유럽지역 국제평가기관 전문가 면담 출장 결과보고

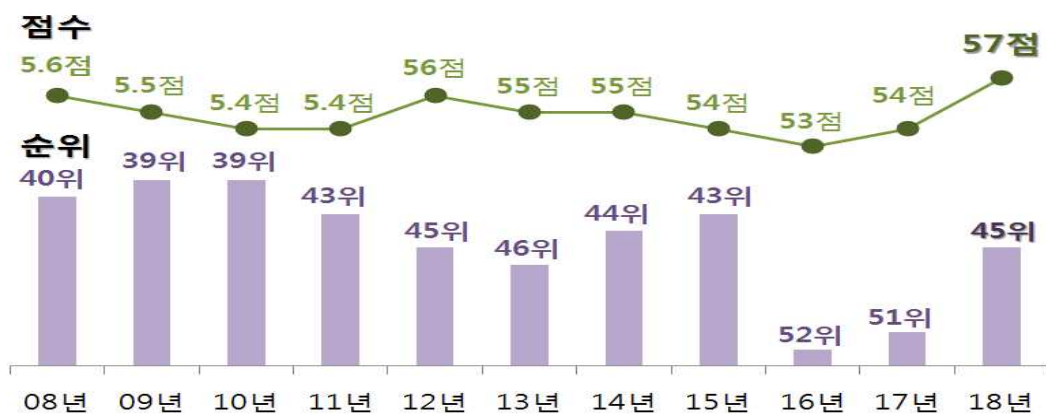## 2019. 5.

국민권익위원회

‖ 목 차 ‖

1 출장 목적

□ 최근 우리나라의 부패인식지수(CPI)가 다소 상승하였으나, OECD 평균이나 우리나라 경제규모에 비해서는 아직도 저평가된 상황

> ■ '18년도 **결과 우리나라는 100점 만점에 57점, 180개국 중에서 45위**
> - **전년대비 평가점수는 3점 상승, 국가순위는 6단계 상승**
> - **OECD 35개국 중에서는 30위로 전년대비 1단계 하락**
>
> **< 우리나라 부패인식지수 변동 추이('08~'18년) >**
>
> | 구 분 | | '08년 | '09년 | '10년 | '11년 | '12년 | '13년 | '14년 | '15년 | '16년 | '17년 | '18년 |
> |---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
> | 점수 | | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 56 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 53 | 54 | 57 |
> | 순위 | 전체 | 40/180 | 39/180 | 39/178 | 43/183 | 45/176 | 46/177 | 44/175 | 43/168 | 52/176 | 51/180 | 45/180 |
> | | OECD | 22/30 | 22/30 | 25/33 | 27/34 | 27/34 | 27/34 | 27/34 | 28/34 | 29/35 | 29/35 | 30/36 |
>
> ※ '12년 100점 만점으로 변경
>
> **점수**
> 5.6점 5.5점 5.4점 5.4점 56점 55점 55점 54점 53점 54점 **57점**
>
> **순위**
> 40위 39위 39위 43위 45위 46위 44위 43위 52위 51위 **45위**
>
> 08년 09년 10년 11년 12년 13년 14년 15년 16년 17년 18년

□ 정부의 반부패정책 성과와 노력을 국제사회의 평가기관에 객관적이며 정확하게 설명하여 저평가된 한국의 부패인식 개선

2 **출장자 및 출장 일정**

□ **출장자**: 황인선 청렴조사평가과장, 임한나 서기관(전임 CPI 담당), 조유지 사무관(CPI 담당), 정민주 주무관(통역)

□ **출장기간**: '19. 5. 12.(일) ~ 5. 18(토) (5박 7일)

□ **면담 대상자**

순번	면담자(지역)	관련 직책	선정 이유
1	**Christos Cabolis 등** (스위스 로잔) * 5.13 방문	IMD 세계경쟁력센터(WCC) 수석경제학자 겸 운영총괄디렉터	- **최근 해외정책설명회 미실시 기관** * 위원회 2016년 방문 * 민간 산업부문 청렴지수 측정 관련 글로벌 스탠다드 평가방식 참조 병행
2	**Fung Siu 등** (영국 런던) * 5.15 방문	EIU 아시아 담당 수석경제학자	- **CPI 반영 변환점수가 정체된 지수** * 54점('15)→54점('16)→55점('17)→55점('18) * 위원회 2009년, 2015년 방문
3	**Alison Evans 등** (영국 런던) * 5.16 방문	IHS Markit 아태지역(한국담당) 선임분석관	- **해외정책설명회 미실시 기관** * 위원회 첫 본사 방문 (2017년 IHS마킷 미국지사 방문)

□ **주요 설명 및 논의사항**

  ○ 우리나라 반부패 정책과 주요성과 등 홍보

  ○ 해당 평가기관별 평가체계, 절차 등에 대한 각종 정보수집

3 출장 세부일정

월일 (요일)	출발지 도착지	방문기관	업무수행내용 (수집할 자료목록, 질의할 내용 등)	접촉 예정인물 (직책포함)
5.12. (일)	인천 제네바		▶ 인천 출발(00:55) ▶ 암스테르담 도착(05:05) * 비행시간 11h 10m ▶ 암스테르담 출발(07:00) * 경유시간 1h 55m ▶ 제네바 도착(08:20)　　* 비행시간 1h 20m	
5.13. (월)	제네바 로잔 제네바	국제경영 개발원 (IMD)	< 기차 > ▶ 제네바공항 출발(10:32) ▶ 로잔 도착(11:13) ▶ IMD(국제경영개발원) 방문(14:00~) 　① 주요 반부패 정책성과 및 노력 설명 　② 기업인 대상 설문조사 체계, 최근 결과 변동 　　추이, 한국의 민간부패 관련 동향 등 < 기차 > : 미정 ▶ 로잔 출발 ▶ 제네바 도착	Christos Cabolis (세계경쟁력센터 수석경제학자 겸 운영총괄디렉터)
5.14. (화)	제네바 런던		▶ 면담결과 리뷰 및 관련 자료 정리 등 < 항공기 > ▶ 제네바 출발(15:10) ▶ 런던(히드로) 도착(15:55) * 비행시간 1h 45m	
5.15. (수)	런던	이코노믹 인텔리전스 유닛 (EIU)	▶ EIU(이코노믹인텔리전스유닛) 방문(11:00~) 　① 최근 한국의 반부패 동향 　② 한국의 최근 평가결과 등에 대한 논의 　③ 한국의 민간부패 관련 동향 등	Fung Siu (아시아 담당 수석경제학자)
5.16. (목)	런던	아이에이치 에스마킷 (IHS Markit)	▶IHS Markit(아이에이치에스마킷) 방문(14:00~) 　① 최근 한국의 반부패 동향 　② 평가 관련 정보 공유 및 평가체계 등 논의	Alison Evans (아태지역 한국담당 선임분석관)
5.17. (금)	런던		▶ 면담결과 리뷰 및 관련 자료 정리 등 ▶ 런던(히드로) 출발(19:35) 　* 히드로→서울/인천 선택가능항공편 수 : 1대	
5.18. (토)	인천		▶ 인천 도착(14:35)　　　　　* 비행시간 11h	

1 국제경영개발원(IMD) 국제경쟁력센터(World Competitiveness Center)

1. 면담 개요

○ 일시 : 2019. 5. 13.(월) 14:00~16:00

○ 장소 : IMD 국제경쟁력센터(스위스 로잔)

○ 면담 대상

- **Christos Cabolis**(수석경제연구원)

(Chief Economist & Head of Operations)

- **William Milner**(조사기획부매니저)

(Research Projects Associate Manager)

Dr. Christos Cabolis

2. 기관 현황

○ 비영리 실무학교로서, **매년 '국가경쟁력평가***'를 발표하는 주관기관**

 * 국가경쟁력평가(WCY, World Competitiveness Yearbook)는 1989년 이후 매년 발표

○ 한 국가의 **사회·정치·경제적 환경이 기업 경쟁력에 어떠한 영향을 미치는지** 조사·분석하여 국가별 순위를 발표

3. 국가경쟁력평가(WCY) 개요

○ **4개 분야 338개 항목**에 대해 통계자료* 및 설문자료**를 활용하여 종합적인 국가별 경쟁력을 평가

 * IMF, World bank, OECD, EU, 아시아개발은행(ADB) 등의 공식 통계 143개 사용

 ** 조사대상국에 거주하는 중간관리자급 이상의 기업인을 대상으로 우리나라의 경우 대외경제정책연구원에서 설문조사(115개 문항)를 대행

- 2018년 평가시 통계자료 및 설문자료에 주어진 가중치는 각각 1과 0.56으로, **설문자료에 1/β의 가중치가 적용**됨

○ **338개 항목** 각각에 대해 **국가별 순위를 평가**하며, 이를 기반으로 나라마다 분야별 강점 및 약점과 경쟁력 평가 항목별 순위 제공

< 국가경쟁력평가 평가분야 및 평가 세부항목>

분야 (세부항목)	경제성과 (82)	정부효율성 (74)	기업효율성 (71)	인프라 (111)
구분	- 국내경제 (25) - 국제무역 (26) - 국제투자 (17) - 고용 (8) - 물가 (6)	- 공공재정(12) - 재정정책(13) - 제도여건*(15) - 기업여건(20) - 사회여건(14)	- 생산성 (10) - 노동시장 (24) - 금융시장 (20) - 경영관행 (11) - 행태가치 (6)	- 기본인프라 (24) - 기술인프라 (19) - 과학인프라 (25) - 보건·환경 (25) - 교육 (18)

○ 평가분야 구분은 인프라가 기업효율성에 영향을 미치고 기업과 정부 효율성을 기반으로 전체적인 결과로서 경제성과가 도출되는 개념임

○ **(CPI 반영항목)** 정부효율성 분야 제도여건의 세부항목으로 '**뇌물공여와 부패비리(Bribery and corruption)**'

※ 설문문항 : 뇌물과 부패가 존재한다고 보십니까? (존재(1점) ~부존재(6점))

4. 2018년 국가경쟁력평가(WCY) 결과

○ 총 63개국 중 한국은 **27위**로 **전년대비 2단계 상승**

- 아시아·태평양 국가 14개국 중 9위로 전년대비 1단계 상승

※ 홍콩, 싱가포르, 일본 등이 우리보다 선순위

○ 4대 평가분야별로는 **경제성과**(22→20위), **기업효율성**(44위→43위), **인프라구축**(24→18위)은 **상승**한 반면, **정부효율성**(28→29위) 분야는 **하락**

< 평가 항목별 순위 >

구 분	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	
국가경쟁력 순위 (전체 국가)	22 (60)	26 (60)	25 (61)	29 (61)	29 (63)	27 (63)	↑2
1. 경제성과	20	20	15	21	22	20	↑2
2. 정부효율성	20	26	28	26	28	29	↓1
뇌물공여 부패비리	28	31	32	34	40	35	↑5
3. 기업효율성	34	39	37	48	44	43	↑1
4. 인프라구축	19	19	21	22	24	18	↑6

○ **(CPI 반영 항목)** '뇌물공여·부패비리'는 3.73점(6점만점), 35위(63개국)로 **전년대비 점수는 0.49점 상승, 순위는 5단계 상승**('17년 3.24점, 40위/63개국)

※ IMD는 공식 논평이나 원인분석 등의 자료는 제공하지 않음

5. 주요 면담 내용

○ 국가경쟁력지수 평가체계 관련 문의

- 권익위 : 국제경영개발원(IMD)의 국가경쟁력지수는 기업인 설문조사를 바탕으로 산출되는 것으로 알고 있음. 기업인 설문조사 외에 국가경쟁력지수의 구체적인 산출방법은?

- Christos Cabolis : 2018년도 세계경쟁력지수 평가에서는 115개 설문조사 문항 및 143개의 통계자료를 기반으로 평가가 이루어졌음. 점수산정 시 통계자료 및 설문 응답 자료에 주어진 가중치는 각각 1과 0.56으로 1/3의 가중치가 설문 응답 자료에 주어졌음.

○ 한국의 국가경쟁력평가 관련 문의

- 권익위 : 2018년 국가경쟁력평가에서 한국은 27위로 전년대비 2단계 상승하였지만, 4대 평가분야 중 정부효율성(28→29) 분야는 하락하였음. 주요 원인이 무엇이라고 생각하는지?

- **Christos Cabolis** : 평가 분야별 순위로는 관세장벽, 노령화, 법과 규제, 노동 규제 등이 낮은 수준으로 나타나고 있음. 그 외 한국의 국가경쟁력 평가 내용은 다음과 같음

- 한국의 경우 중소기업의 수가 부족함. 재벌 등 대기업들이 시장에서 경쟁력이 상대적으로 약한 소기업들을 잠식하는 경향이 있음.
- 회계사 등의 젊은 전문 인력이 재벌이나 대규모 회계 기업에 고용될 필요가 있음.
- 기업의 특정한 요구에 따라 기술이 개발되는 경향이 있고, 이전 가능한 리더십이나 책임성과 같은 소프트 기술(soft skills)의 개발이 부족함.
- 시험결과만을 중시하는 교육시스템에서 탈피하여 복합적인 사고를 통한 문제 해결 능력의 향상 및 비판적 사고력 향상에 초점을 맞춘 교육시스템의 확립이 필요함. 한국의 경우 많은 이들이 생각하는 것보다는 빠른 속도로 교육시스템의 변화가 진행되고는 있으나, 여전히 구시대적인 사고가 존재함.
- 삼성 바이오 로직스, 대우, 딜로이트 등 잘 알려진 기업들의 분식회계 비리 사건 등으로 인해 손상된 기업 명성을 회복하기 위해서는 많은 시간이 걸림.
- 기업에서는 인재를 채용할 때 시험성적에 초점을 맞추기보다는 개인의 잠재력을 보고 채용
- 높은 잠재력을 지닌 미래의 리더를 해외로 순환 파견하고 다양한 기술을 지닌 외국 전문 인력을 적극적으로 활용할 필요가 있음.

○ 기업인 대상 설문조사 관련 문의

- 권익위 : 설문응답자가 국가별 대략 100명 정도로 알고 있는데, 설문 모집단 구성 시 기업인의 구성 비율 등 대표성 확보를 위한 고려사항 등이 있는지 궁금함.

- **Christos Cabolis** : 설문에 참여하는 응답자들이 속한 산업별 비율이 그 산업이 속한 경제를 대표하도록 하고, 응답자들의 수가 해당 경제의 규모 및 중요도에 부합할 수 있도록 대표성 확보를 위한 노력을 기울이고 있음.

○ **평가 전문가로서 부패경험과 부패 인식간 괴리 관련 견해**

- 권익위 : 한국의 부패 경험은 독일과 같이 낮은 수준이나 부패인식이 높게 나타나 경험과 인식간 괴리가 있음. 이에 대해서 평가 시 조정이 있는지, 평가 전문가로서 이를 어떻게 보는지 궁금함

- **Christos Cabolis** : 경험과 인식의 차이 관련 별도의 조정은 하지 않고, 인식이 반영되는 설문조사보다 대체로 정량지표인 통계자료에 가중치를 더 두고 있음

우리는 다른 기관들과의 논의를 통해서 부패사건을 대중들이 알 수 있도록 하고 수사과정을 공개하며 해당 문제가 어떻게 해결되었는지를 **투명하게 공개하는 것이 매우 중요하다**는 것을 알게 되었음. 언론을 통해 이 모든 과정을 공개하는 것은 **단기적으로는 부정적인 부패 인식**을 갖도록 할 수 있지만, 장기적으로는 국민들이 **부패 문제가 해결되는 과정을 통해** 진전이 이뤄지는 것을 보게 되며 **장기적으로는 인식이 경험을 따라 잡고** 관련 기관들에 대한 **신뢰 또한 회복**하게 됨. 예를 들어 카자흐스탄의 경우 국민들은 나라가 부패하지 않다 인식하고 있는데 이는 사실 정부가 숨기고 있기 때문임.

- **Christos Cabolis** : 2018년도 한국 국가경쟁력 평가 결과를 보면, 뇌물 공여 및 부패비리는 35위인데 비해, 기업인 스스로가 평가한 윤리경영 수준은 41위로 나타남. 이는 **한국의 기업인들이 공공부문의 청렴수준 보다 민간 자체의 청렴수준을 더 낮게 본다고 하는 해석도 가능함.**

○ 민간 부패 관련 접근 방법 조언

- 권익위 : 권익위는 민간부문의 부패를 진단하고 청렴수준 제고를 지원하기 위해 민간부문 청렴도 측정을 준비하고 있음. 그러나 민간은 이를 기업에 대한 청렴성 규제의 형태로 받아들이는 측면도 있음. 이에 대한 견해는?

- Christos Cabolis : 투명성이 중요하고 이를 위해서는 신뢰가 바탕이 되어야 할 것임. 전체사회가 반응하게 하기 위해서는 기업이 정부의 정보를 신뢰하게 만드느냐에 있음. 경험상 민간이 정부를 신뢰하지 않을 경우 정책 효과가 나타나지 않음. **부패는 모든 섹터에게 해롭다는 점을 인식시키는 것**이 중요함. 특히 한국의 경우 부패 이슈가 있는 기업 오너에 대한 **철저한 징벌**을 하는 것이 신호가 될 수 있음. 부패 이슈가 있는 기업 오너에게 처벌이 적용될 경우, 주주, 공급업체, 직원 개개인에 이르기까지 **연쇄적으로 교육적 효과**를 얻을 수 있음.

  또한, 뇌물의 악영향을 강조해야할 것임. 기업이 이윤을 창출하기 위해서는 가격경쟁력, 품질경쟁력으로 경쟁해야 하는데 뇌물이 통용되는 사회에서는 뇌물경쟁에 주력하는 것으로 기업의 전략이 바뀌고 이는 경제전반의 경쟁력 하락을 가져올 수 있음

○ 국가청렴수준 제고를 위한 견해

- 권익위 : 세계경쟁력 분야 전문가의 입장에서 그 나라의 제도뿐 아니라 사회전반의 청렴문화를 형성해나가기 위한 방안이 있다면?

- Christos Cabolis : 단기적인 평가결과가 아니라 장기적인 트렌드 변동이 의미가 있음. 청렴수준 제고를 위한 한 가지 방법이란 존재하지 않고, **정부간 협업, 제도개선과 교육**이 중요하다 생각함.

특히 **20년 후를 보고 교육에 주력**해야 할 것임. 지금의 학생이 사회생활을 하게 되는 20년 후에야 교육의 효과가 발휘되어 변화가 가능할 것임. 또한 **국제협력도 중요**한데, 권익위는 부패방지를 위해 국제협력을 어떻게 하고 있는지?

