WORLD GOVERNMENTS SUMMIT 2025

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REPORT

The Next Wave of Growth: How to Unlock $87 Trillion in Global Productivity Gains

Ideation Center Insight

To Inspire and Enable

The Next Generation of Governments

The World Governments Summit is a global platform dedicated to shaping the future of governments worldwide. Each year, the Summit sets the agenda for the next generation of governments with a focus on how they can harness innovation and technology to solve universal challenges facing humanity.

The World Governments Summit is a knowledge exchange center at the intersection of government, futurism, technology, and innovation. It functions as a thought leadership platform and networking hub for policymakers, experts and pioneers in human development.

The Summit is a gateway to the future as it functions as the stage for analysis of future trends, concerns, and opportunities facing humanity. It is also an arena to showcase innovations, best practice, and smart solutions to inspire creativity to tackle these future challenges.

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Foreword

This is the second edition of the Strategy& Productivity Potential Index (PPI), in which we assess the performance of 60 countries across six productivity pillars to highlight tangible opportunities for productivity gains and sustainable economic growth.

When we launched the Index at the World Governments Summit in February 2024, we could not have forecast all the pivotal events that shaped the trajectory of the year that followed. But as that momentous year unfolded, we observed how three of the pillars that make our Index distinctive—institutions, natural capital, and social capital—strongly influenced how well nations coped with internal and external uncertainties. These developments underscored an urgent need to move beyond traditional measures of economic potential, a conviction that had motivated our decision to compile the Index in the first place.

The goal of the PPI is to provide a road map that can spur actions leading to greater productivity for the benefit of all sectors of society. In compiling it, we consider the trends that will continue to shape the direction of change around the world, such as the rise of artificial intelligence and growing risks associated with climate change, as well as each country's unique geographic, historical, social, and cultural context. All this is underpinned by meticulous, innovative, and forward-looking analysis of the six pillars of productivity, enhanced this year to assess the potential for productivity-driven growth in 60 global economies, more than double the number in last year's inaugural edition.

Amid all the uncertainty, we have identified a multitude of opportunities to bring US$87 trillion in value to the global economy, by tapping into new technological advancements, strengthening critical institutions, developing talent for emerging market needs, and reinforcing collective commitments to sustainable production and consumption.

The data, insights, and trends presented in this year's PPI report shed new light on the global productivity potential, and they are supported by an interactive website where you can learn more about the framework and simulate productivity scenarios by country. Whether you are a policymaker, economist, researcher, investor, business leader, or citizen looking to be informed, we hope this information helps you draw data-driven conclusions and serves as a valuable resource for productivity-enhancing initiatives.

The Ideation Center at Strategy& Middle East and the World Governments Summit are committed to supporting all stakeholders in their efforts to achieve sustainable, productivity-driven growth in the region and around the world.

We have identified a multitude of opportunities to bring US$87 trillion in value to the global economy.

Executive Summary

Productivity is a key indicator of a country's economic health. How effectively each nation allocates and uses its resources determines its growth trajectory and competitiveness, thus supporting the development of prosperous, equitable, and healthy societies. Amid an ongoing global slowdown in productivity gains, governments worldwide are seeking innovative approaches in order to generate the next wave of economic progress.

Although traditional measures of productivity remain critical for effective policymaking, a significant movement has emerged to redefine productivity for the needs and challenges of current and future generations, such as environmental impact, social cohesion, and institutional performance.

Strategy&'s Productivity Potential Index (PPI), compiled by the Ideation Center, is inspired by this forward-looking perspective, using the latest multidisciplinary thought leadership, applied expertise in driving regional transformation programs, and advanced predictive analytics capabilities to construct a definition of productivity fit for the new era. By introducing institutions, social capital, and natural capital to the traditional inputs of human capital, physical capital, and intangible capital and innovation, the PPI offers an enhanced framework that brings together 19 indicators, tested and calibrated for accuracy and impact through a robust process involving machine-learning models.

Human capital and physical capital, the foundational pillars of productivity, remain the key drivers of economic potential—investments in education, childcare, and up-to-date infrastructure are essential to growth. However, our calculations demonstrate that nontraditional pillars are becoming increasingly important to governments seeking to accelerate progress.

A high quality of institutions, including effective governance structures, a supportive regulatory landscape, and a strong rule of law, has emerged as a significant contributor to the productivity potential. Together with targeted investments in scientific research and applied innovation, these pillars create a clear blueprint for policymakers willing to base policy priorities on evidence-driven decisions and desiring to maintain long-term competitiveness.

Globally, the productivity potential in the five top-performing countries (Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, and Switzerland) exceeded US$90 per hour worked—an impressive achievement attributable to effective and agile policies across human capital, physical capital, innovation, and institutions. In the Gulf region, Saudi Arabia led with US$69 per hour worked, followed by Kuwait and Qatar. Investments in digital infrastructure and internet access have stood out as an important contributor within the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, while environmental challenges such as poor air quality will continue to put pressure on governments to mitigate productivity losses through sustainability-focused policies.

Overall, if each country in our sample addressed its weakest productivity indicator in line with the best-performing peers, they would collectively add US$87 trillion to the global economy over the next decade. Our results show that a holistic approach to productivity can significantly boost the success rate of various interdependent initiatives, integrating the lessons from high-achieving economies in each pillar and adapting them to the needs and context of a specific country. That is why we have developed an interactive PPI Policy Simulator as part of the report. It can be accessed by the general public **here**.

By fostering innovation ecosystems and addressing situational challenges, such as social inequality and environmental stress factors, nations can capitalize on their unique strengths and can target areas that need improvement.

The PPI findings underline the importance of including nontraditional productivity levers, such as institutional quality and social trust, if nations are to upgrade their economic thinking in line with these times of radical change and reinvention. This expanded definition of productivity equips leaders and policymakers with the evidence and the tools for more innovative initiatives, cross-sectoral collaboration, and sustainable growth programs.

The Index is broader than the traditional measures of productivity—the last three pillars are not usually part of productivity calculations—and it is also forward-looking, reflecting the belief that economic indicators need to be modernized and brought up to date to stay relevant.

For fast-developing regions like the GCC member countries, enhancing digital connectivity, addressing air pollution, and investing in healthcare infrastructure can unlock significant productivity gains.

Section 1

Productivity Potential Index at a Glance

Explore the Productivity Potential Index 2025 rankings by region, pillar, and country for a summary overview of the 60 economies in this year's sample.

Productivity Potential Country Rankings 2025 by Region

Northern and Western Europe

Rank	Country Name	Score
1	Luxembourg	123.7
2	Norway	99.8
3	Denmark	96.9
4	Switzerland	93.6
5	Belgium	92.1
6	Austria	89.4
7	Sweden	89.0
8	Netherlands	88.2
9	Germany	87.6
10	Iceland	84.2
11	France	83.2
12	Finland	81.9
13	United Kingdom	77.4
14	Ireland	71.5
15	Estonia	58.6
16	Lithuania	55.5
17	Latvia	49.8

Eastern and Southern Europe

Rank	Country Name	Score
1	Italy	70.2
2	Spain	69.3
3	Slovenia	60.0
4	Czechia	55.5
5	Malta	55.1
6	Slovak Republic	54.4
7	Türkiye	54.4
8	Poland	52.5
9	Portugal	52.1
10	Hungary	48.6
11	Greece	46.6
12	Croatia	45.9
13	Montenegro	35.8
14	Russian Federation	34.5
15	Bulgaria	33.9
16	Serbia	31.0

Asia-Pacific

Rank	Country Name	Score
1	Singapore	82.3
2	Australia	77.4
3	Hong Kong SAR, China	63.8
4	Japan	61.5
5	New Zealand	58.4
6	Korea, Rep.	55.2
7	Malaysia	35.9
8	China	22.2
9	Indonesia	17.8
10	Bangladesh	12.0
11	India	10.4

The Americas

Rank	Country Name	Score
1	United States	78.0
2	Canada	75.5
3	Chile	40.7
4	Mexico	36.5
5	Argentina	36.5
6	Brazil	25.9

Africa

Rank	Country Name	Score
1	Gabon	33.8
2	South Africa	29.3

Middle East

Rank	Country Name	Score
1	Saudi Arabia	69.3
2	Kuwait	60.8
3	Qatar	57.2
4	Bahrain	56.9
5	United Arab Emirates	48.7
6	Oman	39.8
7	Iraq	34.0
8	Iran, Islamic Rep.	32.0

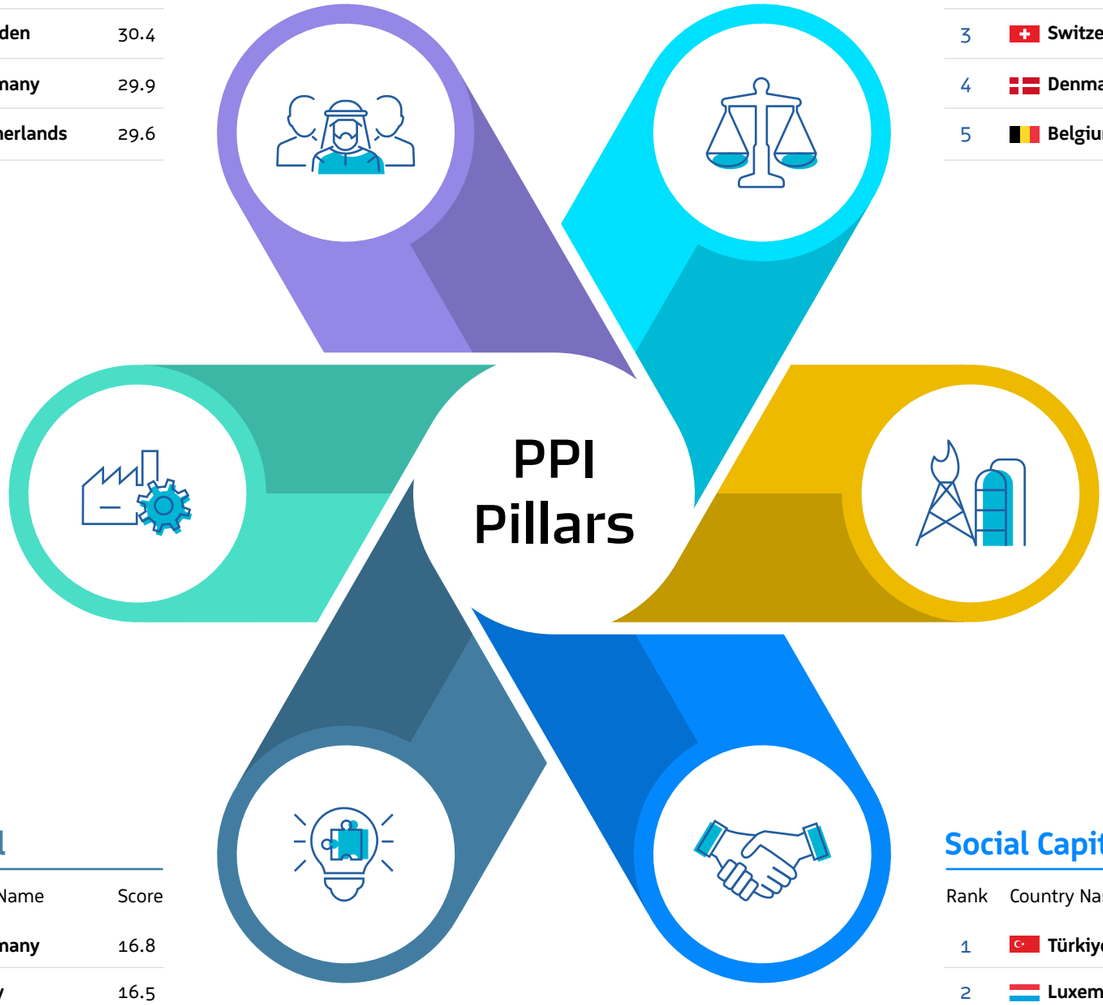
Top 10 Countries by Productivity Potential Pillar

Labor and Human Capital

Rank	Country Name	Score	Rank	Country Name	Score
1	Luxembourg	36.9	6	Switzerland	30.7
2	Norway	31.8	7	Denmark	30.7
3	Belgium	31.8	8	Sweden	30.4
4	France	31.0	9	Germany	29.9
5	Austria	30.9	10	Netherlands	29.6

Institutions

Rank	Country Name	Score	Rank	Country Name	Score
1	Luxembourg	19.3	6	Sweden	16.2
2	Norway	18.7	7	Netherlands	16.0
3	Switzerland	17.5	8	Austria	15.4
4	Denmark	17.0	9	Singapore	15.4
5	Belgium	16.4	10	Finland	15.2



Physical Capital

Rank	Country Name	Score	Rank	Country Name	Score
1	Luxembourg	39.4	6	Switzerland	22.6
2	Denmark	25.0	7	Bahrain	22.5
3	Saudi Arabia	24.0	8	UAE	22.2
4	Norway	23.2	9	Belgium	21.3
5	Qatar	23.2	10	Germany	21.2

Natural Capital

Rank	Country Name	Score	Rank	Country Name	Score
1	Kuwait	7.4	6	Italy	4.7
2	Saudi Arabia	7.3	7	Türkiye	4.3
3	Belgium	5.1	8	France	4.3
4	Luxembourg	5.0	9	Germany	4.3
5	Bahrain	4.7	10	Qatar	4.2

Innovation and Intangible Capital

Rank	Country Name	Score	Rank	Country Name	Score
1	Luxembourg	19.0	6	Germany	16.8
2	Norway	18.3	7	Italy	16.5
3	United States	18.2	8	Austria	15.9
4	Denmark	17.7	9	Sweden	15.7
5	Switzerland	17.1	10	Belgium	15.6

Social Capital

Rank	Country Name	Score	Rank	Country Name	Score
1	Türkiye	5.2	6	Sweden	3.3
2	Luxembourg	4.1	7	Austria	3.2
3	Norway	3.7	8	France	3.2
4	Iceland	3.4	9	Netherlands	3.2
5	Denmark	3.3	10	Ireland	3.1

Productivity Potential Index Country Rankings 2025

Country	Ranking	Productivity Potential (USD)	Productivity Potential Pillars					
			Labor and Human Capital (USD)	Physical Capital (USD)	Innovation and Intangible Capital (USD)	Institutions (USD)	Natural Capital (USD)	Social Capital (USD)
Luxembourg	1	123.7	36.9	39.4	19.0	19.3	5.0	4.1
Norway	2	99.8	31.8	23.2	18.3	18.7	4.0	3.7
Denmark	3	96.9	30.7	25.0	17.7	17.0	3.2	3.3
Switzerland	4	93.6	30.7	22.6	17.1	17.5	2.7	3.0
Belgium	5	92.1	31.8	21.3	15.6	16.4	5.1	2.0
Austria	6	89.4	30.9	20.7	15.9	15.4	3.2	3.2
Sweden	7	89.0	30.4	19.7	15.7	16.2	3.7	3.3
Netherlands	8	88.2	29.6	20.8	15.4	16.0	3.1	3.2
Germany	9	87.6	29.9	21.2	16.8	12.4	4.3	3.0
Iceland	10	84.2	29.6	20.7	13.9	14.4	2.2	3.4
France	11	83.2	31.0	20.2	13.3	11.1	4.3	3.2
Singapore	12	82.3	28.1	20.4	15.2	15.4	1.3	1.9
Finland	13	81.9	28.1	18.8	14.7	15.2	2.2	2.9
United States	14	78.0	23.5	20.2	18.2	10.1	3.9	2.2
Australia	15	77.4	27.3	19.6	14.2	11.1	2.5	2.7
United Kingdom	16	77.4	27.1	20.6	15.1	10.8	1.9	1.8
Canada	17	75.5	26.7	19.4	13.6	10.6	2.3	2.9
Ireland	18	71.5	24.8	20.0	10.5	10.3	2.8	3.1
Italy	19	70.2	24.1	19.2	16.5	3.6	4.7	2.1
Spain	20	69.3	28.8	20.4	11.5	3.8	2.2	2.5
Saudi Arabia	21	69.3	22.0	24.0	8.7	5.2	7.3	2.0
Hong Kong SAR, China	22	63.8	24.4	11.3	12.1	11.3	2.6	2.1
Japan	23	61.5	24.4	15.4	9.0	9.3	1.6	1.8
Kuwait	24	60.8	19.3	19.2	8.0	4.8	7.4	2.1
Slovenia	25	60.0	19.4	19.2	14.7	3.7	1.1	1.9
Estonia	26	58.6	22.6	13.3	9.8	9.4	1.8	1.7
New Zealand	27	58.4	25.8	7.9	10.5	9.6	1.6	3.0
Qatar	28	57.2	17.0	23.2	8.6	2.4	4.2	1.8
Bahrain	29	56.9	17.7	22.5	7.1	2.9	4.7	1.9
Lithuania	30	55.5	17.4	17.4	10.9	5.2	2.6	2.0
Czechia	31	55.5	17.8	14.2	13.3	5.9	2.0	2.1
Korea, Rep.	32	55.2	19.7	15.6	14.4	2.9	0.6	1.9
Malta	33	55.1	21.7	12.2	10.5	5.3	3.3	2.0
Slovak Republic	34	54.4	17.5	15.6	11.4	6.1	1.6	2.1
Türkiye	35	54.4	16.0	13.5	10.3	5.0	4.3	5.2
Poland	36	52.5	17.9	13.6	12.1	4.5	2.4	2.1
Portugal	37	52.1	17.6	11.0	12.7	7.4	1.4	2.0
Latvia	38	49.8	17.0	14.2	9.5	5.3	1.9	2.0
United Arab Emirates	39	48.7	15.6	22.2	5.7	1.1	2.5	1.6
Hungary	40	48.6	15.3	14.6	9.9	5.2	1.2	2.2
Greece	41	46.6	18.2	13.5	10.0	2.4	0.4	2.0
Croatia	42	45.9	15.9	12.3	11.4	3.2	1.0	2.1
Chile	43	40.7	14.2	16.4	5.9	2.5	-0.2	1.9
Oman	44	39.8	10.6	14.6	7.0	3.0	2.5	2.0
Mexico	45	36.5	11.1	9.7	7.5	3.4	2.8	2.1
Argentina	46	36.5	13.3	10.0	7.4	2.7	1.1	2.0
Malaysia	47	35.9	12.5	11.9	6.3	2.7	0.6	1.9
Montenegro	48	35.8	11.4	10.6	7.2	3.4	1.3	2.0
Russian Federation	49	34.5	8.2	10.9	8.4	2.9	2.0	2.0
Iraq	50	34.0	11.5	6.3	8.0	3.6	2.6	2.1
Bulgaria	51	33.9	12.1	6.6	7.5	2.7	3.0	2.0
Gabon	52	33.8	13.0	5.4	8.5	2.6	2.1	2.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	53	32.0	9.3	7.4	8.2	2.6	2.6	1.9
Serbia	54	31.0	9.3	10.4	6.5	2.1	0.7	2.0
South Africa	55	29.3	9.2	5.2	7.2	2.6	3.0	2.0
Brazil	56	25.9	5.6	8.5	6.2	2.2	1.5	2.0
China	57	22.2	6.4	3.8	7.1	1.4	1.6	1.9
Indonesia	58	17.8	4.8	1.3	5.3	1.8	2.5	2.0
Bangladesh	59	12.0	5.4	-3.9	5.0	1.7	1.7	2.0
India	60	10.4	3.7	-4.1	5.5	2.0	1.2	2.0

Key Insights

The Gulf countries have invested in world-class physical capital and are reaping the rewards. To continue on this positive trajectory, GCC governments should consider supporting policies which can help unlock innovation, particularly in areas of social and institutional trust.

1. Institutional quality enters the top three indicators of productivity potential globally

Human capital per capita and physical capital per capita are the foundations of productivity, accounting for a significant portion of a country's economic growth potential and holding the top two positions in almost all countries across our sample. These indicators are meticulously tracked by economists and policymakers, and have been the cornerstone of effective decision-making for decades.

However, our PPI analysis shows that the third most significant determinant of a nation's productivity potential has yet to receive the same level of attention. This is institutional quality, and it consistently stands out, especially among the overall global productivity potential "winners." This finding demonstrates the importance of effective governance structures in thriving entrepreneurship and innovation ecosystems, and in ensuring efficient allocation and use of natural, human, and intellectual capital.

2. GCC countries excel across physical capital indicators, but lag in social capital and institutional quality

Physical capital indicators emphasize how having adequate infrastructure can help countries tap into other determinants of high productivity. Within our sample, four GCC countries (Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the UAE) are in the global top 10 for physical capital, adding US$22–24 per hour. The region exemplifies how targeted policies and investments in manufacturing, logistics, and internet infrastructure can drive fast economic growth across sectors.

Taking full advantage of world-class physical capital will require initiatives that enhance the role of public institutions and improve social cohesion. High levels of social and institutional trust improve cooperation, reduce transaction costs, and foster innovation, all of which are vital for higher productivity. To continue the positive trajectory, GCC countries must prioritize these areas as part of their economic ambitions.

3. Investment in scientific research pays off—it could contribute more than US$10 per hour worked to the productivity potential

Productivity is closely tied to innovation, not just in advanced economies but in upper- and lower-middle-income countries, as well. We expect this global shift toward knowledge-driven growth to continue. Developing and retaining future talent in STEM subjects will become an increasingly important part of policymakers' agendas, and for good reason.

Our analysis indicates that two PPI indicators in innovation and intangible capital—the number of published science journal articles and approved patent applications—have a large effect on the overall productivity potential score. In particular, scientific research output per capita added on average US$6.10 per hour worked across our global sample. For the highest-performing countries, such as Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, and the United States, the contribution of scientific research accounted for more than US$10 per hour worked.

4. Environmental stressors are beginning to shape the productivity potential

Environmental factors, though not yet dominant contributors to productivity, are becoming increasingly critical to fostering sustainable economic growth. Our analysis highlights the importance of natural capital—a newly added productivity pillar in our framework—with the top five countries in our PPI ranking adding more than US$20 per hour worked through natural capital indicators.

Air pollution and water stress show varying impacts on productivity across regions. In countries including Russia and South Africa, air quality supports productivity growth, whereas in Oman and the UAE, air quality hinders potential productivity. Similarly, water stress poses challenges in countries such as Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, as well as in resource-scarce nations including Kuwait, Oman, and Saudi Arabia.

Proactive measures designed to reduce air pollution and manage water resources efficiently could address these challenges and unlock additional productivity gains. Forward-looking policies that mitigate the adverse effects of climate change will also be critical to ensuring that potential productivity is not held back.

5. G20 economies are reaping the benefits of social capital

Trust, the cornerstone of social capital, ranks as the eighth most influential factor in productivity potential among G20 economies, contributing an average of US$2.37 per hour worked. Despite the importance of trust, data points related to the breadth and quality of social relationships are often overlooked in economic policymaking.

High levels of social trust promote equity and inclusion, reduce transaction costs, and facilitate collaboration with diverse stakeholders resulting in more efficient knowledge sharing. Societies with higher levels of trust among citizens also report greater well-being. Trust creates an additional layer of support beyond government interventions for the sick and less able, and helps reduce the chronic stress associated with more hostile social environments.[1]

Policy Implications

Labor and Human Capital

Strengthening labor and human capital requires a multifaceted approach that addresses both current and future challenges. In high-income countries with high productivity, income-fertility trends have reversed, and female labor force participation now positively correlates with fertility; in other words, more women with children are entering and staying in the labor force.[2]

Several factors help women balance careers and family responsibilities, such as family-friendly workplace policies, supportive fathers, changing social norms, and dynamic labor markets.[3] Countries with more flexible working policies and affordable childcare, such as Belgium and Norway, show higher productivity potential.

Early childhood education and skills development remain central to fostering long-term productivity, as investments in these areas yield substantial returns in cognitive and socioemotional skills.[4]

Beyond education, there is a growing recognition that involving youth in policy matters and decision-making is an effective strategy for developing human capital.[5] Luxembourg, this year's PPI leader, has launched a Strategy and National Action Plan on the Rights of the Child 2022-2026, which embeds children's rights in all aspects of daily life and iand legally incorporates their perspectives in policymaking.[6]

Aging populations will continue to strain healthcare and pension systems worldwide. Digital health innovations and reforms aimed at addressing systemic health inequalities, such as regionally tailored service-delivery models and virtual appointments, can enhance both access and outcomes. Integrating health and labor policies—for example, by promoting better working conditions and retaining older wrokers for longer through reskilling—can support both economic security and overall well-being.

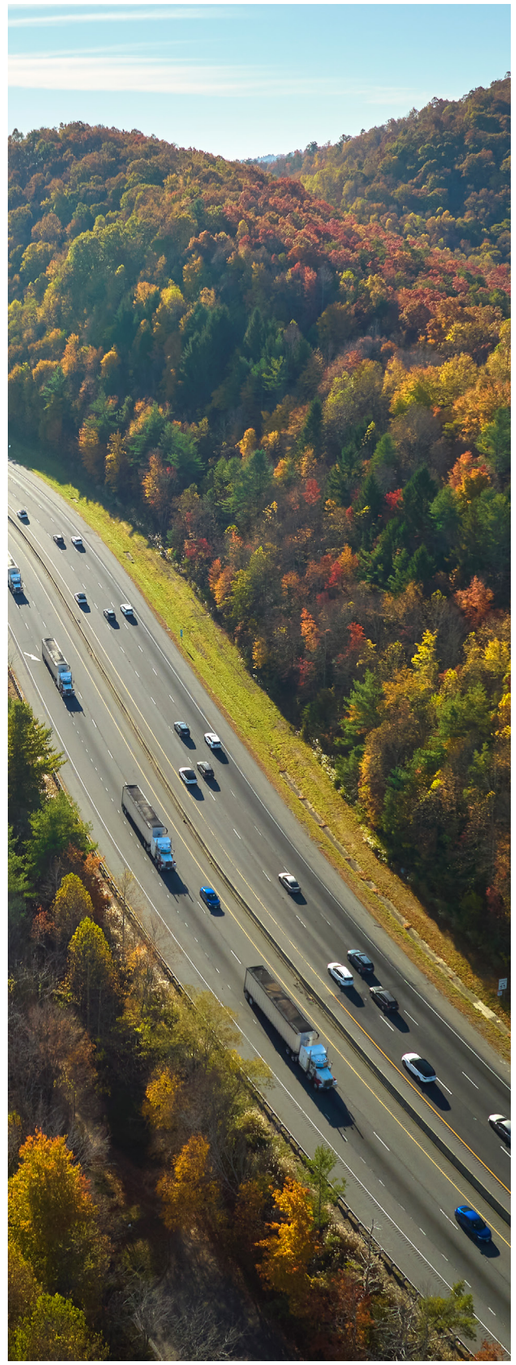
Integrating health and labor policies can play a dual role in supporting economic security and overall well-being.

