

EIGHT COMPETITIVENESS LAB

Competitiveness Report 2021



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



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



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

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

Eight Competitiveness Lab

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

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

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

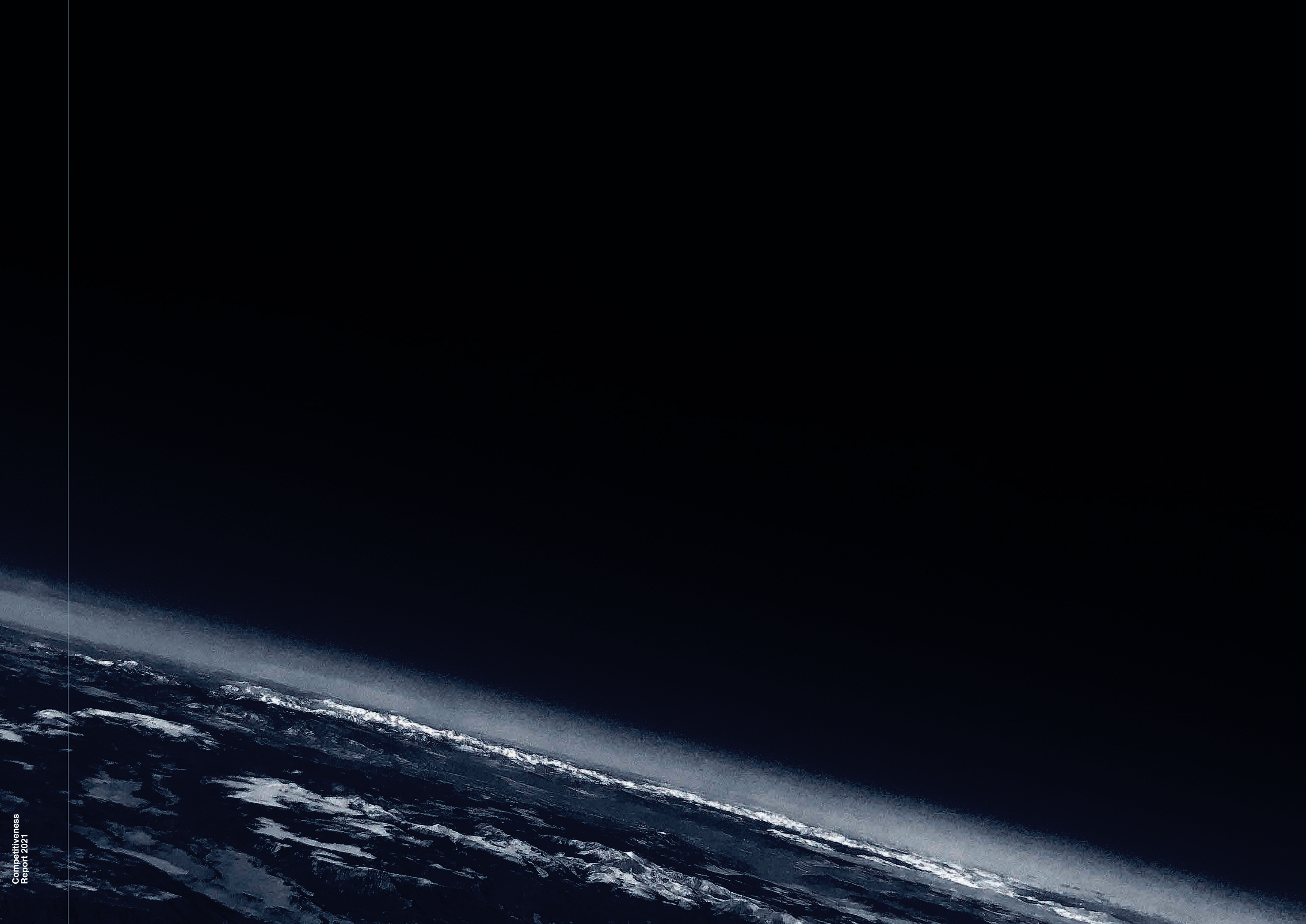
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The unique combination of rankings makes up the socio-economic DNA of a country. However, these metrics and rankings are not set in stone. Impact of the covid pandemic, which affected every country in the world in different ways, has made it abundantly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

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

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

Pascal Raidron A. Karklins

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



1.

Competitiveness revised

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

2.

Europe as the next big power

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



3.

The beauty of being different

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



4.

Switzerland, the Netherlands and Nordics take it all

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



5.

