

IDE :: Index of Dynamic Entrepreneurship

Executive Report

2021



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ABOUT THE AUTHORS



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PhD in Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona- Vaxjo University) and a BA in Economics and Business Administration (Universidad de Buenos Aires - UBA). Director of Prodem. He has more than fifteen years of experience designing, advising and evaluating entrepreneurship policies and programs throughout Latin America. He is a member of the Editorial Boards of Journals such as Venture Capital and Journal of Small Business Management. Director and Professor of the Master in Industrial Economics and Development with emphasis on SMEs (Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento - UNGS). He has authored several articles, books and chapters focused on entrepreneurship in Latin America and he is the Director of Dinamica Emprendedora, the newsletter of Prodem. He received in 2016 the Startup Nations Award for Groundbreaking Policy Thinking, granted by the Global Entrepreneurship Network.



Juan Federico

PhD in Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona), M.Sc. in Industrial Economics and Development (UNGS) and BA in Economics (UNS). Juan joined Prodem at its earlier phases in 2000 and since then he has worked there as researcher and lecturer. He has authored several articles, books and chapters about dynamic new ventures in Latin America, young firms and entrepreneurship policies. In addition, he has worked as a consultant for national and international organisms in research projects about entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship policies. He is Professor and Coordinator of the Master Course in Industrial Economics and Development with emphasis on SMEs (UNGS).



Sabrina Ibarra Garca

M.Sc. in Industrial Economics and Development with emphasis on SMEs (UNGS) and BA in Economics (UBA). Sabrina is currently doing her PhD courses on Economic Development (Universidad Nacional de Quilmes). She joined Prodem in 2008 as research assistant and lecturer. Since then, she has been involved in several research projects in quantitative data processing and analysis. Her main research interests are the determinants of dynamic new ventures (especially in Latin America), the elaboration of composite indicators of entrepreneurship and quantitative research methods. of entrepreneurship and quantitative research methods.

ABOUT THE INSTITUTIONS



Prodem is a think tank and a do-tank on innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystems in Latin America. With more than 15 years of experience, Prodem stands out for generating and transferring world-class knowledge in coordination with the actual practice of real-life actors. Prodem conducts research, studies and measurements to get an insight into the status of ecosystems, providing technical assistance and training on entrepreneurship and innovation, both for scholars and professionals. Prodem gives priority to the development of networks and alliances, and works to support governments, international organizations and other institutions of the ecosystem in confronting challenges related to the design and assessment of dynamic entrepreneurship and innovation policies. For its role, Prodem received the 2016 Startup Nations Award for Groundbreaking Policy Thinking granted by the Global Entrepreneurship Network.

For more information about Prodem, please visit:

www.prodem.ungs.edu.ar



The Global Entrepreneurship Network operates a platform of projects and programs in 180+ countries aimed at making it easier for anyone, anywhere to start and scale a business.

By fostering deeper cross-border collaboration and initiatives between entrepreneurs, investors, researchers, policy-makers and entrepreneurial support organizations, GEN works to fuel healthier start and scale ecosystems that create more jobs, educate individuals, accelerate innovation and strengthen economic growth.

GEN's comprehensive global footprint of national operations and global verticals in policy, research and programs ensures members have uncommon access to the most relevant knowledge, networks, communities and programs relative to size of economy, maturity of ecosystem, language, culture, geography and more.

For more information about GEN, please, visit

www.genglobal.org

A MESSAGE FROM PRODEM AND THE GLOBAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP NETWORK



Hugo Kantis
Director, Prodem



Jonathan Ortmans
President, Global Entrepreneurship Network

The pandemic era provides a rich case study for the value of entrepreneurship in our society. In the face of unnerving uncertainty, entrepreneurs around the world launched and pivoted companies – in some countries at record rates – to provide better futures for themselves and their communities.

Whether they did so out of necessity after swift losses of income, because the pandemic created new problems to solve, or because the conditions were ripe to test new ideas, we are only just starting to see the legacy these entrepreneurs – and the ecosystems that support them – will have on our society.

In the meantime, thanks to research like the Index of Dynamic Entrepreneurship (IDE), we have fresh insights into the state of entrepreneurship at national levels. The 2021 report examines changes in social, economic, education, cultural and regulatory conditions for entrepreneurship in 40 countries and illustrates these conditions with country-specific profiles.

Key Findings:

- The United States, Norway, the Netherlands, Germany and Sweden are the top five ecosystems in the IDE 2021 ranking.
- These ecosystems are top performers thanks to:
 - a. the power of entrepreneurial human capital in a favorable cultural environment;
 - b. the dynamic role of national business structures and Science, Technology and Innovation Platforms (referred to in this report as the STI platform) in generating new opportunities; and,
 - c. progress in social and financial capital.
- In general, the pandemic had a negative impact on global conditions for entrepreneurship. IDE values fell for nearly three in four countries compared to their pre-pandemic levels, with an average drop of nearly six percent.
- However, some countries hit hard by the pandemic experienced only small regressions in the conditions for entrepreneurship. Others, such as India and Brazil, showed progress. In these cases, the progress is attributed to growth in entrepreneurial human capital.
- Many countries reported progress, from pre-pandemic levels, in dimensions such as financing, policies and regulations, education and STI platform.
- Many countries saw setbacks in demand conditions, business structure and culture.

This report provides a benchmark to track the progress of these conditions as leaders worldwide take steps to move beyond the pandemic – rethinking their economies and regenerating future growth.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY

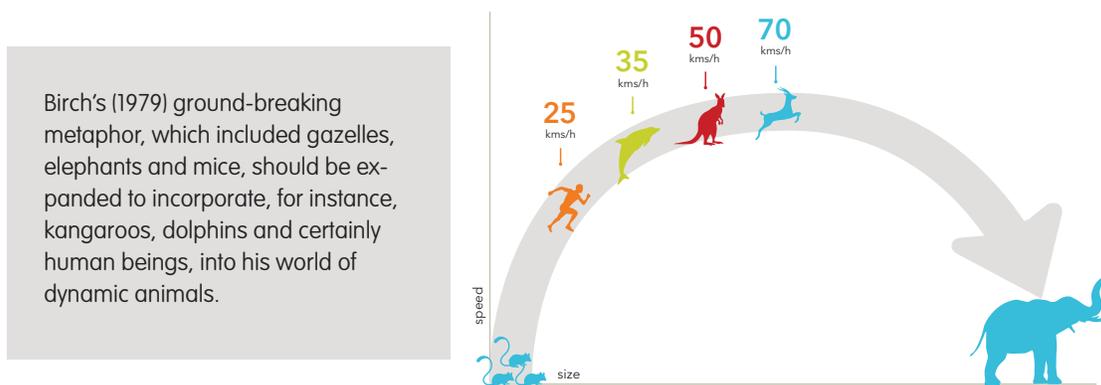
What is Dynamic Entrepreneurship?

The concept of dynamic entrepreneurship encompasses entrepreneurial projects with growth potential and young firms that have overcome the early phase of higher mortality to become (at least) a competitive Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) with the potential and drive to continue growing.

Dynamic companies are usually founded by teams that have the enthusiasm, aspirations and competencies to grow, and which can leverage helpful networks as they pursue value propositions based on differentiation, innovation and/or business opportunities to capitalize on dynamic and scalable economic trends¹⁵.

This concept is akin to the idea of productive and transformational entrepreneurship and is certainly broader than other definitions in which firms are defined by their rate of growth¹⁶. As such, dynamic entrepreneurship refers to gazelles and high-impact firms¹⁷ but also to companies that increase the pool of competitive SMEs even when they do not follow linear and continuous high-growth patterns.

More rigid definitions fail to reflect the complexity of the business growth process because they limit their view to firms that reach a minimum level of sales or employment over the first year, or specific three-year growth rates (e.g., 20% or 30%). The paths that dynamic companies travel are diverse and heterogeneous.



In simple terms, dynamic enterprises may fit into one of the following growth patterns:

Type 1: They grow rapidly and continuously.

Type 2: They take their time until they take off.

Type 3: They grow at a moderate pace, but in a sustained manner.

Type 4: They grow fast, but in an unstable manner.

Type 5: They grow thanks to the entrepreneur's portfolio of other businesses.

15. Kantis, H., Angelelli, P., & Moorikoenig, V. (2005). *Developing Entrepreneurship: Experience in Latin America and Worldwide*. Washington: Inter-American Development Bank.

16. Schoar, A. (2010). The divide between subsistence and transformational entrepreneurship. in J. Lerner & S. Stern (Eds.), *Innovation Policy and the Economy* (Vol. 10, pp. 57-81). Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research. Baumol, W. J. (1996). Entrepreneurship: Productive, unproductive, and destructive. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 11(1), 3-22

17. Henrekson, M., & Johansson, D. (2010). Gazelles as job creators: a survey and interpretation of the evidence. *Small Business Economics*, 35(2), 227-244.

This is consistent with the documented presence of relatively stable periods during high-growth stages. In some cases, high-growth is followed by a period of crisis and contraction, after which a new period of growth begins at a slower pace. In fact, more recently, the debate has shifted from the idea of defining patterns to a more general one: how stable is growth over time, particularly high-growth? So far, international evidence tends to show that gazelles are just “one-hit wonders”, and that high firm growth is usually short-lived and episodic¹⁸.

The concept of dynamic entrepreneurship also fits better with the reality in developing countries, where the gazelle phenomenon is quantitatively less marked. Developed countries, especially in the current context of uncertainty associated with the pandemic, also benefit from this approach.

In short, existing knowledge about business growth calls for avoiding rigid definitions when determining the type of businesses that will be supported. The concept of dynamic entrepreneurship allows for a clearer perspective in which companies can contribute to economic and social development. This call for a more flexible definition of dynamism is particularly necessary in the context of the COVID-19 crisis and the post-pandemic, when higher uncertainty will be the norm and economic growth rates will be subject to high volatility, making ex ante predictions harder.

A Systemic Approach to Understand the Emergence of Dynamic Entrepreneurs and the Specificities of Developing Countries

The creation and development of a new company is the result of a process that, throughout its different stages and milestones, is affected by diverse social, cultural, political and economic factors. Therefore, we have adopted a systemic and eclectic approach supported by the international literature¹⁹.

The IDE is built around 10 key dimensions that have an impact on the quantity and quality of emerging companies. The first one –and main one– is the existence of **entrepreneurial human capital**, the actual entrepreneurs capable of conceiving powerful value propositions. The emergence of entrepreneurs is influenced by the values and beliefs that make up the **culture**, the **social conditions** of the families in which people are born and raised, and the way in which the **educational system** contributes to the development of entrepreneurial competences. Later in life, the companies where people work will complete (or not) the trajectory of development of said entrepreneurial human capital.

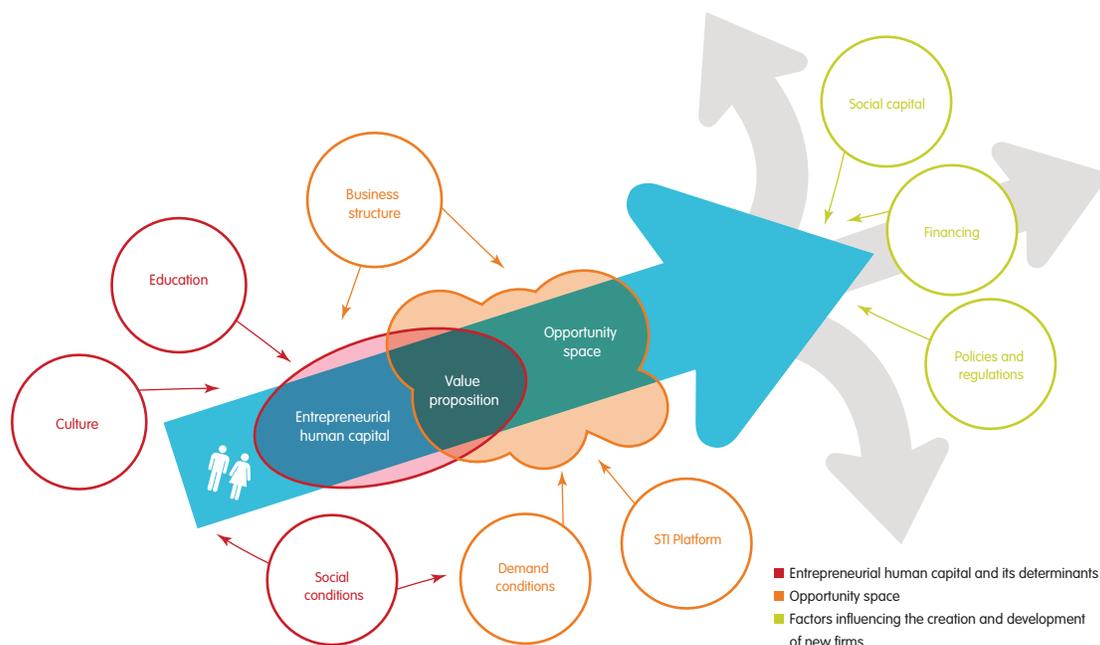
The systemic approach also considers the factors that have an impact on the existence of business opportunities, such as the **demand conditions** (e.g., market size and dynamism), the profile of the firms that comprise the **business structure** and the efforts of companies and institutions in Science, Technology and Innovation, defined as the **STI platform**.

The transformation of projects into companies and their later development depend to a great extent on the entrepreneurs’ capabilities. But it is essential for them to have access to a wide range of sources of **financing** that will help start and expand businesses (for early stages, for expansion and working capital).

Another major factor is the existence of **social capital**. For example, an environment of trust that enables entrepreneurs to build bridges and network with key actors, such as other entrepreneurs and institutions, and access resources that contribute to the creation and development of start-ups.

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18. Daunfeldt, S. O., & Halvarsson, D. (2015). Are high-growth firms one-hit wonders? Evidence from Sweden. *Small Business Economics*, 44(2), 361-383.
Grover Goswami, A.; Medvedev, D.; Olafsen, Ellen. (2019). *High-Growth Firms: Facts, Fiction, and Policy Options for Emerging Economies*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
19. See a review of the literature in Kantis, H., Ishida, M., & Komori, M. (2002). *Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies: The Creation and Development of New Firms in Latin America and East Asia*. Washington: Inter American Bank and Bank of Development of Japan, and a pioneer presentation of the systemic approach in Kantis, H., Angelelli, P., & Moori Koenig, V. (2005). *Developing Entrepreneurship: Experience in Latin America and Worldwide*. Washington: Inter American Development Bank. For the eclectic perspective see in particular Verheul, I., Wennekers, S., Audretsch, D., & Thurik, R. (2002). An eclectic theory of entrepreneurship: policies, institutions and culture. *Entrepreneurship: Determinants and policy in a European-US comparison*, 11-81. The systemic approach was some years later proposed in Isenberg (2011) with the ecosystems perspective in his HBR article *How to start an entrepreneurial revolution* and in Acs, Z. J., Audretsch, D. B., Lehmann, E. E., & Licht, G. (2016). National systems of entrepreneurship. *Small Business Economics*, 46(4), 527-535.

Systemic Approach for Dynamic Entrepreneurship



Finally, this process is affected by **policies and regulations**. Governments establish rules (e.g., licenses and permits, taxes, foreign trade restrictions), which may be more or less friendly to entrepreneurs, as well as policies that, through action or omission, have an impact on them and their companies. Entrepreneurship policy in particular aims to create more favorable conditions for dynamic entrepreneurs to emerge and the promotion of more and better new companies that manage to take off and attain substantial growth.

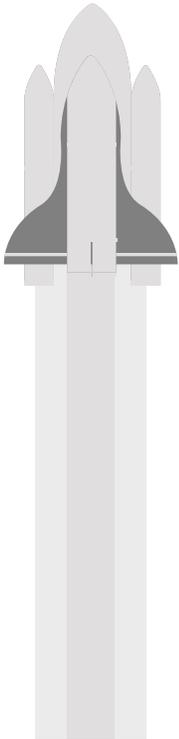
Among the set of dimensions included in the systemic approach there are specific structural factors that are particularly important for developing countries (e.g., social conditions, business structure, social capital, culture). Evaluating these helps to identify the presence of structural barriers and their impact, not only on the creation and development of dynamic new firms but also on the emergence of entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial vocations.

Methodology

We developed the Index of Dynamic Entrepreneurship (IDE) following the recommendation from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for constructing indexes. The 10 dimensions that form the IDE are based on the normalization of more than 40 variables obtained from different secondary information databases recognized at the international level (e.g., World Bank Group data, the Global Competitive Index, the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, the World Value Survey, UNESCO data).

As recommended in specialized literature, the final value of the Index is calculated using the geometric mean. This method is consistent with the systemic approach, since the weaker dimensions have a greater impact on the final IDE value than the stronger ones. As such, the weaker dimensions may be considered as restrictions to the startup process. Further details on the variables analyzed, the sources of data and the IDE construction process can be found at www.prodem.ungs.edu.ar.

IDE 2021 TOP 5 RANKINGS



The United States, Germany, Norway, the Netherlands and Sweden are the top 5 ecosystems, leading the ranking with values above 60 points (out of a possible 100). See the full IDE 2021 Ranking on page 14.



United States - **64.55**



Norway - **63.50**



Netherlands - **63.42**



Germany - **62.84**



Sweden - **61.22**



A Closer Look at Norway

Norway rose six spots in the ranking, from #8 in 2020 to #2 in 2021, thanks to progress in Social Capital, Culture, and Demand Conditions.

