

Business environment

- 3.1 Competitiveness and institutions
- 3.2 Economic data
- 3.3 Infrastructure

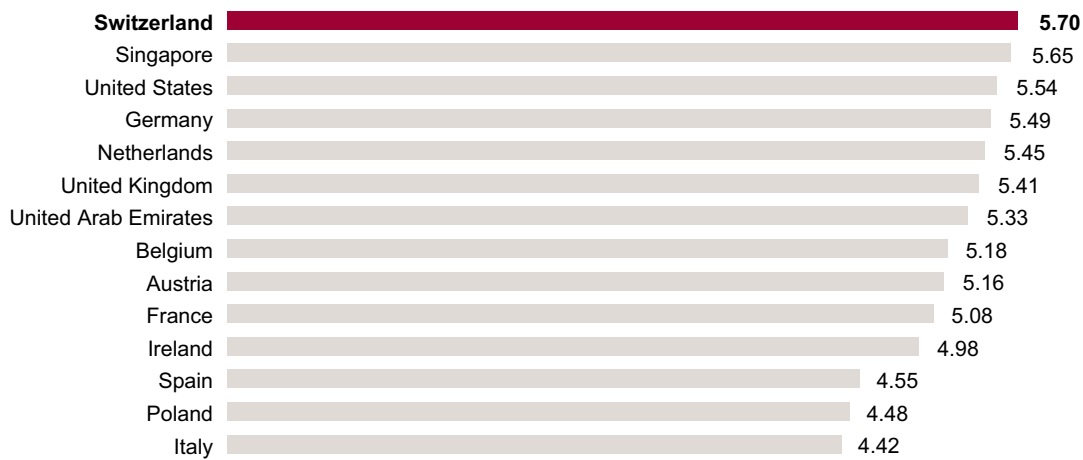


Inspiring business environment

- The world's most competitive country
- Above average economic performances
- Top notch communication and transport infrastructure

3.1.1 Competitiveness ranking

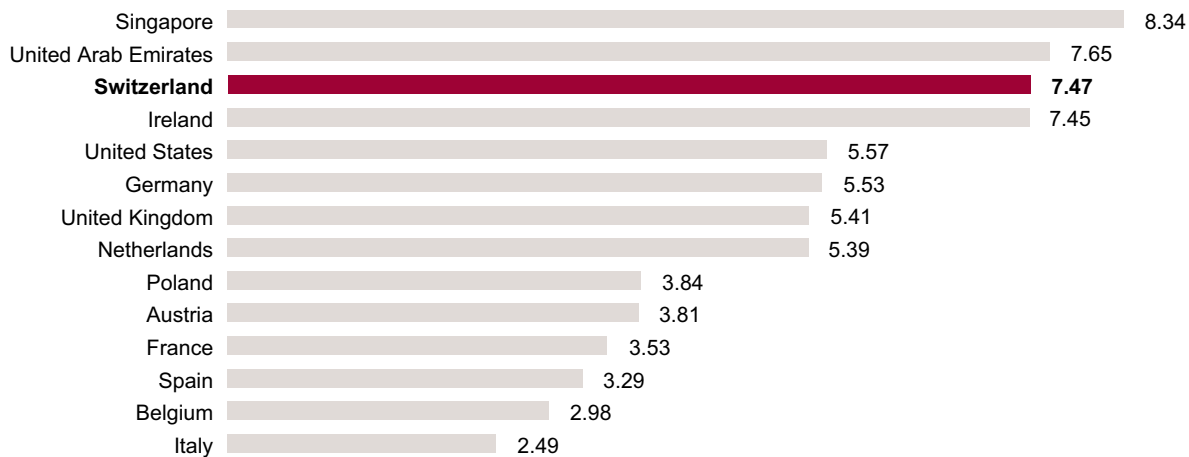
Set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country
(on a scale from 1 to 7, the higher the better)



Source: World Economic Forum • The Global Competitiveness Report • 2014-2015

3.1.2 Ease of doing business

Impact of regulatory environment on the starting and operation of a local firm
(on a scale from 0 to 10, the higher the better)