- 권익위 : OECD와 협력하여 개도국에 반부패 정책을 전수하고 있고, 2020년에는 IACC도 개최하는 등 반부패 국제협력에 총력을 다하고 있음(관련 영문 유인물 제공)

○ **기타 반부패 정책 추진 관련 조언**

- 권익위 : IMD 국가경쟁력지수는 주요 국가들을 평가하는 유용한 지표인 것으로 알고 있음. '18년 평가시 가장 인상 깊었던 사례는 어떤 나라의 어떤 사례였는지? 이러한 내용을 알려주시면 한국의 반부패정책 추진시에도 유용한 자료로 활용할 수 있을 것임

- **Christos Cabolis** : 북유럽국가들은 경쟁력 분야에서 지난 10년간 매우 두각을 나타내었지만, 한국 정부는 이처럼 최상위권의 선진국가들에만 관심을 가지기 보다는 어떤 특정한 측면에서 중요한 교훈을 제시해 줄 수 있는 국가들의 사례에 좀더 주의를 기울일 필요가 있다고 봄. 이러한 관점에서 슬로베니아, 리투아니아, 크로아티아와 같은 일부 동유럽국가들 및 이스라엘과 같은 나라들이 한국에 실제적으로 더 도움이 되는 사례를 제시해줌. 이 국가들은 나라가 작고, 유럽국가라는 점에서 한국과는 근본적으로 다르지만 부패 경험, 강대국인 주변국들의 그늘 속에서 살아온 역사와 급속한 경제발전을 이루었다는 점에서 한국에 중요한 교훈을 제공해줄 수 있다고 생각함.

○ **상호 네트워크 구축 관련 마무리 말씀**

- 권익위 : 귀 기관 소속 전문가 분들께 영문 뉴스레터 등으로 한국의

반부패 정책 자료 등을 정기적으로 제공할 계획이고, 귀 기관에서 필요로 하는 정책자료 등을 요청하면 성심·성의껏 응대하겠음

- Christos Cabolis : 권익위의 방문에 감사드리며 향후 보내주시는 뉴스레터 등을 참고하겠음.

< 참석자 전체 사진 >

2 **이코노미스트 인텔리전스 유닛(EIU)**

1. 면담 개요

○ 일시 : 2019. 5. 15.(수) 11:00~12:00

○ 장소 : 영국 런던

○ 면담 대상 : Fung Siu(수석경제학자)
　　　　　　 Adrian Goldfinch(기업개발이사)

2. 기관 현황

○ 이코노미스트(The Economist)의 연구기관으로 설립(1946년)되어 세계적인 연구 및 자문 기업으로 발전, 전 세계 정책 입안자들을 위한 기업 정보 수집활동을 수행

　* 650여명의 정규 및 비정규애널리스트가 200개가 넘는 국가 및 지역에서 근무

3. 국가위험평가(Country Risk Model)

○ 국가위험평가는 1980년대 초부터 시행되어 왔으며, 2018년 기준, **131개 국가들의 투자손실위험에 대한 분석을 제공함**

　- 주로 런던에 기반을 둔 전문가 팀들이 이끌어가며, 각 국가 내부에 거주하는 400명 이상의 전문가 글로벌 네트워크의 지원을 받음

　- EIU 국가위험평가 자료는 EIU 국가위험서비스(EIU County Risk Service, 유료) 구독자들에게 제공됨

○ 국가위험평가는 정량 및 정성 지표를 활용하여 **통치자, 통화, 금융, 정치, 경제구조, 국가전반의 5개 위험 범주별 점수로** 제공됨

○ CPI에 반영되는 EIU의 부패위험점수는 설문항목별 평가를 통해 일반화된 부패의 종합 측정치로 산출됨

〈 CPI에 반영되는 국가위험평가 설문항목〉

- 공적 자금의 분배와 사용을 관리하는 분명한 절차와 책임성이 있는가?
- 장관/공무원들이 사적 목적이나 당파의 정치적 목적을 위해 공적 자금을 유용하고 있는가?
- 관리 책임이 없는 특수 자금이 존재하는가?
- 일반적인 공적 재원 남용이 존재하는가?
- 전문 행정 조직이나 정부가 직접 임명한 많은 수의 공무원들이 존재하는가?
- 공적 자금 관리를 감독하는 독립 기관이 존재하는가?
- 장관/공무원의 공금 유용을 재판할 권한을 가진 독립적인 사법 기구가 존재하는가?

* 점수는 0점(매우 낮은 부패 정도)부터 4점(매우 높은 부패 정도)까지의 정수로 매겨짐

4. 주요 면담 내용

○ 국가위험평가 평가체계 및 평가방식 관련 문의

- 권익위 : EIU의 국가위험평가는 어떤 방식으로 이루어지는지 궁금함

- Fung Siu : EIU는 분석 모델은 4가지로 구분됨. ①국가위험평가(Country Risk Model) ②기업환경평가(business ranking model) ③기업운용평가(Risk Briefing) ④민주주의 인덱스가 그것임.

  기업환경평가(business ranking model)는 기업의 환경이 되는 국가 전망에 관한 것으로 매 분기별로 조사하고 1년에 1번 업데이트 되며 82개국을 대상으로 함. 1위는 싱가포르, 2위는 뉴질랜드임. 설문항목은 부패가 공공부문에 얼마나 만연한가, 정부 임기가 얼마나 긴가(임

기가 길수록 부패 가능성 높아짐)인데, 2018년 **한국은 부패인식지수 45위로 50위권 안에 포함되어 청렴수준이 높은 나라로 평가되고 있음**

기업운용평가(Risk Briefing)은 기업의 운용 관련한 것으로 설문 항목은 공무원 사이에 부패 만연 정도, 뇌물 수수 전통 여부, 공직 남용, 선출직 공무원 대비 임명직 공무원의 수 등으로 조사하고 있음

민주주의 인덱스(Democracy Index)는 정권 유지 기간이 얼마나 되는지 1가지 항목이 부패와 관련한 유일한 설문 항목임

○ **국가위험평가의 부패 관련 설문조사 관련 문의**

 - **권익위** : 부패 관련 설문항목의 조사 대상자와 대표성 확보를 위한 고려사항 등이 있는지 궁금함

 - **Fung Siu** : 400명 이상의 프리랜서나 전문가 풀을 통해 정보를 취합하고, EIU 내부 검토 과정을 거쳐서 편집, 자체의 독립적인 데이터를 산출함. 개별 전문가의 편견(bias)을 없애기 위해 노력하고 있음

 - **권익위** : 한국의 전문가 풀은 어떻게 구성되는지?

 - **Fung Siu** : 대학교수, 전 정부 관료, 언론계를 포함하고 필요시 다른 분야의 전문가를 추천받아 팀 매니저가 전문가 풀에 포함시키기도 함

○ **최근 한국의 국가위험평가 추세**

 - **권익위** : 국정농단 사태 이후 새로 출범한 문재인 정부는 반부패 정책을 중점으로 추진하고 있음. 한국에 대한 최근의 평가에 변화가 있는지 궁금함.

- Fung Siu : 7가지 설문문항을 중심으로 말하자면, **공적 자금 유용***과 **관련**하여 **새정부 출범 후에는 한번도 보고된 바 없음**. 또 공적자금 분배와 관리 관련 절차와 책임성 확보, 비자금 등 관리책임 없는 특수 자금 비존재, 전문 행정조직에 의한 독립적인 공무원 등이 한국의 국가위험평가에서 긍정적으로 보고되고 있음. 다만 공적자금 관리를 감독 하는 독립기관이 존재하지 않는 것으로 보임

- 권익위 : 공적자금 관리 감독기관으로서 감사원이 독립적으로 행정부의 예산 사용에 관한 감사를 실시하고 있으며, 귀국 후 관련 자료를 추가로 송부하겠음

  * 감사원 홍보담당관실을 통해 감사원 영문 설명자료를 이메일로 송부(2019. 5.21.)

- Fung Siu : 또, **공금유용 관련 독립적인 사법기구 존재** 여부 관련하여서는 전 대통령의 탄핵이 그 증거로 판단되고 있음.

○ **상호 네트워크 구축 관련 마무리 말씀**

- 권익위 : 귀 기관 소속 전문가 분들께 영문 뉴스레터 등으로 한국의 반부패 정책 자료 등을 정기적으로 제공할 계획이고, 귀 기관에서 필요로 하는 정책자료 등을 요청하면 성심·성의껏 응대하겠음

- Fung Siu : 권익위의 EIU에 대한 관심과 방문에 감사드림. 국가위험평가 설명자료 등 추가적인 자료는 메일로 보내드리겠음

< 면담 사진 >

< 참석자 전체 사진 >

3 아이에이치에스 마킷(IHS Markit)

1. 면담 개요

○ 일시 : 2019. 5. 16.(목) 14:00~16:00

○ 장소 : 영국 런던

○ 면담 대상

- Alexia Ash (시니어 선임국장)
- Alison Evans (한국담당 시니어 리서치 애널리스트)
- Justin Valentino (시니어 애널리스트)

Alison Evans

2. 기관 현황

○ 세계 200여 개국의 정치, 경제 및 금융 상황을 분석하여 정부 및 기업을 대상으로 **투자관련 컨설팅** 및 **정보 제공**

○ 설립년도 : 1959년

○ 소재지 : 영국 런던(London)

3. 국가위험분석 및 예측(Country Risk Analysis & Forecasting) 개요

○ 전 세계 **211개국**에 대한 **정치·경제 및 위험 환경**에 대한 빅데이터를 활용, 체계적이고 면밀한 분석으로 **변화하는 국가 정세 예측 기반제공**

○ **110여명**의 IHS 국가위험분석가들은 담당 국가에 대한 자료를 해당국 **프리랜서, 고객** 및 기타 경로를 통한 경제 관련 전문가(open-source intelligence) 의견을 인용, 이를 바탕으로 **국가별 보고서**를 작성

○ **정치, 경제, 법률, 조세, 정부운용, 안보** 6가지 분야별 위험 환경을
분석하여 **상세 위험등급과 단기/중기적 예측치 제공**

< 국가위험분석 평가분야 및 세부항목>

상위	정치	경제	법률	조세	정부운용	안보
하위	‣정책 불안정성 ‣국가실패 ‣정부불안정성	‣경기침체 ‣물가상승 ‣통화가치하락 ‣자본이전 ‣국가부도 ‣저개발	‣공용징수 ‣국가계약변경 ‣계약집행	‣증세 ‣조세부과기준의 비일관성	‣부패 ‣정부규제부담 ‣노조파업 ‣기반시설재해	‣시위 및 폭동 ‣테러리즘 ‣국가간 전쟁 ‣내전

\

- 0.1~10점까지의 계량화된 위험등급을 **7단계 위험밴드**(band)로 구분

※ Low→Extreme까지 7등급으로 나뉘며, 숫자가 높을수록 위험도 상승

〈 CPI에 반영되는 국가위험분석 평가 항목〉

▪ 뇌물부패위험평가(bribery and corruptiom score)
개인·기업이 계약 성사, 개별 상품 수출입 허가, 일상적인 서류절차 통과 등
사업 수행시 뇌물 공여 및 기타 부패행위를 마주할 위험을 평가

* 점수는 최소 1점(최대부패)부터 5점(최소부패)의 범위 안에서 0.5점 단위로 매겨짐

4. 주요 면담 내용

○ 국가위험분석 체계 및 평가방식 관련 문의

- **권익위** : 한국정부의 반부패 의지와 노력을 설명드리고 의견을 교환하고자 방문하였음. IHS Markit의 국가위험지수는 전문가에 의한 정성평가 라고 알고 있음. 어떤 방식으로 이루어지는지 궁금함

- **Alexia Ash** : IHS Markit은 내부 전문가 뿐 아니라 지역에 기반한 전문가 네트워크(open-source intelligence)를 통해 매분기마다 모든 국가의 관련 지표를 검토함. 뇌물부패위험평가(bribery and corruptiom score)는 주목받는 평가로 해당국가 내 기업활동시 계약 성사, 행정절차 진행시 기업이 받게 되는 부담을 평가하며, 단순 뇌물부터 거대부패까지 폭넓게 분석하고 있음.

- **권익위** : 부패의 경험과 인식 괴리 관련 문제가 있는데 구체적인 평가방식은 어떤 것인지?

- **Alexia Ash** : IHS Markit은 답변자의 주관적 인식이 반영될 수 있는 설문조사(survey)를 하지 않고 있음. 주로 해당국가에서 발생한 사건(event), 뉴스 등 객관적 데이터가 될 수 있는 정보를 취합하고, 인터넷, SNS 등 개방된 자료를 바탕으로 지역 내 관련 분야 전문가, 언론인 등 자체 네트워크를 통해 정보를 총합하여 분석하고 있음

○ 최근 한국의 국가위험 추세

- **권익위** : 국정농단 사태 이후 새로 출범한 문재인 정부는 반부패 정책을 중점으로 추진하고 있음. 한국 및 아시아 평가를 담당하는 전문가의 입장에서 한국에 대한 최근의 평가에 변화가 있는지 궁금함.

- Alison Evans : 올해 3월 **대통령 사면에 정치인, 재벌이 포함되지 않은 것은 긍정적 사례**라 할 수 있음. 사건 하나만 보고 평가를 좌우하는 것은 아님. 부패 척결의 많은 경우가 정적 제거를 목적으로 하는 경우도 있어 이런 경우에는 부정적 사건으로 평가하고 있음. 수사결과 등 객관적 요소와 문화적 요소까지 평가에 함께 반영하고 있음

- **Alexia Ash** : 참고로 TI에서 CPI 개별지수로 차용한 글로벌 인사이트 기업환경 및 위험지표는 Global Insight가 IHS Markit으로 통합된 이후 더 이상 존재하지 않고 IHS Markit은 CPI에 자료를 제공하고 있지 않음.

○ **상호 네트워크 구축 관련 마무리 말씀**

- 권익위 : 귀 기관 소속 전문가 분들께 영문 뉴스레터 등으로 한국의 반부패 정책 자료 등을 정기적으로 제공할 계획이고, 귀 기관에서 필요로 하는 정책자료 등을 요청하면 성심·성의껏 응대하겠음

- **Alexia Ash** : 권익위의 IHS Markit에 대한 관심과 방문에 감사드림. 국가위험분석 설명자료 등 추가적인 자료는 메일로 보내드리겠음

< 참석자 전체 사진 >

< 면담 사진 >

참 고 1	부패인식지수(CPI) 개요 및 현황

〈 CPI 개요 〉

- **발표기관** : 국제투명성기구(TI, Transparency International, 독일 베를린 소재)
- **부패인식지수 개념** (CPI, Corruption Perceptions Index)
  - 공공·정치부문에 존재하는 것으로 인식되는 부패의 정도를 측정하는 지표로서 반부패에 대한 관심을 불러일으키는 유용한 도구로 평가됨(1995년부터 발표)

    ※ 점수가 높을수록 청렴(100점 만점)
- **조사대상** : 180개국(매년 변동)
- **조사방법** : 기업인 대상 설문조사 결과와 애널리스트 평가 결과를 집계
  ※ **한국은 9개 기관 10개 지표**
  - 기업인 설문자료 : 3개(IMD, WEF, PERC)
  - 전문가 평가자료 : 7개(EIU, PRS, WJP, IHS Markit, BF 변혁지수·지속가능지수, V-Dem Institute)

□ '18년도 CPI 발표 결과 우리나라는 57점으로 180개국 중에서 45위

O 전년 대비 3점 상승(54점→57점), 순위는 6단계 상승(51위→45위)

< 우리나라 부패인식지수 변동 추이('08~'18년) >

구 분		'08년	'09년	'10년	'11년	'12년	'13년	'14년	'15년	'16년	'17년	'18년
점수		5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	56	55	55	54	53	54	57
순위	전체	40/180	39/180	39/178	43/183	45/176	46/177	44/175	43/168	52/176	51/180	45/180
	OECD	22/30	22/30	25/33	27/34	27/34	27/34	27/34	28/34	29/35	29/35	30/36

※ '12년 100점 만점으로 변경
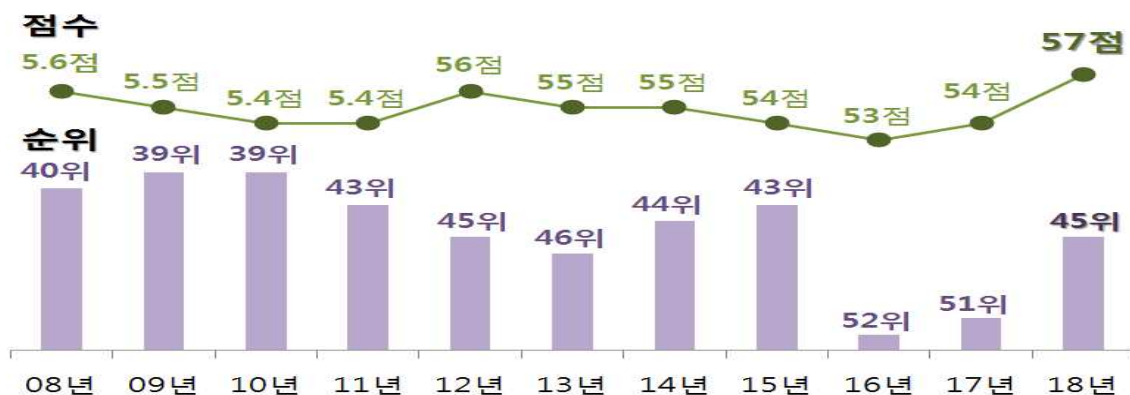
2018년 CPI에 반영된 원천지수 현황

조사자	지수 구분		조사 시기	조사 항목	'17 점수	'18 점수	변동
기업인 설문조사	국제경영개발원 (IMD)		'18.2~4월	·뇌물이나 부패 존재 여부	46	50	↑4
	정치경제위험 자문공사 (PERC)		'18.1~3월	·국가별 부패수준	45	42	↓3
	세계경제포럼 (WEF)		'18.3~4월	·뇌물 및 추가 비용 제공 정도 ·공적자금 유용정도 등	55	56	↑1
전문가 평가	베텔스만 재단(BF)	지속가능 지수	'16.11~'17.11월	·공직자의 지위남용 정도 등	53	62	↑9
		변혁지수	'15.2~'17.1월	·부패공직자 처벌의 엄정성 ·반부패 정책의 효과성	53	53	-
	세계사법정의 프로젝트(WJP)		'17.5~11월	·공무원의 공적지위 악용 정도	69	69	-
	민주주의다양성연구원 (V-Dem Institute)		'17.1~17.12월	·행정·입법·사법 부패수준 ·공공부문 부패수준	60	70	↑10
	아이에이치에스 마킷 (IHS Markit)		'17.8월	·경영활동에 영향을 미치는 부패수준	59	59	-
	이코노믹인텔리 전스유닛(EIU)		'17.9월	·공적자금 유용정도 ·계약 등 뇌물관행	55	55	-
	정치위기관리그룹 (PRS)		'17.8~'18.8월	·정치시스템 내부 부패수준	50	50	-

참 고 3	전문가 면담시 활용 홍보자료

□ IACC 개최 홍보자료

Press Release

"ACRC kick-starts the preparation for the hosting of IACC, the biggest global anti-corruption event, in Korea in June 2020"

ACRC and TI will sign an MOU on the 19th IACC in Seoul

□ The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission of Korea, Transparency International, the International Anti-Corruption Council, and Transparency International Korea will join forces to prepare the International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC), the biggest global anti-corruption event to be held in Seoul in Jun 2020.