Italy - excellent national health system

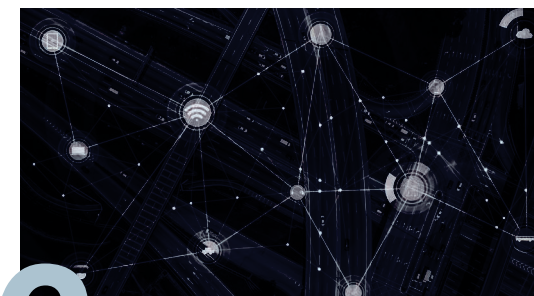
Italians pride themselves in having one of the best national health systems in the world. Though the pandemic might have challenged that perception, the country excels in terms of overall health achieving second place in the healthiest country index. The government is now shifting the focus away from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



6.

Poland - Master of infrastructure

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



Big in Russia & India

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

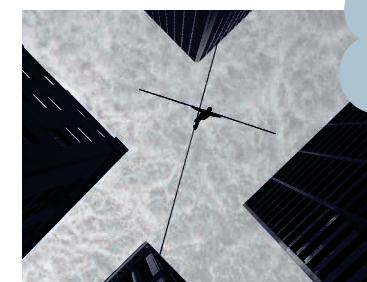


7.

8.

Germany – striking the balance

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



9.

Home of global companies

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



10.

Brave, little and open

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



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Introduction

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

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

What is competitiveness

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

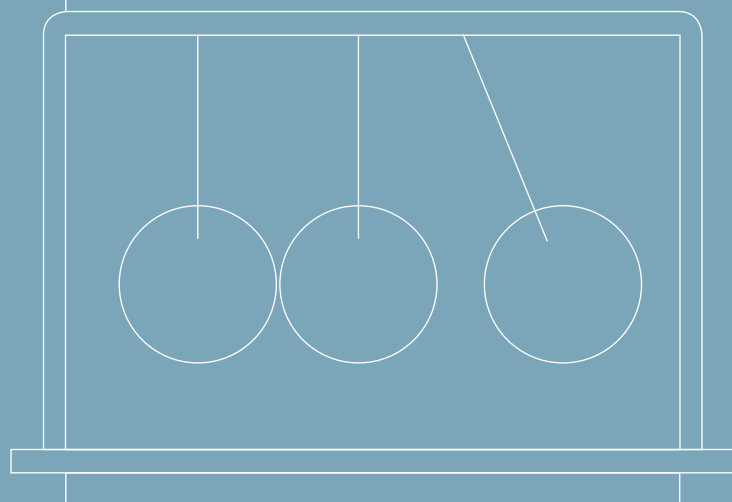
We have compiled the most relevant rankings into four different themes: Economic Strength, Business Environment, Political and Social Stability and finally Education and Quality of Life. For each country, the unique combination of rankings makes up their socio-economic DNA. They are an imprint of a country's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

Covid has reinforced the importance of competitiveness

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Europe's moment of truth

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4

A lot will change

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Country by country summaries



Germany

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF GERMANY IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



ECONOMIC STRENGTH

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



BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

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



POLITICAL & SOCIAL STABILITY

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



EDUCATION & QUALITY OF LIFE

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

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

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

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

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

Germany

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

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

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

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

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

GERMANY RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

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

2019 data - Published in October 2019

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

France

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF FRANCE IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



ECONOMIC
STRENGTH

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



BUSINESS
ENVIRONMENT

GLOBALIZATION INDEX
EASE OF DOING BUSINESS
INDEX OF ECONOMIC FREEDOM
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QUALITY OF LIFE

PISA GLOBAL RANKING
ACADEMIC RANKING OF WORLD UNIVERSITIES
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INDEX OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX
WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT
HEALTHIEST COUNTRY INDEX
GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

| 2019/2020 | 2015/2016 | |
|-----------|-----------|---|
| 7/193 | 6/193 | ↓ |
| 22/192 | 22/192 | → |
| 23/192 | 24/192 | ↑ |

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

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

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

France

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

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

the environmental performance index.

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

FRANCE RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

| RANKING PER CRITERIA | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------|---|
| 2019 | TOP PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES | 2019 | LOWEST PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES |
| 2 | • Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions | 141 | • Labour tax rate |
| 2 | • Electricity access | 121 | • Terrorism incidence |
| 3 | • Research institutions prominence | 113 | • Complexity of trade tariffs |
| 5 | • Scientific publications | 97 | • Internal labour mobility |
| 6 | • Healthy life expectancy | 96 | • Imports of goods and services |
| 7 | • Environment-related treaties in force | 92 | • Cooperation in labour-employer relations |
| 8 | • Time to start a business | 90 | • Hiring and firing practices |
| 10 | • Public budget transparency | 86 | • Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions |
| 2019 data - Published in October 2019 | | | |

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

United Kingdom

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



ECONOMIC STRENGTH

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

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



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



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



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PISA GLOBAL RANKING
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WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT
HEALTHIEST COUNTRY INDEX
GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

