Cities Future Readiness Index

CITIES OPEN NEW PATHS TO FUTURE READINESS

2025

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Foreword

Cities are taking a central role in shaping our common future. To better steer and coordinate our efforts, we need better metrics. Recent years have allowed improved city metrics to emerge, thanks to (1) new and better fact-based data, and (2) new priorities devoted in cities and urban matters to broad issues like human-centricity, innovation, or sustainability, for example.

Such issues have been at the core of WeGO's mission since its inception. We are hence very proud to be associated with this first edition of the new POSITIVE index of cities, also known as the Cities Future Readiness Index (CFRI).

The World Smart Sustainable Cities Organization (WeGO) is a city-based international organization that has worked on the mission of promoting the worldwide transformation of cities into human-centric smart cities for the past 14 years. Currently, WeGO has 201 members, including 157 local governments, 22 corporations, and 22 other institutions. Members are distributed across the world.

As such, it is at the core of a constant maelstrom of ideas and information about the latest concerns, expectations, and achievements of cities on a global scale. We are happy to bring that experience and daily practice to the benefit of this first edition of CFRI and look forward to subsequent ones.

We hope that this new index will be of value to urban decision makers – public and private – as well as to anyone interested in assessing the performance of cities worldwide, and their ability to improve the well-being of their citizens, today and in the future.

Jeong-kee Kim
Secretary General of World Smart Sustainable Cities Organization (WeGO)

Preface

Like an alpinist facing the challenge of a yet unconquered summit, cities are opening new paths to the future. Their efforts are fraught with uncertainties, and the dangers that come with trying new approaches and adopting innovative strategies.

Benchmarking such efforts, and keeping track of their outcome is a critical ingredient to improve our collective knowledge or urban matters, and to help cities to benefit from the attempts of pioneers, and improve their own efficiency and competitiveness.

By offering a new index, this report aims at combining three imperatives, namely :

We need to leverage the growing corpus of hard data available to describe cities' efforts, challenges and results,

We need to provide an encompassing view of cities' strategies, i.e. one that should not focus only on technology and innovation, but also on how citizens live, learn, work and entertain, and

We need to do all of this in a way that takes due account of the growing uncertainties and accelerating changes that surround cities.

For all these reasons, building a positive index able to describe how cities are preparing themselves for tomorrow's challenges and opportunities has been our priority for years. It has now come into a brand new global benchmarking and action tool: the Cities Future Readiness Index (CFRI).

We at Descartes Institute are very grateful for the support received from WeGO to produce this first edition, as well as for the collaboration received from the University of Geneva's Centre of Excellence on Smart Sustainable Cities and Sustainable Urban Development.

Feedback and reactions from its users (central and local governments, urban planners, architects, social scientists and anyone interested in future-readiness and urban matters) will guide us to make CFRI an even better and more impactful index in the years to come.

Bruno Lanvin
Descartes Institute, President

Cities open new paths to future readiness

On a global scale, we are living, at a pivotal moment, where everything could take a turn for the worse or for the better, depending on the priority we give to urban planning issues.

Jacques Attali,
Histoires et Avenirs des Villes (2024), page 16

Manhattan Downtown
architecture night view
@TravelScape

Introduction

In the upcoming new wave of globalizations, cities will be playing many of the roles traditionally attached to nation states. Considering that current times are witnessing an acceleration of history, it is clear that our collective ability to shape our future will largely be illustrated by the ways in which the majority of mankind will pe prepared for such a future. By 2050, two thirds of human beings will be living in cities, creating the need to provide housing to more than 2.5 billion people, a large majority of which in emerging and poor countries.

Located in what is now the northwestern part of Iran, the city of Hamadan was founded more than 3,000 years ago. Formerly known as Ecbatana, the capital of the Median Empire around 700 BCE, to its role as a summer capital for later Achaemenid and Parthian kings. It has been a major cultural and trade centre influencing and being influenced by a large array of civilizations. The city's design is strikingly modern, and can be regarded as a model of what 'future readiness' meant a few millennia ago. Like the mountain climber at the bottom left, we now need to identify and open new routes towards designing, building and running future-ready cities.

Why a new index?

To achieve this, metrics are essential. Cities and citizens need to be able to benchmark their own efforts, and to compare them to what other cities have achieved or attempted. Over the last decade, a number of valuable efforts have been developed along those lines. However, they remained limited by the scarcity of data. Contrary to the data collected at national level – which are routinely published by respected international organizations, harmonized and standardized in ways that allow meaningful comparisons, city-level data have remained a rare and uneven commodity. As a result, global indices have often relied on opinion surveys.
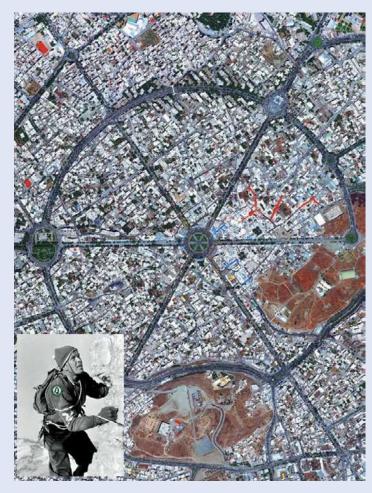
Figure 1: Mountain climber & the city of Hamadan

Over the last few years, however, the data landscape of cities has improved significantly. More reliable data have become available, often published in rigorous and harmonized ways.

To some extent, this change in the data landscape around cities echoes several fundamental changes in the perceived roles of cities on the global scene. Three of these changes call for new metrics about both cities and future readiness.

- *New roles for cities* - The rapid collapse of multilateralism and the concurrent resurgence of nationalistic policies have contributed to a spectacular retreat by nation states from some of their once prominent roles on the global scene. As a result, cities and regions have emerged as the places where to look for vibrant cross-border cooperation and innovative governance.

- *Smart city backlash* - A second change that has been seen on the global city scene – in particular over the last few years – has been a 'smart city backlash', reflecting a general erosion of citizens' trust in technology and technology companies.

- *Longer term issues* - Last but not least, growing concerns and debates about global issues (sustainability, human centricity, innovation, inclusion, quality of life to name a few) have continued to structure international and local debates, while progressively taking a more visible and down-to-earth (action oriented) turn.

All of these changes now need to be reflected in a set of innovative action-oriented tools that can help city designers, planners, managers, leaders, citizens, investors and related actors to assess, compare and improve their approaches to shape cities in ways that better address current and future challenges, while contributing to build a safer, more prosperous and fairer global society.

This is the spirit in which, over the last few years, the Cities Future Readiness Index has been designed and built.

What makes this new index different and valuable?

The Cities Future Readiness Index offers a unique combination of seven important characteristics: hard data, reputation, rigorous independence, originality, adaptability, coverage and usability.

Hard data – As underlined earlier, the emergence of reliable and consistent hard data has been one of the major trends affecting city-centric analyses over the last few years. In CFRI, we used those data to the maximum extent possible. Some national (country-based) data are used whenever the preferred city-level data is not available or not of sufficient quality. National-level data is also used for indicators that do not vary within a specific country (e.g. taxation).

Reputation – The model building and analyses underpinning CFRI rely on some thirty years of experience from the Descartes team in producing widely used and recognized global indices (Network Readiness Index, Global Innovation Index, Global Talent Competitiveness Index, Global City Talent Competitiveness Index for example). To produce and refine CFRI, the Descartes team benefitted from continuous feedback from urban experts and city

leaders (for example through the WeGo global network of cities, the UN Charter Center of Excellence of the University of Geneva, the University of Lausanne, and various foundations and NGOs active in areas such as urban sustainability and human-centric urban design, such as the Braillard Foundation in Geneva).

Independence and rigor – As in the model firmly established in the production of the global indices mentioned above, CFRI remains totally independent from any methodological inference, including from its donors and sponsors. Strict control mechanisms are applied to the data collected, and all elements of the index (including its model and calculation methods) fit the highest criteria of academic rigor. All methods used in CFRI, as well as the choices made regarding data and calculations are explicitly described in technical annexes to the CFRI report.

Originality – Because it relies on a unique set of hard data (mostly at city level), CFRI is already in a category of its own of city-related indices. Moreover, the deliberate choice made by it conceptors to offer a benchmarking tool immune to the negative connotation that the phrase 'smart city' has gathered in the recent past, offers a POSITIVE definition of city performance. Its dual approach to 'inputs' vs 'outputs' of cities offers a rich basis for future analyses of cities strategies and performances (especially when time series start to emerge from upcoming editions). Its emphasis on human centricity, innovation and sustainability is reflected in its eight-pillar structure.

For ease of memorization and usage, the initials of the keywords used to name those eight pillars spell the word POSITIVE : People centricity, Openness, Sustainability, Institutions, Technology, Innovation, Vibrancy and E-readiness. More details will be provided on the model and CFRI methodology in the section 'Methodology and key results' below.

Adaptability – It is likely that the volume and quality of the data CFRI relies on will continue to increase in scope, coverage and quality. New concerns and opportunities may arise in the fields of urban design, governance and management. CFRI's structure is therefore not cast in stone. It will continue to adapt, and reflect current realities. Efforts will be made however to maintain continuity and consistency in the approach proposed, in particular with a view to generating the time series necessary to dynamic analyses and forecast.
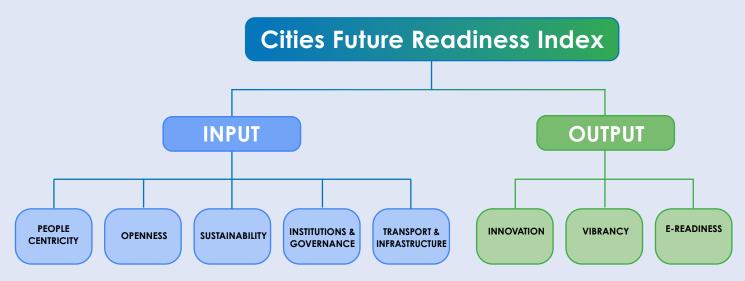
Figure 2: Cities Future Readiness Index

Global coverage – Contrary to nation states, cities do not constitute a closed set, for which one could rely on an established definition. Most national-level global indices rely on UN membership to identify and designate nation states. Their number remains under 200, making them a proper target for global benchmarking. Cities on the other hand are too numerous to discourage any attempt at 'full coverage'. A credible global index of cities must hence be based on choices, and this is why (1) CFRI aims at limiting its coverage to around 100 cities, (2) efforts will continue to be made to ensure that this sample reflects the variety of cities across the world, in terms of geographies, size and level of development, in particular.

Usability – CFRI is not about 'handing medals' and identifying 'good cities' vs 'bad cities'. It has been designed to be an action tool. The rankings offered are only the tip of the iceberg: city leaders and managers, investors, city designers and ordinary citizens should be able to find value in using this index to better inform their own decisions. To achieve this, deliberate choices have been exercised to make CFRI highly readable and understandable (for instance, no weighing is used). Moreover, the annual publication of the CFRI report will be accompanied by the release of a number of hands-on products (dynamic website, city profiles, thematic analyses and case studies) that should empower users to build their own assumptions, test scenarios and gather in-depth information of specific cities and their respective strategies and results.

Methodology and key results

A POSITIVE model

The model underlying the Cities Future Readiness Index (CFRI) is built on an Input-Output framework. This approach distinguishes between a city's enabling environment and endowments on the one hand, and the ability of a city to translate these resources into tangible outcomes on the other. The resulting model is structured around eight pillars, summarised by the acronym **POSITIVE**:

- **P**eople Centricity
- **O**penness
- **S**ustainability
- **I**nstitutions and Governance
- **T**ransport and Infrastructure
- **I**nnovation
- **V**ibrancy
- **E**-Readiness

The first five pillars belong to the Input dimension, whereas the final three form part of the Output dimension (see Figure X). Each pillar consists of two sub-pillars that, in turn, are composed of two to four variables. Altogether, the POSITIVE model is populated by 44 indicators: 32 based on quantitative data and 12 derived from index/composite indicator data.

The model's structure assigns each indicator to both a pillar and a sub-pillar. This relationship is captured in a three-digit prefix attached to each indicator name: the first digit denotes the pillar, the second the sub-pillar, and the third the specific indicator. For example, indicator 1.2.3 refers to the third indicator (Mean years of schooling), which belongs to the second sub-pillar (Access to Services) under the first pillar (People Centricity).
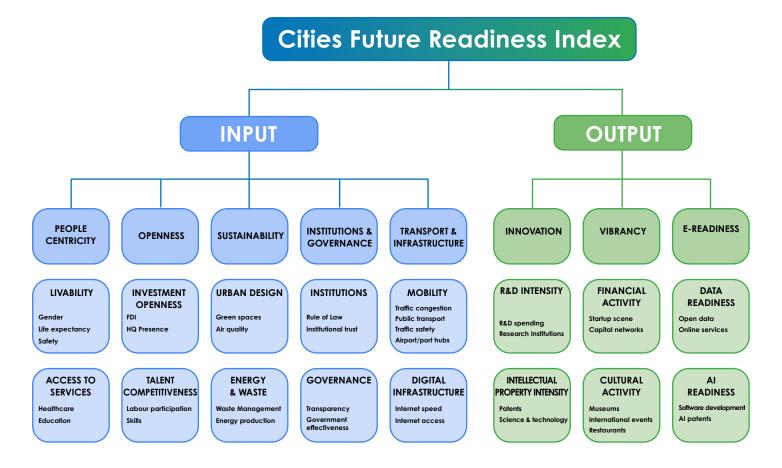
Figure 3: The POSITIVE model underlying the CFRI

City definition, geographic coverage, and data sources

Although cities have formal municipal borders, their true geographical reach and influence are less clear-cut. Any assessment of city performance therefore requires a precise definition of what constitutes a city. As outlined in Section X, four main approaches to delineation can be distinguished:

- Urban localities, defined by administrative boundaries;

- Urban agglomerations, covering continuously built-up areas;

- Functional urban areas (FUAs), based on commuting patterns around a city centre; and

- Conurbations, which merge closely linked urban regions.

The CFRI primarily works with the FUA definition for two main reasons. First, it is conceptually the most relevant, as it captures both the city centre and its commuting zone, offering a more complete view of the social and economic footprint of the urban area. Second, it is a practical choice in terms of data, since it aligns with the OECD's methodology for estimating the economic and functional reach of cities.

The CFRI is designed as a truly global index, encompassing cities across all continents. While many of the included cities are national capitals, the index also covers other major urban centres of economic or strategic importance. Larger countries such as the United States, China, and India are represented by multiple cities to reflect their diverse urban systems.

In total, the CFRI includes 102 cities spanning 75 countries. Of these, 46 belong to OECD member states and are delineated primarily as functional urban areas, following OECD definitions. For the remaining cities, delineations draw mainly on the Large Urban Regions (LURs) database developed by Rozenblat et al. (2024), while also taking into account the specificities of the underlying data sources.

The OECD Data Explorer is a primary source of statistics on cities and regions in OECD countries. To achieve global coverage, these data were complemented with information from international sources including UN-Habitat, the UN SDG Global Database, the International Labour Organization

(ILO), and the World Health Organization (WHO). Several indicators were drawn from specialized sources such as PATENTSCOPE (World Intellectual Property Organization), the Forbes Global 2000, fDi Markets, and the TomTom Traffic Index. Where necessary, local sources—including government websites, official reports, and press releases—were also consulted to obtain or validate specific city-level values.

Treatment of data

Despite extensive efforts to collect city-level data, gaps remain. To address these, missing values were imputed according to a stepwise approach. First, data were proxied using values from other cities within the same country. Second, where appropriate, values were drawn from the surrounding region or from national-level data. Only when no reliable proxy was available was a value recorded as missing (n/a).

Outliers in indicator data can distort results and introduce bias into the rankings. To limit this effect, potential outliers are identified and addressed prior to score normalization. A simple diagnostic rule is applied: indicators with an absolute skewness above 2 or a kurtosis above 3.5 are flagged as containing outliers.[1] Two approaches are then used for treatment. When the number of outliers does not exceed four, the indicator is winsorised—that is, extreme values are adjusted to match the next highest or lowest observation. This adjustment is repeated until the skewness and kurtosis values fall within the acceptable thresholds. However, for indicators with at least five outliers a second approach is followed, whereby the data are transformed by natural logarithms according to the following formula:

$$\ln \left[(max \times factor - 1) \times \frac{(value - min)}{(max - min)} + 1 \right]$$

To enable aggregation, indicators are first normalised so they can be compared on a common scale. The CFRI adopts the min–max normalisation method, which rescales all values to a range between 0 and 100, where higher scores reflect stronger performance. For the majority of indicators—classified as "goods," where higher values indicate better outcomes—the standard min–max formula is applied:

$$100 \times \frac{(value - min)}{(max - min)}$$

Conversely, for indicators considered "bads," where higher values denote weaker outcomes, a reverse normalization formula is used to ensure consistency in the interpretation of scores:

$$100 \times \frac{(value - min)}{(max - min)}$$

Computation of the index

The calculation of future readiness follows a stepwise aggregation process, moving from the level of indicator up to the level of the pillar. The composite measure is constructed using unweighted arithmetic means at each level. Aggregation takes place in three stages: first, combining individual indicators within each sub-pillar; second, averaging sub-pillars to form the pillars; and finally, calculating the mean of the eight pillars to generate the overall index of city future readiness.

Endnotes

[1] This rule is adopted from Groeneveld & Meeden (1984).

[2] Winsorisation was needed for 10 indicators: 1.1.3 Safety; 1.2.1 Hospital bed density; 2.1.2 FDI projects; 2.2.2 Unemployment; 3.2.1 Greenhouse gas emissions; 3.2.2 Waste collection; 6.2.3 Science and technology intensity; 7.2.1 Museums; 7.2.2 Events; and 8.2.1 Software development.

[3] The formula ensures that natural logarithms are positive and start at zero. Eight indicators needed to be log transformed: 2.1.1 Headquarter presence; 2.1.3 FDI job creation; 6.2.1 Patents; 6.2.2 Science and technology clusters; 7.1.1 Startup scene; 7.1.2 Firm ownership linkages; 7.1.3 Firm subsidiary linkages; and 8.2.2 AI patents.

[4] Reverse normalisation was needed for seven indicators: 1.1.3 Safety; 2.2.2 Unemployment; 2.2.3 Youth inclusion; 3.1.1 Air quality; 3.2.1 Greenhouse gas emissions; 5.1.1 Traffic safety; and 5.1.3 Traffic travel times.

Aerial View of Shanghai overpass at Night @fanjianhua

Overall Results

The Cities Future Readiness Index (CFRI) 2025 covers a total of 102 cities from all over the world. Cities of all types are included.

Population sizes, for instance, range from Geneva with fewer than a million inhabitants (600,000) to megacities like Tokyo (36 million), Shanghai (25 million), and Seoul (24 million). The median population is just below 5 million. The income levels of the cities display a similarly large variation: from an estimated GDP (in purchasing power parity, PPP) per capita of roughly US$ 4,500 in Dar es Salaam to an affluent high of US$ (PPP) 155,000 in San Francisco (the estimated median income level per capita is US$ (PPP) 46,200). Some two-thirds of the cities are capital cities.

In all, 75 countries are represented in the index, with the US, China, and India featuring most cities (six, five, and four, respectively). In terms of region, Asia and Pacific and Europe have the highest number of cities in the index (32 and 29, respectively) followed by Sub-Saharan Africa (13), Middle East and Northern Africa (12), Northern America (8), and Latin America (8). As for income group variation, they span the full spectrum of income groups: low income (3 countries), lower-middle income (22), upper-middle income (23), and high income (54).

The world's most future-ready city in 2025 is **London** (Table 1), whose blend of financial dynamism, cultural vitality, and global reach continues to attract talent and investment from around the world. It is closely followed by **San Francisco** in second place,

recognised for its global leadership in innovation and its role as a digital trailblazer. Rounding out the top-3 is another innovation hub in the US known for its world-class research: **Boston**.

The remaining top-10 future-ready cities include two other vibrant global cities – **Paris** (4th) and **New York** (5th) – both distinguished by their strong financial sectors and rich cultural life. They are followed by three small and mid-sized European cities— **Copenhagen**, 6th; **Zurich**, 7th; **Stockholm**, 8th—all of which tick many boxes for smart, sustainable urban development. The final two cities in the top-10 are in the Asia and Pacific region: **Singapore** (9th), renowned for its institutional environment, and **Seoul** (10th) which combines a dynamic innovation ecosystem with a strong people-centric focus.

Beyond the top-10 list are cities of similarly diverse sizes and profiles. For instance, smaller European cities like **Helsinki** (11th), **Geneva** (15th), **Oslo** (17th), and Frankfurt (25th) feature alongside major metropolises in East Asia—**Tokyo** (12th) and **Hong Kong** (14th)—and in Australia—**Melbourne** (22nd) and **Sydney** (23rd). The remaining cities in the top-25 are located in Europe and Northern America (both Canada and the US). In sum, the best-performing cities in the index range from the small to the largest cities in the world, and can be found across several continents. The one thing that they have in common, however, is that all of them are situated in high-income countries.

The next section discusses in greater detail the future readiness of the CFRI top-10 and other notable cities.

Table 1. Cities Future Readiness Index 2025: ranks and scores

City	Rank	Score	Country
London	1	74.44	United Kingdom
San Francisco	2	74.41	United States of America
Boston	3	73.57	United States of America
Paris	4	72.60	France
New York	5	71.81	United States of America
Copenhagen	6	71.72	Denmark
Zurich	7	71.28	Switzerland
Stockholm	8	71.10	Sweden
Singapore	9	70.80	Singapore
Seoul	10	69.98	Republic of Korea
Helsinki	11	69.53	Finland
Tokyo	12	69.45	Japan
Berlin	13	69.41	Germany
Hong Kong	14	68.93	Hong Kong SAR (China)
Geneva	15	68.09	Switzerland
Toronto	16	66.21	Canada
Oslo	17	65.53	Norway
Los Angeles	18	65.30	United States of America
Dublin	19	65.20	Ireland
Montreal	20	64.40	Canada
Washington, DC	21	64.28	United States of America
Melbourne	22	63.72	Australia
Sydney	23	63.04	Australia
Vienna	24	62.36	Austria
Frankfurt	25	61.85	Germany
Rotterdam	26	61.75	Netherlands
Barcelona	27	61.61	Spain
Osaka	28	61.22	Japan
Brussels	29	61.16	Belgium
Auckland	30	60.67	New Zealand
Madrid	31	60.23	Spain
Chicago	32	60.20	United States of America
Lyon	33	59.28	France
Tel Aviv	34	59.10	Israel

Table 1. Cities Future Readiness Index 2025: rank and score cont.

Beijing	35	59.02	China
Warsaw	36	58.53	Poland
Milan	37	58.28	Italy
Lisbon	38	58.28	Portugal
Prague	39	58.05	Czech Republic
Dubai	40	57.85	United Arab Emirates
Birmingham	41	57.58	United Kingdom
Taipei	42	57.21	Chinese Taipei
Shanghai	43	56.55	China
Abu Dhabi	44	56.16	United Arab Emirates
Busan	45	53.82	Republic of Korea
Rome	46	53.63	Italy
Budapest	47	52.10	Hungary
Shenzhen	48	51.04	China
Athens	49	50.61	Greece
Nanjing	50	49.60	China
Doha	51	49.10	Qatar
Sofia	52	48.47	Bulgaria
Bucharest	53	48.06	Romania
Santiago	54	47.75	Chile
Sao Paulo	55	47.05	Brazil
Kuala Lumpur	56	46.70	Malaysia
Riyadh	57	46.33	Saudi Arabia
Bangkok	58	45.89	Thailand
Istanbul	59	45.03	Türkiye
Chengdu	60	44.99	China
Moscow	61	44.09	Russian Federation
Mexico City	62	43.27	Mexico
Buenos Aires	63	42.96	Argentina
Bogota	64	42.66	Colombia
Ankara	65	42.52	Türkiye
Kyiv	66	42.24	Ukraine
Rio de Janeiro	67	41.99	Brazil
Almaty	68	41.24	Kazakhstan

Bengaluru	69	39.80	India
Jakarta	70	39.16	Indonesia
Hanoi	71	38.95	Viet Nam
Mumbai	72	38.36	India
Cape Town	73	38.26	South Africa
Lima	74	37.25	Peru
Delhi	75	36.69	India
Manila	76	36.52	Philippines
Kuwait City	77	35.78	Kuwait
Baku	78	34.38	Azerbaijan
Johannesburg	79	33.60	South Africa
Muscat	80	33.52	Oman
Tashkent	81	32.22	Uzbekistan
Kigali	82	31.19	Rwanda
Kolkata	83	31.10	India
Tunis	84	31.10	Tunisia
Asuncion	85	30.52	Paraguay
Cairo	86	29.95	Egypt
Bishkek	87	29.61	Kyrgyzstan
Nairobi	88	29.07	Kenya
Dakar	89	28.95	Senegal
Rabat	90	28.69	Morocco
Accra	91	27.95	Ghana
Dhaka	92	26.96	Bangladesh
Kathmandu	93	26.58	Nepal
Ulaanbaatar	94	26.26	Mongolia
Lagos	95	25.40	Nigeria
Dar es Salaam	96	24.77	United Republic of Tanzania
Kampala	97	24.15	Uganda
Abidjan	98	23.75	Côte d'Ivoire
Islamabad	99	23.32	Pakistan
Addis Ababa	100	23.03	Ethiopia
Harare	101	22.53	Zimbabwe
Abuja	102	22.41	Nigeria

A closer look at the Top-10 cities

Because they are the champions of this first edition of CFRI, the top-ten cities deserve deeper consideration. Each of them has specific strengths. It is also interesting to note that they sometimes have adopted different ways to address similar problems.

1. London ranks as the world's most future-ready city, reflecting its exceptional breadth of strengths across economic, technological, and cultural dimensions. It stands out globally for Vibrancy (1st), driven by world-class performance in financial activity (3rd) and cultural assets (2nd), confirming its status as a truly global hub. It is likewise a global leader in Openness (1st), combining unrivalled investment appeal (1st) with a relatively competitive talent pool (21st). London also excels in Sustainability (2nd), buoyed by strong urban design (5th), and performs impressively in e-readiness (6th), supported by its AI readiness (8th). Yet some foundations are less robust: digital infrastructure (51st) drags down performance and Innovation (23rd) is weaker than expected for a city of its scale. Overall, London's mix of economic dynamism, cultural depth, and institutional strength secures its position as the world's most future-ready city.