On April 12, the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC, Chairperson Pak Un Jong) will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the 19th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) in June 2020 in Seoul.

□ The IACC was first held in Washington D.C, the United States to meet the growing needs of international cooperation and information sharing in the area of anti-corruption and since then has been held every two years.

The conference is the biggest global anti-corruption forum that brings together around 2,000 anti-corruption practitioners including minister-level senior public officials, civil society organizations, international organizations and the media from about 140 countries worldwide. The 18th IACC was held in Denmark last year, and the 19th edition will take place at Coex, Seoul, Korea for four days from 2 to 5, June of 2020.

□ For the successful hosting of the 19th IACC Seoul, the ACRC, representing the Government of the Republic of Korea will sign the MOU with Transparency International, the IACC Council and Transparency International Korea on April 12. The parties to the MOU will fulfill their respective roles and responsibilities stated in the MOU for the success of the 19th IACC.

Before signing the MOU, ACRC Chairperson Pak Un Jong said, "I expect that by holding the 19th edition of the IACC, Korea could share its anti-corruption experiences and lessons learned with the world, strengthening global cooperation in the anti-corruption area and taking a lead in global integrity efforts."

As for Korea's decision to host the 19th IACC, Chairperson of the IACC Council, Huguette Labelle said, "I appreciate the Korea's decision to host the conference in 2020." She added, "the IACC 2020 will hold significance in that people from countries around the world will gather together to discuss corruption issues and develop action plans to resolve them, seeking ways to make changes together.

Chair of Transparency International, Delia Ferreira Rubio said, "the key to the success of the fight against corruption is interests from citizen and young people." She added, "so it is critically important to engage them in anti-corruption activities."

Chair of Transparency International Korea, Lee Sun Hi said, "I hope that hosting the 19th IACC could be an opportunity for Korea to resolve the most challenging issue of breaking down the structure of corruption to realize a fair society. I also hope that at the Seoul IACC, Korea could reaffirm to the world its citizens' desire and capabilities to build a corruption-free nation."

□The ACRC will make the 19th IACC a global event where not just a group of experts but people from various walks of life including civil society organizations and businesses gather together to discuss global anti-corruption issues.

The conference will consist of five plenary sessions and 50 workshops where each government and civil society organizations share experiences on building a corruption-free nation and seek ways to root out corruption.

There will also be a various side events that could engage the youth in their 20s and 30s such as anti-corruption film festivals, anti-corruption music concert, and anti-corruption youth activities, which could enhance young people's understanding and seriousness of corruption issues.

□ 주한 외국 기업 대상 정책간담회 개최 홍보

Press Release

	• April 12, 2019 (Fri) • 2 page
Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission	• No embargo

Public Relations Div. (T) 82-44-200-7071~7073, 7078 (F) 82-44-200-7911	Written by	International Relations Div. Director ☏ 82-44-200-7151 Deputy Director ☏ 82-44-200-7158

"Foreign Companies Applauds Korea's Anti-Corruption Efforts"

ACRC held Policy Roundtable with Foreign Businesses on April 12

□ The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission held a meeting for communication with foreign companies in Korea to listen to their difficulties and suggestions in doing business in Korea.

On April 12, the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC, Chairperson Pak Un Jong) held a policy roundtable with executives of Foreign Chambers of Commerce in Korea at Four Seasons Hotel Seoul in Jongno-gu, Seoul to introduce the Korean government's major anti-corruption policies and listen to difficulties foreign companies experienced in Korea.

□ Since its establishment in 2008, the ACRC has held the business roundtable with foreign businesses every year to enhance the understanding of foreign businesses on the government's anti-corruption policies and seek ways to resolve their difficulties in doing business in Korea.

This year's meeting was attended by twelve executives of foreign Chambers of Commerce in Korea, including Mr. Daniel Fertig, Chairman of British Chamber of Commerce in Korea, Mr. Peter Kwak, Chair of Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Korea, Mr. Christoph Heider, President of European Chamber of Commerce in Korea, Mr. David-Pierre Jalicon, Chairman of French Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

□ At the meeting, ACRC Chairperson Pak Un Jong introduced the implementation status of the Five Year Comprehensive Anti-corruption Plan and ACRC's handling of pending corruption issues such as hiring irregularities in public organizations and improperly assisted overseas business trips.

Participants highly appreciated that this year Korea's ranking in the Corruption Perception Index of the Transparency International increased six notches higher than

last year. They shared their view that the Korean government's anti-corruption efforts have made tangible results.

□ At a Q&A session, foreign business executives shared their difficulties in doing business or in their daily life and presented suggestions. The ACRC promised that ACRC's Business Complaints Team will proactively provide support to foreign businesses to remove any difficulty they suffer in doing business in Korea.

□ Chairperson Pak said, "opinions from various companies will be a significant help for the government to implement more realistic policies." She added, "so the ACRC will continue to listen to opinions of foreign businesses in Korea and spare no effort to resolve their difficulties."

□ '5개년 반부패 종합계획' 홍보자료

"Moon Jae-in Administration Announces Five Year Comprehensive Anti-Corruption Plan"

◆ *50 national anti-corruption tasks were selected to tackle corruption in public and private sectors*

◆ *Anti-corruption related agencies will push forward the comprehensive anti-corruption plan in cooperation with all levels of society*

◆ *The plan aims to leap Korea forward to be placed on the CPI world ranking of higher than 30 by 2022*

April 18, 2018
Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission
The Republic of Korea

The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC, Chairperson Pak Un Jong) announced Five-Year Comprehensive Anti-Corruption Plan at the 2nd Anti-Corruption Policy Consultative Council meeting, chaired by the President Moon Jae-in.

Anti-Corruption Policy Consultative Council, established under the President, consists of representatives of major anti-corruption related agencies for the purpose of discussing and carrying out comprehensive and systematic anti-corruption government measures.

Today s meeting was the second of its kind following the launch of Anti-Corruption Policy Consultative Council in last September. The meeting was attended by members of Public-Private Council for Transparent Society as well as representatives of anti-corruption related agencies.

Public-Private Council for Transparent Society consists of 30 members representing each area of the society including businesses, professional associations, the media, academia and civil society.

2017 Corruption Perception Index (CPI), published by Transparency International in last February, ranked Korea 51 out of 180 countries with score of 54 out of perfect score of 100. It is higher than those of developing countries but lower than average score of 68.4 among OECD countries.

Under the circumstances, the ACRC decided to push forward comprehensive public and private anti-corruption policies, in continuous cooperation with every level of society, aiming at raising Korea's CPI world ranking to higher than 30 by 2022.

Five-Year Comprehensive Anti-Corruption Plan reported today is the mid and long-term national roadmap which reflects public opinions gathered on- and offline channels, based on anti-corruption tasks established by each agency.

ACRC listened to opinions from the general public on anti-corruption measures via the People's Idea Box on e-People and met public monitoring team of people in the 20s or 30s as well as representatives of all levels of the society to reflect their opinions into the plan.

The plan includes 50 tasks in 4 strategic areas, covering anti-corruption measures in both public and private sectors. The 4 strategic areas are Collective Anti-Corruption Efforts, Clean Public Sector, Transparent Business Environment, and Putting Integrity into Action.

Strategy 1. Collective Anti-corruption Efforts

Under the comprehensive anti-corruption plan, the government will establish and pursue government-wide anti-corruption policies through the Anti-Corruption Policy Consultative Council Meeting rather than individual institutions.

In addition, in order to implement and pursue anti-corruption policies that the public can relate to, through continuous cooperation with the Public-Private Consultative Council Meeting for Transparent Society and expansion of public suggestions and assessment on anti-corruption policies, public participation will be promoted in the entire anti-corruption policy procedure such as establishment, implementation and assessment.

Strategy 2. Clean Public Sector

With an aim to stop budget waste due to illicit claim for public money, the Act on the Prevention

of False Claims of Public Funds will be enacted and other related laws and regulations will be improved while stronger monitoring and inspection on risk of the leakage of public fund such as illicit receipt of government subsidies and illegitimate budget execution will be implemented.

In addition, grounds for rejecting superior's illegal order will be provided. As for abuse of power by public officials, the entire government agencies will take strong countermeasures, and relevant laws and regulations will be improved along with stronger support to victims.

To end hiring irregularities in public institutions, which have been frequently cited as a corruption-prone area, those engaged in irregularities will be excluded from the work concerned; ground for removing them from their post will be provided; and employment-related data will be more strictly managed. In addition, to fundamentally remove corruption in the defense industry and locally rooted collusive ties, institutional improvement will be made, and stronger sanctions will be imposed when corruption takes place. In particular, in order to prevent business-politics collusion frequently cited as a main cause of various disasters and accidents, preferential treatment such as awarding an unfair contract with a retired public official's organization will be prohibited. In addition, government's management and supervision on industries with high entry barrier such as shipping and port will be stronger.

Strategy 3. Transparent Business Environment

Outside board directors, compliance officers and compliance assistants will be provided with practical supervision and control functions through corporate compliance management, and more important information on business management risk will be made public.

To enhance business accounting transparency, outside auditor will be guaranteed stronger independence, and accounting compliance data will be taken into account in the selection of companies subject to regular tax audit. As such, stronger efforts to enhance private sector integrity level will be made.

Strategy 4 Putting Integrity into Action

Stronger crackdown and punishment will be imposed on five major corruption crimes (bribery, influence peddling, acceptance of properties through good offices, embezzlement, and dereliction of duty) and stronger measures will be made to recover proceeds of such crimes. Meanwhile, zero-tolerance will be applied to public officials committing corruption.

Stronger practical protection will be provided to public interest whistleblowers following the adoption

of the system of representative reporting by lawyers and emergency relief system. At the same time, Public Interest Whistleblower Day will be designated and Public Interest Whistleblower Hall of Fame will be set up to honor those blowing the whistle on public interest infringement despite the possible disadvantages due to the reporting

Integrity education for public officials will be more substantive through the expansion of integrity education to high-ranking officials. In addition, integrity education for the youth will be expanded to kindergarten children. Meanwhile, international cooperation in the anti-corruption area will be strengthened through hosting anti-corruption international conference.

ACRC Chairperson Pak Un Jong said, "the ACRC will monitor the implementation status of 50 anti-corruption tasks on a regular basis and report the result to the public. The ACRC will spare no effort to ensure that a culture of integrity can take root in the entire Korean society in 2022 by faithfully implementing Comprehensive Anti-corruption Plan for 2018-2020.

Major tasks for 4 strategic areas in the Five Year Comprehensive Anti-Corruption Plan

4 strategies	Major tasks
Collective anti-corruption efforts	· To build a network for cooperation with citizens in fighting corruption · To reinforce anti-corruption bodies, Including the creation of the High-level Public Officials Corruption Investigation Office
Clean public sector	· To make legislative and institutional efforts to prevent leakage of public finances · To promote enforcement of stronger integrity standards including the Improper Solicitation & Graft Act · To build systems to prevent conflicts of interest of public officials · To change the culture of abusing power in the public sector · To continue to tackle irregularities regarding recruitment of public employees · To improve legal and institutional frameworks to prevent collusive ties between the public and private sectors
Transparent business environment	· To improve effectiveness in the operation of corporate compliance system · To increase support for anti-corruption and accountable business management · To enhance transparency in the management of non-profit foundations
Putting integrity into action	· To increase effectiveness in disciplinary action against the corrupt · To promote disclosure of corruption and public interest violation and protect whistleblowers · To spread the Transparent Society Pact to all sectors of society

□ 청탁금지법 시행 2년 인식조사 결과 홍보자료

[Two years on from the enforcement of the Improper Solicitation and Graft Act] 8 to 9 out of 10 people perceive "the Improper Solicitation and Graft Act has a positive impact on the spread of a culture of integrity"

The ACRC releases the result of a survey on the public perception of the Anti-Graft Act: people feel comfortable splitting the bill, and solicitations through personal connections and entertainment/hospitality have dwindled

Sept 21, 2018
Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission
The Republic of Korea

According to the result of a survey on the public perception of the Improper Solicitation and Graft Act (the "Act"), it has been found that 8 to 9 out of 10 people support the enforcement of the Act, saying that the Act has been creating a positive impact on our society.

In addition, a majority of the surveyees responded that they became comfortable 'paying their share individually (i.e. going Dutch)' and that improper solicitations/requests through personal connections and entertainment/gifts offered by duty-related parties have diminished.

On September 20, 2018, marking the two-year anniversary of the enforcement of the Act, the Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission (ACRC, Chairperson Bak Un Jong) released the results of a survey on the perception of the Act that has been conducted to look into how much Korean society in

general has changed.

The survey on the public perception of the Act has been carried out in order to analyze the effects created by the implementation of the Act that the general citizens and public servants experience while living their daily lives and to come up with institutional development plans to measure up to people's expectations.

The Survey on the Perception of the Act

The ACRC surveyed a total of 3,016 people from various circles, including the general public, those involved in the industries affected by the Act and public officials, from August 27 through September 10, 2018 about their perceptions of the Act, which has been implemented for the past two years (the survey research institute: Hankook Research).

< Surveyees>

(Unit: people)

General citizens	Public officials	Executives and employees of the public service-related organizations	School teachers	Media executives and employees	*those from affected industries
1,000	503	303	408	200	602

* Among those who were subject to the survey, the number of people involved in the restaurant industry and the agriculture, livestock & flower industry was 202 and 400, respectively.

(Evaluation of the Implementation of the Act) the survey result related to the assessment of the implementation of the Act showed that an overwhelming majority of the general public (89.9%), public officials (95.6%) and executives and employees of the public service-related organizations (97.0%) indicated they support the implementation of the Act. A large number of media executives and employees (74.5%) and those involved in the affected industries (71.3%) also positively evaluated the implementation of the Act.

 - In addition, a majority of the surveyees said that the Act has been enforced in a stable manner and significantly helped address corruption and irregularities in our society.

 ※ The Act has been enforced in a stable manner: general citizens 75.3%, public officials 92.6% (Sep. 2018, Hankook Research)

 ※ The Act has helped tackle corruption problems: general citizens 74.9%, public officials 91.1%

(Social Impact of the Act) the survey result showed that the respondents perceive that the implementation of the Act has a positive impact on Korean society and does not hamper living an ordinary social life and performing duties.

 ※ The Act has a positive impact on our society: general citizens 87.5%, public officials 95.0% (Sep. 2018, Hankook Research)

※   The Act does not hamper living an ordinary social life or performing duties: general citizens 90.3%, public officials 93.8% (Sep. 2018, Hankook Research)

- Furthermore, the Act has been evaluated as efficient in preventing corruption as the general public, public officials and journalists, etc. all perceive the implementation of the Act has reduced improper solicitations/requests made through exploiting personal connections or entertainment/gifts offered by duty-related parties.
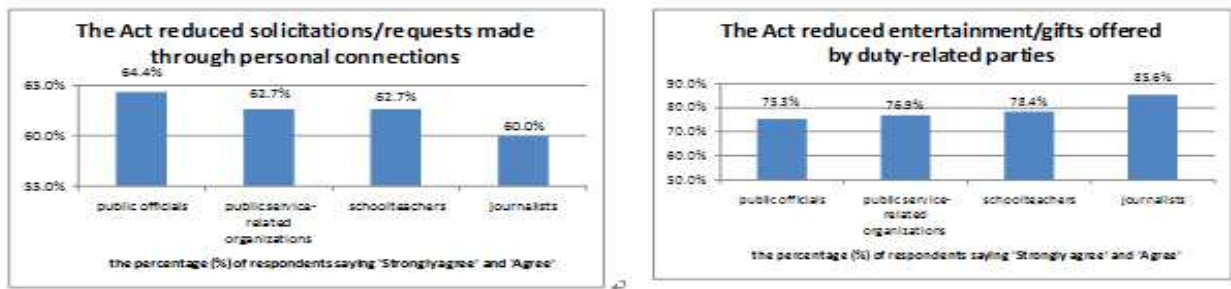
- And the surveyees also said that after the implementation of the Act, their perceptions of bill-splitting has changed in a more positive way as they became more comfortable paying their bills individually and feel more natural when the other party suggests going Dutch.

< The Percentage (%) of Respondents saying 'Strongly agree' and 'Agree' >

Survey items	General citizens	Public officials	Public service-related organizations	Teachers	Journalists
I feel more comfortable splitting the bill	69.2	77.7	76.9	67.4	49.0
I myself want to split the bill	69.4	82.1	80.2	73.0	55.0
I understand when the other party suggests splitting the bill	83.2	90.1	89.1	83.6	72.5

(Amendments to the Enforcement Decree of the Act and the Effect Thereof on Sales) the ACRC made amendments to the Enforcement Decree of the Act on January 17, 2018 to increase the cap amount applicable to agricultural and fishery goods from the previous KRW 50,000 to KRW 100,000 while retaining the cap amounts on food and gifts at KRW 30,000 and 50,000, respectively, and to lower the cap amount on cash gifts for congratulatory or condolence purposes from the previous KRW 100,000 to KRW 50,000 except when provided together with wreathes and floral arrangements (i.e. if a funeral cash gift is provided together with a wreath for a condolence purpose, the total value of the combined two categories must not exceed KRW 100,000).

- The survey result related to the effect of the aforementioned amendments on sales of the affected industries showed that a majority of the surveyees favorably perceived the upward amendment that sets the cap amount applicable to gifts of agricultural and fishery goods at KRW 100,000, and responded such increase has helped improve sales of agricultural and fishery goods by encouraging

consumer spending.

※ It is good that there have been upward amendments: general citizens 78.6%, those from the affected industries 81.2% (Sep. 2018, Hankook Research)

※ I think the upward amendment helps encourage consumer spending: general citizens 61.4%, public officials 67.4% (Sep. 2018, Hankook Research)

- Moreover, the surveyees regarded the upper ceiling on gifts of agricultural and fishery goods at KRW 100,000 as appropriate, and a majority of them said the upper limits on food and gifts, excluding the agricultural and fishery goods, at KRW 30,000 and 50,000, respectively are appropriate, as well.

