	1
Other countries	7

Data 2011-2012 - Published in August 2012

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION	AMOUNT OF UNIVERSITIES
United States	↓ -3
China	↑ +2
Japan	⊖ •
Germany	↓ -1
United Kingdom	↓ -1
France	⊖ •
India	⊖ •
Italy	⊖ •
Canada	⊖ •
South Korea	⊖ •
Russia	⊖ •
Australia	↑ +1
Netherlands	↑ +1
Switzerland	⊖ •
Sweden	⊖ •
Belgium	↑ +1



Source: Shanghai University

<http://www.shanghairanking.com/ARWU2016.html>

<http://www.shanghairanking.com/ARWU2012.html>



TOP EVOLUTIONS



TOP INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF UNIVERSITIES

1 China

+2

TOP DECREASE IN AMOUNT OF UNIVERSITIES

1 United States

-3

28 - TOP 100 OF WORLD'S BEST UNIVERSITIES

The United Kingdom again ranks 2nd with 8 of the world's 100 best universities. It is by far the place in Europe where the best universities are located, ahead of Switzerland (4th), France (7th) and Germany (7th). However, it lost one university in this ranking between the 2012-2016. The 8 British universities in this top 100 are the University of Cambridge, the University of Oxford, the University College London, the Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, the University of Manchester, the University of Edinburgh, the King's College London and the University of Bristol.

- We think it is important to specify that this ranking, which is published by Shanghai University, is highly contested every year, but it is the most popular university ranking in the world.
- The United States leads the ranking with 49 of the world's top universities.
- 8 of the top universities are American, with Oxford and Cambridge completing the list of elite institutions in the top 10.
- China appeared in this ranking for the first time in 2016 with two universities: the Tsinghua University and the Peking University.
- With the exception of 3 universities in China and Russia, which we could still consider as developing countries, the world's best universities are exclusively located in developed countries.
- The ranking shows very little change between 2012 and 2016: one German university left the top 100, while Australia, the Netherlands and Belgium all added another university in relation to 2012.

TOP 100 OF WORLD'S BEST BUSINESS SCHOOLS

THE ANNUAL RANKING PUBLISHED BY EDUNIVERSAL SCORES AND CLASSIFIES 1000 BUSINESS SCHOOLS FROM 154 COUNTRIES. IT TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE QUALITY OF THESE SCHOOLS, THEIR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES, THEIR TEACHERS, THEIR REPUTATION AND THEIR INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE, BUT ALSO INCLUDES ELEMENTS RELATED TO THE COUNTRY IN WHICH THE SCHOOL IS LOCATED AND THE RESULTS PUBLISHED IN OTHER WELL-KNOWN RANKINGS OF THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOLS.

RANKING 2016

COUNTRIES	AMOUNT OF SCHOOLS
1 United States	22
2 Canada	7
2 United Kingdom	7
4 France	6
5 China	5
6 Australia	4
6 South Korea	4
8 Spain	3
8 Switzerland	3
8 Germany	3
11 Japan	2
11 Russia	2
11 India	2
11 Netherlands	2
15 Belgium	1
15 Brazil	1
15 Italy	1
15 Mexico	1
15 Sweden	1
15 Poland	1
15 Taiwan (China)	1
Other countries	21

Data 2015-2016 - Published in February 2017

RANKING 2012

COUNTRIES	AMOUNT OF SCHOOLS
1 United States	24
2 Canada	7
2 United Kingdom	7
4 France	6
5 China	5
6 Australia	4
6 South Korea	4
8 Spain	3
8 Switzerland	3
8 Japan	3
11 Russia	2
11 India	2
11 Netherlands	2
11 Belgium	2
11 Germany	2
16 Brazil	1
16 Italy	1
16 Mexico	1
16 Sweden	1
16 Poland	1
16 Taiwan (China)	1
Other countries	18

Data 2011-2012 - Published in October 2012

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION	AMOUNT OF SCHOOLS
United States	↓ -2
China	= •
Japan	↓ -1
Germany	↑ +1
United Kingdom	= •
France	= •
India	= •
Italy	= •
Brazil	= •
Canada	= •
South Korea	= •
Russia	= •
Australia	= •
Spain	= •
Mexico	= •
Netherlands	= •
Switzerland	= •
Taiwan (China)	= •
Sweden	= •
Belgium	↓ -1
Poland	= •





TOP EVOLUTIONS



TOP INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF SCHOOLS

1 Germany

+1

TOP DECREASE IN AMOUNT OF SCHOOLS

1 United States

-2

29 - TOP 100 OF WORLD'S BEST BUSINESS SCHOOLS

In 2016, 7 of the top 100 world's best business schools were in the United Kingdom, which ranks 2nd ex aequo with Canada, but remains the place in Europe where the best business schools are located, ahead of France (4th) with 6 business schools and Germany (8th) with 3 business schools. The United Kingdom is represented in this ranking by the London Business School, the London School of Economics and Political Science, the Warwick Business School, the Oxford SAID Business School, the University of Cambridge Judge Business School, the Manchester Business School and the Cranfield School of Management.