2. San Francisco ranks as the world's second most future-ready city, powered by exceptional strengths in outputs. It leads globally in Innovation, driven by cutting-edge intellectual property activity (1st) and unmatched R&D intensity (3rd). The city is also the undisputed leader in e-readiness, excelling in both data readiness (2nd) and AI readiness (2nd). Its Vibrancy (4th) is equally striking, with top-tier results in financial activity (2nd) and cultural dynamism (4th), which underlines its role as a hub for both business and creativity. These strengths place San Francisco at the forefront of shaping the digital and innovation-driven world economy. Yet its input side tells a different story. The city lags significantly in People Centricity (48th), reflecting challenges in liveability (55th) and access to services (58th). Weaknesses in transport mobility (44th) and sustainability (46th) further weigh on its long-term resilience. Overall, San Francisco stands as a global benchmark for innovation and digital leadership, driving the technologies and ideas that define the future.

3. Boston makes it into the top-3 on the back of its unique blend of academic excellence and technological strength. At the heart of its performance is Innovation (2nd), where it leads globally in R&D intensity and is a top performer in intellectual property creation (3rd). This mirrors the city's role as a powerhouse of research universities, teaching hospitals, and cutting-edge startups. Boston is also a frontrunner in e-readiness (2nd), topping the world in AI readiness and drawing on a well-developed digital ecosystem. These capabilities are complemented by high levels of Openness (16th) and Vibrancy (17th) boosted by the skills of the population and strong financial networks. Yet the city is not without its vulnerabilities: safety concerns dampen liveability (30th) and mobility (32nd), while sustainability (18th) could weigh on long-term resilience. Even so, Boston's ability to turn ideas into impact—supported by its deep research culture—cements its place among the world's innovation leaders.

4. Paris has a clear advantage in the output-related dimensions. Above all, it excels in Vibrancy (3rd), standing out as the global leader in cultural vitality and maintaining a strong position in financial activity (7th). Paris also ranks highly in e-readiness (7th), supported by advanced data readiness (7th) and AI readiness (11th). Its Innovation (14th) pillar is underpinned by robust R&D intensity (10th) and active intellectual property creation (15th). As for the input side, Openness (6th) remains a major asset, reinforced by Paris's continued attraction for foreign investment (4th). However, the city's performance is more modest in Sustainability (22nd) and in Institutions & Governance (33rd). Overall, Paris combines strong cultural, financial, and technological assets that reinforce its position among the world's most globally connected cities.

5. New York is powered by its formidable output strengths. The city shines in Vibrancy (2nd), where it leads globally in financial activity and ranks among the very best for cultural vitality (3rd). It also performs strongly in e-readiness (5th), supported by world-class data readiness (2nd) and a robust AI ecosystem (10th). These results reaffirm New York's position as a global powerhouse for both finance and technology. Its innovation record (21st), however, is less impressive than its scale might suggest, reflecting solid R&D (23rd) and intellectual property (18th) activity. On the input side, the city's role as a financial centre results drives high Openness (5th), especially towards foreign investment (2nd). However, weaknesses in People Centricity (46th)—linked to low liveability (48th)—and in Transport & Infrastructure (25th)—hampered by traffic congestion and weak mobility (46th)—remain key challenges. In sum, New York thrives as a centre of economic and digital power, reinforcing its status as a global economic and technological leader.

6. Copenhagen leads the world in the index's input dimensions, reflecting its reputation for effective governance, sustainability, and high quality of life. The city excels in Institutions & Governance (2nd), as a result of superior government effectiveness, strong rule of law, and low corruption. Copenhagen also enjoys excellent Sustainability (4th) and Transport & Infrastructure (5th)—the former boosted by clean air and abundant green areas and open public spaces, the latter by high mobility (8th) and quality digital infrastructure (8th). The city's Innovation (10th) capacity, driven by substantial R&D spending, and its strong cultural vibrancy (10th) further contribute to its competitive profile. That said, some areas leave room for growth. Openness (24th) is held back by relatively modest investment (39th) and talent competitiveness (22nd). Overall, Copenhagen combines world-class governance and liveability with a technologically advanced society and economy.

7. Zurich has broad-based strengths, with particularly strong results in Institutions & Governance (4th) and Transport & Infrastructure (4th), thanks to excellent governance (3rd), high-quality institutions (5th), and world-class mobility (2nd). The city also stands out for its People Centricity (10th), as its inhabitants enjoy high liveability (7th) and good access to services (15th). Zurich's position as a research and technology hub is reflected in impressive Innovation (9th) outcomes, supported by world-class universities and scientific breakthroughs. It is further mirrored in its e-readiness (8th), which is bolstered by AI Readiness (5th), although local online public services could be further enhanced. Another weaker point relates to Sustainability (29th), where greater access to open public spaces would strengthen performance in urban design (45th). Overall, Zurich blends institutional excellence and innovation-driven growth with an enviable quality of life.

8. Stockholm stands out for its strong fundamentals and sustainability leadership. In fact, it tops the global rankings in Sustainability, excelling in energy and waste management (2nd) and urban design (1st) that prioritises clean air and green spaces. Stockholm also performs strongly in Institutions & Governance (8th), marked by effective government and low corruption, and in Transport & Infrastructure (7th), where both mobility and digital infrastructure rank among the global top 10. The city's digital strength is reinforced by high AI readiness (4th), which lifts its e-readiness (9th). Stockholm also demonstrates a strong Innovation (15th) capacity in science and technology and a high liveability (4th), which further cement the city's reputation as one of Europe's most attractive places to live and work. However, Openness (20th) remains a relative weakness, constrained by modest investment (40th). Overall, Stockholm pairs environmental excellence and digital strength with social trust and high quality of life.

9. Singapore showcases exemplary governance, openness to global enterprise, and advanced infrastructure. It leads the world in Institutions & Governance, combining top-ranked institutions (1st) with effective governance (2nd). The city-state also excels in Openness (3rd), thanks to its ability to attract foreign business and investment (3rd) and its continued pull as a global talent magnet (12th). Its Transport & Infrastructure (6th) system is another hallmark of efficiency, pairing reliable mobility (11th) and world-class digital infrastructure (4th). Singapore's global connectivity and innovation ecosystem underpin its Vibrancy (6th), reflected in the dynamism of its financial (11th) and cultural (9th) sectors. It also performs well in Innovation (19th), with strong R&D intensity (12th) and high-performing universities. Yet even this highly liveable city (2nd) faces challenges in access to services (56th) and Sustainability (60th), particularly in lowering emissions. Overall, Singapore remains a model of smart, well-governed development striving for greater environmental and social balance.

10. Seoul combines technological sophistication with a strong people-centred orientation. Its standout performance in People Centricity (4th) highlights the city's emphasis on access to services (2nd) and citizen well-being—an achievement that few megacities of comparable scale can match. Seoul is also a top performer in Innovation (3rd), with one of the world's highest shares of R&D spending, contributing to leading R&D intensity (2nd) and intellectual property intensity (6th). The city's robust digital infrastructure (11th) translates into an E-readiness (12th) capacity built on advanced data readiness (6th) and a fast-developing AI ecosystem (20th). However, despite its digital and research excellence, Seoul's Institutional & Governance (31st) frameworks and environmental Sustainability (47th) leave room for improvement, including better air quality and greater access to open public spaces. Overall, Seoul stands out as a people-focused innovation hub - one that successfully blends technological vitality with a commitment to improving urban quality of life.

Every city (whether or not it is covered by CFRI) has its own interesting history and narrative. Among the 102 cities listed in this edition of CFRI, another 15 deserve particular attention, because of their particular role in a country, region, or income group.

12. Tokyo remains one of the world's foremost innovation powerhouses, blending technological depth with global reach and institutional strength. The city's standing in Innovation (4th) is driven by exceptional intellectual property creation (2nd) and strong R&D intensity (6th), confirming its position at the cutting edge of science and technology. Tokyo also performs strongly in Openness (2nd), attracting global investment (7th) and leading the world in talent competitiveness. Its Vibrancy (9th) reflects the city's enduring importance as both a financial (9th) and cultural (12th) centre. Yet while Tokyo excels in innovation, it is less of a frontrunner in the digital age: sub-par digital infrastructure (53rd) and modest E-readiness (33rd) suggest that more could be done to accelerate digital transformation. Still, with its combination of research strength, institutional reliability, and human capital, Tokyo stands as a dynamic, knowledge-driven metropolis continuing to shape the future of global innovation.

14. Hong Kong combines exceptional liveability with strong economic and institutional performance. It ranks first globally in People Centricity, reflecting outstanding liveability (1st) and excellent access to services (3rd)—a rare achievement for a dense global city. Its Openness (9th) remains a core asset, driven by high investment openness (6th) and solid integration into global capital flows. Hong Kong also performs well in Innovation (8th), underpinned by active intellectual property creation (7th) and world-class universities. Its Vibrancy (10th) mirrors its reputation as an international business and cultural hub, supported by dynamic financial (12th) and cultural (11th) sectors. Meanwhile, efficient transport and digital infrastructure (13th) adds to its competitiveness. However, weaker Sustainability (41st) and lacklustre E-readiness (48th) indicate scope to enhance environmental resilience and digital capability. Overall, Hong Kong combines world-class liveability and openness with a vibrant, innovation-driven economy at the heart of Asia.

16. Toronto stands out for its balance of openness, institutional strength, and growing digital capabilities. The city performs strongly in Openness (10th), reflecting its global competitiveness in talent (9th) and investment openness (13th). Its Institutions & Governance (13th) are a source of stability, supported by high regulatory quality, strong government effectiveness, and low levels of corruption. Toronto shows a clear strength in the digital economy, with E-readiness (13th) bolstered by excellent data readiness (9th) and solid AI readiness (18th). It also achieves respectable results in Vibrancy (20th), which can be primarily traced to positive financial activity (16th) in the startup scene and international firm networks. However, weaker outcomes in People Centricity (35th)—including liveability (32nd) and access to services (42nd)—and low energy and waste performance (69th) weigh on its sustainability. Overall, Toronto combines institutional stability, digital readiness, and openness to global talent, reinforcing its status as an internationally connected and forward-looking city.

22. Melbourne ranks high on institutional strength and cultural vibrancy. It performs particularly well in Institutions & Governance (10th), marked by rule of law, high regulatory quality, and low levels of corruption. The city also delivers solid results in Vibrancy (15th), supported by rich cultural activity (14th) and a diverse creative economy. Openness (18th) remains another strength, driven by high talent competitiveness (19th) and strong international connectivity. Melbourne's Innovation (28th) pillar is sustained by solid R&D intensity (21st) and intellectual property intensity (34th), backed by world-class universities. Although Melbourne exhibits a strength in AI Readiness (22th), its sub-par performances in Data Readiness (63rd) and Digital Infrastructure (61st) signal areas for improvement in the city's digital maturity. Overall, Melbourne's combination of effective governance, cultural vitality, and innovation capacity continues to underpin its future readiness.

23. Sydney makes it into the top quarter of the index, propelled by robust institutions and an outward-looking economy. The city performs particularly well in Institutions & Governance (10th) and Openness (11th), where the latter pillar is boosted by openness to investment (14th) and talent competitiveness (20th). Sydney's attraction as an investment destination is further manifested in vibrant financial activities (15th). It also performs well in E-readiness (17th), buoyed by its engagement in data readiness (12th) and solid AI readiness (27th), notwithstanding the city's lacklustre digital infrastructure (62nd). The main challenge for Sydney, however, is to improve Sustainability (67th), including reducing greenhouse gas emissions. With its open economy, strong institutions, and growing digital edge, Sydney remains one of the region's most dynamic cities.

34. Tel Aviv is the best-performing city in the Middle East, standing out for its innovative capacity and digital sophistication. The city's strength in Innovation (17th) is powered by robust R&D intensity (11th) and active intellectual property creation (21st)—a reflection of high R&D spending and strong ties between academia and industry. Tel Aviv also fares well in E-readiness (28th), where its impressive output of AI patents contribute to solid AI readiness (26th). The buzzing start-up scene boosts financial activity (28th) and, by extension, the city's Vibrancy (39th), while its talent competitiveness (25th)—driven by a highly skilled workforce—further lifts Openness (30th). Although Energy and Waste management (6th) supports overall Sustainability (50th) score, there is scope to improve urban design (73rd), including by expanding green areas and open public spaces. Overall, Tel Aviv's innovation and digital strengths underpin its role as one of the foremost urban centres in the Middle East.

35. Beijing is the highest-ranked Chinese city in the index, reflecting its position as one of the world's foremost innovation powerhouses. It has a clear advantage in the output-related pillars, performing exceptionally well in Innovation (5th), as its leading universities, major research institutes, and technology-driven industries contribute to strong intellectual property creation (5th) and substantial R&D intensity (9th). Beijing also excels in Vibrancy (13th) and shows solid E-readiness (30th), with the former pillar driven

by high financial activity (4th)—including a dynamic startup scene—and the latter pillar supported by AI readiness (21st) rooted in extensive software development and AI-related innovation. Among the input-related pillars, Beijing benefits from strong digital infrastructure (7th), although its Transport & Infrastructure (35th) pillar is constrained by weak mobility (61st), including access to public transport. There is also scope to improve Sustainability (61st) through better air quality and lower greenhouse gas emissions. Despite these gaps, Beijing's scale, research intensity, and technological dynamism make it one of the global centres of innovation and digital transformation.

40. Dubai ranks among the world's most open and well-connected cities, combining global reach with world-class infrastructure. It performs exceptionally well in Openness (4th), reflecting strong investment openness (5th)—Dubai is the world's top destination for greenfield FDI—and an ability to attract international talent (16th). The city also excels in Transport & Infrastructure (2nd), supported by excellent digital infrastructure (2nd) and efficient mobility systems (13th). Vibrancy (12th) further adds to its future readiness, driven primarily by high cultural activity (8th) and a burgeoning startup scene. Performance is weaker in Innovation (67th), where challenges include converting strong inputs into greater R&D output and higher science and technology intensity. Further progress is also needed in Sustainability (94th), notably by expanding green areas and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Overall, Dubai remains an important centre for connectivity and exchange, underpinned by its openness, advanced infrastructure, and cultural and financial vitality.

43. Shanghai is a leading centre of innovation and finance. With respect to Innovation (12th), it hosts one of the world's main science and technology clusters - which contribute to high intellectual property intensity (10th) - and enjoys strong R&D intensity (15th). The city's Vibrancy (14th) is equally impressive, mainly driven by financial activities (5th) marked by a dynamic startup ecosystem and extensive international networks. The global aspect of Shanghai is further reflected in its appeal as an investment destination (12th), which is a key factor behind its Openness (28th). On the digital side, Shanghai benefits from excellent digital

infrastructure (5th), which contributes to its E-readiness (45th). However, Sustainability (79th) remain a key area for improvement, where further efforts could be made to improve air quality, expand access to open public spaces, and lower greenhouse gas emissions. Despite these gaps, Shanghai's blend of innovative capacity, financial strength, and global connectivity places it in a strong position to further its future readiness.

44. Abu Dhabi's future readiness rests on the strength of its infrastructure, openness, and governance.

The city is the global leader in digital infrastructure (1st), making it a top-10 performer in Transport & Infrastructure (8th) despite sub-par mobility (58th). Openness (12th) is another defining strength, reflecting its strong investment appeal (15th) and ability to attract international talent (16th). The Institutions & Governance (35th) pillar is underpinned by effective government and a solid institutional framework. Abu Dhabi also performs well in E-readiness (38th), where advanced local online services and strong engagement in data management drive data readiness (16th). Sustainability (92nd) remains a key challenge, where improving air quality and expanding green areas would strengthen urban design (84th). Although Innovation (54th) points to untapped R&D potential, Abu Dhabi's emphasis on digital infrastructure and global openness provides a durable foundation for greater economic and environmental resilience.
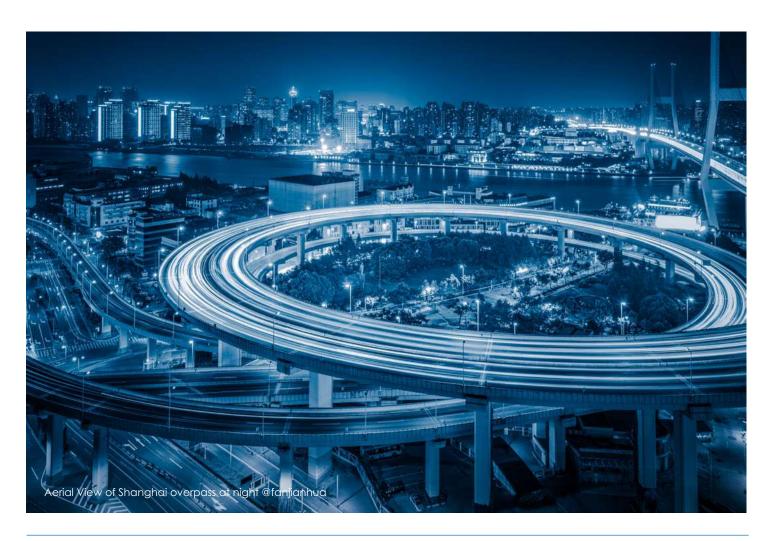
54. Santiago stands out as Latin America's highest-ranked city in the index, reflecting a solid balance across most dimensions of future readiness.

The city performs particularly well in Sustainability (40th) and Institutions & Governance (41st). In the former, extensive access to open public spaces supports urban design (54th), while the latter is underpinned by consistent public administration and a reliable regulatory environment. Santiago also ranks in the upper half in the People Centricity (47th) pillar, reflecting good schooling and high life expectancy. Its weakest pillar, E-readiness (78th), points to the need for stronger data readiness (79th) and AI readiness (68th). There is also scope to improve Openness (66th) by attracting more foreign investment and addressing unemployment, particularly among young people. Santiago's combination of environmental strength and institutional stability provides a solid platform for advancing its future readiness.

55. Sao Paolo ranks as one of Latin America's most technologically advanced and economically dynamic cities.

It performs particularly well in E-readiness (24th), supported by world-leading data readiness (1st). The city's Vibrancy (30th) pillar is another strength, driven by high levels of financial activity (23rd) and supported by a dynamic startup scene and strong networks of international firms. Sao Paulo also performs respectably in Sustainability (52nd), Transport & Infrastructure (53rd), and Innovation (53rd), where highlights include good digital infrastructure (23rd), solid energy and waste management, and strong universities. Institutions & Governance (83rd) remains a major constraint, with weak results in both institutions (78th) and governance (85th), alongside challenges in People Centricity (73rd) where reducing crime and strengthening health and education should be priorities. Overall, Sao Paulo's future readiness primarily reflects a mix of strong digital capabilities and a vibrant urban economy.

69. Bengaluru is the top-performing Indian city in the index.

Above all, the city shines in the output-related pillars, although its strongest performance is in Openness (46th), supported by a high level of investment openness (9th) reflected in considerable foreign investment. Among the outputs, Bengaluru achieves its highest rank in Innovation (52nd), with strong universities and a vibrant science and technology base contributing to robust intellectual property activity (49th) and extensive R&D activity (55th). In Vibrancy (54th), it shows solid financial activity (30th), underpinned by a dynamic startup scene and international firm linkages. In E-readiness (57th), the city's strengths in software development and digital patents bolster AI readiness (34th), notwithstanding sub-par digital infrastructure (75th). Bengaluru's main challenge lies in People Centricity (99th), where low liveability (96th) and limited access to services (94th) constrain its future readiness. Bengaluru primarily benefits from its entrepreneurial and digital strengths, which provide a foundation for greater innovation-led growth and urban development.

73. Cape Town is the highest-ranked city in Sub-Saharan Africa. The city makes it into the upper half in one pillar—Vibrancy (45th)—mainly due to strong cultural activity (35th), including a buzzing restaurant scene, and financial activity (58th) linked to international business connections. Sustainability (59th) is another area of relative strength, driven by effective energy and waste management (44th) and urban design (69th) marked by good air quality and access to open public spaces. Cape Town performs well in access to services (23rd) under People Centricity (79th), although low liveability (97th) highlights persistent socio-economic divides and safety concerns. The main area for improvement is Openness (86th), where relatively strong investment attractiveness (44th) is offset by high unemployment—especially among young people—which hampers talent competitiveness (99th). Another priority is to raise download speeds to strengthen digital infrastructure (83rd). Despite these constraints, Cape Town's cultural vitality and international connections provide a foundation for improving its future readiness.

82. Kigali is the best-performing city in the index located in a low-income country. The city's strongest area is Institutions & Governance (50th), supported by solid rule of law, effective government, and comparatively low levels of corruption. Sustainability (65th) is another area of relative strength, with urban design (57th) characterised by good access to open public spaces and energy and waste management (72nd) marked by low greenhouse gas emissions. Among the output-related pillars, Kigali achieves its highest rank in E-readiness (76th), as local online services and engagement in data initiatives enhance its data readiness (70th). Across the remaining pillars, the city ranks below 90. A key challenge is to improve People Centricity (93rd), primarily constrained by limited access to health and educational services (96th). Another priority is to raise Openness (91st) by boosting investment appeal (85th), tackling unemployment, and strengthening skills to increase talent competitiveness (92nd). While challenges remain, Kigali's institutional reliability and sustainability efforts signal meaningful steps towards greater future readiness.

Aerial View of Shanghai overpass at night @fanjianhua

Key Messages

Key message 1 – Cities can be future ready in different ways - lessons can be learned and adapted from the champions.

Out of the 'top-ten' cities, 5 stand out as cities whose key strengths can be found on the 'output' side of the CFRI model (innovation, vibrancy and e-readiness): they are indeed the top-5 of this year's ranking: London, San Francisco, Boston, Paris and New York. The next 4 (Copenhagen, Zurich, Stockholm and Singapore) perform high in one or several pillars of the 'input' side of the model (e.g. human centricity, sustainability). Seoul is somewhat a special case, as it belongs to the first category (high on output) but also to the second one (high on human centricity).

Key message 2 – Cities with large populations face bigger problems, but some of them are better equipped to face them – this generates a 'metropolis paradox'.

It is remarkable that among the CFRI top-ten, cities with larger populations (above 5 million) seem to be stronger on output than on input (exception of Seoul again). Diseconomies of scale clearly emphasize the severity of environmental, safety and mobility issues in large cities. Rich cities however, even when they have multi-million populations, tend to be able to partly offset such handicaps through the adoption of smart services and management methods.

Key message 3 – If strong and coordinated action is not taken, the 'urban divide' could rapidly grow to alarming proportions – heavily populated poorer countries would be the first ones to suffer.

Out of the 3 billion new residents that the world will need to house in cities by 2050, two thirds will be living in developing and emerging economies. Insufficient levels of locally available financial and technological resources would lead to a momentous broadening of the urban divide. In those countries, large metropolises would tend to concentrate poverty and dysfunctions of all kinds.

Key message 4 – Technological innovation can help accelerate progress in key areas of urban design and management - in particular through the deployment of AI at city level.

At city level, a properly managed use of artificial intelligence could improve energy consumption patterns, mobility strategies, waste management, for example, as well as the overall quality of municipal management and governance. With adequate international and inter-city cooperation, such positive developments could be brought to the benefit of all, including through the dissemination of traditional eco-friendly urban and architectural design.

Key message 5 – The competitiveness of cities is being redefined, for example as financial centres, as innovation clusters, as transport hubs (either for supply chains or for tourism). Branding and visibility have become priorities for any city aspiring to an international role.

The relative retreat of certain nation states from their traditional multilateral responsibilities and commitments have led many cities to build their own networks of cooperation. Such cooperation includes a significant component of competition (for trade, investments and talent for example). In this new co-opetition environment, and against the background of rapid changes and increased volatility, the competitiveness of cities is taking new shapes, depending on their strategic positioning (for example as financial centres, as innovation clusters, or as transport hubs, either for supply chains or for tourism). Branding and visibility have become priorities for any city aspiring to an international role.

Key message 6 – Talent attraction is key to cities' future readiness – brain drain and brain gain need to be revisited through the lens of brain circulation.

In addition to the handful of cities that have enjoyed a strong reputation as 'university towns' (sometimes for centuries), new talent hubs are emerging in the 'global south' either because established universities have opened campuses there, or because local academic institutions have acquired a reputation and record of their own. New 'talent magnets' have also emerged in many parts of the world, especially in cities that can offer a combination of quality of life and high-quality information infrastructure. In this regard, COVID has accelerated the attractiveness of medium-size cities, especially in Nordic countries and Switzerland, for example. Cities who aim at attracting high-level talents have also realized that high-level salaries is somehow less important than offering such talents opportunities to collaborate with other talents (critical mass) and to acquire new knowledge and experience (brain circulation).

Key message 7 – Cities are building new comparative advantages – those are mainly based on history, culture and experience.

In developing their own individual strategies to be more competitive and future-ready, cities have realized that the most durable comparative advantages are the ones that cannot be easily replicated. In such a context, history and culture take a particular value: highlighting local heritage (in particular in architecture, but also in traditions and values), hosting high-quality museums and cultural events have become areas of primary interest for cities. It is not a paradox for cities to consider that being future ready can go hand-in-hand with respecting and heralding their past.

A closer look at CFRI data, & a few policy implications

While some of these key messages result directly from the data gathered for this year's report, some are the result of observations of the experience and strategies of specific cities or categories of cities.

From the point of view of data, it is important to consider how the two sides of the CFRI model (inputs vs outputs) correlate with one another. The diagram below shows how well cities perform across the Input-related and Output-related dimensions of the index. Each city's performance is represented by its rank in the two dimensions, with Input ranks on the x-axis and Output ranks on the y-axis. Overall, the two dimensions are strongly and positively correlated (0.84), as cities that perform well in one tend to perform well in the other. However, further analysis that takes into account city population size reveals some interesting patterns.