※ The cap amounts are appropriate (food/gifts/cash gifts for weddings and funerals): the general public 58.0%/63.8%/65.4% (Sep. 2018, Hankook Research)

The Chairperson of the ACRC Pak Un Jong said "I think the biggest achievement accomplished through the enforcement of the Act is a so-called shift of consciousness of the public toward integrity, which means that the public now think that anti-corruption and integrity-building should be put in practice in their daily lives. In the past, people used to think that the issue of corruption is disconnected from their life as they only regarded grand corruption scandals involving politicians or officials indicted on charges of the abuse of power, irregularities in defense acquisition process, bribery and embezzlement, etc. as corruption. However, since the enactment and implementation of the Act, the general public came to have higher expectations towards integrity, and view what used to be considered non-corruption as corruption that needs to be addressed, because the general public as well as public officials felt that the outdated customs of improper solicitations and graft through anachronistic nepotism and cronyism should be rooted out from their daily lives. I am confident that this sort of shift in awareness of integrity by the general public and public officials, etc. will be a huge asset for us to further advance the level of national integrity. And as the head of the Commission in charge of the management of the Act, I feel grave responsibility for the Act to successfully take root in our society."

She also added that "according to an analysis of the result of the public perception survey on the Act conducted this time, it appears that we need to exert comprehensive efforts to make an improvement in legal institutions, strengthen education/promotion of the Act and inflict severe punishments on those who violate the Act in a bid to make the Act take firm root successfully in our society. Given this, the ACRC will carry out a fact-finding survey on areas highly likely to violate the Act, such as sponsorship, etc., so as to complement internal regulations of agencies of various levels if any legal loopholes are found therein. Also, we will create and distribute various educational and promotional contents for the general public and public officials, etc. so that they can have an easy understanding of the Act to better comply with it. Furthermore, the ACRC, as the lead agency of the Act, will continue to supervise agencies of various levels to make sure that they strictly handle reports of violation of the Act and impose heavy sanctions on violators of the Act."

1. IMD : 2018 대한한국 국가경쟁력 평가결과 보고서

COUNTRY PROFILE | Korea Republic
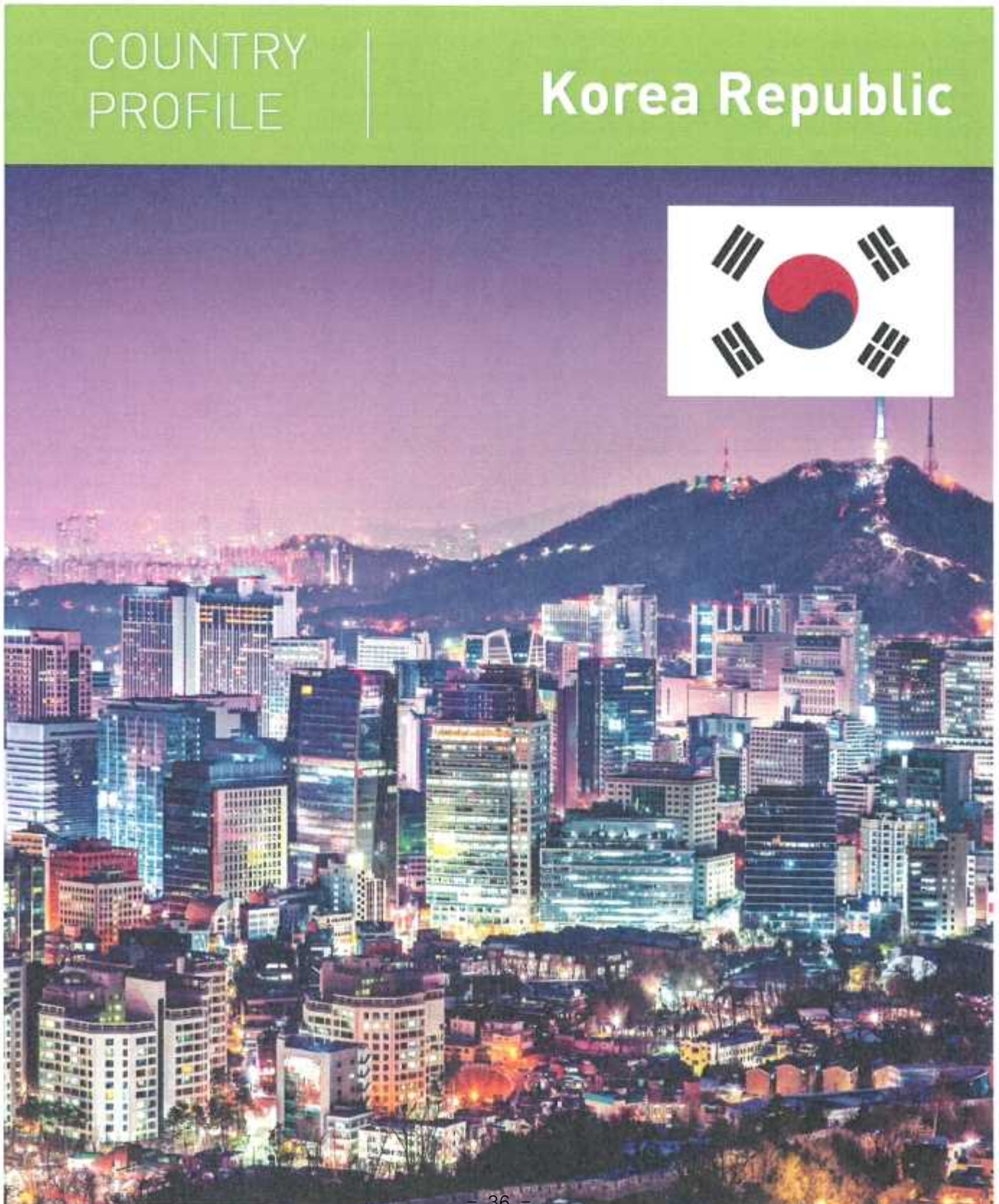
KOREA REP.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
26	25	29	29	27

CHALLENGES IN 2018

- Manage international and domestic tensions from the DPRK's nuclear and missile development.
- Create quality jobs especially for youngsters.
- Accelerate structural reform in corporate and labor markets.
- Strengthen inclusiveness among economic agencies.
- Consolidate economic resilience from external shocks.

Provided by:
Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP)

BASIC FACTS

		Rank
Capital	Seoul	
Land area (square km '000)	100 ^{2017}	
Exchange Rate (per $)	1.130 ^{2017}	
Population - market size (millions)	51.45 ^{2017}	17
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US$ billions)	1,530.8 ^{2017}	12
GDP (PPP) per capita (US$)	39,440 ^{2017}	26
Real GDP growth (%)	3.1 ^{2017}	26
Consumer price inflation (%)	1.94 ^{2017}	31
Unemployment rate (%)	3.80 ^{2017}	13
Labor force (millions)	27.75 ^{2017}	15
Current account balance (% of GDP)	5.13 ^{2017}	13
Direct investment stocks inward ($bn)	185.0 ^{2016}	28
Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	1.11 ^{2017}	48

COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE

Economic Performance					Government Efficiency					Business Efficiency					Infrastructure				
Domestic Economy	International Trade	International Investment	Employment	Prices	Public Finance	Tax Policy	Institutional Framework	Business Legislation	Societal Framework	Productivity & Efficiency	Labor Market	Finance	Management Practices	Attitudes and Values	Basic Infrastructure	Technological Infrastructure	Scientific Infrastructure	Health and Environment	Education
9	35	35	6	54	22	17	29	47	38	39	53	33	55	30	22	14	7	32	25

PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

ASIA - PACIFIC (14 countries)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
9	8	10	10	9

POPULATIONS > 20 MILLION (29 countries)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
10	9	11	11	10

KOREA REP.

COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

IMPROVEMENTS	WCY 2017	WCY 2018	DECLINES	WCY 2017	WCY 2018
2.5.05 Risk of political instability	2.27	4.59	1.5.01 Consumer price inflation	0.97	1.94
1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	5.22	8.64	1.4.07 Long-term unemployment	0.03	0.05
2.4.08 Government subsidies	1.20	0.54	4.2.01 Investment in Telecommunications	0.42	0.31
4.3.19 Value added of KTI industries	23.7	35.6	1.2.02 Current account balance	6.99	5.13
2.5.06 Social cohesion	3.43	5.06	2.4.17 Labor regulations	4.32	3.19
1.3.14 Relocation threats of R&D facilities	2.87	4.12	4.4.23 Pollution problems	4.75	3.80
2.3.12 Transparency	3.24	4.23	2.2.13 Real corporate taxes	5.95	4.78
3.4.11 Social responsibility	4.02	5.16	2.3.08 Exchange rate stability	0.008	0.010
2.4.12 Parallel economy	3.86	4.91	4.1.08 Population - growth	0.45	0.39
2.3.11 Government decisions	3.00	3.80	2.4.18 Unemployment legislation	5.35	4.65
4.2.19 Cyber security	4.74	5.98	3.2.07 Labor relations	3.76	3.28
3.4.08 Use of big data and analytics	3.90	4.91	2.2.12 Real personal taxes	5.40	4.74
2.3.10 Adaptability of government policy	2.73	3.41	3.1.07 Workforce productivity	5.62	4.94
4.4.21 Environment-related technologies	8.34	10.30	3.1.09 Small and medium-size enterprises	4.33	3.83
3.3.11 Stock market capitalization (%)	90.13	109.11	1.2.26 Exchange rates	5.08	4.49

KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.

Indicator	Percentage
High educational level	87.5%
Skilled workforce	78.8%
Dynamism of the economy	65.0%
Reliable infrastructure	61.3%
Strong R&D culture	35.0%
Open and positive attitudes	28.8%
Policy stability & predictability	18.8%
Competency of government	15.0%
Effective legal environment	15.0%
Business-friendly environment	10.0%
Cost competitiveness	10.0%
Effective labor relations	7.5%
Access to financing	6.3%
Competitive tax regime	6.3%
Quality of corporate governance	2.5%

KOREA REP.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	20	15	21	22	20
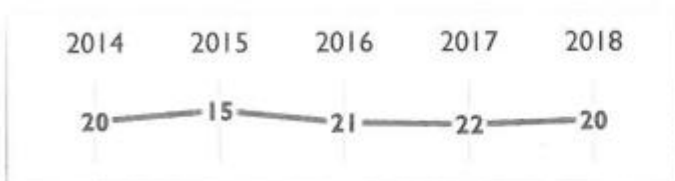
Sub-Factor Rankings :	2017	2018
Domestic Economy	17	9
International Trade	35	35
International Investment	40	35
Employment	7	6
Prices	47	54

GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	26	28	26	28	29
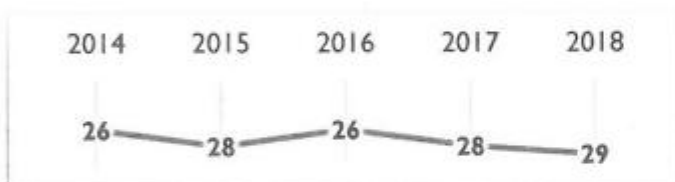
Sub-Factor Rankings :	2017	2018
Public Finance	19	22
Tax Policy	15	17
Institutional Framework	29	29
Business Legislation	48	47
Societal Framework	42	38

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	39	37	48	44	43
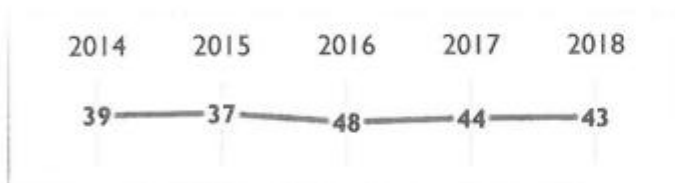
Sub-Factor Rankings :	2017	2018
Productivity & Efficiency	35	39
Labor Market	52	53
Finance	35	33
Management Practices	59	55
Attitudes and Values	36	30

INFRASTRUCTURE

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	19	21	22	24	18
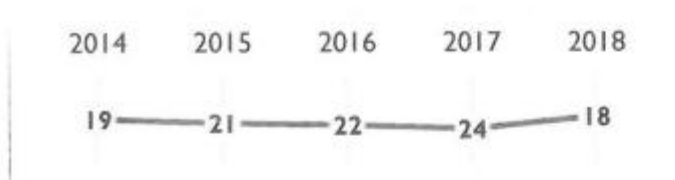
Sub-Factor Rankings :	2017	2018
Basic Infrastructure	27	22
Technological Infrastructure	17	14
Scientific Infrastructure	8	7
Health and Environment	35	32
Education	37	25

KOREA REP.

STRENGTHS

Economic Performance — Rank

		Rank
1.4.07	Long-term unemployment	2
1.1.09	Gross fixed capital formation (%)	4
1.2.08	Exports of goods ($bn)	6
1.4.02	Employment (%)	11
1.3.01	Direct investment flows abroad ($bn)	12
1.4.06	Unemployment rate	13
1.1.18	Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	13
1.2.02	Current account balance	13
1.5.05	Food costs	16
1.2.12	Exports of commercial services ($bn)	17

Government Efficiency — Rank

		Rank
2.4.16	Start-up procedures	2
2.4.15	Start-up days	10
2.2.09	Consumption tax rate	12
2.5.03	Homicide	12
2.2.07	Effective personal income tax rate	13
2.3.07	Foreign currency reserves per capita	13
2.4.08	Government subsidies	14
2.3.08	Exchange rate stability	14
2.2.11	Employer's social security contribution rate	15
2.3.03	Interest rate spread	16

Business Efficiency — Rank

		Rank
3.5.06	Digital transformation in companies	7
3.2.06	Working hours	10
3.3.01	Banking sector assets	11
3.2.13	Labor force (%)	11
3.5.05	Need for economic and social reforms	13
3.4.09	Customer satisfaction	13
3.3.11	Stock market capitalization (%)	15
3.1.10	Use of digital tools and technologies	16
3.5.02	Image abroad or branding	20
3.3.04	Investment risk	22

Infrastructure — Rank

		Rank
4.2.09	Internet bandwidth speed	1
4.3.05	Business expenditure on R&D (%)	2
4.3.02	Total expenditure on R&D (%)	2
4.5.07	Higher education achievement	3
4.3.16	Patent applications per capita	3
4.3.10	Researchers in R&D per capita	3
4.3.18	Number of patents in force	3
4.4.21	Environment-related technologies	4
4.1.11	Dependency ratio	4
4.5.03	Government expenditure on education per student	4

WEAKNESSES

Economic Performance — Rank

		Rank
1.3.08	Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	60
1.5.02	Cost-of-living index	57
1.3.13	Relocation threats of production	57
1.5.06	Gasoline prices	52
1.2.26	Exchange rates	52
1.3.14	Relocation threats of R&D facilities	50
1.2.25	Tourism receipts	48
1.3.06	Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	48
1.2.13	Exports of commercial services (%)	44
1.1.13	Diversification of the economy	44

Government Efficiency — Rank

		Rank
2.4.01	Tariff barriers	63
2.5.04	Ageing of society	60
2.3.09	Legal and regulatory framework	58
2.4.13	Ease of doing business	57
2.4.14	Creation of firms	56
2.4.17	Labor regulations	55
2.4.19	Immigration laws	55
2.4.20	Redundancy costs	54
2.4.05	Foreign investors	52
2.4.03	Protectionism	51

Business Efficiency — Rank

		Rank
3.2.07	Labor relations	63
3.4.06	Corporate boards	62
3.4.07	Auditing and accounting practices	62
3.4.05	Credibility of managers	62
3.2.08	Worker motivation	61
3.1.09	Small and medium-size enterprises	60
3.3.06	Finance and banking regulation	59
3.3.15	Shareholders' rights	59
3.4.10	Entrepreneurship	55
3.3.05	Banking and financial services	54

Infrastructure — Rank

		Rank
4.4.17	Renewable energies (%)	58
4.4.16	Exposure to particle pollution	56
4.4.23	Pollution problems	55
4.2.03	Mobile Telephone costs	52
4.2.14	Development and application of technology	52
4.5.15	University education	49
4.5.05	Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	48
4.2.01	Investment in Telecommunications	47
4.4.25	Quality of life	47
4.5.16	Management education	47

KOREA REP.

I · Economic Performance

I.I · Domestic Economy	Value	Average	Rank	Year
1.1.00 · Exchange Rate	1.130	89.765		2017
National currency per US$ (average)				
1.1.01 · Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	1,530.8	1,191.3	12	2017
US$ billions				
1.1.02 · GDP (PPP)	2,029.0	1,787.7	14	2017
Estimates ; US$ billions at purchasing power parity				
1.1.03 · World GDP contribution	1.93	1.49	11	2017
Percentage share of world GDP in market prices				
1.1.04 · Household consumption expenditure ($bn)	736.2	667.6	15	2017
US$ billions				
1.1.05 · Household consumption expenditure (%)	48.1	55.5	51	2017
Percentage of GDP				
1.1.06 · Government consumption expenditure ($bn)	234.7	192.5	14	2017
US$ billions				
1.1.07 · Government consumption expenditure (%)	15.3	16.9	39	2017
Percentage of GDP				
1.1.08 · Gross fixed capital formation ($bn)	476.4	291.1	7	2017
US$ billions				
1.1.09 · Gross fixed capital formation (%)	31.1	22.3	4	2017
Percentage of GDP				
1.1.10 · Gross domestic savings ($bn)	559.8	314.3	6	2017
US$ billions				
1.1.11 · Gross domestic savings (%)	36.6	27.6	7	2017
Percentage of GDP				
1.1.12 · Economic sectors	33.3	33.3		2017
Breakdown of the economic sectors, percentage of GDP				
Economic sectors / Agriculture	2.2	3.8		2017
Breakdown as a percentage of GDP				
Economic sectors / Industry	38.6	29.4		2017
Breakdown as a percentage of GDP				
Economic sectors / Services	59.3	66.9		2017
Breakdown as a percentage of GDP				
1.1.13 · Diversification of the economy	4.52	5.17	44	2018
Diversification of the economy (industries, export markets, etc.) is extensive				
1.1.14 · Real GDP growth	3.1	2.9	26	2017
Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices				
1.1.15 · Real GDP growth per capita	2.66	2.17	28	2017
Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices				
1.1.16 · Household consumption expenditure - real growth	2.61	2.96	31	2017
Percentage change, based on constant prices.				
1.1.17 · Government consumption expenditure - real growth	3.43	1.93	14	2017
Percentage change, based on constant prices.				
1.1.18 · Gross fixed capital formation - real growth	8.64	4.49	13	2017
Percentage change, based on constant prices.				
1.1.19 · Resilience of the economy	4.84	5.25	42	2018
Resilience of the economy to economic cycles is strong				
1.1.20 · GDP per capita	29,755	28,982	26	2017
US$ per capita				
1.1.21 · GDP (PPP) per capita	39,440	38,155	26	2017
Estimates; US$ per capita at purchasing power parity				
1.1.22 · Forecast: Real GDP growth	3.0	3.0	30	2018

Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
1.1.23 · Forecast: Inflation	1.7	222.8	27	2018
Percentage change				
1.1.24 · Forecast: Unemployment	3.6	6.9	11	2018
Percentage of total labor force				
1.1.25 · Forecast: Current account balance	5.5	1.2	11	2018
Percentage of GDP/GNP				