CHARACTERISTICS FOR SUCCESS

Top performing ecosystems combine advantages in the following dimensions:

(a) the power of **ENTREPRENEURIAL HUMAN CAPITAL** in a favorable cultural environment;

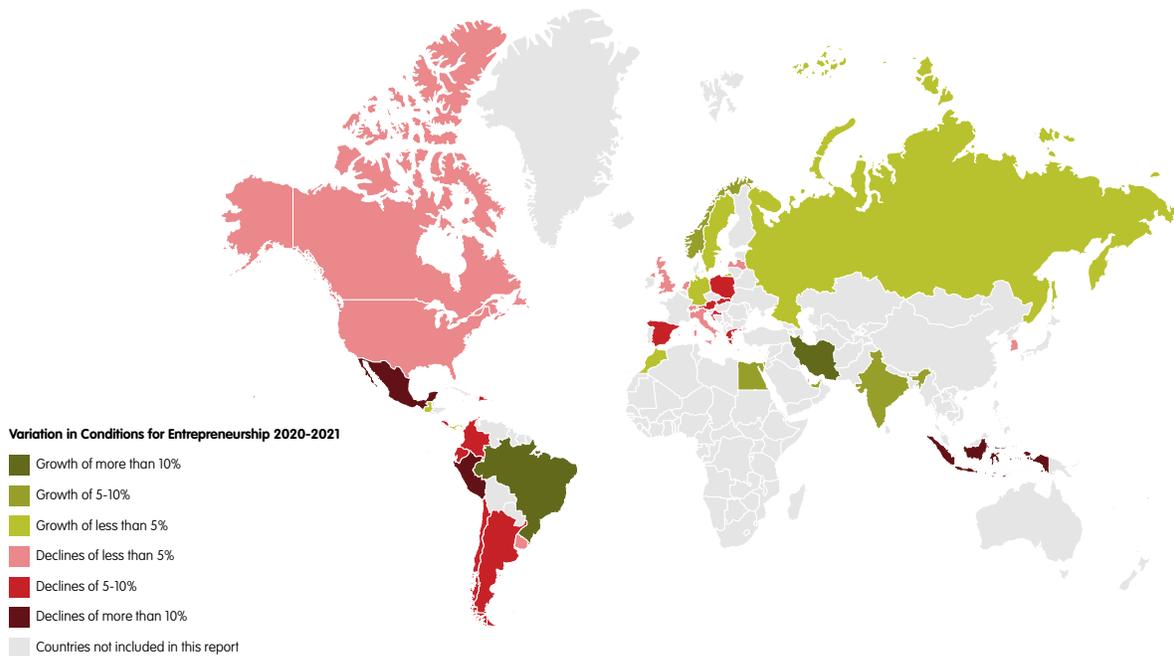
(b) the dynamic forces of business opportunities such as the **BUSINESS STRUCTURE** and the **STI PLATFORM**, and

(c) enabling factors for the creation and development of companies: **SOCIAL CAPITAL** that helps to build networks, and access to **FINANCING**.



CONDITIONS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

No major differences were observed in the average decline in countries with different levels of development (-2.4% among developed countries, and -3% among emerging/developing countries).



Among **developed** nations, **Israel** and **Norway** stand out as the only two countries that improved their indicators during the pandemic. Israel's progress has been mainly driven by improvements in conditions for entrepreneurial human capital, and, primarily, in culture, further bolstering its ecosystem's strengths. In the case of Norway, progress has been driven by improvements in social capital, culture and demand conditions. In contrast, **Spain** and **Greece**, the two developed economies with the greatest declines, experienced a deterioration in demand conditions and the retraction of entrepreneurial human capital.

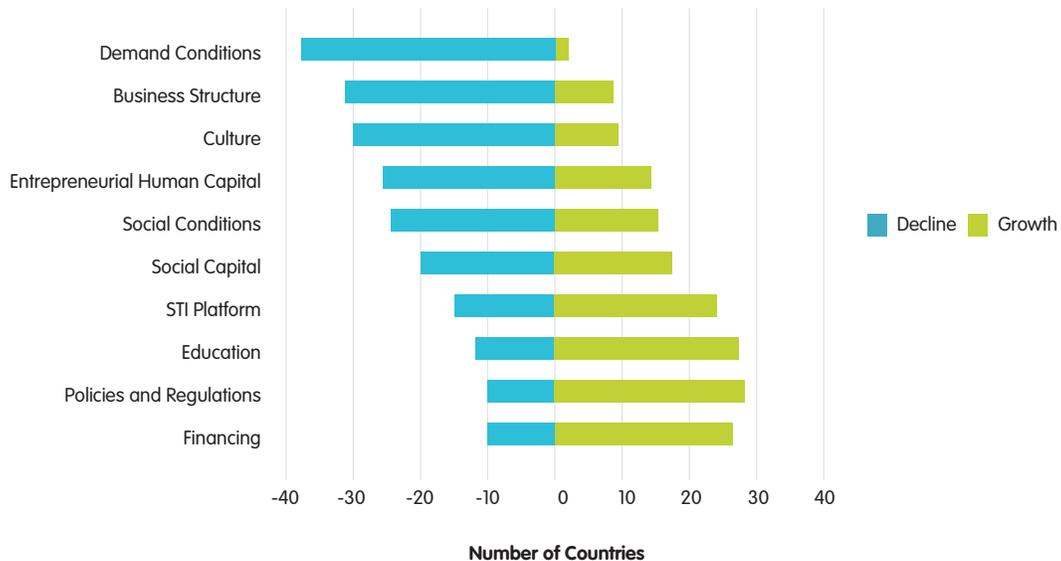
Emerging and developing countries, on the other hand, show a greater variety of situations. Large emerging economies, such as **India**, **Brazil**, **Egypt** or **Iran**, improved their performance by 8% to 20%, mainly due to higher values for entrepreneurial human capital. However, these increases were not enough to tilt their overall systemic weakness with indices around 30 points.

On the other hand, the largest declines were recorded in **Indonesia** (-23%) and the **most impacted Latin American** economies (Peru, -16%; Mexico, -10%; Dominican Republic, -10%; Argentina and Chile, -9%). Those that experienced the greatest declines suffered from impoverished demand conditions and entrepreneurial human capital, aggravated in some countries by deteriorations in social capital.

However, not everything can be attributed to the pandemic. A comparative exercise between variations in IDE and the incidence of Covid-19 at the country level does not reveal a clear correlation between the two phenomena. Some countries which have been hit hard by the pandemic only experienced small setbacks (e.g., Sweden, Germany and the Netherlands), or even showed progress in the Index (e.g., Israel and Brazil), while others with a lower incidence of the virus experienced significant setbacks in their indicators. This shows that factors other than the pandemic may have played a role in this evolution.

CHANGES IN ENTREPRENEURIAL CONDITIONS DURING THE PANDEMIC

In general, the Covid-19 pandemic negatively affected the conditions for entrepreneurship globally. **Nearly 3 out of 4 countries** saw their IDE values fall compared to their pre-pandemic levels (March 2020). The average drop was 6%. However, as demonstrated by the graph below, while many countries saw setbacks in demand conditions, business structure and culture, many others reported progress in dimensions such as financing, policies and regulations, education and STI platform.



Demand Conditions and Business Structure

Most countries saw setbacks in demand conditions and business structure compared to last year's report. There is clear evidence of the impact of the crisis (e.g., falling consumption, business demand, company closures and job and wage losses).



Entrepreneurial Human Capital: A Temporary Decline or Something More?

Several countries recorded declines in their levels of entrepreneurial human capital as a result of the pandemic. At the same time, almost half of the countries experienced setbacks in the social conditions for entrepreneurship. The negative evolution of these variables will affect the future social base from which new entrepreneurs will emerge. This could be a long-term consequence of the pandemic.



Policies, Regulations and Access to Finance

Most countries improved their scores for policies and regulations and access to finance. On the one hand, this situation can be associated with government actions to overcome the crisis (despite doubts about their sustainability due to fiscal constraints). On the other hand, the venture capital industry has recovered after a first quarter where it was heavily impacted and reached almost \$300 billion, surpassing 2019 values, according to Crunchbase figures.



Education and STI Platform

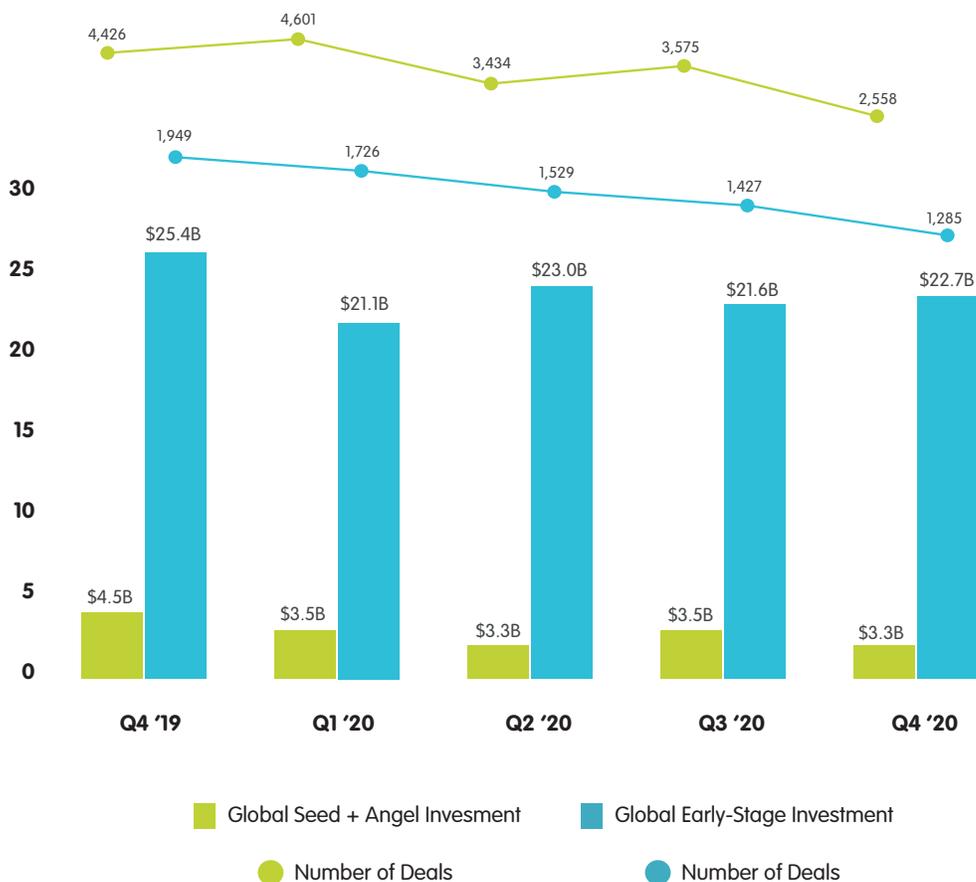
Several countries showed progress in education, mainly in the diffusion of entrepreneurial education initiatives within the secondary and tertiary levels. Almost half of the countries studied reported growth in their STI platform as a reflection of an increase in their values in knowledge creation.

VENTURE CAPITAL AND POST-PANDEMIC SCENARIOS

The Global VC Report 2020, published by Crunchbase, highlights the recovery of investment levels in the second half of the year, reaching \$300 billion and representing 4% growth compared to 2019. However, this recovery concentrated in the largest rounds. In fact, the number of investments in 2020 was lower than in 2019, demonstrating that the average size of investments is what grew. Moreover, according to the same source, seed- and early-stage financing fell by 27% and 11%, respectively.

These findings are in line with scenarios proposed in the IDE 2020 Report. Based on expert consultations, these scenarios predicted the growth of investment amounts incentivized by low international interest rates, high liquidity at the global level and the fact that the private venture capital industry was in a “placing stage” with funds raised prior to the crisis readily available for investment. However, the IDE 2020 Report warned that this growing volume of funds would not be distributed evenly throughout the financing cycle but would be concentrated in the most advanced rounds (series B or higher) because they were safer. According to Crunchbase figures, these predications came true.

Venture Capital in 2020

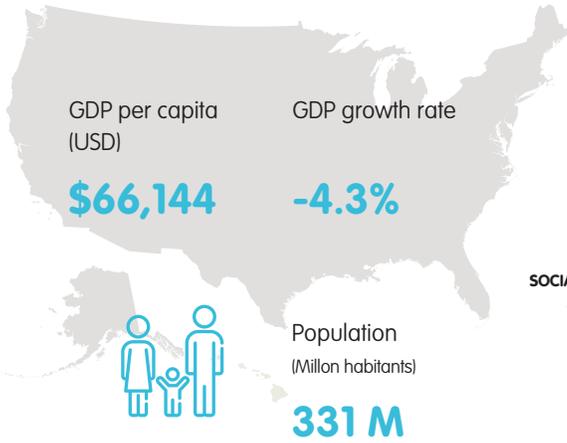


Crunchbase (2021) Global VC Report 2020: Funding And Exits Blow Past 2019 Despite Pandemic Headwinds. <https://news.crunchbase.com/news/global-2020-funding-and-exit/>

IDE 2021 COUNTRY RANKING

1. United States	64.55	21. Chile	34.45	● High
2. Norway	63.50	22. Italy	33.41	● Upper middle
3. Netherlands	63.42	23. Brazil	33.30	● Middle
4. Germany	62.84	24. Iran, Islamic Rep.	33.22	● Lower middle
5. Sweden	61.22	25. India	31.22	● Low
6. Canada	56.45	26. Uruguay	30.97	
7. United Kingdom	56.07	27. Mexico	30.75	
8. Switzerland	55.83	28. Morocco	30.51	
9. Korea, Rep.	55.26	29. Slovak Republic	30.33	
10. Israel	54.48	30. Argentina	30.07	
11. Austria	53.42	31. Costa Rica	29.40	
12. Luxembourg	52.86	32. Croatia	29.32	
13. United Arab Emirates	47.73	33. Colombia	27.73	
14. Saudi Arabia	46.68	34. Indonesia	26.99	
15. Qatar	43.55	35. Panama	25.63	
16. Spain	40.99	36. Greece	24.78	
17. Latvia	40.73	37. Dominican Republic	23.56	
18. Poland	40.37	38. Peru	23.26	
19. Russian Federation	38.82	39. Ecuador	21.23	
20. Egypt, Arab Rep.	34.47	40. Guatemala	10.51	

United States

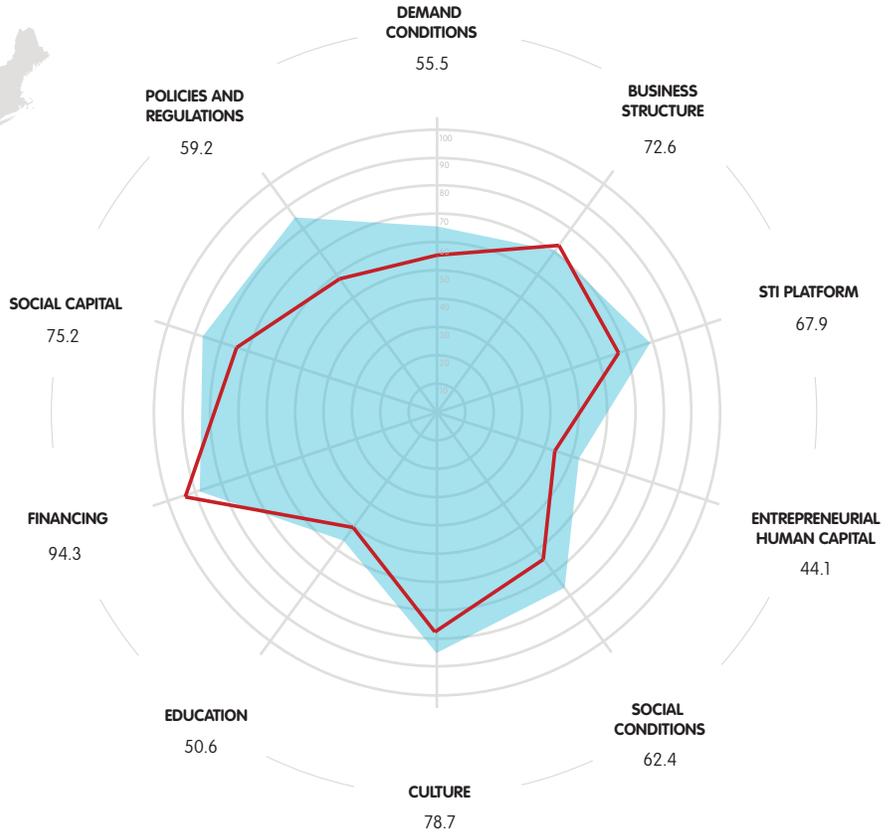


IDE value: **64.55**

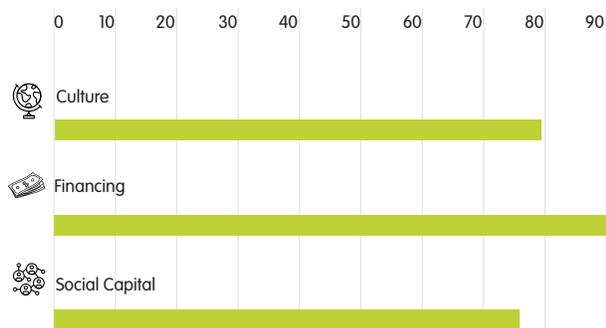
IDE ranking: **#1**

United States (red square) International Benchmark (blue square)

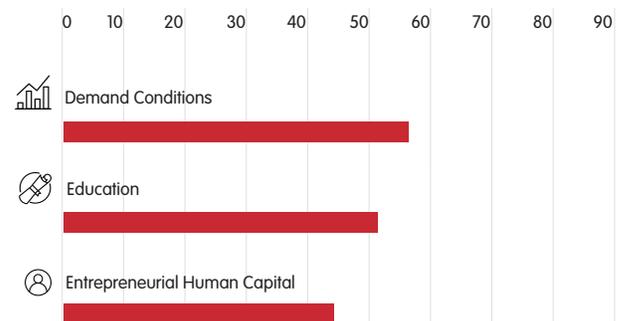
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



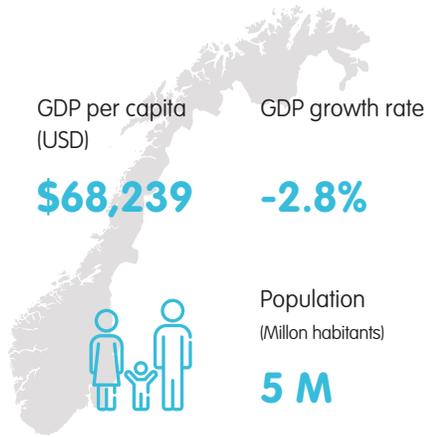
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Norway