Source: IMD • World Competitiveness Yearbook Online • 2014

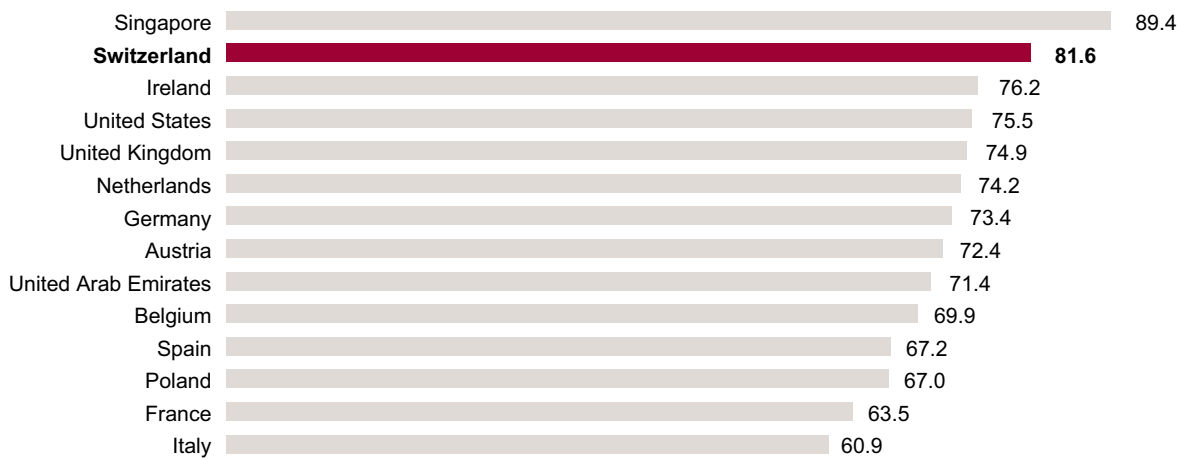
The world's most competitive country

For the sixth consecutive year, the World Economic Forum has ranked Switzerland as the most competitive country in the world.

Thanks to highly efficient institutions and minimal red tape, Geneva and Switzerland are awesome places to conduct business.

3.1.3 Index of economic freedom

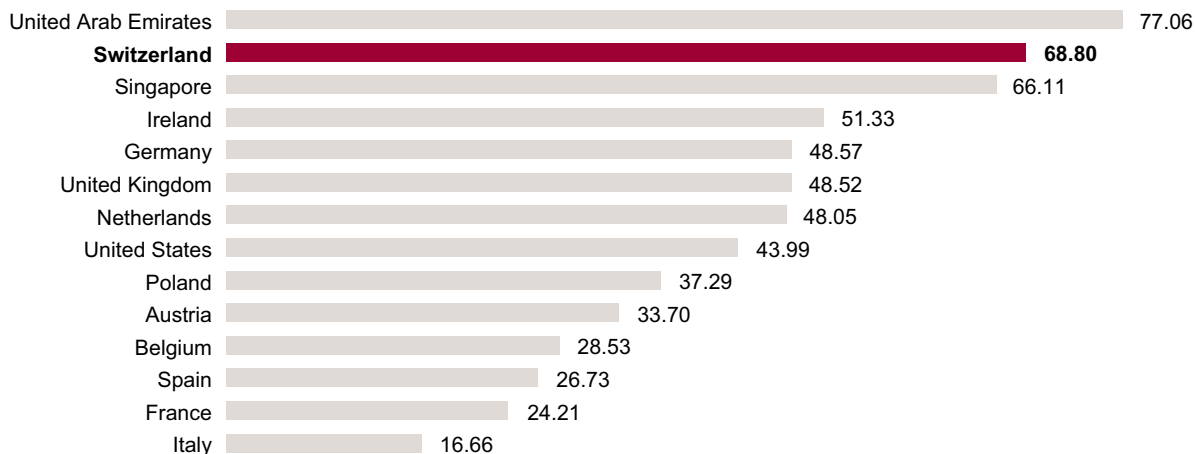
Index composed of 10 variables: property rights, corruption, tax system, government spending, business freedom, labor regulations, monetary system, trade freedom, investment freedom and financial system.
(on a scale from 0 to 100, the higher the better)



