

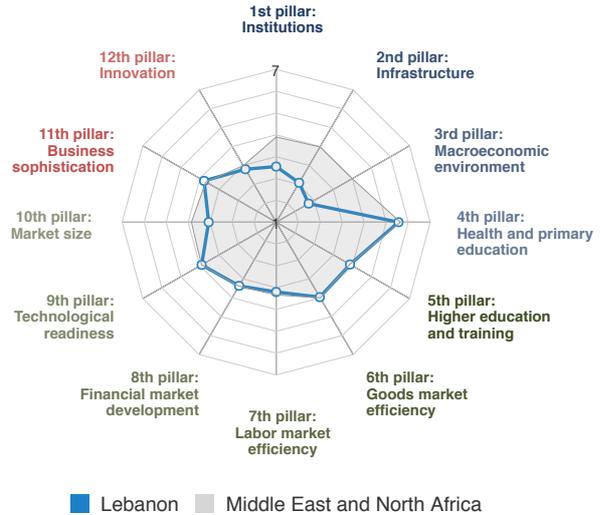
## Key indicators, 2016

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

<b>Population</b> millions	4.6	<b>GDP per capita</b> US\$	11,308.9
<b>GDP</b> US\$ billions	52.0	<b>GDP (PPP)</b> % world GDP	0.07

## Performance overview

Index Component	Rank/137	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
<b>Global Competitiveness Index</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>3.8</b>			Rank	<b>91 / 144</b>	<b>103 / 148</b>	<b>113 / 144</b>	<b>101 / 140</b>	<b>101 / 138</b>	<b>105 / 137</b>
Subindex A: Basic requirements	119	3.5			Score	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
<b>1st pillar: Institutions</b>	124	3.2									
<b>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</b>	113	2.8									
<b>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</b>	133	2.5									
<b>4th pillar: Health and primary education</b>	72	5.8									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	76	4.1									
<b>5th pillar: Higher education and training</b>	74	4.3									
<b>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</b>	61	4.4									
<b>7th pillar: Labor market efficiency</b>	109	3.7									
<b>8th pillar: Financial market development</b>	76	3.9									
<b>9th pillar: Technological readiness</b>	64	4.4									
<b>10th pillar: Market size</b>	75	3.6									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	52	3.8									
<b>11th pillar: Business sophistication</b>	52	4.2									
<b>12th pillar: Innovation</b>	58	3.4									

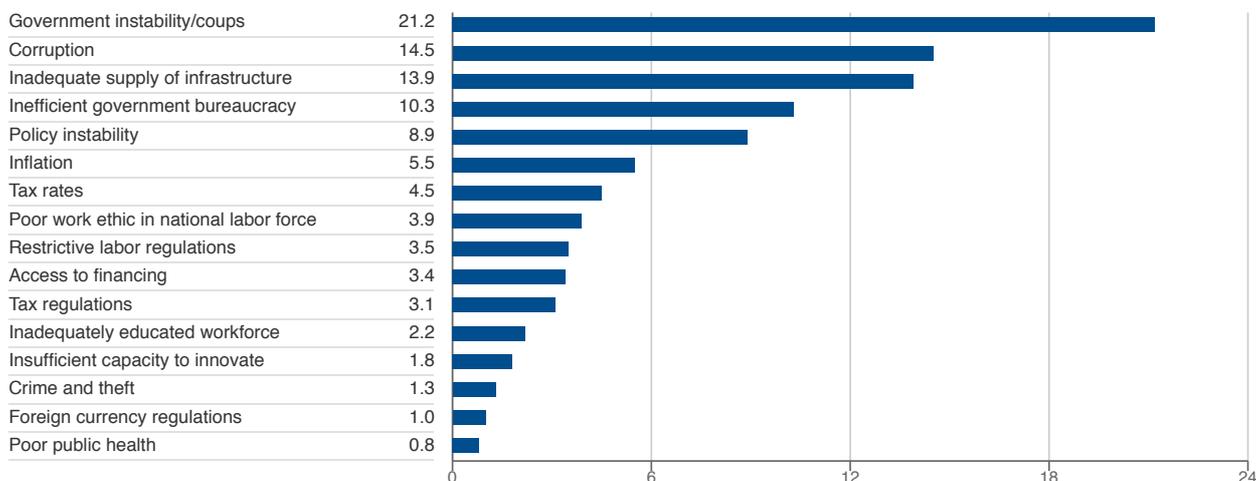


Lebanon (105th) slips four places in this year's ranking. The country's performance is relatively stable, with the country punching above its weight in terms of business sophistication, technological readiness and innovation, but still burdened by a poor macroeconomic environment, and inefficient institutions and labor market. The situation in neighboring Syria and the large influx of refugees has further drained

economic resources and put the national health and education system under pressure, with an increase in the number of transmittable diseases. ICT use improved thanks to increased international Internet bandwidth and mobile broadband subscriptions. Deflation eased contributing to improve the country's macroeconomic context.