Physical Capital

Investments in strategic infrastructure projects yield significant long-term returns, especially when combined with investments in other economic goals, such as a country's attractiveness to business and tourism. Global policymakers can learn from such high performers as Qatar and Saudi Arabia, which have leveverages advanced technologies to bolster their infrastructure through major events, including international sporting competitions.

Qatar's US$200 billion overhaul for the 2022 FIFA World Cup included world-class stadiums, transport systems, and tourism infrastructure, boosting capital stock and productivity.[7] Saudi Arabia is preparing to further strengthen its economy and infrastructure with the hosting of the 2034 World Cup. The Kingdom has produced dedicated strategies to streamline the organizing costs and ensure the future sustainability for all venues through green initiatives and multipurpose building designs.[8]

On a smaller scale, governments concerned with tackling context-specific infrastructure challenges can learn from nations including Singapore. A pioneer of sustainable innovation, Singapore has been building floating data center parks to address land scarcity and high cooling energy demands. These floating data centers use seawater for cooling, enhancing energy efficiency compared with traditional land-based centers. This approach conserves water and frees up valuable land for other urban uses, aligning with Singapore's Smart Nation objectives.[9]



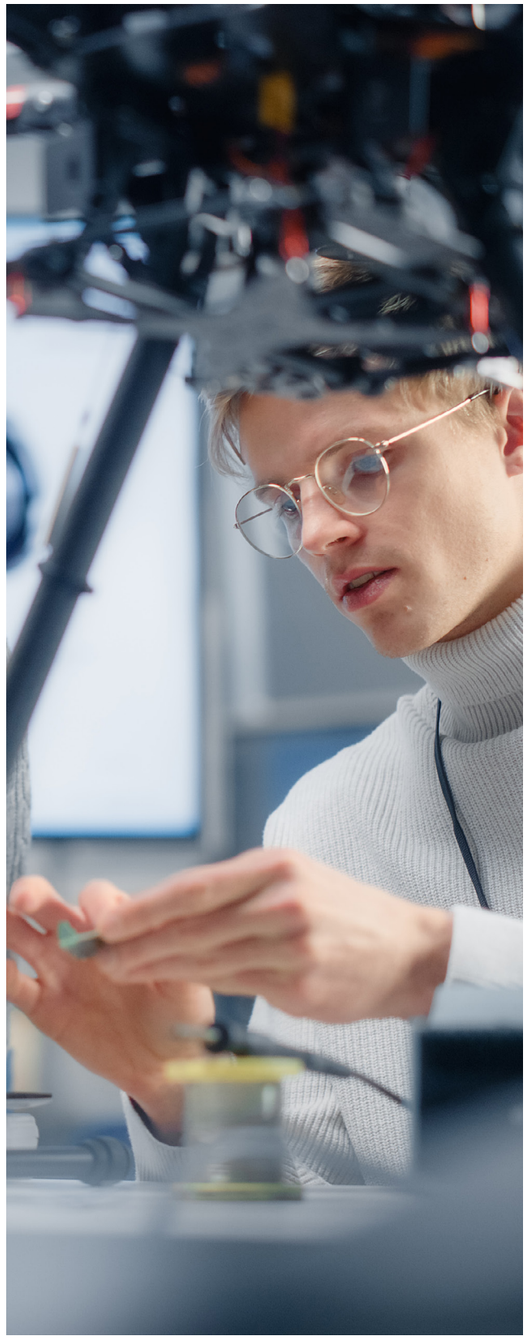
Innovation and Intangible Capital

Innovation is a critical factor in productivity growth. Innovation-driven economies, such as Austria, Luxembourg, and Singapore, are directly connecting innovation to growth, using intellectual property (IP) rights as a source of financing, including IP-backed loans for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).[10]

Rapid adoption of new technologies, digital literacy programs, and continuous learning are now top-of-mind for many policymakers and employers that want to emphasize innovation. However, keeping up with the fast-changing market demands should not come at a cost to well-balanced regulatory frameworks.

Innovations take place at different speeds and are largely dependent on the underlying technologies, whereas their diffusion tends to follow an S-shaped adoption curve.[11] Therefore, slowdowns in how different populations adopt innovative tools and products are to be expected.

Governments should avoid seeing this pattern as something to tackle aggressively. Rather, technology diffusion offers an opportunity for governments to take stock and ensure safe, inclusive, and human-centric modernization that benefits all. For example, the Model for Responsible Innovation, published by the UK government in late 2024, sets up practical guidelines to innovate responsibly with data and AI.[12] Similarly, the EU's Responsible Research and Innovation principles are being embedded as part of large-scale research programs such as Horizon Europe.[13]



Institutions

The European Union has extensively researched the relationship between institutional quality and productivity across its member states, building a comprehensive data set. A recent study concluded that institutions have a substantial impact on productivity growth both directly and indirectly. For example, it found that better governance improves local innovation capabilities.[14] Considering notable labor challenges not just in Europe but globally, shared lessons on controlling corruption and improving accountability will be essential for future productivity gains.

In Switzerland, sound institutional quality has been linked to a favorable investment climate, one that has helped the country weather recent economic disruptions that destabilized many other well-performing economies.[15] Economists also credit the country's federal approach—which gives significant powers to its cantons (states) and municipalities to shape their own policies—with maintaining economic and political stability, including excellent working conditions and quality of life.[16]

Inclusive and equitable principles are essential for building future-ready institutions and competitive economies. Although much of the debate regarding diversity and equity has concentrated on workplace productivity, policymakers can make great strides in improving productivity potential by focusing on education. Better academic resources for all students are correlated with improved labor outcomes later in life, making equal access to learning opportunities and skills development essential to reducing social inequalities and securing prosperity.[17]

Sound institutional quality has been linked to a favorable investment climate.

Natural Capital

Research reveals a complex relationship between CO_2 emissions and life expectancy. Increased emissions have brought industrial growth and better living standards to developed and developing economies, leading to longer life expectancy. However, environmental degradation and unsustainable resource use come at a great cost—exposure to high concentrations of PM2.5 (fine particle matter) from industrial emissions has been directly linked to chronic diseases and early mortality.[18]

Green tax incentives, such as those implemented in Denmark, encourage investments in renewable energy and sustainable technologies. They promote emissions reduction and ecosystem regeneration, while also boosting capital formation and productivity.[19]

Substantial oil and natural gas reserves have propelled the economic growth of the GCC countries such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, but many governments planning ahead to diversify their economies diversify away from an overreliance on hydrocarbons.

Given the strong correlation between fossil fuel dependence and vulnerability to economic and climate risks,[20] those that want to ensure effective diversification and environmental sustainability are pursuing more integrated renewable energy projects, carbon sequestration initiatives, and regional energy collaborations. Multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral initiatives such as the EU-GCC Cooperation on Green Transition are likely to create the momentum necessary for effective joint programs, funding opportunities and policy dialogue.[21]

Social Capital

Trust is a multifaceted concept that depends on various factors, including cultural, historical, and political influences. However, there are effective pathways to change through policy. The provision of equitable and accessible facilities significantly enhances trust within societies; that is, countries with strong social protection systems and institutional integrity are more likely to foster high levels of social trust.[22]

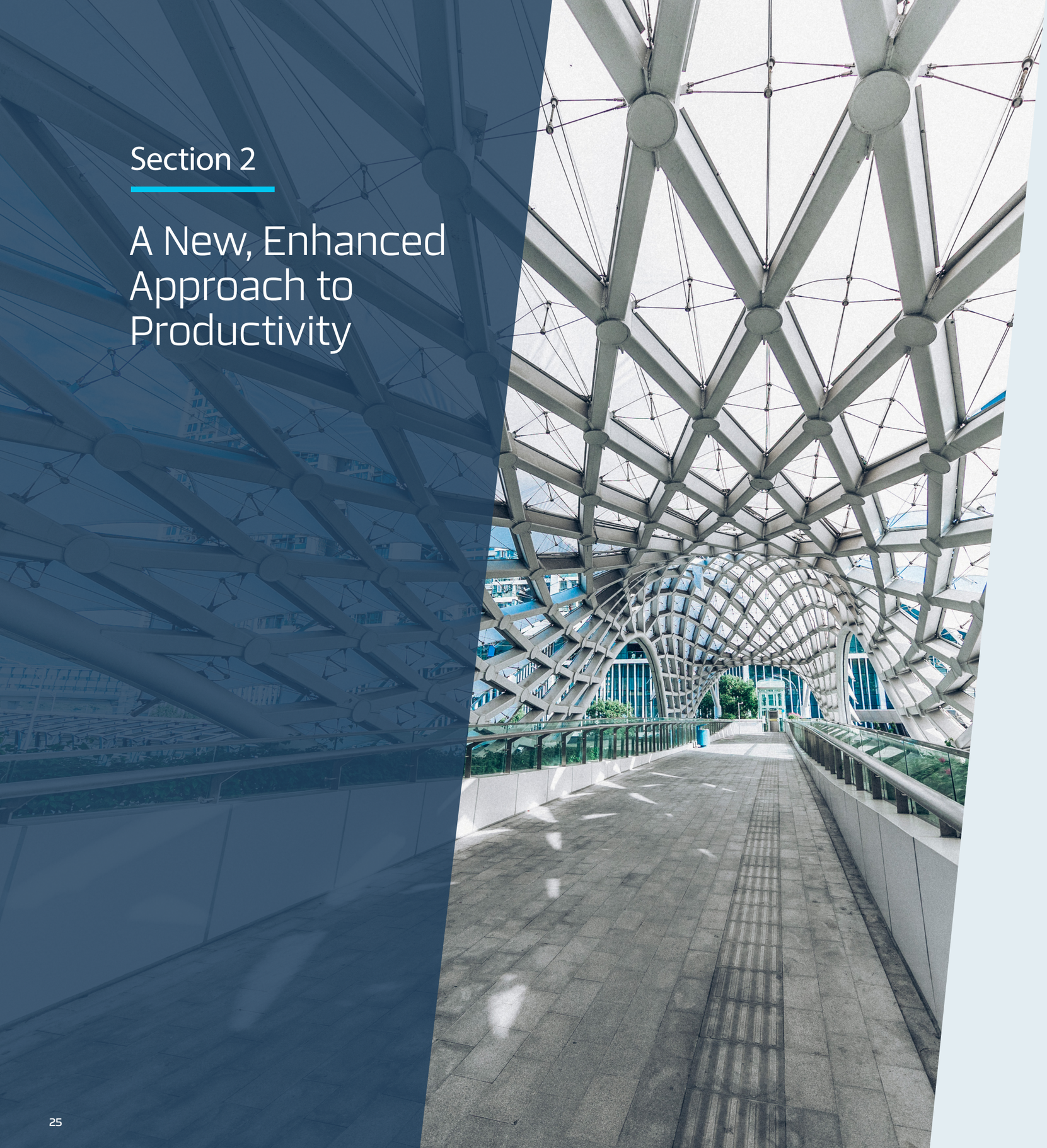
Nordic countries, which performed well on the social capital pillar in our analysis, have built many of their governance structures and business norms with social trust at the heart. Sometimes referred to as “the Nordic gold,” social trust has enabled public authorities in Scandinavia to manage tax revenues fairly and without corruption, and entrepreneurs have benefited from simplified processes that do not involve arduous checks and lengthy disputes. The region credits its history of workers’ rights associations, strong welfare systems, and community activities such as volunteering for this success.[23]

Policymakers need to be aware of the pitfalls of government interventions when it comes to social trust. Poorly designed policies can backfire and cause further frictions. Social credit systems, in which trust scores are assigned to individuals or businesses, offer an example wherein the lines may be blurred between helpful state intervention and social control.

Environmental degradation comes at a great cost, including chronic diseases and early mortality.

Section 2

A New, Enhanced Approach to Productivity



Delve deeper into the methodology of the Productivity Potential Index, including its principles, pillars, and indicators.

Productivity matters. It leads to higher living standards by supporting a country's fiscal stability, reducing vulnerabilities to economic shocks, spurring growth in strategically important sectors, and optimizing resource use through more competitive trade deals, R&D, and innovation.

In the past two decades, productivity-based approaches to achieving sustainable economic growth have evolved into a global movement calling to expand the definition of productivity beyond input-to-output calculations.

Proponents of new productivity models argue that conventional productivity measures fail to sufficiently account for negative externalities, such as environmental degradation and widening social inequalities. Moreover, looking exclusively at traditional productivity statistics, a retrospective economic measure based on historical evidence, often prevents forward-thinking policymakers from making ambitious strategic bets for the long-term prosperity of their country.

The pace of change is accelerating, bringing an array of measurement challenges, including determining how best to capture the effects of technological advancements in various domains and to fully account for increasingly valuable intangibles such as knowledge and social capital.

Our goal when conceiving the PPI was to review the latest productivity thinking from the world's leading economists, scholars, and policymakers; integrate learnings from pioneering initiatives; and experiment with different econometric models using advanced data analytics tools.

The result of this interdisciplinary project, spearheaded by the Ideation Center in partnership with the World Governments Summit, is an augmented, evidence-driven framework for productivity which aims to provide a new blueprint for unlocking trillions of dollars in additional value for the global economy.

There is a growing movement to expand the definition of productivity beyond input-to-output calculations.

Productivity Potential Framework Principles

1. An inclusive and representative perspective

Different economies depend on a diverse range of assets, requiring contextual adjustments and a broader scope of data points to assess a country's potential for productivity growth. Our starting point was the notion that traditional pillars of productivity can no longer adequately represent economic performance and thereby hinder many countries' efforts to realize their full potential.

Taking a multidimensional perspective on productivity allowed us to experiment with and use new data sets—such as surveys and indices from globally reputable sources—to create a forward-looking view grounded in evidence and refined using machine learning tools.

By including a variety of tangible and intangible forms of capital, from conventional measures of human capital per capita to the newly added indicators such as water stress and inequality, we have achieved a more holistic and balanced assessment of global and regional differences.

2. Relevance to leaders and policymakers

The insights of our productivity potential analysis are optimized to support decision-makers across all government functions, promoting more integrated policy agendas. The rankings are designed for easy comparison and benchmarking, with a complementary interactive simulation experience on the World Governments Summit website that further enhances opportunities for customization by region, country, or productivity pillar.

Non-economists will find the Index equally useful for their work, improving the collective understanding of why productivity matters not only to analysts, government statisticians, economic scholars, and senior public leaders, but also to educators, entrepreneurs, environmental legislators, and the broader public.

3. Acknowledgement of externalities in the future outlook

Traditional measures of productivity are backward-looking and provide very limited insight into upcoming opportunities and risks. Productivity is not limited to outputs, however; the production of goods and services has other visible impacts, or externalities. Whether they are positive or negative, recognizing these externalities—such as improvements to public health from sustainable farming, or higher mortality rates due to industrial air pollution—is integral to understanding future productivity.

Often unintended, externalities are notoriously hard to predict and account for, but the benefits of creating a more comprehensive picture for policymakers are manyfold, from better-targeted interventions to more accurate strategic forecasting. By incorporating additional factors, Strategy&'s Productivity Potential Index provides a more comprehensive and meaningful measure of economic performance, revealing where opportunities and threats lie.

The Strategy& Productivity Potential Index

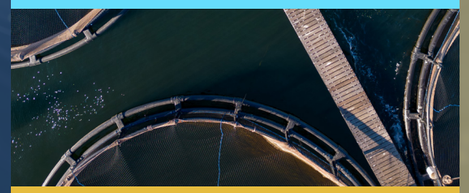
EXHIBIT 1: PPI FRAMEWORK

Labor and Human Capital

Physical Capital

Innovation and Intangible Capital

Institutions



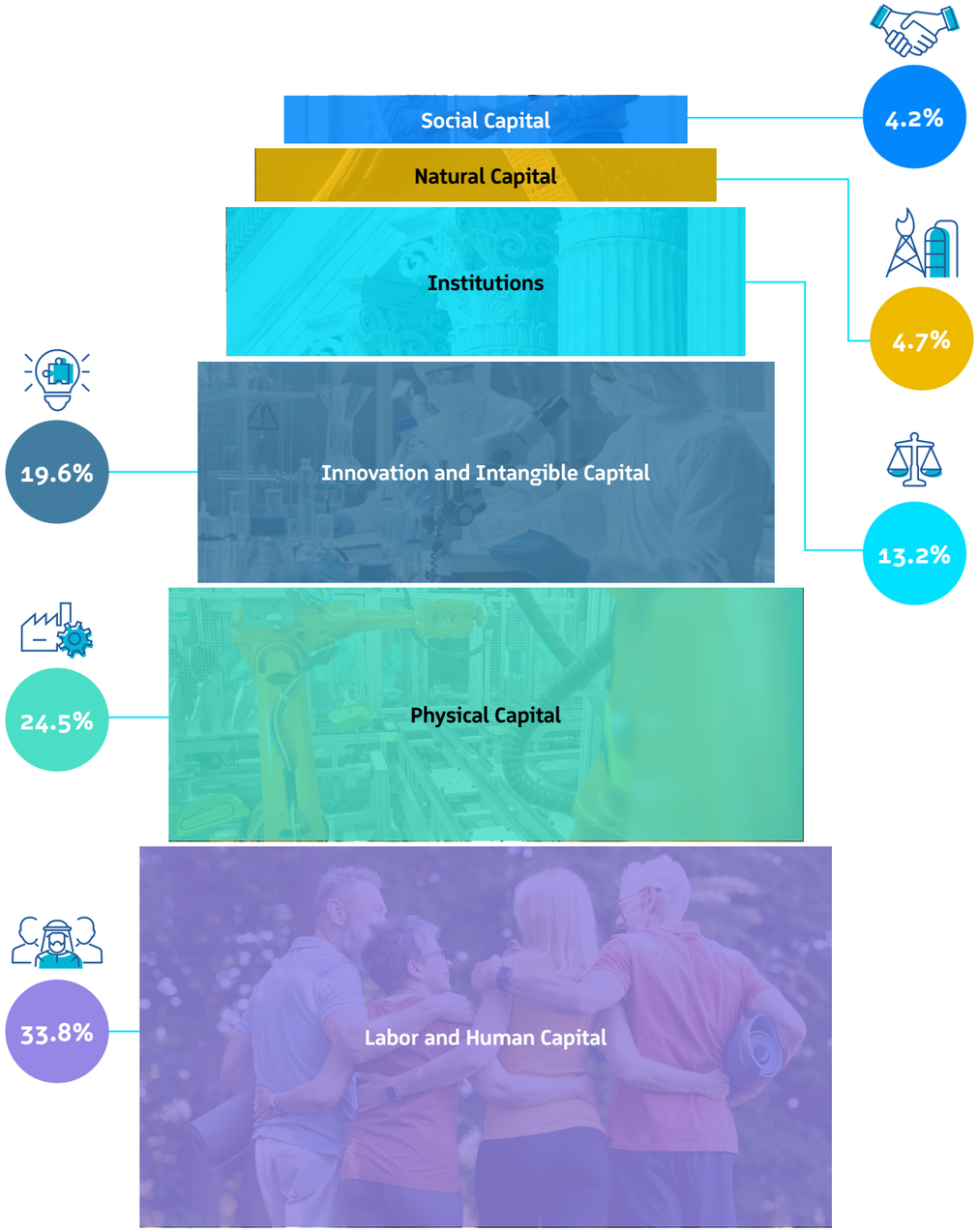
Natural Capital

Social Capital

PILLAR DEFINITION	INDICATORS MEASURED	
The economic value of a country's workforce, such as their knowledge, skills, and experience	• Human capital per capita • Life expectancy at birth (years) • Age dependency ratio • % of population with tertiary education • Suicide mortality, per 100,000 population	TRADITIONAL PRODUCTIVITY PILLARS
Human-made items such as buildings, equipment, and power lines, and assets such as land used to produce goods and services	• Physical capital per capita • Individuals using the internet • Secure internet servers per million people • Access to electricity • World Bank Logistics Performance Index	
Intellectual property, research, technology, and software that distinguish strong knowledge economies	• Science journal articles per capita • Patent applications per capita • Herfindahl-Hirschman Index value	
The role and effectiveness of institutions in facilitating equality, fair competition, entrepreneurship, and innovation	• World Bank institutional quality • Inequality principal component	NEWLY ADDED PRODUCTIVITY PILLARS
The natural resources of a country (biodiversity, freshwater, fossil fuels, and minerals), alongside environmental challenges such as air pollution	• Natural capital per capita • Water stress • PM2.5 pollution mean annual exposure	
Relationships and norms that form the fabric of social life, with trust as the key determinant of cooperation and knowledge sharing	• Trust	

Enhanced Indicators Newly Added Indicators

Components of the Productivity Potential Index



The machine learning model adopted in the construction of this Index (the random forest model) calculates the weights of different indicators, each in accordance with the indicator's predictive capability in explaining the variations in the productivity levels observed in our country sample. Higher weights are associated with a larger predictive power of that pillar and its variables in explaining the variation of potential productivity across the sample. Please see 'Calculating Productivity Potential Scores' for further detail.

Table 1: PPI Indicators

Pillar		Indicator		Description	Source
1	Labor and Human Capital	1	Human capital per capita	The present value of future earnings for the working population over their lifetimes measured in constant 2018 US dollars, using a country-specific GDP deflator.	World Bank
		2	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth remained the same throughout its life.	World Bank
		3	Age dependency ratio	Ratio of dependents—people younger than 15 or older than 64—to the working-age population, ages 15-64. Data is shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 working-age population.	World Bank
		4	Percentage of population with tertiary education	The percentage of the population aged 25-65 who have either completed or partially completed tertiary education.	World Bank
		5	Suicide mortality, per 100,000 population	The suicide mortality rate is the number of suicide deaths in a year per 100,000 population. Crude suicide rate (not age-adjusted).	World Bank
2	Physical Capital	6	Physical capital per capita	The value of machinery, buildings, equipment, and residential and nonresidential urban land.	Penn World Tables
		7	Individuals using the internet	Individuals who have used the internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, gaming devices, digital TV, etc.	World Bank
		8	Secure internet servers per million people	The number of distinct, publicly trusted TLS/SSL certificates found in the Netcraft Secure Server Survey.	World Bank
		9	Access to electricity	The percentage of the population with access to electricity. Electrification data is collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.	World Bank
		10	World Bank Logistics Performance Index	On-the-ground trade logistics performance, helping all trading parties understand the challenges they face in reducing logistical barriers to international commerce.	World Bank
3	Innovation and Intangible Capital	11	Science journal articles per capita	The number of articles published in the following fields: physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering and technology, earth sciences, and space sciences.	World Bank
		12	Patent applications per capita	Worldwide patent applications, filed through the Patent Cooperation Treaty procedure or with a national patent office, for exclusive rights for an invention for a limited period, generally 20 years.	World Bank
		13	Herfindahl-Hirschman Index value	The measure of the dispersion of trade value. A value close to 1 means trading in a few markets and a value close to 0 entails diversified trading markets.	World Bank
4	Institutions	14	World Bank institutional quality	Composite indicator of the World Bank's measures of governance and institutional quality.	World Bank
		15	Inequality principal component	A composite indicator using three specific variables: p90p100, p0p50, p99p100. These variables represent the share of income given to the top 10%, the bottom 50%, and the top 1%, respectively.	World Inequality Database
5	Natural Capital	16	Natural capital per capita	Valuation of renewable and nonrenewable natural capital. Values are measured at market exchange rates in constant 2018 US dollars, using a country-specific GDP deflator.	World Bank
		17	Water stress	The ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after considering environmental water requirements.	World Bank
		18	PM2.5 pollution mean annual exposure	The average level of exposure of a nation's population to concentrations of suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter.	World Bank
6	Social Capital	19	Trust	The share of people agreeing with the statement "most people can be trusted."	Our World in Data

Labor and Human Capital

Labor and human capital is commonly responsible for the largest share of a country's productivity.

This traditional category, which includes workers' skills, experience, knowledge, and availability to work, is a crucial element influencing the overall contribution of all employed people to the economy.

Our analysis revealed the importance of bringing a multidimensional perspective to determining the impact of human capital on the overall productivity. A closer examination of different data sources for quality and predictive accuracy has resulted in the inclusion of physical and mental health (measured as life expectancy and suicide rate), education, and demographics (the age dependency ratio) to the productivity potential calculations.

The Index includes the following human capital indicators:

- Human capital per capita (constant 2018 US dollars)
- Life expectancy at birth, total in years
- Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)
- Share of the population with tertiary education
- Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)

Physical Capital

Physical capital refers to the human-created tangible assets (inputs) used to produce goods and services.

This pillar includes the quality and usability of a country's infrastructure, as well as all equipment used for production. Reliable infrastructure, well-maintained equipment, and appropriately applied technologies boost productivity. Capital stock measures the volume or quantity of assets, with higher levels corresponding to increased production capacity. Capital deepening assesses output per worker, including the potential for output improvements through newer, more efficient technologies, tools, and processes (including access to high-speed internet and efficient logistics).

The Index uses the following indicators to measure physical capital:

- Capital stock at constant 2017 national prices (in 2017 US dollars)
- Individuals using the internet (% of population)
- Secure internet servers (per million people)
- World Bank Logistics Performance Index
- Access to electricity (% of population)

Innovation and Intangible Capital

Innovation is an essential driver of productivity, making up a large and growing share of global gross domestic product (GDP).

This category includes factors such as knowledge and intellectual property (IP). Recognized as the primary pillar primarily responsible for "smart growth," it measures how effectively a country utilizes its R&D capabilities and technological advancements to promote the growth of knowledge-based sectors and increase the efficiency of more traditional industries.

When looking at innovation and intangible capital, we observe positive correlations between high productivity and the rates of technology diffusion, competitiveness (which drives agility and market demand for new technologies); and the quality of research in applied sciences such as physics, engineering, and biomedical studies.

To measure innovation and intangible capital our Index uses the following indicators:

- Patent applications per capita
- Scientific and technical journal articles per capita
- Herfindahl–Hirschman Index

Institutions

Institutions—the first newly added pillar—play an essential role in overseeing and regulating the economy, thereby contributing to productivity outcomes.