Source: The Heritage Foundation • Index of Economic Freedom • 2014

3.1.4 Government efficiency

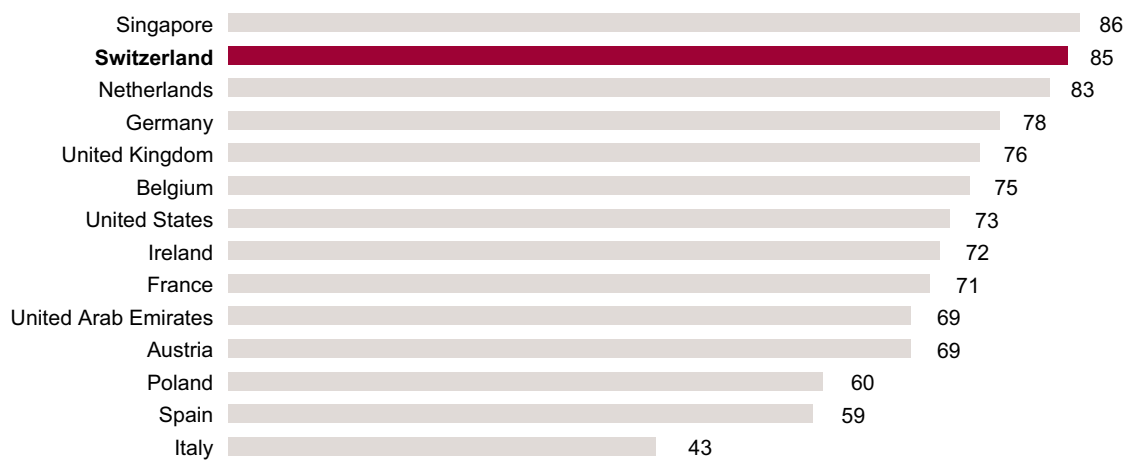
Government policies are conducive to competitiveness
(on a scale from 0 to 100, the higher the better)



Source: IMD • World Competitiveness Yearbook Online • 2014

3.1.5 Corruption perception index

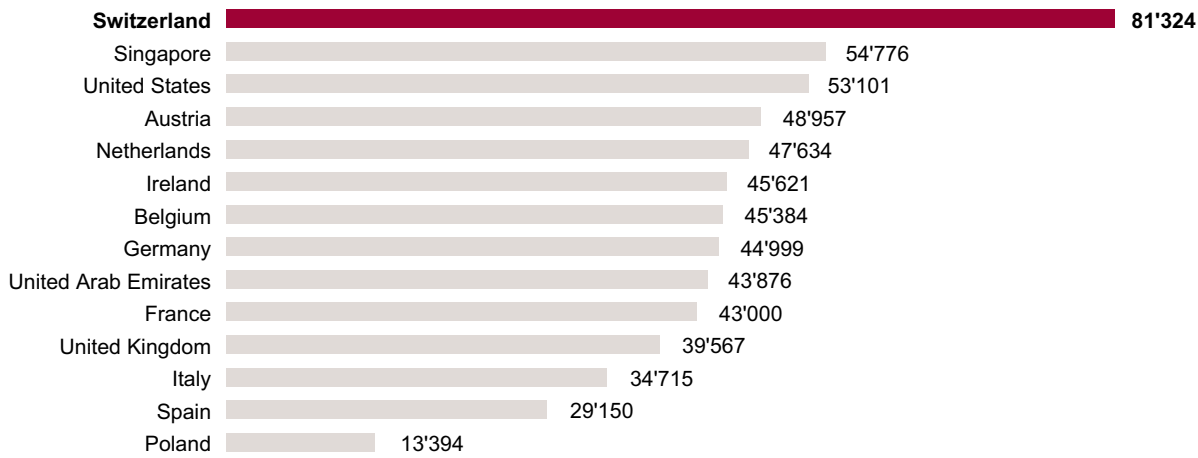
The index measures experts' perception of public services corruption (on a scale from 0, highly corrupted, to 100, very clean)