Does size matter ?
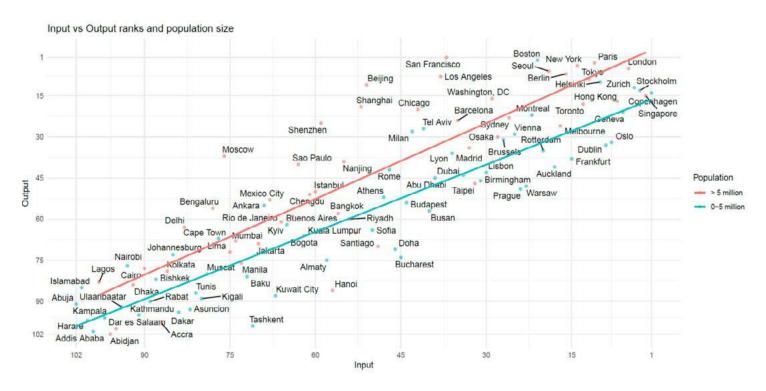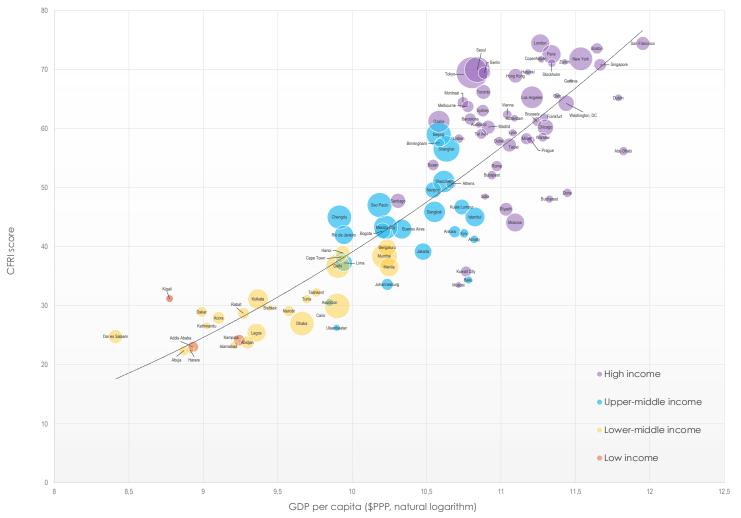
Figure 4: Input vs Output ranks and population size

The statistical analysis of data shows weak and negative correlation between input pillars and city size, but a weak and positive correlation between output pillars and city size. This suggests that critical mass matters for achieving results. However, there is (as always) a story behind that story.

On the diagram above, two regression lines have been added to the scatter plot: the red one for cities above 5 million inhabitants, and the blue one for cities below 5 million. Unsurprisingly, both lines show a strong positive correlation between inputs (first 5 pillars of the CFRI model : POSIT) and outputs (last 3 pillars: IVE). However the first line is clearly above the second one, showing that, for a particular level of input, larger cities are benefitting from a significantly higher performance on outputs. This phenomenon could be described as 'output amplification': large cities like San Francisco and Boston in the US or Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen in China are "output amplifiers" in that they manage to transform some critically (although often overlooked or under-measured) inputs into impressive outputs. This observation confirms that sheer scale does not guarantee future readiness overall, but it does appear to turbocharge outputs — big cities harness critical mass to generate innovation and vibrancy, even if their input foundations are uneven.

Does wealth matter ?

CFRI score vs income level

Note: The bubbles in the chart represent estimated population data of functional urban areas. The trend line is a polynomial of degree two (R2 = 0.75).

Figure 5: CRFI score vs income level

As expected, there is a strong and positive correlation between CFRI performance and GDP per capita. This can also be seen in the top-10 and bottom-10 ranks, which underlines a strong geographic and income divide. In other words: rich cities are more future ready, which could lead to widening the gap between advanced cities on one hand and heavily populated poorer cities on the other.

Why the urban divide could grow, and what to do about it

Diseconomies of scale affect all cities, rich and poor. For example, when population grows, one could intuitively expect that traffic congestions will increase in frequency and intensity, and that criminality will also be on the rise. Air quality would also be a candidate for deterioration. This is confirmed by CFRI data: for example, taking into account all of CFRI 's102 cities, a negative correlation appears between city population and the three variables describing air quality, share of green areas, and access of open public spaces. Yet, the correlation becomes positive (and stronger) if one compares cities' wealth (GDP per capita) to the combination of those same three variables (grouped under the 'urban design' sub-pillar). The same is true (with an even higher level of negative correlation) of the relation between population size and mobility. In other words, larger cities do worse in terms of sustainability, but richer cities do significantly better than poorer cities in that respect.

Here appears the 'metropolis paradox', in part due to the availability of smart technologies (e.g. saving energy, rationalizing traffic) in richer municipalities. Seen from that angle, the case of heavily populated (metropolises) in poorer countries (in particular in Africa) immediately strikes attention as combining all the elements of an imminent crisis.
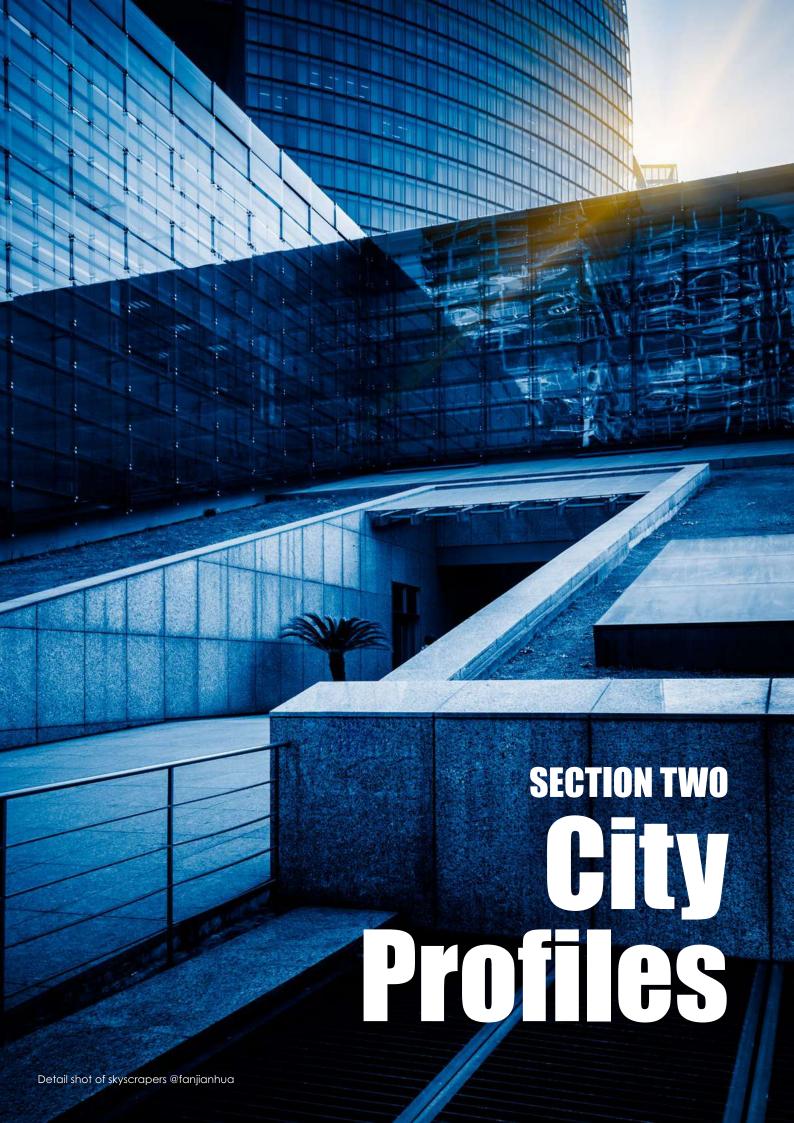
Recent experience has shown that a number of emerging economies have come to grips with this situation. An 'ideal approach' to solving housing and other key dimensions of urbanization in poorer economies has yet to emerge. Recent decades showed the limits of rapid real-estate driven urban growth (such as in Chinese 'phantom cities') while attempts to create new cities (Neom, Nusantara eg) have yet to gather momentum.

But for many large urban centres in the 'global south', diseconomies of scale are of a different order, as they often include an important component of poverty aggregation. In many of those cities, a massive influx of population results from a combination of demographic growth and rural-urban migration. As the population increases, its average income decreases. In many parts of the 'global south', this spiral of poverty is creating massive problems (sometimes amplified by climate-related issues), generally characterized by insufficient infrastructure (transport, communications, water, energy and waste management in particular).

Action is urgently required to address this problem before a point of no return is reached:

- City leaders need to adopt future-looking strategies to attract the investment required to upgrade existing critical infrastructure; one condition of success in this area is good governance

- National authorities have to consider 'harmonious urbanization' as a key ingredient in their medium-long term strategies (along the lines of 'inclusive prosperity)

- International cooperation must be mobilized (and financed) to heighten collective awareness around the importance of urban policies for global sustainability and equity.

At all those levels, discussions and actions can benefit from better metrics. This is where CFRI hopes to be useful.

City
Profiles

Detail shot of skyscrapers @fanjianhua

How to Read the City Profiles

The city profiles provide more granular information on how each of the 102 cities performs in the various dimensions of the Cities Future Readiness Index (CFRI).

Each city profile consists of two pages. The first page presents a city's key indicators and a visual overview of its CFRI performance in the eight pillars. The second page presents detailed information on a city's performance across all pillars, sub-pillars, and indicators.

The first page includes two specific parts:

(1) **Key indicators**

Each city profile begins with a summary of key indicators. Most prominently, the city's rank within the CFRI (out of 102 cities) is presented alongside its overall CFRI score, as well as basic statistics on population and GDP per capita. The summary also identifies the country to which the city belongs and indicates its corresponding income and regional group classifications.[1]

(2) **Radar chart**

The visualisation on the first page is a radar chart illustrating the city's performance across the eight pillars of the CFRI. Pillar names and corresponding scores appear along the outer rim. The pillar scores are also represented graphically by buildings—one for each pillar—where taller buildings indicate higher scores. The city's overall CFRI rank is displayed at the centre of the chart, in the bull's-eye.

The results on the second page present a city's normalised scores and ranks across all pillars, sub-pillars, and indicators. Pillars are denoted by a bold single-digit code (e.g., 1 People Centricity), the sub-pillars by a two-digit code (e.g., 1.2 Access to Services), and the 44 indicators by a three-digit code (e.g., 1.2.3 Mean years of schooling).

(1)

Abidjan

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102)	**98**	Country	**Côte d'Ivoire**
CFRI Score	23.75	Regional group	Sub-Saharan Africa
Population (millions)	5.90	Income group	Lower-middle income
GDP per capita (PPP US$)	10,899		

(2)

Radar chart for Abidjan showing pillar scores: People Centricity 8.28, Openness 33.46, Sustainability 63.69, Institutions & Governance 26.99, Transport & Infrastructure 36.30, Innovation 0.11, Vibrancy 15.25, E-Readiness 5.95. Centre rank: 98.

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[1] The income group is based on the World Bank's Income Group Classification as of July 2025.

CFRI 2025 coverage
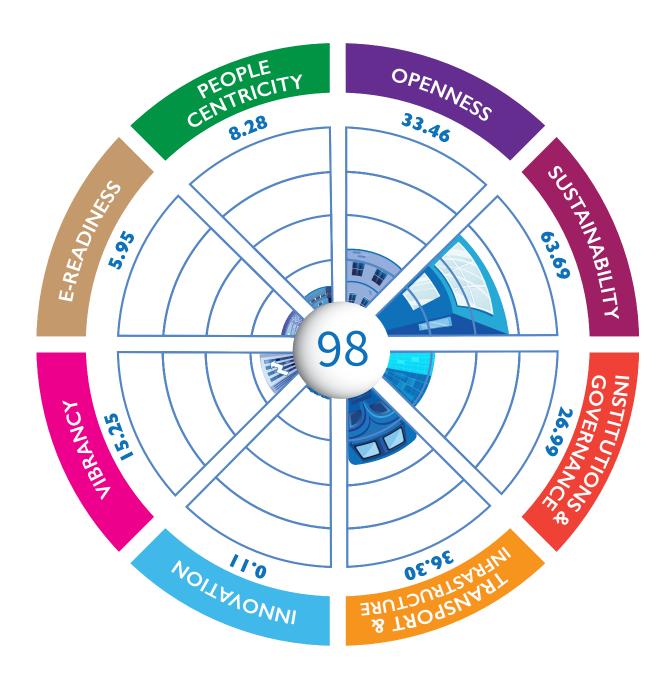
Abidjan	32	Dubai	102	Nanjing	172
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Delhi	96	Mumbai	166		
Dhaka	98	Muscat	168		
Doha	100	Nairobi	170		

Abidjan

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **98**

CFRI Score **23.75**

Population (millions) **5.90**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **10,899**

Country...**Côte d'Ivoire**

Regional group.....................**Sub-Saharan Africa**
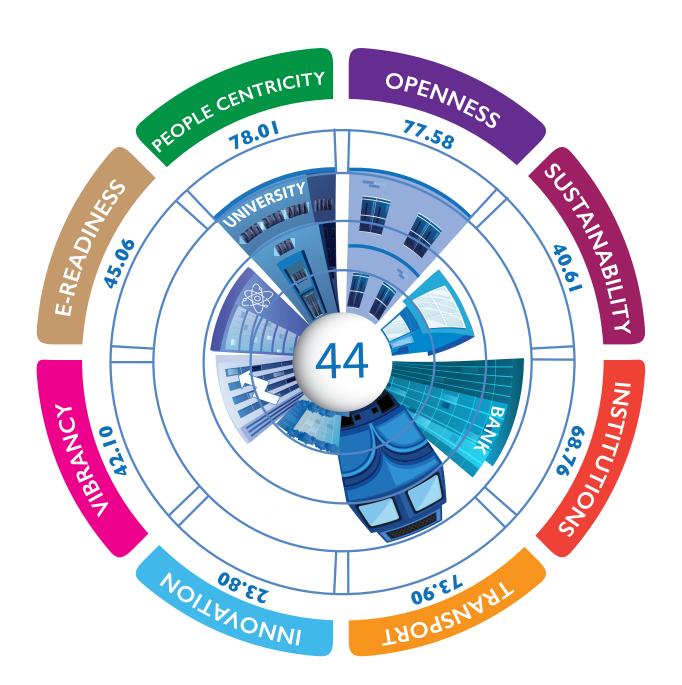
Income group.................**Lower-middle income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY **8.28**
- OPENNESS **33.46**
- SUSTAINABILITY **63.69**
- INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **26.99**
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **36.30**
- INNOVATION **0.11**
- VIBRANCY **15.25**
- E-READINESS **5.95**

98

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**8.28**	**102**
1.1	Liveability	5.45	102
1.1.1	Gender development equality	0.00	99
1.1.2	Life expectancy	3.68	101
1.1.3	Safety	12.67	96
1.2	Access to Services	11.10	102
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	n/a	n/a
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	0.00	102
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	22.20	94
2	**Openness**	**33.46**	**83**
2.1	Investment Openness	19.22	92
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	3.94	83
2.1.3	FDI job creation	53.71	85
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	47.71	82
2.2.1	Labour participation	44.03	86
2.2.2	Unemployment	79.34	27
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	57.83	72
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	9.62	97
3	**Sustainability**	**63.69**	**74**
3.1	Urban Design	28.83	97
3.1.1	Air quality	49.03	98
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	8.63	86
3.2	Energy and Waste	98.54	2
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	98.54	2
3.2.2	Waste collection	n/a	n/a
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**26.99**	**76**
4.1	Institutions	29.33	77
4.1.1	Rule of law	25.23	83
4.1.2	Requlatory quality	33.42	65
4.2	Governance	24.65	77
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	23.21	84
4.2.2	Control of corruption	26.10	66

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**36.30**	**83**
5.1	Mobility	43.35	75
5.1.1	Traffic safety	50.60	90
5.1.2	Access to public transport	79.26	45
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	0.20	100
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	29.25	88
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	2.24	94
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	13.94	83
5.2.3	Internet access	71.55	78
6	**Innovation**	**0.11**	**101**
6.1	R&D Intensity	0.08	99
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	0.16	95
6.1.2	Major university	0.00	92
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	0.14	100
6.2.1	Patents	0.00	92
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.23	95
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.19	96
7	**Vibrancy**	**15.25**	**87**
7.1	Financial Activity	30.20	85
7.1.1	Startup scene	3.53	98
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	27.41	87
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	59.66	78
7.2	Cultural Activity	0.30	98
7.2.1	Museums	0.90	97
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**5.95**	**100**
8.1	Data Readiness	11.84	100
8.1.1	Local online services	23.68	96
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	0.00	94
8.2	AI Readiness	0.06	101
8.2.1	Software development	0.11	101
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Abu Dhabi

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **44**

CFRI Score **56.16**

Population (millions) **2.91**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **136,272**

Country.................................... **United Arab Emirates**

Regional group....**Middle East and Northern Africa**

Income group...................................... **High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY 78.01
- OPENNESS 77.58
- SUSTAINABILITY 40.61
- INSTITUTIONS 68.76
- TRANSPORT 73.90
- INNOVATION 23.80
- VIBRANCY 42.10
- E-READINESS 45.06
- 44

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**74.57**	**39**
1.1	Liveability	87.40	27
1.1.1	Gender development equality	89.78	33
1.1.2	Life expectancy	75.23	47
1.1.3	Safety	97.19	12
1.2	Access to Services	61.73	48
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	14.25	67
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	93.15	31
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	77.79	37
2	**Openness**	**70.67**	**12**
2.1	Investment Openness	62.10	15
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	32.36	53
2.1.2	FDI projects	58.56	10
2.1.3	FDI job creation	95.36	6
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	79.25	16
2.2.1	Labour participation	75.89	32
2.2.2	Unemployment	82.70	18
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	83.33	15
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	75.07	18
3	**Sustainability**	**50.47**	**92**
3.1	Urban Design	37.64	84
3.1.1	Air quality	74.64	75
3.1.2	Green areas	2.32	79
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	35.97	61
3.2	Energy and Waste	63.29	88
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	26.57	99
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**68.76**	**35**
4.1	Institutions	65.83	36
4.1.1	Rule of law	66.46	38
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	65.21	37
4.2	Governance	71.69	21
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	79.37	10
4.2.2	Control of corruption	64.01	33

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**73.90**	**8**
5.1	Mobility	53.09	58
5.1.1	Traffic safety	86.73	42
5.1.2	Access to public transport	18.50	94
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	74.65	33
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	32.49	19
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	94.71	1
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	96.89	2
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	87.24	3
5.2.3	Internet access	100.00	1
6	**Innovation**	**23.80**	**54**
6.1	R&D Intensity	33.22	50
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	20.84	45
6.1.2	Major university	45.60	48
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	14.38	60
6.2.1	Patents	38.19	52
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	1.84	75
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	3.10	66
7	**Vibrancy**	**42.10**	**36**
7.1	Financial Activity	48.77	72
7.1.1	Startup scene	23.50	76
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	61.31	59
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	61.49	76
7.2	Cultural Activity	35.44	13
7.2.1	Museums	6.31	69
7.2.2	Events	100.00	1
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**45.06**	**38**
8.1	Data Readiness	73.69	16
8.1.1	Local online services	97.37	4
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	16.42	48
8.2.1	Software development	0.49	93
8.2.2	AI patents	32.36	35

Abuja

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **102**

CFRI Score **22.41**

Population (millions) **3.56**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **7,124**

Country...**Nigeria**

Regional group........................ **Sub-Saharan Africa**

Income group.....................**Lower-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 49.22

OPENNESS 35.91

SUSTAINABILITY 31.18

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 9.54

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 20.40

INNOVATION 0.91

VIBRANCY 10.91

E-READINESS 21.22

102

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**49.22**	**84**
1.1	Liveability	44.19	93
1.1.1	Gender development equality	43.80	89
1.1.2	Life expectancy	10.48	97
1.1.3	Safety	78.28	66
1.2	Access to Services	54.26	69
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	n/a	n/a
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	59.17	85
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	49.34	76
2	**Openness**	**35.91**	**82**
2.1	Investment Openness	12.68	99
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	1.22	95
2.1.3	FDI job creation	36.83	98
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	59.13	57
2.2.1	Labour participation	80.18	23
2.2.2	Unemployment	75.48	42
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	68.44	49
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	12.40	92
3	**Sustainability**	**31.18**	**100**
3.1	Urban Design	14.06	102
3.1.1	Air quality	28.12	100
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	0.00	90
3.2	Energy and Waste	48.31	96
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	96.61	11
3.2.2	Waste collection	0.00	90
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**9.54**	**98**
4.1	Institutions	11.48	99
4.1.1	Rule of law	12.00	97
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	10.96	98
4.2	Governance	7.61	99
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	9.17	99
4.2.2	Control of corruption	6.04	94

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**20.40**	**100**
5.1	Mobility	20.99	99
5.1.1	Traffic safety	58.96	80
5.1.2	Access to public transport	0.00	101
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	4.00	86
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	19.80	94
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	1.11	99
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	3.11	97
5.2.3	Internet access	55.20	90
6	**Innovation**	**0.91**	**97**
6.1	R&D Intensity	1.64	94
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	3.27	82
6.1.2	Major university	0.00	92
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	0.18	99
6.2.1	Patents	0.00	92
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.14	99
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.40	91
7	**Vibrancy**	**10.91**	**93**
7.1	Financial Activity	21.67	93
7.1.1	Startup scene	8.47	90
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	20.73	91
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	35.81	101
7.2	Cultural Activity	0.15	100
7.2.1	Museums	0.45	100
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**21.22**	**77**
8.1	Data Readiness	41.71	75
8.1.1	Local online services	33.42	88
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	0.72	87
8.2.1	Software development	1.44	81
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Accra

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **91**

CFRI Score **27.95**

Population (millions) **5.46**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **8,984**

Country...**Ghana**

Regional group........................**Sub-Saharan Africa**
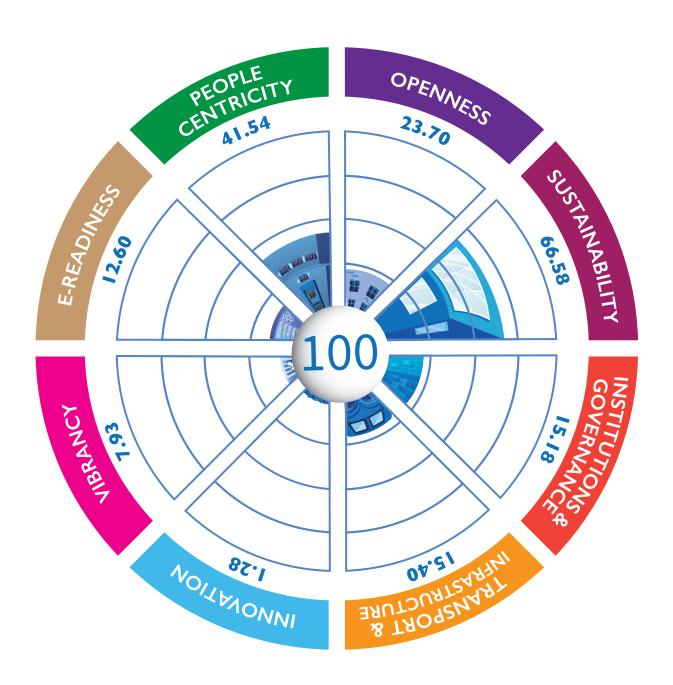
Income group.....................**Lower-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 44.19

OPENNESS 32.70

SUSTAINABILITY 55.42

E-READINESS 2.85

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & 32.73

VIBRANCY 18.92

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 33.27

INNOVATION 3.49

91

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**44.19**	**87**
1.1	Liveability	58.10	80
1.1.1	Gender development equality	54.74	84
1.1.2	Life expectancy	28.61	93
1.1.3	Safety	90.96	44
1.2	Access to Services	30.28	93
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	3.11	90
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	50.50	93
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	37.24	85
2	**Openness**	**32.70**	**87**
2.1	Investment Openness	24.15	83
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	6.52	74
2.1.3	FDI job creation	65.92	63
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	41.26	87
2.2.1	Labour participation	46.18	80
2.2.2	Unemployment	79.53	26
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	26.92	95
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	12.40	92
3	**Sustainability**	**55.42**	**88**
3.1	Urban Design	29.31	96
3.1.1	Air quality	49.95	97
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	8.66	85
3.2	Energy and Waste	81.53	62
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	97.38	7
3.2.2	Waste collection	65.69	74
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**32.73**	**67**
4.1	Institutions	34.04	65
4.1.1	Rule of law	36.31	69
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	31.78	71
4.2	Governance	31.41	68
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	30.95	73
4.2.2	Control of corruption	31.87	61

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**33.27**	**86**
5.1	Mobility	31.43	93
5.1.1	Traffic safety	46.67	94
5.1.2	Access to public transport	46.75	78
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	0.88	93
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	35.11	79
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	0.00	102
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	9.19	90
5.2.3	Internet access	96.14	23
6	**Innovation**	**3.49**	**90**
6.1	R&D Intensity	6.50	87
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	n/a	n/a
6.1.2	Major university	6.50	90
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	0.49	93
6.2.1	Patents	0.00	92
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.77	82
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.70	84
7	**Vibrancy**	**18.92**	**82**
7.1	Financial Activity	35.88	80
7.1.1	Startup scene	15.92	79
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	32.27	84
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	59.47	79
7.2	Cultural Activity	1.96	84
7.2.1	Museums	3.15	84
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	2.74	66
8	**e-readiness**	**2.85**	**102**
8.1	Data Readiness	5.27	102
8.1.1	Local online services	10.53	100
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	0.00	94
8.2	AI Readiness	0.43	92
8.2.1	Software development	0.86	87
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Addis Ababa

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **100**

CFRI Score **23.03**

Population (millions) **4.01**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **7,570**

Country .... **Ethiopia**

Regional group .... **Sub-Saharan Africa**

Income group .... **Low income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 41.54