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

United Kingdom

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

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

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

THE UK RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

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

Italy

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF ITALY IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



ECONOMIC
STRENGTH

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



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ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX
WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT
HEALTHIEST COUNTRY INDEX
GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

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

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

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

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

Italy

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

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

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

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

ITALY RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

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

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

Spain

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF SPAIN IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



ECONOMIC
STRENGTH

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



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GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

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

Spain

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

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

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

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

SPAIN RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

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

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

Poland

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF POLAND IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



ECONOMIC
STRENGTH

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

| 2019/2020 | 2015/2016 | |
|-----------|-----------|---|
| 22/193 | 25/193 | ↑ |
| 39/192 | 35/192 | ↓ |
| 58/192 | 60/192 | ↑ |



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| | | |
|--------|--------|---|
| 33/191 | 23/186 | ↓ |
| 40/190 | 25/189 | ↓ |
| 41/184 | 39/186 | ↓ |
| 37/141 | 36/138 | ↓ |
| 25/141 | 56/138 | ↑ |
| 29/192 | 29/192 | → |
| 34/36 | 29/35 | ↓ |



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WORLD PRESS FREEDOM INDEX
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| | | |
|--------|--------|---|
| 45/162 | 29/157 | ↓ |
| 50/167 | 52/167 | ↑ |
| 31/159 | 27/159 | ↓ |
| 28/103 | 21/106 | ↓ |
| 40/146 | 38/142 | ↓ |
| 62/179 | 47/165 | ↓ |
| 45/179 | 30/175 | ↓ |



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HEALTHIEST COUNTRY INDEX
GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

| | | |
|--------|--------|---|
| 11/77 | 19/70 | ↑ |
| 18/63 | 17/63 | ↓ |
| 8/192 | 6/192 | ↓ |
| 35/189 | 33/188 | ↓ |
| 37/180 | 38/178 | ↑ |
| 43/156 | 57/156 | ↑ |
| 40/169 | 39/163 | ↓ |
| 14/64 | 28/62 | ↑ |

Poland

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

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

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

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

POLAND RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

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

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

The Netherlands

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



ECONOMIC
STRENGTH

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

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



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



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



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GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

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

The Netherlands

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

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

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

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

THE NETHERLANDS RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

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

2019 data - Published in October 2019

Belgium

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF BELGIUM IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



ECONOMIC STRENGTH

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

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

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

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

Belgium

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

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

globalization index.

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

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

BELGIUM RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

RANKING PER CRITERIA

2019 TOP PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES

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

2019 data - Published in October 2019

2019 LOWEST PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES

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

Switzerland

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF SWITZERLAND IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



ECONOMIC STRENGTH

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

| 2019/2020 | 2015/2016 | |
|-----------|-----------|---|
| 20/193 | 19/193 | ↓ |
| 96/192 | 95/192 | ↓ |
| 2/192 | 2/192 | → |



BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

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

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



POLITICAL & SOCIAL STABILITY

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

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



EDUCATION & QUALITY OF LIFE

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

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

Switzerland

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

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

SWITZERLAND RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

RANKING PER CRITERIA

2019 TOP PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES

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

2019 LOWEST PERFORMANCES OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES

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

2019 data - Published in October 2019

Russia

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF RUSSIA IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



ECONOMIC
STRENGTH

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



BUSINESS
ENVIRONMENT

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



POLITICAL &
SOCIAL STABILITY

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



EDUCATION &
QUALITY OF LIFE

PISA GLOBAL RANKING
ACADEMIC RANKING OF WORLD UNIVERSITIES
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ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDEX
WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT
HEALTHIEST COUNTRY INDEX
GLOBAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

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

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

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

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

Russia

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

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

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

RUSSIA RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

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

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

India

WHAT IS THE POSITION OF INDIA IN MAJOR INTERNATIONAL RANKINGS?



ECONOMIC
STRENGTH

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



BUSINESS
ENVIRONMENT

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



POLITICAL &
SOCIAL STABILITY

HUMAN FREEDOM INDEX
DEMOCRACY INDEX
SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX
GINI COEFFICIENT (NET INCOME)
GLOBAL GENDER GAP
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EDUCATION &
QUALITY OF LIFE

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

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

India

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

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

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

INDIA RANKING PER CRITERIA - GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

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

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



Rankings

World largest economies (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)

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

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

2019 data - Published in April 2020

2016 data - Published in April 2017

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

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

World population

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

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

2019 data - Published in April 2020

2016 data - Published in April 2017

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

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

GDP per capita (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)

