8 Nov 2013, CSCallison, E3/EP

Bangladesh Inclusive Growth Diagnostic (IGD) Screening Profile[1]

Economic Overview

Bangladesh is a low income country of 150 million people, 43 percent of whom live in extreme poverty (below $1.25/day). Its average per capita income (PPP GNI) was $1,940 in 2011, having grown by an average 5.1% annually over the last 10 years, which has resulted in a decline in extreme poverty of 3.0% per year. Its Gini index, at 32.1, indicates a more egalitarian distribution of income than most countries, albeit at a very low average level. The adult labor force participation rate is 70.8%, lower than the low income country average of 75.1% but higher than the Southern Asia average of 57.1%. The adult female labor force participation rate is significantly lower at 57.2% and is also lower than the low income average of 67.7%, but it is significantly higher than the very low Southern Asia average of 31.8%. (WB WDI)

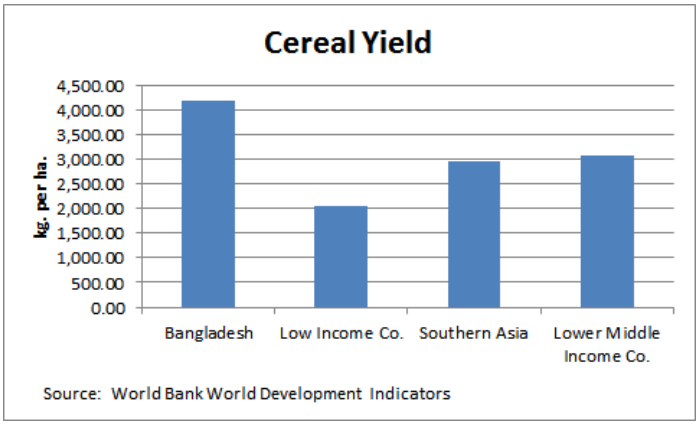
The country receives moderate marks for maintaining a general government debt of 42.9% of GDP and a fiscal deficit of -4.1% of GDP; but it has a healthy gross national savings rate (26.7% of GDP). However, it has had a high rate of inflation and a low country credit rating, ranking 126 and 105 out of 144 countries, respectively, in these two categories of the 2012-2013 World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Competitiveness Index (GCI). This resulted in a fairly low ranking in that index for its macroeconomic environment (100 out of 144).

Based on the indicators presented below, significant progress has already been achieved in increasing cereal yields per hectare in agriculture, which appears to be overly saturated with labor. While there may still be scope for increasing farmer incomes by moving into higher value crops, the potential for generating more productive employment appears to be greater in the non-agricultural sectors, which would include the processing and marketing of farm products as well as urban service and industrial activities. With "vulnerable" employment (self-employed and family workers) rates so high and formal sector employment growing so slowly, the key constraints to more rapid growth of more productive non-farm employment are likely to become the main focus of an inclusive growth diagnostic in Bangladesh. Prime candidates for the most binding constraints are 1) the inadequate provision of electric power and 2) the lack of good government policies to promote and support private businesses that would generate more employment, including those that would put a lid on rampant corruption.

1) Potential for higher smallholder agricultural production and rural incomes

Bangladesh is predominantly rural, with 72% of the population living in rural areas, and 48.1% of employment is in agriculture. However, agriculture contributes only 18.3% of GDP, indicating much lower productivity per worker than in the non-agricultural sectors. However, cereal yield was 4,191 kg. per hectare in 2011, much higher than the averages for Southern Asia (2,959 kg.), for low income countries worldwide (2,035 kg.), and even for lower middle income countries (3,078 kg.). Previous agricultural development programs have apparently been fairly successful. Relatively high yields per hectare coupled with very low productivity per worker imply a sector overly saturated with labor that cannot find more productive employment elsewhere.