- According to Eduniversal, almost a quarter of the world's 100 best business schools are in the United States, which is the uncontested leader of this ranking.
- Eduniversal concludes that 79% of the world's best business schools are located in one of the world's 25 largest economies.
- Europe is the best part of the world to study in a business school: 37 business schools out of the 100 world's best business schools are located in Europe, while 31 are in North America.
- China ranks below France and accounts for 5 of the world's 100 best business schools.
- There were no new entries to or exits from this ranking among the world's 25 biggest economies between 2012 and 2016.

RANKING 2016

1	United States
2	Canada
2	United Kingdom
4	France
5	China

RANKING 2012

1	United States
2	Canada
2	United Kingdom
4	France
5	China

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

United States	⇒	•
Canada	⇒	•
United Kingdom	⇒	•
France	⇒	•
China	⇒	•



WORLD'S BEST 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.

RANKING 2016

out of 90 Masters

COUNTRIES	AMOUNT OF MASTERS
1 France	24
2 United Kingdom	16
3 Germany	5
3 Netherlands	5
5 Belgium	4
5 Spain	4
7 China	3
7 India	3
9 Canada	2
9 Italy	2
9 Poland	2
9 Switzerland	2
18 Australia	1
18 Russia	1
18 Sweden	1
18 Taiwan (China)	1
Other countries	14

Data 2016 - Published in September 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 70 Masters

COUNTRIES	AMOUNT OF MASTERS
1 France	19
2 United Kingdom	13
3 Belgium	4
3 Netherlands	4
5 Germany	3
5 Spain	3
7 China	2
7 Italy	2
7 Poland	2
7 Switzerland	2
14 Canada	1
14 India	1
14 Sweden	1
14 Taiwan (China)	1
Other countries	12

Data 2012 - Published in September 2012

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION	AMOUNT OF MASTERS
United States	n.a n.a
China	⬆️ +1
Germany	⬆️ +2
United Kingdom	⬆️ +3
France	⬆️ +5
India	⬆️ +2
Italy	⬆️ •
Canada	⬆️ +1
Russia	⬆️ +1
Australia	⬆️ +1
Spain	⬆️ +1
Netherlands	⬆️ +1
Switzerland	⬆️ •
Taiwan (China)	⬆️ •
Sweden	⬆️ •
Belgium	⬆️ •
Poland	⬆️ •





TOP 3 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 3 INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF MASTERS

- 1 France
- 2 United Kingdom
- 3 Germany, India

+5
+3
+2

TOP 3 DECREASE IN AMOUNT OF MASTERS

-
-
-

30 - TOP 100 OF WORLD'S BEST BUSINESS SCHOOLS

The United Kingdom further strengthened its 2nd position with 3 additional master's programmes compared to 2012. Among the 90 ranked masters, 16 are located in the United Kingdom. The best are those of the London Business School, the Imperial College Business School and the Warwick Business School.

- France tops this ranking since 24 of the top 90 masters in management are located in France.
- Germany and the Netherlands shared the 3rd place with 5 masters each. They both saw the addition of another master's degree in relation to 2012.
- The European continent is the world's best place* to study management: 79 of the 90 best masters in management in this ranking are taught in Europe.
- China has one master's programme and India has two master's programmes in this ranking.
- Russia and Poland entered this ranking in 2016, with one and two masters respectively among the world's 90 best masters in management.

*(outside the US, not included in this ranking)

RANKING 2016

1	France	24
2	United Kingdom	16
3	Germany	5
3	Netherlands	5
5	Belgium	4

RANKING 2012

1	France	19
2	United Kingdom	13
3	Belgium	4
3	Netherlands	4
5	Germany	3

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

France	⬆️	+5
United Kingdom	⬆️	+3
Germany	⬆️	+2
Netherlands	⬆️	+1
Belgium	⬆️	•

BEST EUROPEAN BUSINESS SCHOOLS

THIS RANKING IS BASED ON THE OVERALL RANKINGS OF DIFFERENT PROGRAMMES OFFERED BY THE SCHOOLS (MBA, EMBA, MASTERS IN MANAGEMENT, EXECUTIVE EDUCATION) AND ALSO ASSESSES THE QUALITY OF THE FACULTY MEMBERS. DATA WERE OBTAINED THROUGH SCHOOL SURVEYS.

RANKING 2016

out of 90 Schools

COUNTRIES	AMOUNT OF SCHOOLS
1 France	25
2 United Kingdom	20
3 Germany	7
4 Netherlands	5
5 Belgium	4
5 Spain	4
5 Switzerland	4
9 Italy	2
9 Poland	2
9 Turkey	2
15 Russia	1
15 Sweden	1
Other countries	13

Data 2016 - Published in December 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 80 Schools

COUNTRIES	AMOUNT OF SCHOOLS
1 United Kingdom	21
2 France	20
3 Belgium	4
3 Germany	4
3 Netherlands	4
3 Spain	4
3 Switzerland	4
9 Italy	2
9 Poland	2
9 Turkey	2
14 Sweden	1
Other countries	12