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

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

2019 data - Published in April 2020

2016 data - Published in April 2017

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

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

Globalization index

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

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

2018 data - Published in December 2020



















































2014 data - Published in December 2016

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

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











Ease of doing business

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

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

Published in October 2020

Published in October 2016



















































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

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

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

Index of economic freedom

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

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

Published in February 2021

Published in January 2017

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

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

Global competitiveness index

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

2019 RANKING OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES

- 2 • United States
- 4 • Netherlands
- 5 • Switzerland
- 6 • Japan
- 7 • Germany
- 8 • Sweden
- 9 • United Kingdom
- 12 • Taiwan (China)
- 13 • South Korea
- 14 • Canada
- 15 • France
- 16 • Australia
- 23 • Spain
- 28 • China (Mainland)
- 30 • Italy
- 36 • Saudi Arabia
- 37 • Poland
- 40 • Thailand
- 43 • Russia
- 48 • Mexico
- 50 • Indonesia
- 61 • Turkey
- 68 • India
- 71 • Brazil
- 99 • Iran

Published in October 2019

2016 RANKING 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
- 21 • France
- 22 • Australia
- 26 • South Korea
- 28 • China (Mainland)
- 29 • Saudi Arabia
- 32 • Spain
- 34 • Thailand
- 36 • Poland
- 39 • India
- 41 • Indonesia
- 43 • Russia
- 44 • Italy
- 51 • Mexico
- 55 • Turkey
- 76 • Iran
- 81 • Brazil

Published in October 2016

2016 - 2019 EVOLUTION

VARIATION

RANKS

- | | | |
|------------------|---|-----|
| United States | ↑ | +1 |
| Netherlands | → | - |
| Switzerland | ↓ | -4 |
| Japan | ↑ | +2 |
| Germany | ↓ | -2 |
| Sweden | ↓ | -2 |
| United Kingdom | ↓ | -2 |
| Taiwan (China) | ↑ | +2 |
| South Korea | ↑ | +13 |
| Canada | ↑ | +1 |
| France | ↑ | +6 |
| Australia | ↑ | +6 |
| Spain | ↑ | +9 |
| China (Mainland) | → | - |
| Italy | ↑ | +14 |
| Saudi Arabia | ↓ | -7 |
| Poland | ↓ | -1 |
| Thailand | ↓ | -6 |
| Russia | → | - |
| Mexico | ↑ | +3 |
| Indonesia | ↓ | -9 |
| Turkey | ↓ | -6 |
| India | ↓ | -29 |
| Brazil | ↑ | +10 |
| Iran | ↓ | -23 |

2016 - 2019 EVOLUTION

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----|
| Singapore | ↑ | +1 |
| United States | ↑ | +1 |
| Hong Kong (China) | ↑ | +6 |
| Netherlands | → | - |
| Switzerland | ↓ | -4 |

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

Infrastructure quality

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

2019 RANKING OUT OF 141 COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES

- 2 • Netherlands
- 4 • Switzerland
- 5 • Japan
- 6 • South Korea
- 7 • Spain
- 8 • Germany
- 9 • France
- 11 • United Kingdom
- 13 • United States
- 16 • Taiwan (China)
- 18 • Italy
- 19 • Sweden
- 25 • Poland
- 26 • Canada
- 29 • Australia
- 34 • Saudi Arabia
- 36 • China (Mainland)
- 49 • Turkey
- 50 • Russia
- 54 • Mexico
- 70 • India
- 71 • Thailand
- 72 • Indonesia
- 78 • Brazil
- 80 • Iran

Published in October 2019

2015 RANKING OUT OF 140 COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES

- 3 • Netherlands
- 5 • Japan
- 6 • Switzerland
- 7 • Germany
- 8 • France
- 9 • United Kingdom
- 10 • Spain
- 11 • United States
- 12 • Taiwan (China)
- 13 • South Korea
- 14 • Canada
- 16 • Australia
- 20 • Sweden
- 26 • Italy
- 30 • Saudi Arabia
- 35 • Russia
- 39 • China (Mainland)
- 44 • Thailand
- 53 • Turkey
- 56 • Poland
- 59 • Mexico
- 62 • Indonesia
- 63 • Iran
- 74 • Brazil
- 81 • India

Published in September 2015

2015 - 2019 EVOLUTION

VARIATION

RANKS

- | | | |
|------------------|---|-----|
| Netherlands | ↑ | +1 |
| Switzerland | ↑ | +2 |
| Japan | → | - |
| South Korea | ↑ | +7 |
| Spain | ↑ | +3 |
| Germany | ↓ | -1 |
| France | ↓ | -1 |
| United States | ↓ | -2 |
| Taiwan (China) | ↓ | -4 |
| Italy | ↑ | +8 |
| Sweden | ↑ | +1 |
| United Kingdom | ↓ | -12 |
| Poland | ↑ | +31 |
| Canada | ↓ | -12 |
| Australia | ↓ | -13 |
| Saudi Arabia | ↓ | -4 |
| China (Mainland) | ↑ | +3 |
| Turkey | ↑ | +4 |
| Russia | ↓ | -15 |
| Mexico | ↑ | +5 |
| India | ↑ | +11 |
| Thailand | ↓ | -27 |
| Indonesia | ↓ | -10 |
| Brazil | ↓ | -4 |
| Iran | ↓ | -17 |