IDE value **63.50** IDE ranking **#2**

■ Norway ■ International Benchmark

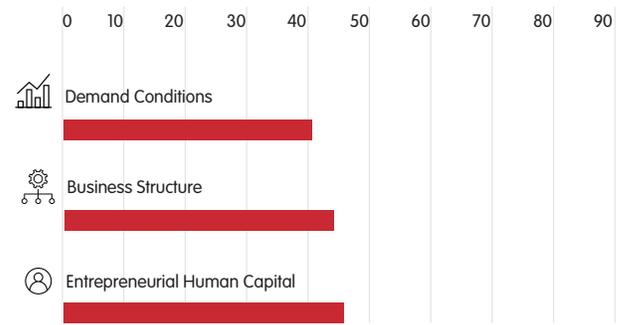
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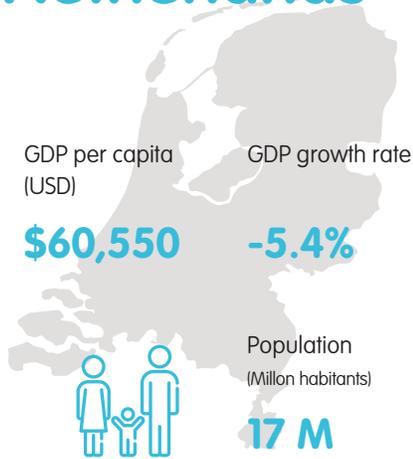
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Netherlands



IDE value

63.42

IDE ranking

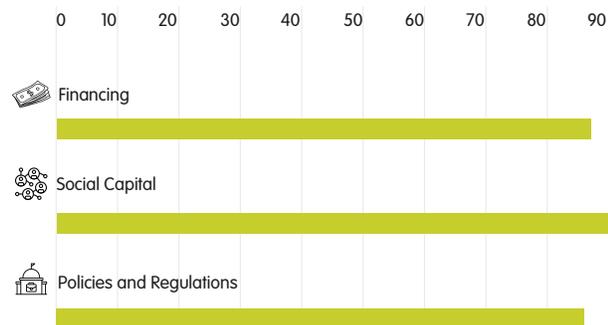
#3

■ Netherlands ■ International Benchmark

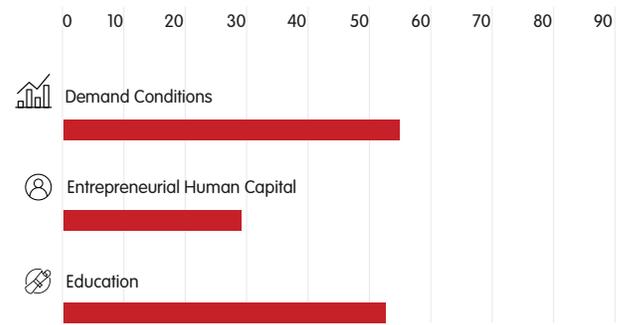
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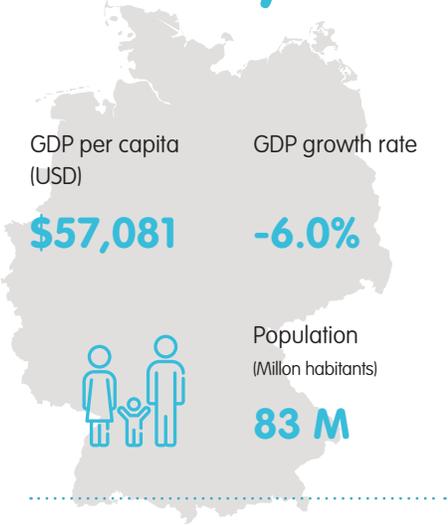
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Germany



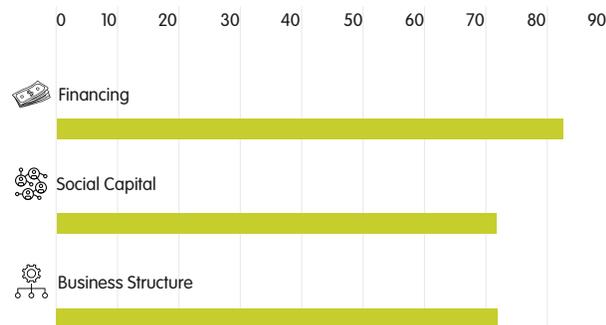
IDE value **62.84** IDE ranking **#4**

■ Germany ■ International Benchmark

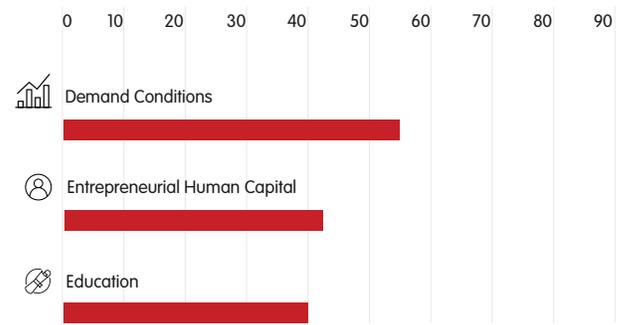
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Sweden

GDP per capita (USD)

\$54,953

GDP growth rate

-4.7%



Population (Million habitants)

11 M

IDE value

61.22

IDE ranking

#5

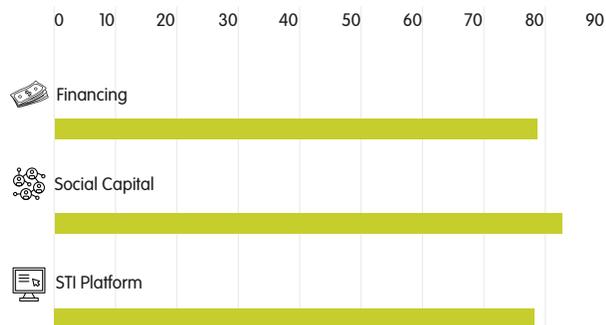
■ Sweden

■ International Benchmark

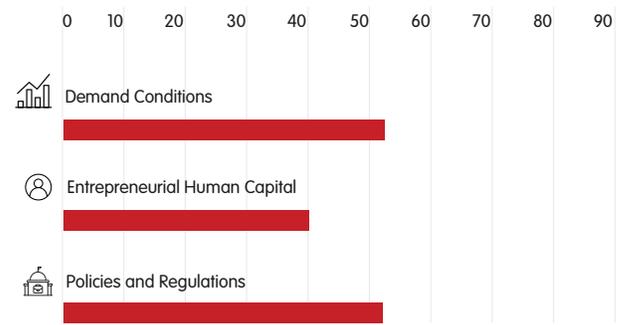
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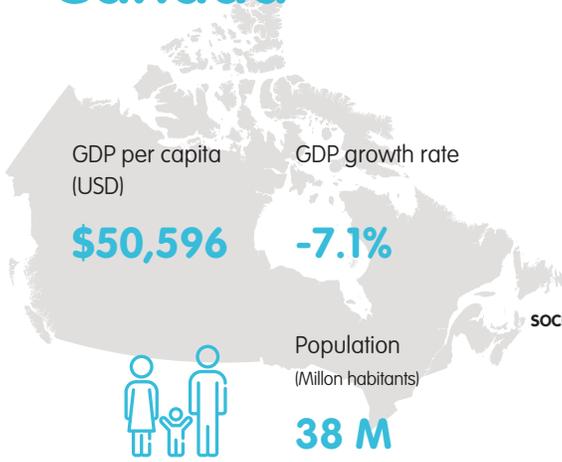
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Canada



IDE value

56.45

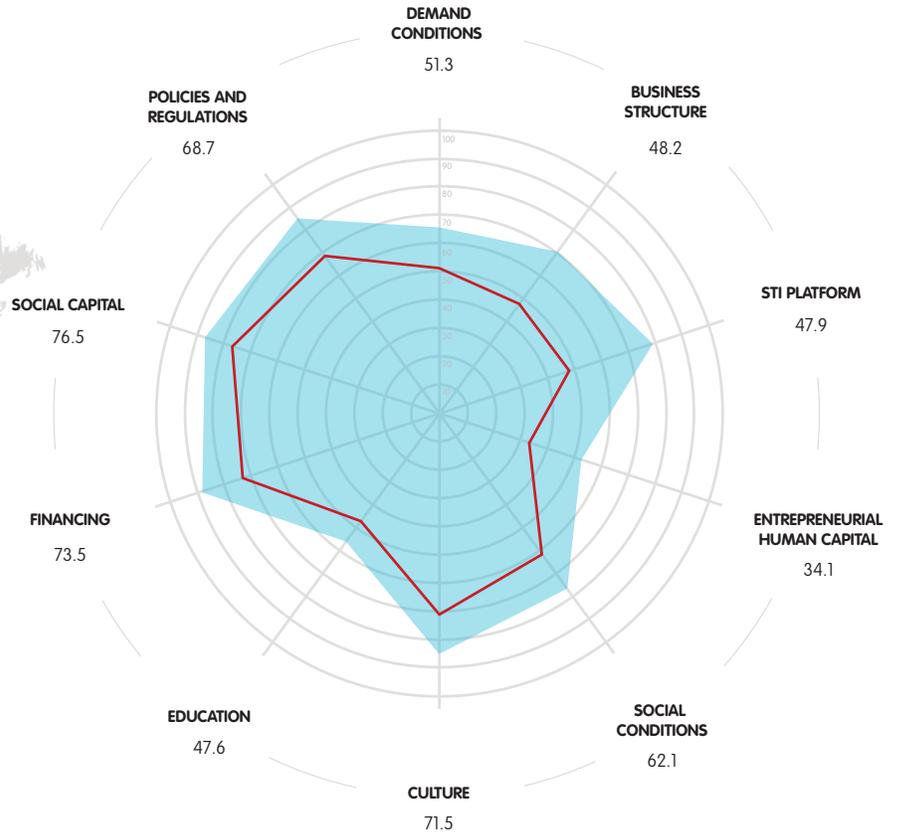
IDE ranking

#6

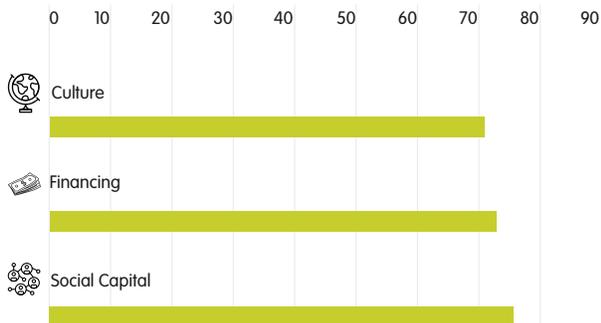
■ Canada

■ International Benchmark

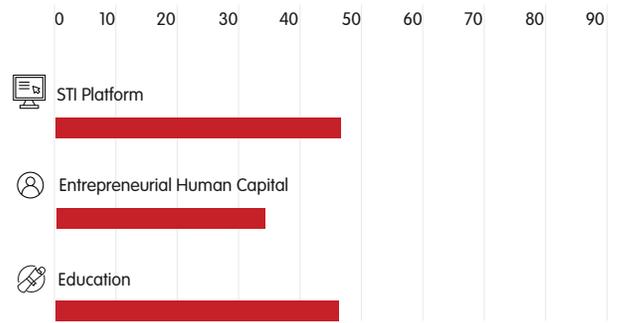
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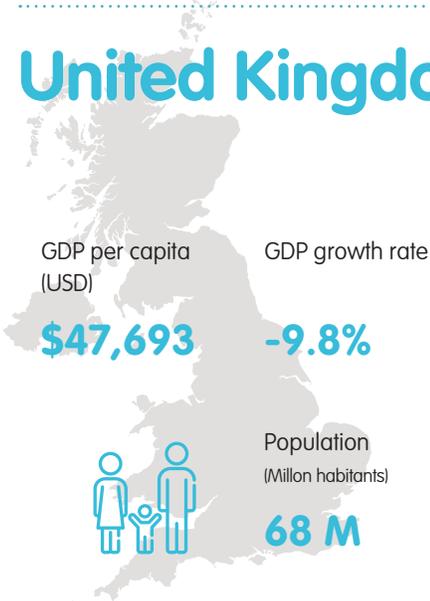
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



United Kingdom

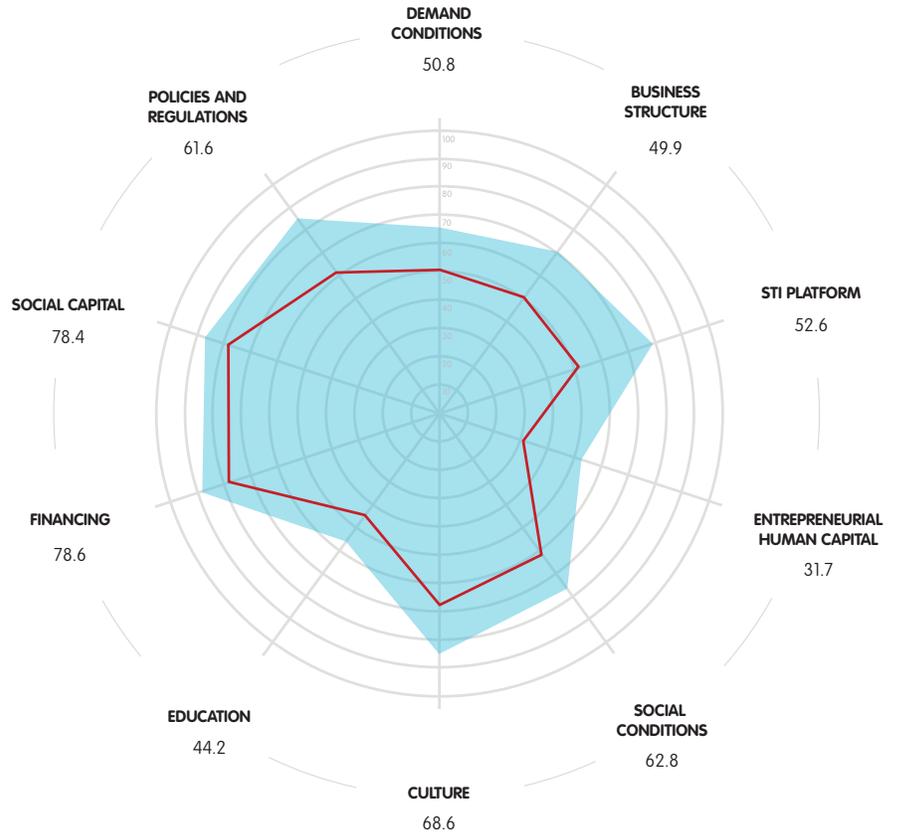


IDE value: **56.07**

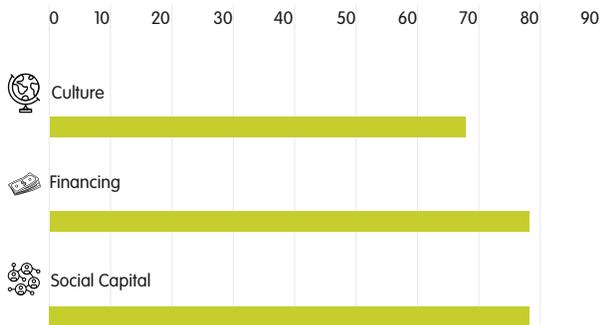
IDE ranking: **#7**

United Kingdom (red square) International Benchmark (blue square)

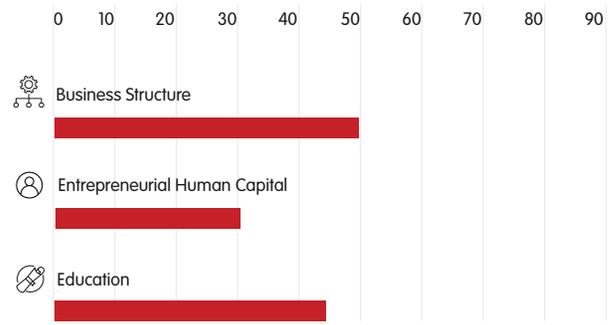
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



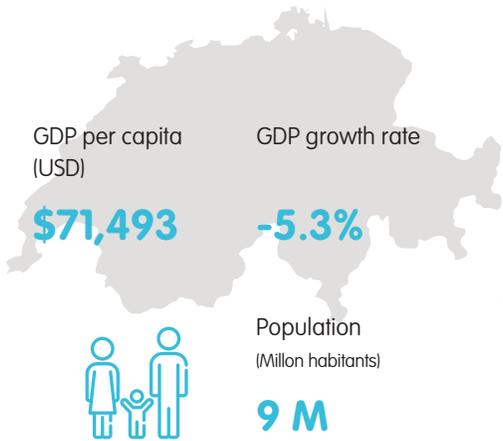
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Switzerland



IDE value

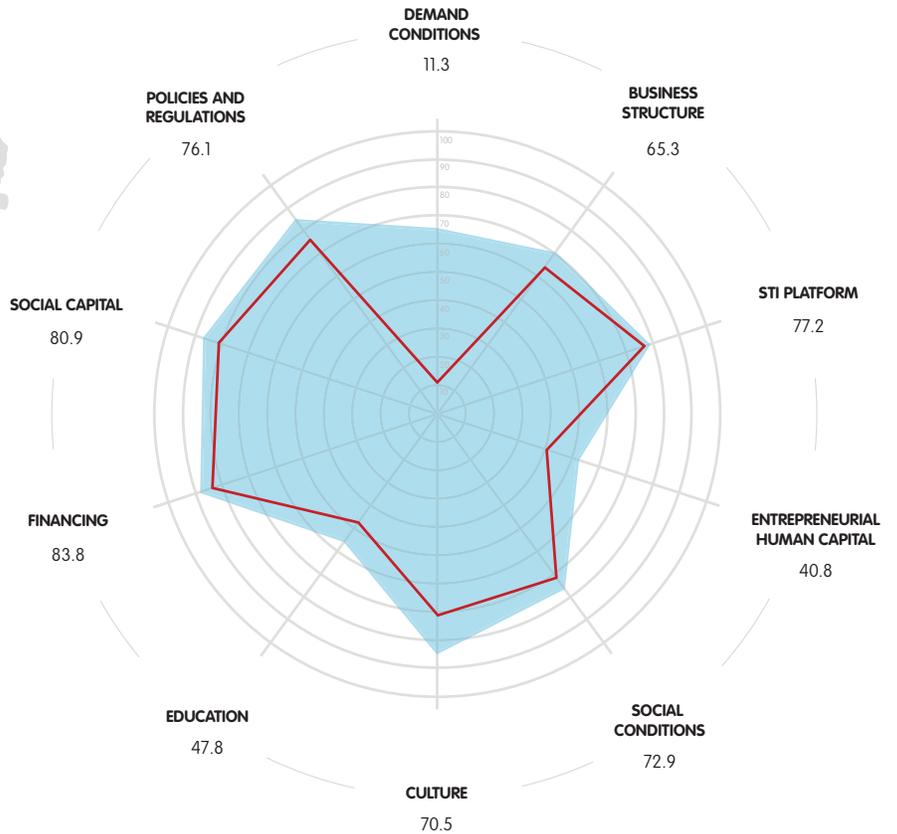
55.83

IDE ranking

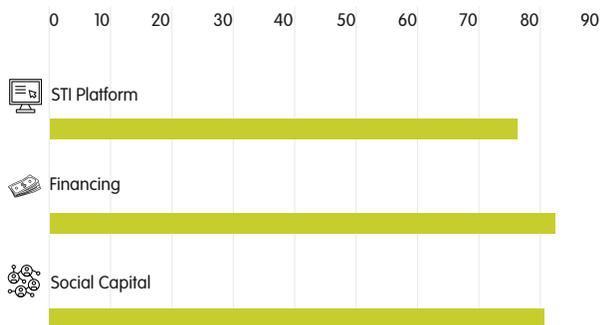
#8

■ Switzerland ■ International Benchmark

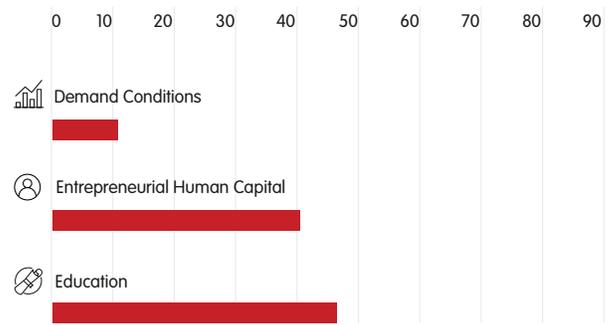
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Korea, Rep.