Data 2012 - Published in December 2012

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION	AMOUNT OF SCHOOLS
Germany	⬆️ +3
United Kingdom	⬇️ -1
France	⬆️ +5
Italy	⚖️ •
Russia	⬆️ +1
Spain	⚖️ •
Netherlands	⬆️ +1
Turkey	⚖️ •
Switzerland	⚖️ •
Sweden	⚖️ •
Belgium	⚖️ •
Poland	⚖️ •





TOP 3 EVOLUTIONS



TOP INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF SCHOOLS

- 1 France
- 2 Germany
- 3 Russia, Netherlands

+5
+3
+1

TOP DECREASE IN AMOUNT OF SCHOOLS

- 1 United Kingdom

-1

31 - BEST EUROPEAN BUSINESS SCHOOLS

The United Kingdom has been overtaken by France and now ranks 2nd ahead of Germany. According to the Financial Times, 20 of the 90 best European business schools are located in the United Kingdom. However, 21 British business schools figured in the 2012 ranking.

- France leads this ranking with 25 of the 90 best European business schools, five more than in 2012.
- Exactly half of the best business schools in Europe are in France and the United Kingdom.
- Germany follows with 7 business schools. 3 additional business schools located in Germany were added to this ranking between 2012 and 2016, representing the largest increase after France.
- Russia entered the ranking between 2012-2016. One of the 90 best European business schools in 2016 is located in Russia.
- The Netherlands has had one additional school included in this Financial Times ranking since 2012.

RANKING 2016

1	France	25
2	United Kingdom	20
3	Germany	7

RANKING 2012

1	United Kingdom	21
2	France	20
3	Belgium	4

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

France		+5
United Kingdom		-1
Germany		+3

PISA

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.

RANKING 2015

out of 70 countries

COUNTRIES

3	Japan
6	Taiwan (China)
7	Canada
9	South Korea
10	China
13	Germany
14	Netherlands
15	Switzerland
19	Poland
20	Belgium
22	Australia
23	United Kingdom
25	France
25	Sweden
28	Russia
29	Spain
31	United States
33	Italy
40	Argentina
50	Turkey
55	Mexico
62	Indonesia
63	Brazil

Data 2015 - Published in December 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 65 countries

COUNTRIES

1	China (Shanghai)
4	South Korea
5	Japan
6	Taiwan (China)
11	Canada
12	Poland
13	Netherlands
13	Switzerland
16	Germany
18	Australia
19	Belgium
20	United Kingdom
24	France
29	United States
30	Italy
32	Spain
38	Sweden
39	Russia
43	Turkey
52	Mexico
57	Brazil
59	Argentina
62	Indonesia

Data 2012 - Published in December 2013

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2015

VARIATION

United States	↓	-2
China	↓	-9
Japan	↑	+2
Germany	↑	+3
United Kingdom	↓	-3
France	↓	-1
India	n.a	n.a
Italy	↑	-3
Brazil	↓	-6
Canada	↑	+4
South Korea	↓	-5
Russia	↑	+11
Australia	↓	-4
Spain	↑	+3
Mexico	↓	-3
Indonesia	⊖	•
Netherlands	↓	-1
Turkey	↓	-7
Switzerland	↓	-2
Saudi Arabia	n.a	n.a
Argentina	↑	+19
Taiwan (China)	⊖	•
Sweden	↑	+13
Belgium	↑	-1
Poland	↑	-7





TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 5 INCREASE

1	Argentina
2	Sweden
3	Russia
4	Canada
5	Germany, Spain

+19
+13
+11
+4
+3

TOP 5 DECREASE

1	China	-9
2	Turkey, Poland	-7
3	Brazil	-6
4	South Korea	-5
5	Australia	-4

32 - PISA

The United Kingdom's students slipped 3 places to 23rd out of 70 countries in 2015 according to the international PISA test scores. It ranks below Germany (13th) which is the European country with the best score among the world's 25 largest economies.

- Asian students are the world's best students: Singapore leads the ranking, followed by Hong Kong (China) (2nd), Japan (3rd), Macao (China) (4th), Taiwan (China) (6th), South Korea (9th), and Mainland China (10th).
- Estonia ranks 5th. It is the only non-Asian country in the top 5.
- China slipped 9 places, but this is explained by a change in methodology. In 2012, Chinese students participating in the PISA test were solely located in Shanghai. In 2015, the OECD extended the scope of its assessment in China to Beijing, Shanghai, the Jiangsu province and the Guangdong province.
- Students from Argentina, Sweden and Russia got better results in 2015 than in 2012, moving 19, 13 and 11 places higher respectively.
- Turkey and Poland moved down 7 places, but Poland still ranks 19th, ahead of the United Kingdom, Sweden and France.

RANKING 2015

1	Singapore
2	Hong Kong (China)
3	Japan
4	Macao (China)
5	Estonia

RANKING 2012

1	China (Shanghai)
2	Hong Kong (China)
3	Singapore
4	Japan
5	Finland

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2015

Singapore		+2
Hong Kong (China)		•
Japan		+1
Macao (China)		+13
Estonia		+1



PISA

(Details)

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.