OPENNESS 23.70

SUSTAINABILITY 66.58

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 15.18

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 15.40

INNOVATION 1.28

VIBRANCY 7.93

E-READINESS 12.60

100

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**41.54**	**92**
1.1	Liveability	55.42	84
1.1.1	Gender development equality	73.72	65
1.1.2	Life expectancy	48.54	78
1.1.3	Safety	43.99	91
1.2	Access to Services	27.66	95
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	0.00	94
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	56.57	88
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	26.40	92
2	**Openness**	**23.70**	**99**
2.1	Investment Openness	11.08	100
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	0.82	99
2.1.3	FDI job creation	32.42	99
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	36.33	93
2.2.1	Labour participation	51.88	76
2.2.2	Unemployment	42.32	93
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	51.11	80
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	0.00	102
3	**Sustainability**	**66.58**	**68**
3.1	Urban Design	63.72	53
3.1.1	Air quality	86.98	53
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	40.47	59
3.2	Energy and Waste	69.44	81
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	97.70	5
3.2.2	Waste collection	41.18	82
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**15.18**	**95**
4.1	Institutions	13.77	96
4.1.1	Rule of law	18.77	93
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	8.77	100
4.2	Governance	16.58	92
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	11.46	97
4.2.2	Control of corruption	21.70	76

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**15.40**	**102**
5.1	Mobility	29.90	95
5.1.1	Traffic safety	57.73	85
5.1.2	Access to public transport	23.21	92
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	8.77	72
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	0.90	102
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	2.70	92
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	0.00	102
5.2.3	Internet access	0.00	102
6	**Innovation**	**1.28**	**94**
6.1	R&D Intensity	1.56	96
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	3.13	85
6.1.2	Major university	0.00	92
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	0.99	91
6.2.1	Patents	0.00	92
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	1.32	78
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	1.65	76
7	**Vibrancy**	**7.93**	**101**
7.1	Financial Activity	15.40	101
7.1.1	Startup scene	8.83	88
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	0.00	98
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	37.37	100
7.2	Cultural Activity	0.45	95
7.2.1	Museums	1.35	91
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**12.60**	**95**
8.1	Data Readiness	25.00	96
8.1.1	Local online services	25.00	95
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	0.20	97
8.2.1	Software development	0.40	95
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Almaty

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **68**

CFRI Score **41.24**

Population (millions) **2.31**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **50,000**

Country .... **Kazakhstan**

Regional group .... **Asia and Pacific**

Income group .... **Upper-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **68.89**

OPENNESS **48.10**

SUSTAINABILITY **74.20**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **32.30**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **42.82**

INNOVATION **15.77**

VIBRANCY **19.72**

E-READINESS **28.13**

68

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**68.89**	**51**
1.1	Liveability	61.49	76
1.1.1	Gender development equality	96.35	8
1.1.2	Life expectancy	29.97	92
1.1.3	Safety	58.15	83
1.2	Access to Services	76.29	13
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	55.18	11
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	84.14	52
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	89.54	9
2	**Openness**	**48.10**	**57**
2.1	Investment Openness	28.07	73
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	13.92	69
2.1.2	FDI projects	4.48	81
2.1.3	FDI job creation	65.81	65
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	68.12	40
2.2.1	Labour participation	66.30	50
2.2.2	Unemployment	70.24	57
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	81.77	20
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	54.18	48
3	**Sustainability**	**74.20**	**49**
3.1	Urban Design	70.74	41
3.1.1	Air quality	78.91	66
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	62.56	37
3.2	Energy and Waste	77.66	70
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	55.31	91
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**32.30**	**69**
4.1	Institutions	32.08	75
4.1.1	Rule of law	25.54	82
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	38.63	61
4.2	Governance	32.51	67
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	37.82	63
4.2.2	Control of corruption	27.20	63

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**42.82**	**71**
5.1	Mobility	39.51	82
5.1.1	Traffic safety	71.25	68
5.1.2	Access to public transport	31.73	88
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	15.54	50
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	46.13	57
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	22.88	51
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	19.62	73
5.2.3	Internet access	95.88	24
6	**Innovation**	**15.77**	**70**
6.1	R&D Intensity	26.02	61
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	1.25	90
6.1.2	Major university	50.80	41
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	5.51	76
6.2.1	Patents	15.68	72
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.28	94
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.58	87
7	**Vibrancy**	**19.72**	**81**
7.1	Financial Activity	33.18	82
7.1.1	Startup scene	10.15	87
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	33.22	82
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	56.17	81
7.2	Cultural Activity	6.25	63
7.2.1	Museums	5.86	70
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	12.90	40
8	**e-readiness**	**28.13**	**69**
8.1	Data Readiness	54.61	57
8.1.1	Local online services	84.21	43
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	1.65	81
8.2.1	Software development	3.29	68
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Ankara

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **65**

CFRI Score **42.52**

Population (millions) **4.96**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **43,866**

Country .... **Türkiye**

Regional group....**Middle East and Northern Africa**

Income group......................**Upper-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **64.91**

OPENNESS **30.16**

SUSTAINABILITY **69.95**

E-READINESS **45.06**

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **25.34**

VIBRANCY **20.28**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **53.80**

INNOVATION **30.65**

65

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**64.91**	**61**
1.1	Liveability	70.56	63
1.1.1	Gender development equality	56.93	80
1.1.2	Life expectancy	67.23	57
1.1.3	Safety	87.53	52
1.2	Access to Services	59.26	60
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	34.46	28
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	43.33	81
2	**Openness**	**30.16**	**92**
2.1	Investment Openness	14.05	98
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	4.48	81
2.1.3	FDI job creation	37.65	97
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	46.27	83
2.2.1	Labour participation	45.75	81
2.2.2	Unemployment	48.51	87
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	43.06	91
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	47.78	54
3	**Sustainability**	**69.95**	**62**
3.1	Urban Design	58.83	60
3.1.1	Air quality	87.88	49
3.1.2	Green areas	10.75	65
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	77.87	22
3.2	Energy and Waste	81.07	64
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	85.44	58
3.2.2	Waste collection	76.71	68
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**25.34**	**80**
4.1	Institutions	27.05	85
4.1.1	Rule of law	23.69	88
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	30.41	75
4.2	Governance	23.62	79
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	26.36	77
4.2.2	Control of corruption	20.88	80

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**53.80**	**58**
5.1	Mobility	69.35	31
5.1.1	Traffic safety	91.73	25
5.1.2	Access to public transport	96.19	23
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	81.87	25
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	7.62	75
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	38.24	73
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	10.85	79
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	13.56	84
5.2.3	Internet access	90.31	44
6	**Innovation**	**30.65**	**47**
6.1	R&D Intensity	43.77	33
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	63.58	7
6.1.2	Major university	23.96	74
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	17.53	53
6.2.1	Patents	30.01	60
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	10.69	45
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	11.88	46
7	**Vibrancy**	**20.28**	**80**
7.1	Financial Activity	37.26	79
7.1.1	Startup scene	15.85	80
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	45.35	78
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	50.57	86
7.2	Cultural Activity	3.30	75
7.2.1	Museums	9.91	60
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**45.06**	**37**
8.1	Data Readiness	73.02	20
8.1.1	Local online services	96.05	13
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	17.09	47
8.2.1	Software development	3.76	65
8.2.2	AI patents	30.43	38

Asuncion

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **85**

CFRI Score **30.52**

Population (millions) **2.35**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **18,929**

Country .... **Paraguay**

Regional group .... **Latin America**
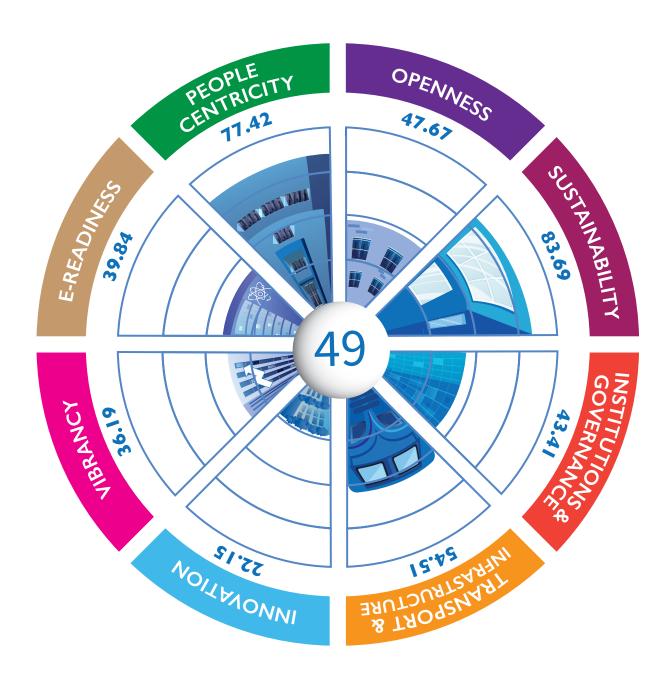
Income group .... **Upper-middle income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY 53.25
- OPENNESS 40.33
- SUSTAINABILITY 73.29
- INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & 20.47
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 25.28
- INNOVATION 3.44
- VIBRANCY 11.11
- E-READINESS 17.01

85

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**53.25**	**78**
1.1	Liveability	65.12	70
1.1.1	Gender development equality	92.70	27
1.1.2	Life expectancy	44.50	80
1.1.3	Safety	58.15	83
1.2	Access to Services	41.39	83
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	5.87	84
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	60.73	82
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	57.57	67
2	**Openness**	**40.33**	**74**
2.1	Investment Openness	24.62	80
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	1.09	97
2.1.3	FDI job creation	72.76	40
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	56.05	64
2.2.1	Labour participation	65.43	52
2.2.2	Unemployment	66.21	66
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	66.24	53
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	26.33	72
3	**Sustainability**	**73.29**	**54**
3.1	Urban Design	62.36	55
3.1.1	Air quality	92.88	30
3.1.2	Green areas	63.53	31
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	30.68	68
3.2	Energy and Waste	84.21	59
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	83.72	62
3.2.2	Waste collection	84.71	63
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**20.47**	**89**
4.1	Institutions	28.03	81
4.1.1	Rule of law	21.54	92
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	34.52	63
4.2	Governance	12.92	94
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	20.34	87
4.2.2	Control of corruption	5.49	97

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**25.28**	**95**
5.1	Mobility	19.67	100
5.1.1	Traffic safety	49.62	93
5.1.2	Access to public transport	8.97	100
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	0.42	97
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	30.90	85
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	1.50	97
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	23.40	61
5.2.3	Internet access	67.80	86
6	**Innovation**	**3.44**	**91**
6.1	R&D Intensity	5.02	91
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	0.88	92
6.1.2	Major university	9.16	86
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	1.85	87
6.2.1	Patents	4.84	83
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.23	96
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.49	89
7	**Vibrancy**	**11.11**	**92**
7.1	Financial Activity	21.77	92
7.1.1	Startup scene	3.94	97
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	9.89	93
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	51.48	85
7.2	Cultural Activity	0.45	95
7.2.1	Museums	1.35	91
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**17.01**	**85**
8.1	Data Readiness	33.56	80
8.1.1	Local online services	42.11	83
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	0.46	91
8.2.1	Software development	0.92	86
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Athens

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **49**

CFRI Score **50.61**

Population (millions) **3.53**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **42,731**

Country..**Greece**

Regional group.. **Europe**
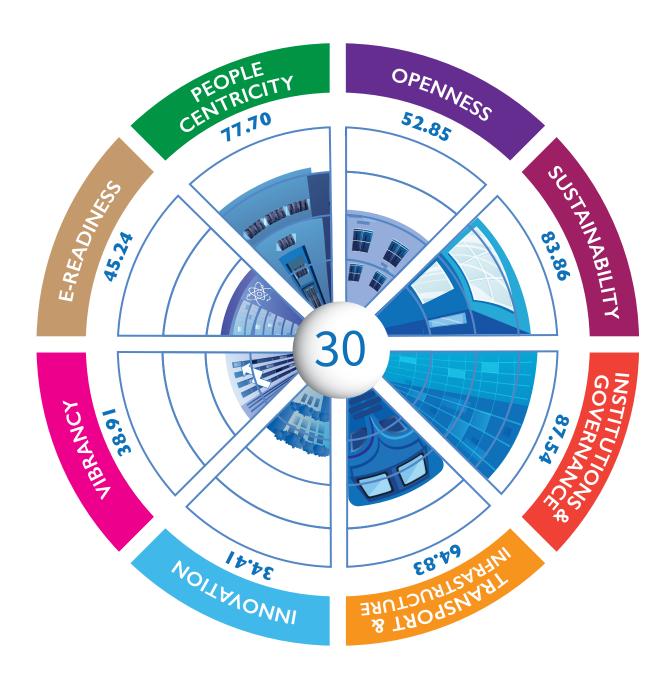
Income group...................................**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 77.42

OPENNESS 47.67

SUSTAINABILITY 83.69

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 43.41

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 54.51

INNOVATION 22.15

VIBRANCY 36.19

E-READINESS 39.84

49

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**77.42**	**31**
1.1	Liveability	84.94	39
1.1.1	Gender development equality	74.45	63
1.1.2	Life expectancy	85.23	29
1.1.3	Safety	95.13	24
1.2	Access to Services	69.91	24
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	37.91	26
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	71.81	46
2	**Openness**	**47.67**	**59**
2.1	Investment Openness	35.08	60
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	36.04	48
2.1.2	FDI projects	10.60	61
2.1.3	FDI job creation	58.61	78
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	60.27	55
2.2.1	Labour participation	64.95	53
2.2.2	Unemployment	49.58	83
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	65.94	54
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	60.59	44
3	**Sustainability**	**83.69**	**21**
3.1	Urban Design	77.93	28
3.1.1	Air quality	93.90	23
3.1.2	Green areas	44.86	42
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	95.04	3
3.2	Energy and Waste	89.45	39
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	89.45	48
3.2.2	Waste collection	n/a	n/a
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**43.41**	**52**
4.1	Institutions	49.22	50
4.1.1	Rule of law	45.85	54
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	52.60	48
4.2	Governance	37.59	57
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	37.82	63
4.2.2	Control of corruption	37.36	52

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**54.51**	**57**
5.1	Mobility	66.79	36
5.1.1	Traffic safety	86.80	41
5.1.2	Access to public transport	96.64	20
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	54.31	53
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	29.42	24
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	42.23	63
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	26.25	35
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	19.07	75
5.2.3	Internet access	81.36	62
6	**Innovation**	**22.15**	**57**
6.1	R&D Intensity	26.07	60
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	24.83	42
6.1.2	Major university	27.30	72
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	18.23	52
6.2.1	Patents	41.89	50
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	5.15	61
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	7.66	54
7	**Vibrancy**	**36.19**	**51**
7.1	Financial Activity	55.53	61
7.1.1	Startup scene	31.12	61
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	62.67	56
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	72.80	64
7.2	Cultural Activity	16.84	40
7.2.1	Museums	37.84	14
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	12.69	42
8	**e-readiness**	**39.84**	**49**
8.1	Data Readiness	65.79	34
8.1.1	Local online services	56.57	74
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	75.00	2
8.2	AI Readiness	13.90	54
8.2.1	Software development	11.02	44
8.2.2	AI patents	16.78	50

Auckland

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **30**

CFRI Score **60.67**

Population (millions) **1.69**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **51,566**

Country...**New Zealand**

Regional group..............................**Asia and Pacific**
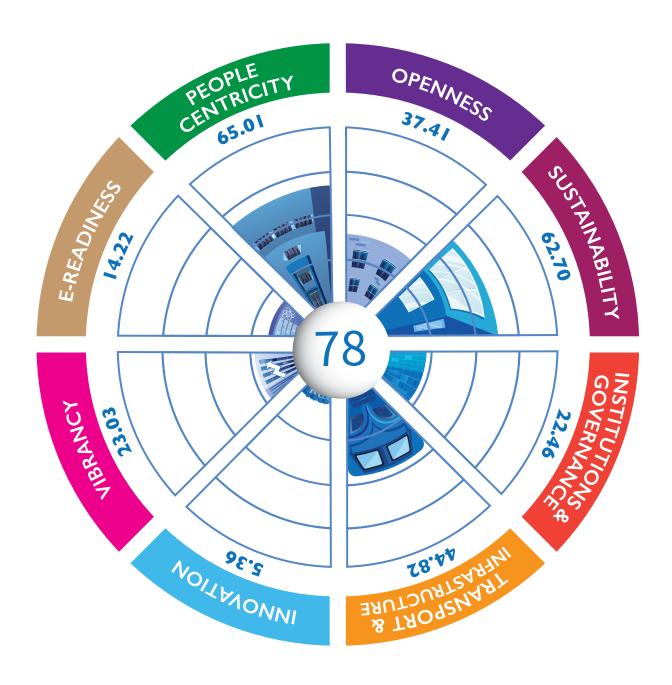
Income group....................................**High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY 77.70
- OPENNESS 52.85
- SUSTAINABILITY 83.86
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 87.54
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 64.83
- INNOVATION 34.41
- VIBRANCY 38.91
- E-READINESS 45.24

30

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**77.70**	**30**
1.1	Liveability	87.35	28
1.1.1	Gender development equality	77.37	59
1.1.2	Life expectancy	89.24	22
1.1.3	Safety	95.43	21
1.2	Access to Services	68.06	31
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	20.12	45
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	84.06	21
2	**Openness**	**52.85**	**49**
2.1	Investment Openness	29.86	72
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	13.86	51
2.1.3	FDI job creation	75.72	33
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	75.83	26
2.2.1	Labour participation	86.12	10
2.2.2	Unemployment	82.48	20
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	72.89	40
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	61.84	40
3	**Sustainability**	**83.86**	**20**
3.1	Urban Design	72.23	38
3.1.1	Air quality	100.00	1
3.1.2	Green areas	26.38	53
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	90.33	8
3.2	Energy and Waste	95.48	15
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	93.26	31
3.2.2	Waste collection	97.71	39
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**87.54**	**7**
4.1	Institutions	90.52	4
4.1.1	Rule of law	92.00	8
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	89.04	4
4.2	Governance	84.56	8
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	77.36	17
4.2.2	Control of corruption	91.76	4

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**64.83**	**21**
5.1	Mobility	72.47	19
5.1.1	Traffic safety	85.01	48
5.1.2	Access to public transport	93.72	27
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	74.65	33
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	36.51	14
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	57.19	35
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	25.91	37
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	50.13	34
5.2.3	Internet access	95.52	26
6	**Innovation**	**34.41**	**38**
6.1	R&D Intensity	41.56	34
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	20.42	47
6.1.2	Major university	62.70	27
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	27.26	43
6.2.1	Patents	59.80	35
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	5.42	60
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	16.58	42
7	**Vibrancy**	**38.91**	**44**
7.1	Financial Activity	57.82	55
7.1.1	Startup scene	31.64	59
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	65.52	53
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	76.30	55
7.2	Cultural Activity	20.00	37
7.2.1	Museums	15.77	48
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	44.24	8
8	**e-readiness**	**45.24**	**36**
8.1	Data Readiness	54.61	57
8.1.1	Local online services	84.21	43
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	35.88	23
8.2.1	Software development	34.02	22
8.2.2	AI patents	37.74	27

Baku

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **78**

CFRI Score **34.38**

Population (millions) **2.30**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **48,041**

Country... **Azerbaijan**

Regional group.............................. **Asia and Pacific**

Income group......................**Upper-middle income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY **65.01**
- OPENNESS **37.41**
- SUSTAINABILITY **62.70**
- INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **22.46**
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **44.82**
- INNOVATION **5.36**
- VIBRANCY **23.03**
- E-READINESS **14.22**

78

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**65.01**	**60**
1.1	Liveability	75.55	57
1.1.1	Gender development equality	84.67	45
1.1.2	Life expectancy	65.19	63
1.1.3	Safety	76.79	69
1.2	Access to Services	54.47	67
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	30.83	31
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	65.93	77
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	66.63	56
2	**Openness**	**37.41**	**78**
2.1	Investment Openness	22.79	87
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	2.99	87
2.1.3	FDI job creation	65.37	67
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	52.03	73
2.2.1	Labour participation	52.22	75
2.2.2	Unemployment	60.10	75
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	61.92	60
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	33.85	64
3	**Sustainability**	**62.70**	**78**
3.1	Urban Design	37.28	87
3.1.1	Air quality	75.12	74
3.1.2	Green areas	1.99	80
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	34.74	62
3.2	Energy and Waste	88.12	45
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	83.49	66
3.2.2	Waste collection	92.75	56
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**22.46**	**88**
4.1	Institutions	27.77	82
4.1.1	Rule of law	21.85	91
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	33.70	64
4.2	Governance	17.16	91
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	32.66	70
4.2.2	Control of corruption	1.65	100

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**44.82**	**69**
5.1	Mobility	48.81	65
5.1.1	Traffic safety	58.96	80
5.1.2	Access to public transport	77.58	49
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	9.89	71
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	40.83	65
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	14.45	71
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	17.83	79
5.2.3	Internet access	90.19	46
6	**Innovation**	**5.36**	**87**
6.1	R&D Intensity	5.65	88
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	1.79	87
6.1.2	Major university	9.52	85
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	5.06	79
6.2.1	Patents	13.72	74
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.47	89
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.99	81
7	**Vibrancy**	**23.03**	**78**
7.1	Financial Activity	30.00	86
7.1.1	Startup scene	12.73	81
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	32.75	83
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	44.51	93
7.2	Cultural Activity	16.07	44
7.2.1	Museums	14.86	50
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**14.22**	**90**
8.1	Data Readiness	27.63	88
8.1.1	Local online services	30.26	91
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	0.81	86
8.2.1	Software development	1.61	80
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Bangkok

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **58**

CFRI Score **45.89**

Population (millions) **16.25**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **38,298**

Country.. **Thailand**

Regional group.............................. **Asia and Pacific**

Income group...................... **Upper-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 68.92

OPENNESS 59.66

SUSTAINABILITY 65.58

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 36.85

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 45.14

INNOVATION 19.57

VIBRANCY 40.57

E-READINESS 30.85

58

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**68.92**	**50**
1.1	Liveability	81.89	47
1.1.1	Gender development equality	89.21	37
1.1.2	Life expectancy	75.95	46
1.1.3	Safety	80.52	64
1.2	Access to Services	55.94	65
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	17.36	54
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	90.29	40
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	60.16	63
2	**Openness**	**59.66**	**36**
2.1	Investment Openness	53.10	27
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	55.81	23
2.1.2	FDI projects	33.29	25
2.1.3	FDI job creation	70.20	52
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	66.22	42
2.2.1	Labour participation	60.97	58
2.2.2	Unemployment	96.43	2
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	80.63	24
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	26.84	69
3	**Sustainability**	**65.58**	**73**
3.1	Urban Design	39.39	80
3.1.1	Air quality	84.26	59
3.1.2	Green areas	25.49	54
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	8.41	87
3.2	Energy and Waste	91.76	29
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	83.53	63
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**36.85**	**66**
4.1	Institutions	43.93	54
4.1.1	Rule of law	46.77	53
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	41.10	57
4.2	Governance	29.77	70
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	38.40	62
4.2.2	Control of corruption	21.15	77

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**45.14**	**68**
5.1	Mobility	27.59	97
5.1.1	Traffic safety	0.00	102
5.1.2	Access to public transport	17.04	96
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	75.62	31
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	17.69	43
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	62.68	21
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	26.15	36
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	69.42	10
5.2.3	Internet access	92.48	35
6	**Innovation**	**19.57**	**61**
6.1	R&D Intensity	28.68	56
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	15.97	54
6.1.2	Major university	41.40	53
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	10.46	66
6.2.1	Patents	20.70	68
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	8.01	52
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	2.66	70
7	**Vibrancy**	**40.57**	**41**
7.1	Financial Activity	60.42	49
7.1.1	Startup scene	36.34	51
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	63.49	55
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	81.43	32
7.2	Cultural Activity	20.73	34
7.2.1	Museums	38.29	13
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	23.89	26
8	**e-readiness**	**30.85**	**65**
8.1	Data Readiness	58.55	46
8.1.1	Local online services	67.11	64
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	3.15	72
8.2.1	Software development	2.93	69
8.2.2	AI patents	3.38	68

Barcelona

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **27**

CFRI Score **61.61**

Population (millions) **5.03**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **48,676**

Country .... **Spain**

Regional group .... **Europe**

Income group .... **High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY **78.00**
- OPENNESS **61.48**
- SUSTAINABILITY **83.16**
- INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **56.79**
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **69.31**
- INNOVATION **34.02**
- VIBRANCY **59.75**
- E-READINESS **50.40**

27

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**78.00**	**28**
1.1	Liveability	94.61	6
1.1.1	Gender development equality	93.43	24
1.1.2	Life expectancy	94.28	13
1.1.3	Safety	96.11	18
1.2	Access to Services	61.40	51
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	28.67	36
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	97.05	29
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	58.47	65
2	**Openness**	**61.48**	**31**
2.1	Investment Openness	59.69	17
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	39.14	42
2.1.2	FDI projects	56.93	11
2.1.3	FDI job creation	83.01	18
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	63.27	47
2.2.1	Labour participation	73.77	39
2.2.2	Unemployment	48.51	87
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	68.40	51
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	62.40	37
3	**Sustainability**	**83.16**	**24**
3.1	Urban Design	78.64	25
3.1.1	Air quality	93.29	26
3.1.2	Green areas	63.98	30
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	n/a	n/a
3.2	Energy and Waste	87.68	48
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	86.54	52
3.2.2	Waste collection	88.82	61
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**56.79**	**42**
4.1	Institutions	60.12	42
4.1.1	Rule of law	64.62	40
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	55.62	43
4.2	Governance	53.47	42
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	55.01	43
4.2.2	Control of corruption	51.92	43

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**69.31**	**12**
5.1	Mobility	77.95	9
5.1.1	Traffic safety	91.47	26
5.1.2	Access to public transport	99.66	4
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	84.77	17
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	35.91	15
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	60.67	26
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	23.98	45
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	60.82	19
5.2.3	Internet access	97.22	22
6	**Innovation**	**34.02**	**39**
6.1	R&D Intensity	35.24	47
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	24.69	43
6.1.2	Major university	45.80	47
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	32.80	35
6.2.1	Patents	61.48	34
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	16.89	33
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	20.04	39
7	**Vibrancy**	**59.75**	**8**
7.1	Financial Activity	65.98	31
7.1.1	Startup scene	51.20	25
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	67.20	47
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	79.53	39
7.2	Cultural Activity	53.52	6
7.2.1	Museums	27.93	25
7.2.2	Events	100.00	1
7.2.3	Top restaurants	32.62	16
8	**e-readiness**	**50.40**	**23**
8.1	Data Readiness	75.00	14
8.1.1	Local online services	100.00	1
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	25.80	36
8.2.1	Software development	20.14	35
8.2.2	AI patents	31.46	37