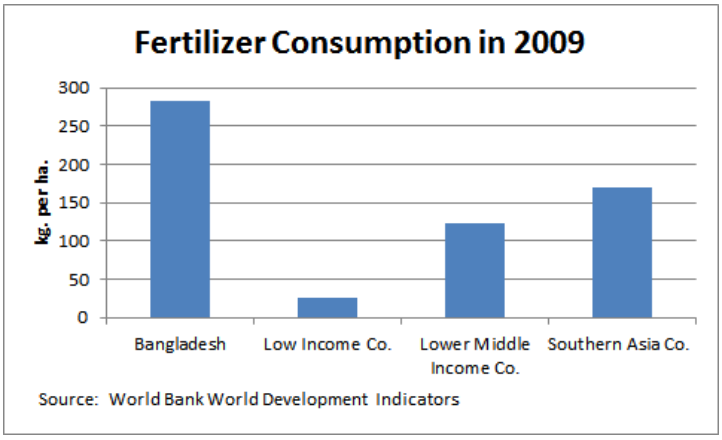
[1] This country profile presents indicators available online that are relevant to the IGD analytical nodes of the "Analytic Guide for an Inclusive Growth Diagnostic (the productive employment model)," which is available from https://dec.usaid.gov/dec



1A&B) <u>On-farm productivity & Processing and marketing of farm products</u>

- 1Aa) <u>Agricultural research & extension services</u>
- 1Ab) <u>Access to credit for farm inputs & capital improvements</u>
- 1Ac) <u>Rural infrastructure for irrigation and farm-to-market roads</u>
- 1Ad) <u>Land tenure and land markets</u>
- 1Ba) <u>Market and pricing policies</u>
- 1Bb) <u>Availability of information about and contacts with higher value markets</u>
- 1Bc) <u>Rural infrastructure for transport, electric power, storage, markets, communication</u>
- 1Bd) <u>Access to rural credit for agriculture product processing, storage, marketing, etc.</u>

The EIU Global Food Security Index (GFI) indicates Bangladesh spends only 1% of the agricultural contribution to GDP on agricultural research and development, placing it in the bottom 39% of the 105 countries covered. The same index placed Bangladesh in the top third in access to finance for farmers, and the bottom 40% in agricultural infrastructure. As components of the latter index, it scored high in the existence of crop storage facilities, but in the bottom half for road infrastructure and the bottom third for port infrastructure. But fertilizer consumption was 281.7 kg. per hectare of arable land in 2009, well above the Southern Asia average of 169 kg., the low income country average of 25 kg. and even the lower middle income average of 122 kg. (WB WDI) However, in 2013 the MCC scored Bangladesh as better than only 22% of a comparable group of 81 developing countries in land rights and access. The World Bank Doing Business Indicators ranked Bangladesh very poorly, 175 out of 185, for registering property. On the positive side, the 2012-2013 WEF Global Competitive Index ranked Bangladesh very high at 16 out of 144 countries in agricultural policy costs.



2) Potential for more productive, higher wage non-farm employment.

As noted above, adult labor force participation rates are relatively low. Among those who are employed, vulnerable employment (family workers and self-employed) rates have been very high in Bangladesh: 85% of total employment in 2005, 84.5% for men and 86.5% for women. (WB WDI) The average rate for Southern Asia was 79.1% in 2009, for lower middle income countries 70.9%. This implies that the more productive formal sectors of the economy provide only a small portion of total employment.[2] The non-farm sector is hampered by a poor business climate, as the country ranked 129 out of 185 in the 2013 World Bank Ease of Doing Business Index. Women comprised only 20% of total non-agricultural employment in 2005, men 80%.

2A) Private Sector Demand for More Productive Employment

2Aa) Level of Private Investment (HRV Constraints Analysis)

2Aai) Private returns to economic activity

Gross capital formation in Bangladesh has been moderately high, reaching 25.2% of GDP in 2011, comparable to the 24.8% average for low income countries but lower than the average of 32.0% for Southern Asia (WB WDI). Net foreign direct investment was equal to only 0.7% of GDP in 2011, and averaged only 0.9% over the last 5 years. This is low compared with the 5-year averages of 2.2% for Southern Asia and 3.3% for low income countries. According to the IMF World Economic Outlook, total investment in Bangladesh reached 25.9% of GDP in 2012. Bangladesh was the 54th highest in 2012 among 173 countries for this indicator.

2Aai1) Evidence of low social returns

Is there inadequate human capital to run a business successfully?

In the 2012-2013 World Economic Forum (WEF) survey of business leaders, only 4.3% listed an inadequately educated workforce as the most problematic factors for doing business in Bangladesh. (See Table 1) However, 56.8% of the adult population was recorded as literate in 2010, somewhat less than the 62.9% average in low income countries and 61.6% in Southern Asia (WB WDI). Only 52.2% of Bangladeshi women were literate in 2010.