RANKING 2015

out of 70 countries

MATHEMATICS SKILLS

4	Taiwan (China)	542
5	Japan	532
6	China	531
7	South Korea	524
8	Switzerland	521
10	Canada	516
11	Netherlands	512
15	Belgium	507
16	Germany	506
17	Poland	504
23	Australia	494
23	Sweden	494
23	Russia	494
26	France	493
27	United Kingdom	492
30	Italy	490
32	Spain	486
39	United States	470
42	Argentina	456
49	Turkey	420
56	Mexico	408
63	Indonesia	386
65	Brazil	377

Data 2015 - Published in December 2016

RANKING 2015

out of 70 countries

READING SKILLS

2	Canada	527
7	South Korea	517
8	Japan	516
10	Germany	509
13	Poland	506
15	Netherlands	503
15	Australia	503
17	Sweden	500
19	Belgium	499
19	France	499
21	United Kingdom	498
23	USA	497
23	Taiwan (China)	497
25	Spain	496
26	Russia	495
27	China	494
28	Switzerland	492
34	Italy	485
38	Argentina	475
50	Turkey	428
55	Mexico	423
59	Brazil	407
64	Indonesia	397

Data 2015 - Published in December 2016

RANKING 2015

out of 70 countries

SCIENCE SKILLS

2	Japan	538
4	Taiwan (China)	532
7	Canada	528
10	China	518
11	South Korea	516
14	Australia	510
15	Germany	509
15	Netherlands	509
15	United Kingdom	509
18	Switzerland	506
21	Belgium	502
22	Poland	501
25	USA	496
26	France	495
28	Sweden	493
28	Spain	493
32	Russia	487
34	Italy	481
37	Argentina	475
52	Turkey	425
58	Mexico	416
62	Indonesia	403
63	Brazil	401

Data 2015 - Published in December 2016



Source:

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
<http://www.oecd.org/pisa/pisa-2015-results-in-focus.pdf>



33 - PISA

Despite losing points in every category, the United Kingdom climbed the world ranking in both reading and sciences. British students dropped from 26th to 27th in mathematics, which is the worst score for students in England. However, they rank 21st for reading and 15th for sciences despite weaker scores than in 2012.

- Overall, it is very unlikely that a nation will outperform in one subject and be poorly ranked in another.
 - Asian students rank as the world's best students in mathematics: the top 7 of the world's best nations in mathematics are, in order of appearance, Singapore, Hong Kong (China), Macao (China), Taiwan (China), Japan, China (Mainland) and South Korea.
 - With regard to reading, Singapore and Hong Kong (China) lead the ranking, followed by Canada (2nd) ex aequo, Finland 4th and Ireland 5th.
 - The same is true regarding sciences: 8 of the world's 10 best nations are Asian countries. Japan, ranked 1st among the world's 25 largest economies, is 2nd among the 70 countries observed.
-



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

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.

RANKING 2015

out of 188 countries

COUNTRIES

2	Australia
3	Switzerland
5	Netherlands
6	Germany
8	United States
9	Canada
14	Sweden
14	United Kingdom
17	South Korea
20	Japan
21	Belgium
22	France
26	Spain
27	Italy
36	Poland
39	Saudi Arabia
40	Argentina
50	Russia
72	Turkey
74	Mexico
75	Brazil
90	China
110	Indonesia
130	India

Data 2015 - Published in 2015

RANKING 2012

out of 188 countries

COUNTRIES

2	Australia
3	Switzerland
5	Netherlands
6	Germany
7	United States
8	Canada
14	Sweden
15	United Kingdom
17	South Korea
19	Belgium
20	Japan
22	France
26	Spain
27	Italy
35	Poland
38	Argentina
43	Saudi Arabia
51	Russia
72	Turkey
73	Mexico
75	Brazil
95	China
108	Indonesia
131	India

Data 2012 - Published in 2012

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2015

VARIATION

United States	↓	-1
China	↑	+5
Japan	=	•
Germany	=	•
United Kingdom	↑	+1
France	=	•
India	↑	+1
Italy	=	•
Brazil	=	•
Canada	↓	-1
South Korea	=	•
Russia	↑	+1
Australia	=	•
Spain	=	•
Mexico	↓	-1
Indonesia	↓	-2
Netherlands	=	•
Turkey	=	•
Switzerland	=	•
Saudi Arabia	↑	+4
Argentina	↓	-2
Taiwan (China)	n.a	n.a
Sweden	=	•
Belgium	↓	-2
Poland	↓	-1



Source:

United Nations Procurement Division (UNPD)
<http://www.hdr.undp.org/fr/Data>



TOP 3 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 3 INCREASE

- 1 China +5
- 2 Saudi Arabia +4
- 3 United Kingdom, India, Russia +1

TOP 3 DECREASE

- 1 Indonesia, Argentina, Belgium -2
- 2 United States, Canada, Mexico, Poland -1

34 - HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The United Kingdom lags behind Australia, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Germany, the United States, Canada and Sweden, at 14th position. It is ranked as a country with “very high human development”, with an index exceeding 0.9, as for only 15 countries in the world.