Beijing

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **35**

CFRI Score **59.02**

Population (millions) **21.89**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **39,388**

Country..**China**

Regional group..............................**Asia and Pacific**
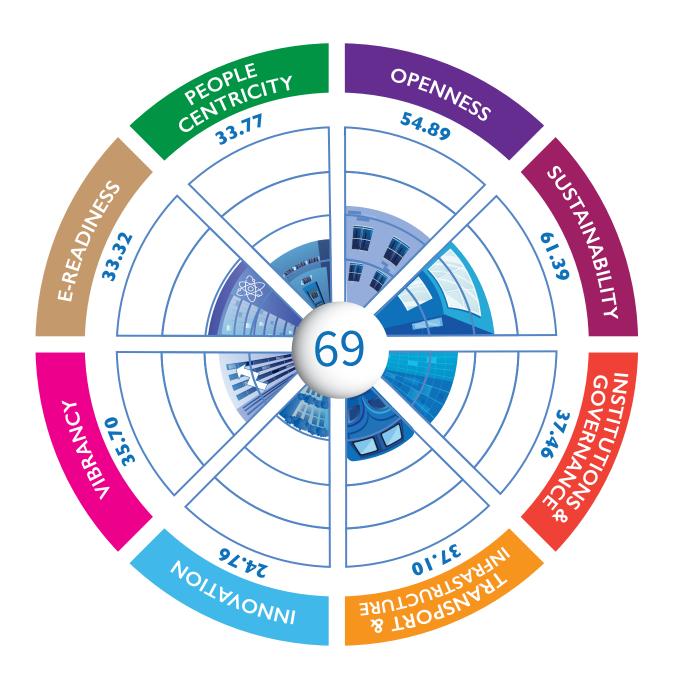
Income group.....................**Upper-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **74.68**

OPENNESS **55.56**

SUSTAINABILITY **70.05**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **38.09**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **60.90**

INNOVATION **69.83**

VIBRANCY **54.80**

E-READINESS **48.24**

35

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**74.68**	**38**
1.1	Liveability	84.56	40
1.1.1	Gender development equality	64.23	76
1.1.2	Life expectancy	90.00	21
1.1.3	Safety	99.46	2
1.2	Access to Services	64.80	39
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	40.33	20
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	54.08	72
2	**Openness**	**55.56**	**44**
2.1	Investment Openness	50.24	33
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	86.71	3
2.1.2	FDI projects	12.36	55
2.1.3	FDI job creation	51.64	86
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	60.89	51
2.2.1	Labour participation	53.51	67
2.2.2	Unemployment	70.80	52
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	58.10	67
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	61.15	43
3	**Sustainability**	**70.05**	**61**
3.1	Urban Design	49.13	75
3.1.1	Air quality	70.77	83
3.1.2	Green areas	27.50	51
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	n/a	n/a
3.2	Energy and Waste	90.97	32
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	81.94	69
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**38.09**	**56**
4.1	Institutions	32.50	69
4.1.1	Rule of law	38.15	63
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	26.85	81
4.2	Governance	43.67	50
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	53.01	46
4.2.2	Control of corruption	34.34	56

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**60.90**	**35**
5.1	Mobility	52.16	61
5.1.1	Traffic safety	91.23	27
5.1.2	Access to public transport	48.35	75
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	16.91	44
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	69.64	7
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	52.34	12
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	76.55	5
5.2.3	Internet access	80.02	64
6	**Innovation**	**69.83**	**5**
6.1	R&D Intensity	63.76	9
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	36.23	24
6.1.2	Major university	91.30	8
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	75.90	5
6.2.1	Patents	80.36	8
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	81.86	4
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	65.49	3
7	**Vibrancy**	**54.80**	**13**
7.1	Financial Activity	87.89	4
7.1.1	Startup scene	72.98	5
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	98.20	3
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	92.50	9
7.2	Cultural Activity	21.71	33
7.2.1	Museums	27.03	28
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	4.77	58
8	**e-readiness**	**48.24**	**30**
8.1	Data Readiness	58.55	47
8.1.1	Local online services	92.11	22
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	37.92	21
8.2.1	Software development	23.32	31
8.2.2	AI patents	52.52	19

Bengaluru

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **69**

CFRI Score **39.8**

Population (millions) **11.00**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **27,869**

Country.. **India**

Regional group.............................. **Asia and Pacific**

Income group...................... **Lower-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 33.77

OPENNESS 54.89

SUSTAINABILITY 61.39

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 37.46

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 37.10

INNOVATION 24.76

VIBRANCY 35.70

E-READINESS 33.32

69

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**33.77**	**99**
1.1	Liveability	39.22	96
1.1.1	Gender development equality	2.92	97
1.1.2	Life expectancy	37.94	87
1.1.3	Safety	76.79	69
1.2	Access to Services	28.33	94
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	10.97	74
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	55.62	90
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	18.41	97
2	**Openness**	**54.89**	**46**
2.1	Investment Openness	67.71	9
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	32.36	53
2.1.2	FDI projects	75.00	6
2.1.3	FDI job creation	95.76	4
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	42.07	85
2.2.1	Labour participation	25.73	94
2.2.2	Unemployment	68.51	59
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	47.70	83
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	26.33	72
3	**Sustainability**	**61.39**	**81**
3.1	Urban Design	41.56	78
3.1.1	Air quality	78.58	67
3.1.2	Green areas	13.30	62
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	32.80	65
3.2	Energy and Waste	81.21	63
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	91.84	38
3.2.2	Waste collection	70.59	72
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**37.46**	**62**
4.1	Institutions	39.05	58
4.1.1	Rule of law	45.23	56
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	32.88	66
4.2	Governance	35.86	60
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	47.28	54
4.2.2	Control of corruption	24.45	71

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**37.10**	**80**
5.1	Mobility	37.26	86
5.1.1	Traffic safety	65.35	72
5.1.2	Access to public transport	70.74	56
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	1.58	69
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	11.35	62
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	36.95	75
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	18.73	59
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	20.82	69
5.2.3	Internet access	71.31	79
6	**Innovation**	**24.76**	**52**
6.1	R&D Intensity	29.01	55
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	8.52	66
6.1.2	Major university	49.50	43
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	20.50	49
6.2.1	Patents	38.17	53
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	16.76	34
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	6.58	56
7	**Vibrancy**	**35.70**	**54**
7.1	Financial Activity	67.04	30
7.1.1	Startup scene	64.62	10
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	59.65	61
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	76.86	51
7.2	Cultural Activity	4.37	72
7.2.1	Museums	4.95	77
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	8.14	48
8	**e-readiness**	**33.32**	**57**
8.1	Data Readiness	39.47	77
8.1.1	Local online services	53.95	76
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	27.17	34
8.2.1	Software development	24.25	29
8.2.2	AI patents	30.09	39

Berlin

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **13**

CFRI Score **69.41**

Population (millions) **5.30**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **53,567**

Country ....**Germany**

Regional group .... **Europe**

Income group ....**High income**

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**82.83**	**13**
1.1	Liveability	83.99	42
1.1.1	Gender development equality	81.75	52
1.1.2	Life expectancy	83.23	36
1.1.3	Safety	86.97	54
1.2	Access to Services	81.66	9
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	44.99	17
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	100.00	1
2	**Openness**	**62.97**	**26**
2.1	Investment Openness	56.25	21
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	27.87	58
2.1.2	FDI projects	67.12	8
2.1.3	FDI job creation	73.76	38
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	69.69	35
2.2.1	Labour participation	79.65	25
2.2.2	Unemployment	51.74	82
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	85.37	11
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	61.98	39
3	**Sustainability**	**89.46**	**11**
3.1	Urban Design	83.84	17
3.1.1	Air quality	94.53	19
3.1.2	Green areas	88.31	3
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	68.69	30
3.2	Energy and Waste	95.08	19
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	90.15	46
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**77.91**	**18**
4.1	Institutions	81.89	16
4.1.1	Rule of law	87.08	12
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	76.71	20
4.2	Governance	73.92	18
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	67.62	31
4.2.2	Control of corruption	80.22	14

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**57.49**	**45**
5.1	Mobility	66.60	37
5.1.1	Traffic safety	94.45	15
5.1.2	Access to public transport	97.53	14
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	59.33	48
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	15.09	52
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	48.38	52
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	20.72	56
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	24.67	59
5.2.3	Internet access	99.76	9
6	**Innovation**	**44.72**	**29**
6.1	R&D Intensity	51.56	26
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	47.32	14
6.1.2	Major university	55.80	36
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	37.88	24
6.2.1	Patents	67.99	23
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	18.80	26
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	26.85	23
7	**Vibrancy**	**63.61**	**5**
7.1	Financial Activity	72.64	18
7.1.1	Startup scene	60.93	14
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	74.36	35
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	82.64	27
7.2	Cultural Activity	54.58	5
7.2.1	Museums	80.18	5
7.2.2	Events	66.67	8
7.2.3	Top restaurants	16.89	35
8	**e-readiness**	**76.30**	**4**
8.1	Data Readiness	84.87	5
8.1.1	Local online services	94.73	15
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	75.00	2
8.2	AI Readiness	67.73	6
8.2.1	Software development	100.00	1
8.2.2	AI patents	35.45	29

Birmingham

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **41**

CFRI Score **57.58**

Population (millions) **3.12**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **39,625**

Country .... **United Kingdom**

Regional group .... **Europe**

Income group .... **High income**

Wheel chart showing category scores:
- PEOPLE CENTRICITY: 74.35
- OPENNESS: 50.63
- SUSTAINABILITY: 89.81
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE: 75.85
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE: 62.31
- INNOVATION: 35.59
- VIBRANCY: 33.30
- E-READINESS: 41.79

Center: 41

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**74.35**	**41**
1.1	Liveability	83.71	43
1.1.1	Gender development equality	81.75	52
1.1.2	Life expectancy	78.43	41
1.1.3	Safety	90.96	44
1.2	Access to Services	64.98	38
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	16.41	60
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	98.96	25
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	79.58	31
2	**Openness**	**50.63**	**51**
2.1	Investment Openness	30.05	70
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	11.96	56
2.1.3	FDI job creation	78.21	27
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	71.20	34
2.2.1	Labour participation	81.02	19
2.2.2	Unemployment	77.08	38
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	58.32	64
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	68.39	28
3	**Sustainability**	**89.81**	**8**
3.1	Urban Design	89.29	4
3.1.1	Air quality	97.70	5
3.1.2	Green areas	80.88	11
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	n/a	n/a
3.2	Energy and Waste	90.32	33
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	85.68	57
3.2.2	Waste collection	94.96	54
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**75.85**	**21**
4.1	Institutions	80.68	20
4.1.1	Rule of law	82.46	20
4.1.2	Requlatory quality	78.90	16
4.2	Governance	71.02	23
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	66.76	33
4.2.2	Control of corruption	75.27	18

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**62.31**	**28**
5.1	Mobility	72.13	20
5.1.1	Traffic safety	94.69	13
5.1.2	Access to public transport	97.53	14
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	83.54	22
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	12.75	56
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	52.49	44
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	25.41	39
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	34.72	48
5.2.3	Internet access	97.34	19
6	**Innovation**	**32.59**	**43**
6.1	R&D Intensity	45.14	31
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	29.19	36
6.1.2	Major university	61.10	29
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	20.04	50
6.2.1	Patents	47.26	47
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	4.84	64
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	8.00	52
7	**Vibrancy**	**33.30**	**60**
7.1	Financial Activity	60.90	47
7.1.1	Startup scene	26.35	73
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	74.54	34
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	81.80	31
7.2	Cultural Activity	5.71	65
7.2.1	Museums	17.12	44
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**41.79**	**47**
8.1	Data Readiness	71.71	23
8.1.1	Local online services	93.42	17
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	11.88	55
8.2.1	Software development	7.29	55
8.2.2	AI patents	16.46	51

Bishkek

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **87**

CFRI Score **29.61**

Population (millions) **1.32**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **12,700**

Country .... **Kyrgyzstan**

Regional group .... **Asia and Pacific**
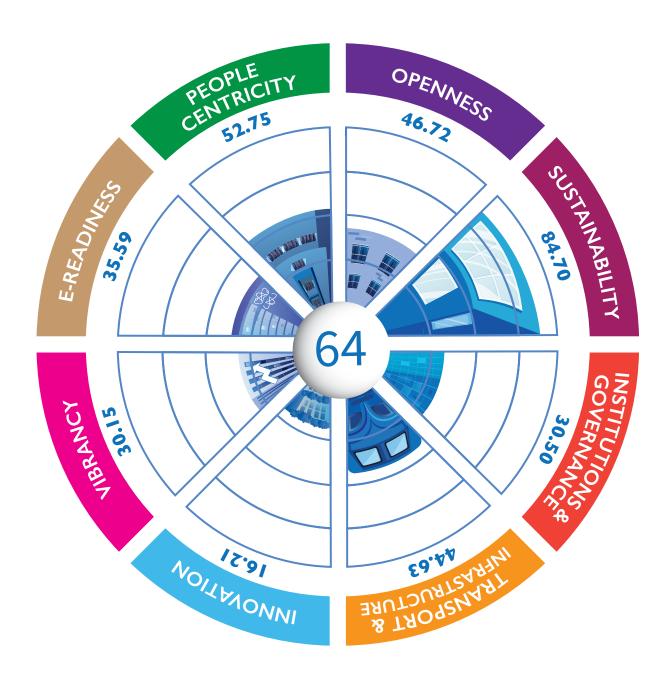
Income group .... **Lower-middle income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY **60.77**
- OPENNESS **25.47**
- SUSTAINABILITY **63.07**
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **6.08**
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **38.64**
- INNOVATION **5.71**
- VIBRANCY **8.76**
- E-READINESS **26.42**

87

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**60.77**	**70**
1.1	Liveability	59.03	78
1.1.1	Gender development equality	83.94	47
1.1.2	Life expectancy	37.98	86
1.1.3	Safety	55.17	86
1.2	Access to Services	62.51	46
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	33.68	29
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	70.09	70
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	83.76	22
2	**Openness**	**25.47**	**97**
2.1	Investment Openness	8.01	101
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	0.14	101
2.1.3	FDI job creation	23.89	100
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	42.94	84
2.2.1	Labour participation	32.80	91
2.2.2	Unemployment	49.25	84
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	55.03	75
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	34.69	63
3	**Sustainability**	**63.07**	**77**
3.1	Urban Design	49.45	74
3.1.1	Air quality	75.25	73
3.1.2	Green areas	13.65	61
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	59.45	40
3.2	Energy and Waste	76.69	73
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	92.60	35
3.2.2	Waste collection	60.78	75
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**8.06**	**100**
4.1	Institutions	11.56	98
4.1.1	Rule of law	3.38	100
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	19.73	92
4.2	Governance	4.56	101
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	8.02	101
4.2.2	Control of corruption	1.10	101

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**38.64**	**77**
5.1	Mobility	43.84	73
5.1.1	Traffic safety	68.54	70
5.1.2	Access to public transport	55.72	68
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	7.25	78
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	33.44	82
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	8.89	84
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	18.17	77
5.2.3	Internet access	73.26	76
6	**Innovation**	**5.71**	**85**
6.1	R&D Intensity	7.22	86
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	0.00	96
6.1.2	Major university	14.45	82
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	4.20	80
6.2.1	Patents	12.56	76
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.01	100
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.04	100
7	**Vibrancy**	**8.76**	**100**
7.1	Financial Activity	17.51	99
7.1.1	Startup scene	2.91	99
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	9.89	93
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	39.74	98
7.2	Cultural Activity	0.00	101
7.2.1	Museums	0.00	101
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**26.42**	**70**
8.1	Data Readiness	50.66	65
8.1.1	Local online services	51.32	80
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	2.18	77
8.2.1	Software development	4.37	63
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Bogota

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **64**

CFRI Score **42.66**

Population (millions) **9.10**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **27,022**

Country..**Colombia**

Regional group.................................**Latin America**
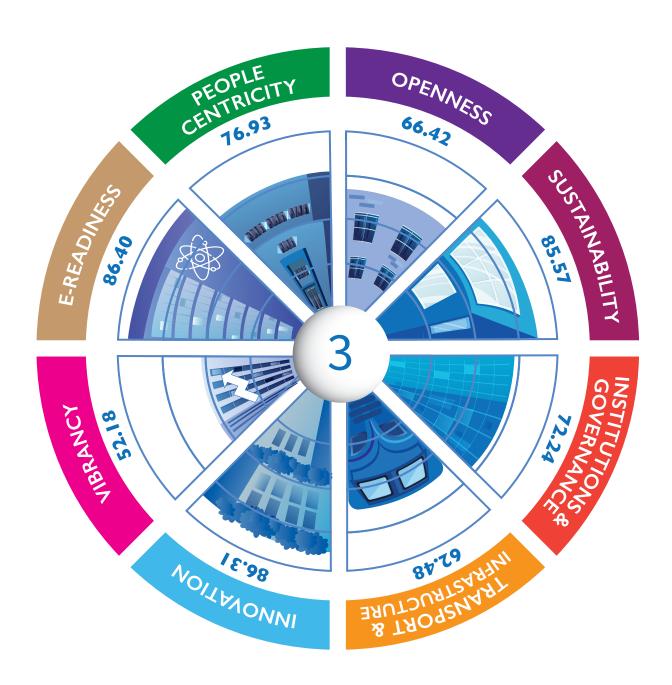
Income group.....................**Upper-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **52.75**

OPENNESS **46.72**

SUSTAINABILITY **84.70**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **30.50**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **44.63**

INNOVATION **16.21**

VIBRANCY **30.15**

E-READINESS **35.59**

64

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**52.75**	**80**
1.1	Liveability	56.28	81
1.1.1	Gender development equality	91.97	28
1.1.2	Life expectancy	76.87	44
1.1.3	Safety	0.00	97
1.2	Access to Services	49.22	74
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	12.95	73
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	76.94	67
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	57.77	66
2	**Openness**	**46.72**	**63**
2.1	Investment Openness	38.66	54
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	32.36	53
2.1.2	FDI projects	20.24	35
2.1.3	FDI job creation	63.38	69
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	54.79	68
2.2.1	Labour participation	70.24	43
2.2.2	Unemployment	39.88	95
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	45.24	89
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	63.79	33
3	**Sustainability**	**84.70**	**19**
3.1	Urban Design	70.27	42
3.1.1	Air quality	92.14	37
3.1.2	Green areas	18.67	57
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	100.00	1
3.2	Energy and Waste	99.14	1
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	98.27	4
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**30.50**	**75**
4.1	Institutions	32.34	74
4.1.1	Rule of law	25.23	83
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	39.45	60
4.2	Governance	28.67	72
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	31.23	72
4.2.2	Control of corruption	26.10	66

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**44.63**	**70**
5.1	Mobility	51.83	62
5.1.1	Traffic safety	79.40	55
5.1.2	Access to public transport	96.75	19
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	15.32	66
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	15.87	47
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	37.43	74
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	6.73	87
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	50.48	33
5.2.3	Internet access	55.08	91
6	**Innovation**	**16.21**	**69**
6.1	R&D Intensity	24.00	65
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	6.40	75
6.1.2	Major university	41.60	52
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	8.42	69
6.2.1	Patents	21.50	67
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	2.43	73
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	1.33	77
7	**Vibrancy**	**30.15**	**68**
7.1	Financial Activity	55.40	62
7.1.1	Startup scene	39.62	40
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	52.49	71
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	74.11	61
7.2	Cultural Activity	4.89	70
7.2.1	Museums	8.11	64
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	6.56	54
8	**e-readiness**	**35.59**	**54**
8.1	Data Readiness	69.74	27
8.1.1	Local online services	89.48	31
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	1.45	82
8.2.1	Software development	1.30	82
8.2.2	AI patents	1.60	72

Boston

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **3**

CFRI Score **73.57**

Population (millions) **4.44**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **114,064**

Country .... **United States of America**

Regional group .... **Northern America**

Income group .... **High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY — 76.93
- OPENNESS — 66.42
- SUSTAINABILITY — 85.57
- INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & — 72.24
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE — 62.48
- INNOVATION — 86.31
- VIBRANCY — 52.18
- E-READINESS — 86.40

3
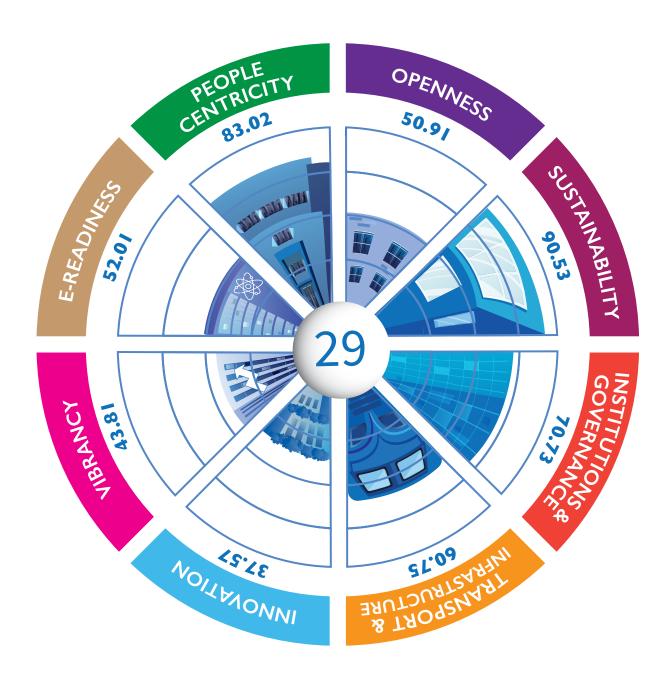
		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**76.93**	**32**
1.1	Liveability	86.97	30
1.1.1	Gender development equality	100.00	1
1.1.2	Life expectancy	74.43	49
1.1.3	Safety	86.48	55
1.2	Access to Services	66.89	34
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	16.93	57
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	92.20	36
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	91.53	6
2	**Openness**	**66.42**	**16**
2.1	Investment Openness	52.35	29
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	61.30	19
2.1.2	FDI projects	13.99	50
2.1.3	FDI job creation	81.75	19
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	80.50	13
2.2.1	Labour participation	76.91	30
2.2.2	Unemployment	82.48	20
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	84.47	13
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	78.14	13
3	**Sustainability**	**85.57**	**18**
3.1	Urban Design	83.04	20
3.1.1	Air quality	94.05	22
3.1.2	Green areas	86.41	5
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	68.66	31
3.2	Energy and Waste	88.10	46
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	79.14	73
3.2.2	Waste collection	97.06	41
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**72.24**	**24**
4.1	Institutions	77.55	23
4.1.1	Rule of law	80.31	22
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	74.79	23
4.2	Governance	66.93	27
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	68.48	24
4.2.2	Control of corruption	65.38	27

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**62.48**	**27**
5.1	Mobility	69.08	32
5.1.1	Traffic safety	86.36	46
5.1.2	Access to public transport	63.12	62
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	94.72	7
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	32.11	20
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	55.88	38
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	21.05	55
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	55.20	25
5.2.3	Internet access	91.40	40
6	**Innovation**	**86.31**	**2**
6.1	R&D Intensity	92.74	1
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	85.49	3
6.1.2	Major university	100.00	1
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	79.87	3
6.2.1	Patents	92.31	4
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	47.30	9
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	100.00	1
7	**Vibrancy**	**52.18**	**17**
7.1	Financial Activity	84.10	8
7.1.1	Startup scene	72.04	6
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	88.23	10
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	92.03	10
7.2	Cultural Activity	20.27	36
7.2.1	Museums	27.48	27
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**86.40**	**2**
8.1	Data Readiness	73.69	16
8.1.1	Local online services	97.37	4
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	99.11	1
8.2.1	Software development	98.22	3
8.2.2	AI patents	100.00	1

Brussels

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **29**

CFRI Score **61.16**

Population (millions) **3.31**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **76,329**

Country... **Belgium**

Regional group... **Europe**

Income group...................................... **High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY 83.02
- OPENNESS 50.91
- SUSTAINABILITY 90.53
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 70.73
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 60.75
- INNOVATION 37.57
- VIBRANCY 43.81
- E-READINESS 52.01

29

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**83.02**	**12**
1.1	Liveability	89.79	18
1.1.1	Gender development equality	94.16	20
1.1.2	Life expectancy	87.23	24
1.1.3	Safety	87.97	51
1.2	Access to Services	76.25	14
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	50.95	14
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	77.79	37
2	**Openness**	**50.91**	**50**
2.1	Investment Openness	40.82	49
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	39.14	42
2.1.2	FDI projects	14.27	49
2.1.3	FDI job creation	69.07	55
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	60.99	49
2.2.1	Labour participation	54.57	66
2.2.2	Unemployment	43.65	92
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	72.48	42
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	73.26	21
3	**Sustainability**	**90.53**	**6**
3.1	Urban Design	83.94	16
3.1.1	Air quality	94.80	17
3.1.2	Green areas	69.51	23
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	87.51	13
3.2	Energy and Waste	97.12	7
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	94.24	27
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**70.73**	**30**
4.1	Institutions	74.08	30
4.1.1	Rule of law	79.38	28
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	68.77	31
4.2	Governance	67.38	26
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	63.32	39
4.2.2	Control of corruption	71.43	22

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**60.75**	**36**
5.1	Mobility	75.73	14
5.1.1	Traffic safety	100.00	1
5.1.2	Access to public transport	96.19	23
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	83.98	19
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	22.75	33
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	45.77	58
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	18.58	60
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	23.45	60
5.2.3	Internet access	95.28	27
6	**Innovation**	**37.57**	**34**
6.1	R&D Intensity	38.96	38
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	35.43	29
6.1.2	Major university	42.50	50
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	36.18	27
6.2.1	Patents	66.99	25
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	17.30	31
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	24.25	28
7	**Vibrancy**	**43.81**	**33**
7.1	Financial Activity	65.38	34
7.1.1	Startup scene	39.26	42
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	76.35	29
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	80.52	35
7.2	Cultural Activity	22.23	30
7.2.1	Museums	44.14	11
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	22.55	29
8	**e-readiness**	**52.01**	**22**
8.1	Data Readiness	75.66	13
8.1.1	Local online services	76.32	57
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	75.00	2
8.2	AI Readiness	28.36	31
8.2.1	Software development	13.73	39
8.2.2	AI patents	42.98	24