2019 RANKING

- 1 • Singapore
- 2 • Netherlands
- 3 • Hong Kong (China)
- 4 • Switzerland
- 5 • Japan

2015 RANKING

- 1 • Hong Kong (China)
- 2 • Singapore
- 3 • Netherlands
- 4 • United Arab Emirates
- 5 • Japan

2015 - 2019 EVOLUTION

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----|
| Singapore | ↑ | +1 |
| Netherlands | ↑ | +1 |
| Hong Kong (China) | ↓ | -2 |
| Switzerland | ↑ | +2 |
| Japan | → | - |

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

Fortune global 500

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

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

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

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

International tax competitiveness index

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

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

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

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

Corruption perception index

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

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

Published in January 2021

Published in January 2017

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

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

Human freedom index

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

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

Published in December 2020

Published in April 2015

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

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

Democracy index

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

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

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

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

Social progress index

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

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

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

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

GINI coefficient (net income)

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

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

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

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

Global gender GAP

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

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

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

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

World press freedom index

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

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

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

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

PISA global ranking

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

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

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

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

Academic ranking of world universities

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

2019 RANKING
OUT OF 63 COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES

| | | |
|-----|--------------------|-----|
| 1 | • United States | 133 |
| 2 | • China (Mainland) | 81 |
| 3 | • United Kingdom | 36 |
| 4 | • Germany | 30 |
| 5 | • Australia | 23 |
| 6 | • Canada | 19 |
| 7 | • France | 17 |
| 7 | • Italy | 17 |
| 8 | • Japan | 14 |
| 9 | • Spain | 13 |
| 10 | • Netherlands | 12 |
| 11 | • South Korea | 11 |
| 11 | • Sweden | 11 |
| 12 | • Switzerland | 8 |
| 14 | • Brazil | 6 |
| 16 | • Saudi Arabia | 4 |
| 17 | • Russia | 3 |
| 18 | • Poland | 2 |
| 19 | • Iran | 1 |
| 19 | • Mexico | 1 |
| 19 | • Turkey | 1 |
| 19 | • Thailand | 1 |
| 20 | • India | 0 |
| 20 | • Indonesia | 0 |
| --- | • Taiwan (China) | --- |

Published in August 2020

2016 RANKING
OUT OF 63 COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES

| | | |
|-----|--------------------|-----|
| 1 | • United States | 137 |
| 2 | • China (Mainland) | 54 |
| 4 | • United Kingdom | 37 |
| 3 | • Germany | 38 |
| 5 | • Australia | 23 |
| 6 | • France | 22 |
| 7 | • Canada | 19 |
| 7 | • Italy | 19 |
| 8 | • Japan | 16 |
| 9 | • Spain | 12 |
| 9 | • Netherlands | 12 |
| 10 | • Sweden | 11 |
| 10 | • South Korea | 11 |
| 11 | • Switzerland | 8 |
| 13 | • Brazil | 6 |
| 15 | • Saudi Arabia | 4 |
| 16 | • Russia | 3 |
| 17 | • Poland | 2 |
| 17 | • Iran | 2 |
| 18 | • Mexico | 1 |
| 18 | • Turkey | 1 |
| 18 | • India | 1 |
| 19 | • Thailand | - |
| 19 | • Indonesia | - |
| --- | • Taiwan (China) | --- |

Published in August 2016

2016 - 2019 EVOLUTION

VARIATION

RANKS

| | | |
|------------------|------|------|
| United States | → | - |
| China (Mainland) | → | - |
| United Kingdom | ↑ | +1 |
| Germany | ↓ | -1 |
| Australia | → | - |
| Canada | ↑ | +1 |
| France | ↓ | -1 |
| Italy | → | - |
| Japan | → | - |
| Spain | → | - |
| Netherlands | ↓ | -1 |
| South Korea | ↓ | -1 |
| Sweden | ↓ | -1 |
| Switzerland | ↓ | -1 |
| Brazil | ↓ | -1 |
| Saudi Arabia | ↓ | -1 |
| Russia | ↓ | -1 |
| Poland | ↓ | -1 |
| Iran | ↓ | -2 |
| Mexico | ↓ | -1 |
| Turkey | ↓ | -1 |
| Thailand | → | - |
| India | ↓ | -2 |
| Indonesia | ↓ | -1 |
| Taiwan (China) | n.a. | n.a. |