- Norway topped the Human Development Index in 2015 for the 12th year.
- Australia comes in 2nd with higher life expectancy. Switzerland ranks 3rd, Denmark 4th and the Netherlands 5th.
- There were very few variations between 2012-2015: 12 of the world’s 25 largest economies had the exact same ranking in 2015 as in 2012.
- France ranks 22th ahead of Austria and behind Belgium.
- China is ranked 90th of 188 countries in the Human Development Index. It has, however, become a country with a “high level of human development”.
- Saudi Arabia (39th), moved up 4 places, surpassing Argentina.
- Belgium (21st), Argentina (40th), and Indonesia (110th) all fell 2 places.

RANKING 2015

1	Norway
2	Australia
3	Switzerland
4	Denmark
5	Netherlands

RANKING 2012

1	Norway
2	Australia
3	Switzerland
4	Denmark
5	Netherlands

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2015

Norway	=	•
Australia	=	•
Switzerland	=	•
Denmark	=	•
Netherlands	=	•

QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX

THIS INDEX IS COMPUTED WITH DATA FROM THREE DIFFERENT SOURCES: GOVERNMENT SOURCES, INDEX SOURCES (CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, RENT INDEX, GROCERIES INDEX, RESTAURANTS INDEX, CONSUMER PRICE PLUS RENT INDEX AND LOCAL PURCHASING POWER) AND MONETARY SOURCES. ALL OF THIS INFORMATION IS COMPILED INTO A DATABASE THAT CONTAINS NEARLY 50 CRITERIA IN SEVERAL SUB-INDICES: PURCHASING POWER, SAFETY, HEALTH, PRICE LEVEL, HOUSING PRICES, TRANSPORT TIME, POLLUTION.

RANKING 2017

out of 67 countries

COUNTRIES

2	Germany
5	Spain
7	United States
9	Australia
11	Netherlands
12	Switzerland
13	United Kingdom
14	Sweden
17	Canada
22	South Korea
23	Belgium
24	France
27	Poland
28	Taiwan (China)
30	Japan
31	Saudi Arabia
34	Italy
35	Argentina
44	Turkey
45	Mexico
51	India
53	Brazil
57	China
61	Russia
62	Indonesia

Data 2016 - Published in January 2017

RANKING 2012

out of 51 countries

COUNTRIES

1	Switzerland
2	Germany
6	Sweden
7	Canada
9	Australia
11	Netherlands
12	United States
13	Japan
16	France
18	United Kingdom
20	Spain
21	Belgium
26	Saudi Arabia
27	Turkey
29	Poland
30	Mexico
31	Italy
33	India
34	Indonesia
36	Argentina
44	Brazil
47	Russia
51	China

Data 2011 - Published in January 2012

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2017

VARIATION

United States	⬆️	+5
China	⬇️	-6
Japan	⬇️	-17
Germany	⚖️	•
United Kingdom	⬆️	+5
France	⬆️	-8
India	⬇️	-18
Italy	⬇️	-3
Brazil	⬇️	-9
Canada	⬇️	-10
South Korea	n.a	n.a
Russia	⬇️	-14
Australia	⚖️	•
Spain	⬆️	+15
Mexico	⬇️	-15
Indonesia	⬇️	-28
Netherlands	⚖️	•
Turkey	⬇️	-17
Switzerland	⬇️	-11
Saudi Arabia	⬇️	-5
Argentina	⬆️	+1
Taiwan (China)	n.a	n.a
Sweden	⬇️	-8
Belgium	⬇️	-2
Poland	⬆️	+2





TOP 4 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 4 INCREASE

1	Spain	+15
2	United States, United Kingdom	+5
3	Poland	+2
4	Argentina	+1

TOP 4 DECREASE

1	Indonesia	-28
2	India	-18
3	Japan, Turkey	-17
4	Mexico	-15

35 - QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX

The United Kingdom is ranked 13th in the Numbeo quality of life index for 2017, overtaking France, Sweden and Canada between 2012 and 2017, but it is still behind several other European countries, such as Germany, Spain and the Netherlands. It ranks 19th in terms of the lowest pollution and 15th in terms of healthcare.

- Austria leads this ranking in 2017 as the world's best country to live in.
- Germany ranks 2nd and Denmark 3rd.
- New Zealand moved up one place to 4th position.
- Spain has skyrocketed in this ranking since 2012, moving up 15 places to 5th position, just ahead of Finland.
- 8 of the world's 25 best countries to live in are located in Europe.
- India is ranked 51st, Brazil 53rd, China 57th and Russia 61st out of 67 countries.
- Indonesia has seen its ranking fall sharply, by 28 places to 62nd position
- Other countries that saw their rankings fall significantly between 2012 and 2017 include India which slipped 18 places, and Japan and Turkey which both fell 17 places to 30th and 44th position respectively.