Bucharest

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **53**

CFRI Score **48.06**

Population (millions) **2.21**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **82,904**

Country...**Romania**

Regional group... **Europe**

Income group....................................**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **86.17**

OPENNESS **55.68**

SUSTAINABILITY **77.77**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **41.27**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **58.01**

INNOVATION **7.62**

VIBRANCY **28.95**

E-READINESS **29.01**

53

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**86.17**	**7**
1.1	Liveability	84.17	41
1.1.1	Gender development equality	88.32	39
1.1.2	Life expectancy	68.83	56
1.1.3	Safety	95.36	23
1.2	Access to Services	88.17	5
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	85.84	5
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	78.69	34
2	**Openness**	**55.68**	**43**
2.1	Investment Openness	37.84	56
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	24.05	32
2.1.3	FDI job creation	89.48	8
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	73.52	28
2.2.1	Labour participation	81.02	19
2.2.2	Unemployment	86.25	10
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	72.21	43
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	54.60	47
3	**Sustainability**	**77.77**	**37**
3.1	Urban Design	70.85	40
3.1.1	Air quality	88.07	47
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	53.63	45
3.2	Energy and Waste	84.68	58
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	93.97	28
3.2.2	Waste collection	75.39	70
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**41.27**	**54**
4.1	Institutions	49.20	51
4.1.1	Rule of law	52.92	47
4.1.2	Requlatory quality	45.48	52
4.2	Governance	33.33	65
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	30.95	73
4.2.2	Control of corruption	35.71	54

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**58.01**	**44**
5.1	Mobility	54.31	55
5.1.1	Traffic safety	86.53	45
5.1.2	Access to public transport	83.86	44
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	23.59	64
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	23.26	31
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	61.71	24
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	16.17	68
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	76.46	7
5.2.3	Internet access	92.49	34
6	**Innovation**	**7.62**	**80**
6.1	R&D Intensity	11.19	81
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	12.79	60
6.1.2	Major university	9.60	84
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	4.04	81
6.2.1	Patents	5.08	81
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	2.14	74
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	4.89	61
7	**Vibrancy**	**28.95**	**70**
7.1	Financial Activity	51.59	69
7.1.1	Startup scene	31.49	60
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	47.10	76
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	76.18	56
7.2	Cultural Activity	6.31	62
7.2.1	Museums	18.92	39
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**29.01**	**67**
8.1	Data Readiness	46.71	66
8.1.1	Local online services	68.42	62
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	11.31	57
8.2.1	Software development	22.63	32
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Budapest

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **47**

CFRI Score **52.10**

Population (millions) **3.01**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **56,278**

Country .... **Hungary**

Regional group .... **Europe**

Income group .... **High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **87.17**

OPENNESS **62.48**

SUSTAINABILITY **60.86**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **44.21**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **64.87**

INNOVATION **25.05**

VIBRANCY **40.95**

E-READINESS **31.22**

47

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**87.17**	**5**
1.1	Liveability	87.47	25
1.1.1	Gender development equality	97.08	6
1.1.2	Life expectancy	69.91	54
1.1.3	Safety	95.43	20
1.2	Access to Services	86.86	6
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	82.12	6
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	92.20	36
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	86.25	15
2	**Openness**	**62.48**	**27**
2.1	Investment Openness	38.83	52
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	22.07	63
2.1.2	FDI projects	15.22	46
2.1.3	FDI job creation	79.19	23
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	86.14	3
2.2.1	Labour participation	82.98	14
2.2.2	Unemployment	86.79	7
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	94.01	3
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	80.78	8
3	**Sustainability**	**60.86**	**82**
3.1	Urban Design	74.79	33
3.1.1	Air quality	92.35	34
3.1.2	Green areas	73.30	19
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	58.70	42
3.2	Energy and Waste	46.93	100
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	91.91	37
3.2.2	Waste collection	1.96	89
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**44.21**	**51**
4.1	Institutions	49.05	52
4.1.1	Rule of law	52.62	48
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	45.48	52
4.2	Governance	39.37	56
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	44.13	60
4.2.2	Control of corruption	34.62	55

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**64.87**	**20**
5.1	Mobility	70.65	25
5.1.1	Traffic safety	89.65	35
5.1.2	Access to public transport	94.28	26
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	80.11	28
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	18.55	40
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	59.09	33
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	18.50	61
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	60.60	20
5.2.3	Internet access	98.18	12
6	**Innovation**	**25.05**	**51**
6.1	R&D Intensity	28.01	57
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	39.05	21
6.1.2	Major university	16.98	80
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	22.09	47
6.2.1	Patents	56.11	39
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	3.78	67
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	6.38	58
7	**Vibrancy**	**40.95**	**38**
7.1	Financial Activity	53.21	64
7.1.1	Startup scene	27.84	68
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	54.54	67
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	77.24	48
7.2	Cultural Activity	28.68	18
7.2.1	Museums	18.02	41
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	34.70	14
8	**e-readiness**	**31.22**	**63**
8.1	Data Readiness	42.11	72
8.1.1	Local online services	59.21	69
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	20.33	43
8.2.1	Software development	23.83	30
8.2.2	AI patents	16.83	49

Buenos Aires

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **63**

CFRI Score **42.96**

Population (millions) **14.09**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **30,731**

Country..**Argentina**

Regional group..................................**Latin America**

Income group.....................**Upper-middle income**

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**69.04**	**49**
1.1	Liveability	74.87	58
1.1.1	Gender development equality	96.35	8
1.1.2	Life expectancy	62.67	67
1.1.3	Safety	65.61	80
1.2	Access to Services	63.21	43
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	25.99	38
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	63.65	57
2	**Openness**	**45.14**	**65**
2.1	Investment Openness	29.98	71
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	22.07	63
2.1.2	FDI projects	7.47	70
2.1.3	FDI job creation	60.40	74
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	60.30	54
2.2.1	Labour participation	68.28	48
2.2.2	Unemployment	62.53	72
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	63.15	58
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	47.22	56
3	**Sustainability**	**71.78**	**56**
3.1	Urban Design	56.43	64
3.1.1	Air quality	96.43	10
3.1.2	Green areas	24.08	55
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	48.77	49
3.2	Energy and Waste	87.14	49
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	78.00	75
3.2.2	Waste collection	96.27	49
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**24.42**	**82**
4.1	Institutions	25.17	88
4.1.1	Rule of law	26.77	80
4.1.2	Requlatory quality	23.56	88
4.2	Governance	23.68	78
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	22.64	86
4.2.2	Control of corruption	24.73	70

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**46.05**	**66**
5.1	Mobility	52.74	59
5.1.1	Traffic safety	70.26	69
5.1.2	Access to public transport	85.76	39
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	49.91	56
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	5.03	83
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	39.36	70
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	28.42	30
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	29.95	55
5.2.3	Internet access	59.70	87
6	**Innovation**	**21.99**	**58**
6.1	R&D Intensity	38.01	42
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	7.12	74
6.1.2	Major university	68.90	21
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	5.97	73
6.2.1	Patents	13.19	75
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	3.47	69
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	1.25	79
7	**Vibrancy**	**30.26**	**67**
7.1	Financial Activity	53.60	63
7.1.1	Startup scene	36.75	50
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	48.23	74
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	75.83	58
7.2	Cultural Activity	6.92	60
7.2.1	Museums	17.57	43
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	3.18	64
8	**e-readiness**	**35.01**	**55**
8.1	Data Readiness	67.11	33
8.1.1	Local online services	84.21	43
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	2.91	73
8.2.1	Software development	2.85	70
8.2.2	AI patents	2.96	70

Busan

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **45**

CFRI Score **53.82**

Population (millions) **4.48**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **37,952**

Country .... **Republic of Korea**

Regional group .... **Asia and Pacific**

Income group .... **High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **85.01**

OPENNESS **50.06**

SUSTAINABILITY **71.40**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **64.49**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **61.14**

INNOVATION **27.42**

VIBRANCY **22.63**

E-READINESS **43.41**

45

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**85.01**	**9**
1.1	Liveability	78.88	54
1.1.1	Gender development equality	56.93	80
1.1.2	Life expectancy	92.48	14
1.1.3	Safety	87.23	53
1.2	Access to Services	91.14	1
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	100.00	1
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	92.46	35
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	80.98	28
2	**Openness**	**50.06**	**53**
2.1	Investment Openness	27.83	75
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	13.92	69
2.1.2	FDI projects	2.58	90
2.1.3	FDI job creation	66.99	60
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	72.29	31
2.2.1	Labour participation	60.64	59
2.2.2	Unemployment	85.17	12
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	73.28	38
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	70.06	26
3	**Sustainability**	**71.40**	**58**
3.1	Urban Design	65.03	50
3.1.1	Air quality	84.38	57
3.1.2	Green areas	62.87	34
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	47.82	53
3.2	Energy and Waste	77.77	68
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	55.73	90
3.2.2	Waste collection	99.80	31
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**69.49**	**31**
4.1	Institutions	72.62	32
4.1.1	Rule of law	77.85	31
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	67.40	34
4.2	Governance	66.35	35
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	73.64	21
4.2.2	Control of corruption	59.07	36

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**61.14**	**33**
5.1	Mobility	63.04	42
5.1.1	Traffic safety	81.76	53
5.1.2	Access to public transport	96.64	20
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	10.72	66
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	59.23	32
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	35.90	21
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	41.80	44
5.2.3	Internet access	100.00	1
6	**Innovation**	**27.42**	**49**
6.1	R&D Intensity	25.01	64
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	30.06	35
6.1.2	Major university	19.97	76
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	29.84	41
6.2.1	Patents	63.15	31
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	11.31	43
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	15.04	45
7	**Vibrancy**	**22.63**	**79**
7.1	Financial Activity	42.34	77
7.1.1	Startup scene	8.75	89
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	54.24	68
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	64.02	73
7.2	Cultural Activity	2.91	78
7.2.1	Museums	5.41	72
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	3.33	62
8	**e-readiness**	**43.41**	**44**
8.1	Data Readiness	59.21	44
8.1.1	Local online services	93.42	17
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	27.60	33
8.2.1	Software development	1.00	85
8.2.2	AI patents	54.21	17

Cairo

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **86**

CFRI Score **29.95**

Population (millions) **23.00**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **19,920**

Country.. **Egypt**

Regional group....**Middle East and Northern Africa**
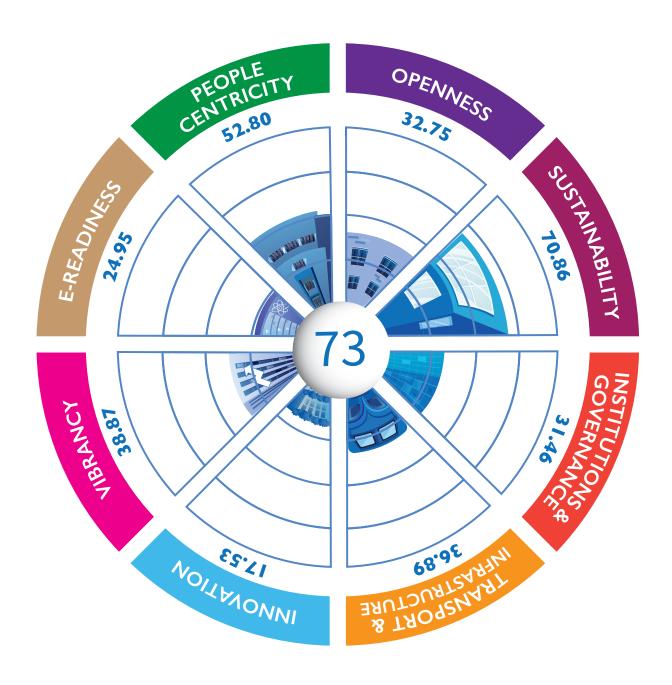
Income group......................**Lower-middle income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY 50.76
- OPENNESS 31.96
- SUSTAINABILITY 40.33
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 23.22
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 42.17
- INNOVATION 13.01
- VIBRANCY 28.72
- E-READINESS 9.41

Center: 86

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**50.76**	**81**
1.1	Liveability	54.27	85
1.1.1	Gender development equality	32.12	93
1.1.2	Life expectancy	47.94	79
1.1.3	Safety	82.76	63
1.2	Access to Services	47.24	76
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	6.91	82
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	62.90	80
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	71.91	45
2	**Openness**	**31.96**	**89**
2.1	Investment Openness	35.16	59
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	13.92	69
2.1.2	FDI projects	19.70	36
2.1.3	FDI job creation	71.86	44
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	28.75	96
2.2.1	Labour participation	11.20	100
2.2.2	Unemployment	47.99	90
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	48.75	82
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	7.07	99
3	**Sustainability**	**40.33**	**99**
3.1	Urban Design	18.50	99
3.1.1	Air quality	30.71	99
3.1.2	Green areas	16.95	58
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	7.83	88
3.2	Energy and Waste	62.17	91
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	92.96	32
3.2.2	Waste collection	31.37	85
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**23.22**	**87**
4.1	Institutions	26.10	87
4.1.1	Rule of law	33.85	73
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	18.36	95
4.2	Governance	20.33	83
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	26.65	76
4.2.2	Control of corruption	14.01	89

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**42.17**	**72**
5.1	Mobility	47.44	68
5.1.1	Traffic safety	87.64	40
5.1.2	Access to public transport	11.66	98
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	87.41	14
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	3.04	89
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	36.89	76
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	8.96	83
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	20.97	66
5.2.3	Internet access	80.75	63
6	**Innovation**	**13.01**	**72**
6.1	R&D Intensity	20.82	71
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	14.15	58
6.1.2	Major university	27.50	71
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	5.21	78
6.2.1	Patents	3.16	87
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	9.95	50
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	2.51	71
7	**Vibrancy**	**28.72**	**71**
7.1	Financial Activity	52.42	66
7.1.1	Startup scene	35.06	54
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	53.95	70
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	68.25	69
7.2	Cultural Activity	5.02	69
7.2.1	Museums	14.41	53
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.65	75
8	**e-readiness**	**9.41**	**98**
8.1	Data Readiness	18.42	99
8.1.1	Local online services	36.84	85
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	0.00	94
8.2	AI Readiness	0.40	93
8.2.1	Software development	0.80	88
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Cape Town

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **73**

CFRI Score **38.26**

Population (millions) **4.16**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **20,396**

Country.. **South Africa**

Regional group......................... **Sub-Saharan Africa**

Income group......................**Upper-middle income**

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**52.80**	**79**
1.1	Liveability	35.67	97
1.1.1	Gender development equality	97.81	3
1.1.2	Life expectancy	9.20	98
1.1.3	Safety	0.00	97
1.2	Access to Services	69.92	23
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	n/a	n/a
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	59.86	83
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	79.98	30
2	**Openness**	**32.75**	**86**
2.1	Investment Openness	44.73	44
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	22.07	63
2.1.2	FDI projects	16.03	43
2.1.3	FDI job creation	96.09	3
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	20.77	99
2.2.1	Labour participation	44.77	83
2.2.2	Unemployment	0.00	100
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	17.17	98
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	21.13	80
3	**Sustainability**	**70.86**	**59**
3.1	Urban Design	53.06	69
3.1.1	Air quality	92.18	36
3.1.2	Green areas	4.72	74
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	62.30	38
3.2	Energy and Waste	88.66	44
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	77.33	77
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**31.46**	**70**
4.1	Institutions	36.42	62
4.1.1	Rule of law	42.15	60
4.1.2	Requlatory quality	30.68	73
4.2	Governance	26.50	73
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	26.07	79
4.2.2	Control of corruption	26.92	64

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**36.89**	**81**
5.1	Mobility	41.39	79
5.1.1	Traffic safety	41.02	96
5.1.2	Access to public transport	45.29	81
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	72.01	39
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	7.23	79
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	32.39	83
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	11.62	76
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	11.46	88
5.2.3	Internet access	74.09	74
6	**Innovation**	**17.53**	**66**
6.1	R&D Intensity	23.75	67
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	8.10	70
6.1.2	Major university	39.40	55
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	11.30	65
6.2.1	Patents	23.40	64
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	4.68	65
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	5.82	59
7	**Vibrancy**	**38.87**	**45**
7.1	Financial Activity	57.09	58
7.1.1	Startup scene	28.53	67
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	69.13	45
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	73.62	62
7.2	Cultural Activity	20.65	35
7.2.1	Museums	11.71	57
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	50.25	6
8	**e-readiness**	**24.95**	**71**
8.1	Data Readiness	42.11	72
8.1.1	Local online services	59.21	69
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	7.80	62
8.2.1	Software development	12.29	42
8.2.2	AI patents	3.31	69

Chengdu

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **60**

CFRI Score **44.99**	Country...**China**
Population (millions) **20.94**	Regional group..............................**Asia and Pacific**
GDP per capita (PPP US$)............................**20,206**	Income group.....................**Upper-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **62.59**

OPENNESS **39.00**

SUSTAINABILITY **73.33**

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **38.09**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **47.20**

INNOVATION **33.49**

VIBRANCY **32.96**

E-READINESS **33.29**

60

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**62.59**	**68**
1.1	Liveability	79.53	53
1.1.1	Gender development equality	70.80	69
1.1.2	Life expectancy	71.07	52
1.1.3	Safety	96.72	15
1.2	Access to Services	45.65	78
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	40.33	20
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	69.31	71
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	27.30	91
2	**Openness**	**39.00**	**75**
2.1	Investment Openness	25.81	77
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	27.87	58
2.1.2	FDI projects	4.76	79
2.1.3	FDI job creation	44.82	94
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	52.18	72
2.2.1	Labour participation	53.51	67
2.2.2	Unemployment	70.80	52
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	58.10	67
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	26.33	72
3	**Sustainability**	**73.33**	**53**
3.1	Urban Design	52.15	70
3.1.1	Air quality	67.99	86
3.1.2	Green areas	56.69	38
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	31.77	66
3.2	Energy and Waste	94.50	22
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	89.00	50
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**38.09**	**56**
4.1	Institutions	32.50	69
4.1.1	Rule of law	38.15	63
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	26.85	81
4.2	Governance	43.67	50
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	53.01	46
4.2.2	Control of corruption	34.34	56

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**47.20**	**65**
5.1	Mobility	38.19	84
5.1.1	Traffic safety	58.47	82
5.1.2	Access to public transport	43.16	82
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	12.94	55
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	56.21	37
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	23.04	50
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	65.57	11
5.2.3	Internet access	80.02	64
6	**Innovation**	**33.49**	**41**
6.1	R&D Intensity	32.11	51
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	36.23	24
6.1.2	Major university	28.00	68
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	34.86	30
6.2.1	Patents	48.31	44
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	29.27	16
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	27.01	22
7	**Vibrancy**	**32.96**	**61**
7.1	Financial Activity	64.28	40
7.1.1	Startup scene	33.27	56
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	73.54	37
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	86.04	20
7.2	Cultural Activity	1.64	85
7.2.1	Museums	1.35	91
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	3.57	60
8	**e-readiness**	**33.29**	**58**
8.1	Data Readiness	58.55	47
8.1.1	Local online services	92.11	22
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	8.03	61
8.2.1	Software development	2.11	77
8.2.2	AI patents	13.95	52

Chicago

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **32**

CFRI Score **60.20**

Population (millions) **9.41**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **80,674**

Country .... **United States of America**

Regional group .... **Northern America**

Income group .... **High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 63.28

OPENNESS 63.60

SUSTAINABILITY 73.19

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 72.24

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 56.53

INNOVATION 49.09

VIBRANCY 46.73

E-READINESS 56.97

32

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**63.28**	**64**
1.1	Liveability	61.95	75
1.1.1	Gender development equality	95.62	14
1.1.2	Life expectancy	65.63	60
1.1.3	Safety	24.60	95
1.2	Access to Services	64.60	40
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	18.13	51
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	88.12	46
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	87.55	11
2	**Openness**	**63.60**	**23**
2.1	Investment Openness	53.69	26
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	72.72	10
2.1.2	FDI projects	17.39	40
2.1.3	FDI job creation	70.97	48
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	73.50	29
2.2.1	Labour participation	75.93	31
2.2.2	Unemployment	77.08	38
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	73.30	36
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	67.69	30
3	**Sustainability**	**73.19**	**55**
3.1	Urban Design	72.38	37
3.1.1	Air quality	91.68	40
3.1.2	Green areas	78.51	12
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	46.95	54
3.2	Energy and Waste	74.00	77
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	50.95	92
3.2.2	Waste collection	97.06	41
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**72.24**	**24**
4.1	Institutions	77.55	23
4.1.1	Rule of law	80.31	22
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	74.79	23
4.2	Governance	66.93	27
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	68.48	24
4.2.2	Control of corruption	65.38	27

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**56.53**	**50**
5.1	Mobility	62.75	43
5.1.1	Traffic safety	77.98	58
5.1.2	Access to public transport	56.05	67
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	81.51	26
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	35.45	17
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	50.31	49
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	29.57	29
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	32.63	53
5.2.3	Internet access	88.74	50
6	**Innovation**	**49.09**	**22**
6.1	R&D Intensity	61.19	14
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	29.19	36
6.1.2	Major university	93.20	6
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	36.99	25
6.2.1	Patents	67.16	24
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	22.58	22
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	21.24	36
7	**Vibrancy**	**46.73**	**24**
7.1	Financial Activity	80.68	10
7.1.1	Startup scene	57.61	17
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	91.20	6
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	93.21	7
7.2	Cultural Activity	12.78	52
7.2.1	Museums	28.83	24
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	9.52	45
8	**e-readiness**	**56.97**	**14**
8.1	Data Readiness	73.69	16
8.1.1	Local online services	97.37	4
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	40.25	19
8.2.1	Software development	32.25	24
8.2.2	AI patents	48.25	21

Copenhagen

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **6**

CFRI Score **71.72**

Population (millions) **1.95**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **78,448**

Country.. **Denmark**

Regional group.. **Europe**

Income group.................................... **High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **81.02**

OPENNESS **63.14**

SUSTAINABILITY **91.40**

E-READINESS **56.52**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **94.17**

VIBRANCY **52.77**

INNOVATION **58.10**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **76.65**

6

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**81.02**	**17**
1.1	Liveability	92.34	12
1.1.1	Gender development equality	96.35	8
1.1.2	Life expectancy	86.43	26
1.1.3	Safety	94.24	27
1.2	Access to Services	69.71	25
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	22.37	43
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	86.75	12
2	**Openness**	**63.14**	**24**
2.1	Investment Openness	48.30	39
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	44.21	36
2.1.2	FDI projects	27.99	29
2.1.3	FDI job creation	72.70	41
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	77.98	22
2.2.1	Labour participation	81.02	19
2.2.2	Unemployment	71.15	51
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	81.75	21
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	78.00	14
3	**Sustainability**	**91.40**	**4**
3.1	Urban Design	85.46	10
3.1.1	Air quality	97.22	7
3.1.2	Green areas	73.93	17
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	85.25	18
3.2	Energy and Waste	97.34	5
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	94.67	23
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**94.17**	**2**
4.1	Institutions	92.64	2
4.1.1	Rule of law	98.15	2
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	87.12	5
4.2	Governance	95.70	1
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	91.40	4
4.2.2	Control of corruption	100.00	1

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**76.65**	**5**
5.1	Mobility	84.20	5
5.1.1	Traffic safety	95.21	12
5.1.2	Access to public transport	97.20	18
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	93.40	8
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	51.00	8
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	69.10	8
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	53.79	11
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	60.17	21
5.2.3	Internet access	93.34	32
6	**Innovation**	**58.10**	**10**
6.1	R&D Intensity	65.14	8
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	66.19	6
6.1.2	Major university	64.10	26
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	51.05	12
6.2.1	Patents	78.46	10
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	16.64	35
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	58.06	5
7	**Vibrancy**	**52.77**	**16**
7.1	Financial Activity	65.24	36
7.1.1	Startup scene	43.90	32
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	75.05	32
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	76.77	52
7.2	Cultural Activity	40.31	10
7.2.1	Museums	36.49	16
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	84.44	2
8	**e-readiness**	**56.52**	**15**
8.1	Data Readiness	61.19	37
8.1.1	Local online services	97.37	4
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	51.86	12
8.2.1	Software development	45.51	14
8.2.2	AI patents	58.21	10

Dakar

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **89**

CFRI Score **28.95**

Population (millions) **4.04**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **8,016**

Country...**Senegal**

Regional group........................**Sub-Saharan Africa**
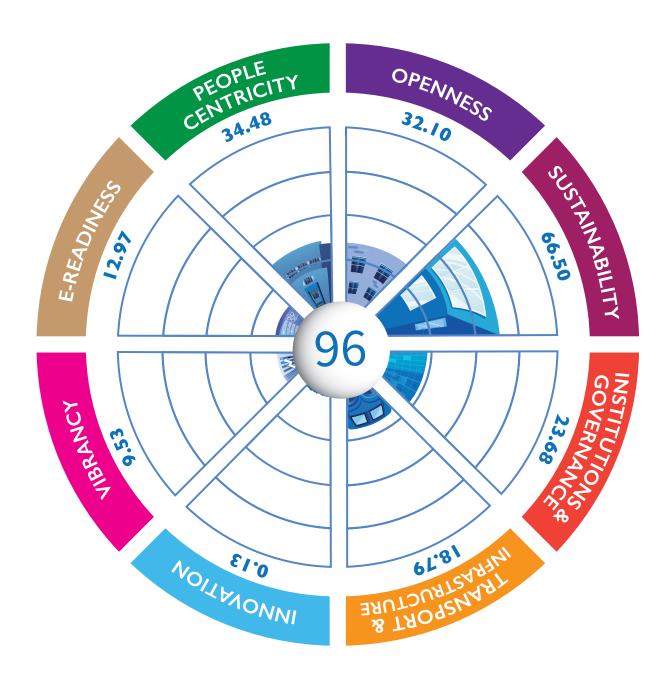
Income group.....................**Lower-middle income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY **42.21**
- OPENNESS **27.97**
- SUSTAINABILITY **76.48**
- INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **32.50**
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **23.09**
- INNOVATION **2.63**
- VIBRANCY **14.22**
- E-READINESS **12.53**