Several countries have established pro-productivity institutions to collect evidence and promote policies and initiatives that foster entrepreneurship, deliver effective workplace guidelines, increase diversity at all levels of business, and remove regulatory bottlenecks that hinder innovation.[24]

Our framework takes inspiration from recent evidence to include two significant factors that determine the productivity potential: institutional quality, such as how well governments balance incentives and regulation, and equity, measuring whether the benefits of the economy are shared fairly among the population.

Our Index includes the following indicators:

- World Bank Institutional Quality Index
- The inequality principal component, which is an indicator constructed from three inequality variables defined by the World Inequality Database.

Natural Capital

The second added pillar captures the impact that a country's natural resources and sustainability outcomes have on productivity.

Living natural capital (such as a country's biodiversity and ecosystems), as well as non-living natural resources (including fossil fuels, rare minerals, and other raw materials), are accounted for in this pillar, alongside human-made emissions.

Despite the adoption of sustainable development goals by UN countries in 2015, many countries still overconsume resources and produce high levels of emissions in their efforts to boost economic growth.[25] Considering the natural capital and environmental conditions as input, and pollutants as output, is an example of how to approach productivity growth in line with the sustainable development targets.

Our Index uses the following indicators to measure Natural Capital:

- Natural capital per capita (in constant 2018 US dollars)
- Level of water stress, measured as freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater
- PM2.5 air pollution, mean annual exposure (micrograms per cubic meter)

Social Capital

This final newly added pillar refers to the relationships and norms that govern a society.

In the simplest economic terms, social capital increases efficiency thanks to better coordination of economic activity, such as knowledge sharing and business transactions. The role of social capital in sustainable development has grounding in theory and has been confirmed in empirical studies,[26] yet it is often overlooked by numbers-driven policymakers. However, our analysis revealed that trust is an easy and measurable indicator with a significant effect on the productivity potential.

Our Index uses the following indicator to measure social capital: Data compiled by Our World in Data on international survey responses indicating the share of people agreeing with the statement, "Most people can be trusted."

Calculating Productivity Potential Scores

From its origin, the Productivity Potential Index was compiled to be compatible with and improve upon existing and globally accepted measures of productivity.

To ensure compatibility, we tested the preliminary PPI framework against a traditional total factor productivity decomposition exercise that had been extended to incorporate the newly added pillars of institutions, natural capital, and social capital. The results confirmed the validity of our approach: Adding these new elements proved to be of statistically and practically significant in determining a country's level of productivity, beyond traditional measures. This provided the foundation for deploying a machine learning model to explain country-level variations in productivity after the inclusion of a broader range of indicators.

In developing this approach, we first defined productivity as the ratio of total real output to total labor input, ensuring our focus on how efficiently resources are used across different economies. Drawing from widely recognized measures of output (e.g., constant real GDP) and indicators of labor input (hours worked, total persons engaged), we constructed a non-stationary but comparable variable that captured each country's performance. This practical definition aligned well with our machine learning strategy, giving the model a clear target for predicting productivity levels using a broader set of indicators.

We compiled an initial long list of indicators for each productivity potential pillar from the literature and then integrated these indicators into the machine learning model to identify which of them had the strongest predictive capability of overall productivity. The indicators selected were then tested econometrically to demonstrate practical and statistical significance with respect to traditional measures of productivity. The final data set encompasses a total of 19 indicators across six PPI pillars.

At the core of the PPI is the use of a random forest model. A random forest is an ensemble learning method that constructs multiple decision trees and aggregates their outputs. It determines the degree to which each independent variable can explain overall variation in observed productivity levels between countries. Although random forest models have been employed in various economic contexts, this application represents one of the first in productivity evaluation.

Each decision tree in our random forest is provided with a randomly selected subset of the training data and variables. By combining the outputs of numerous trees, the random forest avoids overfitting and delivers robust out-of-sample predictive accuracy. This ensemble method further ensures that the interaction between indicators—whether linear or nonlinear—is derived directly from the data, rather than imposed by the researcher. Consequently, complex relationships, such as thresholds or break points in institutional quality or education, naturally emerge from the model.

To evaluate the performance of the random forest, we followed common practice in the machine learning literature by splitting our data set into training and testing subsets. The model was trained on 80 percent of the available observations and tested on the remaining 20 percent, enabling us to compare the predicted productivity values to actual values. In assessing model accuracy, we computed the percentage error as the absolute difference between the actual and predicted productivity values, divided by the actual value. For all countries in our test data set, this percentage error was well under one percent, indicating a close match between predictions and observed outcomes. Additionally, our model achieved an R^2 of 98 percent, reflecting that it effectively captured the majority of the variation in productivity across the sample. This approach confirmed that the final model explains most of the observed variation in productivity across countries, highlighting the robustness of our chosen ensemble method.

The model calculates the weights of different indicators, each in accordance with the indicator's predictive capability in explaining the variations in the productivity levels observed in our country sample. Higher weights are associated with a larger predictive power of the pillar and its indicators in explaining the variation in the productivity potential across the sample.

The model's partial dependency analysis reveals how specific indicators—such as institutional quality, broadband access, or educational enrollment—exert varying degrees of influence under different conditions. In some countries, a small rise in the governance indicator might coincide with a disproportionately large jump in predicted productivity, signaling a possible threshold effect. In others, improvements in digital infrastructure may yield more gradual gains. This nuanced perspective is a direct result of allowing the algorithm to detect and model nonlinear relationships in a data-driven manner.

At the core of the Index is the use of the random forest model. This application represents one of the first in productivity evaluation.

Converting PPI to GDP Growth

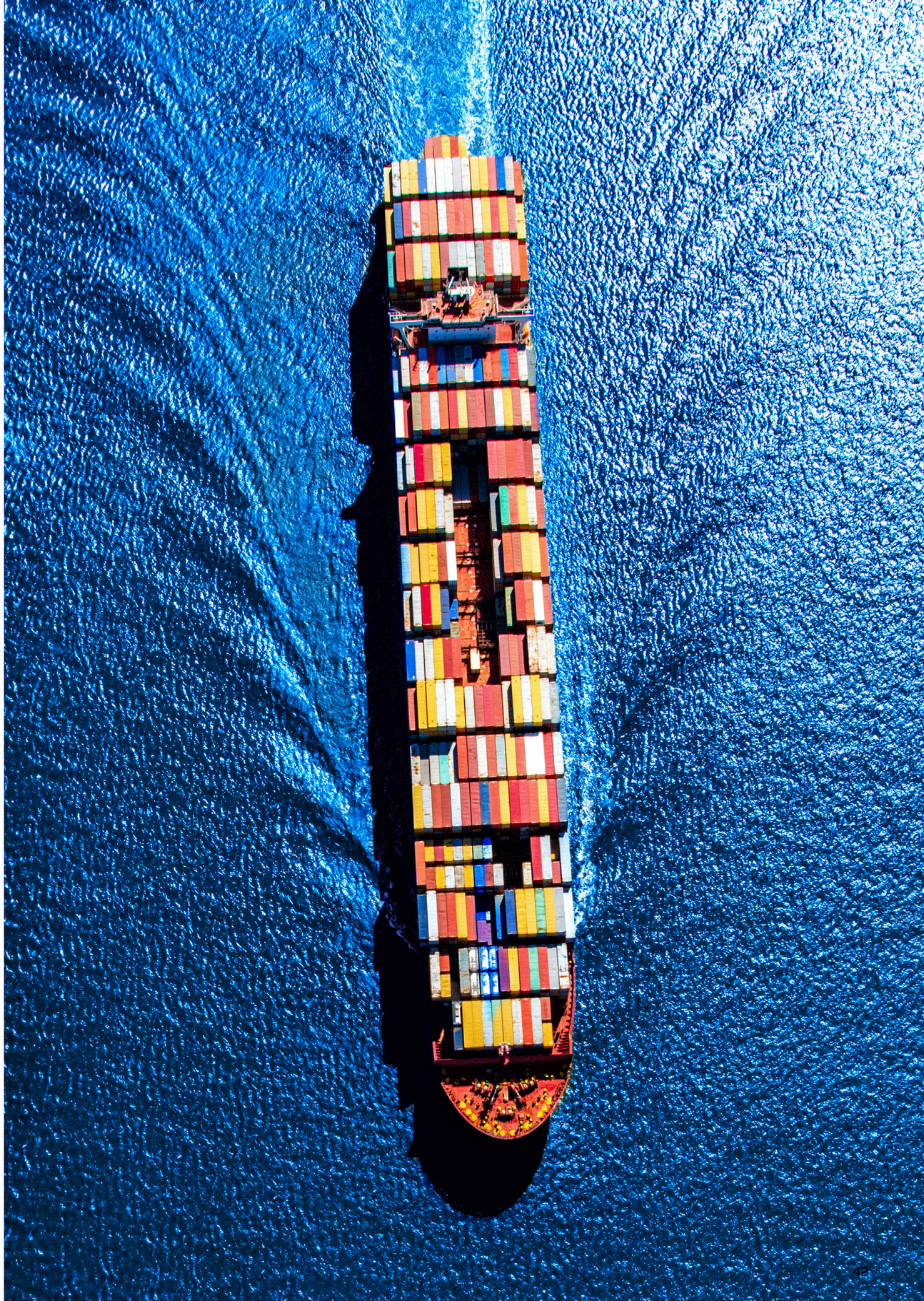
Productivity improvements offer a considerable boost to economic growth. According to World Bank projections, the 60 economies analyzed in this Index are expected to grow at an average real GDP rate of 2.5 percent over the next decade.

Our main assumption in simulating the GDP growth potential is that by elevating the weakest productivity indicator to match the benchmark set by the best-performing peer, countries can address inefficiencies that would hinder their growth trajectory. Our calculations showed that if each country enhanced its weakest productivity indicator in the lowest-scoring pillar to match the top-performing country in our sample, the average growth rate would rise from 2.5 percent to 3.7 percent.

Such an increase would add approximately US$87 trillion to global GDP over a 10-year period. In the GCC region specifically, addressing the weakest productivity determinant could lift the collective growth rate from 3.5 percent to 6 percent, generating an additional US$2.8 trillion in GDP.

To arrive at these estimates, we first identified each economy's weakest productivity determinant and simulated the impact of raising its value to the best-in-class level observed in our sample. In doing so, we used our machine learning-driven framework to ensure that the improvements were both empirically grounded and consistent with the underlying data patterns, capturing nonlinear interactions that conventional models might overlook. The resulting gain in productivity was then converted into an annualized rate, assuming the improvement would be fully achieved over a 10-year period. (We capped the gains to prevent an upward bias in the estimates that can result from simulating an increase in productivity that may be unrealistically large for a country to achieve within the simulated 10-year period). This rate was then added to the baseline real GDP growth forecasts published by the World Bank (covering 2025 to 2035), thereby generating a modified growth trajectory for each of the 60 countries in our sample.

Next, we compared each modified trajectory against the baseline, applying both forecasts (with and without the productivity enhancement) to a country's real GDP in constant US dollars. The difference in real GDP over time between the two scenarios is summed across the 10-year period, yielding the total incremental GDP attributable to the productivity uplift. This step-by-step approach isolates the impact of closing a well-defined productivity gap, providing policymakers with clear, data-driven insights into how one focused intervention can translate into tangible economic benefits over time.



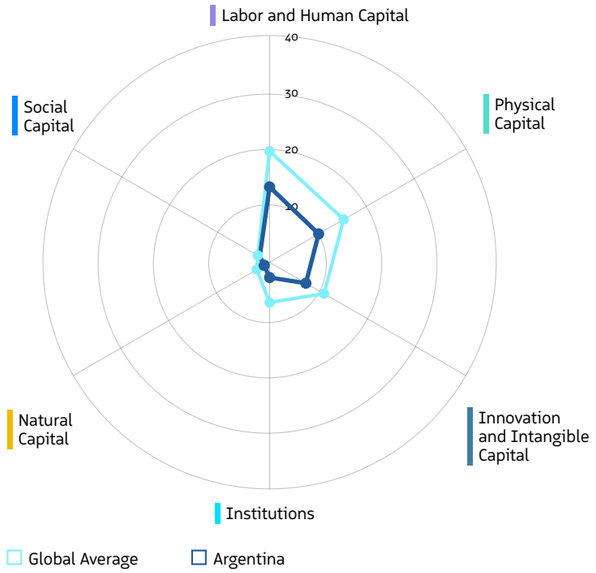
Section 3

Productivity Potential Index: Country Scorecards

Examine each country in our sample to find out which PPI pillars performed well and which can be improved.

Argentina 46th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	36.5
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	13.3
Physical Capital	10.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	7.4
Institutions	2.7
Natural Capital	1.1
Social Capital	2.0



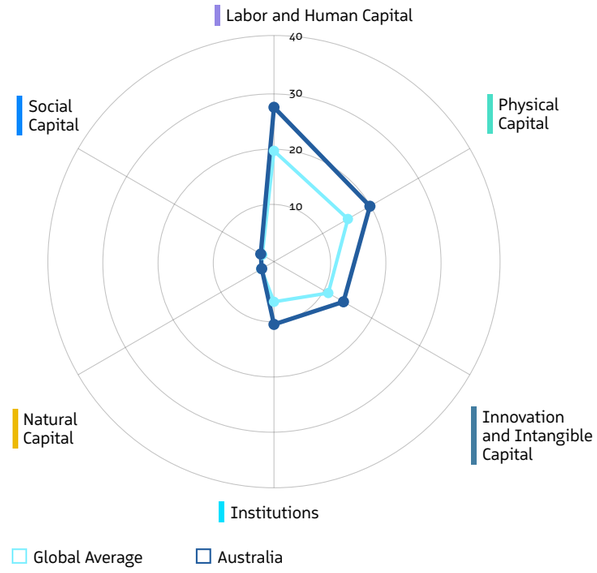
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**36.5**	**46**	**76.9**
Labor and Human Capital	**13.3**	**44**	**71.0**
Human Capital Value	8.9	47	90.5
Life Expectancy	0.8	44	75.4
Tertiary Education	1.2	43	46.2
Suicide Mortality	1.5	2	14.4
Age Dependency	1.0	6	46.6
Physical Capital	**10.0**	**48**	**67.6**
Physical Capital	3.2	49	74.6
Logistics	3.8	53	82.7
Internet Usage	2.9	29	53.8
Secure Internet Services	-0.6	48	84.6
Electricity Access	0.6	18	8.8
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**7.4**	**47**	**82.7**
Science Journals	3.2	42	82.8
Patent Applications	3.6	40	58.2
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	31	60.2
Institutions	**2.7**	**45**	**91.1**
Institutional Quality	2.1	40	91.6
Inequality	0.6	44	64.8
Natural Capital	**1.1**	**54**	**83.3**
Pollution	0.8	42	61.7
Natural Capital	0.6	52	78.5
Water Stress	-0.3	53	84.0
Social Capital	**2.0**	**40**	**89.9**
Societal Trust	2.0	40	89.9

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Australia 15th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	77.4
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	27.3
Physical Capital	19.6
Innovation and Intangible Capital	14.2
Institutions	11.1
Natural Capital	2.5
Social Capital	2.7



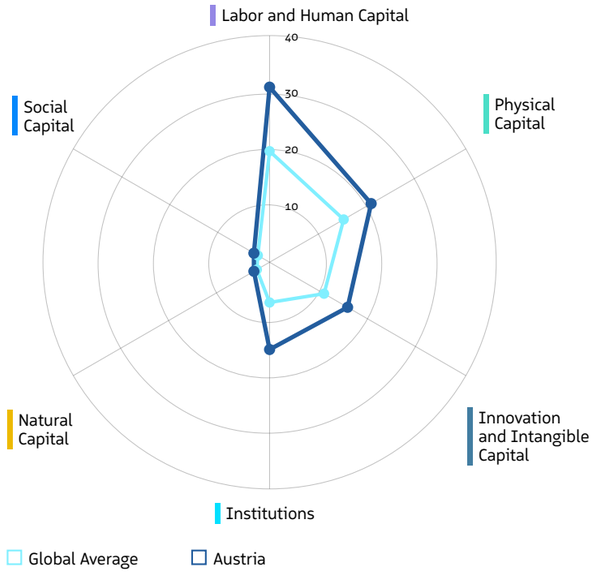
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**77.4**	**15**	**40.8**
Labor and Human Capital	**27.3**	**15**	**29.1**
Human Capital Value	19.4	17	28.2
Life Expectancy	4.3	17	16.4
Tertiary Education	2.2	28	34.3
Suicide Mortality	0.9	28	59.4
Age Dependency	0.5	37	63.0
Physical Capital	**19.6**	**21**	**45.5**
Physical Capital	9.4	24	52.1
Logistics	4.0	35	73.9
Internet Usage	4.9	9	36.6
Secure Internet Services	1.0	21	56.5
Electricity Access	0.4	49	16.3
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**14.2**	**17**	**34.1**
Science Journals	9.3	7	17.3
Patent Applications	4.4	27	45.5
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	36	62.1
Institutions	**11.1**	**14**	**44.8**
Institutional Quality	11.5	14	37.4
Inequality	-0.4	55	85.5
Natural Capital	**2.5**	**28**	**64.7**
Pollution	1.5	23	38.8
Natural Capital	0.6	49	75.3
Water Stress	0.4	33	67.9
Social Capital	**2.7**	**16**	**69.8**
Societal Trust	2.7	16	69.8

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Austria 6th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	89.4
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	30.9
Physical Capital	20.7
Innovation and Intangible Capital	15.9
Institutions	15.4
Natural Capital	3.2
Social Capital	3.2



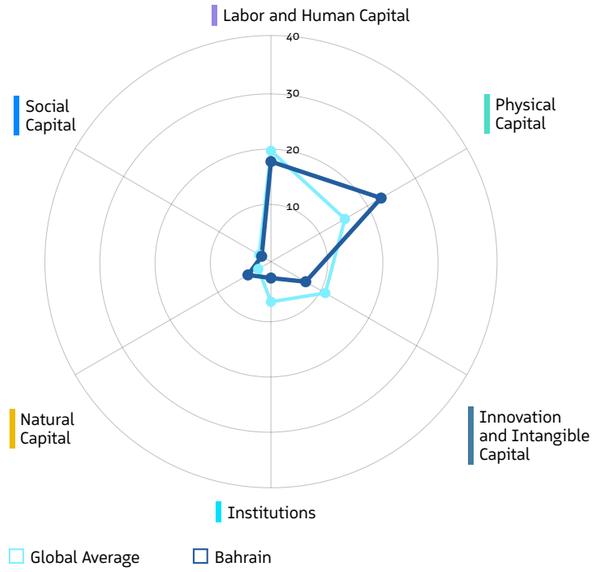
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**89.4**	**6**	**30.3**
Labor and Human Capital	**30.9**	**5**	**18.1**
Human Capital Value	21.1	3	17.9
Life Expectancy	4.4	13	15.5
Tertiary Education	4.1	5	13.8
Suicide Mortality	1.0	10	49.8
Age Dependency	0.3	46	67.2
Physical Capital	**20.7**	**12**	**42.9**
Physical Capital	12.1	9	42.1
Logistics	4.5	7	42.3
Internet Usage	2.7	39	56.2
Secure Internet Services	1.0	20	56.3
Electricity Access	0.4	48	16.3
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**15.9**	**8**	**22.1**
Science Journals	8.8	13	22.1
Patent Applications	6.5	5	8.6
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	38	62.4
Institutions	**15.4**	**8**	**21.0**
Institutional Quality	12.8	10	29.9
Inequality	2.7	6	22.5
Natural Capital	**3.2**	**16**	**55.7**
Pollution	2.2	9	17.8
Natural Capital	0.9	14	55.1
Water Stress	0.1	40	74.1
Social Capital	**3.2**	**7**	**55.2**
Societal Trust	3.2	7	55.2

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Bahrain 29th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	56.9
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	17.7
Physical Capital	22.5
Innovation and Intangible Capital	7.1
Institutions	2.9
Natural Capital	4.7
Social Capital	1.9



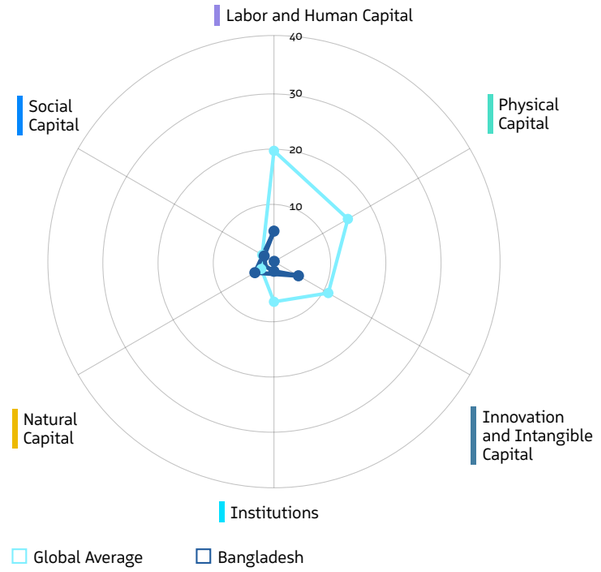
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**56.9**	**29**	**59.0**
Labor and Human Capital	**17.7**	**33**	**57.8**
Human Capital Value	10.8	38	79.2
Life Expectancy	3.4	28	31.3
Tertiary Education	2.5	26	31.5
Suicide Mortality	0.9	31	61.1
Age Dependency	0.2	48	71.3
Physical Capital	**22.5**	**7**	**38.9**
Physical Capital	12.2	7	41.7
Logistics	4.2	23	63.9
Internet Usage	6.1	5	25.5
Secure Internet Services	-0.7	50	86.0
Electricity Access	0.7	6	4.6
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**7.1**	**51**	**84.7**
Science Journals	3.4	40	79.7
Patent Applications	3.1	54	67.7
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	30	60.0
Institutions	**2.9**	**43**	**90.0**
Institutional Quality	1.8	45	93.2
Inequality	1.1	31	55.3
Natural Capital	**4.7**	**5**	**35.6**
Pollution	2.1	10	20.5
Natural Capital	0.6	41	72.6
Water Stress	2.0	3	28.1
Social Capital	**1.9**	**50**	**91.4**
Societal Trust	1.9	50	91.4

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Bangladesh 59th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	12.0
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	5.4
Physical Capital	-3.9
Innovation and Intangible Capital	5.0
Institutions	1.7
Natural Capital	1.7
Social Capital	2.0



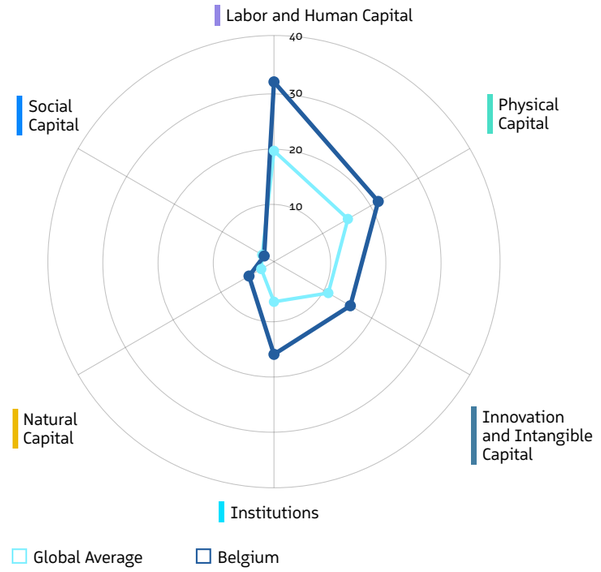
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**12.0**	**59**	**98.6**
Labor and Human Capital	**5.4**	**58**	**94.9**
Human Capital Value	7.6	58	98.2
Life Expectancy	-0.2	54	92.4
Tertiary Education	-2.4	56	85.0
Suicide Mortality	0.9	21	55.7
Age Dependency	-0.6	58	93.0
Physical Capital	**-3.9**	**59**	**99.4**
Physical Capital	-3.5	59	99.4
Logistics	3.9	47	78.3
Internet Usage	-2.2	60	100.0
Secure Internet Services	-0.5	45	82.9
Electricity Access	-1.6	59	88.6
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**5.0**	**60**	**100.0**
Science Journals	1.6	59	99.8
Patent Applications	3.1	52	67.0
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.3	58	93.0
Institutions	**1.7**	**58**	**96.5**
Institutional Quality	1.2	55	96.4
Inequality	0.5	47	68.1
Natural Capital	**1.7**	**42**	**74.9**
Pollution	1.0	36	55.3
Natural Capital	0.7	31	66.8
Water Stress	0.0	46	77.3
Social Capital	**2.0**	**37**	**89.6**
Societal Trust	2.0	37	89.6

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Belgium 5th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	92.1
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	31.8
Physical Capital	21.3
Innovation and Intangible Capital	15.6
Institutions	16.4
Natural Capital	5.1
Social Capital	2.0



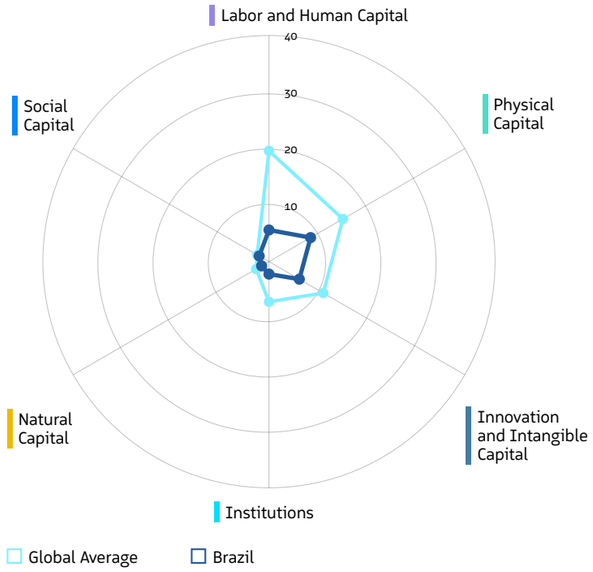
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**92.1**	**5**	**27.8**
Labor and Human Capital	**31.8**	**3**	**15.5**
Human Capital Value	21.0	5	18.7
Life Expectancy	4.5	8	12.6
Tertiary Education	4.2	4	12.4
Suicide Mortality	1.2	6	37.3
Age Dependency	0.9	10	51.2
Physical Capital	**21.3**	**9**	**41.5**
Physical Capital	11.8	11	43.3
Logistics	5.0	2	20.0
Internet Usage	3.4	22	50.0
Secure Internet Services	0.8	27	59.7
Electricity Access	0.4	43	16.1
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**15.6**	**10**	**24.6**
Science Journals	9.2	8	18.0
Patent Applications	5.7	16	22.8
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	15	53.6
Institutions	**16.4**	**5**	**15.8**
Institutional Quality	12.8	7	29.6
Inequality	3.6	2	3.6
Natural Capital	**5.1**	**3**	**31.2**
Pollution	2.4	5	10.0
Natural Capital	1.0	6	45.5
Water Stress	1.6	5	37.3
Social Capital	**2.0**	**30**	**88.6**
Societal Trust	2.0	30	88.6

