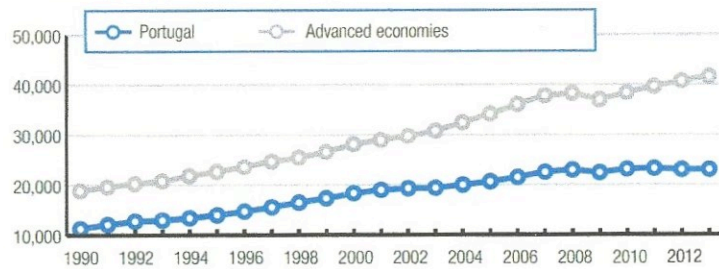


Portugal

Key indicators, 2013

Population (millions)	10.6
GDP (US\$ billions)	220.0
GDP per capita (US\$)	20,728
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.28

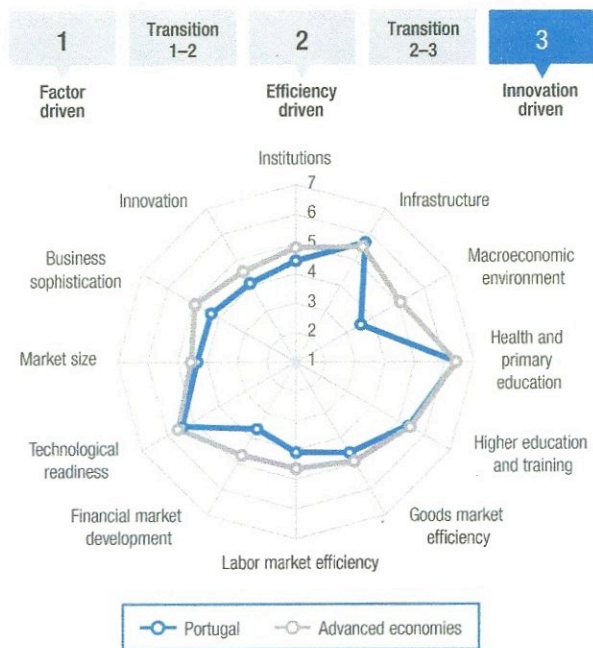
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2013



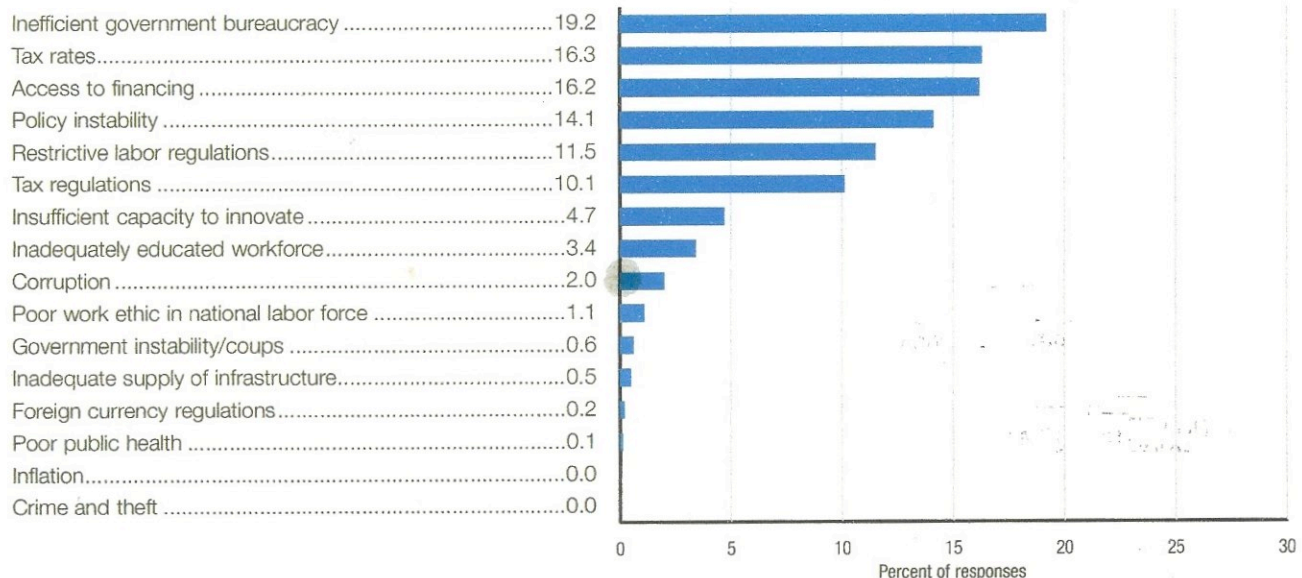
Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2014–2015	36	4.5
GCI 2013–2014 (out of 148)	51	4.4
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	49	4.4
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142)	45	4.4
Basic requirements (20.0%)	41	5.0
Institutions	41	4.4
Infrastructure	17	5.7
Macroeconomic environment	128	3.5
Health and primary education	24	6.4
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	37	4.6
Higher education and training	24	5.4
Goods market efficiency	44	4.6
Labor market efficiency	83	4.1
Financial market development	104	3.6
Technological readiness	26	5.4
Market size	51	4.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	31	4.2
Business sophistication	51	4.3
Innovation	28	4.1