89

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**42.21**	**90**
1.1	Liveability	68.57	65
1.1.1	Gender development equality	65.69	74
1.1.2	Life expectancy	41.38	82
1.1.3	Safety	98.65	6
1.2	Access to Services	15.85	101
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	3.45	88
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	44.09	98
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	0.00	100
2	**Openness**	**27.97**	**94**
2.1	Investment Openness	17.92	95
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	2.85	88
2.1.3	FDI job creation	50.91	89
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	38.01	91
2.2.1	Labour participation	26.98	93
2.2.2	Unemployment	77.78	36
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	43.19	90
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	4.09	100
3	**Sustainability**	**76.48**	**42**
3.1	Urban Design	56.07	65
3.1.1	Air quality	67.07	90
3.1.2	Green areas	6.46	70
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	94.69	4
3.2	Energy and Waste	96.89	8
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	96.89	8
3.2.2	Waste collection	n/a	n/a
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**32.50**	**68**
4.1	Institutions	29.10	80
4.1.1	Rule of law	31.08	75
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	27.12	80
4.2	Governance	35.90	59
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	35.53	67
4.2.2	Control of corruption	36.26	53

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**23.09**	**96**
5.1	Mobility	41.96	76
5.1.1	Traffic safety	50.11	91
5.1.2	Access to public transport	74.55	51
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	1.22	91
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	4.23	101
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	2.69	93
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	2.99	98
5.2.3	Internet access	7.00	101
6	**Innovation**	**2.63**	**93**
6.1	R&D Intensity	3.76	92
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	7.52	72
6.1.2	Major university	0.00	92
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	1.50	88
6.2.1	Patents	3.77	86
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.33	92
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.40	92
7	**Vibrancy**	**14.22**	**89**
7.1	Financial Activity	27.69	89
7.1.1	Startup scene	10.82	85
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	23.10	89
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	49.14	89
7.2	Cultural Activity	0.75	93
7.2.1	Museums	2.25	87
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**12.53**	**96**
8.1	Data Readiness	25.00	94
8.1.1	Local online services	0.00	101
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	0.06	100
8.2.1	Software development	0.11	100
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Dar es Salaam

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **96**

CFRI Score **24.77**

Population (millions) **6.70**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **4,492**

Country........................**United Republic of Tanzania**

Regional group.........................**Sub-Saharan Africa**
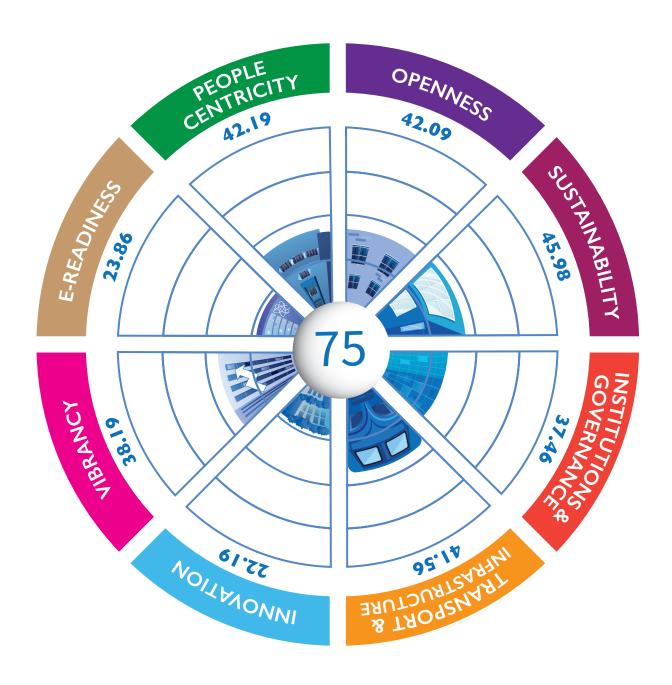
Income group.....................**Lower-middle income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY **34.48**
- OPENNESS **32.10**
- SUSTAINABILITY **66.50**
- INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **23.68**
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **18.79**
- INNOVATION **0.13**
- VIBRANCY **9.53**
- E-READINESS **12.97**

96

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**34.48**	**98**
1.1	Liveability	44.88	89
1.1.1	Gender development equality	43.80	89
1.1.2	Life expectancy	16.29	96
1.1.3	Safety	74.55	74
1.2	Access to Services	24.07	99
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	2.59	91
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	33.95	101
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	35.69	86
2	**Openness**	**32.10**	**88**
2.1	Investment Openness	14.66	97
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	3.80	85
2.1.3	FDI job creation	40.17	96
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	49.55	79
2.2.1	Labour participation	73.94	38
2.2.2	Unemployment	73.75	49
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	49.33	81
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	1.16	101
3	**Sustainability**	**66.50**	**69**
3.1	Urban Design	84.18	14
3.1.1	Air quality	84.18	60
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	n/a	n/a
3.2	Energy and Waste	48.81	95
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	97.62	6
3.2.2	Waste collection	0.00	90
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**23.68**	**85**
4.1	Institutions	24.27	89
4.1.1	Rule of law	28.00	79
4.1.2	Requlatory quality	20.55	91
4.2	Governance	23.08	81
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	20.34	87
4.2.2	Control of corruption	25.82	68

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**18.79**	**101**
5.1	Mobility	31.18	94
5.1.1	Traffic safety	45.44	95
5.1.2	Access to public transport	47.87	77
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	0.22	99
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	6.39	100
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	1.82	95
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	2.47	99
5.2.3	Internet access	14.89	100
6	**Innovation**	**0.13**	**100**
6.1	R&D Intensity	0.00	100
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	n/a	n/a
6.1.2	Major university	0.00	92
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	0.26	98
6.2.1	Patents	0.00	92
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.45	90
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.32	94
7	**Vibrancy**	**9.53**	**99**
7.1	Financial Activity	19.06	96
7.1.1	Startup scene	4.49	95
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	0.00	98
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	52.70	83
7.2	Cultural Activity	0.00	101
7.2.1	Museums	0.00	101
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**12.97**	**94**
8.1	Data Readiness	25.66	93
8.1.1	Local online services	26.32	94
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	0.28	96
8.2.1	Software development	0.55	92
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Delhi

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **75**

CFRI Score **36.69**

Population (millions) **20.84**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **20,008**

Country .... **India**

Regional group .... **Asia and Pacific**
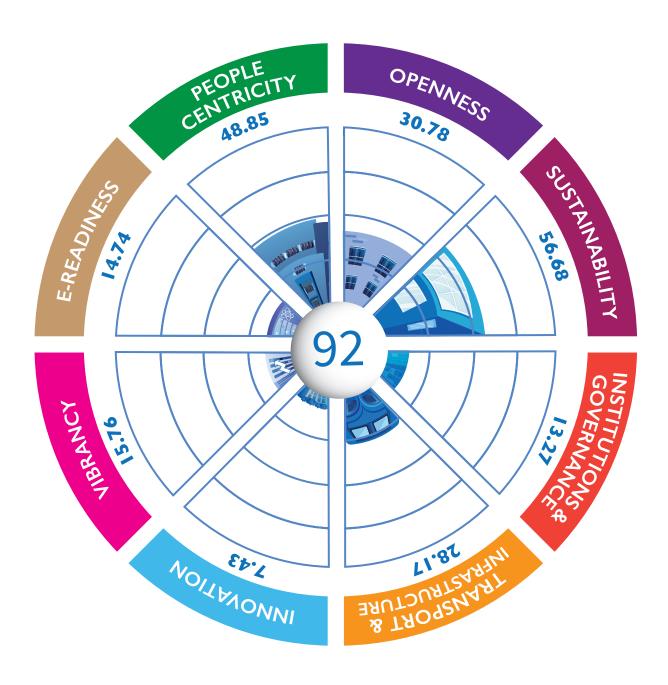
Income group .... **Lower-middle income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY — 42.19
- OPENNESS — 42.09
- SUSTAINABILITY — 45.98
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE — 37.46
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE — 41.56
- INNOVATION — 22.19
- VIBRANCY — 38.19
- E-READINESS — 23.86

75

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**42.19**	**91**
1.1	Liveability	44.23	92
1.1.1	Gender development equality	18.98	95
1.1.2	Life expectancy	36.01	90
1.1.3	Safety	77.69	68
1.2	Access to Services	40.16	86
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	10.97	74
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	66.19	75
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	43.31	82
2	**Openness**	**42.09**	**72**
2.1	Investment Openness	42.81	48
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	48.26	30
2.1.2	FDI projects	14.40	48
2.1.3	FDI job creation	65.76	66
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	41.37	86
2.2.1	Labour participation	25.73	94
2.2.2	Unemployment	68.51	59
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	47.70	83
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	23.55	77
3	**Sustainability**	**45.98**	**95**
3.1	Urban Design	16.56	101
3.1.1	Air quality	0.00	102
3.1.2	Green areas	7.28	67
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	42.40	58
3.2	Energy and Waste	75.40	75
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	96.87	9
3.2.2	Waste collection	53.92	79
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**37.46**	**62**
4.1	Institutions	39.05	58
4.1.1	Rule of law	45.23	56
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	32.88	66
4.2	Governance	35.86	60
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	47.28	54
4.2.2	Control of corruption	24.45	71

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**41.56**	**73**
5.1	Mobility	43.43	74
5.1.1	Traffic safety	65.35	72
5.1.2	Access to public transport	57.40	65
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	39.52	62
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	11.46	59
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	39.69	67
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	26.82	32
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	20.93	68
5.2.3	Internet access	71.31	79
6	**Innovation**	**22.19**	**56**
6.1	R&D Intensity	27.51	59
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	8.52	66
6.1.2	Major university	46.50	46
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	16.87	54
6.2.1	Patents	32.60	58
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	14.97	38
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	3.05	67
7	**Vibrancy**	**38.19**	**46**
7.1	Financial Activity	70.78	25
7.1.1	Startup scene	61.88	11
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	69.34	44
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	81.10	34
7.2	Cultural Activity	5.61	66
7.2.1	Museums	13.96	54
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	2.87	65
8	**e-readiness**	**23.86**	**73**
8.1	Data Readiness	39.47	77
8.1.1	Local online services	53.95	76
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	8.24	60
8.2.1	Software development	7.32	54
8.2.2	AI patents	9.16	58

Dhaka

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **92**

CFRI Score **26.96**

Population (millions) **21.01**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **15,706**

Country .... **Bangladesh**

Regional group .... **Asia and Pacific**

Income group .... **Lower-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **48.85**

OPENNESS **30.78**

SUSTAINABILITY **56.68**

E-READINESS **14.74**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **13.27**

VIBRANCY **15.76**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **28.17**

INNOVATION **7.43**

92
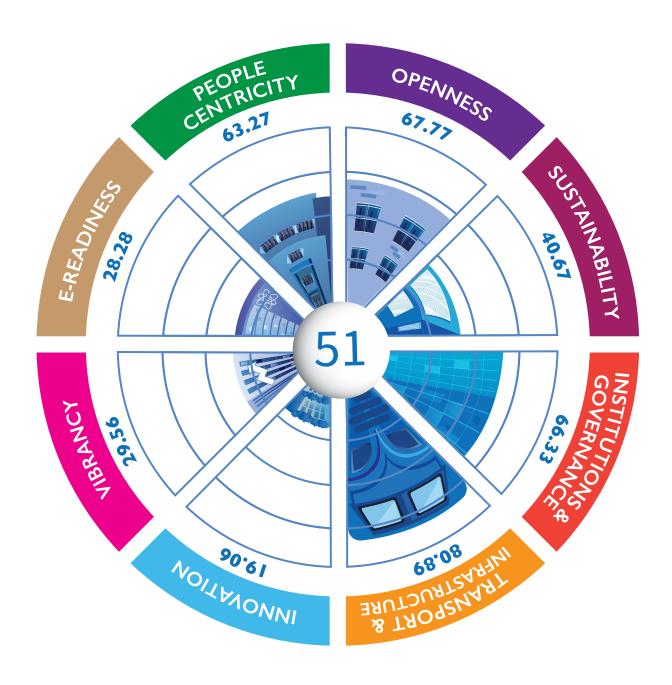
		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**48.85**	**85**
1.1	Liveability	61.39	77
1.1.1	Gender development equality	41.61	91
1.1.2	Life expectancy	59.62	69
1.1.3	Safety	82.95	62
1.2	Access to Services	36.31	89
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	4.75	86
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	48.51	96
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	55.68	69
2	**Openness**	**30.78**	**90**
2.1	Investment Openness	21.24	90
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	7.07	71
2.1.3	FDI job creation	56.65	81
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	40.31	89
2.2.1	Labour participation	29.38	92
2.2.2	Unemployment	78.04	35
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	35.13	94
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	18.71	83
3	**Sustainability**	**56.68**	**86**
3.1	Urban Design	17.73	100
3.1.1	Air quality	25.92	101
3.1.2	Green areas	6.92	68
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	20.36	77
3.2	Energy and Waste	95.63	14
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	96.76	10
3.2.2	Waste collection	94.51	55
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**13.27**	**96**
4.1	Institutions	17.89	94
4.1.1	Rule of law	24.00	87
4.1.2	Requlatory quality	11.78	97
4.2	Governance	8.66	98
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	13.47	95
4.2.2	Control of corruption	3.85	99

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**28.17**	**90**
5.1	Mobility	32.52	92
5.1.1	Traffic safety	55.52	88
5.1.2	Access to public transport	41.26	84
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	0.78	94
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	23.83	92
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	5.85	88
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	14.53	82
5.2.3	Internet access	51.10	92
6	**Innovation**	**7.43**	**81**
6.1	R&D Intensity	14.46	78
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	n/a	n/a
6.1.2	Major university	14.46	81
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	0.41	94
6.2.1	Patents	0.63	91
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.48	88
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.10	99
7	**Vibrancy**	**15.76**	**86**
7.1	Financial Activity	28.97	87
7.1.1	Startup scene	26.27	74
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	14.49	92
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	46.14	91
7.2	Cultural Activity	2.55	79
7.2.1	Museums	7.66	66
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**14.74**	**89**
8.1	Data Readiness	28.29	87
8.1.1	Local online services	31.58	90
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	1.20	84
8.2.1	Software development	2.40	74
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Doha

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **51**

CFRI Score **49.10**	Country..**Qatar**
Population (millions) **2.93**	Regional group....**Middle East and Northern Africa**
GDP per capita (PPP US$) **93,521**	Income group......................................**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 63.27

OPENNESS 67.77

SUSTAINABILITY 40.67

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 66.33

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 80.89

INNOVATION 19.06

VIBRANCY 29.56

E-READINESS 28.28

51
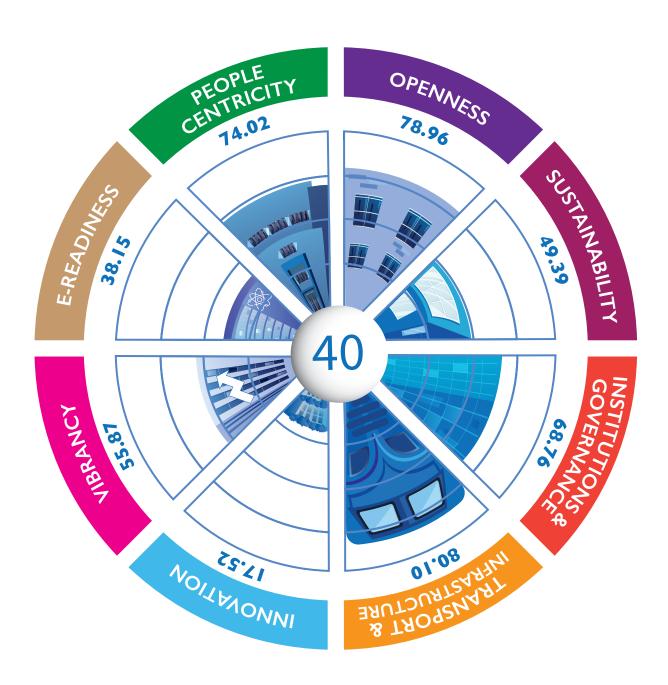
		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**63.27**	**65**
1.1	Liveability	87.47	26
1.1.1	Gender development equality	80.81	55
1.1.2	Life expectancy	84.67	32
1.1.3	Safety	96.92	14
1.2	Access to Services	39.08	87
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	6.82	83
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	58.91	86
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	51.49	75
2	**Openness**	**67.77**	**13**
2.1	Investment Openness	56.62	20
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	39.14	42
2.1.2	FDI projects	52.17	15
2.1.3	FDI job creation	78.54	26
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	78.92	18
2.2.1	Labour participation	100.00	1
2.2.2	Unemployment	100.00	1
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	79.62	26
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	36.08	62
3	**Sustainability**	**40.67**	**98**
3.1	Urban Design	31.33	94
3.1.1	Air quality	70.77	83
3.1.2	Green areas	4.10	76
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	19.13	80
3.2	Energy and Waste	50.00	93
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	0.00	101
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**63.33**	**39**
4.1	Institutions	65.78	38
4.1.1	Rule of law	68.00	37
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	63.56	39
4.2	Governance	60.88	38
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	67.91	30
4.2.2	Control of corruption	53.85	40

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**80.89**	**1**
5.1	Mobility	82.29	6
5.1.1	Traffic safety	83.29	51
5.1.2	Access to public transport	98.09	12
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	87.85	13
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	59.91	6
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	79.49	3
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	100.00	1
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	46.09	36
5.2.3	Internet access	92.37	36
6	**Innovation**	**19.06**	**62**
6.1	R&D Intensity	25.81	62
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	9.02	65
6.1.2	Major university	42.60	49
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	12.31	62
6.2.1	Patents	30.23	59
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	2.46	72
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	4.24	63
7	**Vibrancy**	**29.56**	**69**
7.1	Financial Activity	42.95	76
7.1.1	Startup scene	7.06	91
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	58.05	62
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	63.74	74
7.2	Cultural Activity	16.16	42
7.2.1	Museums	4.95	77
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	10.19	44
8	**e-readiness**	**28.28**	**68**
8.1	Data Readiness	53.95	60
8.1.1	Local online services	82.90	47
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	2.62	74
8.2.1	Software development	0.73	90
8.2.2	AI patents	4.51	65

Dubai

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **40**

CFRI Score **57.85**

Population (millions) **3.32**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **59,100**

Country .... **United Arab Emirates**

Regional group .... **Middle East and Northern Africa**

Income group .... **High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY 74.02
- OPENNESS 78.96
- SUSTAINABILITY 49.39
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 68.76
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 80.10
- INNOVATION 17.52
- VIBRANCY 55.87
- E-READINESS 38.15

40

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**74.02**	**43**
1.1	Liveability	86.32	33
1.1.1	Gender development equality	89.78	33
1.1.2	Life expectancy	75.23	47
1.1.3	Safety	93.94	29
1.2	Access to Services	61.73	48
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	14.25	67
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	93.15	31
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	77.79	37
2	**Openness**	**78.96**	**4**
2.1	Investment Openness	78.68	5
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	36.04	48
2.1.2	FDI projects	100.00	1
2.1.3	FDI job creation	100.00	1
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	79.25	16
2.2.1	Labour participation	75.89	32
2.2.2	Unemployment	82.70	18
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	83.33	15
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	75.07	18
3	**Sustainability**	**49.39**	**94**
3.1	Urban Design	35.49	90
3.1.1	Air quality	63.59	92
3.1.2	Green areas	3.66	77
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	39.22	60
3.2	Energy and Waste	63.29	88
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	26.57	99
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**68.76**	**35**
4.1	Institutions	65.83	36
4.1.1	Rule of law	66.46	38
4.1.2	Requlatory quality	65.21	37
4.2	Governance	71.69	21
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	79.37	10
4.2.2	Control of corruption	64.01	33

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**80.10**	**2**
5.1	Mobility	76.32	13
5.1.1	Traffic safety	86.73	42
5.1.2	Access to public transport	34.08	87
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	91.02	10
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	93.43	2
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	83.88	2
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	88.80	3
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	62.83	18
5.2.3	Internet access	100.00	1
6	**Innovation**	**17.52**	**67**
6.1	R&D Intensity	25.37	63
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	20.84	45
6.1.2	Major university	29.90	66
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	9.67	67
6.2.1	Patents	25.36	62
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	1.47	76
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	2.17	73
7	**Vibrancy**	**55.87**	**12**
7.1	Financial Activity	62.95	44
7.1.1	Startup scene	45.33	30
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	66.00	51
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	77.51	47
7.2	Cultural Activity	48.80	8
7.2.1	Museums	1.35	91
7.2.2	Events	100.00	1
7.2.3	Top restaurants	45.04	7
8	**e-readiness**	**38.15**	**52**
8.1	Data Readiness	61.19	37
8.1.1	Local online services	97.37	4
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	15.12	51
8.2.1	Software development	5.75	59
8.2.2	AI patents	24.48	44

Dublin

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **19**

CFRI Score **65.20**

Population (millions) **1.97**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **131,700**

Country..**Ireland**

Regional group...**Europe**

Income group....................................**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **78.84**

OPENNESS **74.95**

SUSTAINABILITY **87.72**

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **82.83**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **65.11**

INNOVATION **34.79**

VIBRANCY **42.92**

E-READINESS **54.46**

19

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**78.84**	**25**
1.1	Liveability	92.64	10
1.1.1	Gender development equality	94.89	16
1.1.2	Life expectancy	91.64	16
1.1.3	Safety	91.40	41
1.2	Access to Services	65.04	37
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	24.61	41
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	70.52	49
2	**Openness**	**74.95**	**7**
2.1	Investment Openness	69.57	8
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	60.31	20
2.1.2	FDI projects	52.99	13
2.1.3	FDI job creation	95.41	5
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	80.33	14
2.2.1	Labour participation	81.80	17
2.2.2	Unemployment	76.54	41
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	81.47	22
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	81.48	6
3	**Sustainability**	**87.72**	**13**
3.1	Urban Design	86.71	8
3.1.1	Air quality	98.94	3
3.1.2	Green areas	75.35	15
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	85.84	17
3.2	Energy and Waste	88.72	43
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	77.45	76
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**82.83**	**12**
4.1	Institutions	87.10	11
4.1.1	Rule of law	89.54	10
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	84.66	8
4.2	Governance	78.55	15
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	79.08	13
4.2.2	Control of corruption	78.02	17

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**65.11**	**18**
5.1	Mobility	77.14	12
5.1.1	Traffic safety	97.79	5
5.1.2	Access to public transport	84.30	42
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	68.40	41
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	58.06	7
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	53.08	41
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	23.84	47
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	43.14	43
5.2.3	Internet access	92.25	37
6	**Innovation**	**34.79**	**37**
6.1	R&D Intensity	38.19	41
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	17.29	50
6.1.2	Major university	59.10	30
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	31.38	38
6.2.1	Patents	56.07	40
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	10.17	47
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	27.88	20
7	**Vibrancy**	**42.92**	**35**
7.1	Financial Activity	71.36	22
7.1.1	Startup scene	43.02	36
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	82.80	18
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	88.25	12
7.2	Cultural Activity	14.48	47
7.2.1	Museums	20.72	36
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	22.72	28
8	**e-readiness**	**54.46**	**19**
8.1	Data Readiness	59.87	42
8.1.1	Local online services	69.74	60
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	49.04	13
8.2.1	Software development	42.38	15
8.2.2	AI patents	55.70	15

Frankfurt

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **25**

CFRI Score **61.85**

Population (millions) **2.71**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **79,947**

Country .... **Germany**
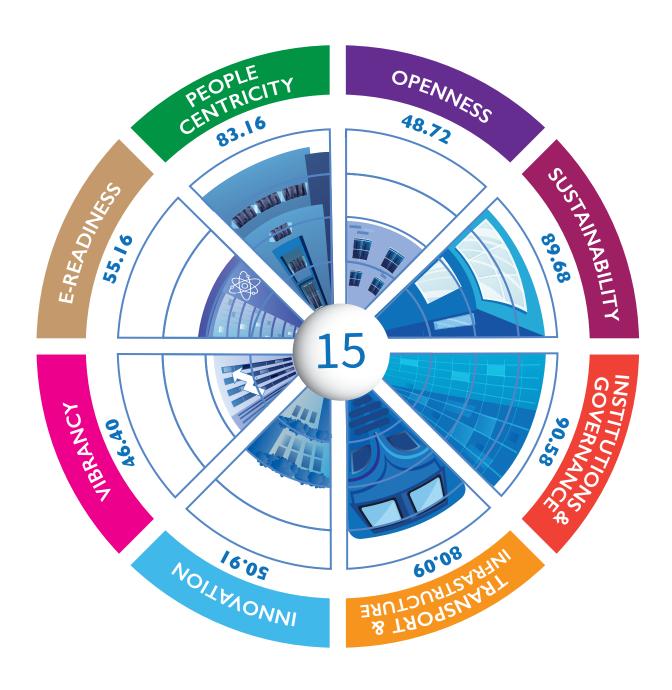
Regional group .... **Europe**

Income group .... **High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY 78.66
- OPENNESS 62.21
- SUSTAINABILITY 87.09
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 77.91
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 64.92
- INNOVATION 39.72
- VIBRANCY 36.58
- E-READINESS 47.76

25

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**78.66**	**26**
1.1	Liveability	80.84	50
1.1.1	Gender development equality	75.18	61
1.1.2	Life expectancy	83.63	34
1.1.3	Safety	83.71	61
1.2	Access to Services	76.47	12
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	45.08	16
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	92.81	33
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	91.53	6
2	**Openness**	**62.21**	**29**
2.1	Investment Openness	55.71	23
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	36.04	48
2.1.2	FDI projects	42.66	19
2.1.3	FDI job creation	88.43	9
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	68.70	39
2.2.1	Labour participation	74.16	37
2.2.2	Unemployment	67.92	63
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	85.37	11
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	47.36	55
3	**Sustainability**	**87.09**	**15**
3.1	Urban Design	84.72	13
3.1.1	Air quality	94.56	18
3.1.2	Green areas	74.88	16
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	n/a	n/a
3.2	Energy and Waste	89.46	38
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	83.72	61
3.2.2	Waste collection	95.20	53
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**77.91**	**18**
4.1	Institutions	81.89	16
4.1.1	Rule of law	87.08	12
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	76.71	20
4.2	Governance	73.92	18
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	67.62	31
4.2.2	Control of corruption	80.22	14