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Brazil 56th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	25.9
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	5.6
Physical Capital	8.5
Innovation and Intangible Capital	6.2
Institutions	2.2
Natural Capital	1.5
Social Capital	2.0



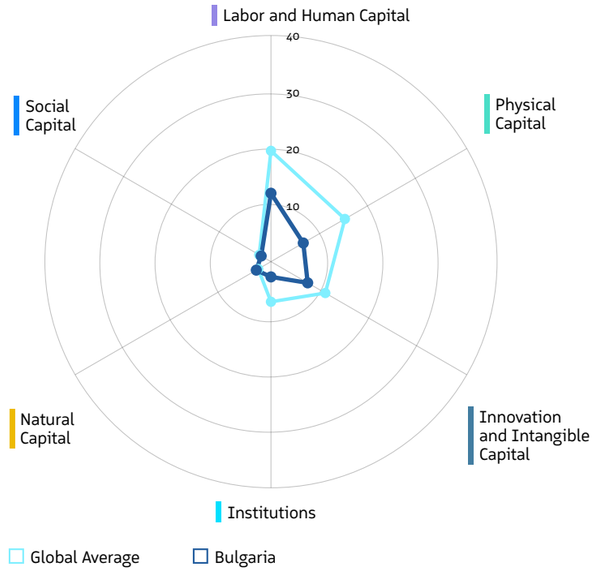
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**25.9**	**56**	**86.3**
Labor and Human Capital	**5.6**	**57**	**94.4**
Human Capital Value	8.1	54	95.2
Life Expectancy	-0.3	55	94.0
Tertiary Education	-2.4	57	85.7
Suicide Mortality	0.5	57	86.6
Age Dependency	-0.4	56	87.0
Physical Capital	**8.5**	**50**	**71.1**
Physical Capital	4.1	46	71.4
Logistics	3.8	54	84.3
Internet Usage	2.3	44	59.6
Secure Internet Services	-0.9	56	90.5
Electricity Access	-0.8	56	60.6
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**6.2**	**55**	**91.4**
Science Journals	2.1	57	94.1
Patent Applications	3.4	44	61.9
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	17	54.3
Institutions	**2.2**	**54**	**94.0**
Institutional Quality	1.4	53	95.5
Inequality	0.8	40	62.4
Natural Capital	**1.5**	**47**	**78.0**
Pollution	1.3	27	45.3
Natural Capital	0.6	54	79.5
Water Stress	-0.4	56	86.4
Social Capital	**2.0**	**35**	**89.2**
Societal Trust	2.0	35	89.2

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Bulgaria 51st / 60

Productivity Potential Score	33.9
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	12.1
Physical Capital	6.6
Innovation and Intangible Capital	7.5
Institutions	2.7
Natural Capital	3.0
Social Capital	2.0



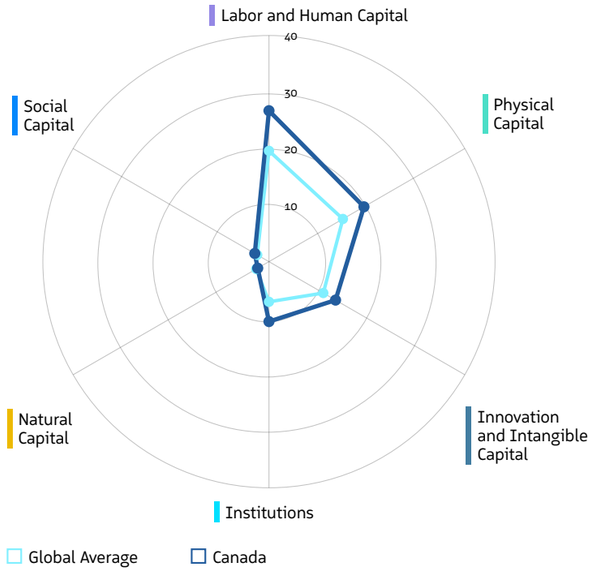
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**33.9**	**51**	**79.2**
Labor and Human Capital	**12.1**	**47**	**74.8**
Human Capital Value	8.7	50	91.9
Life Expectancy	0.0	51	88.0
Tertiary Education	1.1	44	46.2
Suicide Mortality	0.8	36	66.4
Age Dependency	1.4	4	35.4
Physical Capital	**6.6**	**53**	**75.3**
Physical Capital	1.3	52	81.8
Logistics	4.0	27	69.9
Internet Usage	0.9	55	72.0
Secure Internet Services	1.0	23	56.8
Electricity Access	-0.6	54	52.9
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**7.5**	**45**	**81.9**
Science Journals	3.1	45	83.6
Patent Applications	3.9	32	54.2
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.5	40	63.5
Institutions	**2.7**	**47**	**91.2**
Institutional Quality	2.0	41	92.1
Inequality	0.7	42	63.6
Natural Capital	**3.0**	**19**	**58.6**
Pollution	1.3	28	45.7
Natural Capital	0.9	18	56.3
Water Stress	0.8	23	57.6
Social Capital	**2.0**	**36**	**89.3**
Societal Trust	2.0	36	89.3

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Canada 17th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	75.5
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	26.7
Physical Capital	19.4
Innovation and Intangible Capital	13.6
Institutions	10.6
Natural Capital	2.3
Social Capital	2.9



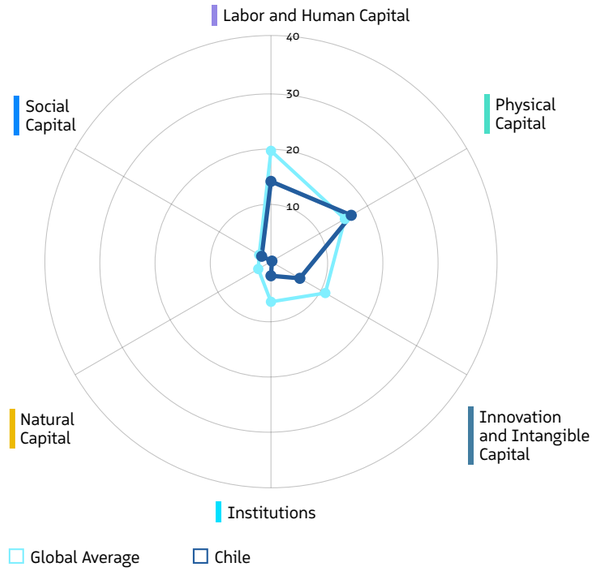
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**75.5**	**17**	**42.5**
Labor and Human Capital	**26.7**	**17**	**30.9**
Human Capital Value	19.5	16	27.3
Life Expectancy	3.9	21	23.3
Tertiary Education	2.0	32	37.3
Suicide Mortality	0.9	18	54.6
Age Dependency	0.3	44	66.7
Physical Capital	**19.4**	**22**	**45.9**
Physical Capital	10.9	19	46.5
Logistics	4.3	19	55.7
Internet Usage	2.8	31	54.7
Secure Internet Services	1.0	22	56.6
Electricity Access	0.4	46	16.3
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**13.6**	**19**	**38.6**
Science Journals	8.3	21	27.3
Patent Applications	4.7	25	39.8
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.5	43	64.2
Institutions	**10.6**	**17**	**47.5**
Institutional Quality	11.5	13	37.4
Inequality	-0.8	59	95.5
Natural Capital	**2.3**	**32**	**67.6**
Pollution	1.1	33	52.5
Natural Capital	0.9	22	57.9
Water Stress	0.3	34	68.9
Social Capital	**2.9**	**15**	**65.3**
Societal Trust	2.9	15	65.3

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Chile 43rd / 60

Productivity Potential Score	40.7
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	14.2
Physical Capital	16.4
Innovation and Intangible Capital	5.9
Institutions	2.5
Natural Capital	-0.2
Social Capital	1.9



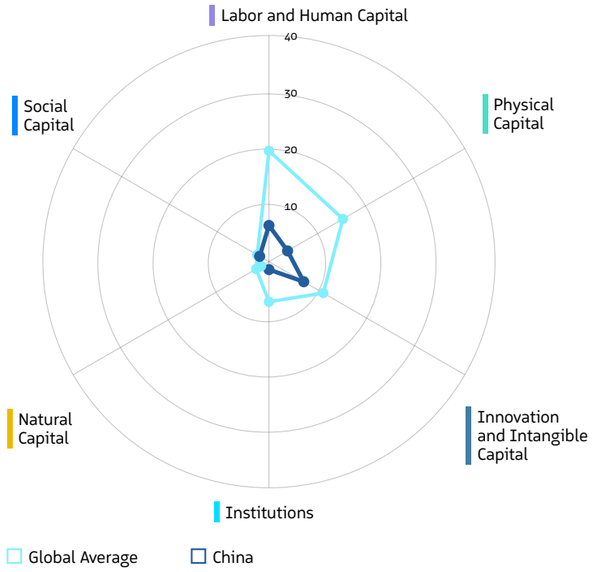
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**40.7**	**43**	**73.2**
Labor and Human Capital	**14.2**	**43**	**68.5**
Human Capital Value	10.0	43	84.3
Life Expectancy	2.5	36	46.4
Tertiary Education	0.7	50	50.7
Suicide Mortality	0.7	45	70.9
Age Dependency	0.2	47	70.3
Physical Capital	**16.4**	**28**	**52.9**
Physical Capital	9.3	25	52.3
Logistics	4.2	22	62.8
Internet Usage	2.7	38	55.9
Secure Internet Services	-0.4	42	80.7
Electricity Access	0.6	21	9.6
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**5.9**	**56**	**92.9**
Science Journals	2.3	54	91.7
Patent Applications	3.1	53	67.7
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.5	44	65.0
Institutions	**2.5**	**51**	**92.3**
Institutional Quality	2.6	35	88.6
Inequality	-0.1	53	80.5
Natural Capital	**-0.2**	**60**	**100.0**
Pollution	0.3	52	78.2
Natural Capital	0.5	57	86.9
Water Stress	-0.9	60	100.0
Social Capital	**1.9**	**49**	**91.4**
Societal Trust	1.9	49	91.4

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

China 57th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	22.2
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	6.4
Physical Capital	3.8
Innovation and Intangible Capital	7.1
Institutions	1.4
Natural Capital	1.6
Social Capital	1.9



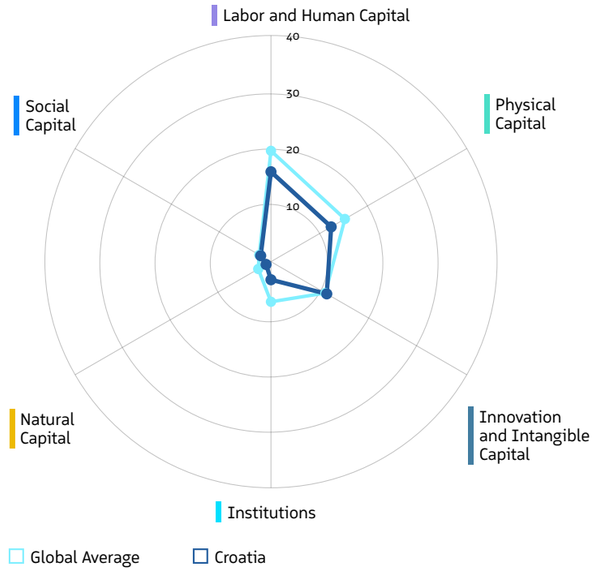
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**22.2**	**57**	**89.5**
Labor and Human Capital	**6.4**	**56**	**91.8**
Human Capital Value	7.3	60	100.0
Life Expectancy	2.1	40	53.6
Tertiary Education	-2.8	58	89.5
Suicide Mortality	0.6	56	80.0
Age Dependency	-0.8	60	100.0
Physical Capital	**3.8**	**57**	**81.9**
Physical Capital	0.8	56	83.7
Logistics	3.9	49	78.9
Internet Usage	-0.1	57	81.0
Secure Internet Services	-1.3	59	97.1
Electricity Access	0.5	28	12.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**7.1**	**50**	**84.6**
Science Journals	2.2	56	92.6
Patent Applications	4.6	26	41.6
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.3	57	91.2
Institutions	**1.4**	**59**	**98.4**
Institutional Quality	0.9	58	98.1
Inequality	0.4	49	69.2
Natural Capital	**1.6**	**44**	**76.7**
Pollution	0.1	56	84.3
Natural Capital	0.8	26	62.4
Water Stress	0.7	27	60.1
Social Capital	**1.9**	**48**	**91.3**
Societal Trust	1.9	48	91.3

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Croatia 42nd / 60

Productivity Potential Score	45.9
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	15.9
Physical Capital	12.3
Innovation and Intangible Capital	11.4
Institutions	3.2
Natural Capital	1.0
Social Capital	2.1



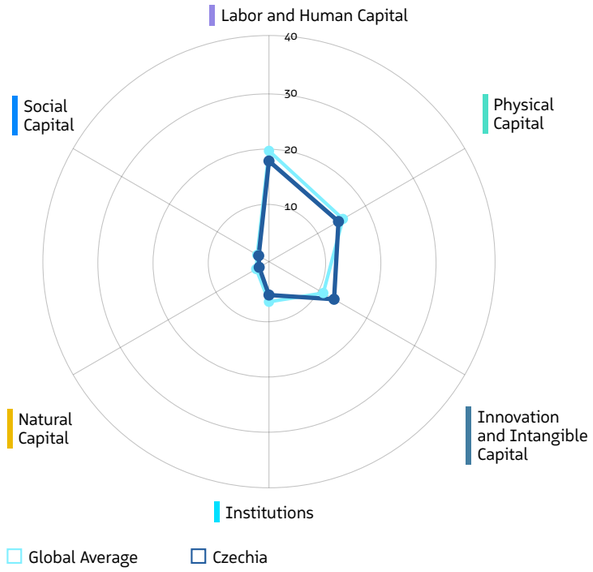
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**45.9**	**42**	**68.7**
Labor and Human Capital	**15.9**	**40**	**63.3**
Human Capital Value	11.0	36	78.3
Life Expectancy	2.4	38	47.9
Tertiary Education	1.2	42	46.1
Suicide Mortality	0.7	46	71.0
Age Dependency	0.6	29	58.4
Physical Capital	**12.3**	**40**	**62.3**
Physical Capital	5.2	40	67.4
Logistics	3.9	48	78.6
Internet Usage	1.8	48	63.8
Secure Internet Services	0.8	29	60.6
Electricity Access	0.6	20	9.1
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**11.4**	**27**	**54.3**
Science Journals	7.2	27	39.7
Patent Applications	3.5	42	60.5
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.7	8	48.1
Institutions	**3.2**	**40**	**88.2**
Institutional Quality	2.3	38	90.3
Inequality	0.9	35	58.8
Natural Capital	**1.0**	**55**	**84.6**
Pollution	0.8	44	63.5
Natural Capital	0.6	51	77.3
Water Stress	-0.3	55	85.7
Social Capital	**2.1**	**26**	**87.5**
Societal Trust	2.1	26	87.5

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Czechia 31st / 60

Productivity Potential Score	55.5
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	17.8
Physical Capital	14.2
Innovation and Intangible Capital	13.3
Institutions	5.9
Natural Capital	2.0
Social Capital	2.1



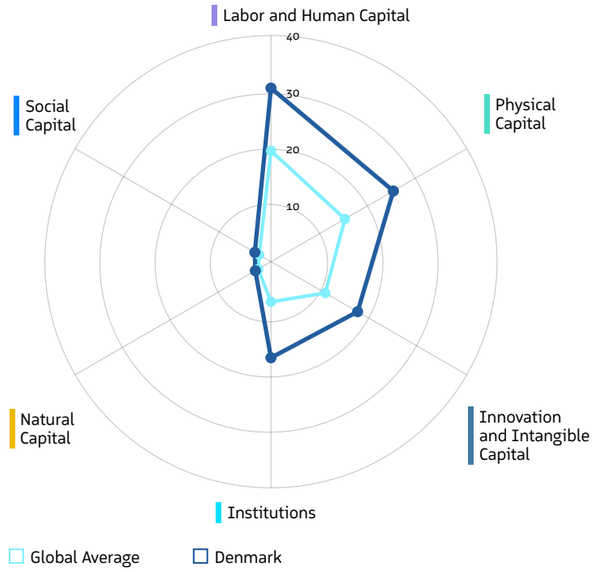
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**55.5**	**31**	**60.2**
Labor and Human Capital	**17.8**	**32**	**57.7**
Human Capital Value	12.1	29	71.6
Life Expectancy	2.7	33	43.4
Tertiary Education	1.3	39	44.4
Suicide Mortality	0.9	25	57.7
Age Dependency	0.8	18	54.8
Physical Capital	**14.2**	**34**	**57.8**
Physical Capital	5.4	35	66.6
Logistics	4.4	16	51.8
Internet Usage	2.5	43	58.1
Secure Internet Services	1.3	10	50.6
Electricity Access	0.7	12	7.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**13.3**	**20**	**40.4**
Science Journals	8.8	12	21.9
Patent Applications	3.9	31	53.6
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	28	59.6
Institutions	**5.9**	**25**	**73.2**
Institutional Quality	4.1	26	79.9
Inequality	1.9	16	39.3
Natural Capital	**2.0**	**38**	**71.0**
Pollution	0.9	39	60.1
Natural Capital	0.7	35	69.3
Water Stress	0.5	32	65.5
Social Capital	**2.1**	**20**	**85.8**
Societal Trust	2.1	20	85.8

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Denmark 3rd / 60

Productivity Potential Score	96.9
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	30.7
Physical Capital	25.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	17.7
Institutions	17.0
Natural Capital	3.2
Social Capital	3.3



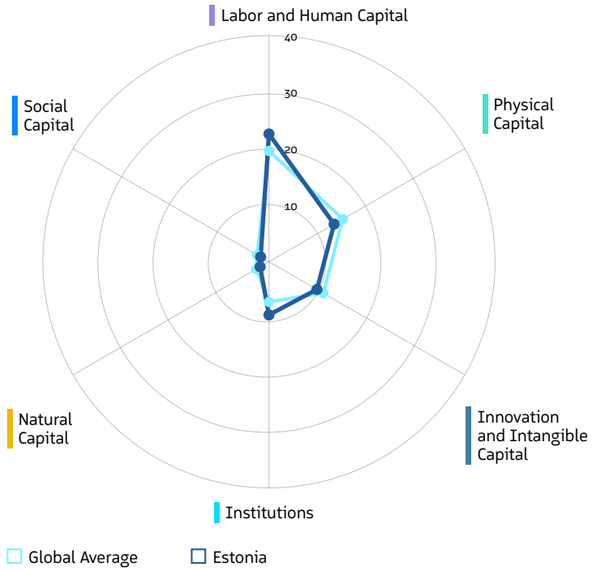
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**96.9**	**3**	**23.6**
Labor and Human Capital	**30.7**	**7**	**18.8**
Human Capital Value	20.9	7	19.3
Life Expectancy	4.3	15	16.2
Tertiary Education	4.0	7	14.7
Suicide Mortality	0.9	23	56.2
Age Dependency	0.6	33	60.3
Physical Capital	**25.0**	**2**	**33.0**
Physical Capital	12.2	5	41.6
Logistics	4.5	14	47.1
Internet Usage	6.1	4	25.2
Secure Internet Services	1.8	3	42.1
Electricity Access	0.4	41	16.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**17.7**	**4**	**9.6**
Science Journals	10.2	5	7.0
Patent Applications	6.7	4	5.6
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.7	7	46.0
Institutions	**17.0**	**4**	**12.5**
Institutional Quality	14.4	3	20.4
Inequality	2.6	7	24.6
Natural Capital	**3.2**	**15**	**55.1**
Pollution	1.7	14	31.7
Natural Capital	0.6	48	74.5
Water Stress	0.9	21	55.6
Social Capital	**3.3**	**5**	**54.1**
Societal Trust	3.3	5	54.1

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Estonia 26th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	58.6
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	22.6
Physical Capital	13.3
Innovation and Intangible Capital	9.8
Institutions	9.4
Natural Capital	1.8
Social Capital	1.7



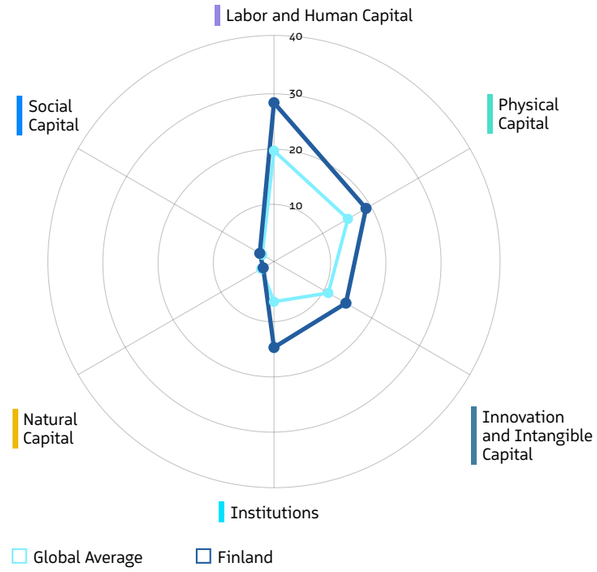
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**58.6**	**26**	**57.5**
Labor and Human Capital	**22.6**	**24**	**43.1**
Human Capital Value	16.0	21	48.6
Life Expectancy	2.6	35	44.9
Tertiary Education	2.9	21	26.2
Suicide Mortality	0.7	50	72.1
Age Dependency	0.4	42	65.5
Physical Capital	**13.3**	**39**	**60.0**
Physical Capital	5.3	37	66.9
Logistics	3.7	59	90.0
Internet Usage	2.7	36	55.6
Secure Internet Services	1.1	15	54.7
Electricity Access	0.4	33	15.2
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**9.8**	**35**	**65.4**
Science Journals	8.2	25	29.1
Patent Applications	1.2	60	100.0
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.4	52	74.7
Institutions	**9.4**	**21**	**54.1**
Institutional Quality	9.9	20	46.2
Inequality	-0.5	56	88.8
Natural Capital	**1.8**	**41**	**74.4**
Pollution	1.2	29	47.8
Natural Capital	0.7	36	70.7
Water Stress	-0.1	49	80.7
Social Capital	**1.7**	**59**	**98.9**
Societal Trust	1.7	59	98.9

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Finland 13th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	81.9
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	28.1
Physical Capital	18.8
Innovation and Intangible Capital	14.7
Institutions	15.2
Natural Capital	2.2
Social Capital	2.9



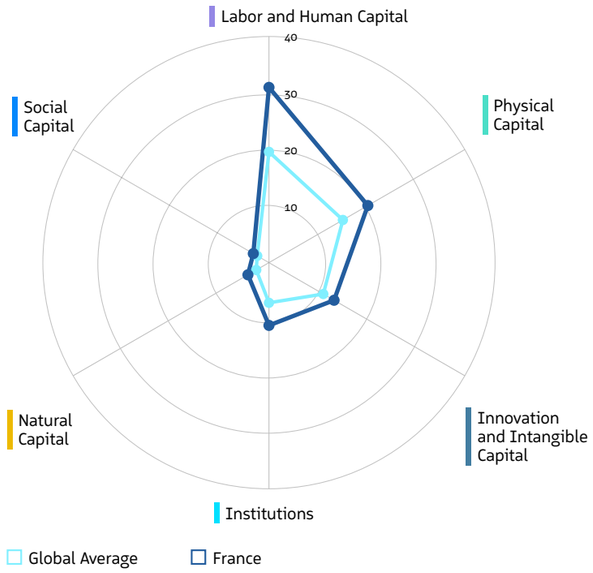
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**81.9**	**13**	**36.8**
Labor and Human Capital	**28.1**	**13**	**26.4**
Human Capital Value	19.6	15	27.1
Life Expectancy	4.1	20	20.5
Tertiary Education	3.1	19	25.1
Suicide Mortality	0.9	24	56.5
Age Dependency	0.5	34	61.0
Physical Capital	**18.8**	**26**	**47.3**
Physical Capital	10.1	22	49.3
Logistics	4.5	12	46.6
Internet Usage	2.8	34	55.2
Secure Internet Services	1.0	19	56.3
Electricity Access	0.4	50	16.4
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**14.7**	**14**	**30.6**
Science Journals	8.3	22	27.4
Patent Applications	5.9	13	19.0
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.5	50	72.3
Institutions	**15.2**	**10**	**22.4**
Institutional Quality	12.8	8	29.8
Inequality	2.4	10	28.3
Natural Capital	**2.2**	**35**	**69.3**
Pollution	1.5	21	38.3
Natural Capital	0.6	50	75.3
Water Stress	0.0	45	76.8
Social Capital	**2.9**	**14**	**64.2**
Societal Trust	2.9	14	64.2

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

France 11th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	83.2
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	31.0
Physical Capital	20.2
Innovation and Intangible Capital	13.3
Institutions	11.1
Natural Capital	4.3
Social Capital	3.2



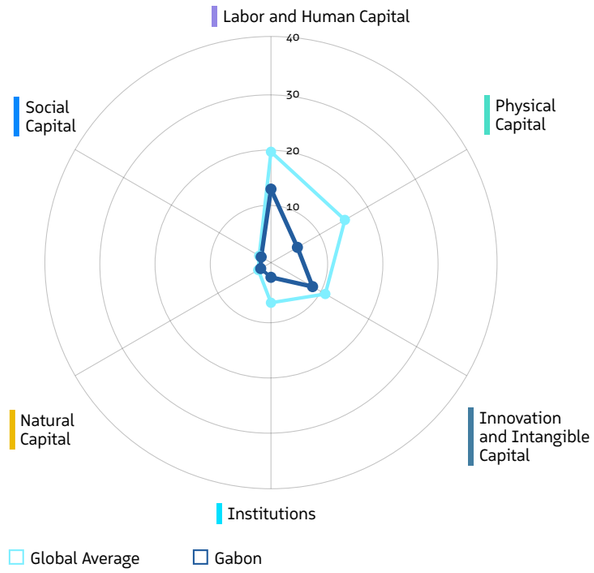
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**83.2**	**11**	**35.7**
Labor and Human Capital	**31.0**	**4**	**17.7**
Human Capital Value	20.6	9	21.0
Life Expectancy	4.6	4	11.4
Tertiary Education	3.9	9	15.2
Suicide Mortality	1.0	8	46.8
Age Dependency	0.9	11	51.6
Physical Capital	**20.2**	**17**	**44.0**
Physical Capital	11.4	14	44.8
Logistics	4.8	4	31.3
Internet Usage	2.5	42	57.7
Secure Internet Services	1.2	14	53.4
Electricity Access	0.5	31	13.7
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**13.3**	**21**	**40.5**
Science Journals	6.4	32	48.4
Patent Applications	6.3	7	11.6
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	23	58.0
Institutions	**11.1**	**15**	**45.0**
Institutional Quality	8.8	21	53.0
Inequality	2.3	11	29.7
Natural Capital	**4.3**	**8**	**41.5**
Pollution	2.4	4	10.0
Natural Capital	0.9	13	54.7
Water Stress	1.0	19	53.4
Social Capital	**3.2**	**8**	**55.8**
Societal Trust	3.2	8	55.8