1.2 · International Trade

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
1.2.01 · Current account balance ($bn)	78.5	10.0	7	2017
US$ billions (minus sign = deficit)				
1.2.02 · Current account balance	5.13	2.08	13	2017
Percentage of GDP				
1.2.03 · Balance of trade ($bn)	95.2	0.5	4	2017
US$ billions (minus sign = deficit)				
1.2.04 · Balance of trade (%)	6.22	-0.02	15	2017
Percentage of GDP				
1.2.05 · Balance of commercial services ($bn)	-17.25	2.24	56	2016
US$ billions (minus sign = deficit)				
1.2.06 · Balance of commercial services (%)	-1.22	2.02	45	2016
Percentage of GDP				
1.2.07 · World exports contribution	2.82	1.49	9	2016
Percentage share of world exports (goods and commercial services)				
1.2.08 · Exports of goods ($bn)	573.69	263.24	6	2017
US$ billions				
1.2.09 · Exports of goods (%)	37.48	39.15	25	2017
Percentage of GDP				
1.2.10 · Exports of goods per capita	11,151	11,953	23	2017
US$ per capita				
1.2.11 · Exports of goods - growth	15.80	12.36	18	2017
Percentage change, based on US$ values				
1.2.12 · Exports of commercial services ($bn)	91.80	71.29	17	2016
US$ billions				
1.2.13 · Exports of commercial services (%)	6.49	15.02	44	2016
Percentage of GDP				
1.2.14 · Exports of commercial services - growth	-5.04	2.29	57	2016
Percentage change, based on US$ values				
1.2.15 · Exports of goods & commercial services	587.23	310.25	9	2016
US$ billions				
1.2.16 · Exports breakdown by economic sector				2016
Percentage of total exports				
Exports breakdown by economic sector / Agriculture	1.9	10.9		2016
Percentage of total exports				
Exports breakdown by economic sector / Industry	82.5	63.1		2016
Percentage of total exports				
Exports breakdown by economic sector / Services	15.6	26.0		2016
Percentage of total exports				
1.2.17 · Export concentration by partner	56.7	53.6	42	2016
Exports to top 5 countries, percentage of total exports				
1.2.18 · Export concentration by product	52.1	52.9	35	2016
Top 5 products, percentage of total exports				
1.2.19 · Imports of goods & commercial services ($bn)	515.2	306.7	55	2016
US$ billions				
1.2.20 · Imports of goods & commercial services (%)	36.4	50.7	27	2016
Percentage of GDP				
1.2.21 · Imports of goods & commercial services - growth	-5.95	-1.30	7	2016
Percentage change, based on US$ values				
1.2.22 · Imports breakdown by economic sector				2016
Percentage of total imports				

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
Imports breakdown by economic sector / Agriculture	6.3	8.4	11	2016
Percentage of total imports				
Imports breakdown by economic sector / Industry	72.5	67.6		2016
Percentage of total imports				
Imports breakdown by economic sector / Services	21.2	24.0		2016
Percentage of total imports				
1.2.23 · Trade to GDP ratio	38.96	51.61	34	2016
*(Exports + Imports) / (2 * GDP)*				
1.2.24 · Terms of trade index	101.2	99.4	27	2017
Unit value of exports over unit value of imports				
1.2.25 · Tourism receipts	1.22	3.67	48	2016
International tourism receipts as a percentage of GDP				
1.2.26 · Exchange rates	4.49	5.22	52	2018
Exchange rates support the competitiveness of enterprises				

1.3 · International Investment

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
1.3.01 · Direct investment flows abroad ($bn)	31.68	27.55	12	2017
US$ billions				
1.3.02 · Direct investment flows abroad (% of GDP)	2.07	3.10	20	2017
Percentage of GDP				
1.3.03 · Direct investment stocks abroad ($bn)	306.1	410.3	20	2016
US$ billions				
1.3.04 · Direct investment stocks abroad (% of GDP)	21.64	63.52	34	2016
Percentage of GDP				
1.3.05 · Direct investment flows inward ($bn)	17.05	31.75	22	2017
US$ billions				
1.3.06 · Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)	1.11	3.71	48	2017
Percentage of GDP				
1.3.07 · Direct investment stocks inward ($bn)	185.0	395.6	28	2016
US$ billions				
1.3.08 · Direct investment stocks inward (% of GDP)	13.07	79.52	60	2016
Percentage of GDP				
1.3.09 · Balance of direct investment flows ($bn)	14.62	-3.64	10	2017
US$ billions (flows abroad minus flows inward)				
1.3.10 · Balance of direct investment flows (%)	0.96	-0.50	14	2017
Percentage of GDP (flows abroad minus flows inward)				
1.3.11 · Net position in direct investment stocks ($bn)	121.2	14.7	9	2016
US$ billions (stocks abroad minus stocks inward)				
1.3.12 · Net position in direct investment stocks (%)	8.56	-16.01	16	2016
Percentage of GDP (stocks abroad minus stocks inward)				
1.3.13 · Relocation threats of production	3.85	4.90	57	2018
Relocation of production is not a threat to the future of your economy				
1.3.14 · Relocation threats of R&D facilities	4.12	4.93	50	2018
Relocation of R&D facilities is not a threat to the future of your economy				
1.3.15 · Relocation threats of services	4.99	5.05	39	2018
Relocation of services is not a threat to the future of your economy				
1.3.16 · Portfolio investment assets	75.54	34.69	10	2017
US$ billions				
1.3.17 · Portfolio investment liabilities	17.69	36.22	14	2017
US$ billions				

1.4 · Employment

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
1.4.01 · Employment	26.72	38.95	15	2017
Total employment in millions				
1.4.02 · Employment (%)	51.95	47.19	11	2017
Percentage of population				
1.4.03 · Employment - growth	1.20	1.80	35	2017
Estimates: percentage change				

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
1.4.04 · Employment by sector				2017
Percentage of total employment				
Employment by sector / Agriculture	4.8	8.8		2017
Percentage of total employment				
Employment by sector / Industry	25.1	24.1		2017
Percentage of total employment				
Employment by sector / Services	70.1	67.1		2017
Percentage of total employment				
1.4.05 · Employment in the public sector	3.79	17.44	2	2016
Percentage of total employment				
1.4.06 · Unemployment rate	3.80	7.03	13	2017
Percentage of labor force				
1.4.07 · Long-term unemployment	0.05	2.62	2	2017
Percentage of labor force				
1.4.08 · Youth unemployment	10.33	16.01	18	2017
Percentage of youth labor force (under the age of 25)				

1.5 · Prices

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
1.5.01 · Consumer price inflation	1.94	20.07	31	2017
Average annual rate				
1.5.02 · Cost-of-living index	105.20	76.32	57	2017
Index of a basket of goods & services in the main city, including housing (New York City = 100)				
1.5.03 · Apartment rent	1,270	1,470	32	2015
3-room apartment monthly rent in major cities, US$				
1.5.04 · Office rent	392	513	29	2016
Total occupation cost in the main city (US$/Sq.M. per year)				
1.5.05 · Food costs	13.27	18.27	16	2016
Percentage of household final consumption expenditures				
1.5.06 · Gasoline prices	1.61	1.20	52	2017
Premium unleaded gasoline (95 Ron) US$ per litre				

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2 · Government Efficiency

2.1 · Public Finance	Value	Average	Rank	Year
2.1.01 · Government budget surplus/deficit ($bn)	4.79	-37.79	7	2016
US$ billions				
2.1.02 · Government budget surplus/deficit (%)	0.34	-1.96	16	2016
Percentage of GDP				
2.1.03 · Total general government debt ($bn)	611.86	1,003.57	51	2017
US$ billions				
2.1.04 · Total general government debt (%)	39.97	59.78	23	2017
Percentage of GDP				
2.1.05 · Total general government debt-real growth	3.60	2.77	45	2017
Percentage change, based on national currency in constant prices				
2.1.06 · Central government domestic debt	35.84	39.30	34	2017
Percentage of GDP				
2.1.07 · Central government foreign debt	0.42	18.09	11	2017
Percentage of GDP				
2.1.08 · Interest payment (%)	4.65	6.39	28	2017
Percentage of current revenue				
2.1.09 · Public finances	3.80	4.49	42	2018
Public finances are being efficiently managed				
2.1.10 · Tax evasion	3.58	4.59	43	2018
Tax evasion is not a threat to your economy				
2.1.11 · Pension funding	3.93	3.93	30	2018
Pension funding is adequately addressed for the future				
2.1.12 · General government expenditure	21.9	35.2	13	2017
Percentage of GDP				

2.2 · Tax Policy	Value	Average	Rank	Year
2.2.01 · Collected total tax revenues	26.24	26.58	31	2016
Percentage of GDP				
2.2.02 · Collected personal income tax	4.61	5.91	30	2016
On profits, income and capital gains, as a percentage of GDP				
2.2.03 · Collected corporate taxes	3.58	2.96	46	2016
On profits, income and capital gains, as a percentage of GDP				
2.2.04 · Collected indirect tax revenues	7.38	9.67	17	2016
Taxes on goods and services as a percentage of GDP				
2.2.05 · Collected capital and property taxes	3.03	1.40	55	2016
Percentage of GDP				
2.2.06 · Collected social security contribution	6.86	7.13	31	2016
Compulsory contribution of employees and employers as a percentage of GDP				
2.2.07 · Effective personal income tax rate	9.24	16.97	13	2017
Percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita				
2.2.08 · Corporate tax rate on profit	22.00	23.28	29	2017
Maximum tax rate, calculated on profit before tax				
2.2.09 · Consumption tax rate	10.00	16.04	12	2017
Standard rate of VAT/GST				
2.2.10 · Employee's social security contribution rate	8.07	9.32	29	2017
Compulsory contribution as a percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita				
2.2.11 · Employer's social security contribution rate	9.26	16.71	15	2017
Compulsory contribution as a percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita				
2.2.12 · Real personal taxes	4.74	4.96	35	2018
Real personal taxes do not discourage people from working or seeking advancement				
2.2.13 · Real corporate taxes	4.78	5.34	44	2018

Real corporate taxes do not discourage entrepreneurial activity

2.3 · Institutional Framework

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
2.3.01 · Real short-term interest rate	-1.42	-1.30	18	2017
Real discount / bank rate				
2.3.02 · Cost of capital	5.19	5.44	41	2018
Cost of capital encourages business development				
2.3.03 · Interest rate spread	1.81	4.06	16	2017
Lending rate minus deposit rate				
2.3.04 · Country credit rating	81.7	69.2	20	2016
Rating on a scale of 0-100 assessed by the Institutional Investor Magazine				
2.3.05 · Central bank policy	6.12	6.21	45	2018
Central bank policy has a positive impact on the economy				
2.3.06 · Foreign currency reserves	389.25	186.41	9	2017
US$ billions				
2.3.07 · Foreign currency reserves per capita	7,566	6,983	13	2017
US$ per capita				
2.3.08 · Exchange rate stability	0.010	0.075	14	2017
Parity change from national currency to SDR, 2017 / 2015				
2.3.09 · Legal and regulatory framework	2.69	4.90	58	2018
The legal and regulatory framework encourages the competitiveness of enterprises				
2.3.10 · Adaptability of government policy	3.41	4.30	46	2018
Adaptability of government policy to changes in the economy is high				
2.3.11 · Government decisions	3.80	4.47	44	2018
Government decisions are effectively implemented				
2.3.12 · Transparency	4.23	4.54	35	2018
Transparency of government policy is satisfactory				
2.3.13 · Bureaucracy	2.28	3.37	47	2018
Bureaucracy does not hinder business activity				
2.3.14 · Bribery and corruption	3.73	4.58	35	2018
Bribery and corruption do not exist				
2.3.15 · Rule of law	0.72	0.65	20	2017
Rule of Law Index				

2.4 · Business Legislation

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
2.4.01 · Tariff barriers	13.90	6.03	63	2016
Tariffs on imports: Most favored nation simple average rate				
2.4.02 · Customs' authorities	5.75	5.92	36	2018
Customs' authorities do facilitate the efficient transit of goods				
2.4.03 · Protectionism	4.84	5.97	51	2018
Protectionism does not impair the conduct of your business				
2.4.04 · Public sector contracts	4.60	5.87	50	2018
Public sector contracts are sufficiently open to foreign bidders				
2.4.05 · Foreign investors	5.73	6.83	52	2018
Foreign investors are free to acquire control in domestic companies				
2.4.06 · Capital markets	5.83	6.56	46	2018
Capital markets (foreign and domestic) are easily accessible				
2.4.07 · Investment incentives	5.01	5.91	48	2018
Investment incentives are attractive to foreign investors				
2.4.08 · Government subsidies	0.54	1.26	14	2017
To private and public companies as a percentage of GDP				
2.4.09 · Subsidies	4.71	5.31	49	2018
Subsidies do not distort fair competition and economic development				
2.4.10 · State ownership of enterprises	5.18	5.85	47	2018
State ownership of enterprises is not a threat to business activities				
2.4.11 · Competition legislation	5.22	5.68	42	2018
Competition legislation is efficient in preventing unfair competition				
2.4.12 · Parallel economy	4.91	4.97	33	2018

Parallel (black-market, unrecorded) economy does not impair economic development

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
2.4.13 · Ease of doing business	3.04	5.15	57	2018
Ease of doing business is supported by regulations				
2.4.14 · Creation of firms 기업의 설립 인상 구간성	4.35	6.28	56	2018
Creation of firms is supported by legislation				
2.4.15 · Start-up days 통계기표	4.0	15.7	10	2017
Number of days to start a business				
2.4.16 · Start-up procedures	2.0	6.2	2	2017
Number of procedures to start a business				
2.4.17 · Labor regulations	3.19	5.06	55	2018
Labor regulations (hiring/firing practices, minimum wages, etc.) do not hinder business activities				
2.4.18 · Unemployment legislation	4.65	4.91	40	2018
Unemployment legislation provides an incentive to look for work				
2.4.19 · Immigration laws	4.40	5.73	55	2018
Immigration laws do not prevent your company from employing foreign labor				
2.4.20 · Redundancy costs	23.1	9.5	54	2017
Number of weeks of salary				

2.5 · Societal Framework

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
2.5.01 · Justice	4.22	5.60	43	2018
Justice is fairly administered				
2.5.02 · Personal security and private property rights	6.17	6.67	41	2018
Personal security and private property rights are adequately protected				
2.5.03 · Homicide	0.7	4.8	12	2014
Intentional homicide, rate per 100'000 population				
2.5.04 · Ageing of society	2.20	4.54	60	2018
Ageing of society is not a burden for economic development				
2.5.05 · Risk of political instability	4.59	5.83	45	2018
The risk of political instability is very low				
2.5.06 · Social cohesion	5.06	5.42	37	2018
Social cohesion is high				
2.5.07 · Gini coefficient	32.00	35.83	19	2012
Equal distribution of income scale: 0 (absolute equality) to 100 (absolute inequality)				
2.5.08 · Income distribution - lowest 10%	2.40	2.75		2015
Percentage of household incomes going to lowest 10% of households				
2.5.09 · Income distribution - highest 10%	22.30	26.88		2015
Percentage of household incomes going to highest 10% of households				
2.5.10 · Equal opportunity	6.00	6.02	35	2018
Equal opportunity legislation in your economy encourages economic development				
2.5.11 · Females in parliament	16.33	23.91	47	2015
Percentage of total seats in Parliament				
2.5.12 · Women on boards	2.10	17.01	45	2017
Boardmembers of all companies analyzed by MSCI				
2.5.13 · Gender inequality	0.067	0.200	12	2015
Gender Inequality Index (UNDP)				
2.5.14 · Disposable Income	63.3	70.0	50	2017
Female / male ratio				

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3 · Business Efficiency

3.1 · Productivity & Efficiency	Value	Average	Rank	Year
3.1.01 · Overall productivity (PPP)	74,679	76,527	29	2017
Estimates: GDP (PPP) per person employed, US$				
3.1.02 · Overall productivity (PPP) - real growth	1.98	1.45	21	2017
Estimates: Percentage change of GDP (PPP) per person employed				
3.1.03 · Labor productivity (PPP)	35.77	42.72	34	2017
Estimates: GDP (PPP) per person employed per hour, US$				
3.1.04 · Agricultural productivity (PPP)	34,277	48,628	32	2017
Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in agriculture, US$				
3.1.05 · Productivity in industry (PPP)	116,767	93,720	16	2017
Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in industry, US$				
3.1.06 · Productivity in services (PPP)	64,165	76,950	42	2017
Estimates: Related GDP (PPP) per person employed in services, US$				
3.1.07 · Workforce productivity	4.94	5.92	48	2018
Workforce productivity is competitive by international standards				
3.1.08 · Large corporations	5.68	6.57	53	2018
Large corporations are efficient by international standards				
3.1.09 · Small and medium-size enterprises	3.83	5.97	60	2018
Small and medium-size enterprises are efficient by international standards				
3.1.10 · Use of digital tools and technologies	6.47	5.91	16	2018
Companies are very good at using digital tools and technologies to improve performance				

3.2 · Labor Market	Value	Average	Rank	Year
3.2.01 · Compensation levels	18.76	13.05	41	2017
Total hourly compensation in manufacturing (wages + supplementary benefits), US$				
3.2.02 · Unit labor costs for total economy	1.91	2.19	28	2015
Percentage change				
3.2.03 · Remuneration in services professions	32,849	28,175	37	2015
Gross annual income including supplements such as bonuses, US$				
Remuneration in services professions / Bank credit clerk	58,408	29,141		2015
Gross annual income including supplements such as bonuses, in US$				
Remuneration in services professions / Call center agent	18,406	17,483		2015
Gross annual income including supplements such as bonuses, in US$				
Remuneration in services professions / Primary school teacher	37,180	27,439		2015
Gross annual income including supplements such as bonuses, in US$				
Remuneration in services professions / Product Manager	33,131	45,700		2015
Gross annual income including supplements such as bonuses, in US$				
Remuneration in services professions / Secretary / Personal	17,118	21,112		2015
Gross annual income including supplements such as bonuses, in US$				
3.2.04 · Remuneration of management	238,538	162,924	51	2017
Total base salary plus bonuses and long-term incentives, US$				
Remuneration of management / CEO	464,214	294,905		2017
Total base salary plus bonuses and long-term incentives, US$				
Remuneration of management / Director manufacturing	191,490	143,439		2017
Total base salary plus bonuses and long-term incentives, US$				
Remuneration of management / Engineer	110,561	76,408		2017
Total base salary plus bonuses and long-term incentives, US$				
Remuneration of management / Human resources director	187,885	136,943		2017
Total base salary plus bonuses and long-term incentives, US$				
3.2.05 · Remuneration spread	24.54	16.69	49	2015
Ratio of CEO to personal assistant remuneration				
3.2.06 · Working hours	2,088	1,855	10	2017