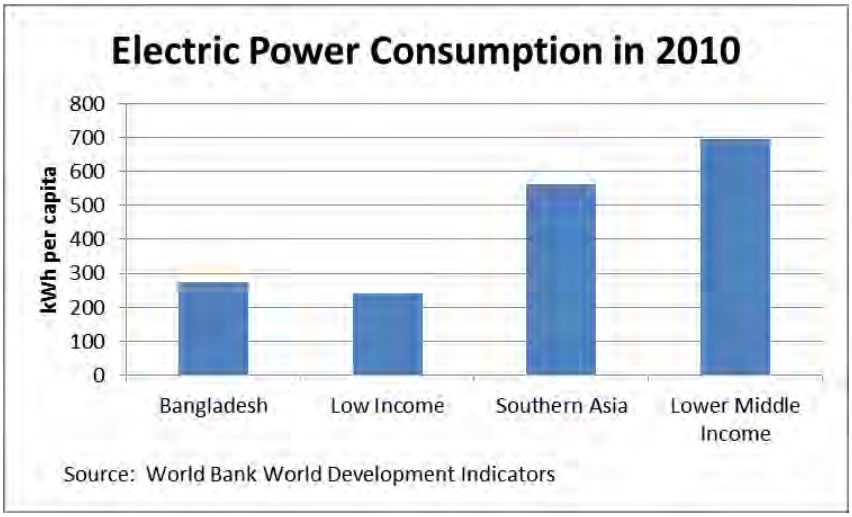
Is there a lack of or poor condition of productive infrastructure?

The 2012-2013 WEF survey results about the quality of infrastructure placed Bangladesh 134th out of 144 countries. When asked about the most problematic factors for doing business in Bangladesh, 19.9% of the respondents (the highest percentage) listed an inadequate supply of infrastructure. (See Table 1) The country received average marks for the quality of its railroads, but inferior ratings for the quality of its roads, airports, and seaports; and it ranked very low for the quality of its electric supply (136th out of 144 for the latter). It is also ranked very low with respect to fixed telephone lines and mobile telephone subscriptions. (See Table 3) In the World Bank/IFC *Doing Business 2013* report

[2] NOTES FROM PREVIOUS RESEARCH: The Bangladesh labor force grew by 3.3% a year from 2000 to 2006. However, formal sector employment grew by only 1.0% during this period, while informal sector employment grew by 4.1%. The labor force growth rate declined to 2.8% from 2006 to 2009, but growth in total employment dropped even faster, to only 2.5% per year.
–Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, "Key Findings of Labour Force Survey, 2005-06" and "Report on Monitoring of Employment Survey—2009," www.bbs.gov.bd; and Bangladesh Bank Policy Analysis Unit, "Employment Promoting Growth in Bangladesh: Monetary and Financial Sector Issues," Policy Paper 0904, December 2008, pp. 3-4, www.bangladesh-bank.org

Bangladesh was ranked dead last, 185 out of 185, for getting electricity. It reportedly took 404 days to obtain a hookup and cost 52 times the country's per capita income to do so.

This is supported by other sources. According to the World Bank World Development Indicators (WB WDI) Bangladesh's electric power consumption, in kWh per capita, was only 274 in 2010, higher than the averages of 240 for Low Income Countries, but much lower than the 563 average for Southern Asia and 695 for lower middle income countries. Private firms reported a whopping 100.7 power outages per month in 2007. And according to the UNDP Human Development Report only 41% of the Bangladeshi population had access to electric power in 2009. The WB WDI reports that only 9.5% of Bangladesh's roads were paved in 2010, compared with 45% of Southern Asian roads and 16.3% of low income country roads.



2Aai2) <u>Private appropriability</u>

<u>Government failure/poor governance</u>

The Heritage Foundation/Wall Street Journal Business Freedom Index gave Bangladesh a score of 65.0 in 2011 (with 100 being the best). It ranked 130 out of 183 countries in the overall Economic Freedom Index. It ranked 118 out of 144 in the 2012-2013 WEF Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) (See Table 2). The Canadian Fraser Institute, in its annual Economic Freedom of the World Report for 2013, ranked Bangladesh 88th out of 152 countries in its overall index. Bangladesh scored -0.85 in the 2011 Government Effectiveness Estimate of the World Bank Governance Indicators, out of a -2.5 to +2.5 range, ranking 169 in a list of 212 countries. It scored -0.72 in the WB Rule of Law Estimate, tied for 153rd place out of 214.

