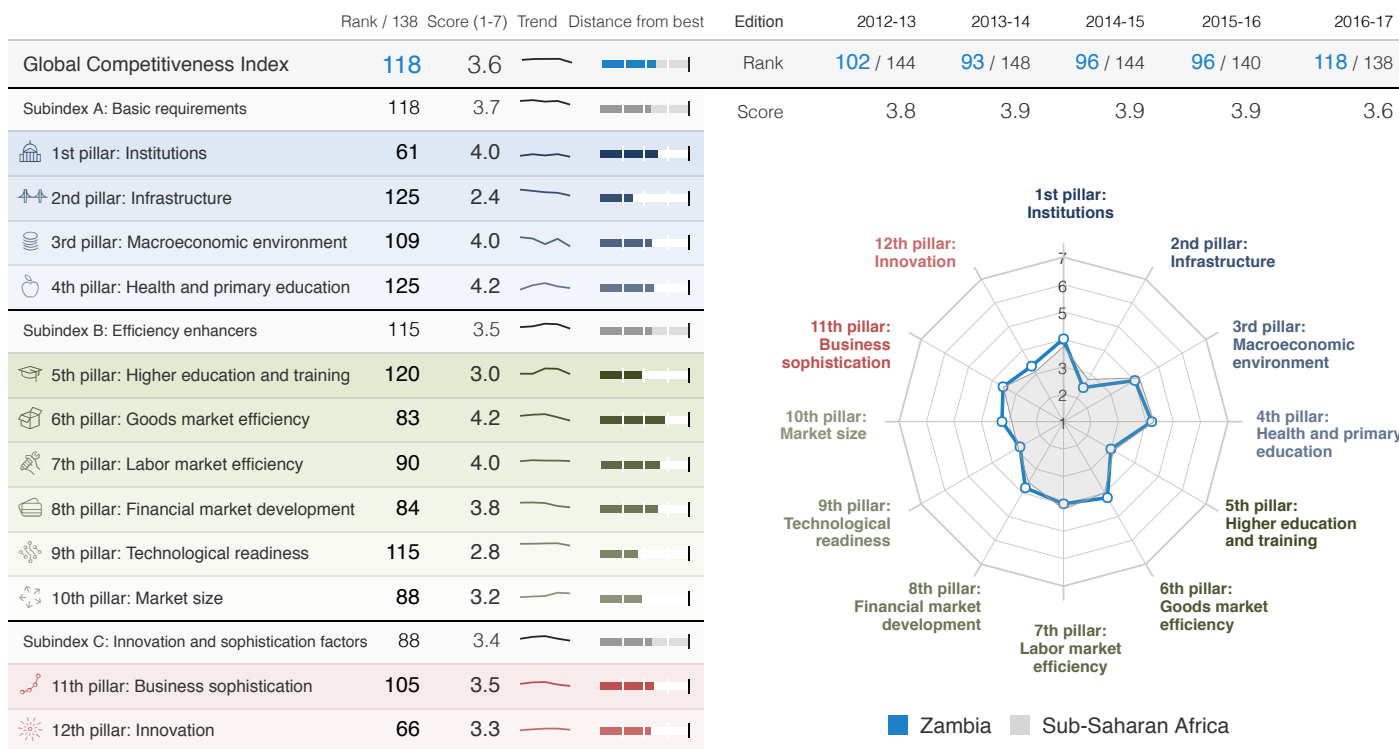


Key Indicators, 2015 Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016)

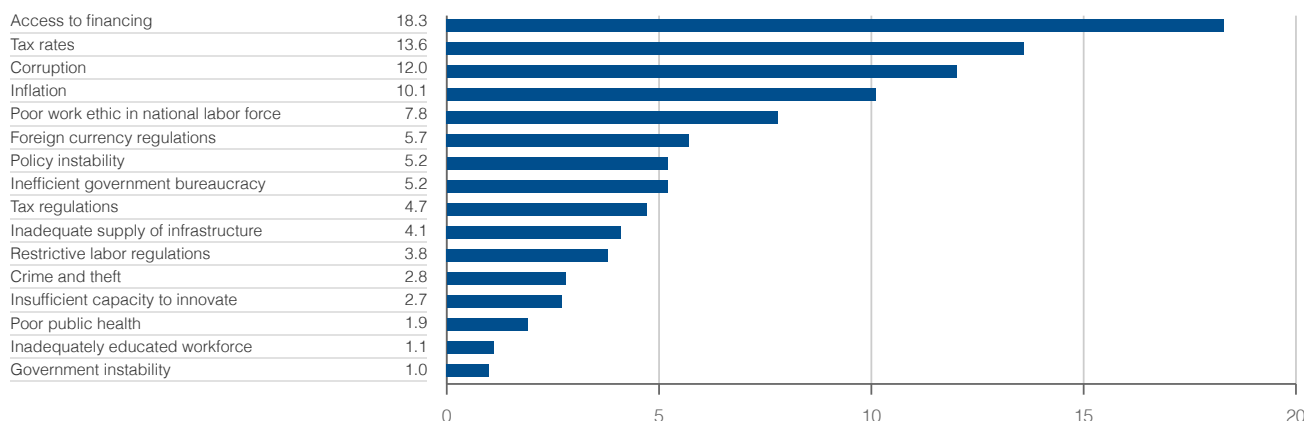
Population (millions)	16.2	GDP per capita (US\$)	1350.2
GDP (US\$ billions)	21.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.06