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From the list of factors above, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Portugal

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	4.8	42
1.02 Intellectual property protection	4.6	35
1.03 Diversion of public funds	4.0	41
1.04 Public trust in politicians	3.0	67
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	5.2	32
1.06 Judicial independence	4.5	44
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.3	54
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	2.8	88
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.0	108
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	3.1	111
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs.	3.3	77
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	3.9	81
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	6.5	7
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	6.0	10
1.15 Organized crime	6.3	13
1.16 Reliability of police services	5.3	29
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.5	42
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.9	53
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.5	76
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.4	47
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	6.0	45
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	6.0	12
2.02 Quality of roads	6.3	2
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.4	23
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.4	23
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.7	20
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	802.9	31
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	6.4	18
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	113.0	69
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	42.7	18
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-4.9	107
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	16.0	97
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	0.4	59
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	128.8	138
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	49.1	71
4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	M.F.	n/a
4.02 Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	n/a
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	26.0	56
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.5	28
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.7	97
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.2	32
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	2.9	11
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	80.4	26
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.8	33
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	98.6	17
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	112.9	8
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	68.9	29
5.03 Quality of the education system	4.3	40
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.5	43
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.9	4
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.7	28
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.1	24
5.08 Extent of staff training	4.2	54
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.1	63
6.02 Extent of market dominance	3.9	58
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.3	48
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	2.9	129
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	42.3	89

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/144
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency (cont'd.)		
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	3	10
6.07 No. days to start a business*	2.5	5
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.7	85
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	5.2	7
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	0.8	5
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	4.4	82
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.3	79
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	5.1	26
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	40.6	86
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.1	33
6.16 Buyer sophistication	3.5	64
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.3	65
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	4.7	93
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	3.3	113
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	23.1	108
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	2.8	131
7.06 Pay and productivity	3.4	113
7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.2	73
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	3.1	91
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	3.4	72
7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.90	32
8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01 Availability of financial services	4.9	43
8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.2	61
8.03 Financing through local equity market	3.0	93
8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.4	108
8.05 Venture capital availability	2.5	84
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.2	111
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.6	46
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	113
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.3	11
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.6	22
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	5.2	14
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	62.1	48
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	23.8	32
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	181.1	14
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*	36.7	58
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.1	50
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	5.0	48
10.03 GDP (PPPS billions)*	244.8	52
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	40.9	66
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quantity	5.0	27
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.0	30
11.03 State of cluster development	4.2	42
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.8	53
11.05 Value chain breadth	4.0	50
11.06 Control of international distribution	4.0	66
11.07 Production process sophistication	4.4	40
11.08 Extent of marketing	4.5	49
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.6	80
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	4.3	37
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.4	18
12.03 Company spending on R&D	3.6	38
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	4.7	23
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.8	42
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.2	8
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	13.0	31

Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 101.

Table 3: The Global Competitiveness Index 2014–2015 rankings and 2013–2014 comparisons

Country/Economy	GCI 2014–2015			GCI 2013–2014 rank (out of 148) [†]
	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)	Rank among 2013–2014 economies*	
Switzerland	1	5.70	1	1
Singapore	2	5.65	2	2
United States	3	5.54	3	5
Finland	4	5.50	4	3
Germany	5	5.49	5	4
Japan	6	5.47	6	9
Hong Kong SAR	7	5.46	7	7
Netherlands	8	5.45	8	8
United Kingdom	9	5.41	9	10
Sweden	10	5.41	10	6
Norway	11	5.35	11	11
United Arab Emirates	12	5.33	12	19
Denmark	13	5.29	13	15
Taiwan, China	14	5.25	14	12
Canada	15	5.24	15	14
Qatar	16	5.24	16	13
New Zealand	17	5.20	17	18
Belgium	18	5.18	18	17
Luxembourg	19	5.17	19	22
Malaysia	20	5.16	20	24
Austria	21	5.16	21	16
Australia	22	5.08	22	21
France	23	5.08	23	23
Saudi Arabia	24	5.06	24	20
Ireland	25	4.98	25	28
Korea, Rep.	26	4.96	26	25
Israel	27	4.95	27	27
China	28	4.89	28	29
Estonia	29	4.71	29	32
Iceland	30	4.71	30	31
Thailand	31	4.66	31	37
Puerto Rico	32	4.64	32	30
Chile	33	4.60	33	34
Indonesia	34	4.57	34	38
Spain	35	4.55	35	35
Portugal	36	4.54	36	51
Czech Republic	37	4.53	37	46
Azerbaijan	38	4.53	38	39
Mauritius	39	4.52	39	45
Kuwait	40	4.51	40	36
Lithuania	41	4.51	41	48
Latvia	42	4.50	42	52
Poland	43	4.48	43	42
Bahrain	44	4.48	44	43
Turkey	45	4.46	45	44
Oman	46	4.46	46	33
Malta	47	4.45	47	41
Panama	48	4.43	48	40
Italy	49	4.42	49	49
Kazakhstan	50	4.42	50	50
Costa Rica	51	4.42	51	54
Philippines	52	4.40	52	59
Russian Federation	53	4.37	53	64
Bulgaria	54	4.37	54	57
Barbados	55	4.36	55	47
South Africa	56	4.35	56	53
Brazil	57	4.34	57	56
Cyprus	58	4.31	58	58
Romania	59	4.30	59	76
Hungary	60	4.28	60	63
Mexico	61	4.27	61	55
Rwanda	62	4.27	62	66
Macedonia, FYR	63	4.26	63	73
Jordan	64	4.25	64	68
Peru	65	4.24	65	61
Colombia	66	4.23	66	69
Montenegro	67	4.23	67	67
Vietnam	68	4.23	68	70
Georgia	69	4.22	69	72
Slovenia	70	4.22	70	62
India	71	4.21	71	60
Morocco	72	4.21	72	77