2019 RANKING

| | | |
|---|--------------------|-----|
| 1 | • United States | 133 |
| 2 | • China (Mainland) | 81 |
| 3 | • United Kingdom | 36 |
| 4 | • Germany | 30 |
| 5 | • Australia | 23 |

2016 RANKING

| | | |
|---|--------------------|-----|
| 1 | • United States | 137 |
| 2 | • China (Mainland) | 54 |
| 3 | • Germany | 38 |
| 4 | • United Kingdom | 37 |
| 5 | • Australia | 23 |

2016 - 2019 EVOLUTION

| | | |
|------------------|---|----|
| United States | → | - |
| China (Mainland) | → | - |
| United Kingdom | ↑ | +1 |
| Germany | ↓ | -1 |
| Australia | → | - |

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

World's top masters in management

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

2020 RANKING
OUT OF 28 COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES

| | | |
|-----|--------------------|-----|
| 1 | • France | 21 |
| 2 | • United Kingdom | 11 |
| 3 | • Germany | 6 |
| 4 | • India | 5 |
| 4 | • Spain | 5 |
| 4 | • Netherlands | 5 |
| 6 | • Italy | 3 |
| 6 | • Canada | 3 |
| 6 | • Switzerland | 3 |
| 7 | • China (Mainland) | 2 |
| 7 | • Taiwan (China) | 2 |
| 7 | • Sweden | 2 |
| 8 | • United States | 1 |
| 8 | • Russia | 1 |
| 8 | • Australia | 1 |
| 8 | • Poland | 1 |
| --- | • Japan | --- |
| --- | • Brazil | --- |
| --- | • South Korea | --- |
| --- | • Mexico | --- |
| --- | • Indonesia | --- |
| --- | • Saudi Arabia | --- |
| --- | • Turkey | --- |
| --- | • Iran | --- |
| --- | • Thailand | --- |

Published in September 2020

2016 RANKING
OUT OF 28 COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES

| | | |
|-----|--------------------|-----|
| 1 | • France | 24 |
| 2 | • United Kingdom | 16 |
| 3 | • Germany | 5 |
| 3 | • Netherlands | 5 |
| 4 | • Spain | 4 |
| 5 | • China (Mainland) | 3 |
| 5 | • India | 3 |
| 6 | • Italy | 2 |
| 6 | • Canada | 2 |
| 6 | • Switzerland | 2 |
| 6 | • Poland | 2 |
| 7 | • United States | 1 |
| 7 | • Russia | 1 |
| 7 | • Australia | 1 |
| 7 | • Sweden | 1 |
| --- | • Japan | --- |
| --- | • Brazil | --- |
| --- | • South Korea | --- |
| --- | • Mexico | --- |
| --- | • Indonesia | --- |
| --- | • Saudi Arabia | --- |
| --- | • Turkey | --- |
| --- | • Iran | --- |
| --- | • Thailand | --- |

Published in September 2016

2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION

VARIATION

RANKS

| | | |
|------------------|------|------|
| France | → | - |
| United Kingdom | → | - |
| Germany | → | - |
| India | ↑ | +1 |
| Spain | → | - |
| Netherlands | ↓ | -1 |
| Italy | → | - |
| Canada | → | - |
| Switzerland | → | - |
| China (Mainland) | ↓ | -2 |
| Taiwan (China) | → | - |
| Sweden | → | - |
| United States | ↓ | -1 |
| Russia | ↓ | -1 |
| Australia | ↓ | -1 |
| Poland | ↓ | -2 |
| Japan | n.a. | n.a. |
| Brazil | n.a. | n.a. |
| South Korea | n.a. | n.a. |
| Mexico | n.a. | n.a. |
| Indonesia | n.a. | n.a. |
| Saudi Arabia | n.a. | n.a. |
| Turkey | n.a. | n.a. |
| Iran | n.a. | n.a. |
| Thailand | n.a. | n.a. |

2020 RANKING

| | | |
|---|------------------|----|
| 1 | • France | 21 |
| 2 | • United Kingdom | 11 |
| 3 | • Germany | 6 |
| 4 | • India | 5 |
| 4 | • Spain | 5 |
| 4 | • Netherlands | 5 |

2016 RANKING

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|----|
| 1 | • France | 24 |
| 2 | • United Kingdom | 16 |
| 3 | • Germany | 5 |
| 3 | • Netherlands | 5 |
| 4 | • Spain | 4 |
| 5 | China (Mainland) / India | 3 |

2016 - 2020 EVOLUTION

| | | |
|----------------|---|----|
| France | → | - |
| United Kingdom | → | - |
| Germany | → | - |
| India | ↑ | +1 |
| Spain | → | - |
| Netherlands | ↓ | -1 |