Source: Transparency International • Corruption Perception Index • 2014

3.2.1 GDP per capita

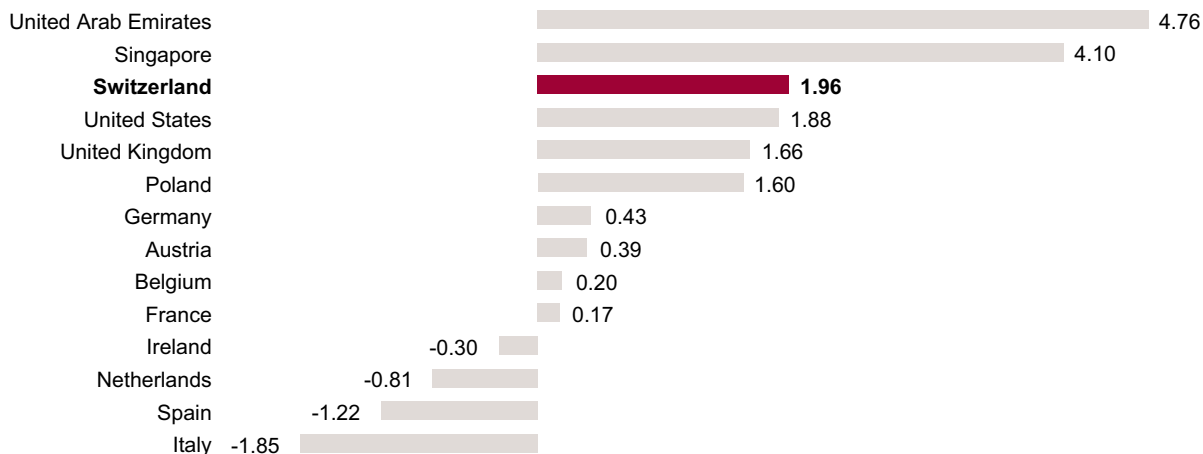
In US\$, 2013



Source: International Monetary Fund • World Economic Outlook Database • 2014

3.2.2 Real GDP growth (in %)

Based on national currency in constant prices, 2013



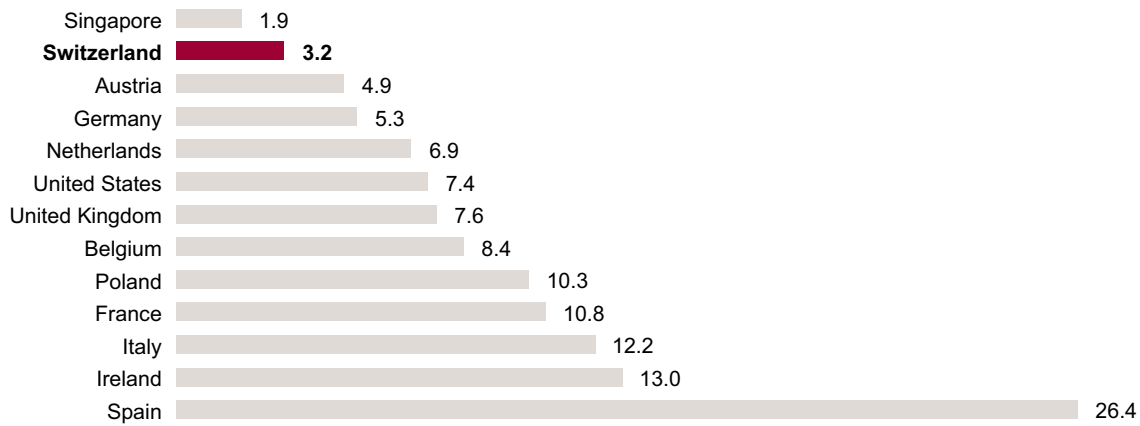
Source: IMD • World Competitiveness Yearbook Online • 2014

Above average economic performances

Thanks to its highly diversified economy and its innovative companies, Switzerland shows above average economic performances. GDP growth is high by international standards, unemployment is low and the current account is positive.

