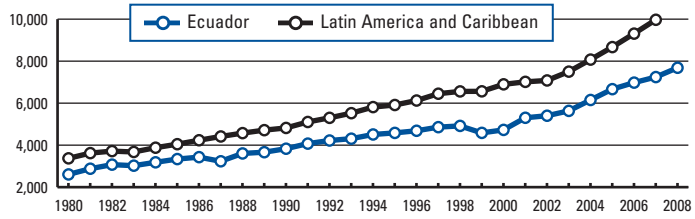


Ecuador

Key indicators

| | |
|--|---------|
| Population (millions), 2008..... | 13.5 |
| GDP (US\$ billions), 2008..... | 52.6 |
| GDP per capita (US\$), 2008..... | 3,776.3 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total, 2008..... | 0.15 |

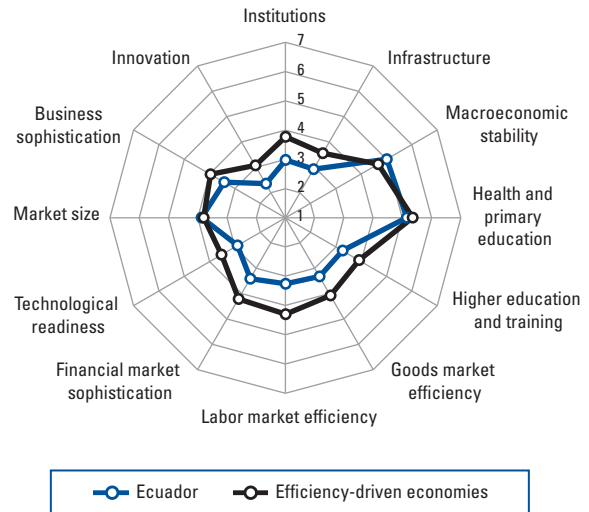
GDP (PPP int'l \$) per capita, 1980–2008



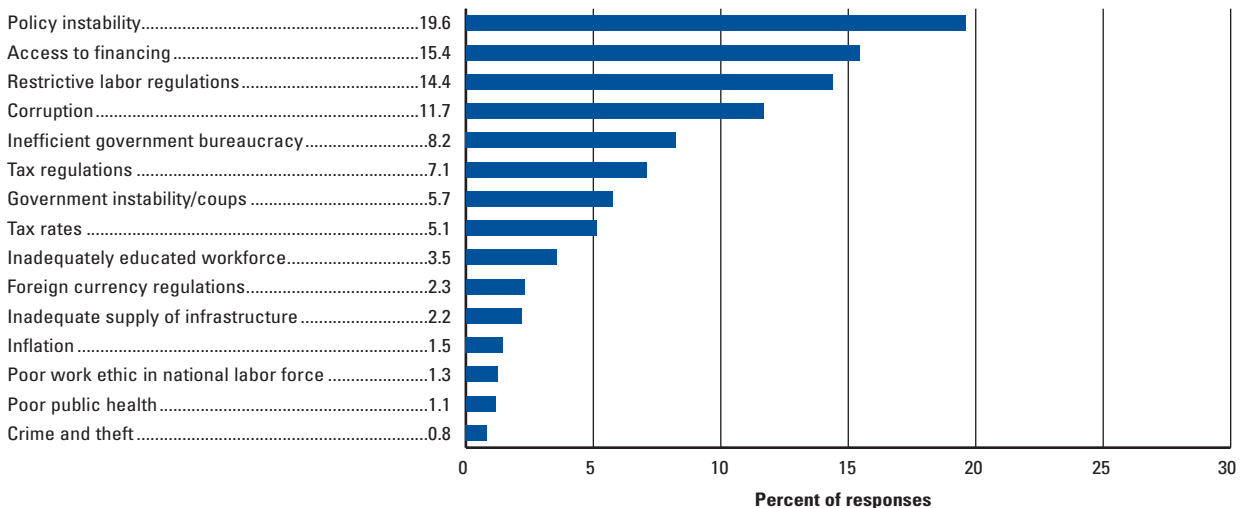
Global Competitiveness Index

| | Rank (out of 133) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2009–2010 | 105 | 3.6 |
| GCI 2008–2009 (out of 134)..... | 104 | 3.6 |
| GCI 2007–2008 (out of 131)..... | 103 | 3.6 |
| Basic requirements | 93 | 4.0 |
| 1st pillar: Institutions..... | 125 | 3.0 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure..... | 100 | 2.9 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability..... | 44 | 5.0 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education..... | 89 | 5.1 |
| Efficiency enhancers | 113 | 3.3 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training..... | 103 | 3.2 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency..... | 127 | 3.3 |
| 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency..... | 130 | 3.3 |
| 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication..... | 114 | 3.4 |
| 9th pillar: Technological readiness..... | 102 | 2.9 |
| 10th pillar: Market size..... | 60 | 3.9 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors | 123 | 2.9 |
| 11th pillar: Business sophistication..... | 105 | 3.4 |
| 12th pillar: Innovation..... | 129 | 2.3 |