RANKING 2017

1	Austria
2	Germany
3	Denmark
4	New Zealand
5	Spain

RANKING 2012

1	Switzerland
2	Germany
3	Norway
4	United Arab Emirates
5	New Zealand

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2017

Austria	⬆️	+9
Germany	⬆️	•
Denmark	⬆️	+5
New Zealand	⬆️	+1
Spain	⬆️	+15

THE HEALTHIEST COUNTRY

USING THE GLOBAL BURDEN OF DISEASES, INJURIES AND RISK FACTORS STUDY 2015, THIS STUDY EXAMINES HEALTH IN COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD TO DETERMINE THE WORLD'S HEALTHIEST COUNTRIES. 33 INDICATORS, SUCH AS SMOKING, OVERWEIGHT, ALCOHOLISM, NATURAL DISASTERS, DISEASES SUCH AS HIV, TUBERCULOSIS, MALARIA AND HEPATITIS B ARE RANKED FROM 0-100, WITH 0 BEING THE WORST AND 100 THE BEST.

RANKING 2016

out of 188 countries

COUNTRIES

3	Sweden
5	United Kingdom
7	Spain
8	Netherlands
9	Canada
10	Australia
15	Germany
18	Belgium
19	Switzerland
20	Italy
24	France
27	Japan
28	United States
32	Taiwan (China)
35	South Korea
39	Poland
52	Argentina
69	Mexico
90	Brazil
91	Indonesia
92	China
103	Turkey
105	Saudi Arabia
119	Russia
143	India

Data 2015 - Published in September 2016

Source:

The World Economic Forum

[http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736\(16\)31467-2.pdf](http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(16)31467-2.pdf)





36 - THE HEALTHIEST COUNTRY

The United Kingdom is ranked the world's 5th healthiest country, above much of the rest of Europe. Germany and France rank 15th and 24th respectively. Its main weaknesses relate to HIV (51/100), smoking (55/100) and alcoholism (57/100).

- Iceland tops this ranking, followed by Singapore (2nd) and Sweden (3rd). Andorra and the United Kingdom complete the top 5.
- Among the 10 healthiest countries, 7 are European.
- Developed countries are healthier than emerging and developing countries: they usually have better health systems and better sanitary standards.
- India is ranked last among the world's 25 largest economies.
- Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Russia all rank below 100 at 103rd, 105th and 119th respectively.

RANKING 2016

1	Iceland
2	Singapore
3	Sweden
4	Andorra
5	United Kingdom



INDEX OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

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

RANKING 2016

out of 180 countries

COUNTRIES

3	Sweden
6	Spain
10	France
12	United Kingdom
13	Australia
16	Switzerland
25	Canada
26	United States
29	Italy
30	Germany
32	Russia
36	Netherlands
38	Poland
39	Japan
41	Belgium
43	Argentina
46	Brazil
60	Taiwan (China)
67	Mexico
80	South Korea
95	Saudi Arabia
99	Turkey
107	Indonesia
109	China
141	India

Published in August 2016

RANKING 2012

out of 132 countries

COUNTRIES

1	Switzerland
6	France
8	Italy
9	United Kingdom
9	Sweden
11	Germany
16	Netherlands
22	Poland
23	Japan
24	Belgium
29	Taiwan (China)
30	Brazil
32	Spain
37	Canada
43	South Korea
48	Australia
49	United States
50	Argentina
74	Indonesia
82	Saudi Arabia
84	Mexico
106	Russia
109	Turkey
116	China
125	India

Published in February 2012

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION

United States	⬆️	+23
China	⬆️	+7
Japan	⬇️	-16
Germany	⬇️	-19
United Kingdom	⬇️	-3
France	⬇️	-4
India	⬇️	-16
Italy	⬇️	-21
Brazil	⬇️	-16
Canada	⬆️	+12
South Korea	⬇️	-37
Russia	⬆️	+74
Australia	⬆️	+35
Spain	⬆️	+26
Mexico	⬆️	+17
Indonesia	⬇️	-33
Netherlands	⬇️	-20
Turkey	⬆️	+10
Switzerland	⬇️	-15
Saudi Arabia	⬇️	-13
Argentina	⬆️	+7
Taiwan (China)	⬇️	-31
Sweden	⬆️	+6
Belgium	⬇️	-17
Poland	⬇️	-16

Source: Yale - Environmental indicators index

http://epi.yale.edu/sites/default/files/2016_epi_framework_indicator_scores_friendly.xls

http://epi.yale.edu/sites/default/files/2012epiData_spreadsheets.zip





TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 5 INCREASE

- 1 Russia
- 2 Australia
- 3 Spain
- 4 United States
- 5 Mexico

- +74
- +35
- +26
- +23
- +17

TOP 5 DECREASE

- 1 South Korea
- 2 Indonesia
- 3 Taiwan (China)
- 4 Italy
- 5 Netherlands

- 37
- 33
- 31
- 21
- 20

37 - INDEX OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

The United Kingdom comes in 12 in the 2016 index of environmental performance out of 180 countries, ranking behind France in the top 25. It has fallen 3 places compared to 2012, and has been overtaken by Sweden and Spain in the top 25. Yale University highlights the negative impact of British fisheries and agriculture on the environment.

- Scandinavian environmental policies are particularly efficient according to the University of Yale: Finland tops the league table, followed by Iceland (2nd), Sweden (3rd) and Denmark (4th).
- Slovenia is ranked 5th.
- France has fallen 4 places to 10th position.
- Yale highlights the effective environmental policies of European nations: the top 10 countries are all European.
- Emerging and developing countries make up the lower end of the league table: Indonesia is 107th, China 109th and India 141st.
- Russia has moved up 74 places to 32nd position.
- South Korea fell 37 places and now ranks 80th out of 180 countries.