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

Index of human development

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

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

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

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

Environmental performance index

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

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

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

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

World happiness report

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

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

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

Healthiest country index

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

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

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

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

Sources : Bloomberg, 2019 Healthiest Country Index

Global consumer confidence

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

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

Published in April 2020

Published in February 2017

| Q1 2020 RANKING | | 2016 RANKING | | 2016 - Q1 2020 EVOLUTION | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---|--------------------------|------|
| 1 | India | 140 | 1 | India | → - |
| 2 | Pakistan | 129 | 2 | Pakistan | ↑ +8 |
| 3 | Philippines | 128 | 3 | Philippines | ↓ -1 |
| 4 | Indonesia | 127 | 4 | Indonesia | → - |
| 5 | Vietnam | 126 | 5 | Vietnam | → - |

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

Rankings
Largest economies
& European models

World largest economies (GDP IN CURRENT US\$)

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

February 2019

April 2017

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

April 2020

April 2017

World population

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

April 2020

April 2017

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

April 2020

April 2017

GDP per capita

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

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

Globalization index

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

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

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

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

Ease of doing business

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

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

Index of economic freedom

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

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

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

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

Global competitiveness index

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

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

Infrastructure quality

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

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

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

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

Fortune global 500

Corruption perception index

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

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

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

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

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

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

Human freedom index

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

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

Democracy index

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

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

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

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

Social progress index

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

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

GINI coefficient (Net income)

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

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

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

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

Global gender GAP

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

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

World press freedom index

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

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

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

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

PISA global ranking

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

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

Academic ranking of world universities

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

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

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

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

World's top masters in management

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

2020 data - September 2020

2016 data - September 2016

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

2020 data - September 2020

2016 data - September 2016

Index of human development

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

2019 data - December 2020

2015 data - December 2016

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

2019 data - December 2020

2015 data - December 2016

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

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

Environmental performance index

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

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

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

World happiness report

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

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

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

Healthiest country index

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

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

Global consumer confidence

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

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

Sources : Bloomberg, 2019 Healthiest Country Index

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

Socioeconomic models



Ranking per model

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

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

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

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

European regions are quite complementary.

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

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

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

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

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

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



European Models - Rankings



ECONOMIC STRENGTH

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

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



BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

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

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 5/6 | 2/6 | 3/6 | 4/6 | 1/6 | 6/6 |
| 5/6 | 3/6 | 1/6 | 2/6 | 6/6 | 4/6 |
| 6/6 | 4/6 | 1/6 | 2/6 | 3/6 | 5/6 |
| 5/6 | 1/6 | 2/6 | 3/6 | 4/6 | 6/6 |
| 3/6 | 2/6 | 4/6 | 5/6 | 1/6 | 6/6 |
| 1/6 | 2/6 | 3/6 | 5/6 | 4/6 | 6/6 |



POLITICAL & SOCIAL STABILITY

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

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 5/6 | 2/6 | 4/6 | 1/6 | 3/6 | 6/6 |
| 5/6 | 2/6 | 3/6 | 1/6 | 4/6 | 6/6 |
| 5/6 | 2/6 | 3/6 | 1/6 | 4/6 | 6/6 |
| 5/6 | 2/6 | 4/6 | 1/6 | 3/6 | 6/6 |
| 5/6 | 3/6 | 6/6 | 1/6 | 2/6 | 4/6 |
| 4/6 | 2/6 | 3/6 | 1/6 | 5/6 | 6/6 |
| 5/6 | 3/6 | 4/6 | 1/6 | 2/6 | 6/6 |



EDUCATION & QUALITY OF LIFE

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

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 6/6 | 5/6 | 1/6 | 2/6 | 4/6 | 3/6 |
| 1/6 | 2/6 | 3/6 | 4/6 | 5/6 | 6/6 |
| 1/6 | 3/6 | 2/6 | 5/6 | 4/6 | 6/6 |
| 5/6 | 1/6 | 4/6 | 2/6 | 3/6 | 6/6 |
| 4/6 | 3/6 | 1/6 | 2/6 | 5/6 | 6/6 |
| 5/6 | 4/6 | 3/6 | 1/6 | 2/6 | 6/6 |
| 1/6 | 4/6 | 3/6 | 2/6 | 5/6 | 6/6 |
| 6/6 | 3/6 | 2/6 | 5/6 | 1/6 | 4/6 |