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business



Note: From a list of 15 factors, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country/economy and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

■ Competitive Advantage
■ Competitive Disadvantage

| INDICATOR | RANK/133 | INDICATOR | RANK/133 |
|---|----------|--|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 116 | 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 124 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 126 | 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 119 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 123 | 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 131 |
| 1.04 Public trust of politicians | 123 | 6.04 Extent and effect of taxation | 107 |
| 1.05 Judicial independence | 130 | 6.05 Total tax rate* | 43 |
| 1.06 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 115 | 6.06 No. of procedures required to start a business* | 117 |
| 1.07 Wastefulness of government spending | 126 | 6.07 Time required to start a business* | 116 |
| 1.08 Burden of government regulation | 100 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 100 |
| 1.09 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 119 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 133 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs | 122 | 6.10 Tariff barriers* | 79 |
| 1.11 Transparency of government policymaking | 122 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 118 |
| 1.12 Business costs of terrorism | 75 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 130 |
| 1.13 Business costs of crime and violence | 111 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 112 |
| 1.14 Organized crime | 104 | 6.14 Degree of customer orientation | 126 |
| 1.15 Reliability of police services | 120 | 6.15 Buyer sophistication | 98 |
| 1.16 Ethical behavior of firms | 122 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | |
| 1.17 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 109 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 117 |
| 1.18 Efficacy of corporate boards | 119 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 108 |
| 1.19 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 104 | 7.03 Rigidity of employment* | 111 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | 7.04 Hiring and firing practices | 131 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 99 | 7.05 Firing costs* | 123 |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 103 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 128 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 113 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 123 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 96 | 7.08 Brain drain | 103 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 73 | 7.09 Female participation in labor force* | 96 |
| 2.06 Available seat kilometers* | 69 | 8th pillar: Financial market sophistication | |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 93 | 8.01 Financial market sophistication | 86 |
| 2.08 Telephone lines* | 78 | 8.02 Financing through local equity market | 115 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability | | 8.03 Ease of access to loans | 110 |
| 3.01 Government surplus/deficit* | 54 | 8.04 Venture capital availability | 114 |
| 3.02 National savings rate* | 32 | 8.05 Restriction on capital flows | 123 |
| 3.03 Inflation* | 69 | 8.06 Strength of investor protection* | 100 |
| 3.04 Interest rate spread* | 90 | 8.07 Soundness of banks | 98 |
| 3.05 Government debt* | 46 | 8.08 Regulation of securities exchanges | 85 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | 8.09 Legal rights index* | 98 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | 92 | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | |
| 4.02 Malaria incidence* | 93 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 123 |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 79 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 116 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis incidence* | 87 | 9.03 Laws relating to ICT | 107 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 73 | 9.04 FDI and technology transfer | 120 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence* | 69 | 9.05 Mobile telephone subscriptions* | 73 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality* | 75 | 9.06 Internet users* | 93 |
| 4.08 Life expectancy* | 59 | 9.07 Personal computers* | 59 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 120 | 9.08 Broadband Internet subscribers* | 96 |
| 4.10 Primary enrollment* | 39 | 10th pillar: Market size | |
| 4.11 Education expenditure* | 125 | 10.01 Domestic market size index* | 60 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | 10.02 Foreign market size index* | 68 |
| 5.01 Secondary enrollment* | 97 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | |
| 5.02 Tertiary enrollment* | 61 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 113 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 122 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 111 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 117 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 114 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 109 | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 115 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 97 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 91 |
| 5.07 Local availability of research and training services | 105 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 80 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 113 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 106 |
| | | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 88 |
| | | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 93 |
| | | 12th pillar: Innovation | |
| | | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 114 |
| | | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 129 |
| | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 120 |
| | | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 124 |
| | | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 125 |
| | | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 129 |
| | | 12.07 Utility patents* | 79 |

* Hard data

Note: For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" at the beginning of this chapter.