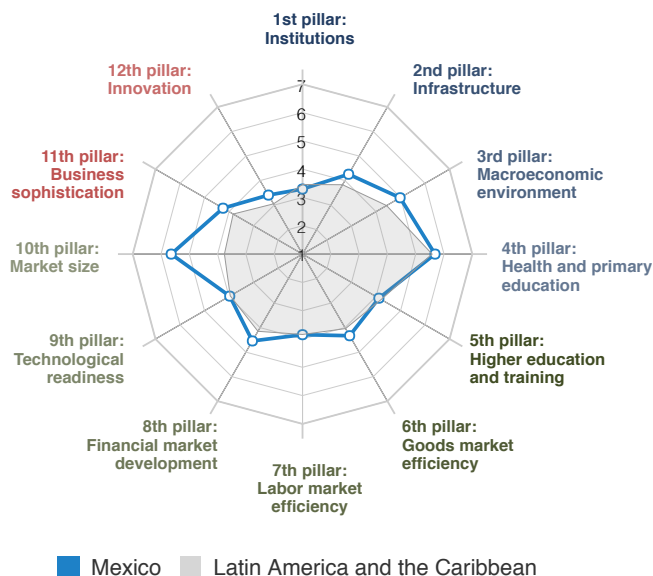


Key Indicators, 2015 Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016)

Population (millions)	127.0	GDP per capita (US\$)	9009.3
GDP (US\$ billions)	1144.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	1.96

Performance overview

	Rank / 138	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Global Competitiveness Index	51	4.4			Rank	53 / 144	55 / 148	61 / 144	57 / 140	51 / 138
Subindex A: Basic requirements	71	4.6			Score	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4
1st pillar: Institutions	116	3.3								
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	57	4.3								
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	51	5.0								
4th pillar: Health and primary education	74	5.7								
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	45	4.4								
5th pillar: Higher education and training	82	4.1								
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	70	4.3								
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	105	3.8								
8th pillar: Financial market development	35	4.5								
9th pillar: Technological readiness	73	4.0								
10th pillar: Market size	11	5.6								
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	50	3.8								
11th pillar: Business sophistication	45	4.2								
12th pillar: Innovation	55	3.4								

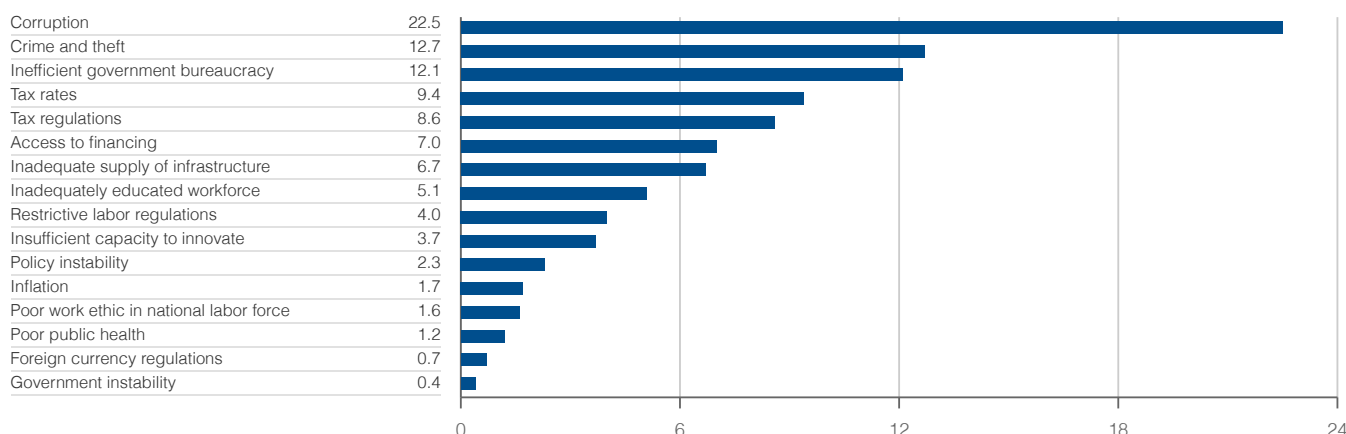


Mexico improves six positions to 51st place, mainly driven by gains in market efficiency. Domestic and foreign competition in the goods market all improve significantly, reflecting the results of competition and trade policy reforms. Labor markets have boosted flexibility and incentives, and financial markets have improved affordability. Primary education continues to be a significant

competitiveness weakness compared to regional and global leaders, and institutional quality is lagging. The Mexican economy has been hit by falling oil prices, weak global trade, and a resulting fall in industrial production. However, it is still one of the most competitive economies in the region, and is making progress on some of the fundamental drivers of future prosperity.