GDP per capita (USD)

\$46,534

GDP growth rate

-1.9%



Population (Million habitants)

52 M

IDE value

55.26

IDE ranking

#9

■ Korea, Rep. ■ International Benchmark

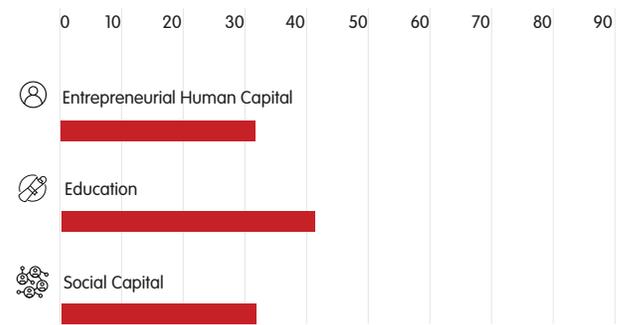
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Israel

GDP per capita (USD)

\$41,142

GDP growth rate

-5.9%



Population (Million habitants)

9 M

IDE value

54.48

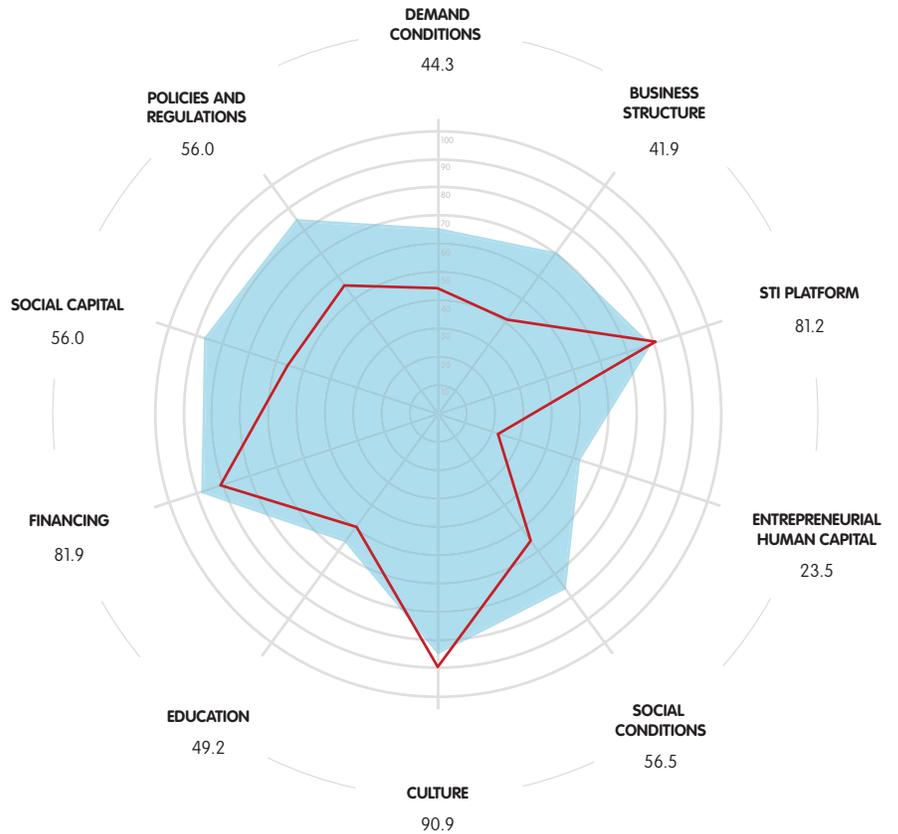
IDE ranking

#10

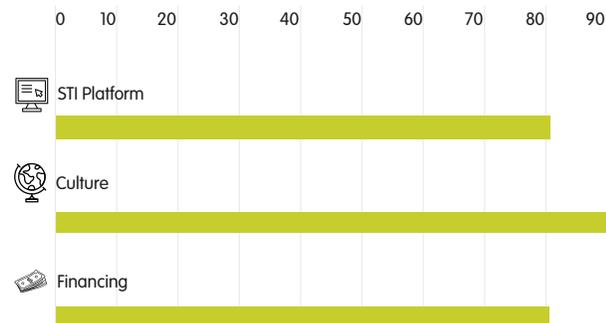
■ Israel

■ International Benchmark

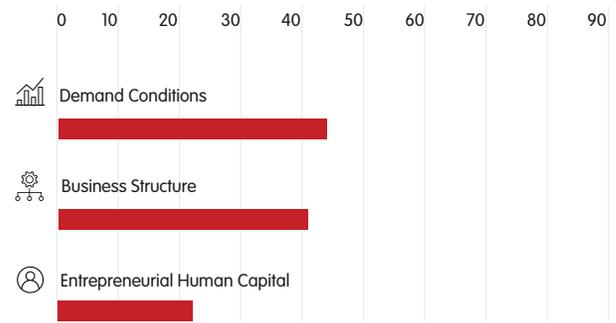
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



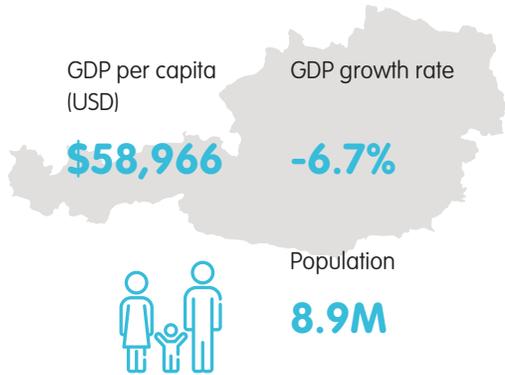
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Austria



IDE value: **53.42**

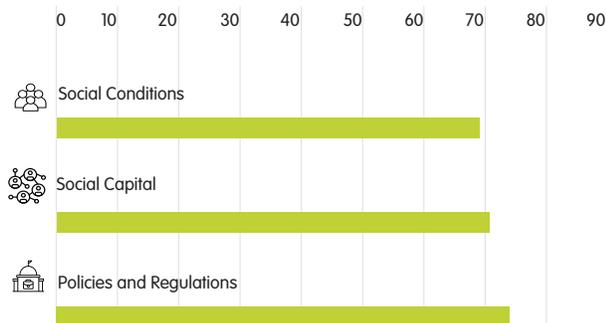
IDE ranking: **#11**

■ Austria ■ International Benchmark

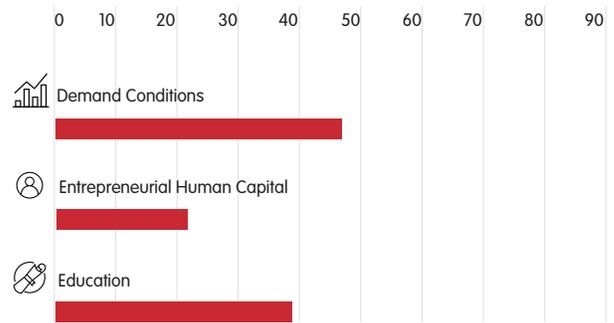
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Luxembourg

GDP per capita (USD)

\$119,760

GDP growth rate

-5.8%



Population

0.6 M

IDE value

52.86

IDE ranking

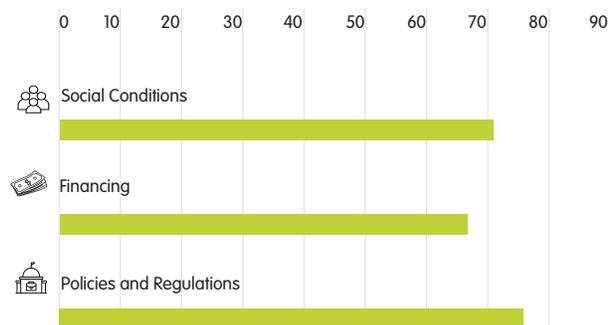
#12

■ Luxembourg ■ International Benchmark

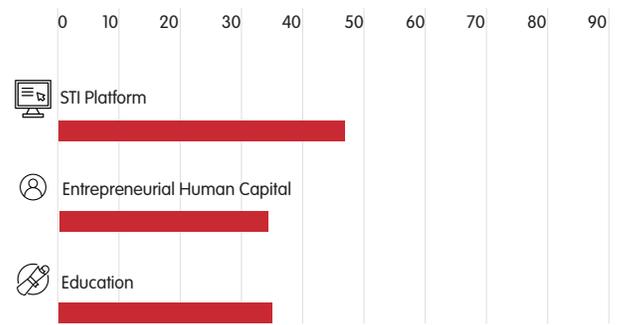
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



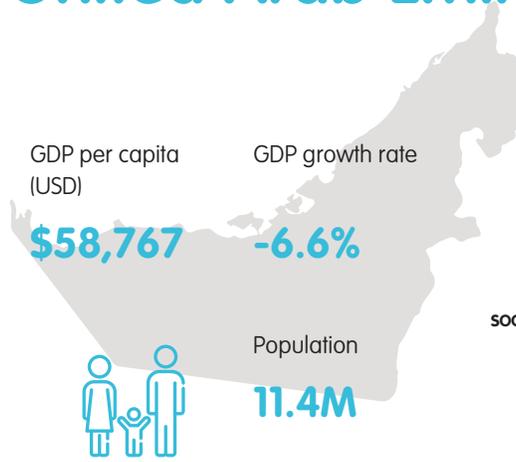
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



United Arab Emirates



IDE value

47.73

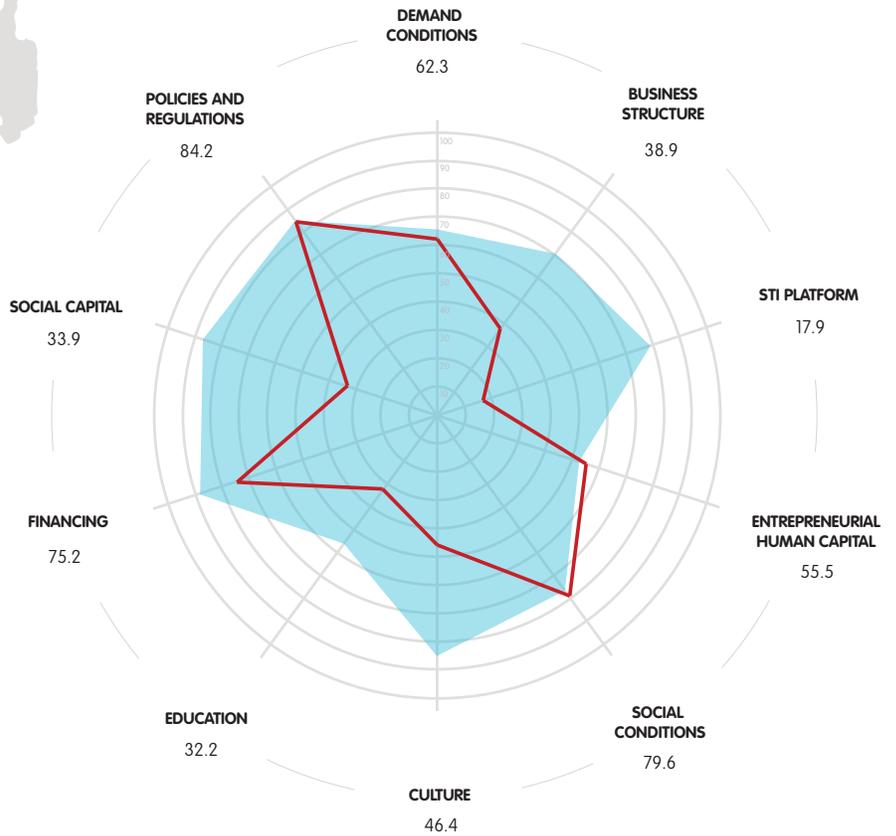
IDE ranking

#13

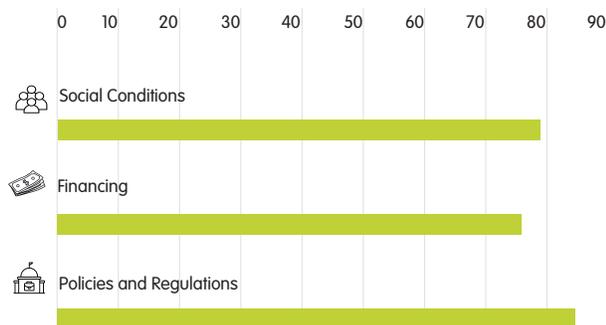
United Arab Emirates

International Benchmark

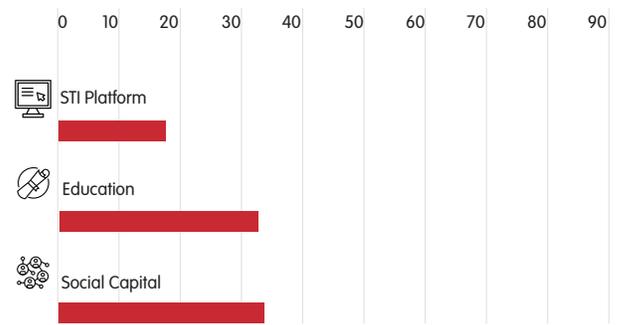
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



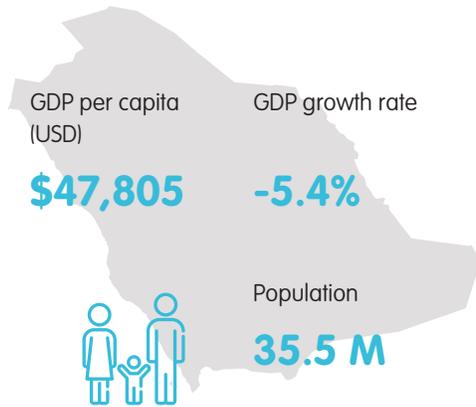
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Saudi Arabia



IDE value

46.68

IDE ranking

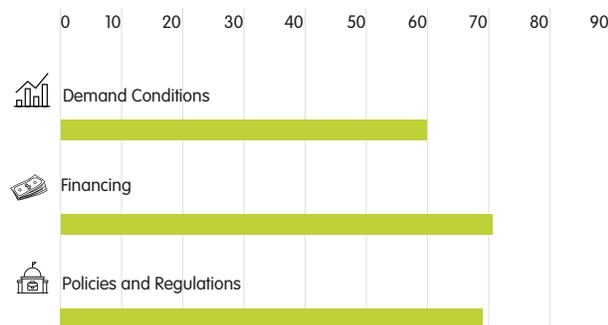
#14

■ Saudi Arabia ■ International Benchmark

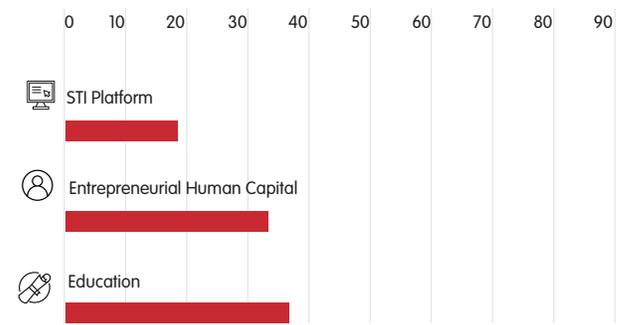
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



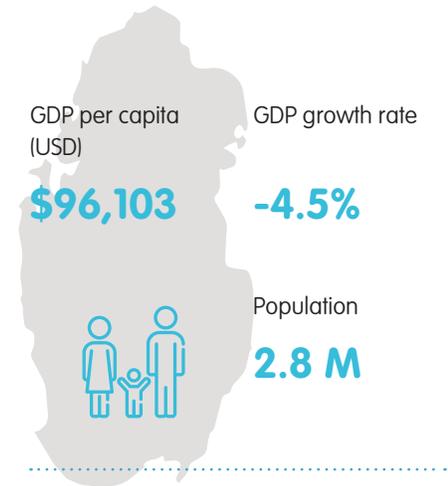
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Qatar



IDE value: **43.55**

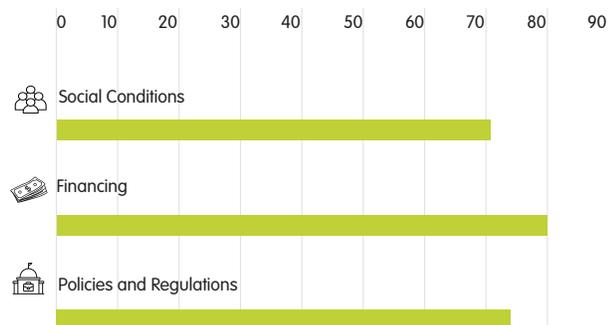
IDE ranking: **#15**

■ Qatar ■ International Benchmark

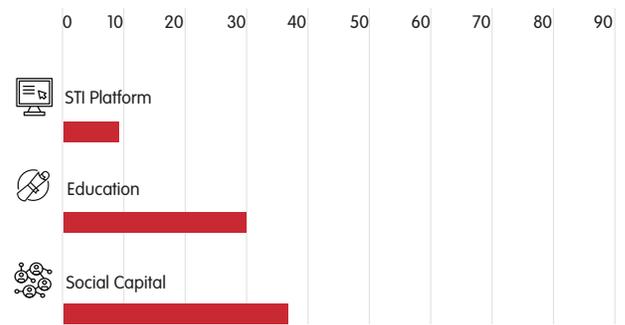
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