RANKING 2016

- 1 Finland
- 2 Iceland
- 3 Sweden
- 4 Denmark
- 5 Slovenia

RANKING 2012

- 1 Switzerland
- 2 Latvia
- 3 Norway
- 4 Luxembourg
- 5 Costa Rica

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

- Finland +18
- Iceland +11
- Sweden +7
- Denmark +17
- Slovenia +23

WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT

THE WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT IS A LANDMARK SURVEY OF THE STATE OF GLOBAL HAPPINESS. IT RANKS 155 COUNTRIES ACROSS SEVEN MAIN CRITERIA: GDP PER CAPITA, SOCIAL SUPPORTS, HEALTH AND LIFE EXPECTANCY, SOCIAL FREEDOM, GENEROSITY AND PERCEIVED CORRUPTION.

RANKING 2017

out of 155 countries

COUNTRIES

4	Switzerland
6	Netherlands
7	Canada
9	Australia
10	Sweden
14	United States
16	Germany
17	Belgium
19	United Kingdom
22	Brazil
24	Argentina
25	Mexico
31	France
33	Taiwan (China)
34	Spain
37	Saudi Arabia
46	Poland
48	Italy
49	Russia
51	Japan
56	South Korea
69	Turkey
79	China
81	Indonesia
122	India

Data 2016 - Published in April 2017

RANKING 2012

out of 156 countries

COUNTRIES

4	Netherlands
5	Canada
6	Switzerland
7	Sweden
9	Australia
11	United States
15	Belgium
18	United Kingdom
22	Spain
23	France
24	Mexico
25	Brazil
26	Saudi Arabia
28	Italy
30	Germany
39	Argentina
44	Japan
46	Taiwan (China)
53	Poland
56	South Korea
76	Russia
78	Turkey
83	Indonesia
94	India
112	China

Data 2011 - Published in April 2012

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2017

VARIATION

United States	↓	-3
China	↑	+33
Japan	↓	-7
Germany	↑	+14
United Kingdom	↓	-1
France	↓	-8
India	↓	-28
Italy	↓	-20
Brazil	↑	+3
Canada	↓	-2
South Korea	⊖	•
Russia	↑	+27
Australia	⊖	•
Spain	↓	-12
Mexico	↓	-1
Indonesia	↑	+2
Netherlands	↓	-2
Turkey	↑	+9
Switzerland	↑	+2
Saudi Arabia	↓	-11
Argentina	↑	+15
Taiwan (China)	↑	+13
Sweden	↓	-3
Belgium	↓	-2
Poland	↑	+7

Source: World Happiness Report - United Nations (UN)
<http://worldhappiness.report/ed/2016/>
<http://worldhappiness.report/ed/2012/>





TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 5 INCREASE

1	China	+33
2	Russia	+27
3	Argentina	+15
4	Germany	+14
5	Taiwan (China)	+13

TOP 5 DECREASE

1	India	-28
2	Italy	-20
3	Spain	-12
4	France	-8
5	Japan	-7

38 - WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT

The United Kingdom is ranked the world's 19th happiest country according to the United Nations. This position has not changed much over the last 5 years compared with many other countries that have seen significant variations.

- The happiest region, according to the United Nations, is that of the Nordic countries: Norway tops the 2017 ranking, followed by Denmark (2nd), Iceland (4th) and Finland 5th, while Sweden comes in 10th.
- The European continent appears to be the best continent to live in: 13 of the top 20 countries are European.
- Australia is at the exact same position as it was in 2012, ranked 9th.
- China moved up 33 places and is now ranked 79th.
- Russia moved up 27 places to 49th position while Argentina moved up 15 places to 24th position.
- India has shown the biggest decline, falling 28 places over the last 5 years. It ranks 122nd and last among the world's 25 largest economies.
- Italy fell 20 places to 48th position, while Spain fell 12 places to 34th position.

RANKING 2017

1	Norway
2	Denmark
3	Iceland
4	Switzerland
5	Finland

RANKING 2012

1	Denmark
2	Finland
3	Norway
4	Netherlands
5	Canada

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2017

Norway	⬆️	+2
Denmark	⬇️	-1
Iceland	⬆️	+17
Switzerland	⬆️	+2
Finland	⬇️	-3

INDEX OF CONSUMER'S CONFIDENCE

(Confidence in the future)

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.