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Gabon 52nd / 60

Productivity Potential Score	33.8
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	13.0
Physical Capital	5.4
Innovation and Intangible Capital	8.5
Institutions	2.6
Natural Capital	2.1
Social Capital	2.0



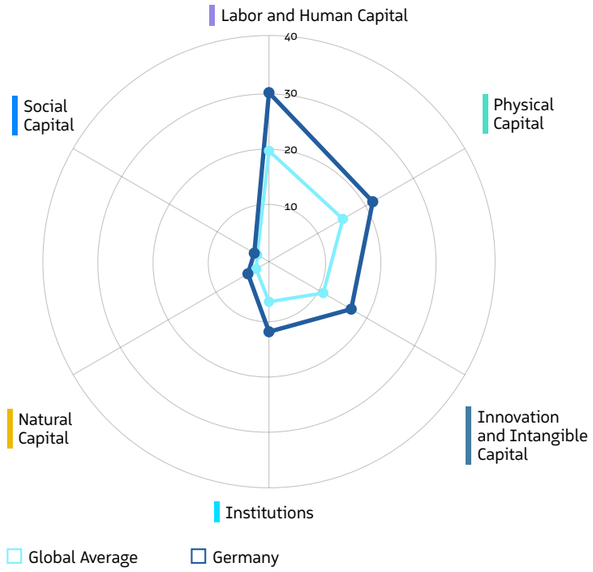
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**33.8**	**52**	**79.3**
Labor and Human Capital	**13.0**	**45**	**71.9**
Human Capital Value	8.7	49	91.5
Life Expectancy	0.3	49	83.5
Tertiary Education	0.9	45	48.7
Suicide Mortality	1.4	3	18.6
Age Dependency	1.7	3	28.5
Physical Capital	**5.4**	**55**	**78.0**
Physical Capital	1.0	55	82.9
Logistics	3.8	52	80.8
Internet Usage	1.3	53	68.3
Secure Internet Services	-0.1	41	74.9
Electricity Access	-0.7	55	55.7
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**8.5**	**40**	**74.5**
Science Journals	2.6	50	88.9
Patent Applications	5.4	17	27.7
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.5	42	64.2
Institutions	**2.6**	**50**	**91.8**
Institutional Quality	1.9	43	92.8
Inequality	0.7	41	63.5
Natural Capital	**2.1**	**36**	**69.6**
Pollution	1.1	34	52.8
Natural Capital	0.9	21	57.2
Water Stress	0.2	36	72.7
Social Capital	**2.0**	**29**	**88.5**
Societal Trust	2.0	29	88.5

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Germany 9th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	87.6
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	29.9
Physical Capital	21.2
Innovation and Intangible Capital	16.8
Institutions	12.4
Natural Capital	4.3
Social Capital	3.0



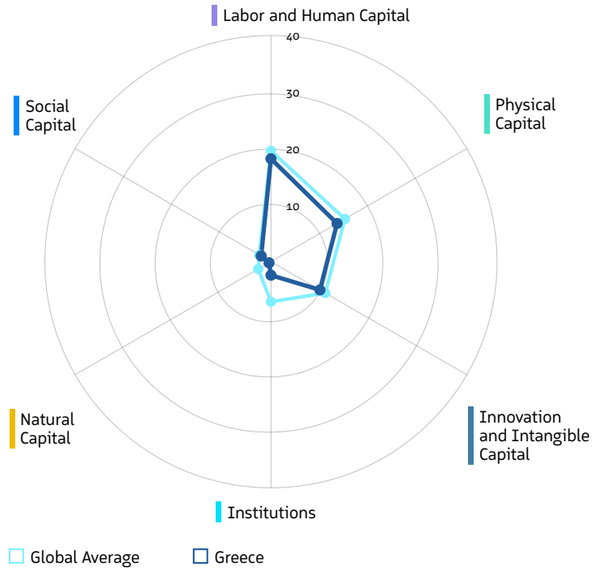
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**87.6**	**9**	**31.8**
Labor and Human Capital	**29.9**	**9**	**21.0**
Human Capital Value	20.3	10	22.6
Life Expectancy	4.5	9	13.5
Tertiary Education	3.7	13	18.0
Suicide Mortality	0.7	48	71.7
Age Dependency	0.7	21	56.0
Physical Capital	**21.2**	**10**	**41.9**
Physical Capital	11.8	10	43.3
Logistics	4.7	5	32.4
Internet Usage	2.7	37	55.8
Secure Internet Services	1.5	8	46.8
Electricity Access	0.4	42	16.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**16.8**	**6**	**15.5**
Science Journals	9.2	9	18.5
Patent Applications	7.0	1	0.0
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	16	53.8
Institutions	**12.4**	**12**	**37.9**
Institutional Quality	12.1	11	33.4
Inequality	0.2	52	73.5
Natural Capital	**4.3**	**9**	**41.6**
Pollution	2.2	7	16.3
Natural Capital	1.0	7	46.0
Water Stress	1.0	14	51.9
Social Capital	**3.0**	**11**	**61.3**
Societal Trust	3.0	11	61.3

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Greece 41st / 60

Productivity Potential Score	46.6
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	18.2
Physical Capital	13.5
Innovation and Intangible Capital	10.0
Institutions	2.4
Natural Capital	0.4
Social Capital	2.0



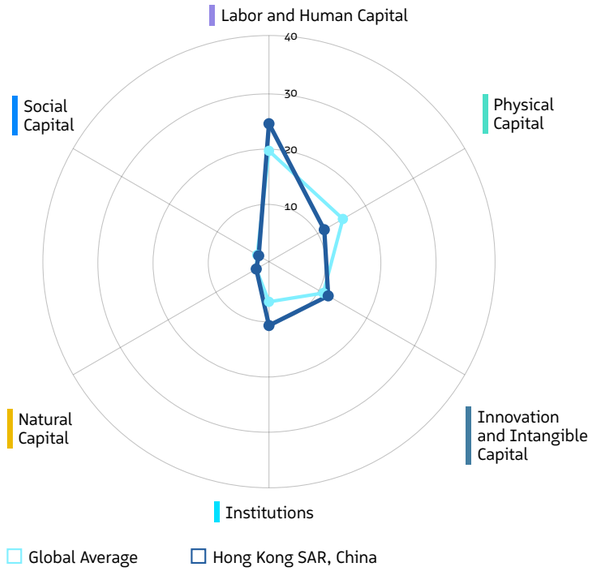
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**46.6**	**41**	**68.0**
Labor and Human Capital	**18.2**	**30**	**56.3**
Human Capital Value	12.1	28	71.5
Life Expectancy	3.6	26	28.5
Tertiary Education	1.3	40	44.8
Suicide Mortality	0.7	43	69.7
Age Dependency	0.5	36	62.0
Physical Capital	**13.5**	**37**	**59.4**
Physical Capital	8.1	27	56.6
Logistics	4.0	36	74.0
Internet Usage	1.5	50	66.4
Secure Internet Services	-0.6	49	85.2
Electricity Access	0.5	26	11.1
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**10.0**	**33**	**63.9**
Science Journals	6.2	33	49.9
Patent Applications	3.3	49	64.3
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.5	47	66.3
Institutions	**2.4**	**53**	**92.7**
Institutional Quality	1.0	57	97.7
Inequality	1.4	24	48.9
Natural Capital	**0.4**	**59**	**92.4**
Pollution	0.3	51	76.8
Natural Capital	0.6	47	74.5
Water Stress	-0.6	57	91.0
Social Capital	**2.0**	**45**	**90.9**
Societal Trust	2.0	45	90.9

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Hong Kong SAR, China 22nd / 60

Productivity Potential Score	63.8
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	24.4
Physical Capital	11.3
Innovation and Intangible Capital	12.1
Institutions	11.3
Natural Capital	2.6
Social Capital	2.1



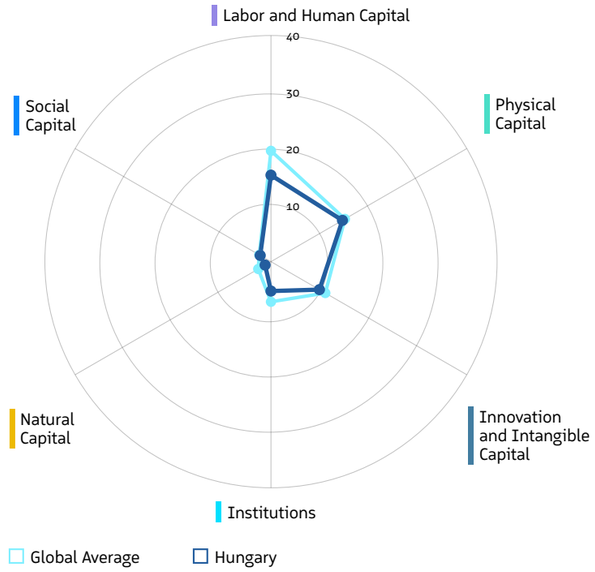
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**63.8**	**22**	**52.8**
Labor and Human Capital	**24.4**	**21**	**37.8**
Human Capital Value	14.4	24	57.6
Life Expectancy	4.6	5	11.5
Tertiary Education	3.5	16	19.7
Suicide Mortality	1.0	17	53.6
Age Dependency	0.8	12	52.4
Physical Capital	**11.3**	**43**	**64.6**
Physical Capital	1.8	51	79.8
Logistics	4.0	26	69.4
Internet Usage	3.6	17	47.7
Secure Internet Services	1.3	11	51.8
Electricity Access	0.5	30	12.5
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**12.1**	**24**	**49.3**
Science Journals	8.8	14	22.4
Patent Applications	2.7	55	74.2
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	27	59.5
Institutions	**11.3**	**13**	**43.7**
Institutional Quality	10.8	16	41.1
Inequality	0.5	46	67.6
Natural Capital	**2.6**	**23**	**63.1**
Pollution	1.7	15	31.8
Natural Capital	0.8	28	64.1
Water Stress	0.1	41	74.1
Social Capital	**2.1**	**22**	**86.5**
Societal Trust	2.1	22	86.5

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Hungary 40th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	48.6
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	15.3
Physical Capital	14.6
Innovation and Intangible Capital	9.9
Institutions	5.2
Natural Capital	1.2
Social Capital	2.2



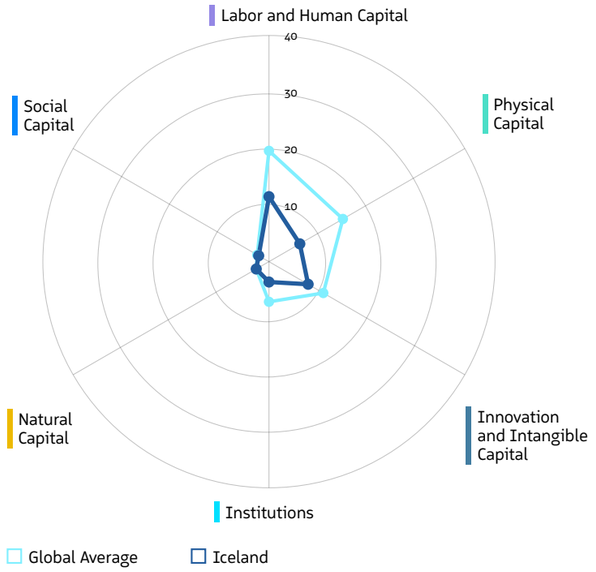
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**48.6**	**40**	**66.3**
Labor and Human Capital	**15.3**	**42**	**64.9**
Human Capital Value	11.4	33	75.6
Life Expectancy	0.9	42	72.9
Tertiary Education	1.4	36	43.0
Suicide Mortality	0.8	37	66.5
Age Dependency	0.8	15	54.3
Physical Capital	**14.6**	**33**	**57.0**
Physical Capital	5.8	33	65.2
Logistics	4.0	34	72.9
Internet Usage	2.9	30	54.1
Secure Internet Services	1.3	12	51.8
Electricity Access	0.6	14	7.3
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**9.9**	**34**	**64.5**
Science Journals	5.4	34	59.2
Patent Applications	3.9	30	52.9
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	19	55.1
Institutions	**5.2**	**28**	**77.0**
Institutional Quality	3.5	30	83.2
Inequality	1.7	18	42.3
Natural Capital	**1.2**	**51**	**81.4**
Pollution	0.8	43	61.8
Natural Capital	0.7	40	72.6
Water Stress	-0.2	51	82.6
Social Capital	**2.2**	**19**	**84.5**
Societal Trust	2.2	19	84.5

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Iceland 10th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	84.2
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	29.6
Physical Capital	20.7
Innovation and Intangible Capital	13.9
Institutions	14.4
Natural Capital	2.2
Social Capital	3.4



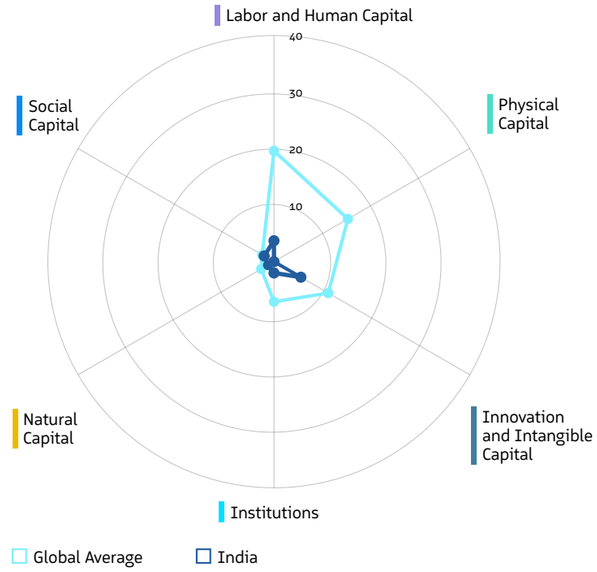
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**84.2**	**10**	**34.8**
Labor and Human Capital	**29.6**	**11**	**22.0**
Human Capital Value	20.7	8	20.4
Life Expectancy	4.4	12	14.4
Tertiary Education	3.6	15	18.9
Suicide Mortality	0.9	22	55.8
Age Dependency	-0.1	53	78.4
Physical Capital	**20.7**	**13**	**43.0**
Physical Capital	10.9	18	46.5
Logistics	3.7	57	88.5
Internet Usage	4.8	10	37.2
Secure Internet Services	0.9	26	58.5
Electricity Access	0.4	40	16.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**13.9**	**18**	**36.3**
Science Journals	8.2	24	29.0
Patent Applications	5.4	19	28.2
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.3	56	84.2
Institutions	**14.4**	**11**	**26.6**
Institutional Quality	12.0	12	34.3
Inequality	2.4	8	27.4
Natural Capital	**2.2**	**33**	**68.6**
Pollution	1.5	25	40.4
Natural Capital	0.5	56	84.5
Water Stress	0.3	35	70.8
Social Capital	**3.4**	**4**	**50.9**
Societal Trust	3.4	4	50.9

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

India 60th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	10.4
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	3.7
Physical Capital	-4.1
Innovation and Intangible Capital	5.5
Institutions	2.0
Natural Capital	1.2
Social Capital	2.0



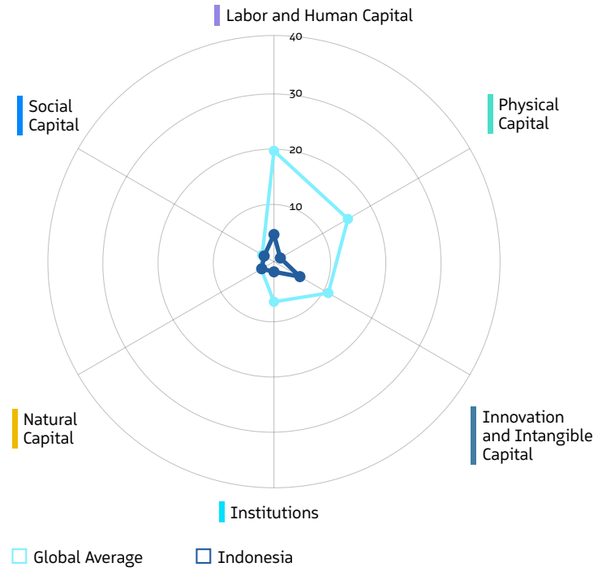
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**10.4**	**60**	**100.0**
Labor and Human Capital	**3.7**	**60**	**100.0**
Human Capital Value	7.4	59	99.6
Life Expectancy	-0.4	57	95.3
Tertiary Education	-3.7	60	100.0
Suicide Mortality	0.8	33	63.2
Age Dependency	-0.4	57	88.1
Physical Capital	**-4.1**	**60**	**100.0**
Physical Capital	-3.7	60	100.0
Logistics	3.9	45	77.2
Internet Usage	-1.7	59	95.4
Secure Internet Services	-0.8	53	88.1
Electricity Access	-1.9	60	100.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**5.5**	**58**	**95.8**
Science Journals	1.6	60	100.0
Patent Applications	3.8	34	55.5
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.2	60	100.0
Institutions	**2.0**	**56**	**95.1**
Institutional Quality	0.9	59	98.4
Inequality	1.1	32	55.5
Natural Capital	**1.2**	**52**	**81.6**
Pollution	0.2	54	82.6
Natural Capital	0.3	60	100.0
Water Stress	0.8	24	57.6
Social Capital	**2.0**	**32**	**88.8**
Societal Trust	2.0	32	88.8

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Indonesia 58th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	17.8
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	4.8
Physical Capital	1.3
Innovation and Intangible Capital	5.3
Institutions	1.8
Natural Capital	2.5
Social Capital	2.0



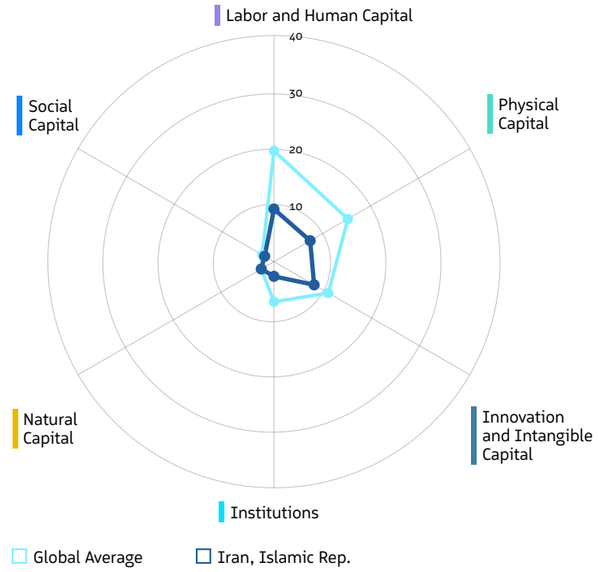
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**17.8**	**58**	**93.4**
Labor and Human Capital	**4.8**	**59**	**96.6**
Human Capital Value	7.8	57	97.1
Life Expectancy	-0.2	53	91.7
Tertiary Education	-2.8	59	89.8
Suicide Mortality	0.6	54	77.4
Age Dependency	-0.7	59	95.5
Physical Capital	**1.3**	**58**	**87.6**
Physical Capital	-0.1	58	87.1
Logistics	3.9	50	79.0
Internet Usage	-0.3	58	82.7
Secure Internet Services	-0.9	54	89.4
Electricity Access	-1.3	58	79.4
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**5.3**	**59**	**97.3**
Science Journals	1.8	58	97.1
Patent Applications	3.3	50	64.3
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.2	59	95.6
Institutions	**1.8**	**57**	**95.9**
Institutional Quality	1.0	56	97.5
Inequality	0.8	39	62.0
Natural Capital	**2.5**	**27**	**64.5**
Pollution	1.6	19	37.6
Natural Capital	0.3	59	95.9
Water Stress	0.6	28	61.4
Social Capital	**2.0**	**34**	**89.2**
Societal Trust	2.0	34	89.2

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Iran, Islamic Republic 53rd / 60

Productivity Potential Score	32.0
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	9.3
Physical Capital	7.4
Innovation and Intangible Capital	8.2
Institutions	2.6
Natural Capital	2.6
Social Capital	1.9



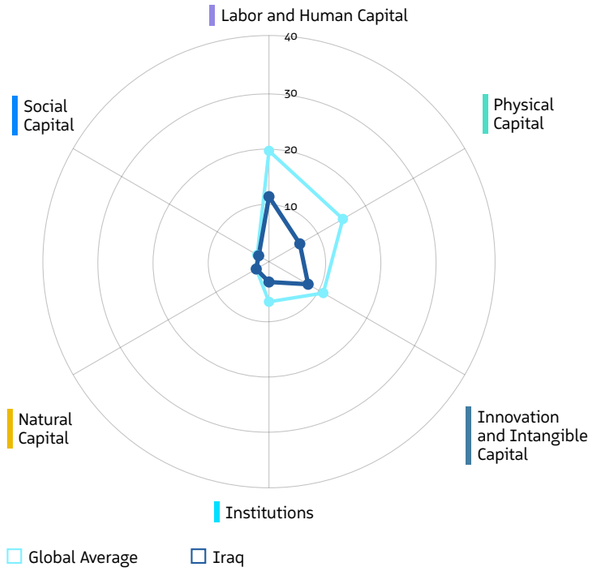
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**32.0**	**53**	**80.9**
Labor and Human Capital	**9.3**	**52**	**83.0**
Human Capital Value	8.3	52	94.3
Life Expectancy	-0.7	60	100.0
Tertiary Education	0.6	52	52.1
Suicide Mortality	1.2	4	35.1
Age Dependency	-0.1	52	78.4
Physical Capital	**7.4**	**52**	**73.5**
Physical Capital	2.6	50	77.0
Logistics	3.5	60	100.0
Internet Usage	1.8	47	63.6
Secure Internet Services	-1.1	58	94.1
Electricity Access	0.6	16	7.9
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**8.2**	**42**	**76.7**
Science Journals	2.5	51	89.5
Patent Applications	5.1	22	32.5
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	37	62.2
Institutions	**2.6**	**49**	**91.8**
Institutional Quality	1.6	51	94.4
Inequality	1.0	34	57.6
Natural Capital	**2.6**	**24**	**63.3**
Pollution	0.7	49	66.6
Natural Capital	0.9	10	51.9
Water Stress	1.0	16	52.1
Social Capital	**1.9**	**55**	**93.9**
Societal Trust	1.9	55	93.9

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Iraq 50th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	34.0
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	11.5
Physical Capital	6.3
Innovation and Intangible Capital	8.0
Institutions	3.6
Natural Capital	2.6
Social Capital	2.1



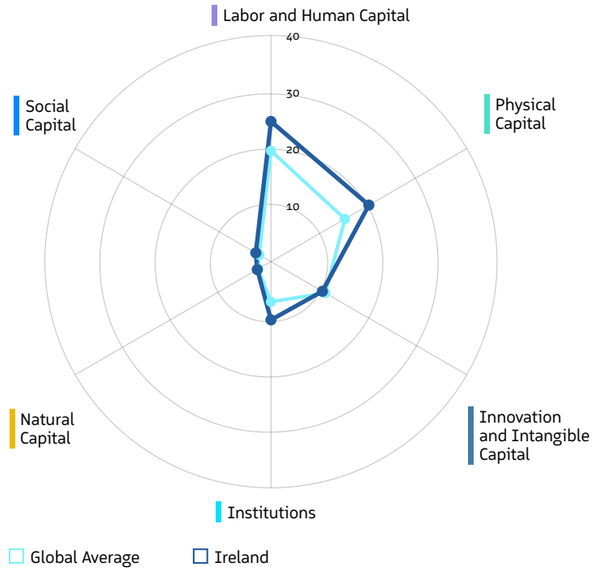
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**34.0**	**50**	**79.1**
Labor and Human Capital	**11.5**	**48**	**76.6**
Human Capital Value	9.1	46	89.4
Life Expectancy	0.6	47	78.8
Tertiary Education	-1.2	54	71.9
Suicide Mortality	1.2	5	36.3
Age Dependency	1.8	2	25.0
Physical Capital	**6.3**	**54**	**76.2**
Physical Capital	1.1	53	82.6
Logistics	3.9	43	77.0
Internet Usage	0.3	56	77.4
Secure Internet Services	0.2	38	70.3
Electricity Access	0.8	4	2.9
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**8.0**	**44**	**78.5**
Science Journals	3.0	46	84.2
Patent Applications	4.0	29	51.9
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.9	4	23.6
Institutions	**3.6**	**36**	**85.9**
Institutional Quality	2.4	37	89.4
Inequality	1.2	28	53.3
Natural Capital	**2.6**	**26**	**64.2**
Pollution	0.8	40	60.9
Natural Capital	0.8	27	63.5
Water Stress	0.9	20	54.0
Social Capital	**2.1**	**21**	**86.4**
Societal Trust	2.1	21	86.4

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Ireland 18th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	71.5
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	24.8
Physical Capital	20.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	10.5
Institutions	10.3
Natural Capital	2.8
Social Capital	3.1