Country/Economy	GCI 2014–2015			GCI 2013–2014 rank (out of 148) [†]
	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)	Rank among 2013–2014 economies*	
Sri Lanka	73	4.19	73	65
Botswana	74	4.15	74	74
Slovak Republic	75	4.15	75	78
Ukraine	76	4.14	76	84
Croatia	77	4.13	77	75
Guatemala	78	4.10	78	86
Algeria	79	4.08	79	100
Uruguay	80	4.04	80	85
Greece	81	4.04	81	91
Moldova	82	4.03	82	89
Iran, Islamic Rep.	83	4.03	83	82
El Salvador	84	4.01	84	97
Armenia	85	4.01	85	79
Jamaica	86	3.98	86	94
Tunisia	87	3.96	87	83
Namibia	88	3.96	88	90
Trinidad and Tobago	89	3.95	89	92
Kenya	90	3.93	90	96
Tajikistan	91	3.93	n/a	n/a
Seychelles	92	3.91	91	80
Lao PDR	93	3.91	92	81
Serbia	94	3.90	93	101
Cambodia	95	3.89	94	88
Zambia	96	3.86	95	93
Albania	97	3.84	96	95
Mongolia	98	3.83	97	107
Nicaragua	99	3.82	98	99
Honduras	100	3.82	99	111
Dominican Republic	101	3.82	100	105
Nepal	102	3.81	101	117
Bhutan	103	3.80	102	109
Argentina	104	3.79	103	104
Bolivia	105	3.77	104	98
Gabon	106	3.74	105	112
Lesotho	107	3.73	106	123
Kyrgyz Republic	108	3.73	107	121
Bangladesh	109	3.72	108	110
Suriname	110	3.71	109	106
Ghana	111	3.71	110	114
Senegal	112	3.70	111	113
Lebanon	113	3.68	112	103
Cape Verde	114	3.68	113	122
Côte d'Ivoire	115	3.67	114	126
Cameroon	116	3.66	115	115
Guyana	117	3.65	116	102
Ethiopia	118	3.60	117	127
Egypt	119	3.60	118	118
Paraguay	120	3.59	119	119
Tanzania	121	3.57	120	125
Uganda	122	3.56	121	129
Swaziland	123	3.55	122	124
Zimbabwe	124	3.54	123	131
Gambia, The	125	3.53	124	116
Libya	126	3.48	125	108
Nigeria	127	3.44	126	120
Mali	128	3.43	127	135
Pakistan	129	3.42	128	133
Madagascar	130	3.41	129	132
Venezuela	131	3.32	130	134
Malawi	132	3.25	131	136
Mozambique	133	3.24	132	137
Myanmar	134	3.24	133	139
Burkina Faso	135	3.21	134	140
Timor-Leste	136	3.17	135	138
Haiti	137	3.14	136	143
Sierra Leone	138	3.10	137	144
Burundi	139	3.09	138	146
Angola	140	3.04	139	142
Mauritania	141	3.00	140	141
Yemen	142	2.96	141	145
Chad	143	2.85	142	148
Guinea	144	2.79	143	147

* This column ranks all those economies for 2014–2015 that have been covered both in the 2013–2014 and 2014–2015 editions, hence a constant sample of 143 economies. Tajikistan was not included in the analysis last year, and therefore appears as n/a.

† The 2013–2014 edition of the *Global Competitiveness Report* covered 148 economies.