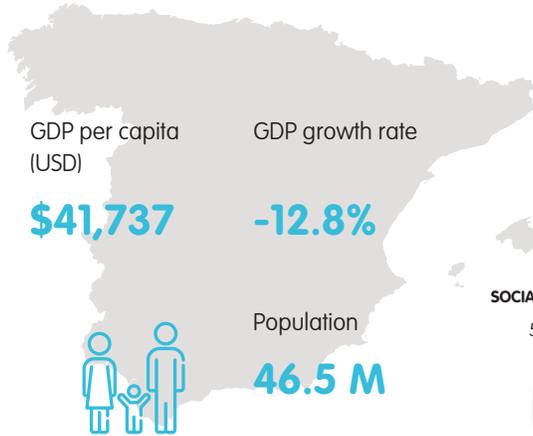
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Spain



IDE value

40.99

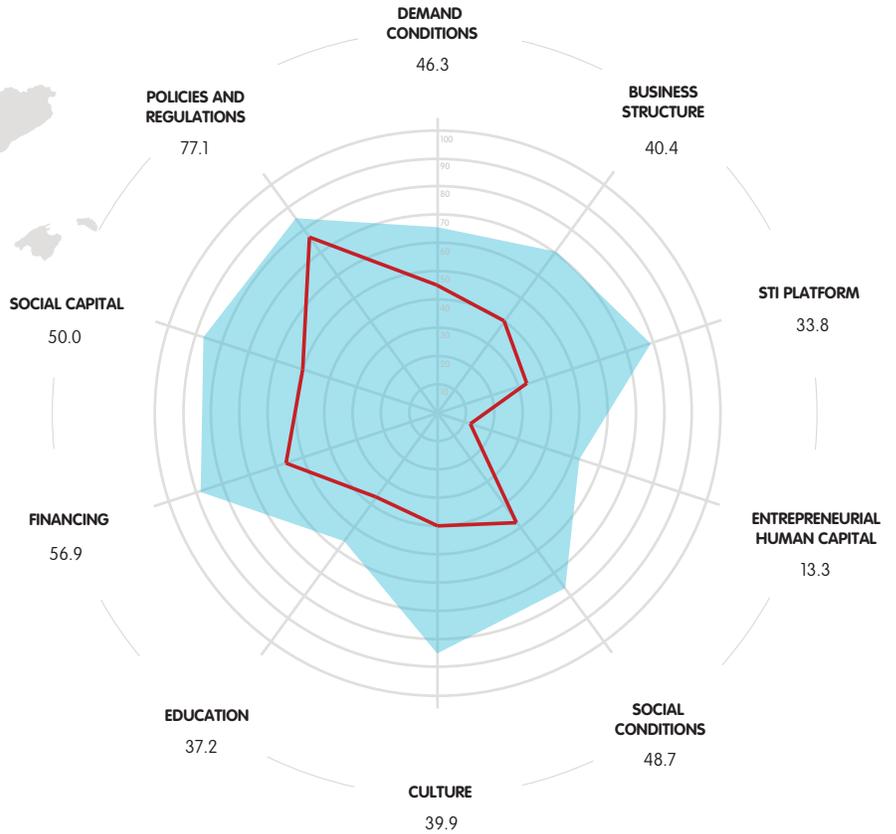
IDE ranking

#16

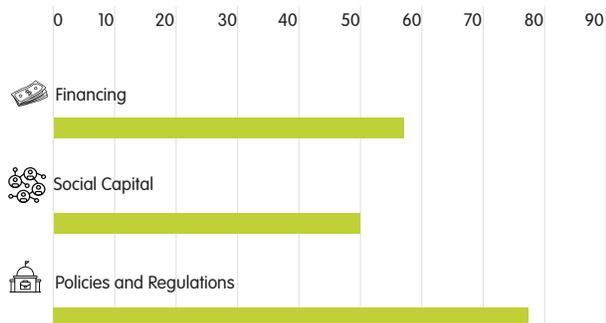
Spain

International Benchmark

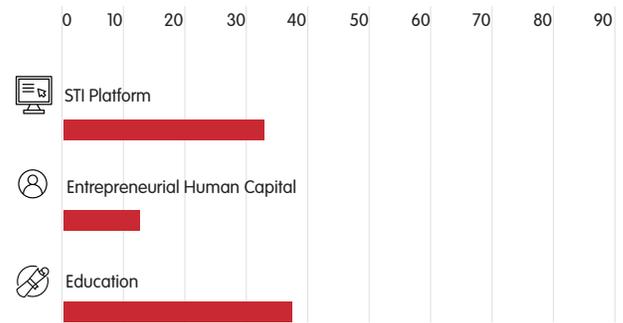
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



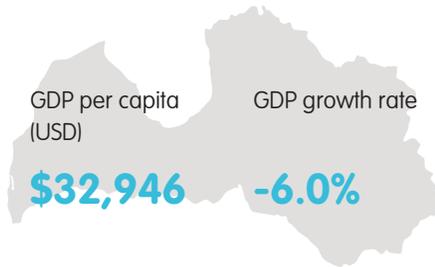
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Latvia



Population: **1.9 M**

IDE value:

40.73

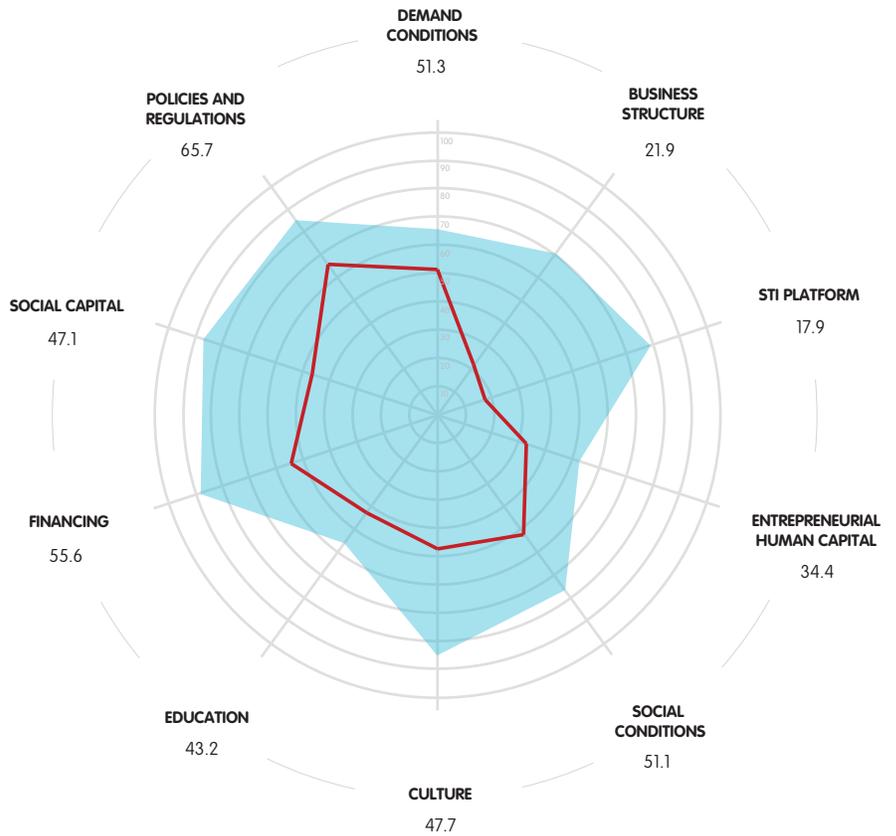
IDE ranking:

#17

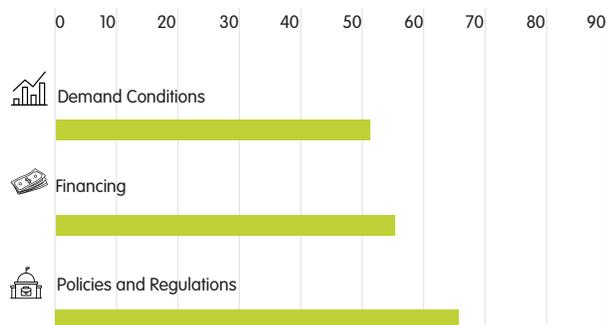
■ Latvia

■ International Benchmark

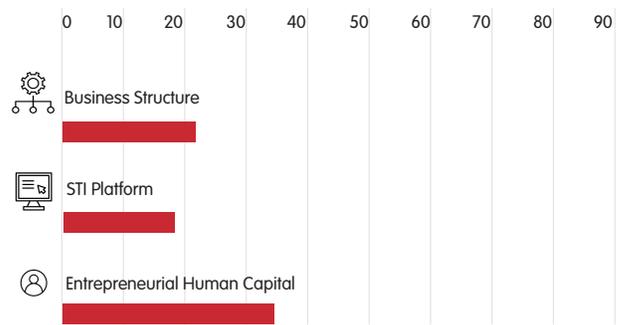
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



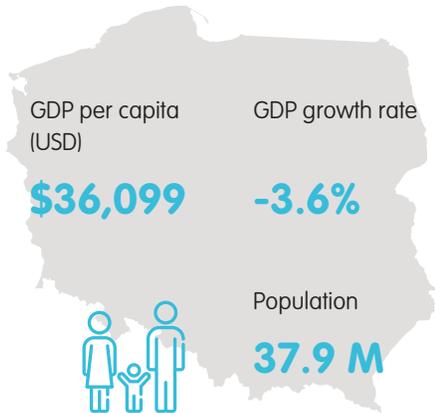
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Poland



IDE value

40.37

IDE ranking

#18

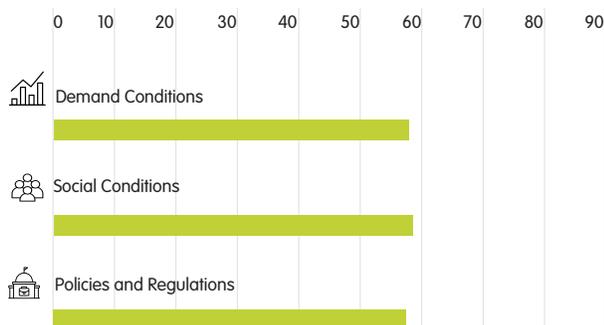
Poland

International Benchmark

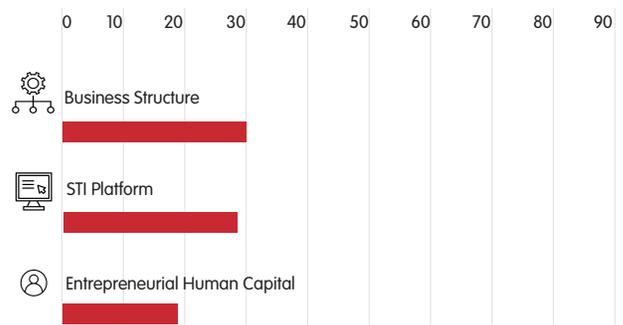
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



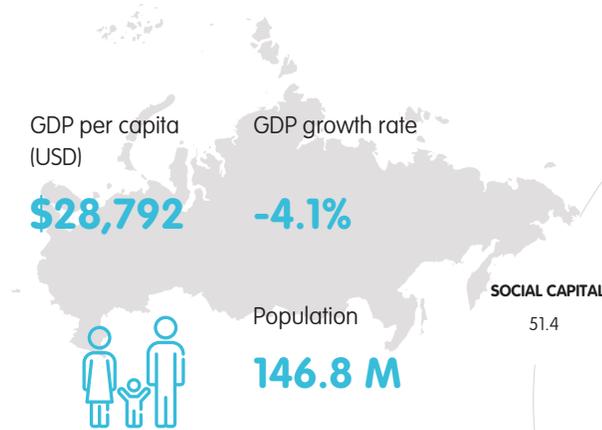
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Russian Federation



IDE value

38.82

IDE ranking

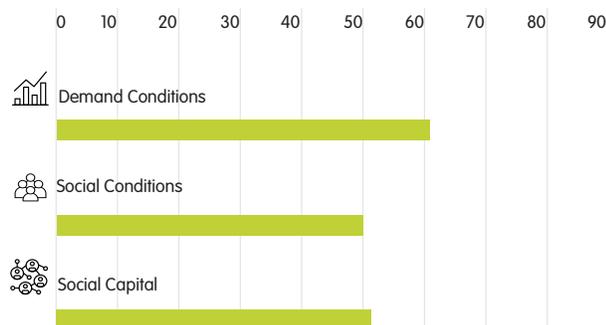
#19

■ Russian Federation ■ International Benchmark

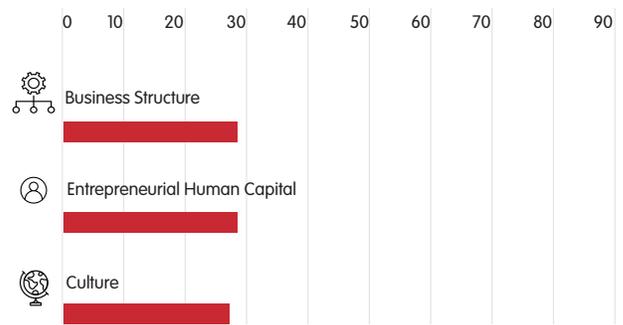
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



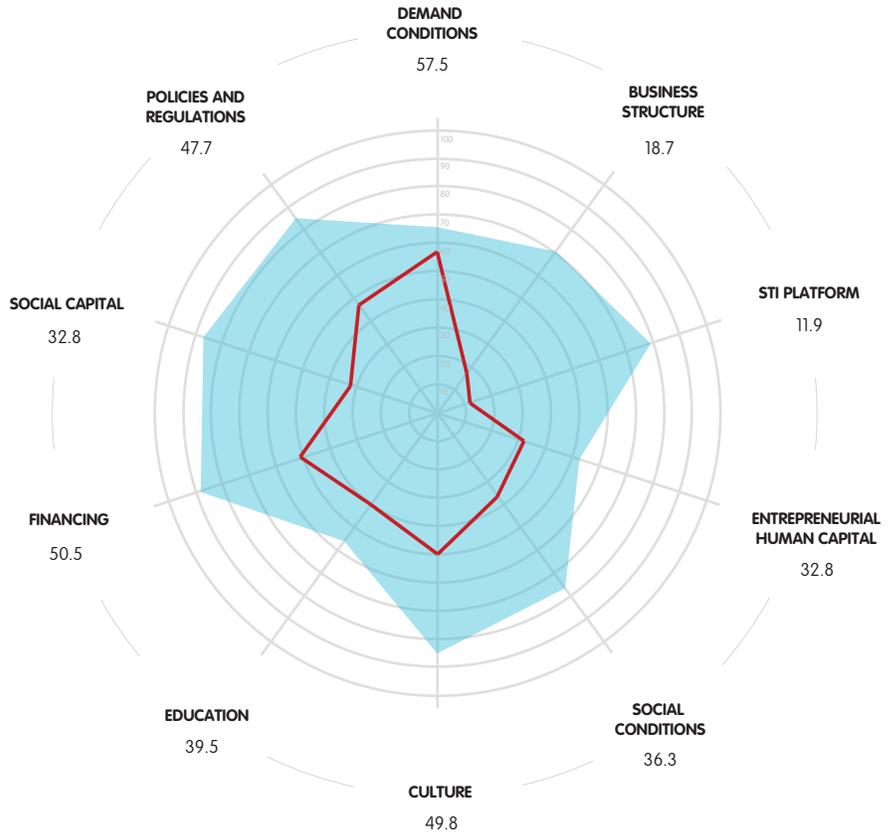
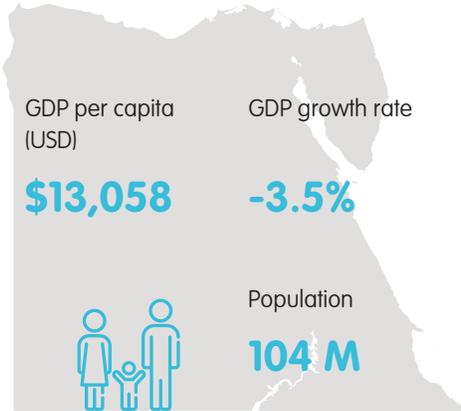
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Egypt, Arab Rep.



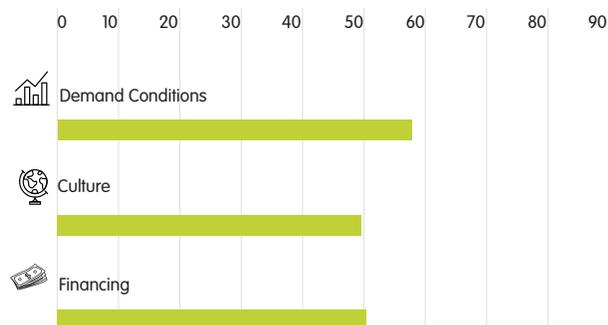
IDE value: **34.47**

IDE ranking: **#20**

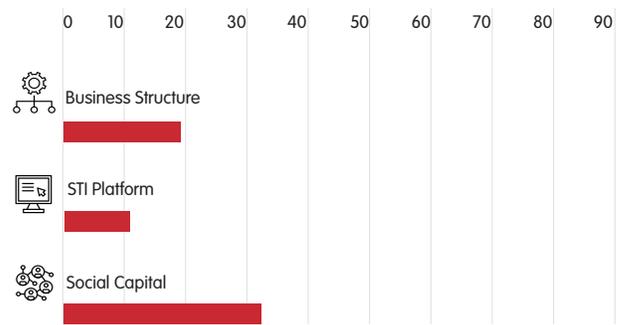
Legend: ■ Egypt, Arab Rep. ■ International Benchmark

In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.

Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Chile

GDP per capita (USD)

\$24,721

GDP growth rate

-6%



Population

19.7 M

IDE value

34.45

IDE ranking

#21

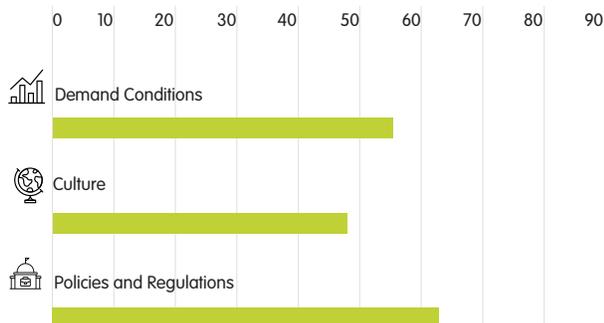
■ Chile

■ International Benchmark

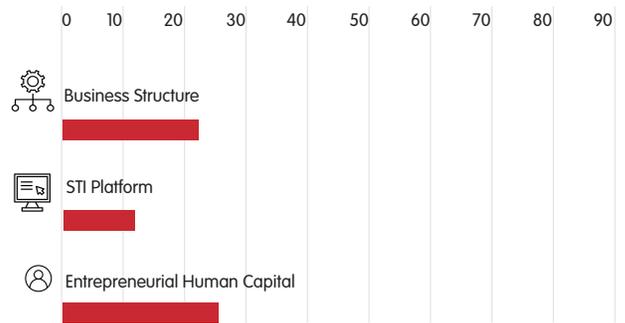
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall



Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Italy



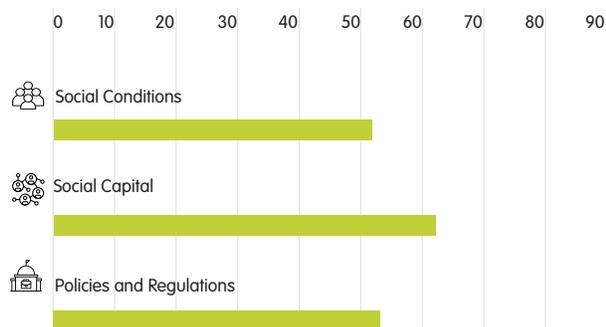
IDE value **33.41** IDE ranking **#22**

■ Italy ■ International Benchmark

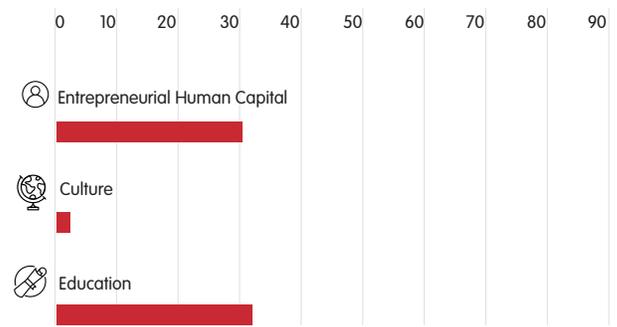
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



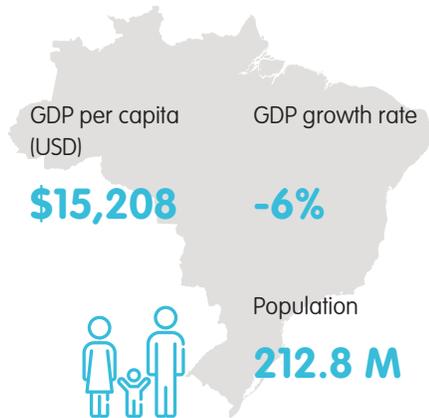
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



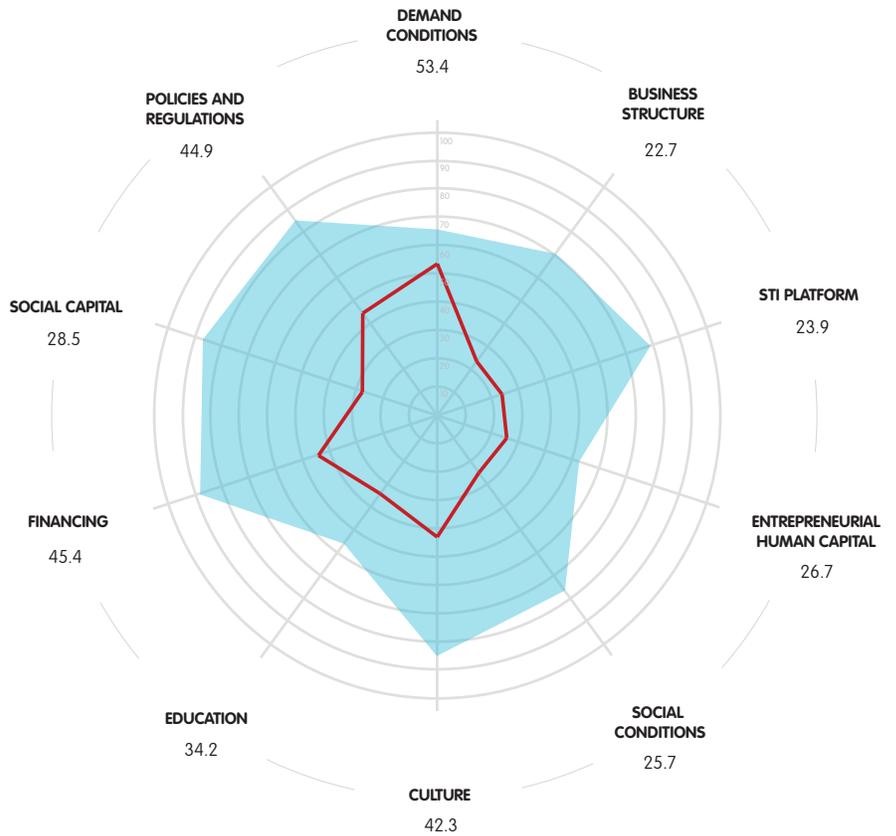
Brazil



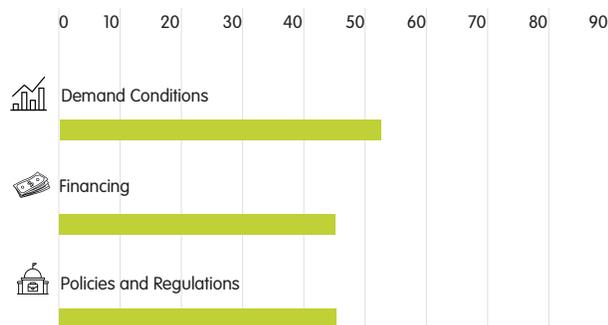
IDE value: **33.30**
 IDE ranking: **#23**

■ Brazil ■ International Benchmark

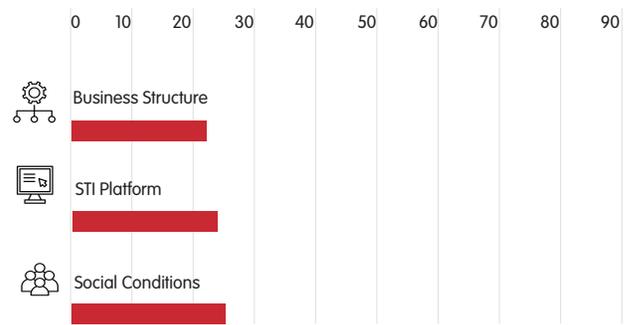
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



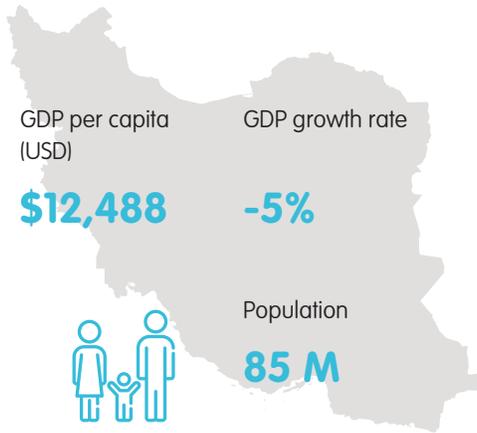
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Iran, Islamic Rep.



IDE value: **33.22**

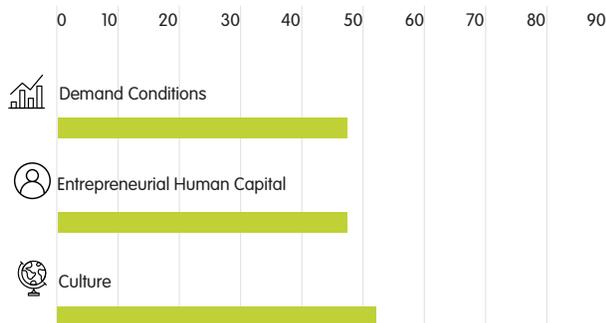
IDE ranking: **#24**

Iran, Islamic Rep. (red square) | International Benchmark (blue square)

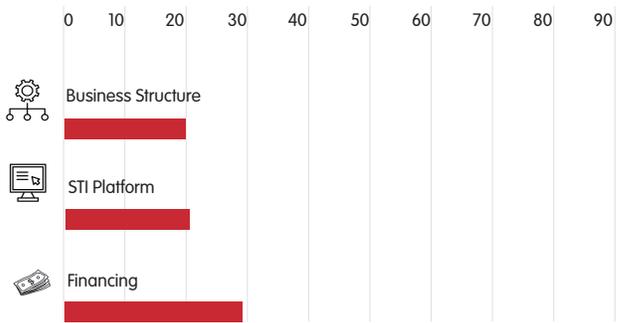
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



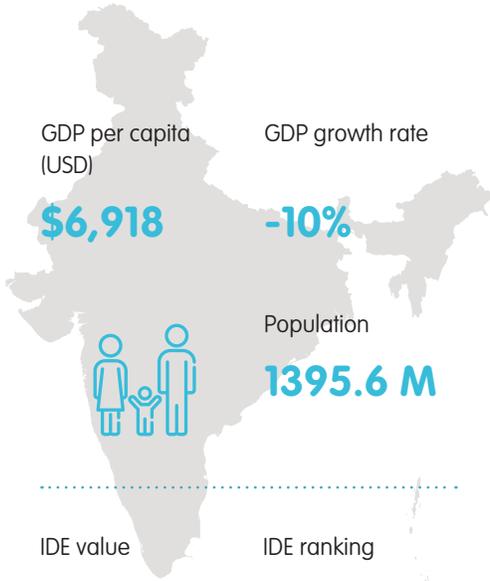
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions

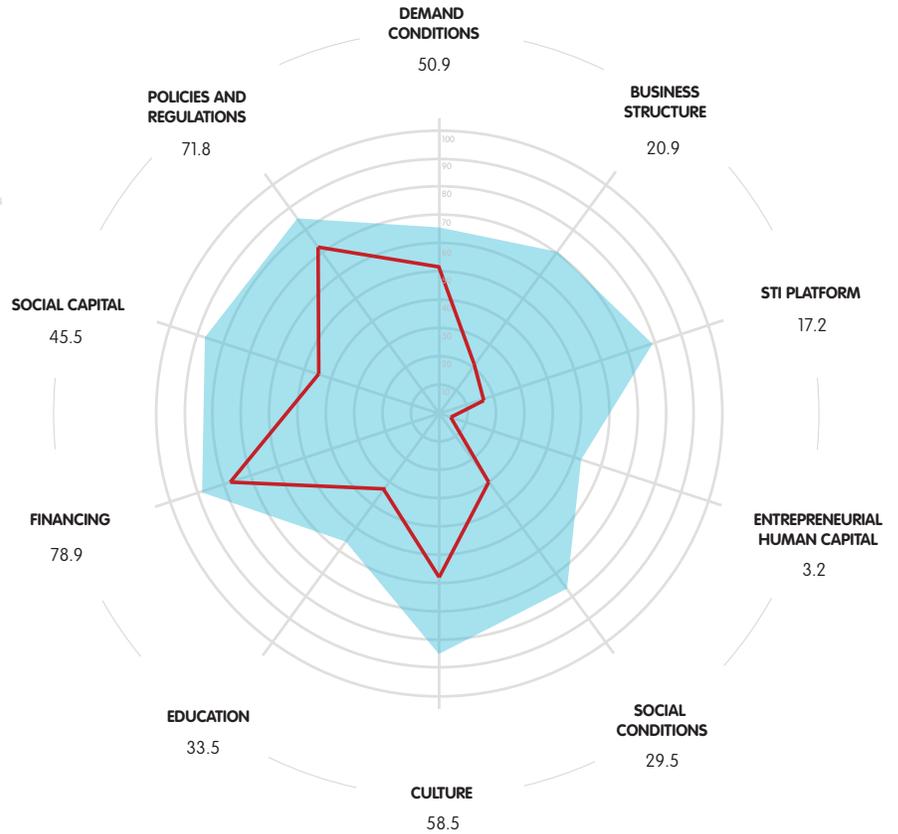


India

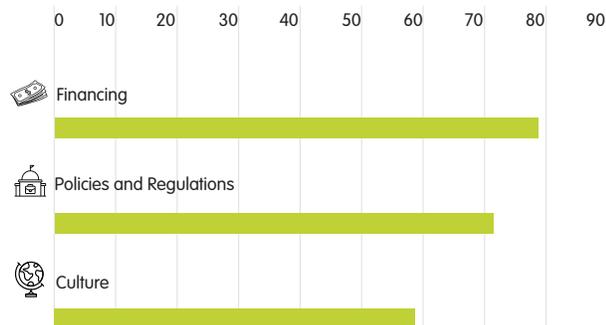


■ India ■ International Benchmark

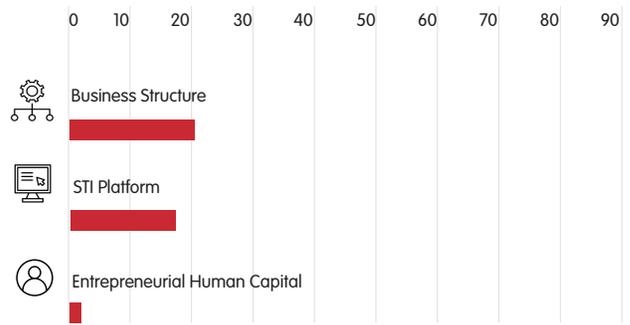
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



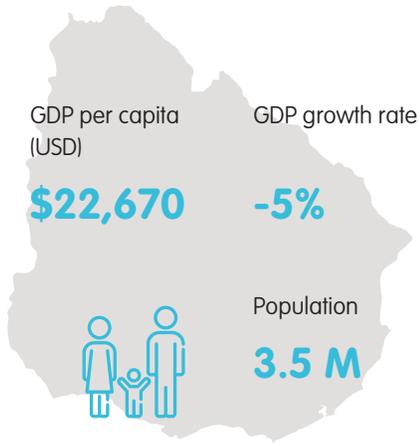
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Uruguay



IDE value

30.97

IDE ranking

#26

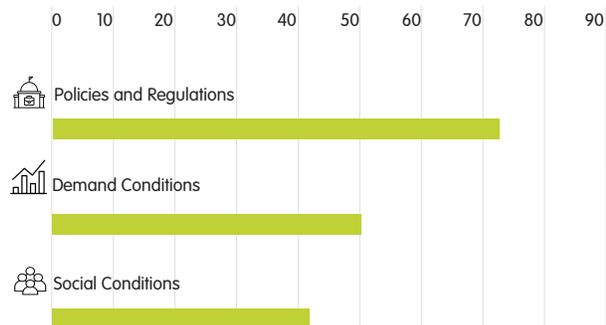
Uruguay

International Benchmark

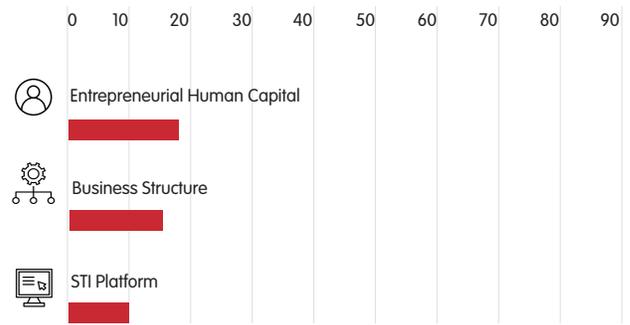
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



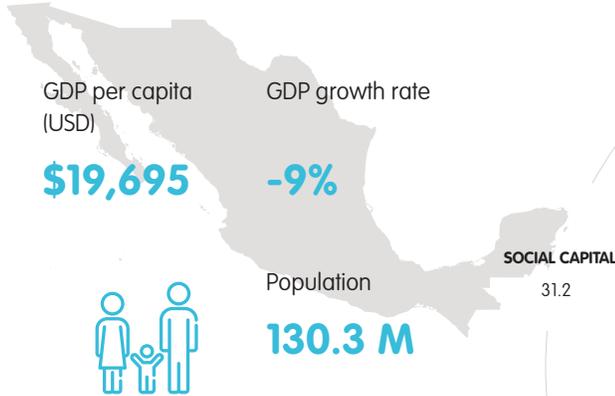
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Mexico



IDE value: **30.75**

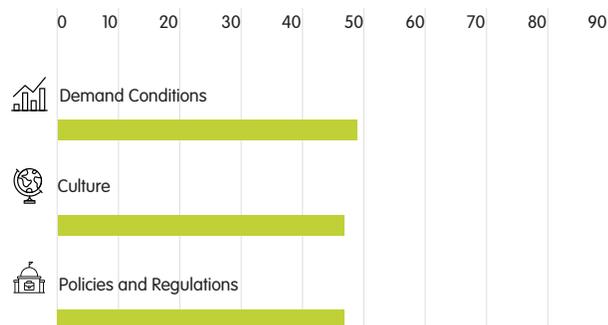
IDE ranking: **#27**

■ Mexico ■ International Benchmark

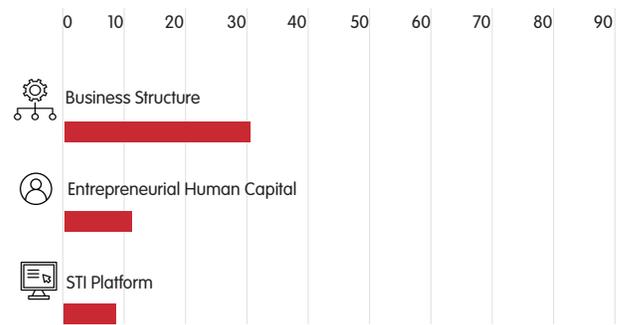
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



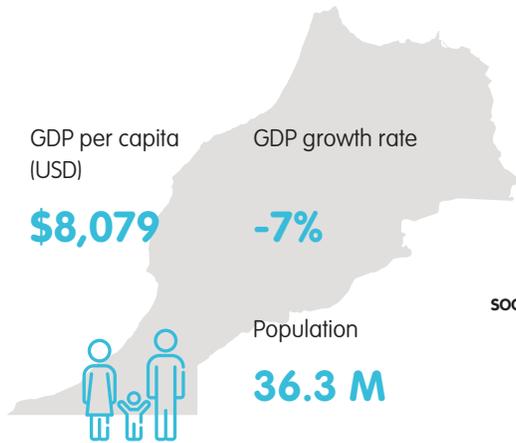
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Morocco

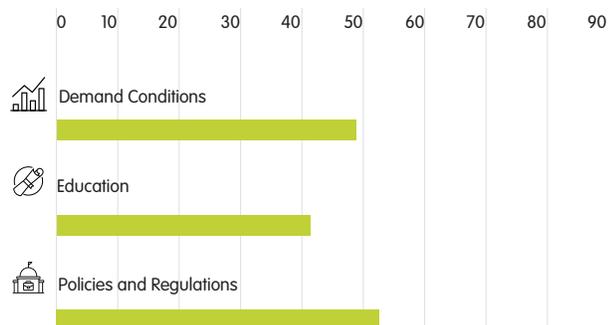


IDE value: **30.51**
 IDE ranking: **#28**

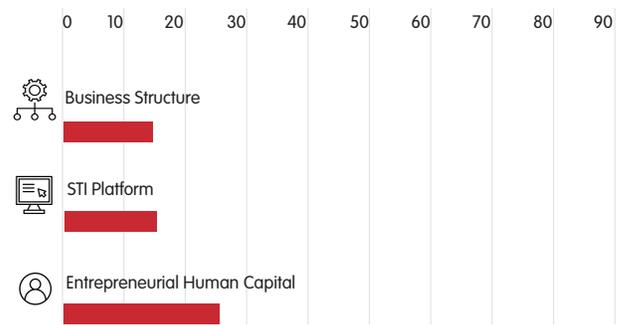
Legend: ■ Morocco, ■ International Benchmark

In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.