RANKING 2016 (Q3)

out of 63 countries

COUNTRIES	INDEX
1 India	133
3 Indonesia	122
8 United States	106
9 United Kingdom	106
10 China	106
14 Saudi Arabia	100
16 Germany	100
18 Switzerland	97
19 Canada	97
20 Netherlands	96
23 Turkey	94
25 Sweden	91
26 Australia	91
27 Poland	91
31 Mexico	87
37 Brazil	84
41 Belgium	81
43 Spain	77
45 Taiwan (China)	75
48 Argentina	73
49 Japan	71
53 France	69
55 Russia	67
59 Italy	57
63 South Korea	46

Published in November 2016

RANKING 2012 (Q1)

out of 56 countries

COUNTRIES	INDEX
1 India	123
2 Saudi Arabia	119
3 Indonesia	118
5 China	110
6 Brazil	110
16 Australia	95
20 Canada	93
21 United States	92
23 Argentina	91
26 Germany	90
28 Switzerland	87
29 Turkey	87
30 Netherlands	86
32 Taiwan (China)	84
33 Russia	84
34 Sweden	81
35 Mexico	80
37 United Kingdom	77
42 Belgium	70
46 Poland	64
48 Japan	58
49 Spain	53
50 France	50
51 South Korea	49
52 Italy	45

Published in May 2012

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

VARIATION	RANK	INDEX
United States	↑ +13	↑ +14
China	↓ -5	↓ -4
Japan	↓ -1	↑ +13
Germany	↑ +10	↑ +10
United Kingdom	↑ +28	↑ +29
France	↓ -3	↑ +19
India	= •	↑ +10
Italy	↓ -7	↑ +12
Brazil	↓ -31	↓ -26
Canada	↑ +1	↑ +4
South Korea	↓ -12	↓ -3
Russia	↓ -22	↓ -17
Australia	↓ -10	↓ -4
Spain	↑ +6	↑ +24
Mexico	↑ +4	↑ +7
Indonesia	= •	↑ +4
Netherlands	↑ +10	↑ +10
Turkey	↑ +6	↑ +7
Switzerland	↑ +10	↑ +10
Saudi Arabia	↓ -12	↓ -19
Argentina	↓ -25	↓ -18
Taiwan (China)	↓ -13	↓ -9
Sweden	↑ +9	↑ +10
Belgium	↑ +1	↑ +11
Poland	↑ +19	↑ +27

Source: Nielsen

<http://www.nielsen.com/content/dam/corporate/us/en/reports-downloads/2016-reports/nielsen-q3-2016-global-consumer-confidence-report.pdf>
<http://www.nielsen.com/content/dam/corporate/us/en/reports-downloads/2012-Reports/nielsen-global-consumer-confidence-q1-2012.pdf>





TOP 5 EVOLUTIONS



TOP 5 INCREASE

1	United Kingdom	+28
2	Poland	+19
3	United States	+13
4	Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland	+10
5	Sweden	+9

TOP 5 DECREASE

1	Brazil	-31
2	Argentina	-25
3	Russia	-22
4	Taiwan (China)	-13
5	South Korea, Saudi Arabia	-12

39 - INDEX OF CONSUMER'S CONFIDENCE

This ranking indicates renewed optimism in the United Kingdom over the last 4 years. Consumer confidence rose from 77 to 106 between 2012 and 2016. The United Kingdom ranks 9th out of the 63 countries observed. British people are one of the most optimistic in Europe, more optimistic than German (16th) and French (53rd) people.

- Asia-Pacific is the most optimistic region in the world, with an average score of 109.
- 9 of the top 15 countries in this ranking are Asian.
- The top three comprise India, the Philippines and Indonesia.
- The United Arab Emirates and Thailand rank 4th and 5th respectively.
- North American countries rank high in this index with the United States ranked 8th and Canada 19th.
- Latin American countries saw their rankings fall between 2012-2016: Argentina and Brazil fell 25 and 31 places respectively to 48th and 37th.
- Poland has shown significant progression and now ranks 27th.
- Europe is the most pessimistic continent in the world: the average score of European countries is 79.
- Italy (59th) is the most pessimistic European country out of the world's 25 largest economies.

RANKING 2016

1	India	133
2	Philippines	132
3	Indonesia	122
4	United Arab Emirates	108
5	Thailand	108

RANKING 2012

1	India	123
2	Saudi Arabia	119
3	Indonesia	118
4	Philippines	118
5	China	110

EVOLUTION 2012 - 2016

India	●	⬆️ +10
Philippines	⬆️ +2	⬆️ +14
Indonesia	●	⬆️ +4
United Arab Emirates	⬆️ +5	⬆️ +3
Thailand	⬆️ +2	⬆️ +1



ABOUT Eight International

Eight International is a global alliance of eight independent business advisory firms and 13 associated firms across 20 countries. Each firm is a leader in its own country and is focused on advisory services related to sophisticated and complex operations, such as transactions and restructuring, crisis and insolvency, valuation, transformation, forensic and litigation.

Founding members firms of the Eight International alliance are:

Eight Advisory (France, UK and India)
Forest Partners (Spain)
New Deal Advisors (Italy)
JP Weber (Poland)
FCG (Russia)
Sincerius (Netherlands)

Working closely with associated firms in the United States, Germany, China, Japan, Singapore, Brazil, Argentina, Australia, the Netherlands, Belgium and Turkey, this alliance represents over 2,500 dedicated professionals.

All these firms share the same values: entrepreneurial spirit, responsiveness, independence, excellence, commitment, customized and innovative solutions.

The creation of Eight International is in response to the growing demand from company executives, shareholders, private equity funds, banks and potential investors for dedicated financial and operational advice around transactions, restructuring and business transformation decisions.

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

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THANKS TO

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