3.2.3 Unemployment (in %)

Percentage of labor force unemployed, 2013

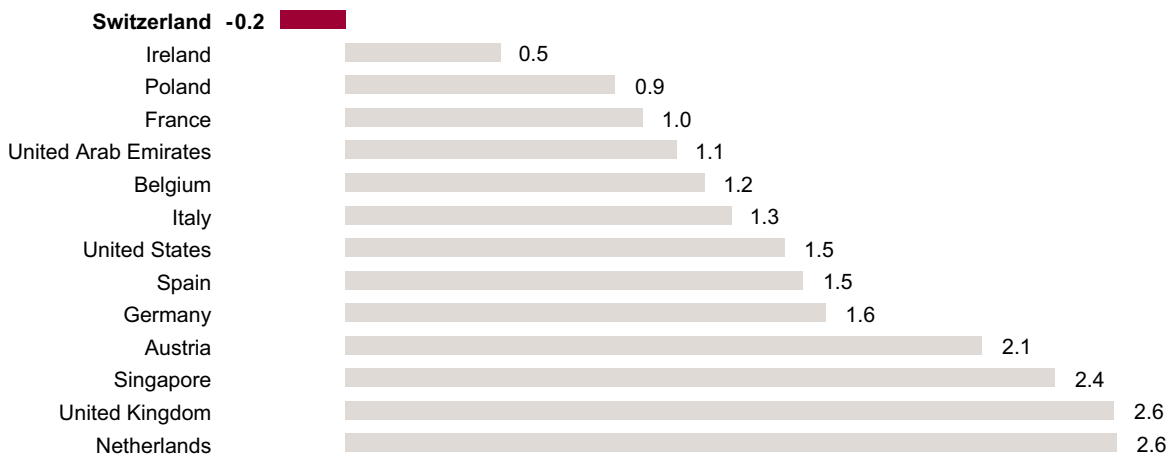


Note: No data for the United Arab Emirates

Source: International Monetary Fund • World Economic Outlook Database • 2014

3.2.4 Consumer price inflation (in %)

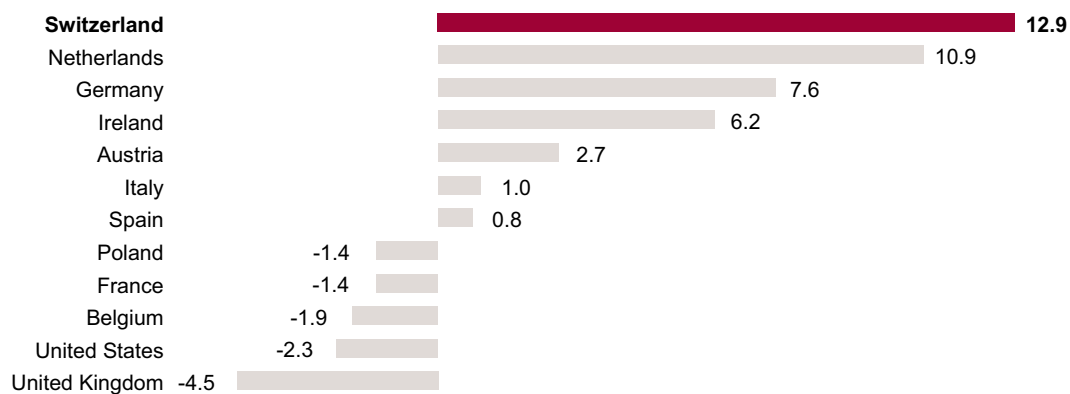
Annual average rate, 2013



Source: International Monetary Fund • World Economic Outlook Database • 2014

3.2.5 Current account balance (in %)

Percentage of the GDP, 2013

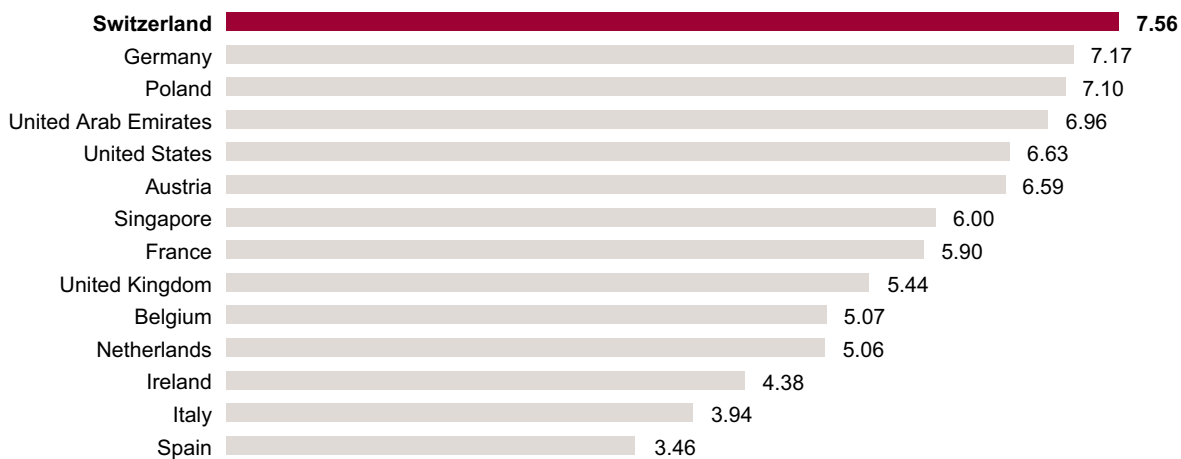