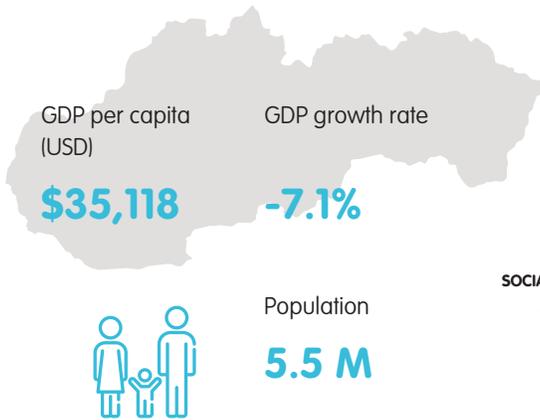
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Slovak Republic



IDE value: **30.33**

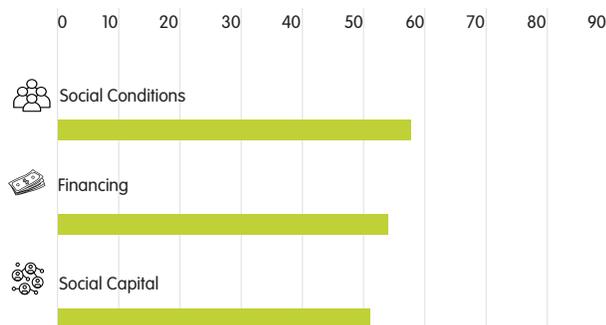
IDE ranking: **#29**

■ Slovak Republic ■ International Benchmark

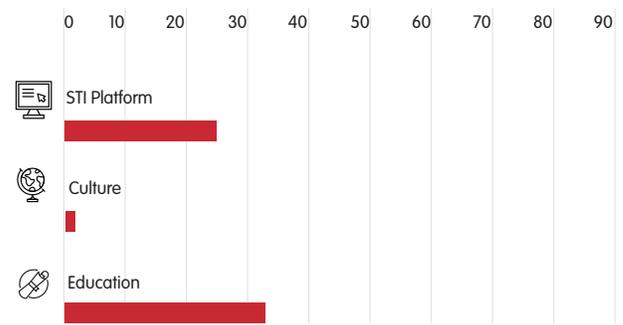
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



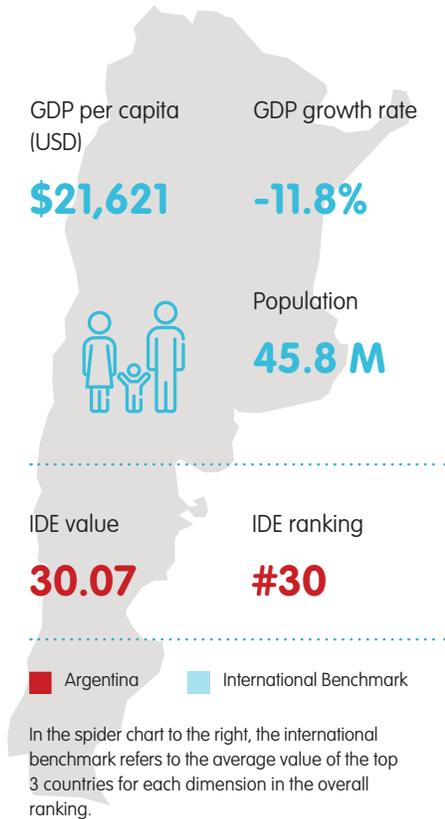
Highest Scoring Dimensions



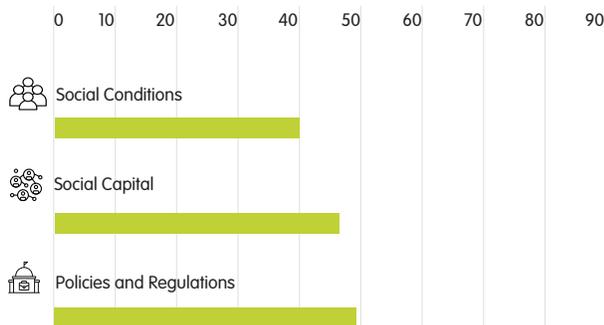
Lowest Scoring Dimensions



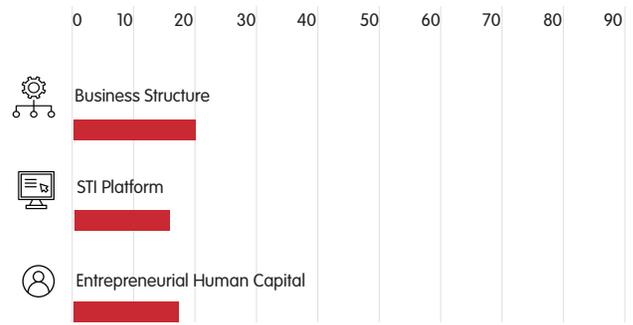
Argentina



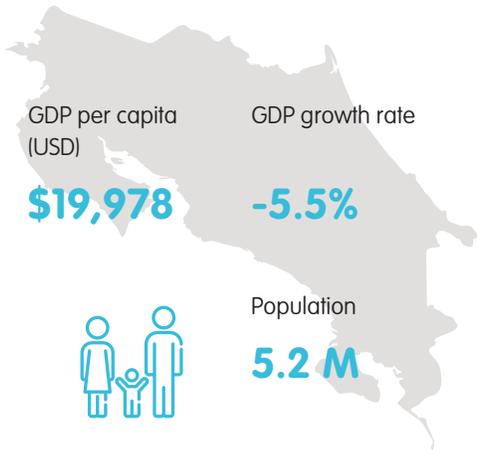
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Costa Rica



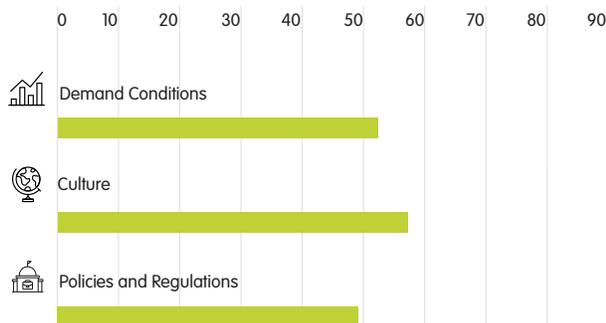
IDE value **29.40**
 IDE ranking **#31**

■ Costa Rica ■ International Benchmark

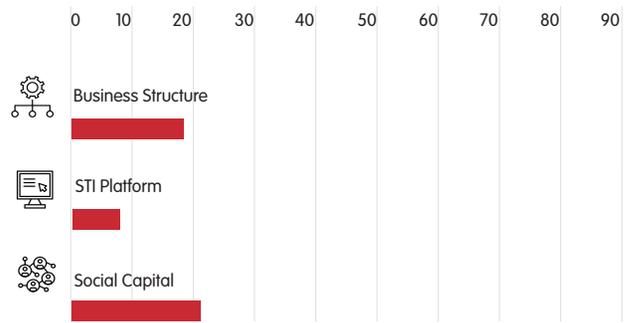
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Croatia



IDE value

29.32

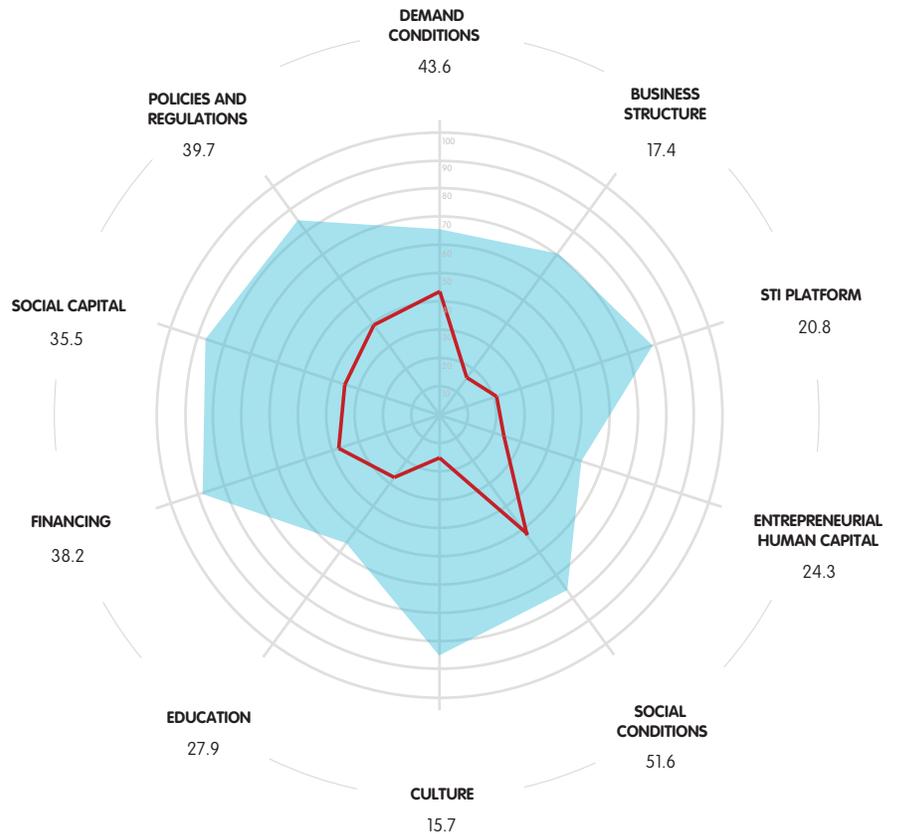
IDE ranking

#32

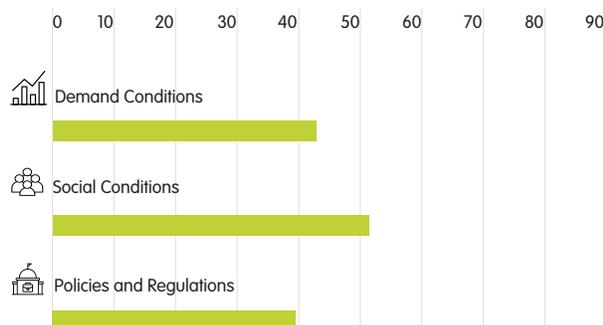
■ Croatia

■ International Benchmark

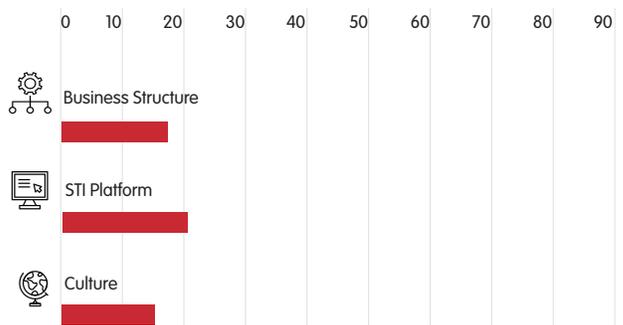
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



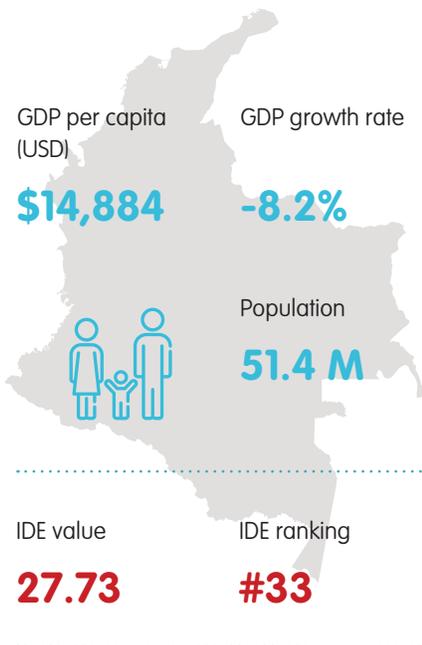
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



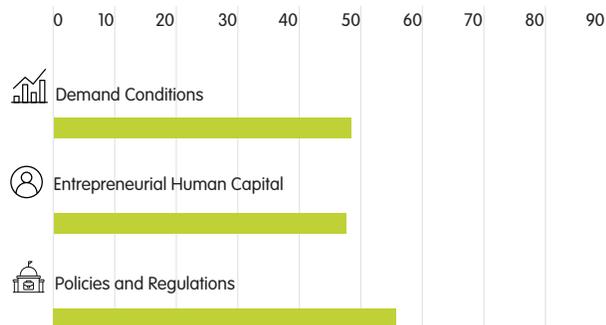
Colombia



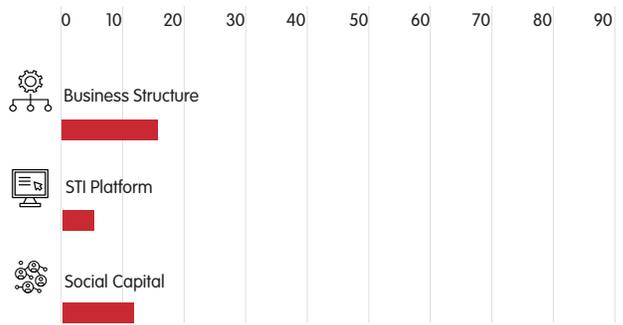
■ Colombia ■ International Benchmark

In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.

Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Indonesia



Population
272 M

IDE value

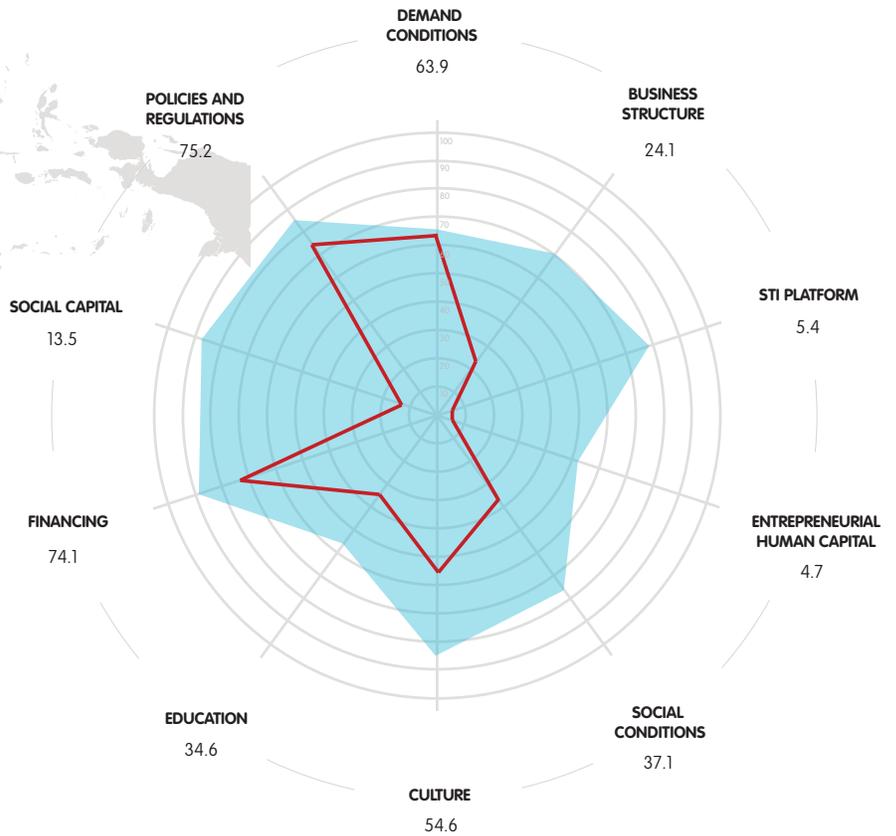
26.99

IDE ranking

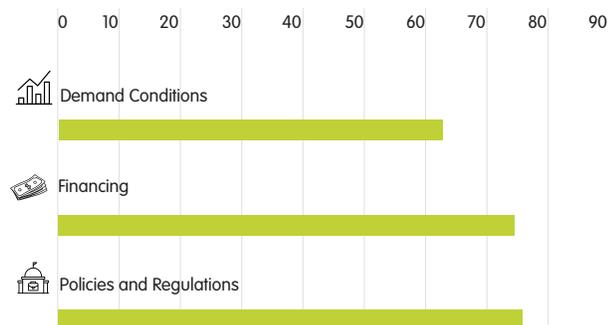
#34

Indonesia International Benchmark

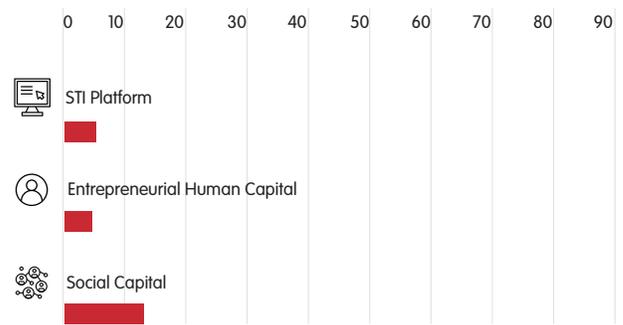
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Panama



Population: **4.4 M**

IDE value

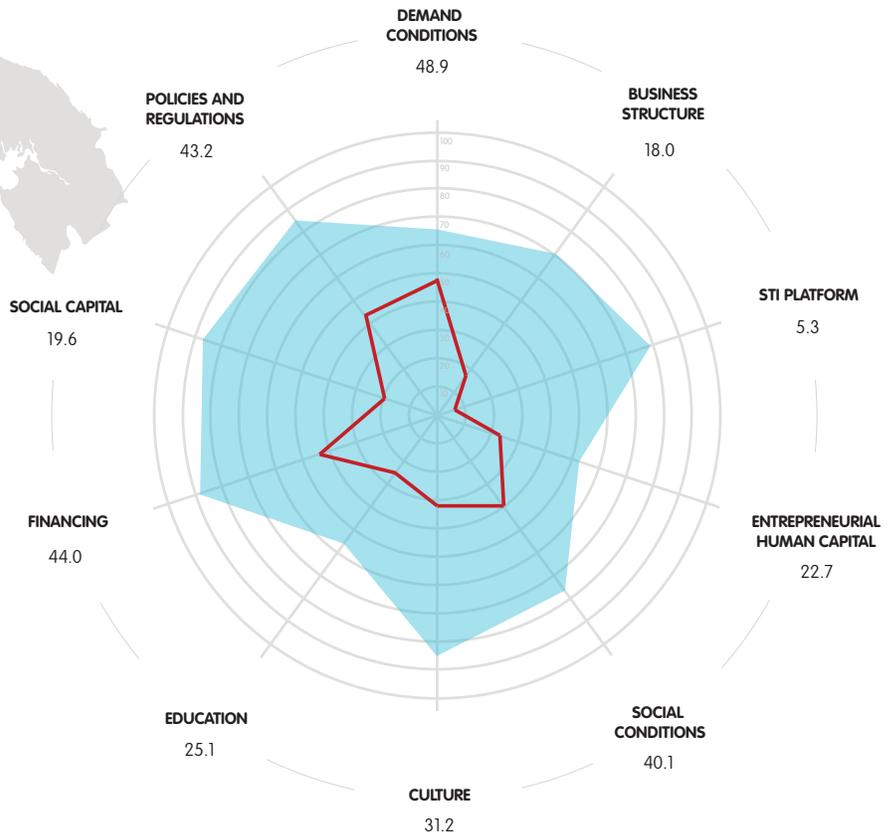
25.63

IDE ranking

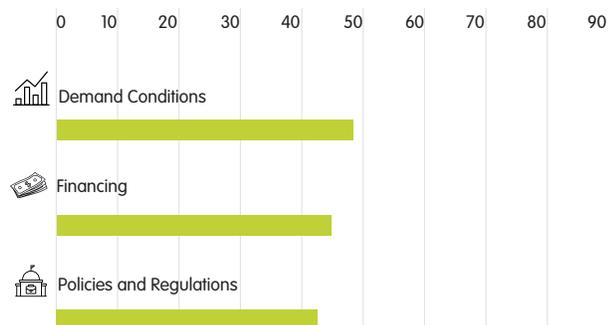
#35

■ Panama ■ International Benchmark

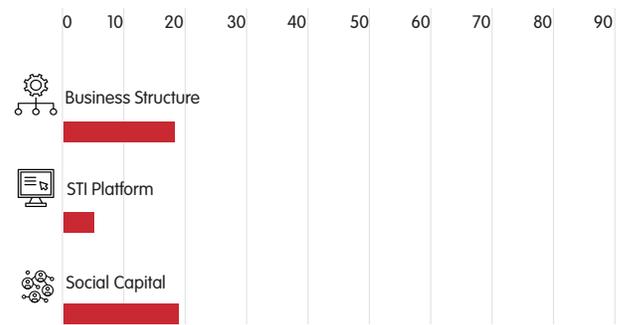
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



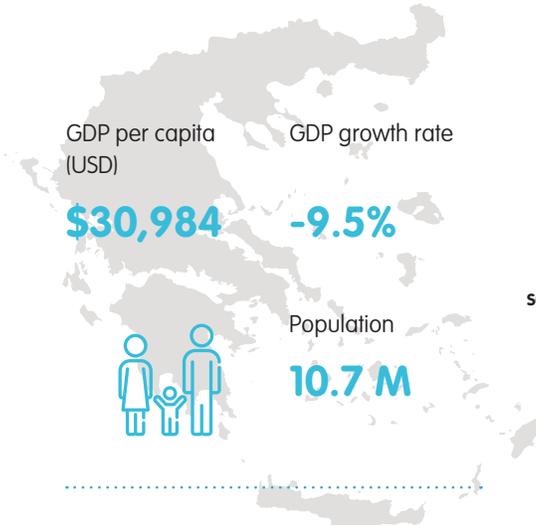
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Greece



IDE value: **24.78**

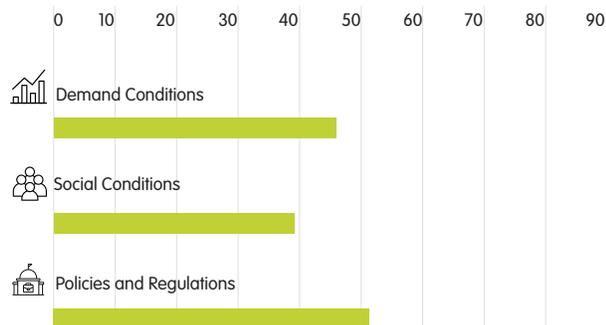
IDE ranking: **#36**

■ Greece ■ International Benchmark

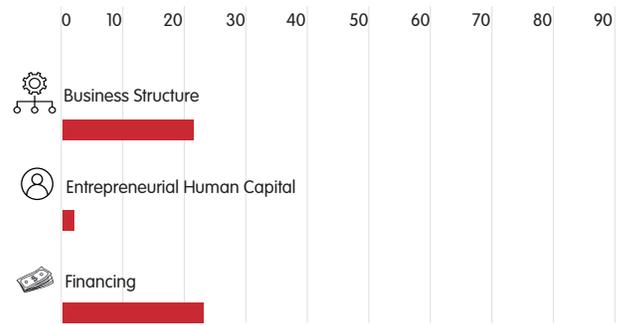
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



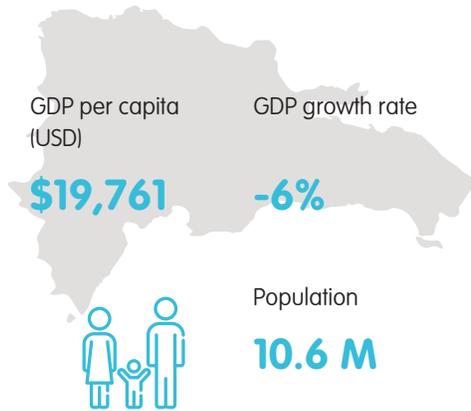
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Dominican Republic

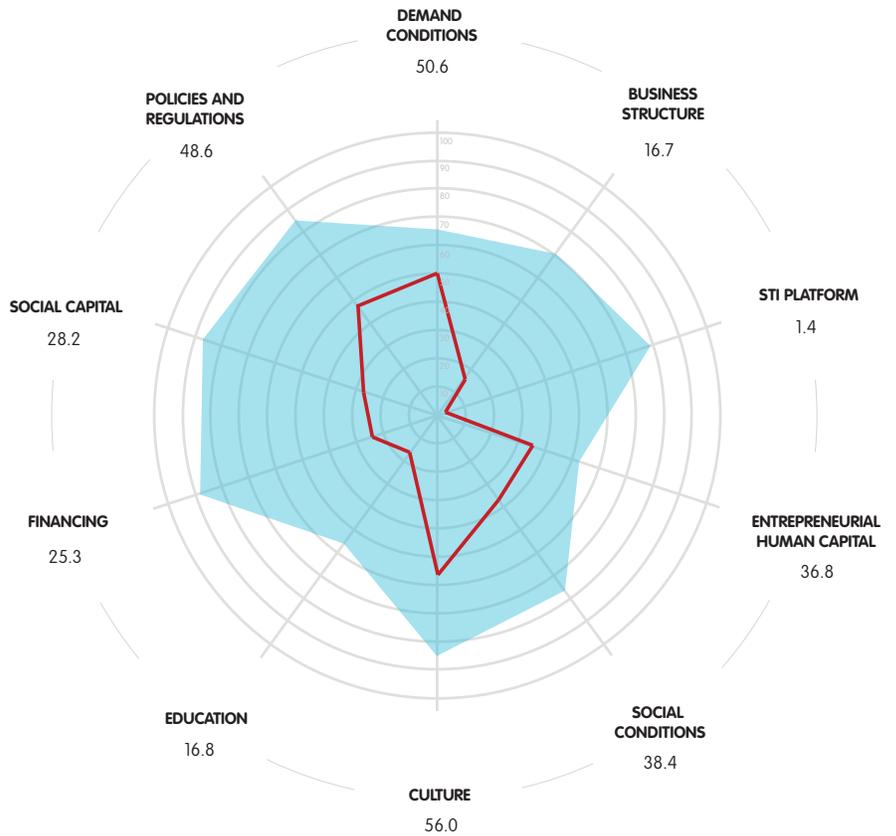


IDE value: **23.56**

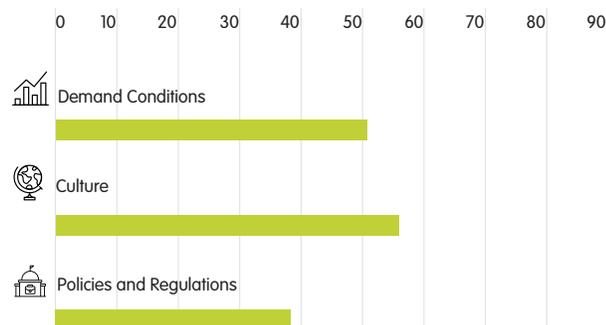
IDE ranking: **#37**

■ Dominican Republic ■ International Benchmark

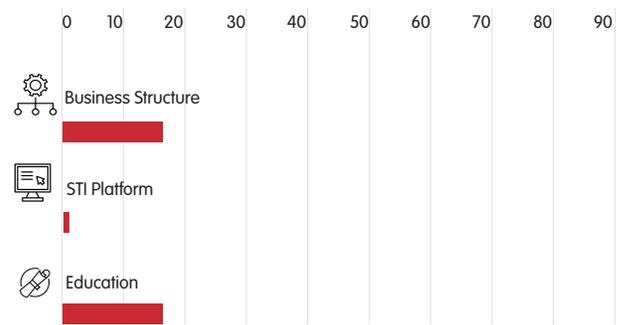
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



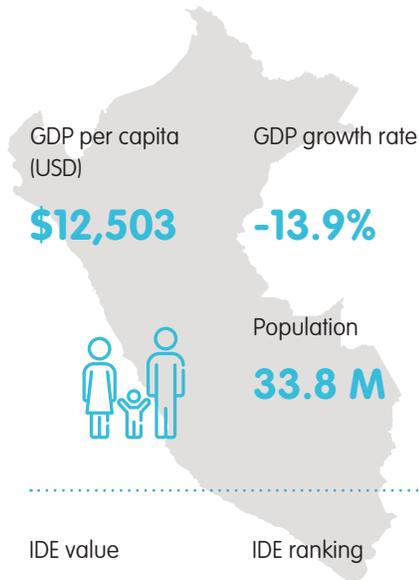
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Peru



IDE value

23.26

IDE ranking

#38

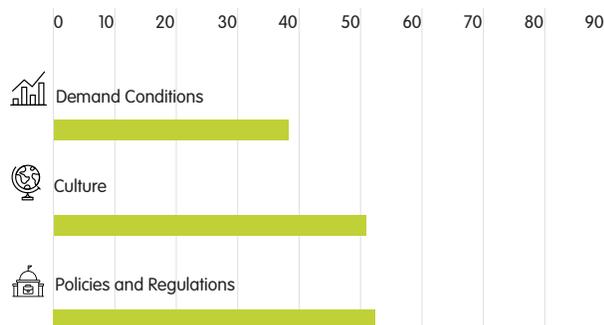
■ Peru

■ International Benchmark

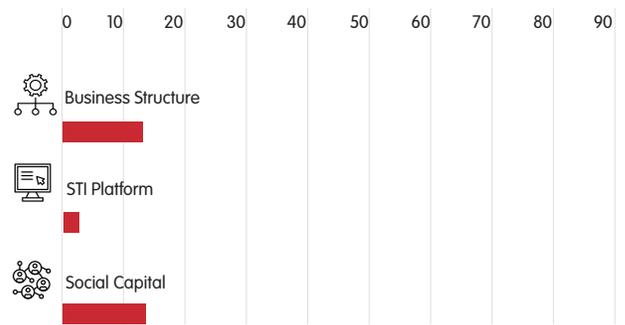
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



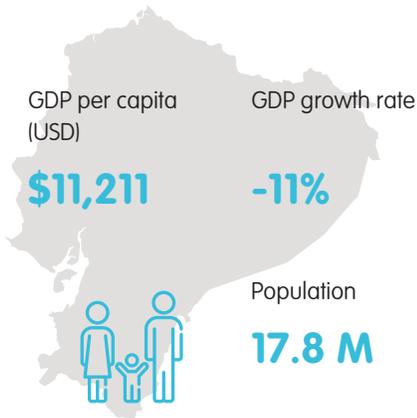
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Ecuador



IDE value: **21.23**

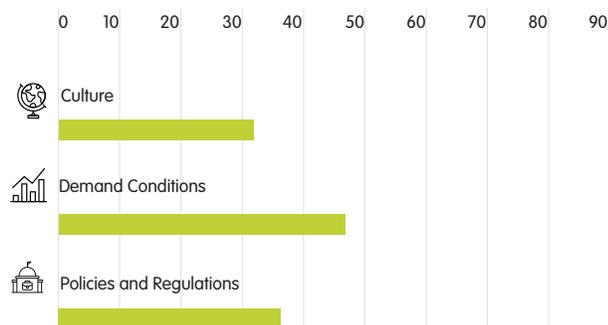
IDE ranking: **#39**

■ Ecuador ■ International Benchmark

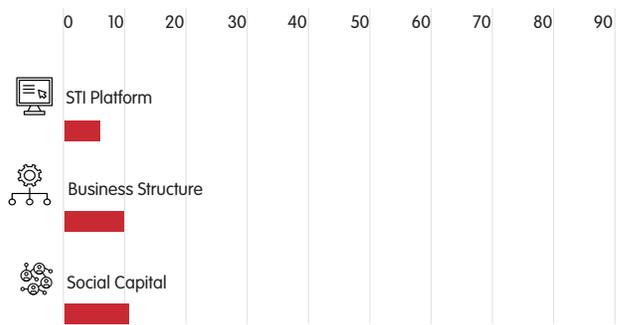
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



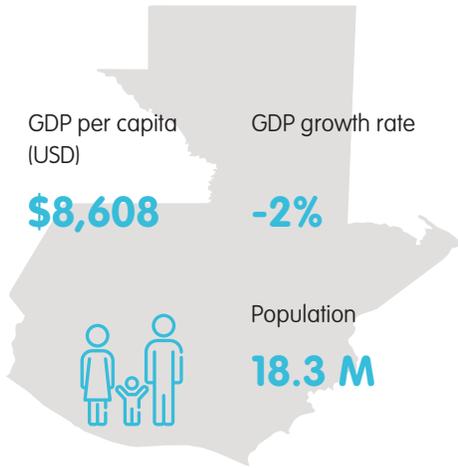
Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



Guatemala



IDE value

10.51

IDE ranking

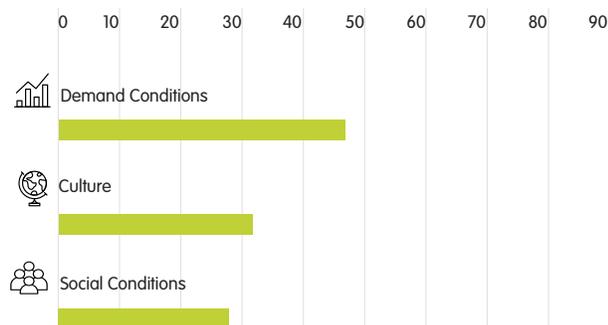
#40

■ Guatemala ■ International Benchmark

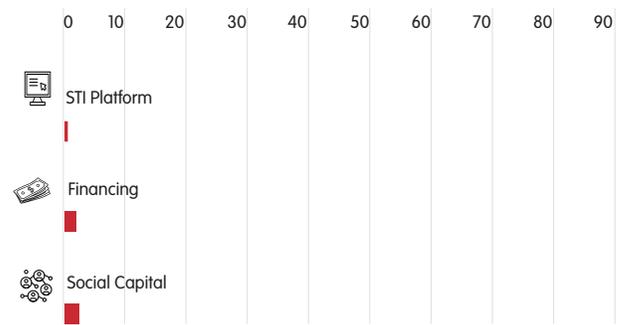
In the spider chart to the right, the international benchmark refers to the average value of the top 3 countries for each dimension in the overall ranking.



Highest Scoring Dimensions



Lowest Scoring Dimensions



IDE : Index of Dynamic : Entrepreneurship



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