Corruption was cited by the second largest percentage (16.7) of WEF respondents as the most problematic factor in Bangladesh; inefficient government bureaucracy tied for third with access to financing, followed by inflation and policy instability. Bangladesh was given an average score of 3.2 in the WEF GCI for Institutions, ranking 127 out of 144. Its worst showing in this area was in irregular payments and bribes, where it ranked dead last at 144, and in the ethical behavior of firms, ranking 139. It also scored very poorly in favoritism in decisions of government officials, intellectual property protection, protection of minority shareholders' interests, and several other institutional categories. (See Table 5) Bangladesh scored only 26 out of 100 possible points in the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index in 2012 and placed in a 6-way tie for 152nd among 176 countries. The

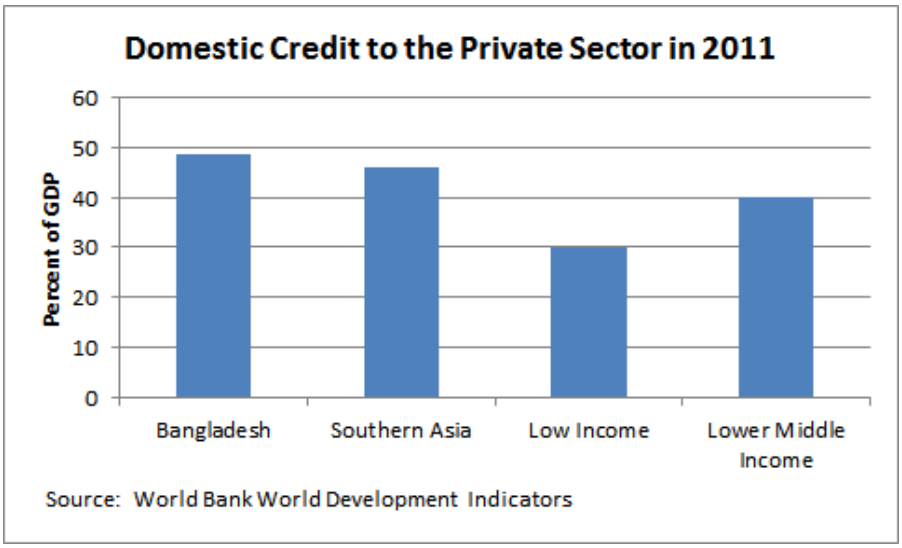
World Bank Governance Matters Control of Corruption estimate of 2011 scored Bangladesh -1.00 in the -2.5 to +2.5 range, tied with Pakistan for a ranking of 178 out of 212 countries.

Market failures in the availability of information for innovation and "coordination"

Bangladesh ranked a low 125 (out of 144) in the 2012-13 WEF GCI Technological Readiness Index, placing worse than 100 in all 7 categories. It was also ranked a low 122 out of 144 in the GCI Business Innovation & Sophistication Index, with the worst marks in innovation (See Tables 2, 10, 11 and 12).

2Aaii) Cost of finance

Domestic credit to the private sector was 48.8% of GDP in 2011, which has steadily risen from 24.7% in 2000. (WB WDI) This compares favorably with the low income country average of 30.1% and the Southern Asia average of 46.1% in 2011. The middle income country average was 40.4%. The MCC ranked Bangladesh as scoring higher than 69% of its "peer" group of 85 developing countries in providing access to credit. Its real interest rate fell steadily from 14.0% in 2001 to 5.3% in 2011 (WB WDI). The lending interest rate stood at 13.3% in 2011, while the interest rate spread fell from an average of 6.9% from 2000-2010 to 3.2% in 2011. (WB WDI) The Heritage Foundation/Wall Street Journal Investment Freedom Index scored Bangladesh 55 out of 100 possible points in 2011, indicating strong government influence over the financial sector. In the 2012-13 WEF GCI Bangladesh scored 3.7 (from 1-7 high) and ranked 85 out of 144 in Financial Market Development. Access to financing was listed as the most problematic factor for doing business by only 9.5% of entrepreneurs surveyed. (See Tables 1 and 2) It ranked low in the regulation of security exchanges, venture capital availability, and affordability of financial services. (See Table 4)