Note: No data for Singapore and the United Arab Emirates

Source: OECD • Main Economic Indicators • 2014

3.2.6 Resilience of the economy

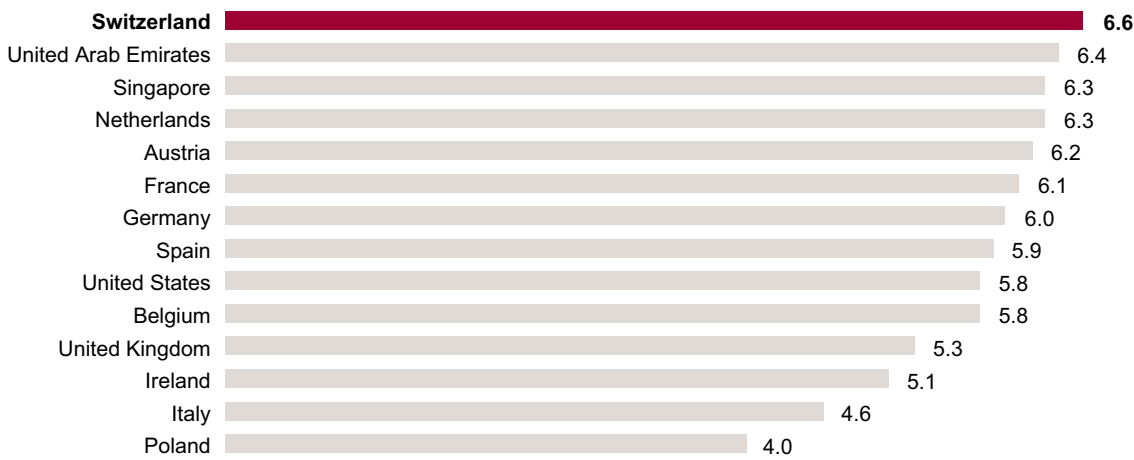
Ability of the economy to recover from economic cycles
(on a scale from 0 to 10, the higher the better)



Source: IMD • World Competitiveness Yearbook Online • 2014

3.3.1 Quality of overall infrastructure

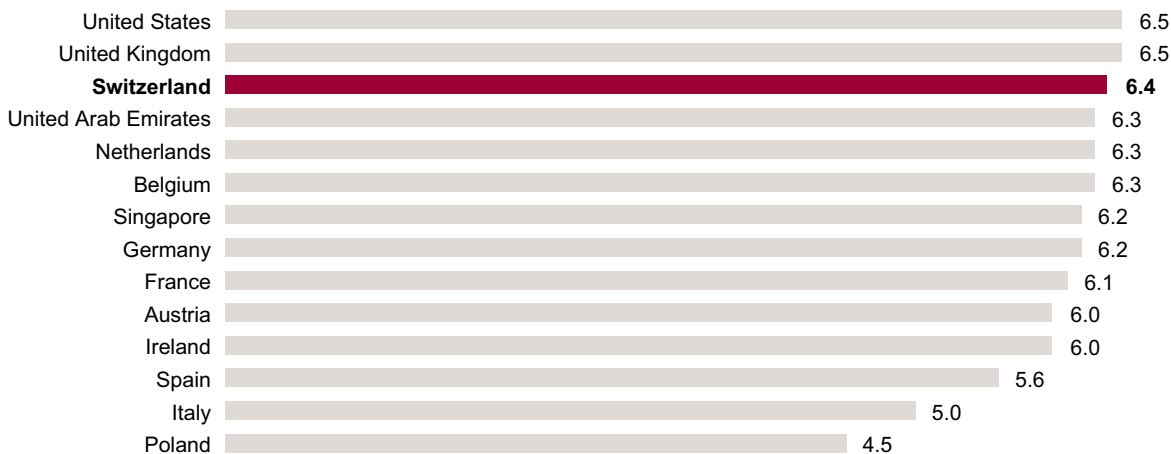
Overall quality of the infrastructure (transport, communication and energy) of the country
(on a scale from 1 to 7, the higher the better)