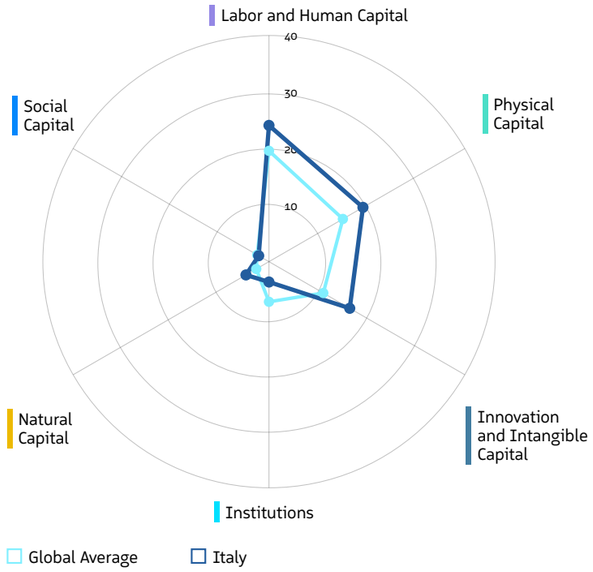
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**71.5**	**18**	**46.0**
Labor and Human Capital	**24.8**	**19**	**36.4**
Human Capital Value	16.4	20	46.0
Life Expectancy	4.3	18	17.0
Tertiary Education	2.8	24	28.1
Suicide Mortality	0.7	47	71.4
Age Dependency	0.7	25	57.8
Physical Capital	**20.0**	**19**	**44.6**
Physical Capital	10.5	21	48.0
Logistics	3.9	44	77.1
Internet Usage	3.1	25	52.2
Secure Internet Services	2.0	2	37.9
Electricity Access	0.4	35	15.3
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**10.5**	**31**	**60.8**
Science Journals	8.3	23	27.8
Patent Applications	1.7	59	91.7
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.5	49	69.1
Institutions	**10.3**	**18**	**49.2**
Institutional Quality	10.6	18	42.4
Inequality	-0.3	54	83.9
Natural Capital	**2.8**	**21**	**61.4**
Pollution	1.5	22	38.5
Natural Capital	0.7	34	68.3
Water Stress	0.5	31	64.3
Social Capital	**3.1**	**10**	**58.5**
Societal Trust	3.1	10	58.5

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Italy 19th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	70.2
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	24.1
Physical Capital	19.2
Innovation and Intangible Capital	16.5
Institutions	3.6
Natural Capital	4.7
Social Capital	2.1



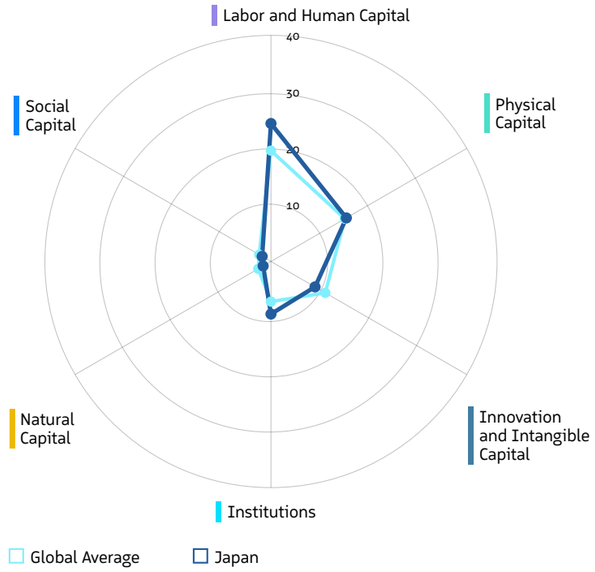
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**70.2**	**19**	**47.2**
Labor and Human Capital	**24.1**	**22**	**38.5**
Human Capital Value	15.8	22	49.5
Life Expectancy	5.3	1	0.0
Tertiary Education	1.3	38	44.1
Suicide Mortality	0.8	39	66.7
Age Dependency	0.9	9	49.4
Physical Capital	**19.2**	**25**	**46.5**
Physical Capital	12.2	6	41.7
Logistics	4.1	25	68.2
Internet Usage	1.5	51	66.8
Secure Internet Services	0.8	28	60.0
Electricity Access	0.6	19	8.8
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**16.5**	**7**	**17.8**
Science Journals	9.4	6	16.3
Patent Applications	6.1	10	15.3
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	1.0	2	16.3
Institutions	**3.6**	**37**	**86.2**
Institutional Quality	2.7	34	87.6
Inequality	0.8	37	60.7
Natural Capital	**4.7**	**6**	**36.6**
Pollution	2.2	6	15.7
Natural Capital	0.9	12	53.3
Water Stress	1.5	7	40.3
Social Capital	**2.1**	**23**	**86.6**
Societal Trust	2.1	23	86.6

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Japan 23rd / 60

Productivity Potential Score	61.5
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	24.4
Physical Capital	15.4
Innovation and Intangible Capital	9.0
Institutions	9.3
Natural Capital	1.6
Social Capital	1.8



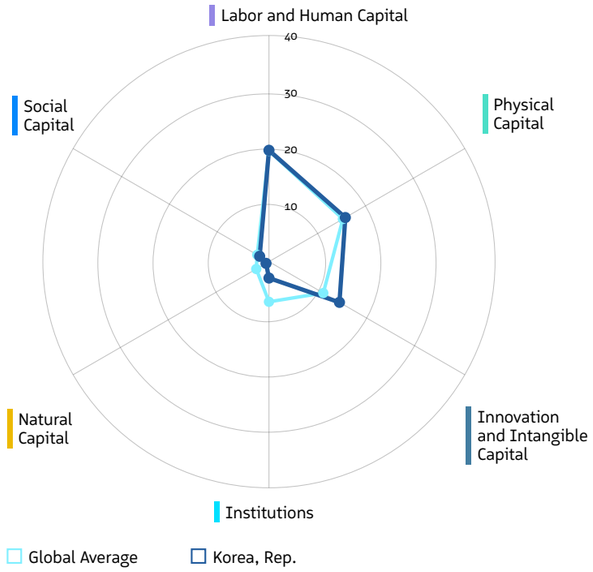
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**61.5**	**23**	**54.9**
Labor and Human Capital	**24.4**	**20**	**37.7**
Human Capital Value	18.6	18	32.7
Life Expectancy	3.3	30	33.5
Tertiary Education	2.2	29	34.7
Suicide Mortality	0.4	60	100.0
Age Dependency	-0.1	54	78.8
Physical Capital	**15.4**	**31**	**55.2**
Physical Capital	7.6	29	58.8
Logistics	4.5	13	47.0
Internet Usage	2.6	41	57.2
Secure Internet Services	0.3	34	67.8
Electricity Access	0.4	32	14.6
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**9.0**	**37**	**71.5**
Science Journals	3.4	41	80.0
Patent Applications	5.1	24	32.7
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.4	54	77.3
Institutions	**9.3**	**22**	**54.6**
Institutional Quality	10.0	19	45.9
Inequality	-0.6	58	91.6
Natural Capital	**1.6**	**46**	**77.2**
Pollution	0.0	57	87.2
Natural Capital	0.8	24	60.9
Water Stress	0.7	26	59.4
Social Capital	**1.8**	**56**	**94.7**
Societal Trust	1.8	56	94.7

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Korea, Rep. 32nd / 60

Productivity Potential Score	55.2
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	19.7
Physical Capital	15.6
Innovation and Intangible Capital	14.4
Institutions	2.9
Natural Capital	0.6
Social Capital	1.9



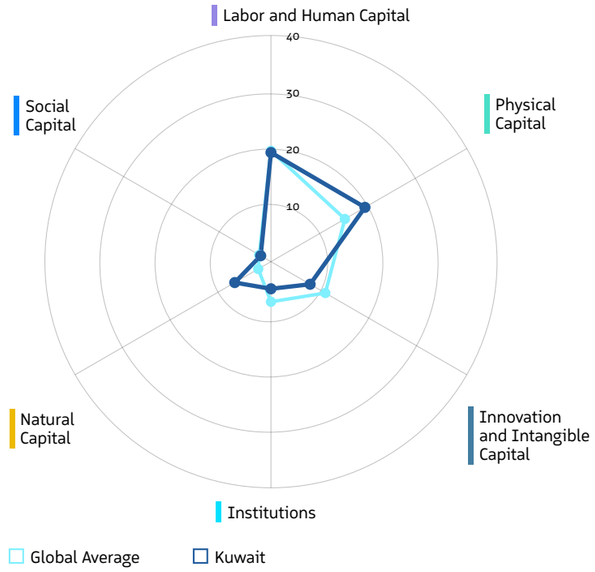
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**55.2**	**32**	**60.5**
Labor and Human Capital	**19.7**	**27**	**51.7**
Human Capital Value	11.8	31	73.5
Life Expectancy	4.4	11	14.1
Tertiary Education	2.7	25	29.4
Suicide Mortality	0.5	59	90.3
Age Dependency	0.4	41	65.4
Physical Capital	**15.6**	**29**	**54.6**
Physical Capital	7.4	30	59.4
Logistics	4.0	28	70.0
Internet Usage	4.8	12	37.5
Secure Internet Services	-1.1	57	94.0
Electricity Access	0.6	22	9.7
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**14.4**	**16**	**33.1**
Science Journals	8.5	20	26.0
Patent Applications	5.2	21	32.0
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.7	5	44.1
Institutions	**2.9**	**42**	**89.8**
Institutional Quality	1.5	52	94.7
Inequality	1.4	25	49.1
Natural Capital	**0.6**	**57**	**89.6**
Pollution	-0.4	60	100.0
Natural Capital	0.4	58	88.4
Water Stress	0.6	30	63.3
Social Capital	**1.9**	**54**	**93.7**
Societal Trust	1.9	54	93.7

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Kuwait 24th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	60.8
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	19.3
Physical Capital	19.2
Innovation and Intangible Capital	8.0
Institutions	4.8
Natural Capital	7.4
Social Capital	2.1



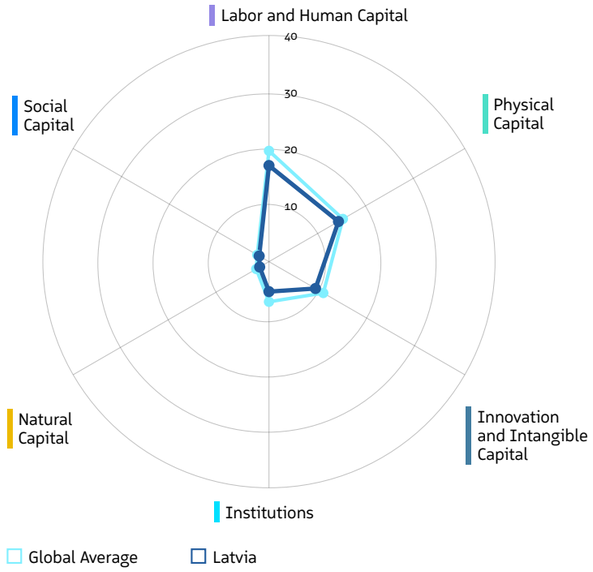
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**60.8**	**24**	**55.5**
Labor and Human Capital	**19.3**	**29**	**53.1**
Human Capital Value	12.6	26	68.4
Life Expectancy	3.4	29	31.4
Tertiary Education	1.9	33	37.4
Suicide Mortality	0.9	27	59.4
Age Dependency	0.4	38	63.8
Physical Capital	**19.2**	**24**	**46.4**
Physical Capital	7.9	28	57.5
Logistics	4.2	21	60.5
Internet Usage	6.8	3	19.2
Secure Internet Services	-0.5	46	83.2
Electricity Access	0.8	2	1.8
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**8.0**	**43**	**78.2**
Science Journals	3.7	39	77.1
Patent Applications	3.7	38	57.4
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.7	13	53.2
Institutions	**4.8**	**32**	**79.7**
Institutional Quality	3.1	33	85.7
Inequality	1.7	21	43.2
Natural Capital	**7.4**	**1**	**0.0**
Pollution	2.7	2	0.3
Natural Capital	1.6	2	5.4
Water Stress	3.1	1	0.0
Social Capital	**2.1**	**24**	**86.8**
Societal Trust	2.1	24	86.8

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Latvia 38th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	49.8
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	17.0
Physical Capital	14.2
Innovation and Intangible Capital	9.5
Institutions	5.3
Natural Capital	1.9
Social Capital	2.0



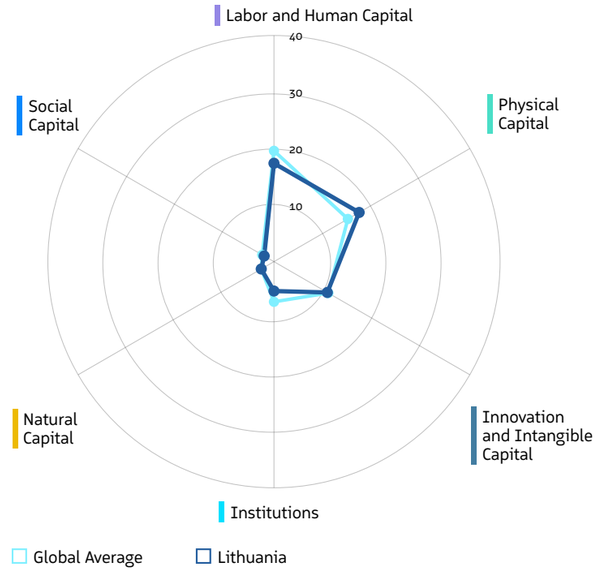
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**49.8**	**38**	**65.2**
Labor and Human Capital	**17.0**	**38**	**60.0**
Human Capital Value	11.1	35	77.4
Life Expectancy	0.7	46	77.7
Tertiary Education	3.8	11	16.9
Suicide Mortality	0.7	51	73.8
Age Dependency	0.7	19	55.8
Physical Capital	**14.2**	**35**	**58.0**
Physical Capital	5.4	36	66.8
Logistics	4.0	30	70.5
Internet Usage	3.4	21	49.7
Secure Internet Services	0.7	31	61.1
Electricity Access	0.6	15	7.6
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**9.5**	**36**	**67.6**
Science Journals	5.2	35	60.6
Patent Applications	3.7	35	56.6
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.5	41	64.0
Institutions	**5.3**	**27**	**76.9**
Institutional Quality	4.0	27	80.4
Inequality	1.3	27	51.7
Natural Capital	**1.9**	**39**	**72.2**
Pollution	1.5	26	40.5
Natural Capital	0.6	42	72.9
Water Stress	-0.2	50	81.5
Social Capital	**2.0**	**43**	**90.4**
Societal Trust	2.0	43	90.4

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Lithuania 30th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	55.5
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	17.4
Physical Capital	17.4
Innovation and Intangible Capital	10.9
Institutions	5.2
Natural Capital	2.6
Social Capital	2.0



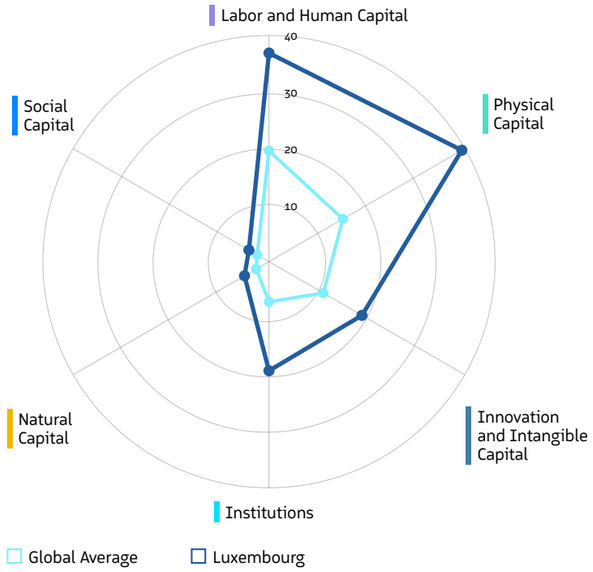
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**55.5**	**30**	**60.2**
Labor and Human Capital	**17.4**	**36**	**58.8**
Human Capital Value	10.9	37	78.4
Life Expectancy	0.8	43	74.5
Tertiary Education	4.0	6	14.4
Suicide Mortality	0.8	38	66.7
Age Dependency	0.8	13	53.4
Physical Capital	**17.4**	**27**	**50.5**
Physical Capital	8.6	26	54.8
Logistics	3.9	46	78.3
Internet Usage	2.8	32	54.8
Secure Internet Services	1.4	9	49.1
Electricity Access	0.6	13	7.3
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**10.9**	**28**	**57.3**
Science Journals	6.9	29	42.7
Patent Applications	3.4	47	62.3
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	14	53.5
Institutions	**5.2**	**30**	**77.5**
Institutional Quality	4.5	24	77.8
Inequality	0.7	43	63.7
Natural Capital	**2.6**	**25**	**63.8**
Pollution	1.7	16	34.2
Natural Capital	0.9	20	57.1
Water Stress	0.1	43	75.9
Social Capital	**2.0**	**41**	**90.2**
Societal Trust	2.0	41	90.2

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Luxembourg 1st / 60

Productivity Potential Score	123.7
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	36.9
Physical Capital	39.4
Innovation and Intangible Capital	19.0
Institutions	19.3
Natural Capital	5.0
Social Capital	4.1



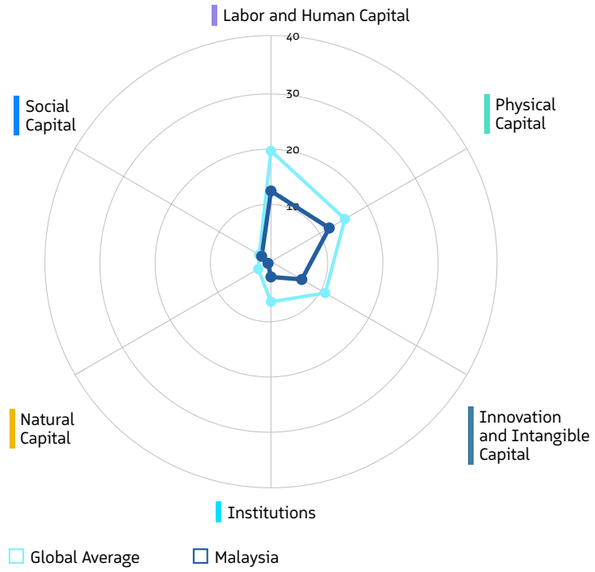
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**123.7**	**1**	**0.0**
Labor and Human Capital	**36.9**	**1**	**0.0**
Human Capital Value	24.1	1	0.0
Life Expectancy	4.9	2	6.6
Tertiary Education	4.2	3	12.1
Suicide Mortality	1.0	11	49.8
Age Dependency	2.7	1	0.0
Physical Capital	**39.4**	**1**	**0.0**
Physical Capital	23.5	1	0.0
Logistics	4.9	3	22.1
Internet Usage	8.9	1	0.0
Secure Internet Services	1.6	7	46.3
Electricity Access	0.4	37	16.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**19.0**	**1**	**0.0**
Science Journals	10.9	1	0.0
Patent Applications	6.9	3	1.4
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	1.2	1	0.0
Institutions	**19.3**	**1**	**0.0**
Institutional Quality	17.9	1	0.0
Inequality	1.3	26	50.7
Natural Capital	**5.0**	**4**	**32.3**
Pollution	2.7	3	1.5
Natural Capital	1.1	5	36.9
Water Stress	1.2	12	48.7
Social Capital	**4.1**	**2**	**30.8**
Societal Trust	4.1	2	30.8

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Malaysia 47th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	35.9
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	12.5
Physical Capital	11.9
Innovation and Intangible Capital	6.3
Institutions	2.7
Natural Capital	0.6
Social Capital	1.9



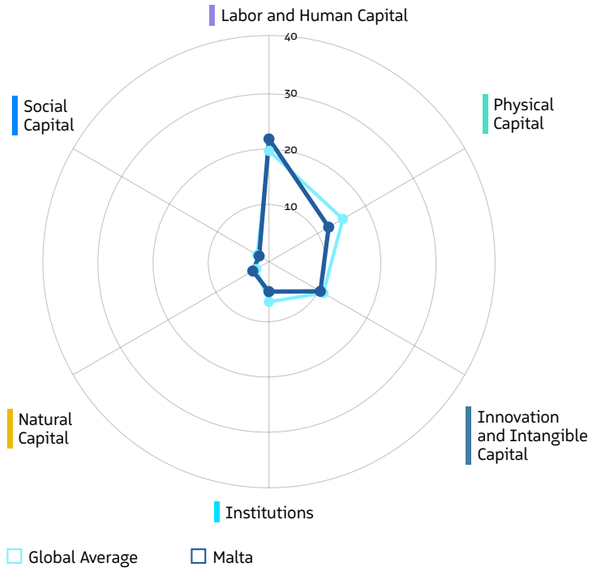
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**35.9**	**47**	**77.4**
Labor and Human Capital	**12.5**	**46**	**73.4**
Human Capital Value	10.5	40	81.2
Life Expectancy	0.3	48	83.2
Tertiary Education	1.2	41	45.5
Suicide Mortality	0.6	55	79.4
Age Dependency	-0.1	55	79.4
Physical Capital	**11.9**	**42**	**63.2**
Physical Capital	4.6	43	69.6
Logistics	3.9	42	76.7
Internet Usage	3.5	19	48.7
Secure Internet Services	-0.7	52	87.1
Electricity Access	0.6	23	9.8
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**6.3**	**54**	**90.1**
Science Journals	2.3	55	92.0
Patent Applications	3.7	39	57.8
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.4	55	80.5
Institutions	**2.7**	**46**	**91.1**
Institutional Quality	2.3	39	90.3
Inequality	0.4	51	69.8
Natural Capital	**0.6**	**58**	**89.9**
Pollution	0.7	47	65.7
Natural Capital	0.5	55	83.1
Water Stress	-0.6	59	91.9
Social Capital	**1.9**	**52**	**93.4**
Societal Trust	1.9	52	93.4

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Malta 33rd / 60

Productivity Potential Score	55.1
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	21.7
Physical Capital	12.2
Innovation and Intangible Capital	10.5
Institutions	5.3
Natural Capital	3.3
Social Capital	2.0



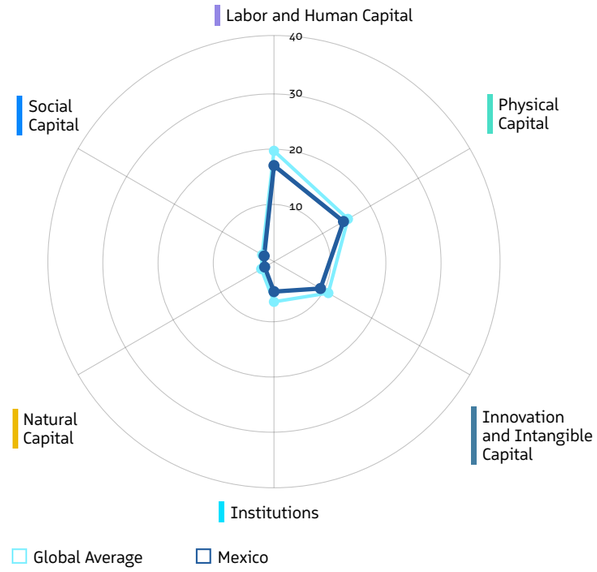
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**55.1**	**33**	**60.5**
Labor and Human Capital	**21.7**	**26**	**45.7**
Human Capital Value	14.5	23	57.2
Life Expectancy	4.6	6	11.7
Tertiary Education	1.4	37	43.5
Suicide Mortality	0.9	29	59.9
Age Dependency	0.4	43	65.8
Physical Capital	**12.2**	**41**	**62.4**
Physical Capital	4.0	47	71.7
Logistics	3.9	39	75.9
Internet Usage	3.3	24	50.9
Secure Internet Services	0.3	35	68.1
Electricity Access	0.7	9	6.5
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**10.5**	**30**	**60.4**
Science Journals	6.7	30	45.0
Patent Applications	3.2	51	64.8
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	29	60.0
Institutions	**5.3**	**26**	**76.7**
Institutional Quality	3.7	29	82.0
Inequality	1.6	22	45.0
Natural Capital	**3.3**	**14**	**54.3**
Pollution	1.6	17	34.7
Natural Capital	0.6	45	73.8
Water Stress	1.0	15	51.9
Social Capital	**2.0**	**44**	**90.7**
Societal Trust	2.0	44	90.7

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Mexico 45th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	36.5
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	11.1
Physical Capital	9.7
Innovation and Intangible Capital	7.5
Institutions	3.4
Natural Capital	2.8
Social Capital	2.1



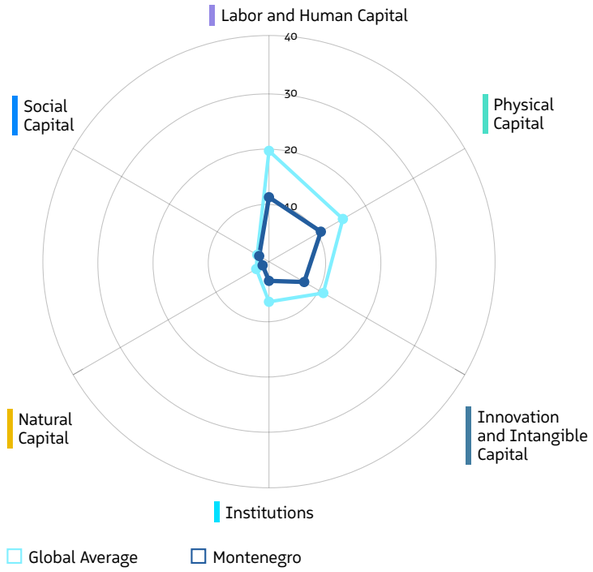
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**36.5**	**45**	**76.9**
Labor and Human Capital	**11.1**	**50**	**77.9**
Human Capital Value	8.8	48	91.2
Life Expectancy	-0.1	52	91.0
Tertiary Education	0.8	49	49.5
Suicide Mortality	0.9	30	59.9
Age Dependency	0.7	23	57.1
Physical Capital	**9.7**	**49**	**68.2**
Physical Capital	5.3	38	67.1
Logistics	4.0	32	72.1
Internet Usage	1.4	52	67.7
Secure Internet Services	-0.4	43	81.4
Electricity Access	-0.5	53	51.5
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**7.5**	**46**	**82.1**
Science Journals	3.1	43	83.0
Patent Applications	3.7	36	57.1
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	20	55.3
Institutions	**3.4**	**38**	**87.0**
Institutional Quality	2.5	36	88.9
Inequality	0.9	36	59.5
Natural Capital	**2.8**	**20**	**60.8**
Pollution	1.1	32	51.8
Natural Capital	0.7	37	71.1
Water Stress	1.0	17	52.1
Social Capital	**2.1**	**28**	**88.2**
Societal Trust	2.1	28	88.2

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Montenegro 48th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	35.8
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	11.4
Physical Capital	10.6
Innovation and Intangible Capital	7.2
Institutions	3.4
Natural Capital	1.3
Social Capital	2.0