Most problematic factors for doing business

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2016



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.

	Rank / 138	Value	Trend		Rank / 138	Value	Trend
<b>1st pillar: Institutions</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>3.3</b>		<b>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>4.3</b>	
1.01 Property rights	84	4.1		6.01 Intensity of local competition	57	5.2	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	67	4.2		6.02 Extent of market dominance	88	3.4	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	125	2.3		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	58	3.8	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	124	1.8		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	89	3.4	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	103	3.3		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	114	51.7	
1.06 Judicial independence	105	3.1		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	54	6	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	124	2.1		6.07 Time to start a business days	40	6.3	
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	94	2.6		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	119	3.1	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	118	2.7		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	66	4.4	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	113	2.9		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	68	5.0	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	103	3.0		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	25	5.3	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	66	4.2		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	30	5.2	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	91	4.8		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	72	4.0	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	130	2.7		6.14 Imports % GDP	79	38.0	
1.15 Organized crime	135	2.6		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	54	4.9	
1.16 Reliability of police services	130	2.5		6.16 Buyer sophistication	67	3.4	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	112	3.3		<b>7th pillar: Labor market efficiency</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>3.8</b>	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	49	4.9		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	52	4.6	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	53	5.0		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	49	5.3	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	71	4.0		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	92	3.5	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	57	5.8		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	98	22.0	
<b>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4.3</b>		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	92	3.7	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	69	4.1		7.06 Pay and productivity	80	3.8	
2.02 Quality of roads	58	4.3		7.07 Reliance on professional management	72	4.3	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	59	2.9		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	66	3.5	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	57	4.4		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	63	3.5	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	61	4.6		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	116	0.59	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	21	2330.2		<b>8th pillar: Financial market development</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4.5</b>	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	68	4.9		8.01 Financial services meeting business needs	78	4.1	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	114	85.3		8.02 Affordability of financial services	71	3.8	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	65	15.9		8.03 Financing through local equity market	57	3.8	
<b>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5.0</b>		8.04 Ease of access to loans	75	3.8	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	91	-4.1		8.05 Venture capital availability	57	3.0	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	73	19.9		8.06 Soundness of banks	46	5.4	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	1	2.7		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	46	4.8	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	80	54.0		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	8	10	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	34	-		<b>9th pillar: Technological readiness</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>4.0</b>	
<b>4th pillar: Health and primary education</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>5.7</b>		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	52	5.0	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	15	0.4		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	61	4.6	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	3	6.5		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	22	5.1	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	46	21.0		9.04 Internet users % pop.	66	57.4	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	42	6.2		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	65	11.6	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	1	0.2		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	89	20.9	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	64	5.7		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	74	50.4	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	64	11.3		<b>10th pillar: Market size</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5.6</b>	
4.08 Life expectancy years	46	76.7		10.01 Domestic market size index	11	5.5	
4.09 Quality of primary education	114	3.0		10.02 Foreign market size index	12	6.0	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	70	95.1		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	11	2227.2	
<b>5th pillar: Higher education and training</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4.1</b>		10.04 Exports % GDP	65	35.3	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	76	90.5		<b>11th pillar: Business sophistication</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>4.2</b>	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	84	29.9		11.01 Local supplier quantity	38	4.7	
5.03 Quality of the education system	112	3.0		11.02 Local supplier quality	42	4.7	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	120	2.9		11.03 State of cluster development	35	4.2	
5.05 Quality of management schools	65	4.2		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	76	3.3	
5.06 Internet access in schools	82	4.0		11.05 Value chain breadth	34	4.3	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	68	4.3		11.06 Control of international distribution	41	4.1	
5.08 Extent of staff training	73	3.9		11.07 Production process sophistication	40	4.4	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	44	4.7	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	67	3.8	
				<b>12th pillar: Innovation</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	67	4.1	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	44	4.3	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	76	3.2	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	52	3.6	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech. products	88	3.0	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	55	4.1	
				12.07 PCT patent applications applications/million pop.	60	2.0	

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