Average number of working hours per year

Indicator	Value	Average	Rank	Year
3.2.07 · Labor relations	3.28	6.24	63	2018
Labor relations are generally productive				
3.2.08 · Worker motivation	3.95	5.86	61	2018
Worker motivation in companies is high				
3.2.09 · Industrial disputes	20.43	12.78	41	2016
Working days lost per 1,000 inhabitants per year (average 2013-2015)				
3.2.10 · Apprenticeships	4.69	4.84	30	2018
Apprenticeships Are sufficiently implemented				
3.2.11 · Employee training	5.68	5.80	35	2018
Employee training is a high priority in companies				
3.2.12 · Labor force	27.75	41.14	15	2017
Employed and registered unemployed (millions)				
3.2.13 · Labor force (%)	53.94	50.29	11	2017
Percentage of population				
3.2.14 · Labor force growth	1.20	1.16	25	2017
Percentage change				
3.2.15 · Part-time employment	10.90	14.03	33	2016
Percentage of total employment				
3.2.16 · Female labor force	42.43	42.96	48	2017
Percentage of total labor force				
3.2.17 · Foreign labor force	3.17	13.65	30	2016
Percentage of total labor force				
3.2.18 · Skilled labor	5.57	5.40	37	2018
Skilled labor is readily available				
3.2.19 · Finance skills	5.67	6.25	47	2018
Finance skills are readily available				
3.2.20 · Attracting and retaining talents	6.49	6.63	36	2018
Attracting and retaining talents is a priority in companies				
3.2.21 · Brain drain	4.00	4.82	43	2018
Brain drain (well-educated and skilled people) does not hinder competitiveness in your economy				
3.2.22 · Foreign highly-skilled personnel	4.10	5.30	49	2018
Foreign highly-skilled personnel are attracted to your country's business environment				
3.2.23 · International experience	5.03	5.53	45	2018
International experience of senior managers is generally significant				
3.2.24 · Competent senior managers	4.96	5.55	48	2018
Competent senior managers are readily available				

3.3 · Finance

Indicator	Value	Average	Rank	Year
3.3.01 · Banking sector assets	193.13	147.08	11	2017
Percentage of GDP				
3.3.02 · Financial cards in circulation	6.35	3.26	8	2017
Number of cards per capita				
3.3.03 · Financial card transactions	15,430	9,350	16	2017
US$ per capita				
3.3.04 · Investment risk	69.98	63.19	22	2015
Euromoney country risk overall (scale from 0-100)				
3.3.05 · Banking and financial services	4.53	6.13	54	2018
Banking and financial services do support business activities efficiently				
3.3.06 · Finance and banking regulation	4.43	6.44	59	2018
Finance and banking regulation is sufficiently adequate				
3.3.07 · Financial risk factor	5.11	5.93	49	2018
The risk factor in the financial system (new financial instruments, non-performing loans, transparency) is adequately addressed				
3.3.08 · Regulatory compliance (banking laws)	5.78	6.81	51	2018
Regulatory compliance is sufficiently developed				
3.3.09 · Stock markets	5.14	5.49	38	2018
Stock markets provide adequate financing to companies				
3.3.10 · Stock market capitalization ($bn)	1,670.1	1,102.3	11	2017
US$ billions				

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
3.3.11 · Stock market capitalization (%)	109.11	90.12	15	2017
Percentage of GDP				
3.3.12 · Value traded on stock markets	39,108	17,200	6	2017
US$ per capita				
3.3.13 · Listed domestic companies	2,039	689	7	2016
Number of listed domestic companies				
3.3.14 · Stock market index	22.20	16.81	14	2017
Percentage change on index in national currency				
3.3.15 · Shareholders' rights	4.85	6.71	59	2018
Shareholders' rights are sufficiently implemented				
3.3.16 · Initial Public Offerings	5,146.18	3,006.80	9	2017
By acquiror nation (average 2015-2017) US$ millions				
3.3.17 · Credit	4.50	5.95	52	2018
Credit is easily available for business				
3.3.18 · Venture capital	3.65	5.05	53	2018
Venture capital is easily available for business				
3.3.19 · M&A Activity	0.51	1.17	36	2016
Deals per listed company (average 2013-2015)				
3.3.20 · Corporate debt	4.28	5.88	52	2018
Corporate debt does not restrain the ability of enterprises to compete				

3.4 · Management Practices

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
3.4.01 · Agility of companies	5.40	5.85	45	2018
Companies are agile				
3.4.02 · Changing market conditions	6.15	6.43	45	2018
Companies are generally extremely aware of changing market conditions				
3.4.03 · Opportunities and threats	5.33	5.94	52	2018
Companies are very good at responding quickly to opportunities and threats				
3.4.04 · Ethical practices	5.63	6.22	41	2018
Ethical practices are implemented in companies				
3.4.05 · Credibility of managers	4.15	6.07	62	2018
Credibility of managers in society is strong				
3.4.06 · Corporate boards	3.80	5.94	62	2018
Corporate boards do supervise the management of companies effectively				
3.4.07 · Auditing and accounting practices	5.23	7.17	62	2018
Auditing and accounting practices are adequately implemented in business				
3.4.08 · Use of big data and analytics	4.91	4.91	31	2018
Companies are very good at using big data and analytics to support decision-making				
3.4.09 · Customer satisfaction	7.43	6.65	13	2018
Customer satisfaction is emphasized in companies				
3.4.10 · Entrepreneurship	5.04	5.77	55	2018
Entrepreneurship of managers is widespread in business				
3.4.11 · Social responsibility	5.16	5.75	47	2018
Social responsibility of business leaders is high				

3.5 · Attitudes and Values

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
3.5.01 · Attitudes toward globalization	7.01	6.39	22	2018
Attitudes toward globalization are generally positive in your society				
3.5.02 · Image abroad or branding	7.40	6.21	20	2018
The image abroad of your country encourages business development				
3.5.03 · National culture	6.02	6.79	49	2018
The national culture is open to foreign ideas				
3.5.04 · Flexibility and adaptability	5.83	6.56	53	2018
Flexibility and adaptability of people are high when faced with new challenges				
3.5.05 · Need for economic and social reforms	6.84	5.80	13	2018
The need for economic and social reforms is generally well understood				
3.5.06 · Digital transformation in companies	7.00	6.02	7	2018
Digital transformation in companies is generally well understood				

3.5.07 · Value system	6.17	6.13	34	2018
The value system in your society supports competitiveness				
3.5.08 · Corporate values	5.56	6.35	51	2018
Corporate values take into account the values of employees				

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4 · Infrastructure

4.1 · Basic Infrastructure	Value	Average	Rank	Year
4.1.01 · Land area	100	1,475	39	2017
Square kilometers ('000)				
4.1.02 · Arable area	333	3,201	59	2014
Square meters per capita				
4.1.03 · Water resources	1,289	19,246	47	2014
Total internal renewable per capita in cubic meters				
4.1.04 · Access to water	8.54	7.91	29	2018
Access to water is adequately ensured and managed				
4.1.05 · Access to commodities	8.15	8.08	40	2018
Access to commodities (basic resources, food, etc.) is adequately addressed				
4.1.06 · Management of cities	7.53	6.49	19	2018
Management of cities supports business development				
4.1.07 · Population - market size	51.45	83.18	17	2017
Estimates in millions				
4.1.08 · Population - growth	0.39	0.79	40	2017
Percentage change				
4.1.09 · Population under 15 years	13.4	19.0		2017
Percentage of total population				
4.1.10 · Population over 65 years	14.0	14.0		2017
Percentage of total population				
4.1.11 · Dependency ratio	37.7	49.7	4	2017
Population under 15 and over 64 years old, divided by active population (15 to 64 years)				
4.1.12 · Roads	1.07	1.21	17	2015
Density of the network, km roads/square km land area				
4.1.13 · Railroads	0.039	0.047	23	2016
Density of the network, km per square km				
4.1.14 · Air transportation	77,134	57,864	14	2016
Number of passengers carried by main companies, thousands				
4.1.15 · Quality of air transportation	7.98	7.11	22	2018
Quality of air transportation encourages business development				
4.1.16 · Distribution infrastructure	8.15	7.35	25	2018
The distribution infrastructure of goods and services is generally efficient				
4.1.17 · Water transportation	8.10	6.94	24	2018
Water transportation (harbors, canals, etc.) meets business requirements				
4.1.18 · Maintenance and development	7.28	5.97	17	2018
Maintenance and development of infrastructure are adequately planned and financed				
4.1.19 · Energy infrastructure	7.58	6.79	23	2018
Energy infrastructure is adequate and efficient				
4.1.20 · Total indigenous energy production	51.42	181.33	26	2015
Millions MTOE				
4.1.21 · Total indigenous energy production (%)	18.9	103.7	55	2015
Percentage of total requirements in tons of oil equivalent				
4.1.22 · Total final energy consumption	174.21	124.12	55	2015
Millions MTOE				
4.1.23 · Total final energy consumption per capita	3.41	2.43	53	2015
MTOE per capita				
4.1.24 · Electricity costs for industrial clients	0.090	0.101	23	2017
US$ per kwh				

4.2 · Technological Infrastructure	Value	Average	Rank	Year
4.2.01 · Investment in Telecommunications	0.31	0.45	47	2017

	Percentage of GDP			
4.2.02 · Mobile Broadband subscribers	97.6	67.4	5	2016
3G & 4G market, % of mobile market				
4.2.03 · Mobile Telephone costs	30.7	16.6	52	2016
Monthly Blended Average Revenue per User				
4.2.04 · Communications technology	8.80	7.59	14	2018
Communications technology (voice and data) meets business requirements				
4.2.05 · Computers in use	1.92	1.35	11	2017
Worldwide share/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac				
4.2.06 · Computers per capita	1,000	713	17	2017
Number of computers per 1000 people/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac				
4.2.07 · Internet users	860	736	16	2017
Number of internet users per 1000 people/ Source: Computer Industry Almanac				
4.2.08 · Broadband subscribers	416	352	22	2016
Number of subscribers per 1000 inhabitants				
4.2.09 · Internet bandwidth speed	28.6	13.0	1	2017
Average speed				
4.2.10 · Digital/Technological skills	7.24	6.93	26	2018
Digital/Technological skills are readily available				
4.2.11 · Qualified engineers	6.68	6.58	32	2018
Qualified engineers are available in your labor market				
4.2.12 · Technological cooperation	5.31	5.67	40	2018
Technological cooperation between companies is developed				
4.2.13 · Public-private partnerships	5.49	5.61	37	2018
Public and private sector ventures are supporting technological development				
4.2.14 · Development and application of technology	5.31	6.28	52	2018
Development and application of technology are supported by the legal environment				
4.2.15 · Funding for technological development	5.14	5.77	46	2018
Funding for technological development is readily available				
4.2.16 · High-tech exports ($)	118,365	32,827	6	2016
US$ millions				
4.2.17 · High-tech exports (%)	26.58	15.05	9	2016
Percentage of manufactured exports				
4.2.18 · ICT service exports	26.1	27.5	32	2016
Percentage of service exports				
4.2.19 · Cyber security	5.98	5.58	24	2018
Cyber security is being adequately addressed by corporations				

4.3 · Scientific Infrastructure

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
4.3.01 · Total expenditure on R&D ($)	59,810	24,761	5	2016
US$ millions				
4.3.02 · Total expenditure on R&D (%)	4.23	1.45	2	2016
Percentage of GDP				
4.3.03 · Total expenditure on R&D per capita ($)	1,167.1	536.5	14	2016
US$ per capita				
4.3.04 · Business expenditure on R&D ($)	46,493	17,506	5	2016
US$ millions				
4.3.05 · Business expenditure on R&D (%)	3.29	0.94	2	2016
Percentage of GDP				
4.3.06 · Total R&D personnel	447.4	193.7	6	2016
Full-time work equivalent (FTE thousands)				
4.3.07 · Total R&D personnel per capita	8.73	4.60	8	2016
Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people				
4.3.08 · Total R&D personnel in business enterprise	328.9	145.4	6	2016
Full-time work equivalent (FTE thousands)				
4.3.09 · Total R&D personnel in business per capita	6.42	2.65	5	2016
Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people				
4.3.10 · Researchers in R&D per capita	7.1	3.2	3	2016
Full-time work equivalent (FTE) per 1000 people				

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
4.3.11 · Science degrees	40.90	34.64	11	2014
Percentage of total first university degrees in science and engineering				
4.3.12 · Scientific articles	63,063	34,843	9	2016
Scientific articles published by origin of author				
4.3.13 · Nobel prizes	0	9	29	2017
Awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950				
4.3.14 · Nobel prizes per capita	0.00	0.19	29	2017
Awarded in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine and economics since 1950 per million people				
4.3.15 · Patent applications	233,786	51,086	4	2016
Number of applications filed by applicant's origin				
4.3.16 · Patent applications per capita	456.20	83.04	3	2016
Number of applications filed by applicant's origin, per 100,000 inhabitants				
4.3.17 · Patent grants	118,992	20,983	4	2016
Number of patents granted by applicant's origin (average 2013-2015)				
4.3.18 · Number of patents in force	1,844.8	309.0	3	2016
by applicant's origin, per 100,000 inhabitants				
4.3.19 · Value added of KTI industries	35.6	28.5	10	2015
Percentage of GDP				
4.3.20 · Scientific research	6.48	5.42	21	2018
Scientific research (public and private) is high by international standards				
4.3.21 · Researchers and scientists	5.04	4.86	31	2018
Researchers and scientists are attracted to your country				
4.3.22 · Scientific research legislation	5.09	5.40	37	2018
Laws relating to scientific research do encourage innovation				
4.3.23 · Intellectual property rights	6.00	6.40	39	2018
Intellectual property rights are adequately enforced				
4.3.24 · Knowledge transfer	5.25	5.22	29	2018
Knowledge transfer is highly developed between companies and universities				
4.3.25 · Innovative capacity	5.83	5.72	31	2018
Innovative capacity of firms (to generate new products, processes and/or services) is high in your economy				

4.4 · Health and Environment

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
4.4.01 · Total health expenditure	7.4	7.4	28	2015
Percentage of GDP				
4.4.02 · Total health expenditure per capita	2,006	2,298	26	2015
US$ per capita				
4.4.03 · Public expenditure on health (%)	56.40	66.15	48	2015
Percentage of total health expenditure				
4.4.04 · Health infrastructure	7.73	5.71	17	2018
Health infrastructure meets the needs of society				
4.4.05 · Life expectancy at birth	82.1	77.7	13	2015
Average estimate				
4.4.06 · Healthy life expectancy	73.4	69.2	4	2017
Average estimate				
4.4.07 · Infant mortality	3.4	8.4	15	2016
Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births				
4.4.08 · Medical assistance			44	2015
Number of inhabitants per physician and per nurse				
Medical assistance / Per nurse	167.73	211.15		2015
Number of inhabitants per physician and per nurse				
Medical assistance / Per physician	446.24	499.03		2015
Number of inhabitants per physician and per nurse				
4.4.09 · Urban population	83	76		2017
Percentage of total population				
4.4.10 · Human development index	0.90	0.84	17	2015
Combines economic - social - educational indicators/ Source: Human Development Report				
4.4.11 · Energy intensity	126	126	38	2015
Total energy consumed for each 1000 US$ of GDP in MTOE				
4.4.12 · Waste water treatment plants	92.9	76.2	12	2015

Percentage of population served

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
4.4.13 · Water consumption intensity	17.78	41.26	23	2014
Water withdrawal for each 1000 US$ of GDP in cubic meters				
4.4.14 · CO2 emissions	586.0	450.3	57	2015
Metric tons of carbon dioxide from fuel combustion				
4.4.15 · CO2 emissions intensity	423.8	430.8	43	2015
CO2 emissions from fuel combustion in metric tons per one million US$ of GDP				
4.4.16 · Exposure to particle pollution	32.01	20.13	56	2015
Mean population exposure to PM2.5, Micrograms per cubic metre				
4.4.17 · Renewable energies (%)	1.5	15.6	58	2015
Share of renewables in total energy requirements, %				
4.4.18 · Total biocapacity	0.69	4.00	52	2014
Global hectares per capita of biologically productive space				
4.4.19 · Ecological footprint	5.8	5.5	43	2014
Global hectares per person				
4.4.20 · Ecological balance (reserve/deficit)	-5.13	-1.46	55	2014
Total biocapacity minus total footprint in global hectares per capita				
4.4.21 · Environment-related technologies	10.30	1.58	4	2014
Development of environment-related technologies, % inventions worldwide				
4.4.22 · Sustainable development	6.86	5.96	18	2018
Sustainable development is a priority in companies				
4.4.23 · Pollution problems	3.80	5.81	55	2018
Pollution problems do not seriously affect your economy				
4.4.24 · Environmental laws	5.53	6.16	46	2018
Environmental laws and compliance do not hinder the competitiveness of businesses				
4.4.25 · Quality of life	5.20	6.78	47	2018
Quality of life is high				

4.5 · Education

	Value	Average	Rank	Year
4.5.01 · Total public expenditure on education	5.1	4.7	27	2014
Percentage of GDP				
4.5.02 · Total public expenditure on education per capita	1,409	1,406	25	2014
US$ per capita				
4.5.03 · Government expenditure on education per student	28.3	21.5	4	2015
Percentage of GDP per capita (secondary education)				
4.5.04 · Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education)	16.79	16.39	39	2015
Ratio of students to teaching staff				
4.5.05 · Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education)	14.79	14.07	48	2015
Ratio of students to teaching staff				
4.5.06 · Secondary school enrollment	96.6	89.4	10	2015
Percentage of relevant age group receiving full-time education				
4.5.07 · Higher education achievement	70.0	40.8	3	2016
Percentage of population that has attained at least tertiary education for persons 25-34				
4.5.08 · Women with degrees	43.4	36.2	19	2016
Share of women who have a degree in the population 25-65				
4.5.09 · Student mobility inbound	1.07	3.15	46	2015
Foreign tertiary-level students per 1000 inhabitants				
4.5.10 · Student mobility outbound	2.11	2.42	19	2017
National tertiary-level students studying abroad per 1000 inhabitants				
4.5.11 · Educational assessment - PISA	520	476	9	2015
PISA survey of 15-year olds				
Educational assessment - PISA / Mathematics	524	475		2015
PISA survey of 15-year olds				
Educational assessment - PISA / Sciences	516	478		2015
PISA survey of 15-year olds				
4.5.12 · English proficiency - TOEFL	84	89	47	2016
TOEFL scores				
4.5.13 · Educational system	5.16	5.62	38	2018
The educational system meets the needs of a competitive economy				

4.5.14 · Science in schools		5.63	5.34	31	2018
Science in schools is sufficiently emphasized					
4.5.15 · University education		4.84	5.91	49	2018
University education meets the needs of a competitive economy					
4.5.16 · Management education		5.14	6.02	47	2018
Management education meets the needs of the business community					
4.5.17 · Illiteracy		-	2.7		
Adult (over 15 years) illiteracy rate as a percentage of population					
4.5.18 · Language skills		6.00	6.18	33	2018
Language skills are meeting the needs of enterprises					

2. EIU : 국가위험분석(Country Risk Model) 설명자료

Country Risk Model

An interactive tool for analysing country and sovereign risk

Country Risk Model is a customisable model designed to measure and compare credit risk across countries. An interactive tool, Country Risk Model allows you to quantify the risk of cross-border transactions such as bank loans, trade finance, and investments in securities.