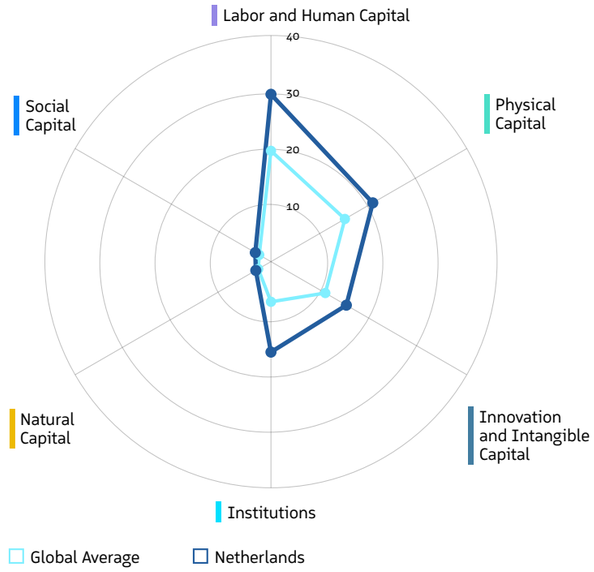
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**35.8**	**48**	**77.5**
Labor and Human Capital	**11.4**	**49**	**76.9**
Human Capital Value	8.3	53	94.3
Life Expectancy	0.8	45	75.9
Tertiary Education	0.9	46	48.8
Suicide Mortality	0.7	53	76.7
Age Dependency	0.8	14	54.1
Physical Capital	**10.6**	**46**	**66.1**
Physical Capital	5.3	39	67.2
Logistics	3.9	41	76.5
Internet Usage	2.0	45	62.0
Secure Internet Services	-0.7	51	86.2
Electricity Access	0.1	51	26.8
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**7.2**	**49**	**84.2**
Science Journals	2.9	47	85.1
Patent Applications	3.6	41	58.2
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	26	59.1
Institutions	**3.4**	**39**	**87.4**
Institutional Quality	1.7	47	93.8
Inequality	1.7	20	43.2
Natural Capital	**1.3**	**50**	**81.3**
Pollution	1.0	37	56.9
Natural Capital	0.6	44	73.7
Water Stress	-0.3	54	85.7
Social Capital	**2.0**	**31**	**88.7**
Societal Trust	2.0	31	88.7

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Netherlands 8th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	88.2
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	29.6
Physical Capital	20.8
Innovation and Intangible Capital	15.4
Institutions	16.0
Natural Capital	3.1
Social Capital	3.2



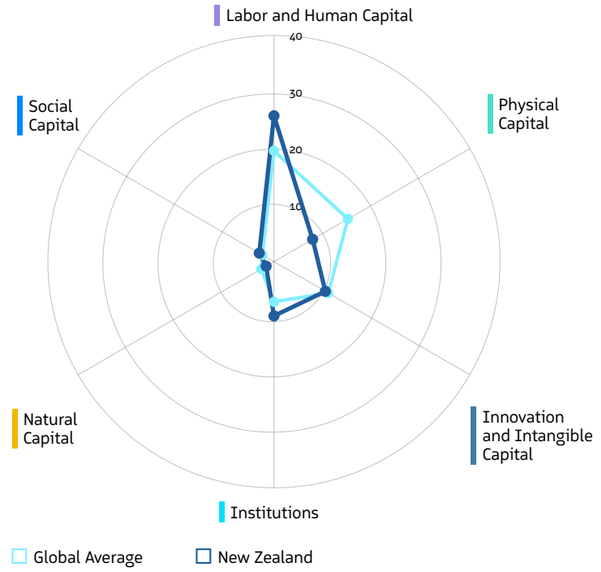
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**88.2**	**8**	**31.3**
Labor and Human Capital	**29.6**	**10**	**21.9**
Human Capital Value	19.9	12	24.9
Life Expectancy	4.2	19	18.1
Tertiary Education	4.0	8	14.9
Suicide Mortality	0.9	20	55.2
Age Dependency	0.6	31	59.5
Physical Capital	**20.8**	**11**	**42.7**
Physical Capital	11.4	12	44.5
Logistics	4.2	20	60.0
Internet Usage	3.1	26	52.4
Secure Internet Services	1.6	6	45.1
Electricity Access	0.4	45	16.2
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**15.4**	**11**	**25.9**
Science Journals	8.7	17	23.9
Patent Applications	6.0	11	17.2
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.7	10	49.1
Institutions	**16.0**	**7**	**17.7**
Institutional Quality	12.8	9	29.8
Inequality	3.3	4	10.3
Natural Capital	**3.1**	**17**	**56.7**
Pollution	2.1	11	21.0
Natural Capital	0.9	19	56.4
Water Stress	0.2	37	73.0
Social Capital	**3.2**	**9**	**56.3**
Societal Trust	3.2	9	56.3

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

New Zealand 27th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	58.4
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	25.8
Physical Capital	7.9
Innovation and Intangible Capital	10.5
Institutions	9.6
Natural Capital	1.6
Social Capital	3.0



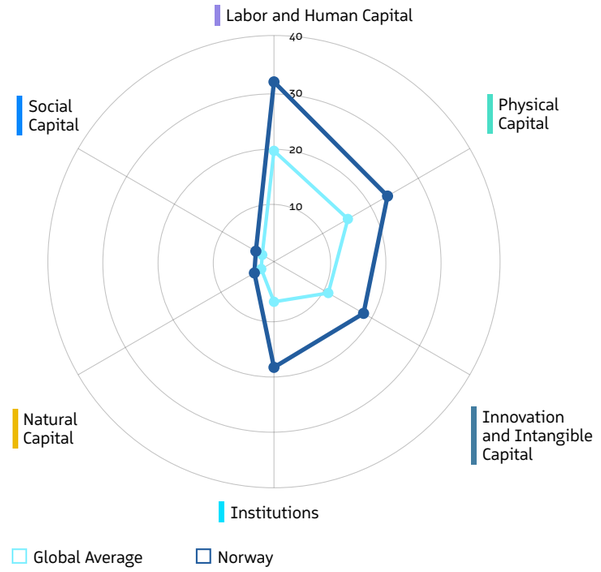
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**58.4**	**27**	**57.6**
Labor and Human Capital	**25.8**	**18**	**33.4**
Human Capital Value	17.9	19	37.2
Life Expectancy	3.8	23	24.4
Tertiary Education	3.0	20	25.6
Suicide Mortality	0.7	49	71.9
Age Dependency	0.4	40	65.3
Physical Capital	**7.9**	**51**	**72.4**
Physical Capital	0.3	57	85.3
Logistics	4.0	31	71.6
Internet Usage	3.0	28	53.2
Secure Internet Services	0.1	40	71.6
Electricity Access	0.4	34	15.3
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**10.5**	**29**	**60.2**
Science Journals	7.9	26	32.3
Patent Applications	2.2	58	82.3
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.4	51	74.1
Institutions	**9.6**	**20**	**53.3**
Institutional Quality	10.6	17	42.2
Inequality	-1.1	60	100.0
Natural Capital	**1.6**	**45**	**76.8**
Pollution	1.1	35	52.9
Natural Capital	0.6	53	79.0
Water Stress	0.0	47	78.5
Social Capital	**3.0**	**13**	**62.4**
Societal Trust	3.0	13	62.4

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Norway 2nd / 60

Productivity Potential Score	99.8
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	31.8
Physical Capital	23.2
Innovation and Intangible Capital	18.3
Institutions	18.7
Natural Capital	4.0
Social Capital	3.7



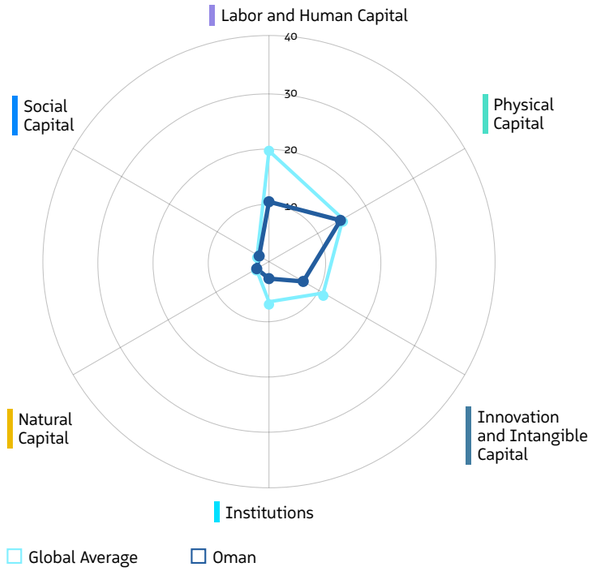
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**99.8**	**2**	**21.1**
Labor and Human Capital	**31.8**	**2**	**15.2**
Human Capital Value	21.8	2	13.9
Life Expectancy	4.7	3	9.5
Tertiary Education	3.7	12	17.7
Suicide Mortality	1.0	16	51.9
Age Dependency	0.6	28	58.2
Physical Capital	**23.2**	**4**	**37.2**
Physical Capital	12.7	4	40.0
Logistics	4.5	10	45.4
Internet Usage	4.6	13	38.8
Secure Internet Services	1.0	17	55.7
Electricity Access	0.4	44	16.2
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**18.3**	**2**	**4.9**
Science Journals	10.8	2	0.8
Patent Applications	6.5	6	8.8
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	1.0	3	18.6
Institutions	**18.7**	**2**	**2.9**
Institutional Quality	15.0	2	17.1
Inequality	3.8	1	0.0
Natural Capital	**4.0**	**11**	**45.8**
Pollution	1.9	12	26.8
Natural Capital	0.8	23	58.7
Water Stress	1.2	10	47.3
Social Capital	**3.7**	**3**	**41.2**
Societal Trust	3.7	3	41.2

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Oman 44th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	39.8
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	10.6
Physical Capital	14.6
Innovation and Intangible Capital	7.0
Institutions	3.0
Natural Capital	2.5
Social Capital	2.0



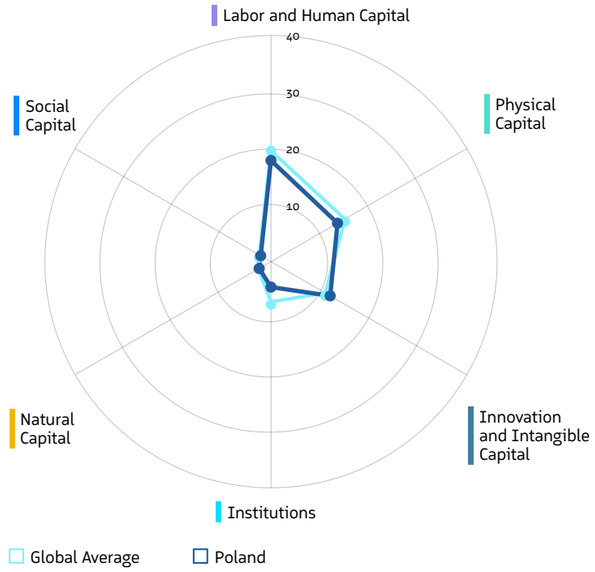
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**39.8**	**44**	**74.1**
Labor and Human Capital	**10.6**	**51**	**79.2**
Human Capital Value	9.1	45	89.4
Life Expectancy	-0.4	56	94.8
Tertiary Education	0.9	47	48.8
Suicide Mortality	0.8	42	67.4
Age Dependency	0.2	49	71.3
Physical Capital	**14.6**	**32**	**56.9**
Physical Capital	5.4	34	66.6
Logistics	3.9	40	76.4
Internet Usage	5.0	8	34.9
Secure Internet Services	-0.5	44	82.5
Electricity Access	0.7	5	4.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**7.0**	**52**	**85.3**
Science Journals	3.1	44	83.3
Patent Applications	3.3	48	63.3
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	35	61.7
Institutions	**3.0**	**41**	**89.4**
Institutional Quality	1.9	42	92.5
Inequality	1.1	33	55.6
Natural Capital	**2.5**	**29**	**64.8**
Pollution	0.7	48	66.2
Natural Capital	0.7	33	67.3
Water Stress	1.1	13	50.0
Social Capital	**2.0**	**38**	**89.7**
Societal Trust	2.0	38	89.7

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Poland 36th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	52.5
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	17.9
Physical Capital	13.6
Innovation and Intangible Capital	12.1
Institutions	4.5
Natural Capital	2.4
Social Capital	2.1



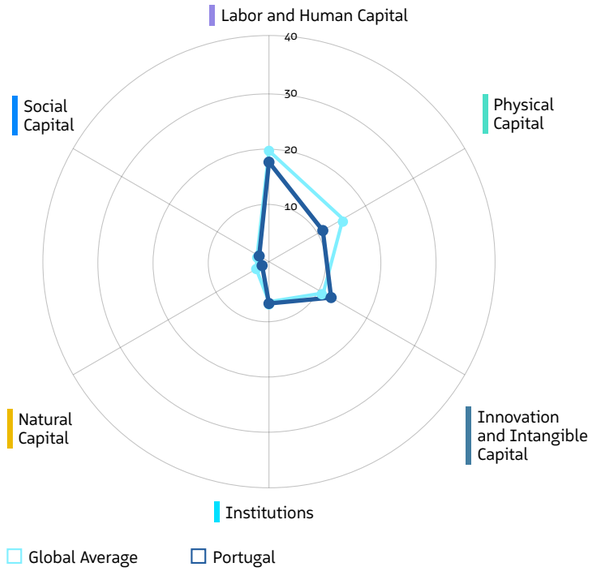
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**52.5**	**36**	**62.8**
Labor and Human Capital	**17.9**	**31**	**57.3**
Human Capital Value	11.4	32	75.5
Life Expectancy	2.2	39	52.4
Tertiary Education	2.9	22	26.8
Suicide Mortality	0.7	44	70.1
Age Dependency	0.7	24	57.2
Physical Capital	**13.6**	**36**	**59.4**
Physical Capital	5.1	41	67.9
Logistics	4.1	24	67.8
Internet Usage	2.8	33	55.0
Secure Internet Services	0.9	25	57.6
Electricity Access	0.7	11	6.9
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**12.1**	**23**	**48.9**
Science Journals	6.4	31	47.8
Patent Applications	5.1	23	32.5
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	34	61.0
Institutions	**4.5**	**33**	**81.0**
Institutional Quality	3.9	28	80.9
Inequality	0.6	45	65.7
Natural Capital	**2.4**	**31**	**66.9**
Pollution	0.7	46	65.5
Natural Capital	0.7	39	72.6
Water Stress	1.0	18	52.5
Social Capital	**2.1**	**25**	**87.4**
Societal Trust	2.1	25	87.4

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Portugal 37th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	52.1
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	17.6
Physical Capital	11.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	12.7
Institutions	7.4
Natural Capital	1.4
Social Capital	2.0



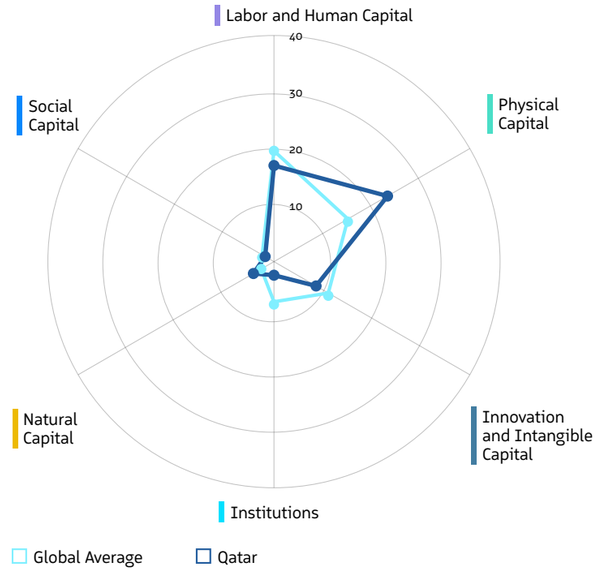
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**52.1**	**37**	**63.2**
Labor and Human Capital	**17.6**	**34**	**58.0**
Human Capital Value	11.3	34	76.5
Life Expectancy	3.8	22	24.2
Tertiary Education	0.9	48	49.0
Suicide Mortality	1.0	9	49.7
Age Dependency	0.6	26	58.0
Physical Capital	**11.0**	**44**	**65.2**
Physical Capital	4.2	44	71.1
Logistics	3.9	51	79.9
Internet Usage	1.7	49	65.4
Secure Internet Services	0.7	30	61.1
Electricity Access	0.6	25	10.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**12.7**	**22**	**44.9**
Science Journals	8.7	16	23.1
Patent Applications	3.4	43	61.5
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.5	45	65.7
Institutions	**7.4**	**23**	**65.4**
Institutional Quality	5.8	23	70.0
Inequality	1.5	23	46.0
Natural Capital	**1.4**	**48**	**78.9**
Pollution	0.8	41	61.1
Natural Capital	0.7	38	71.1
Water Stress	-0.1	48	79.0
Social Capital	**2.0**	**47**	**91.1**
Societal Trust	2.0	47	91.1

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Qatar 28th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	57.2
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	17.0
Physical Capital	23.2
Innovation and Intangible Capital	8.6
Institutions	2.4
Natural Capital	4.2
Social Capital	1.8



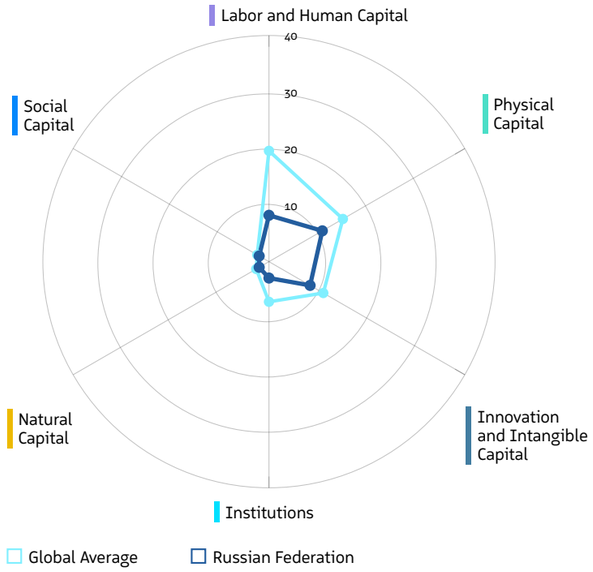
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**57.2**	**28**	**58.6**
Labor and Human Capital	**17.0**	**37**	**59.9**
Human Capital Value	10.7	39	79.6
Life Expectancy	3.1	31	37.4
Tertiary Education	2.4	27	32.5
Suicide Mortality	0.8	40	66.9
Age Dependency	0.1	50	74.8
Physical Capital	**23.2**	**5**	**37.2**
Physical Capital	13.8	2	35.7
Logistics	4.0	37	74.4
Internet Usage	5.6	6	29.9
Secure Internet Services	-0.9	55	90.1
Electricity Access	0.7	7	5.2
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**8.6**	**39**	**74.2**
Science Journals	4.6	36	67.4
Patent Applications	3.4	46	62.2
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	32	60.8
Institutions	**2.4**	**52**	**92.5**
Institutional Quality	1.3	54	96.1
Inequality	1.2	29	54.0
Natural Capital	**4.2**	**10**	**42.6**
Pollution	1.5	20	37.9
Natural Capital	1.1	4	36.6
Water Stress	1.5	8	40.5
Social Capital	**1.8**	**57**	**94.9**
Societal Trust	1.8	57	94.9

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Russian Federation 49th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	34.5
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	8.2
Physical Capital	10.9
Innovation and Intangible Capital	8.4
Institutions	2.9
Natural Capital	2.0
Social Capital	2.0



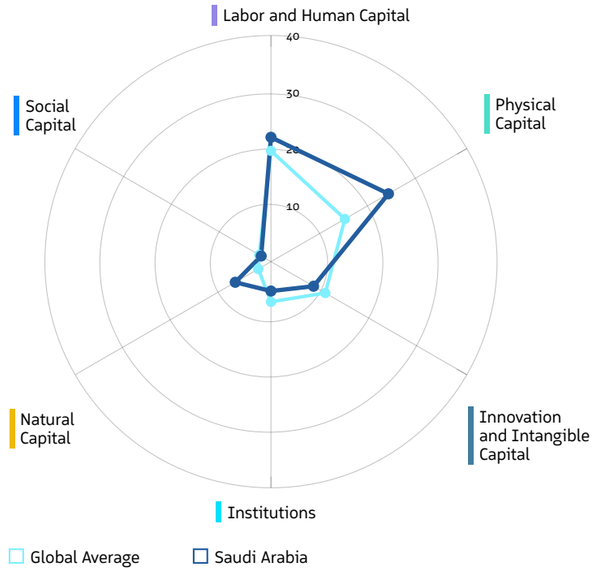
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**34.5**	**49**	**78.7**
Labor and Human Capital	**8.2**	**55**	**86.5**
Human Capital Value	8.1	55	95.4
Life Expectancy	-0.6	59	99.0
Tertiary Education	-0.5	53	64.1
Suicide Mortality	0.8	41	66.9
Age Dependency	0.4	39	64.9
Physical Capital	**10.9**	**45**	**65.4**
Physical Capital	4.2	45	71.2
Logistics	3.7	58	88.8
Internet Usage	2.8	35	55.4
Secure Internet Services	0.2	37	70.2
Electricity Access	0.1	52	27.3
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**8.4**	**41**	**75.4**
Science Journals	2.4	53	91.1
Patent Applications	5.4	18	27.9
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	21	55.6
Institutions	**2.9**	**44**	**90.1**
Institutional Quality	1.8	46	93.4
Inequality	1.1	30	55.0
Natural Capital	**2.0**	**37**	**70.9**
Pollution	1.6	18	35.0
Natural Capital	0.6	46	74.2
Water Stress	-0.2	52	82.7
Social Capital	**2.0**	**42**	**90.4**
Societal Trust	2.0	42	90.4

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Saudi Arabia 21st / 60

Productivity Potential Score	69.3
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	22.0
Physical Capital	24.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	8.7
Institutions	5.2
Natural Capital	7.3
Social Capital	2.0



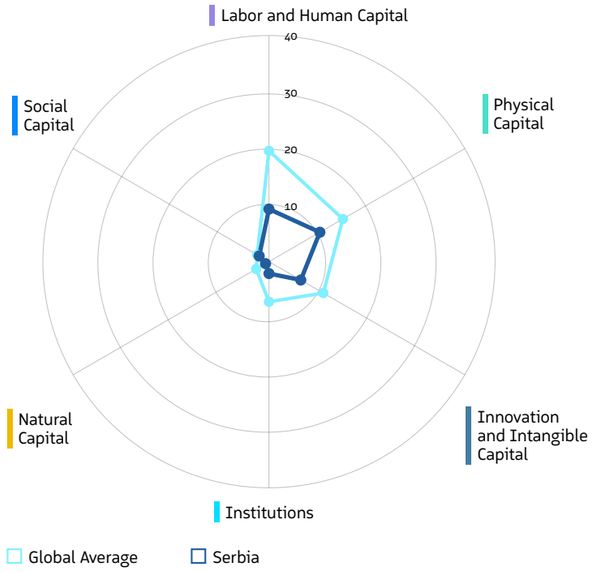
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**69.3**	**21**	**48.0**
Labor and Human Capital	**22.0**	**25**	**45.0**
Human Capital Value	12.3	27	70.6
Life Expectancy	2.9	32	40.8
Tertiary Education	4.8	2	5.2
Suicide Mortality	1.0	12	50.5
Age Dependency	1.0	7	47.4
Physical Capital	**24.0**	**3**	**35.3**
Physical Capital	11.4	13	44.8
Logistics	4.3	18	53.9
Internet Usage	6.9	2	18.4
Secure Internet Services	0.7	33	62.1
Electricity Access	0.8	3	2.7
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**8.7**	**38**	**73.2**
Science Journals	4.0	37	74.1
Patent Applications	4.1	28	50.4
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.7	12	51.8
Institutions	**5.2**	**29**	**77.2**
Institutional Quality	3.4	31	83.9
Inequality	1.8	17	40.3
Natural Capital	**7.3**	**2**	**1.7**
Pollution	2.7	1	0.0
Natural Capital	1.7	1	0.0
Water Stress	2.9	2	5.1
Social Capital	**2.0**	**33**	**89.1**
Societal Trust	2.0	33	89.1

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Serbia 54th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	31.0
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	9.3
Physical Capital	10.4
Innovation and Intangible Capital	6.5
Institutions	2.1
Natural Capital	0.7
Social Capital	2.0



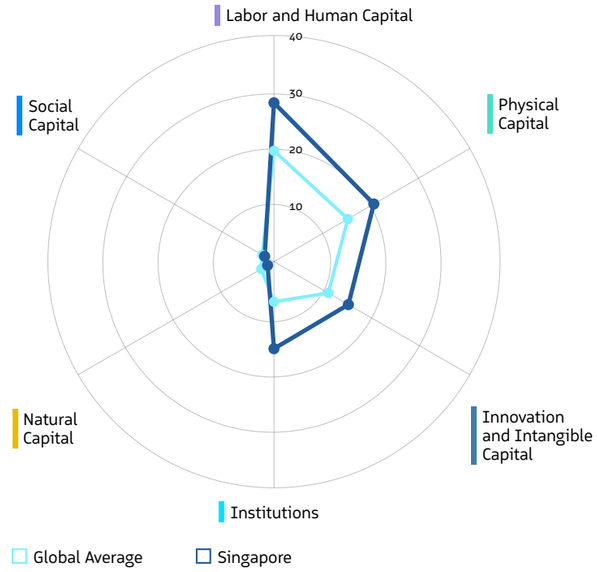
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**31.0**	**54**	**81.7**
Labor and Human Capital	**9.3**	**53**	**83.2**
Human Capital Value	8.0	56	96.0
Life Expectancy	-0.5	58	97.3
Tertiary Education	0.7	51	51.6
Suicide Mortality	0.5	58	88.3
Age Dependency	0.6	27	58.1
Physical Capital	**10.4**	**47**	**66.6**
Physical Capital	4.8	42	68.9
Logistics	3.7	55	85.9
Internet Usage	1.9	46	63.0
Secure Internet Services	-0.6	47	83.8
Electricity Access	0.5	27	11.7
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**6.5**	**53**	**88.6**
Science Journals	2.6	49	88.5
Patent Applications	3.4	45	62.0
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.5	48	67.4
Institutions	**2.1**	**55**	**94.3**
Institutional Quality	1.7	48	93.9
Inequality	0.4	50	69.2
Natural Capital	**0.7**	**56**	**88.3**
Pollution	0.5	50	71.0
Natural Capital	0.8	30	64.8
Water Stress	-0.6	58	91.1
Social Capital	**2.0**	**46**	**91.0**
Societal Trust	2.0	46	91.0

