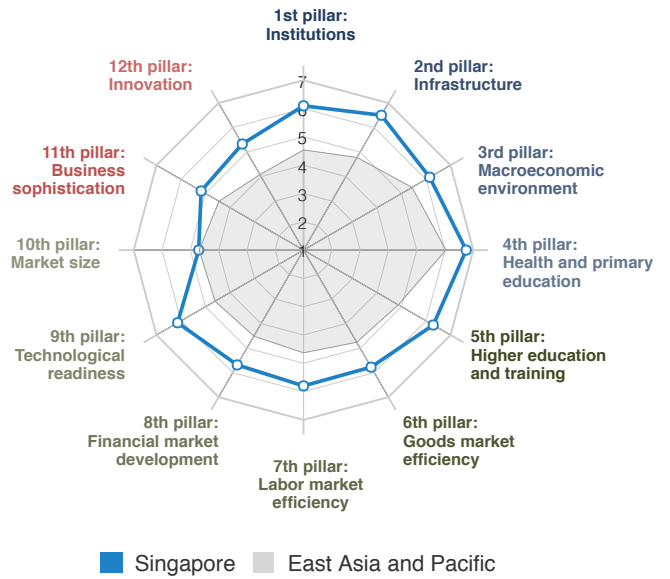


Key Indicators, 2015 Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016)

Population (millions)	5.5	GDP per capita (US\$)	52887.8
GDP (US\$ billions)	292.7	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.42

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	2	5.7	—		Rank	2 / 144	2 / 148	2 / 144	2 / 140	2 / 138
Subindex A: Basic requirements	1	6.4	—		Score	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7
1st pillar: Institutions	2	6.1	—							
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	2	6.5	—							
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	11	6.1	—							
4th pillar: Health and primary education	2	6.7	—							
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	2	5.7	—							
5th pillar: Higher education and training	1	6.3	—							
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	1	5.8	—							
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	2	5.8	—							
8th pillar: Financial market development	2	5.7	—							
9th pillar: Technological readiness	9	6.1	—							
10th pillar: Market size	37	4.7	—							
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	12	5.3	—							
11th pillar: Business sophistication	19	5.2	—							
12th pillar: Innovation	9	5.3	—							

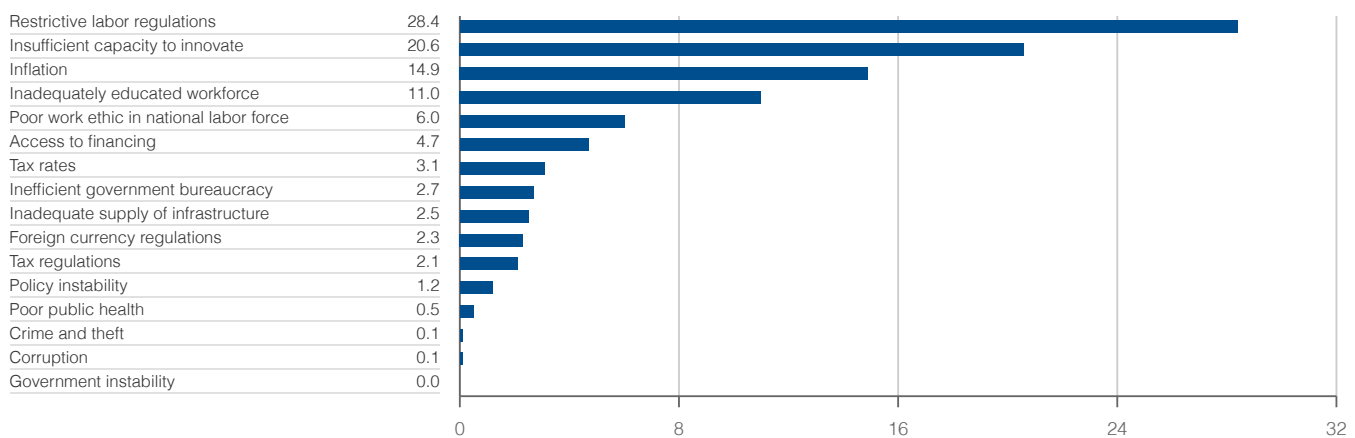


Singapore ranks 2nd for the sixth year in a row thanks to a remarkably strong performance. It features in the top 10 of ten pillars. It tops the higher education and training pillar and the goods market efficiency pillar, and ranks 2nd in a further five. Singapore's public institutions (2nd behind Finland) are transparent and highly efficient (1st on public-sector performance). Its infrastructures are among the world's best (2nd behind Hong Kong).