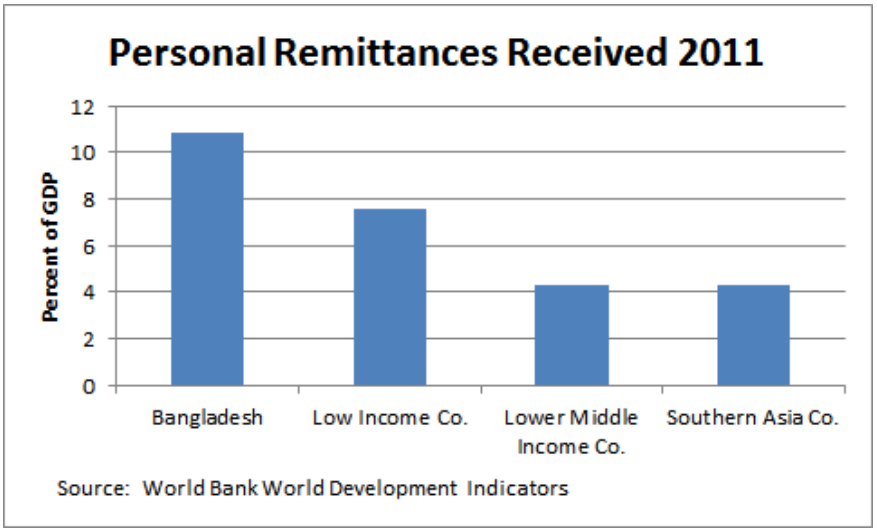
2Ab) Conversion from Informal to Formal Sector

The World Bank Doing Business Report for 2013 ranked Bangladesh 129 out of 185 countries in business climate indicators. Getting electricity is particularly troublesome, ranking last at 185, as mentioned above. Enforcing contracts is the next most troublesome area, ranking 182, as it takes an average of 4 years and costs 63% of the claim to do so through the courts. The country also ranks very low in registering property (175), trading across borders (119) and resolving insolvency (119), where it also takes an average of 4 years to recover only 25% of the value of the estate. It was ranked 95 for the ease

of starting a business. Problems such as these provide little incentive for starting up a business in the formal sector.

2Ac) Labor Intensity of Production

In the 2012-2013 WEF GCI survey in the Goods Market Efficiency category Bangladesh ranked 95 out of 144 overall but scored near the bottom (129) in trade tariffs (% of duty), burden of customs procedures (124), extent of market dominance (120), imports as a percentage of GDP (119), prevalence of foreign ownership (117), and effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy (111). (See Table 6) These low scores are symptomatic of policies that provide disincentives for activities that generate more productive employment. Bangladesh also scored low in Labor Market Efficiency (117), and its low ranking on the brain drain question (113) implies a lack of good jobs at home.[3] (See Table 7) Personal remittances received from abroad increased from the equivalent of 4.2% of GDP in 2000 to 11.8% in 2009, falling back to 10.8% in 2011, exceeding the 2011 averages for low income countries (7.6%), lower middle income countries (4.3%) and Southern Asia (also 4.3%). The Heritage Foundation/Wall Street Journal Labor Freedom Index scored Bangladesh a low 54.3 out of 100 possible points in 2011.

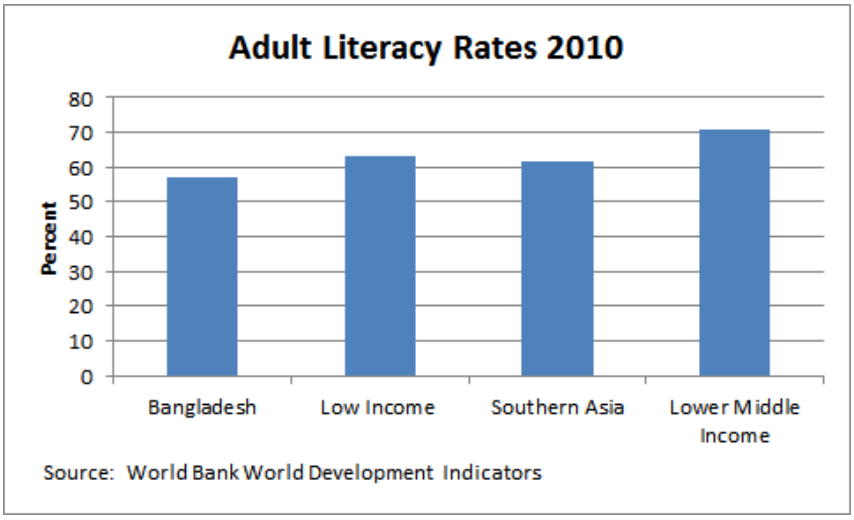


2B) Employability of the Workforce:

Adult literacy rates are low in Bangladesh, as only 56.8% of the adult population was recorded as literate in 2010, compared with a 62% average in Southern Asia, 63% in low income countries and 71% in lower middle income countries (WB WDI). Only 52% of Bangladeshi women were literate, lower than the 56% average for low income countries but slightly higher than the Southern Asia average of 50%. It was ranked 82nd out of 144 countries in net primary education enrollment in the 2012-2013 WEF GCI with 92.2% enrolled, but ranked a lower 122 in terms of the quality of primary education. The gross percentage of students enrolled in secondary education was 51.4%, and 10.6% in tertiary education, ranking Bangladesh 116th and 109th, respectively. (See Tables 8 and 9) Bangladesh also scores very poorly in the availability of research and training services (137) and the extent of staff training (136), as

[3] NOTES FROM PREVIOUS RESEARCH: Almost a million workers, 1.9% of the labor force, migrated abroad to find work in 2008. –USAID, "Bangladesh Economic Performance Assessment," January 2010, p. 42

well as a few other aspects of higher education and training, in which its overall ranking was 126 out of 144. (See Tables 2 and 9)



The 2012-2013 WEF GCI overall ranking for Bangladesh in Health and Primary Education is 103 out of 144 (Table 2). It ranked worse than 100 in 4 of the 8 health indicators surveyed, including the incidence of TB, malaria, infant mortality and life expectancy. Life expectancy is only 68.6 years. However, the country did not rank quite so low in the survey questions about the business impact of malaria or TB; and the recorded incidence of HIV is very low. (See Table 8)

Bangladesh's population growth rate has declined from 2.7% in 1987 and 1.9% in 2000 to 1.2% per year in 2011 (WB WDI), thanks to a successful family planning program.

Appendix

Table 1. The most problematic factors for doing business: Bangladesh	
	(Percent of responses)
Inadequate supply of infrastructure	19.9
Corruption	16.7
Access to financing	9.5
Inefficient government bureaucracy	9.5
Inflation	8.4
Policy instability	8.1
Government instability/coups	5.7
Foreign currency regulations	4.4
Inadequately educated workforce	4.3
Tax rates	4.1
Tax regulations	2.5
Crime and theft	1.8
Poor work ethic in national labor force	1.7
Insufficient capacity to innovate	1.4
Restrictive labor regulations	1.1
Poor public health	0.8
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.	
Source: WEF, *Global Competitiveness Report 2012–2013*, p. 102	

Table 2. The Global Competitiveness Index: Bangladesh	Rank	Score
	(out of 144)	(1–7)
GCI 2012–2013	118	3.6
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142)	108	3.7
GCI 2010–2011 (out of 139)	107	3.6
Basic requirements (60.0%)	**119**	**3.7**
Institutions	127	3.2
Infrastructure	134	2.2
Macroeconomic environment	100	4.2
Health and primary education	103	5.2
Efficiency enhancers (35.0%)	**107**	**3.6**
Higher education and training	126	2.9
Goods market efficiency	95	4.1
Labor market efficiency	117	3.9
Financial market development	95	3.7
Technological readiness	125	2.7
Market size	47	4.4
Innovation and sophistication factors (5.0%)	**122**	**3.0**
Business sophistication	108	3.5
Innovation	130	2.5
Source: WEF, *Global Competitiveness Report 2012–2013*, p. 102		

Table 3. Infrastructure: Bangladesh	Rank	Score
	(out of 144)	(1–7)
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	136	1.8
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	131	2.8
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	127	1.1
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	125	56.5
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	121	3.3
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure.....	120	3.5
2.02 Quality of roads	113	2.8
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	73	2.5
2.06 Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	63	205.6
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
SOURCE: WEF, *Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13*, p. 103		