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Singapore 12th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	82.3
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	28.1
Physical Capital	20.4
Innovation and Intangible Capital	15.2
Institutions	15.4
Natural Capital	1.3
Social Capital	1.9



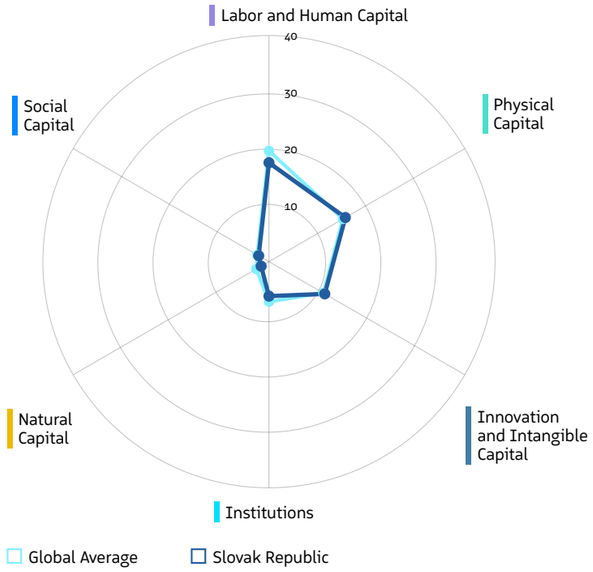
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**82.3**	**12**	**36.5**
Labor and Human Capital	**28.1**	**14**	**26.4**
Human Capital Value	20.0	11	24.8
Life Expectancy	4.4	10	14.1
Tertiary Education	2.1	30	35.1
Suicide Mortality	0.8	32	63.1
Age Dependency	0.8	17	54.6
Physical Capital	**20.4**	**16**	**43.7**
Physical Capital	11.1	16	45.6
Logistics	4.4	17	52.6
Internet Usage	2.7	40	56.2
Secure Internet Services	1.8	4	42.3
Electricity Access	0.4	36	15.5
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**15.2**	**12**	**27.3**
Science Journals	8.8	15	22.7
Patent Applications	5.8	15	21.2
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	22	56.2
Institutions	**15.4**	**9**	**21.5**
Institutional Quality	12.9	6	29.0
Inequality	2.4	9	27.5
Natural Capital	**1.3**	**49**	**80.3**
Pollution	0.0	58	89.1
Natural Capital	0.6	43	73.4
Water Stress	0.7	25	59.3
Social Capital	**1.9**	**53**	**93.6**
Societal Trust	1.9	53	93.6

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Slovak Republic 34th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	54.4
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	17.5
Physical Capital	15.6
Innovation and Intangible Capital	11.4
Institutions	6.1
Natural Capital	1.6
Social Capital	2.1



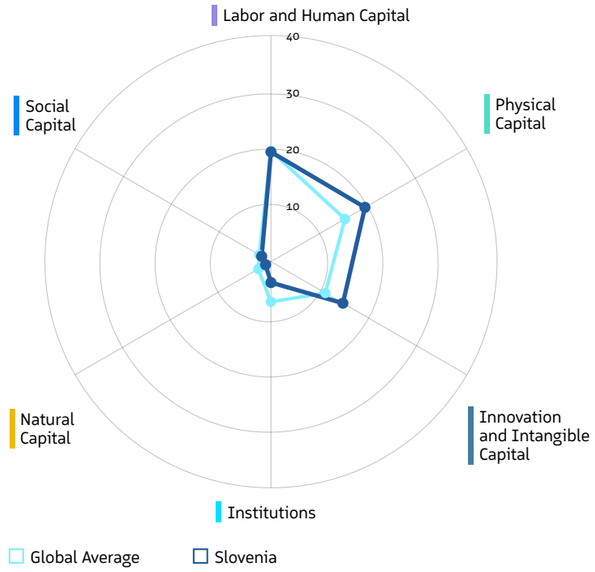
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**54.4**	**34**	**61.1**
Labor and Human Capital	**17.5**	**35**	**58.4**
Human Capital Value	12.0	30	71.9
Life Expectancy	2.5	37	47.3
Tertiary Education	1.5	35	42.2
Suicide Mortality	1.0	15	51.8
Age Dependency	0.5	35	61.7
Physical Capital	**15.6**	**30**	**54.6**
Physical Capital	6.0	32	64.5
Logistics	4.0	38	74.4
Internet Usage	4.0	14	44.7
Secure Internet Services	1.0	16	55.5
Electricity Access	0.7	8	6.3
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**11.4**	**26**	**53.9**
Science Journals	6.9	28	42.3
Patent Applications	3.9	33	54.4
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	18	54.8
Institutions	**6.1**	**24**	**72.3**
Institutional Quality	4.1	25	79.6
Inequality	2.0	15	37.0
Natural Capital	**1.6**	**43**	**76.4**
Pollution	0.8	45	63.7
Natural Capital	0.7	32	66.8
Water Stress	0.1	39	73.8
Social Capital	**2.1**	**27**	**87.8**
Societal Trust	2.1	27	87.8

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Slovenia 25th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	60.0
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	19.4
Physical Capital	19.2
Innovation and Intangible Capital	14.7
Institutions	3.7
Natural Capital	1.1
Social Capital	1.9



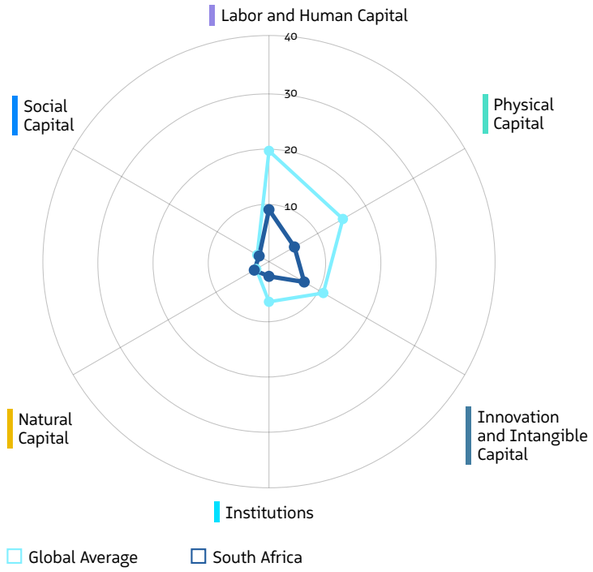
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**60.0**	**25**	**56.2**
Labor and Human Capital	**19.4**	**28**	**52.7**
Human Capital Value	10.3	41	82.2
Life Expectancy	3.8	24	24.7
Tertiary Education	3.6	14	18.5
Suicide Mortality	0.9	26	59.2
Age Dependency	0.8	16	54.6
Physical Capital	**19.2**	**23**	**46.3**
Physical Capital	10.7	20	47.2
Logistics	3.7	56	86.7
Internet Usage	3.0	27	53.2
Secure Internet Services	1.2	13	52.1
Electricity Access	0.6	24	10.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**14.7**	**15**	**30.6**
Science Journals	8.9	10	21.0
Patent Applications	5.2	20	31.5
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	25	59.1
Institutions	**3.7**	**35**	**85.8**
Institutional Quality	1.6	50	94.3
Inequality	2.1	14	35.3
Natural Capital	**1.1**	**53**	**83.0**
Pollution	0.3	53	78.8
Natural Capital	0.8	25	61.0
Water Stress	0.0	44	76.5
Social Capital	**1.9**	**51**	**92.5**
Societal Trust	1.9	51	92.5

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

South Africa 55th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	29.3
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	9.2
Physical Capital	5.2
Innovation and Intangible Capital	7.2
Institutions	2.6
Natural Capital	3.0
Social Capital	2.0



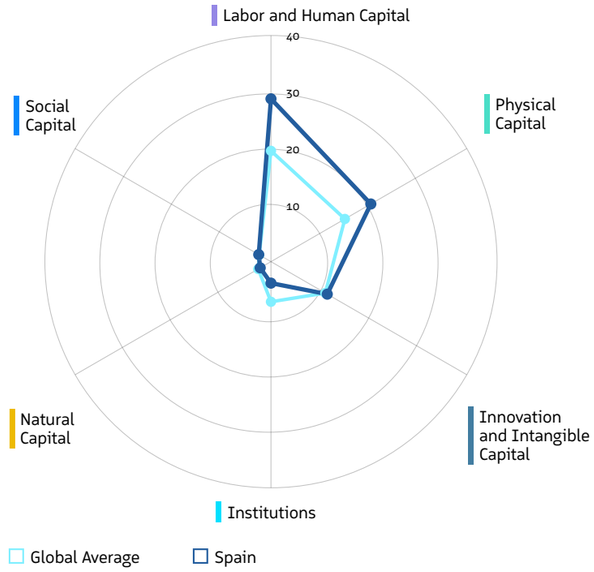
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**29.3**	**55**	**83.3**
Labor and Human Capital	**9.2**	**54**	**83.6**
Human Capital Value	8.5	51	92.8
Life Expectancy	0.2	50	85.1
Tertiary Education	-1.5	55	75.2
Suicide Mortality	0.7	52	76.2
Age Dependency	1.2	5	41.2
Physical Capital	**5.2**	**56**	**78.5**
Physical Capital	1.0	54	82.8
Logistics	4.0	33	72.2
Internet Usage	1.1	54	70.5
Secure Internet Services	0.2	36	70.1
Electricity Access	-1.1	57	71.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**7.2**	**48**	**83.8**
Science Journals	2.8	48	86.7
Patent Applications	3.7	37	57.3
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.7	6	44.3
Institutions	**2.6**	**48**	**91.4**
Institutional Quality	1.8	44	93.1
Inequality	0.8	38	60.9
Natural Capital	**3.0**	**18**	**58.5**
Pollution	1.2	30	48.1
Natural Capital	0.9	17	55.4
Water Stress	0.9	22	55.9
Social Capital	**2.0**	**39**	**89.8**
Societal Trust	2.0	39	89.8

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Spain 20th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	69.3
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	28.8
Physical Capital	20.4
Innovation and Intangible Capital	11.5
Institutions	3.8
Natural Capital	2.2
Social Capital	2.5



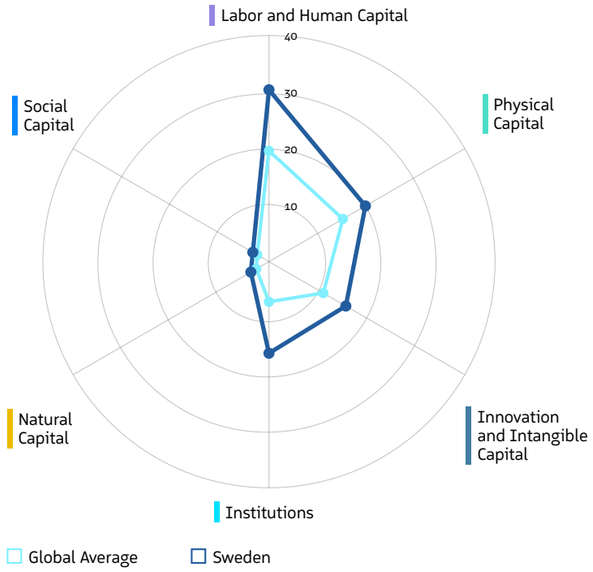
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**69.3**	**20**	**48.0**
Labor and Human Capital	**28.8**	**12**	**24.5**
Human Capital Value	19.6	14	27.1
Life Expectancy	4.3	14	15.7
Tertiary Education	3.4	18	20.7
Suicide Mortality	0.8	34	63.9
Age Dependency	0.6	32	59.5
Physical Capital	**20.4**	**15**	**43.6**
Physical Capital	11.2	15	45.2
Logistics	4.5	8	42.8
Internet Usage	3.4	20	49.4
Secure Internet Services	0.7	32	62.0
Electricity Access	0.5	29	12.3
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**11.5**	**25**	**53.5**
Science Journals	8.5	19	25.5
Patent Applications	2.4	57	79.1
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	33	60.8
Institutions	**3.8**	**34**	**84.8**
Institutional Quality	1.6	49	94.2
Inequality	2.2	12	31.8
Natural Capital	**2.2**	**34**	**68.7**
Pollution	0.1	55	83.4
Natural Capital	0.9	15	55.2
Water Stress	1.2	11	48.2
Social Capital	**2.5**	**17**	**75.4**
Societal Trust	2.5	17	75.4

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Sweden 7th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	89.0
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	30.4
Physical Capital	19.7
Innovation and Intangible Capital	15.7
Institutions	16.2
Natural Capital	3.7
Social Capital	3.3



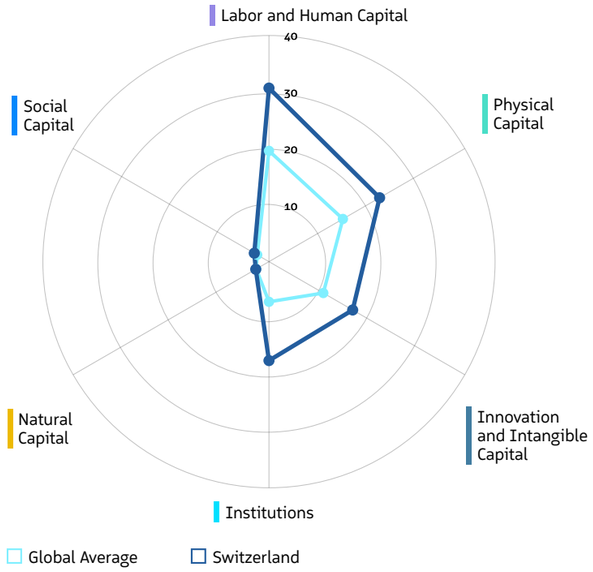
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**89.0**	**7**	**30.6**
Labor and Human Capital	**30.4**	**8**	**19.5**
Human Capital Value	21.0	4	18.6
Life Expectancy	4.3	16	16.2
Tertiary Education	3.5	17	20.6
Suicide Mortality	0.9	19	54.8
Age Dependency	0.7	20	55.9
Physical Capital	**19.7**	**20**	**45.2**
Physical Capital	10.0	23	49.9
Logistics	4.5	9	43.9
Internet Usage	3.8	16	45.7
Secure Internet Services	1.0	24	56.8
Electricity Access	0.4	47	16.3
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**15.7**	**9**	**23.4**
Science Journals	8.9	11	21.8
Patent Applications	6.3	9	11.8
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.5	46	66.0
Institutions	**16.2**	**6**	**16.7**
Institutional Quality	13.1	5	28.1
Inequality	3.2	5	12.6
Natural Capital	**3.7**	**13**	**49.0**
Pollution	2.2	8	17.1
Natural Capital	0.9	11	52.5
Water Stress	0.6	29	62.9
Social Capital	**3.3**	**6**	**54.8**
Societal Trust	3.3	6	54.8

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Switzerland 4th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	93.6
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	30.7
Physical Capital	22.6
Innovation and Intangible Capital	17.1
Institutions	17.5
Natural Capital	2.7
Social Capital	3.0



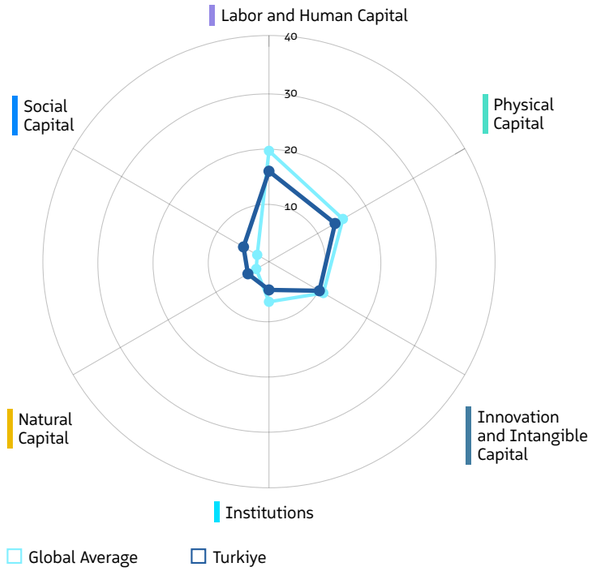
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**93.6**	**4**	**26.6**
Labor and Human Capital	**30.7**	**6**	**18.7**
Human Capital Value	21.0	6	18.7
Life Expectancy	4.6	7	12.2
Tertiary Education	3.8	10	16.2
Suicide Mortality	1.0	13	50.9
Age Dependency	0.3	45	66.8
Physical Capital	**22.6**	**6**	**38.5**
Physical Capital	12.1	8	41.9
Logistics	4.5	11	46.1
Internet Usage	3.9	15	44.9
Secure Internet Services	1.7	5	44.6
Electricity Access	0.4	38	16.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**17.1**	**5**	**13.7**
Science Journals	10.3	4	6.3
Patent Applications	6.3	8	11.8
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.4	53	74.7
Institutions	**17.5**	**3**	**9.9**
Institutional Quality	14.1	4	22.1
Inequality	3.4	3	8.3
Natural Capital	**2.7**	**22**	**62.7**
Pollution	1.7	13	31.4
Natural Capital	0.8	29	64.8
Water Stress	0.2	38	73.4
Social Capital	**3.0**	**12**	**61.7**
Societal Trust	3.0	12	61.7

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

Türkiye 35th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	54.4
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	16.0
Physical Capital	13.5
Innovation and Intangible Capital	10.3
Institutions	5.0
Natural Capital	4.3
Social Capital	5.2



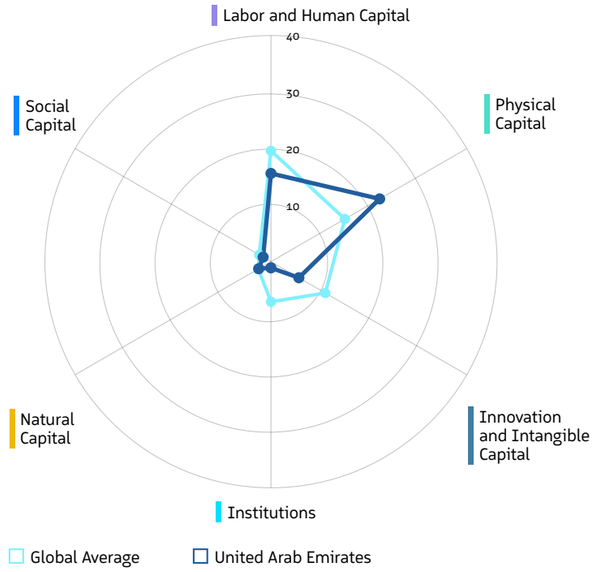
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**54.4**	**35**	**61.2**
Labor and Human Capital	**16.0**	**39**	**63.1**
Human Capital Value	10.2	42	82.9
Life Expectancy	1.5	41	63.2
Tertiary Education	1.9	34	37.4
Suicide Mortality	1.6	1	0.0
Age Dependency	0.7	22	56.6
Physical Capital	**13.5**	**38**	**59.5**
Physical Capital	3.9	48	72.3
Logistics	5.3	1	0.0
Internet Usage	3.3	23	50.5
Secure Internet Services	0.2	39	71.2
Electricity Access	0.8	1	0.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**10.3**	**32**	**61.9**
Science Journals	3.8	38	75.7
Patent Applications	5.8	14	21.2
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.7	9	49.1
Institutions	**5.0**	**31**	**78.4**
Institutional Quality	3.3	32	84.4
Inequality	1.7	19	42.8
Natural Capital	**4.3**	**7**	**40.6**
Pollution	1.1	31	51.1
Natural Capital	1.4	3	19.4
Water Stress	1.8	4	32.6
Social Capital	**5.2**	**1**	**0.0**
Societal Trust	5.2	1	0.0

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

United Arab Emirates 39th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	48.7
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	15.6
Physical Capital	22.2
Innovation and Intangible Capital	5.7
Institutions	1.1
Natural Capital	2.5
Social Capital	1.6



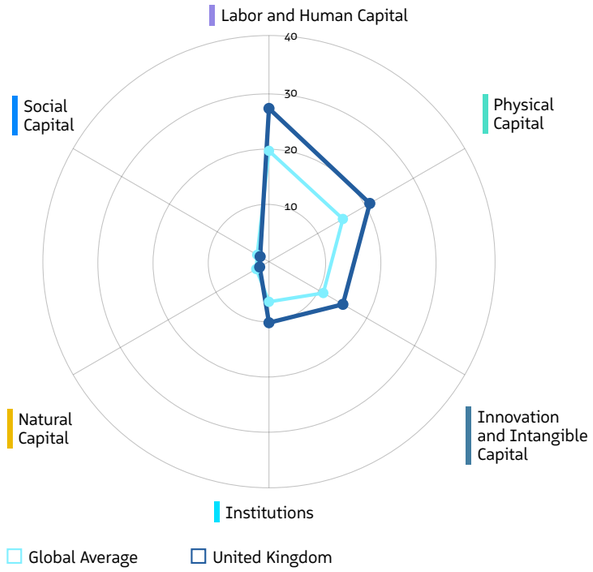
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**48.7**	**39**	**66.2**
Labor and Human Capital	**15.6**	**41**	**64.3**
Human Capital Value	9.3	44	88.0
Life Expectancy	2.6	34	44.4
Tertiary Education	2.8	23	27.3
Suicide Mortality	0.8	35	66.1
Age Dependency	-0.1	51	78.3
Physical Capital	**22.2**	**8**	**39.5**
Physical Capital	13.5	3	36.7
Logistics	4.0	29	70.3
Internet Usage	5.5	7	31.1
Secure Internet Services	-1.5	60	100.0
Electricity Access	0.6	17	8.1
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**5.7**	**57**	**94.5**
Science Journals	2.5	52	90.1
Patent Applications	2.7	56	74.4
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	39	62.5
Institutions	**1.1**	**60**	**100.0**
Institutional Quality	0.6	60	100.0
Inequality	0.5	48	68.5
Natural Capital	**2.5**	**30**	**65.4**
Pollution	-0.1	59	90.6
Natural Capital	1.0	9	48.4
Water Stress	1.6	6	39.0
Social Capital	**1.6**	**60**	**100.0**
Societal Trust	1.6	60	100.0

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

United Kingdom 16th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	77.4
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	27.1
Physical Capital	20.6
Innovation and Intangible Capital	15.1
Institutions	10.8
Natural Capital	1.9
Social Capital	1.8



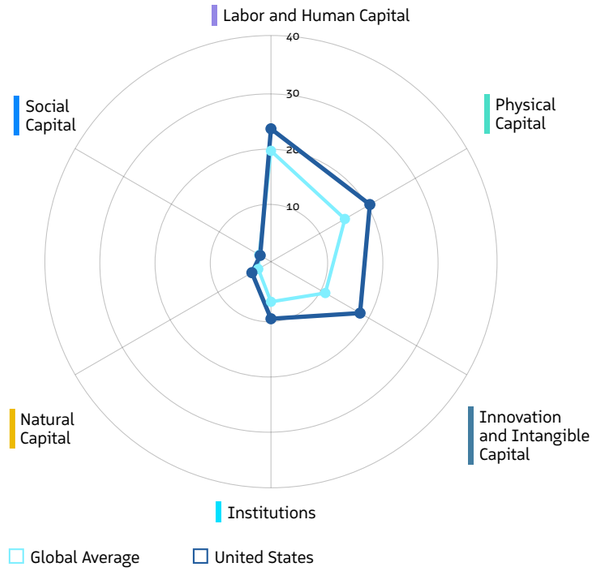
Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**77.4**	**16**	**40.9**
Labor and Human Capital	**27.1**	**16**	**29.5**
Human Capital Value	19.7	13	26.5
Life Expectancy	3.7	25	25.8
Tertiary Education	2.1	31	35.6
Suicide Mortality	1.0	14	51.3
Age Dependency	0.6	30	59.3
Physical Capital	**20.6**	**14**	**43.3**
Physical Capital	11.0	17	46.1
Logistics	4.6	6	39.2
Internet Usage	3.5	18	48.5
Secure Internet Services	1.0	18	56.1
Electricity Access	0.4	39	16.0
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**15.1**	**13**	**27.5**
Science Journals	8.6	18	24.4
Patent Applications	5.9	12	18.8
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.6	24	58.5
Institutions	**10.8**	**16**	**46.4**
Institutional Quality	11.4	15	37.8
Inequality	-0.6	57	89.9
Natural Capital	**1.9**	**40**	**72.2**
Pollution	0.9	38	57.4
Natural Capital	0.9	16	55.3
Water Stress	0.1	42	74.7
Social Capital	**1.8**	**58**	**95.3**
Societal Trust	1.8	58	95.3

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

United States 14th / 60

Productivity Potential Score	78.0
PPI Pillar	**Value Per Hour Worked (USD)**
Labor and Human Capital	23.5
Physical Capital	20.2
Innovation and Intangible Capital	18.2
Institutions	10.1
Natural Capital	3.9
Social Capital	2.2



Full Breakdown

	Score (USD)	Rank	Distance to Best (%)*
Productivity Potential Index	**78.0**	**14**	**40.3**
Labor and Human Capital	**23.5**	**23**	**40.3**
Human Capital Value	12.7	25	68.1
Life Expectancy	3.5	27	30.2
Tertiary Education	5.3	1	0.0
Suicide Mortality	1.0	7	46.2
Age Dependency	1.0	8	47.7
Physical Capital	**20.2**	**18**	**44.1**
Physical Capital	6.1	31	63.9
Logistics	4.4	15	50.9
Internet Usage	4.8	11	37.3
Secure Internet Services	4.2	1	0.0
Electricity Access	0.7	10	6.9
Innovation and Intangible Capital	**18.2**	**3**	**6.1**
Science Journals	10.5	3	3.9
Patent Applications	6.9	2	1.3
Herfindahl-Hirschman Index	0.7	11	49.6
Institutions	**10.1**	**19**	**50.6**
Institutional Quality	7.9	22	57.9
Inequality	2.2	13	33.4
Natural Capital	**3.9**	**12**	**47.0**
Pollution	1.5	24	40.1
Natural Capital	1.0	8	48.0
Water Stress	1.4	9	43.0
Social Capital	**2.2**	**18**	**83.4**
Societal Trust	2.2	18	83.4

*Distance to best captures the gap between the country's performance and the best performer in the sample

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