Singapore boasts a stable macroeconomic environment (11th) with healthy public finances (government budget has been in surplus since 2010). Singapore still lags behind the best-performing nations in the most sophisticated areas of competitiveness, with a relatively disappointing 19th rank in the business sophistication pillar and 9th rank in the innovation pillar.

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
1st pillar: Institutions	2	6.1	
1.01 Property rights	5	6.3	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4	6.3	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	3	6.2	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	1	6.4	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	3	6.7	
1.06 Judicial independence	23	5.6	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	1	5.8	
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	3	5.9	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	1	5.6	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	1	6.2	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	11	5.3	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	1	6.3	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	46	5.6	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	7	6.2	
1.15 Organized crime	7	6.4	
1.16 Reliability of police services	4	6.5	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	3	6.2	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5	6.3	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	11	6.1	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	6	5.7	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	1	8.3	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	2	6.5	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	2	6.4	
2.02 Quality of roads	2	6.3	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	5	5.7	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	2	6.7	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	1	6.9	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	20	2479.8	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	2	6.8	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	24	146.1	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	29	36.0	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	11	6.1	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	6	1.1	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	3	46.0	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	75	-0.5	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	125	98.2	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	6	-	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	2	6.7	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	n/a	M.F.	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	N/Appl.	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	71	49.0	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	48	6.1	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	1	0.1	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	39	6.1	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	7	2.1	
4.08 Life expectancy years	6	82.6	
4.09 Quality of primary education	4	6.1	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	1	100.0	
5th pillar: Higher education and training	1	6.3	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	26	108.1	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	7	86.6	
5.03 Quality of the education system	2	5.9	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	1	6.4	
5.05 Quality of management schools	4	6.0	
5.06 Internet access in schools	1	6.3	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	5	6.0	
5.08 Extent of staff training	3	5.5	

	Rank / 138	Value	Trend
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	1	5.8	
6.01 Intensity of local competition	20	5.6	
6.02 Extent of market dominance	13	5.1	
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4	5.5	
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	5	5.9	
6.05 Total tax rate % profits	10	18.4	
6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	11	3	
6.07 Time to start a business days	6	2.5	
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3	5.3	
6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	1	5.8	
6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	2	0.0	
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4	6.1	
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	3	6.1	
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	2	6.2	
6.14 Imports % GDP	3	150.3	
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	6	5.8	
6.16 Buyer sophistication	9	4.7	
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	2	5.8	
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	3	6.2	
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	7	6.0	
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	3	5.6	
7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	4	3.0	
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	3	6.1	
7.06 Pay and productivity	2	5.5	
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4	6.2	
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	6	5.5	
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	4	6.0	
7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	72	0.80	
8th pillar: Financial market development	2	5.7	
8.01 Financial services meeting business needs	4	5.8	
8.02 Affordability of financial services	2	5.7	
8.03 Financing through local equity market	7	5.5	
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3	5.5	
8.05 Venture capital availability	3	4.8	
8.06 Soundness of banks	8	6.4	
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	1	6.3	
8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	20	8	
9th pillar: Technological readiness	9	6.1	
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	14	6.1	
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	14	5.7	
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	2	5.9	
9.04 Internet users % pop.	26	82.1	
9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	33	26.5	
9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	4	737.0	
9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	2	142.2	
10th pillar: Market size	37	4.7	
10.01 Domestic market size index	46	4.3	
10.02 Foreign market size index	11	6.0	
10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	40	471.9	
10.04 Exports % GDP	3	167.3	
11th pillar: Business sophistication	19	5.2	
11.01 Local supplier quantity	58	4.6	
11.02 Local supplier quality	26	5.1	
11.03 State of cluster development	12	5.2	
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	16	5.6	
11.05 Value chain breadth	10	5.3	
11.06 Control of international distribution	22	4.6	
11.07 Production process sophistication	17	5.7	
11.08 Extent of marketing	17	5.2	
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	21	4.7	
12th pillar: Innovation	9	5.3	
12.01 Capacity for innovation	20	5.2	
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	10	5.8	
12.03 Company spending on R&D	15	5.0	
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	7	5.5	
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech. products	4	4.9	
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	9	5.2	
12.07 PCT patent applications applications/million pop.	13	139.5	

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/>