Country Risk Model is the model which our analysts use to rate the 131 countries covered in our Country Risk Service. The model is an ideal tool for analysing country credit risk, as an input into your in-house risk assessment process, or to benchmark your own country risk assessments. The Model was back-tested to 1997 and performs to a high standard in terms of predictive power.

In addition to its use by credit risk departments of commercial banks, Country Risk Model is a useful tool for asset managers and hedge funds interested in entering today's emerging and rapidly changing markets.

How do banks, corporations, and governments use Country Risk Model?

The Model provides valuable support both to banks with cross-border credit or financial exposure and to large corporations with cross-border treasury operations. Given the growing interest in emerging and frontier markets,

asset managers increasingly require the kind of country risk assessment provided by the Country Risk Model.

- Banks use Country Risk Model to set or review their country credit limits.

- Asset managers use the model to assess risks to their global asset portfolios stemming from exposure to foreign governments, financial institutions, and currencies.

- Treasury departments use the Model to understand and evaluate the risks of keeping cash and profits in a country.

The EIU advantage

- *Objectivity*—As part of The Economist Group, we pride ourselves on our objectivity and independence: unlike the international ratings agencies we are not compensated by governments for our country ratings.

- *Constant vigilance*—EIU analysts run our model and update our ratings three times a year. Regular updates ensure that we catch deteriorating or improving trends early; often before the larger ratings agencies issue formal rating or outlook changes.

- *Expertise*—Our analysts are country experts who are responsible for tracking no more than two or three countries. They pay regular visits to the countries they cover and have the benefit of a large network of contacts. This gives their analysis the edge, enabling them to provide timely insights into economic and political developments.

- *A modern approach to risk management*—The Model reflects changes in the structure of the global economy and global capital markets in the past decade.
  In addition to assessing sovereign risk, the model provides an assessment of the soundness of each country's financial system and the risk of a currency devaluation.

- *A rich dataset*—The Model encompasses a wide range of macroeconomic data relating to economic performance, financial markets, public finances, external accounts, and external debt. It includes monthly and quarterly data.

How does Country Risk Model work?

The service has two modules:

1. The *Country Risk Model* module allows you to view the individual scores for each indicator in the model for all of the countries. You can modify the scores of any of the indicators in the Model and see how this changes the overall scores and ratings for each of the six risk categories. You can also adjust the weightings of any of the indicators to create a model tailored to your needs. In addition to the ratings, a textual country risk overview summarises the main assumptions and forecasts.

Country risk ratings

2. A *data selection* module allows you to view, graph, and download the underlying dataset, including historical data going back to 1997 for most countries. The dataset encompasses scores for each variable in the model as well as overall scores for each of the six risk categories.

Select and compare ratings across countries

Using Country Risk Model

Country Risk Model is an easy-to-use web-based service. It provides risk scores (on a scale from 0-100) and ratings of six risk categories (sovereign debt, currency, banking sector, political, economic structure, and overall country risk). The scores can be compared across countries and over time.

View and change scores

The Model provides "point-in-time" rather than "through-the-cycle" ratings. It works on a rolling 12-month time horizon, serving as an early warning system of financial crises.

The model covers 131 countries. The ratings of all 131 countries are updated three times a year (the maximum allowed under EU regulations governing credit ratings).

Understanding rating components

Countryriskratingsexplained:

CountryRiskModelusesquantitativeandqualitativeindicators covering6riskcategories.

- *Sovereignrisk*measurestheriskofabuild-upinarrearsof principaland/orinterestonforeignand/orlocal-currencydebt thatisthedirectobligationofthesovereignorguaranteedby thesovereign.

- *Currencyrisk*measurestheriskofmaxi-devaluationagainstthe referencecurrency(usuallytheUSdollar,sometimestheeuro) overthenext12-monthperiod.

- *Bankingsectorrisk*gaugestheriskofasystemiccrisiswhereby bank(s)holding10%ormoreoftotalbankassetsbecome insolventandunabletodischargetheirobligationstodepositors and/orcreditors.

- *Politicalrisk*evaluatesarangeofpoliticalfactorsrelatingto politicalstabilityandeffectivenessthatcouldaffectacountry's abilityand/orcommitmenttoserviceitsdebtobligationsand/or causeturbulenceintheforeignexchangemarket.

- *Economicstructurerisk*encompassesaseriesofmacroeconomic variablesofastructuralratherthanacyclicalnature.

- *Overallcountryrisk*isderivedbytakingasimpleaverageofthe scoresforsovereignrisk,currencyrisk,andbankingsectorrisk.

Which variables are included in the Model?

Politics/institutions
- Externalconflict
- Governability/socialunrest
- Electoralcycle
- Orderlytransfers
- Eventrisk
- Sovereigntyrisk
- Institutionaleffectiveness
- Corruption
- Corruptioninthebankingsector
- Commitmenttopay

Economicpolicy
- Qualityofpolicymaking/policymix
- Monetarystability
- Useofindirectinstruments
- Realinterestrates
- Fiscalbalance/GDP
- Fiscalpolicyflexibility
- Transparencyofpublicfinances
- Publicfinance/debtindicator
- Unfundedpensionand healthcareliabilities
- Exchange-rateregime
- Black-market/dualexchangerate

Economicstructure
- Incomelevel
- Officialdata(quality/timeliness)
- Current-accountbalance,48 months
- VolatilityofGDPgrowth
- Relianceonasinglegoodsexport
- Externalshock/contagion
- Publicdebt/GDP
- Externalsolvencyindicator
- Defaulthistory
- Financialregulation andsupervision

Macroeconomic/cyclical
- RealOECDGDPgrowth
- Creditas%ofGDP,growth
- RealGDPgrowth,48months
- RealGDPgrowth,12months
- Inflation,48months
- Inflation,direction
- Trade-weightedrealexchangerate
- Exchange-ratemisalignment
- Exchange-ratevolatility
- Exportreceiptsgrowth,12months
- Current-accountbalance, 12months
- Assetpricebubble

Financingandliquidity
- Transferandconvertibilityrisk
- IMFprogramme/Excessive deficitprocedure
- Internationalfinancialsupport
- Accesstofinancing
- Grossfinancingrequirement
- Debtservicingindicator
- Interestchargesratio
- Debttermstructure
- Foreignexchangereserves/Public debtcurrencystructure
- Debtliquidityindicator
- FDIandexternalfinancing
- Importcover/Government depositsasapercentageof interestcharges
- OECDshort-terminterestrates
- Non-performingloans
- Banks'creditmanagement
- Banks'foreignassetposition/ Yieldcurve

Country Risk Model delivers:

- A Data Selection module allows you to manipulate and download the underlying dataset.

- 131 countries (emerging and developed markets).

- A textual Risk Overview of five risk categories.

- Ratings and data can be compared across countries and over time.

- Model weighting adjustment tools to create rating tailored to your organisation's needs.

- 6 categories of risk ratings and scores.

- 61 indicators with historical scores to 1997 (a full set is not available for all countries).

- Custom data feeds on request. Model details upon request.

Access choices:

- Enterprise Access via IP control or username:

- Bureau van Dijk at eiu.bvdep.com

Interface features:

- Website interactive model.

- Adjustable weightings.

- Compare countries and ratings.

- Saved weightings.

- Excel® downloadable data.

- Interactive charting.

- Which variables are included in the model?

Which countries are covered?

•Albania •Algeria •Angola •Argentina •Australia •Austria •Azerbaijan •Bahrain •Bangladesh •Belarus •Belgium •Bolivia •Bosnia and Hercegovina •Botswana •Brazil •Bulgaria •Cambodia •Cameroon •Canada •Chile •China •Colombia •Congo Brazzaville •Costa Rica •Côte dIvoire •Croatia •Cuba •Cyprus •Czech Republic •Denmark •Dominican Republic •DRC •Ecuador •Egypt •El Salvador •Equatorial Guinea •Estonia •Ethiopia •Finland •France •Gabon •Germany •Ghana •Greece •Guatemala •Honduras •Hong Kong •Hungary •Iceland •India •Indonesia •Iran •Iraq •Ireland •Israel •Italy •Jamaica •Japan •Jordan •Kazakhstan •Kenya •Kuwait •Latvia •Lebanon •Libya •Lithuania •Luxembourg •Macedonia •Malawi •Malaysia •Malta •Mauritius •Mexico •Moldova •Mongolia •Morocco •Mozambique •Myanmar •Namibia •Netherlands •New Zealand •Nicaragua •Nigeria •Norway •Oman •Pakistan •Panama •Papua New Guinea •Paraguay •Peru •Philippines •Poland •Portugal •Qatar •Romania •Russia •Saudi Arabia •Senegal •Serbia •Seychelles •Sierra Leone •Singapore •Slovakia •Slovenia •South Africa •South Korea •Spain •Sri Lanka •Sudan •Sweden •Switzerland •Syria •Taiwan •Tanzania •Thailand •Trinidad and Tobago •Tunisia •Turkey •Turkmenistan •Uganda •Ukraine •United Arab Emirates •United Kingdom •Uruguay •US •Uzbekistan •Venezuela •Vietnam •Yemen •Zambia •Zimbabwe

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The Economist Intelligence Unit

IHS Markit

Country Risk Analysis & Forecasting

Monitor emerging risks - Gain market advantage - Identify trigg

110명 이상의 국가 위험 분석가, 200명 이상의 경제학자가
선진국과 신흥국을 모두 포함하는 216개국에 대한 정치, 경제,
조세, 사업환경, 안보에 대한 리스크들을 빅데이타를 활용,
심층적으로 분석, 변화하는 국가 간의 정세에 대한 예측 기반을

211개국에 대한 정치, 경제 및 위험 환경에 대한 체계적이고 면밀한 분석
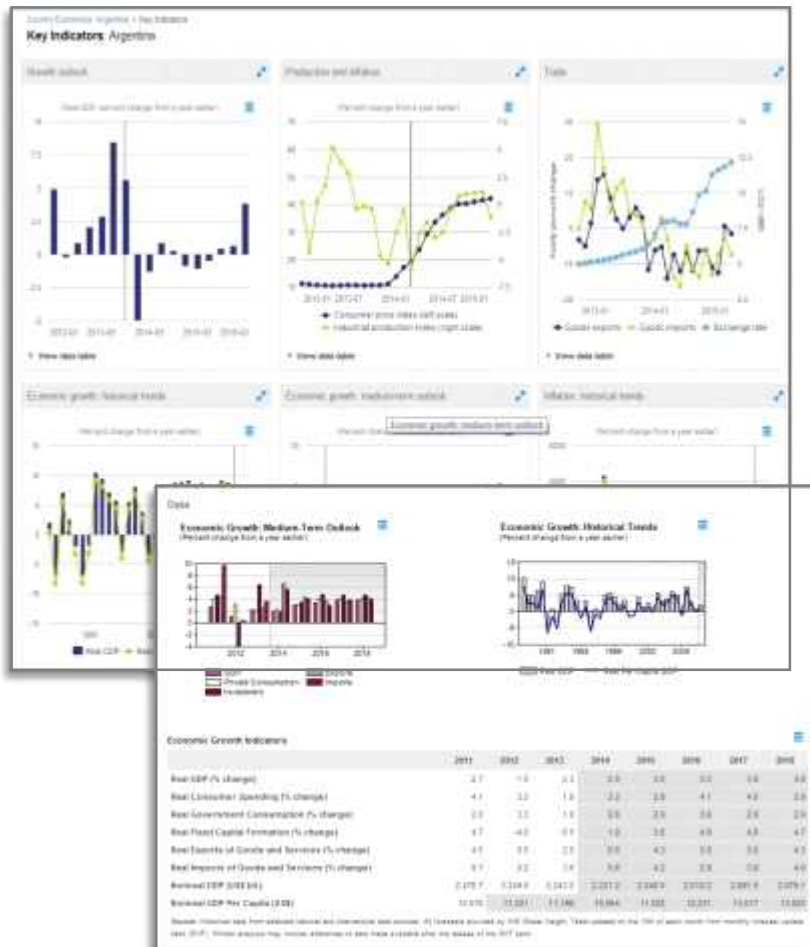
Country risk ratings (211 cou

- Political
- Economic
- Legal
- Tax
- Operational
- Security

Country reports

- In-depth analysis of the busines environment

Daily Analysis

- Commentary on breaking news a in each country and their impac business climate

Economic forecasts (206 coun

- Up to 150 indicators per econom
- Access key economic data in pre tables and graphs embedded in sections of the country report

Detailed country risk scores (상세 위험 등급 제공

Enhanced risk scores evaluate the operating environment in 211 cou

- 상위 6개 및 하위 상세 22개 항목으로 구분한 상세한 위험 등급, 단기/중기
  예측치도 확인, 실제로 체감하는 변화를 반영한 인포그래픽(Logarithmic S
- 0.1 ~ 10까지의 계량화된 위험 등급, 데이터의 성격에 맞는 척도를 적용
- 7 개의 위험 밴드는 비교와 대비를 위한 임계 값을 제공

▶ Political	▶ Economic	▶ Legal	▶ Taxation	▶ Operational	▶ Se
─ Policy instability	─ Recession	─ Expropriation	─ Tax increase	─ Corruption	─ Pr
─ State failure	─ Inflation	─ State contract alteration	└ Tax inconsistency	─ Regulatory burden	─ Te
└ Government instability	─ Currency depreciation	└ Contract enforcement		─ Labor strikes	─ Inf
	─ Capital transfer			└ Infrastructure disruption	└ Ci
	─ Sovereign default				
	└ Under-development				

Low	Moderate	Elevated	High	Very High	Severe
0.1–0.7	0.8–1.5	1.6–2.3	2.4–3.1	3.2–4.3	4.4–6.4

Quantitative and Qualitative analysis (정량적, 정성

Country Risk Analysis (국가 위험 분석)

A holistic view of the economic and risk environment for 211 countries with forward-looking risk ratings for 6 aggregate and 22 sub-aggregate risk categories. Ability to compare contrast the risks between countries and regions across 7 risk bands and customize the risk ra to better evaluate the impacts to your investments.

Sovereign Risk (국가 부도 위험 – 국가 채무 상홖 불능의 위험)

Independent credit risk assessments for 205 countries to evaluate the potential for default on sovereign debt with detailed ratings and analysis of solvency ratios, liquidity (short-term and medium-term), economic policy impacts, political factors and other debt indicators.

Banking Risk (금융 리스크 – 금융 쉬용도, 현금화 유동성)

Forward-looking risk ratings give a quick, comprehensive view of 46 emerging market banking sectors. Historical data coverage for 21 key developed markets. Ability to quickly compare levels of systemic risk, spot countries with highest credit/ liquidity risks or weakest capital buffers, conduct internal ratings and due diligence and set country exposure limits.

Construction and Consumer Spending (건설 및 소비 지출)

Evaluate the impact of consumer and construction spending as an economic driver in key markets. Bottom-up construction spending forecasts for 74 countries and 20 structure types. Country reports for 112 countries and 95% of global population, highlighting consume trends and economic factors impacting income distribution and consumer spend.

Detailed risk scores evaluate the operating environment in 211 countri

						Low 0.1-0.7	Moderate 0.8-1.5	Elevated 1.6-2.3	High 2.4-3.1	Very High 3.2-4.3	Severe 4.4-6.4	
Rank	Country	Risk Change Date	Post 1 year outlook	Overall –	Political +	Economic +	Legal +	Tax +	Operational +	Secu		
138	India	03 Apr 2017	⇨	2.5	2.0 ⇨	1.6 ⇨	2.5 ⇨					
138	Jordan	22 Mar 2017	⇨	2.5	2.1 ⇨	2.2 ⇨	2.6 ⇨					
158	Iran, Islamic Republic of	03 Apr 2017	⇨	2.8	2.2	2.4 ⇨	3.3 ⇨					
193	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	13 Mar 2017	⇨	3.7	3.0	3.8 ⇨	5.0 ⇨					
102	Indonesia	20 Mar 2017	⇨	2.1	1.4 ⇨	1.6 ⇨	2.3 ⇨					
113	China	20 Mar 2017	⇲	2.2	1.8 ⇨	1.8 ⇲	2.3 ⇨					
17	Taiwan	20 Mar 2017	⇨	1.1	1.1 ⇨	1.0 ⇨	0.8 ⇨					
6	Hong Kong	03 Apr 2017	⇗	0.7	0.8 ⇨	0.6	0.4					
75	Oman	03 Apr 2017	⇨	1.7	1.3 ⇨	1.3 ⇨	1.9 ⇨					
94	Nauru	17 Feb 2017	⇨	2.0	2.							
102	Timor-Leste	03 Apr 2017	⇲	2.1	1.							
122	Kuwait	03 Apr 2017	⇗	2.3	2.							