Source: World Economic Forum • The Global Competitiveness Report • 2014-2015

3.3.2 Availability of latest technologies

Use and availability of latest technologies
(on a scale from 1 to 7, the higher the better)

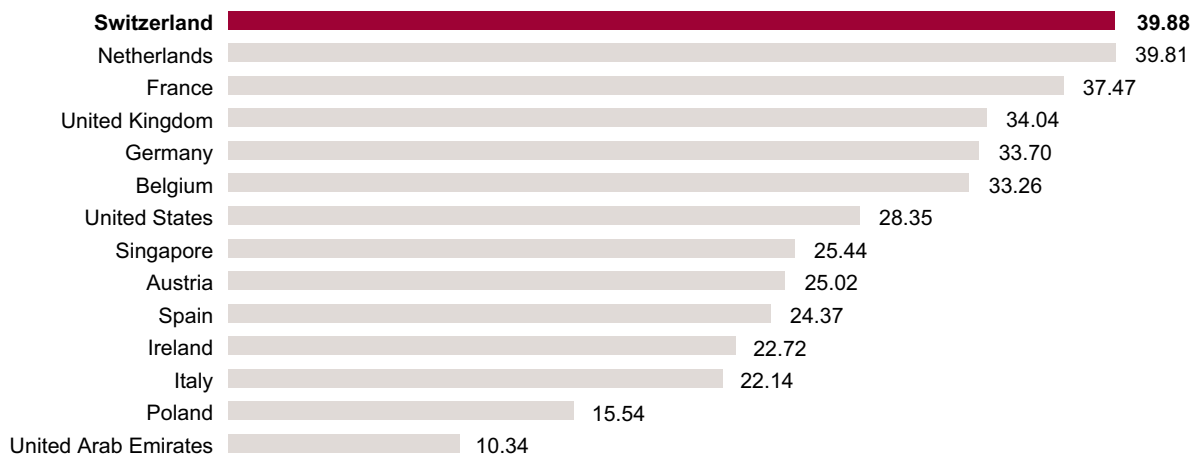


Source: International Monetary Fund • World Economic Outlook Database • 2014

Top notch communication and transport infrastructure

Switzerland has always been investing massively in its communication and transport infrastructures. Thus, it is no surprise to see it internationally praised for its quality and reliability.

3.3.3 Broadband internet connections per 100 inhabitants



Source: World Bank • World Development Indicators • 2013

3.3.4 Length and cost of traveling from the airport to the city center

	By taxi	Taxi fares	By train	Train fares	Remarks
	Minutes	US\$	Minutes	US\$	
Geneva International Airport	15	27 - 32	6	0	Free bus and train ticket to city centre*
Barcelona Airport	25 - 35	26 - 39	15	NA	
Frankfurt Airport	20 - 30	32 - 39	11	4.90	
Vienna Intl Airport (Schwechat)	20 - 25	45	16	12.80	CAT (city airport train)
Dublin Airport	20 - 30	17 - 20	NA	NA	No direct train service
Singapore Changi Airport	20 - 30	17 - 25	30	1.30	
Amsterdam Schiphol Airport	20 - 30	52 - 65	15 - 20	4.80	
Moscow Domodedovo Airport	~60	55 - 69	40 - 50	10.20	Aeroexpress train
Brussels Airport	20 - 30	50 - 57	20	7.25	
Warsaw Chopin Airport	25 - 35	14	NA	NA	No direct train service
Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport	40 - 50	71	50	11.90	RER B
London Heathrow Airport	45 - 60	71 - 126	15 - 21	28.40	Heathrow Express to Paddington
Milan Malpensa Intl Airport	50 - 60	91 - 117	40	14.30	
New York Kennedy Intl Airport (JFK)	40 - 90	45	35/65	7.50 - 13	Long Island railroad or New York subway A train. Taxi fare does not include tolls.
Dubai International Airport	10	~30	15	1.40	Dubai metro to city centre

Source: Airwise.com • 2012

* The ticket allows you to travel freely with any public transportation (bus/tram/train) for 80 minutes in Greater Geneva Area (offered to all passengers at baggage claim).