## Most problematic factors for doing business

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2017



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

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend	Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
<b>1st pillar: Institutions</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>3.2</b>		<b>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4.4</b>	
1.01 Property rights	77	4.2		6.01 Intensity of local competition	17	5.7	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	120	3.2		6.02 Extent of market dominance	63	3.8	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	98	2.9		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	120	3.0	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	128	1.7		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	51	3.9	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	121	2.8		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	38	30.3	
1.06 Judicial independence	105	3.1		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	91	8	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	126	2.0		6.07 Time to start a business days	85	15.0	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	130	1.8		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	129	2.9	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	109	2.9		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	96	4.1	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	105	3.0		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	69	4.9	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	120	2.5		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	114	3.8	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	124	3.1		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	88	4.3	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	131	3.1		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	119	3.2	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	109	3.7		6.14 Imports % GDP	27	63.6	
1.15 Organized crime	109	4.0		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	54	4.9	
1.16 Reliability of police services	109	3.5		6.16 Buyer sophistication	48	3.7	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	104	3.4		<b>7th pillar: Labor market efficiency</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>3.7</b>	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	79	4.4		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	83	4.2	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	111	4.3		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	65	5.0	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	97	3.7		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	50	4.0	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	116	4.0		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	63	15.1	
<b>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>2.8</b>		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	44	4.3	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	130	2.3		7.06 Pay and productivity	59	4.1	
2.02 Quality of roads	121	2.7		7.07 Reliance on professional management	96	3.8	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	not assessed		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	105	2.9	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	91	3.5		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	105	2.6	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	100	3.8		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	128	0.35	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	70	187.5		<b>8th pillar: Financial market development</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3.9</b>	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	134	1.7		8.01 Availability of financial services	48	4.5	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	104	96.4		8.02 Affordability of financial services	71	3.8	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	46	21.0		8.03 Financing through local equity market	100	3.0	
<b>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>2.5</b>		8.04 Ease of access to loans	36	4.4	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	122	-8.1		8.05 Venture capital availability	32	3.5	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	129	6.3		8.06 Soundness of banks	45	5.4	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	84	-0.8		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	66	4.4	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	135	143.4		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	106	2	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	99	29.4		<b>9th pillar: Technological readiness</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>4.4</b>	
<b>4th pillar: Health and primary education</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>5.8</b>		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	108	4.1	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	n/a	s.l.		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	86	4.3	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	n/a	5.6		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	122	3.4	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	36	13.0		9.04 Internet users % pop.	40	76.1	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	65	5.5		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	35	25.6	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	1	<0.1		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	69	55.1	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	60	5.5		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	57	67.2	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	48	7.1		<b>10th pillar: Market size</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>3.6</b>	
4.08 Life expectancy years	32	79.6		10.01 Domestic market size index	76	3.4	
4.09 Quality of primary education	15	5.4		10.02 Foreign market size index	77	4.3	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	122	81.8		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	79	85.2	
<b>5th pillar: Higher education and training</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>4.3</b>		10.04 Exports % GDP	59	38.4	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	107	61.2		<b>11th pillar: Business sophistication</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>4.2</b>	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	73	38.5		11.01 Local supplier quantity	27	4.9	
5.03 Quality of the education system	18	5.0		11.02 Local supplier quality	62	4.4	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4	5.8		11.03 State of cluster development	61	3.8	
5.05 Quality of management schools	9	5.7		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	42	4.1	
5.06 Internet access in schools	78	4.0		11.05 Value chain breadth	43	4.2	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	41	4.8		11.06 Control of international distribution	42	4.1	
5.08 Extent of staff training	73	3.8		11.07 Production process sophistication	55	4.0	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	31	4.9	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	99	3.9	
				<b>12th pillar: Innovation</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	41	4.5	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	81	3.6	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	75	3.2	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	48	3.6	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	114	2.8	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	15	5.0	
				12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	59	2.4	

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