Table 4. Financial market development: Bangladesh	Rank	Score
	(out of 144)	(1–7)
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	130	3.0
8.05 Venture capital availability	122	2.0
8.02 Affordability of financial services	102	3.7
8.01 Availability of financial services	98	4.0
8.04 Ease of access to loans	98	2.4
8.06 Soundness of banks	93	4.6
8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	43	7
8.03 Financing through local equity market	42	4.0
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
SOURCE: WEF, *Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13*, p. 103		

Table 5. Institutions: Bangladesh	Rank	Score
	(out of 144)	(1–7)
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	144	2.2
1.18 Ethical behavior of firms	139	2.9
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	135	2.2
1.02 Intellectual property protection	131	2.4
1.21 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	131	3.2
1.19 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	127	3.7
1.17 Reliability of police services	126	3.0
1.04 Public trust in politicians	124	1.9
1.13 Gov't services for improved business performance	120	2.9
1.20 Efficacy of corporate boards	116	4.0
1.03 Diversion of public funds	107	2.6
1.16 Organized crime	106	4.5
1.01 Property rights	104	3.6
1.06 Judicial independence	104	2.8
1.14 Business costs of terrorism	103	5.1
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	101	3.3
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	101	3.9
1.15 Business costs of crime and violence.....	97	4.3
1.09 Burden of government regulation	85	3.2
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	71	3.2
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs. ...	71	3.6
1.22 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	24	6.7
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
SOURCE: WEF, *Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13*, p. 103		

Table 6. Goods market efficiency: Bangladesh	Rank	Score
	(out of 144)	(1–7)
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	129	13.1
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	124	3.2
6.02 Extent of market dominance	120	3.2
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	119	30.3
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	117	4.0
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	111	3.5
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	99	4.3
6.16 Buyer sophistication	94	3.1
6.01 Intensity of local competition	83	4.7
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	81	4.2
6.07 No. days to start a business*	80	19
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	74	7
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	56	35.0
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	32	4.0
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	26	5.2
6.08 Agricultural policy costs.....	16	4.6
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
SOURCE: WEF, *Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13* , p. 103		

Table 7. Labor market efficiency: Bangladesh	Rank	Score
	(out of 144)	(1–7)
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	128	31
7.06 Reliance on professional management	118	3.5
7.07 Brain drain	113	2.8
7.05 Pay and productivity	105	3.5
7.08 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	98	0.69
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	85	4.8
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	84	4.2
7.03 Hiring and firing practices	20	4.7
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
SOURCE: WEF, *Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13* , p. 103		

Table 8. Health and primary education: Bangladesh	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
4.09 Quality of primary education	122	2.8
4.04 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	120	225.0
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	109	619.9
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	105	38.0
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	101	68.6
4.01 Business impact of malaria	93	5.5
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	82	92.2
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	74	5.3
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	50	5.6
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	12	0.1
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
SOURCE: WEF, *Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13*, p. 103		

Table 9. Higher education and training: Bangladesh	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
5.07 Availability of research and training services	137	2.8
5.08 Extent of staff training	136	3.0
5.06 Internet access in schools	122	2.6
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	116	51.4
5.04 Quality of math and science education	113	3.2
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*.....	109	10.6
5.03 Quality of the educational system	97	3.2
5.05 Quality of management schools	91	3.9
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
SOURCE: WEF, *Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13*, p. 103		

Table 10. Technological readiness: Bangladesh	Rank (out of 144)	Score (1–7)
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	128	0.0
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.*.....	128	0.0
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	126	5.0
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user*	117	2.9
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	111	4.2
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	111	4.0
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	105	4.4
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
SOURCE: WEF, *Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13*, p. 103		

Table 11. Business sophistication: Bangladesh	Rank	Score
	(out of 144)	(1–7)
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	138	2.5
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	138	2.8
11.07 Production process sophistication	119	2.9
11.08 Extent of marketing	119	3.3
11.06 Control of international distribution	99	3.8
11.05 Value chain breadth	93	3.3
11.02 Local supplier quality	81	4.3
11.01 Local supplier quantity	77	4.6
11.03 State of cluster development	57	3.9
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
SOURCE: WEF, *Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13*, p. 103		

Table 12. Innovation: Bangladesh	Rank	Score
	(out of 144)	(1–7)
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	134	2.6
12.01 Capacity for innovation	131	2.4
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	131	2.6
12.03 Company spending on R&D	130	2.4
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	127	2.5
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	115	0.0
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	81	3.8
Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*).		
SOURCE: WEF, *Global Competitiveness Report 2012-13*, p. 103		