Performance overview



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.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

Zambia

	Rank / 138	Value	Trend		Rank / 138	Value	Trend
1st pillar: Institutions	61	4.0		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	83	4.2	
1.01 Property rights	53	4.5		6.01 Intensity of local competition	63	5.2	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	64	4.2		6.02 Extent of market dominance	73	3.6	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	74	3.4		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	99	3.3	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	68	3.0		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	88	3.4	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	96	3.5		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	11	18.6	
1.06 Judicial independence	67	4.0		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	54	6	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	87	2.8		6.07 Time to start a business days	46	7.5	
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	48	3.6		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	66	3.8	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	47	3.7		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	57	4.5	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	49	4.1		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	114	10.6	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs	58	3.6		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	11	5.6	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	53	4.4		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	35	5.1	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	37	5.8		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	102	3.5	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	67	4.7		6.14 Imports % GDP	82	37.0	
1.15 Organized crime	63	5.0		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	98	4.3	
1.16 Reliability of police services	112	3.4		6.16 Buyer sophistication	124	2.7	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	48	4.2		7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	90	4.0	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	109	3.9		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	73	4.3	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	54	5.0		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	52	5.2	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	58	4.2		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	34	4.3	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	79	5.3		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	132	50.5	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	125	2.4		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	88	3.7	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	100	3.3		7.06 Pay and productivity	93	3.7	
2.02 Quality of roads	85	3.5		7.07 Reliance on professional management	73	4.2	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	74	2.6		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	65	3.5	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	128	2.2		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	39	3.9	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	121	3.2		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	46	0.87	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	107	38.5		8th pillar: Financial market development	84	3.8	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	120	2.5		8.01 Financial services meeting business needs	88	4.0	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	125	74.5		8.02 Affordability of financial services	117	3.0	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	126	0.7		8.03 Financing through local equity market	64	3.7	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	109	4.0		8.04 Ease of access to loans	94	3.4	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	124	-8.1		8.05 Venture capital availability	116	2.2	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	19	31.1		8.06 Soundness of banks	109	4.1	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	128	10.1		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	69	4.3	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	78	52.9		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	28	7	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	90	-		9th pillar: Technological readiness	115	2.8	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	125	4.2		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	102	4.1	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	57	20990.6		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	100	4.2	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	53	3.9		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	76	4.3	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	133	406.0		9.04 Internet users % pop.	110	21.0	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	111	4.3		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	126	0.1	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	132	12.4		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	125	3.2	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	123	3.9		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	119	13.8	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	120	43.3		10th pillar: Market size	88	3.2	
4.08 Life expectancy years	124	60.0		10.01 Domestic market size index	89	3.0	
4.09 Quality of primary education	100	3.3		10.02 Foreign market size index	94	3.9	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	112	87.4		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	91	62.7	
5th pillar: Higher education and training	120	3.0		10.04 Exports % GDP	92	28.8	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	132	37.0		11th pillar: Business sophistication	105	3.5	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	136	2.2		11.01 Local supplier quantity	81	4.4	
5.03 Quality of the education system	53	4.1		11.02 Local supplier quality	126	3.5	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	96	3.6		11.03 State of cluster development	68	3.7	
5.05 Quality of management schools	95	3.8		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	119	2.7	
5.06 Internet access in schools	107	3.6		11.05 Value chain breadth	111	3.4	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	63	4.4		11.06 Control of international distribution	120	2.9	
5.08 Extent of staff training	77	3.8		11.07 Production process sophistication	122	2.9	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	91	4.2	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	47	4.0	
				12th pillar: Innovation	66	3.3	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	84	3.9	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	85	3.6	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	78	3.2	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	60	3.5	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech. products	42	3.6	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	59	4.1	
				12.07 PCT patent applications applications/million pop.	115	0.0	

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/>