INTELLIGENCE EVENTS

Risk: Overall ▼

Jaipur

2.5

Mumbai

Hyderat

Bangalore Chen

Political
- Policy instability
- State failure
- Government instability

Economic
- Recession
- Inflation
- Currency depreciation
- Capital transfer
- Sovereign default
- Under-development

Legal
- Expropriation
- State contract alteration
- Contract enforcement

Taxation
- Tax increase
- Tax inconsistency

Oper
- Corr
- Regu burd
- Labo
- Infra disru

Evaluate credit risk at sovereign level (국가 신용도)

Deep analysis of the economic fundamentals inform independent credit assessments of the potential for default on sovereign debt for 205 cou

경제 펀더멘털의 세부 분석은 205 개국의 국채 부도 가능성에 대한
독립적인 신용 리스크 분석 평가를 제공

Monitor Emerging financial risks

Forward-looking risk ratings give a quick, comprehensive view of **46 emerging market** banking sectors and historical data coverage for 21 key developed

- Quickly compare the levels of systemic risk
- Spot countries with highest credit/ liquidity risks or weakest capital buffers
- Conduct Internal ratings and due diligence
- Set country exposure limits

CZECH REPUBLIC	30 medium risk (E
SLOVAKIA	35 medium risk (E
POLAND	40 medium risk (E
CROATIA	45 significant risk
SERBIA	50 significant risk
BULGARIA	55 high risk (B+ t
HUNGAY	55 high risk (B+ t
ROMANIA	60 very high risk
TURKET	60 very high risk

MEXICO	15 low risk (AA)
COLOMBIA	20 moderate risk (A to A-)
URUGUY	20 moderate risk (A to A-)
PERU	25 moderate risk (A to A-)
COSTA RICA	30 medium risk (BBB+ to BBB-)
CHILE	35 medium risk (BBB+ to BBB-)
BRAZIL	35 medium risk (BBB+ to BBB-)
AREGENTINA	45 significant risk (BB+ to BB-)
ECUADOR	65 very high risk (B- to CCC-)
VENEZUELA	65 very high risk (B- to CCC-)

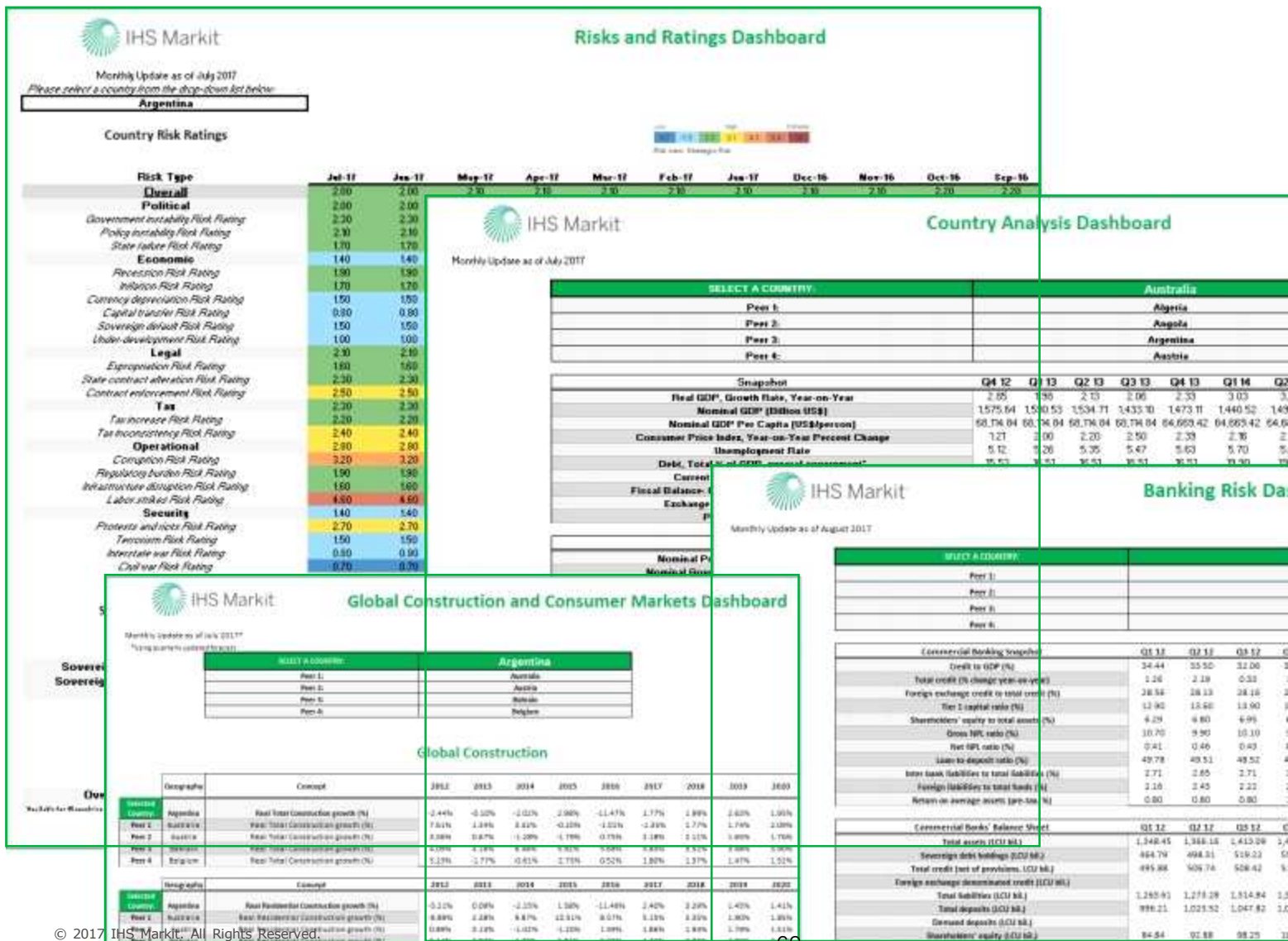| SAUDI ARABIA	20 Moderate risk((A to A-)
SOUTH AFRICA	30 medium risk (BBB+ to BBB-)
U.A.E.	30 medium risk (BBB+ to BBB-)
NIGERIA	35 medium risk (BBB+ to BBB-)
QATAR	35 medium risk (BBB+ to BBB-)
KUWAIT	40 medium risk (BBB+ to BBB-)
EGYPT	45 significant risk (BB+ to BB-)
KENYA	45 significant risk (BB+ to BB-)
GHANA	55 high risk (B+ to B-)

MALAYSIA	20 moder
PHILIPPINES	20 moder
TAIWAN	20 moder
INDONESAI	25 moder
THAILAND	30 medium
INDIA	35 medium
PAKISTAN	55 high ri
CAMBODIA	65 very h
CHINA	65 very h
VIETNAM	70 extrem

Low risk   Medium risk

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Customize and compare key countries and metrics

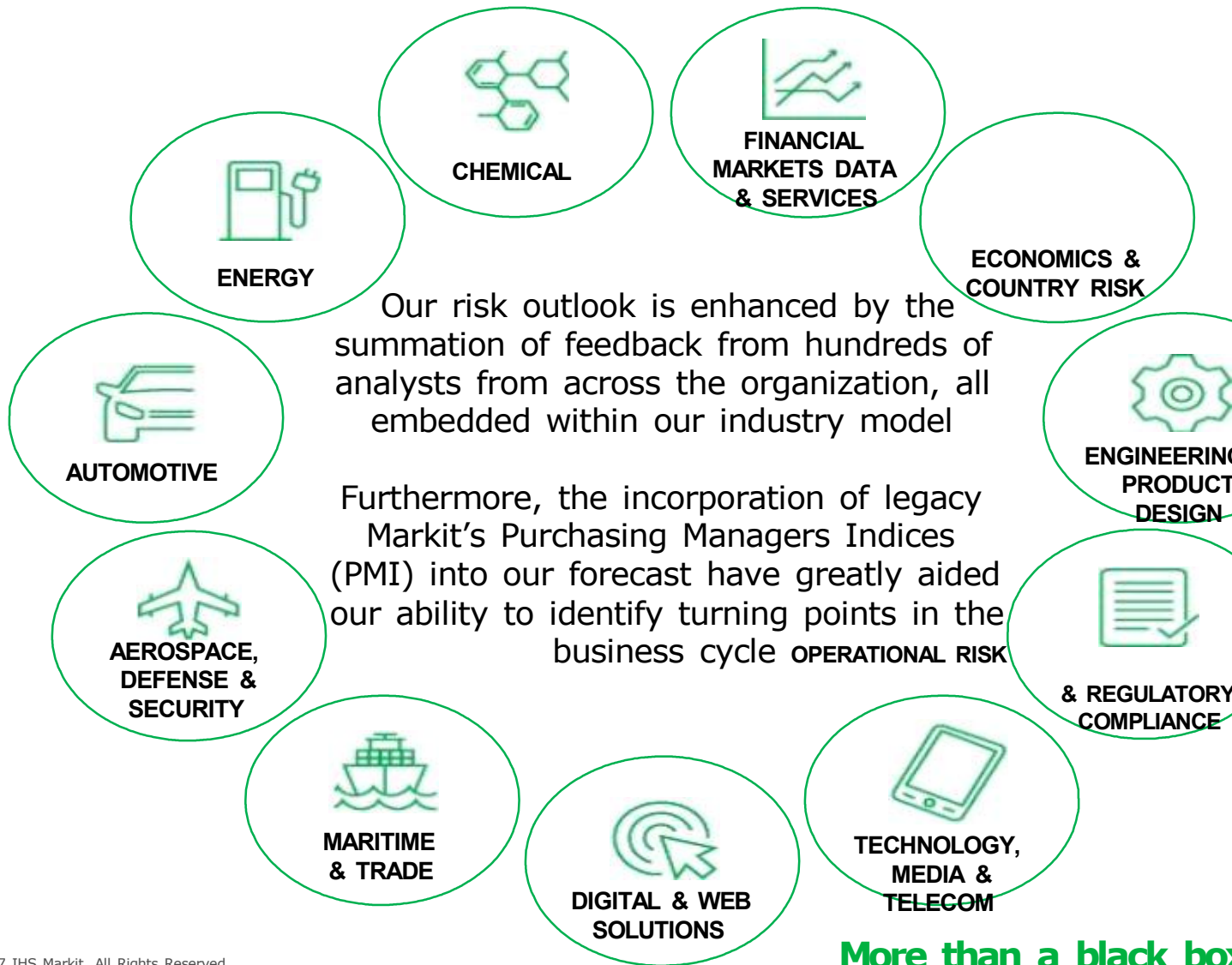# Comparative Industry Servi

with Sector Risk Rati

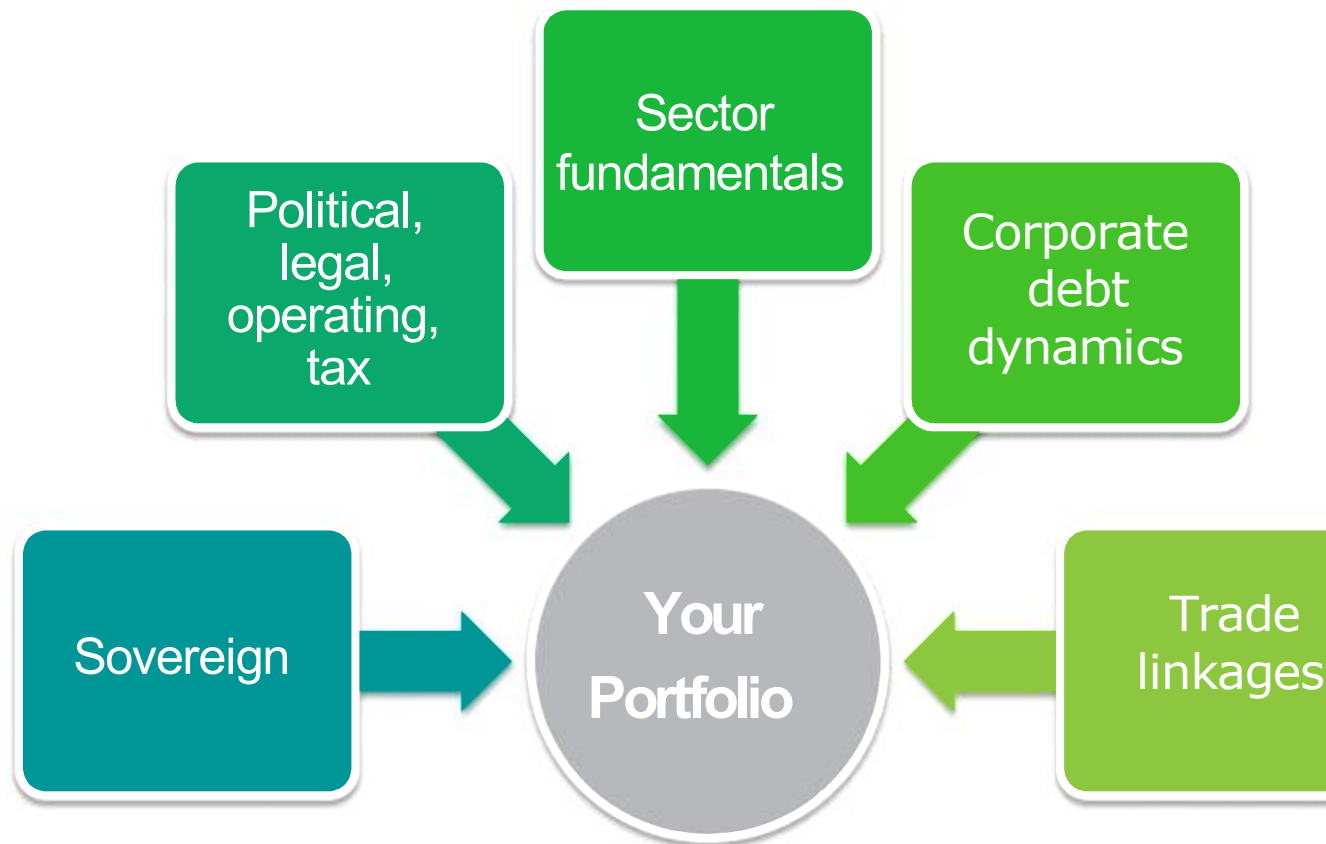A powerful tool to assess global sector economic and financial fundame

54 개 위험 요인을 바탕으로 151 개국에 대해 투명한 위험 점
제공합니다. 위험 예측은 조직 전체의 2백 여명의 분석가로부
얻은 피드백들이 종합됩니다. CIS는 업계 표준 모델에 포함되
전세계 금융권 고객들이 사용 중입니다.

Welcome to the Comparative Industry Service

CHEMICAL

FINANCIAL MARKETS DATA & SERVICES

ENERGY

ECONOMICS & COUNTRY RISK

Our risk outlook is enhanced by the summation of feedback from hundreds of analysts from across the organization, all embedded within our industry model

AUTOMOTIVE

ENGINEERING PRODUCT DESIGN

Furthermore, the incorporation of legacy Markit's Purchasing Managers Indices (PMI) into our forecast have greatly aided our ability to identify turning points in the business cycle OPERATIONAL RISK

AEROSPACE, DEFENSE & SECURITY

& REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

MARITIME & TRADE

DIGITAL & WEB SOLUTIONS

TECHNOLOGY, MEDIA & TELECOM

More than a black box

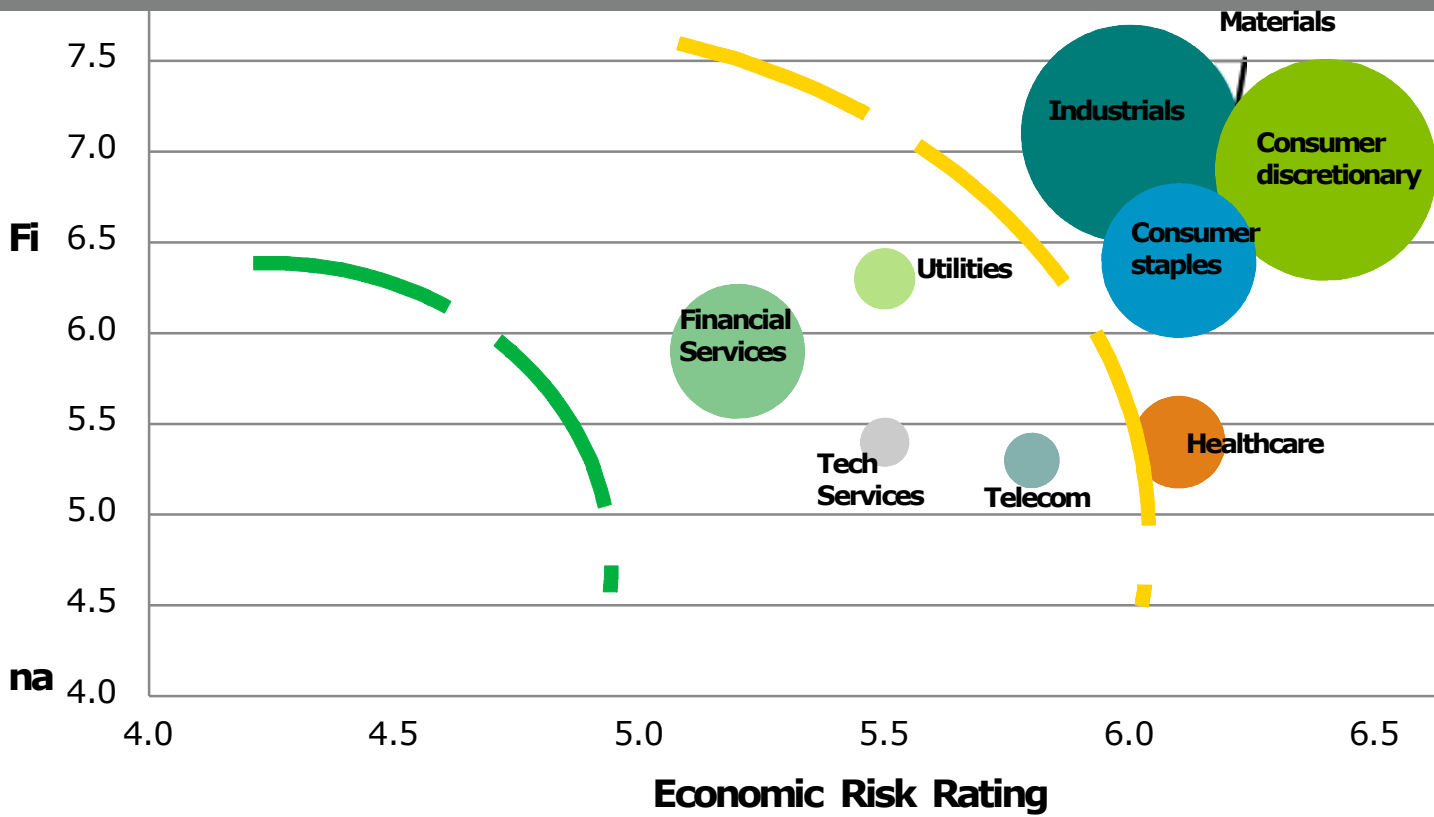# A robust model that captures risk from differen
vectors
여러 항목들을 독립적으로 모두 분석하고 다시 합성하는 분석

- In support of portfolio credit a

Early-warning radar – 국가별 산업별 조기 위험 경보

Brazilian Sector Risk outlook, 2017

Source: IHS Markit

Size of bubble reflects relative sector sales

– 73 –

Apply custom heat maps
– 상대 비교 위험 등급을 명확하게 식별

Composite Risk Ratings - Consumer Discretionary (GICS 25)													
2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Brazil 5.2	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.4
Canada 4.6	4.8	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2
China 5.0	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7
France 4.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.8	5.1	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6
Germany 4.6	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4
Greece 5.2	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2
India 4.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.6
Indonesia 5.8	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3
Ireland 4.8	5.5	5.6	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9
Japan 5.4	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.4
Korea, South 5.1	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9
Mexico 5.7	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2
Russia 4.7	5.4	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.4
South Africa 5.2	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
Thailand 5.4	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2
UAE 4.1	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2
United Kingdom 5.1	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.1	4.9
United States 5.4	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1
Vietnam 5.3	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
World (75) 4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7

Live Demonstration

Platform web address: connect.ihsmarkit.com
비즈니스 인텔리전스, BI 시각화 플랫폼

https://connect.ihs.