European Models - Scores



ECONOMIC STRENGTH

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

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



BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

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

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



POLITICAL & SOCIAL STABILITY

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

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



EDUCATION & QUALITY OF LIFE

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

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

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



Big powers

Ranking per power

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

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

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

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

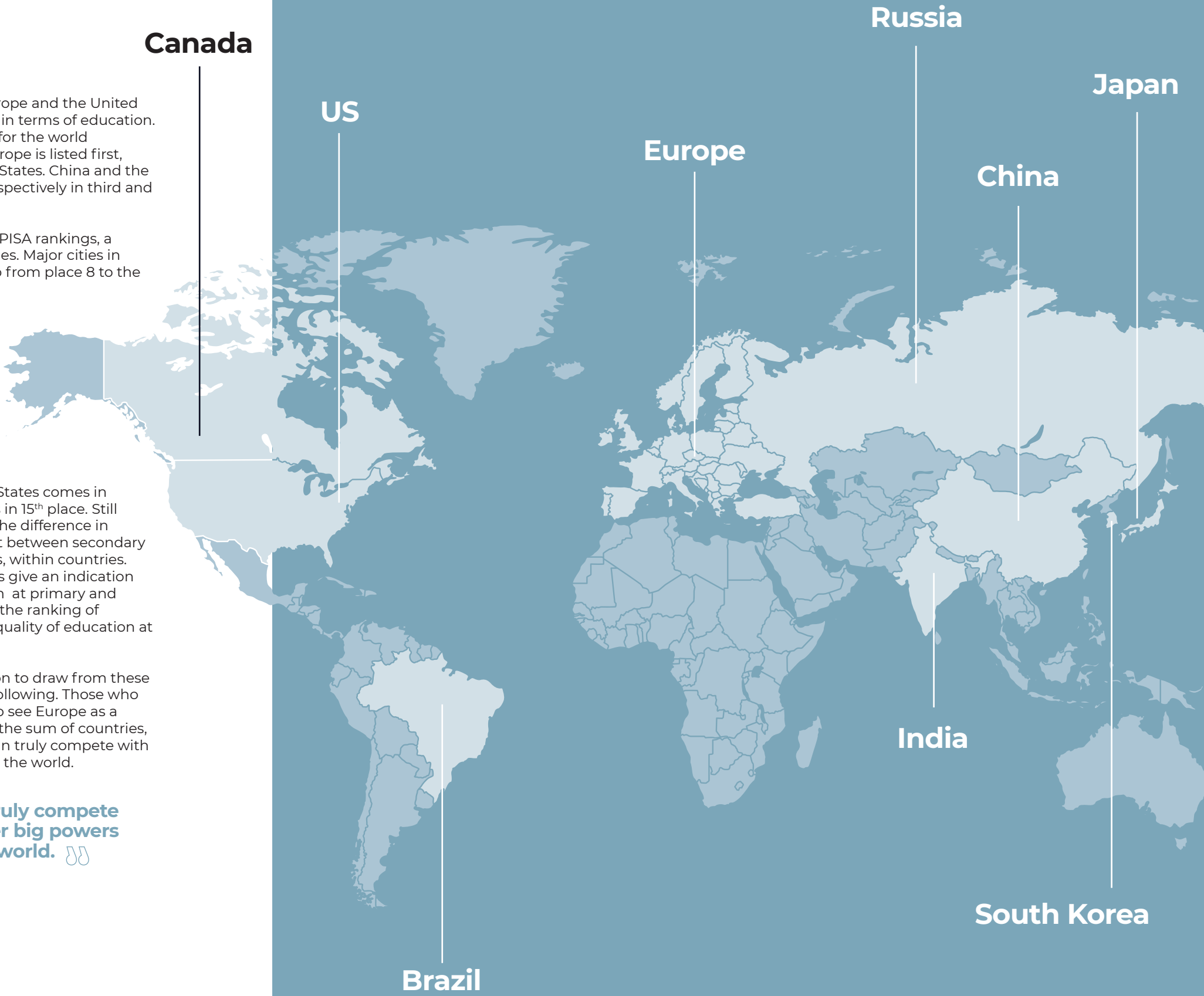
Generally speaking, Europe and the United States lead all rankings in terms of education. This is indeed the case for the world universities ranking. Europe is listed first, followed by the United States. China and the United Kingdom are respectively in third and fourth place.

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

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

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

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



Economic powers - Rankings



ECONOMIC STRENGTH

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

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



BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

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

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



POLITICAL & SOCIAL STABILITY

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

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



EDUCATION & QUALITY OF LIFE

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

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

Economic powers - Scores



ECONOMIC STRENGTH

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

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



BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

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

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



POLITICAL & SOCIAL STABILITY

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

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



EDUCATION & QUALITY OF LIFE

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

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

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



About us

About Eight Competitiveness Lab (ECL)

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

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

About Eight International

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

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

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

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

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Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Economic Strength

GDP, population and GDP per capita.



Business Opportunities

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



Political & Social Stability

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



Education & Quality Of Life

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

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