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**64.92**	**19**
5.1	Mobility	84.25	4
5.1.1	Traffic safety	90.66	30
5.1.2	Access to public transport	98.32	9
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	72.01	39
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	76.00	3
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	45.59	59
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	16.11	69
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	22.00	63
5.2.3	Internet access	98.67	11
6	**Innovation**	**39.72**	**33**
6.1	R&D Intensity	38.23	40
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	43.55	18
6.1.2	Major university	32.90	61
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	41.21	19
6.2.1	Patents	74.62	14
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	18.97	25
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	30.03	17
7	**Vibrancy**	**36.58**	**49**
7.1	Financial Activity	65.76	32
7.1.1	Startup scene	29.11	66
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	83.22	17
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	84.94	23
7.2	Cultural Activity	7.39	59
7.2.1	Museums	16.67	45
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	5.51	56
8	**e-readiness**	**47.76**	**31**
8.1	Data Readiness	72.37	22
8.1.1	Local online services	94.73	15
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	23.16	39
8.2.1	Software development	10.61	45
8.2.2	AI patents	35.71	28

Geneva

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **15**

CFRI Score **68.09**

Population (millions) **0.60**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **95,713**

Country...**Switzerland**

Regional group..**Europe**

Income group....................................**High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY 83.16
- OPENNESS 48.72
- SUSTAINABILITY 89.68
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 90.58
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 60.09
- INNOVATION 50.91
- VIBRANCY 46.40
- E-READINESS 55.16
- 15

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**83.16**	**11**
1.1	Liveability	94.64	5
1.1.1	Gender development equality	88.32	39
1.1.2	Life expectancy	97.64	6
1.1.3	Safety	97.95	8
1.2	Access to Services	71.69	21
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	36.79	27
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	92.72	34
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	85.56	18
2	**Openness**	**48.72**	**56**
2.1	Investment Openness	36.70	57
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	36.04	48
2.1.2	FDI projects	6.66	73
2.1.3	FDI job creation	67.42	57
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	60.73	52
2.2.1	Labour participation	60.05	60
2.2.2	Unemployment	46.89	91
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	73.57	35
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	62.40	37
3	**Sustainability**	**89.68**	**9**
3.1	Urban Design	86.03	9
3.1.1	Air quality	95.05	14
3.1.2	Green areas	75.98	14
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	87.06	14
3.2	Energy and Waste	93.32	24
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	87.62	51
3.2.2	Waste collection	99.02	33
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**90.58**	**4**
4.1	Institutions	88.82	5
4.1.1	Rule of law	93.54	4
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	84.11	9
4.2	Governance	92.33	3
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	94.56	2
4.2.2	Control of corruption	90.11	7

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**80.09**	**3**
5.1	Mobility	97.28	1
5.1.1	Traffic safety	93.56	17
5.1.2	Access to public transport	98.09	12
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	97.45	6
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	100.00	1
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	62.90	20
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	24.53	42
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	64.41	14
5.2.3	Internet access	99.76	9
6	**Innovation**	**50.91**	**18**
6.1	R&D Intensity	50.81	29
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	47.13	15
6.1.2	Major university	54.50	38
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	51.01	13
6.2.1	Patents	82.49	7
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	7.25	54
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	63.30	4
7	**Vibrancy**	**46.40**	**25**
7.1	Financial Activity	57.66	56
7.1.1	Startup scene	30.68	63
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	71.45	42
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	70.85	65
7.2	Cultural Activity	35.14	15
7.2.1	Museums	5.41	72
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	100.00	1
8	**e-readiness**	**55.15**	**18**
8.1	Data Readiness	42.76	71
8.1.1	Local online services	85.52	36
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	0.00	94
8.2	AI Readiness	67.54	7
8.2.1	Software development	74.09	6
8.2.2	AI patents	60.98	8

Hanoi

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **71**

CFRI Score **38.95**

Population (millions) **7.52**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **20,660**

Country .... **Viet Nam**

Regional group .... **Asia and Pacific**
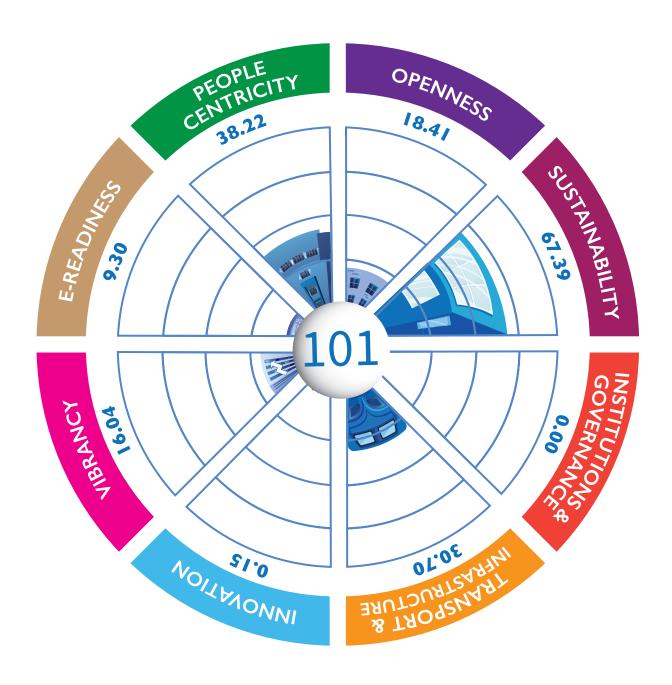
Income group .... **Lower-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 62.94

OPENNESS 47.60

SUSTAINABILITY 79.14

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 30.81

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 54.55

INNOVATION 6.12

VIBRANCY 6.03

E-READINESS 24.38

71

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**62.94**	**67**
1.1	Liveability	81.24	49
1.1.1	Gender development equality	94.21	19
1.1.2	Life expectancy	63.11	66
1.1.3	Safety	86.41	56
1.2	Access to Services	44.64	81
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	19.17	48
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	66.89	73
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	47.86	77
2	**Openness**	**47.60**	**60**
2.1	Investment Openness	34.74	62
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	15.90	45
2.1.3	FDI job creation	88.32	10
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	60.47	53
2.2.1	Labour participation	55.72	63
2.2.2	Unemployment	87.88	6
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	80.97	23
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	17.30	87
3	**Sustainability**	**79.14**	**34**
3.1	Urban Design	73.01	34
3.1.1	Air quality	72.86	79
3.1.2	Green areas	73.15	20
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	n/a	n/a
3.2	Energy and Waste	85.28	55
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	86.24	54
3.2.2	Waste collection	84.31	64
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**30.81**	**73**
4.1	Institutions	31.46	76
4.1.1	Rule of law	36.62	68
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	26.30	86
4.2	Governance	30.16	69
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	37.25	66
4.2.2	Control of corruption	23.08	75

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**54.55**	**56**
5.1	Mobility	49.67	64
5.1.1	Traffic safety	81.40	54
5.1.2	Access to public transport	65.25	60
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	39.79	61
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	12.23	57
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	59.43	29
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	30.88	24
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	53.65	27
5.2.3	Internet access	93.75	31
6	**Innovation**	**6.12**	**83**
6.1	R&D Intensity	8.30	85
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	5.31	77
6.1.2	Major university	11.29	83
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	3.93	82
6.2.1	Patents	10.72	79
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.66	86
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.42	90
7	**Vibrancy**	**6.03**	**102**
7.1	Financial Activity	9.09	102
7.1.1	Startup scene	27.27	71
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	0.00	98
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	0.00	102
7.2	Cultural Activity	2.98	76
7.2.1	Museums	4.95	77
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	3.97	59
8	**e-readiness**	**24.38**	**72**
8.1	Data Readiness	44.08	68
8.1.1	Local online services	63.16	65
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	4.69	69
8.2.1	Software development	5.76	58
8.2.2	AI patents	3.62	67

Harare

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **101**

CFRI Score **22.53**

Population (millions) **2.43**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **7,411**

Country..**Zimbabwe**

Regional group.........................**Sub-Saharan Africa**
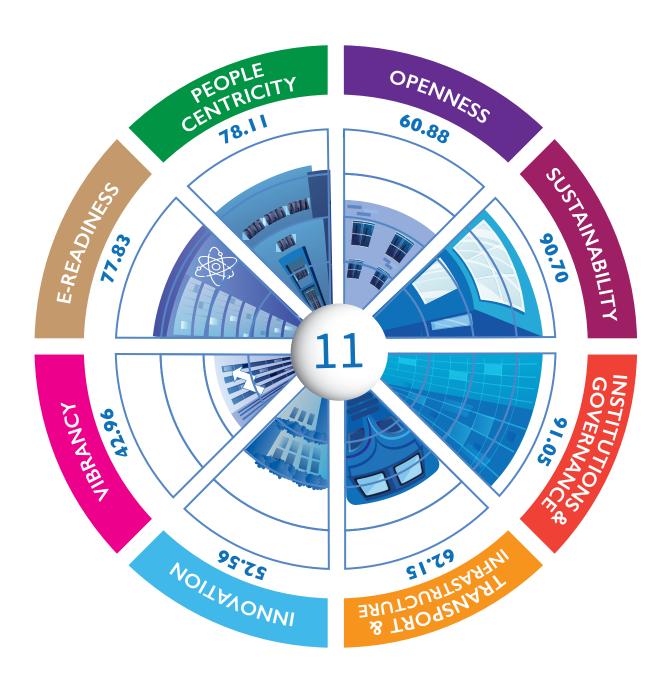
Income group......................**Lower-middle income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY — 38.22
- OPENNESS — 18.41
- SUSTAINABILITY — 67.39
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE — 0.00
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE — 30.70
- INNOVATION — 0.15
- VIBRANCY — 16.04
- E-READINESS — 9.30

101

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**38.22**	**97**
1.1	Liveability	35.25	98
1.1.1	Gender development equality	55.47	83
1.1.2	Life expectancy	0.00	102
1.1.3	Safety	50.26	89
1.2	Access to Services	41.20	84
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	14.42	66
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	47.82	97
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	61.35	60
2	**Openness**	**18.41**	**102**
2.1	Investment Openness	18.30	94
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	0.54	100
2.1.3	FDI job creation	54.36	83
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	18.52	101
2.2.1	Labour participation	49.13	78
2.2.2	Unemployment	0.00	100
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	0.00	102
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	24.94	75
3	**Sustainability**	**67.39**	**66**
3.1	Urban Design	86.77	7
3.1.1	Air quality	86.77	54
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	n/a	n/a
3.2	Energy and Waste	48.00	98
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	96.00	14
3.2.2	Waste collection	0.00	90
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**0.00**	**102**
4.1	Institutions	0.00	102
4.1.1	Rule of law	0.00	102
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	0.00	102
4.2	Governance	0.00	102
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	0.00	102
4.2.2	Control of corruption	0.00	102

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**30.70**	**89**
5.1	Mobility	45.56	69
5.1.1	Traffic safety	65.35	72
5.1.2	Access to public transport	70.96	54
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	0.38	98
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	15.84	96
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	3.71	91
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	6.67	92
5.2.3	Internet access	37.15	97
6	**Innovation**	**0.15**	**98**
6.1	R&D Intensity	0.00	100
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	n/a	n/a
6.1.2	Major university	0.00	92
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	0.31	96
6.2.1	Patents	0.00	92
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.31	93
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.62	85
7	**Vibrancy**	**16.04**	**85**
7.1	Financial Activity	31.63	84
7.1.1	Startup scene	0.00	102
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	42.33	79
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	52.57	84
7.2	Cultural Activity	0.45	95
7.2.1	Museums	1.35	91
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**9.30**	**99**
8.1	Data Readiness	18.42	98
8.1.1	Local online services	11.85	99
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	0.17	98
8.2.1	Software development	0.35	97
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Helsinki

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **11**

CFRI Score **69.53**

Population (millions) **1.51**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **71,801**

Country..**Finland**

Regional group...**Europe**
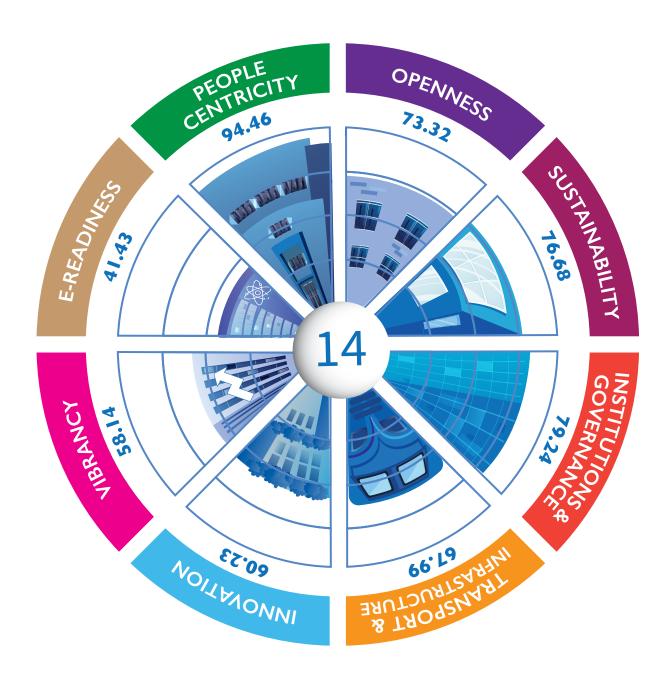
Income group.................................**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **78.11**

OPENNESS **60.88**

SUSTAINABILITY **90.70**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **91.05**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **62.15**

INNOVATION **52.56**

VIBRANCY **42.96**

E-READINESS **77.83**

11

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**78.11**	**27**
1.1	Liveability	88.88	24
1.1.1	Gender development equality	91.24	30
1.1.2	Life expectancy	87.23	24
1.1.3	Safety	88.16	50
1.2	Access to Services	67.34	33
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	18.74	50
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	83.27	23
2	**Openness**	**60.88**	**33**
2.1	Investment Openness	47.82	42
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	46.33	34
2.1.2	FDI projects	21.60	33
2.1.3	FDI job creation	75.53	34
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	73.94	27
2.2.1	Labour participation	86.31	8
2.2.2	Unemployment	59.29	78
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	83.29	17
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	66.86	31
3	**Sustainability**	**90.70**	**5**
3.1	Urban Design	91.34	3
3.1.1	Air quality	97.05	8
3.1.2	Green areas	85.62	6
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	n/a	n/a
3.2	Energy and Waste	90.06	35
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	80.12	71
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**91.05**	**3**
4.1	Institutions	92.60	3
4.1.1	Rule of law	100.00	1
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	85.21	7
4.2	Governance	89.49	5
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	83.38	6
4.2.2	Control of corruption	95.60	2

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**62.15**	**29**
5.1	Mobility	69.77	30
5.1.1	Traffic safety	95.74	11
5.1.2	Access to public transport	88.57	31
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	59.24	49
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	35.55	16
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	54.52	39
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	36.55	19
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	29.69	56
5.2.3	Internet access	97.34	19
6	**Innovation**	**52.56**	**16**
6.1	R&D Intensity	55.90	22
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	54.00	10
6.1.2	Major university	57.80	33
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	49.23	14
6.2.1	Patents	79.80	9
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	12.35	40
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	55.53	8
7	**Vibrancy**	**42.96**	**34**
7.1	Financial Activity	63.71	41
7.1.1	Startup scene	45.38	29
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	72.64	40
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	73.10	63
7.2	Cultural Activity	22.22	31
7.2.1	Museums	13.51	55
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	19.81	33
8	**e-readiness**	**77.83**	**3**
8.1	Data Readiness	80.26	7
8.1.1	Local online services	85.52	36
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	75.00	2
8.2	AI Readiness	75.40	3
8.2.1	Software development	67.87	8
8.2.2	AI patents	82.93	3

Hong Kong

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **14**

CFRI Score **68.93**

Population (millions) **7.41**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **65,973**

Country .... **Hong Kong SAR (China)**

Regional group .... **Asia and Pacific**

Income group .... **High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 94.46

OPENNESS 73.32

SUSTAINABILITY 76.68

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & 79.24

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 67.99

INNOVATION 60.23

VIBRANCY 58.14

E-READINESS 41.43

14

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**94.46**	**1**
1.1	Liveability	98.45	1
1.1.1	Gender development equality	n/a	n/a
1.1.2	Life expectancy	99.24	2
1.1.3	Safety	97.67	9
1.2	Access to Services	90.46	3
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	n/a	n/a
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	90.46	38
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	n/a	n/a
2	**Openness**	**73.32**	**9**
2.1	Investment Openness	74.72	6
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	82.48	6
2.1.2	FDI projects	56.39	12
2.1.3	FDI job creation	85.29	13
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	71.93	32
2.2.1	Labour participation	66.16	51
2.2.2	Unemployment	84.95	14
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	92.19	4
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	44.43	59
3	**Sustainability**	**76.68**	**41**
3.1	Urban Design	67.43	46
3.1.1	Air quality	87.57	51
3.1.2	Green areas	16.63	59
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	98.08	2
3.2	Energy and Waste	85.93	51
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	85.93	56
3.2.2	Waste collection	n/a	n/a
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**79.24**	**17**
4.1	Institutions	79.81	22
4.1.1	Rule of law	79.08	29
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	80.55	14
4.2	Governance	78.67	14
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	77.94	16
4.2.2	Control of corruption	79.40	16

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**67.99**	**13**
5.1	Mobility	71.96	21
5.1.1	Traffic safety	98.09	4
5.1.2	Access to public transport	98.32	9
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	68.31	42
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	23.12	32
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	64.01	18
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	14.27	72
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	81.89	4
5.2.3	Internet access	95.88	24
6	**Innovation**	**60.23**	**8**
6.1	R&D Intensity	51.08	27
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	15.16	57
6.1.2	Major university	87.00	10
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	69.39	7
6.2.1	Patents	72.13	16
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	97.83	2
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	38.20	13
7	**Vibrancy**	**58.14**	**10**
7.1	Financial Activity	78.41	12
7.1.1	Startup scene	49.74	27
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	87.52	11
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	97.97	4
7.2	Cultural Activity	37.88	11
7.2.1	Museums	27.93	25
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	52.37	4
8	**e-readiness**	**41.41**	**48**
8.1	Data Readiness	71.05	25
8.1.1	Local online services	92.11	22
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	11.77	56
8.2.1	Software development	13.34	40
8.2.2	AI patents	10.21	56

Islamabad

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **99**

CFRI Score **23.32**

Population (millions) **2.36**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **10,000**

Country...**Pakistan**

Regional group..............................**Asia and Pacific**
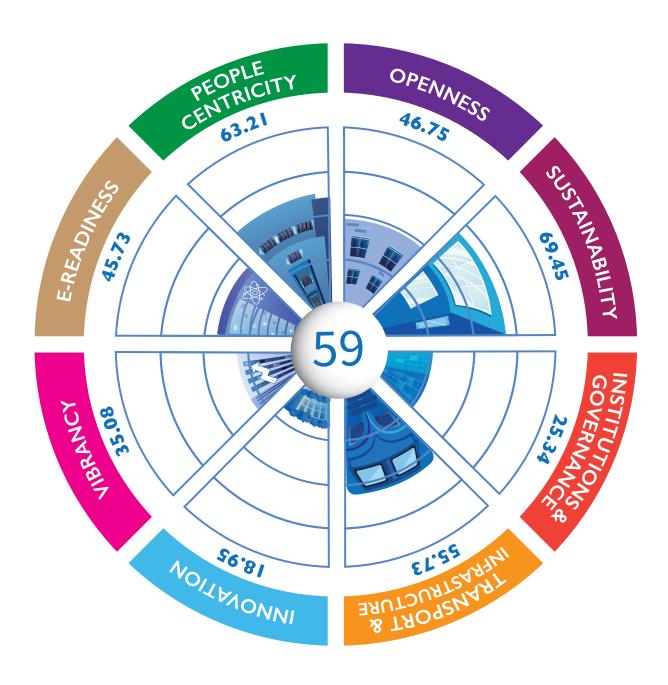
Income group......................**Lower-middle income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY **31.64**
- OPENNESS **25.43**
- SUSTAINABILITY **52.81**
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **12.26**
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **21.75**
- INNOVATION **11.24**
- VIBRANCY **14.45**
- E-READINESS **11.00**
- **99**

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**31.64**	**101**
1.1	Liveability	43.53	94
1.1.1	Gender development equality	21.90	94
1.1.2	Life expectancy	40.38	83
1.1.3	Safety	68.33	76
1.2	Access to Services	19.74	100
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	1.55	92
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	35.85	100
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	21.82	95
2	**Openness**	**25.43**	**98**
2.1	Investment Openness	23.20	86
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	1.90	92
2.1.3	FDI job creation	67.69	56
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	27.67	97
2.2.1	Labour participation	15.77	99
2.2.2	Unemployment	61.29	74
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	17.02	100
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	16.58	88
3	**Sustainability**	**52.81**	**89**
3.1	Urban Design	37.40	86
3.1.1	Air quality	76.05	72
3.1.2	Green areas	6.91	69
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	29.24	69
3.2	Energy and Waste	68.22	82
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	95.26	19
3.2.2	Waste collection	41.18	82
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**12.26**	**97**
4.1	Institutions	12.49	97
4.1.1	Rule of law	12.92	96
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	12.05	96
4.2	Governance	12.02	95
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	16.91	94
4.2.2	Control of corruption	7.14	92

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**27.75**	**92**
5.1	Mobility	41.94	77
5.1.1	Traffic safety	71.98	66
5.1.2	Access to public transport	46.19	79
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	7.64	74
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	13.57	98
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	0.89	100
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	2.14	100
5.2.3	Internet access	37.68	96
6	**Innovation**	**11.24**	**75**
6.1	R&D Intensity	16.76	75
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	1.52	88
6.1.2	Major university	32.00	63
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	5.72	74
6.2.1	Patents	4.81	84
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	3.88	66
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	8.49	51
7	**Vibrancy**	**14.45**	**88**
7.1	Financial Activity	27.71	88
7.1.1	Startup scene	11.85	83
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	23.10	89
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	48.17	90
7.2	Cultural Activity	1.20	89
7.2.1	Museums	3.60	82
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**11.00**	**97**
8.1	Data Readiness	19.74	97
8.1.1	Local online services	14.48	98
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	2.26	76
8.2.1	Software development	4.52	61
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Istanbul

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **59**

CFRI Score **45.03**

Population (millions) **13.72**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **50,246**

Country .... **Türkiye**

Regional group .... **Middle East and Northern Africa**

Income group .... **Upper-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **63.21**

OPENNESS **46.75**

SUSTAINABILITY **69.45**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **25.34**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **55.73**

INNOVATION **18.95**

VIBRANCY **35.08**

E-READINESS **45.73**

59
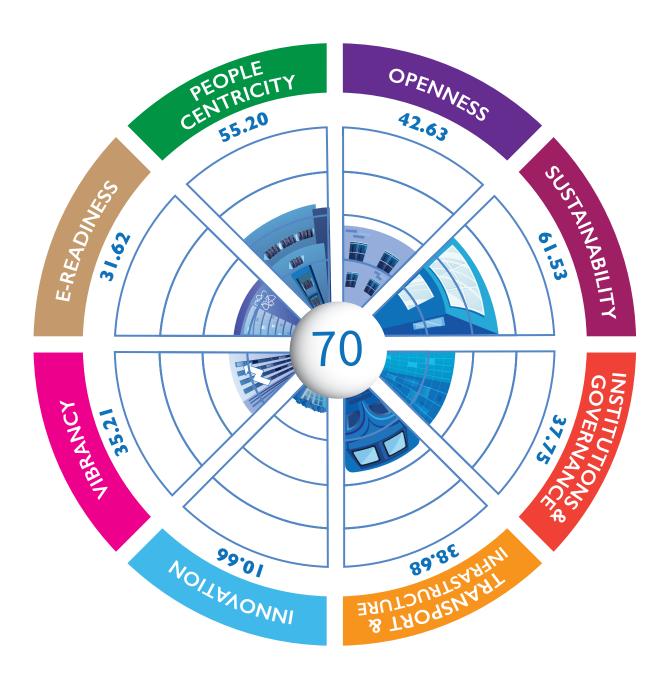
		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**63.21**	**66**
1.1	Liveability	71.51	61
1.1.1	Gender development equality	62.77	77
1.1.2	Life expectancy	66.83	58
1.1.3	Safety	84.92	59
1.2	Access to Services	54.91	66
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	22.80	42
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	41.94	84
2	**Openness**	**46.75**	**62**
2.1	Investment Openness	43.13	46
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	44.21	36
2.1.2	FDI projects	27.85	30
2.1.3	FDI job creation	57.34	80
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	50.37	75
2.2.1	Labour participation	50.45	77
2.2.2	Unemployment	53.36	81
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	55.59	74
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	42.07	60
3	**Sustainability**	**69.45**	**63**
3.1	Urban Design	53.28	68
3.1.1	Air quality	86.12	55
3.1.2	Green areas	14.01	60
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	59.70	39
3.2	Energy and Waste	85.62	54
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	94.54	26
3.2.2	Waste collection	76.71	68
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**25.34**	**80**
4.1	Institutions	27.05	85
4.1.1	Rule of law	23.69	88
4.1.2	Requlatory quality	30.41	75
4.2	Governance	23.62	79
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	26.36	77
4.2.2	Control of corruption	20.88	80

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**55.73**	**54**
5.1	Mobility	71.93	22
5.1.1	Traffic safety	95.75	10
5.1.2	Access to public transport	99.89	2
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	63.12	45
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	28.98	25
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	39.53	69
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	12.42	75
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	15.85	80
5.2.3	Internet access	90.31	44
6	**Innovation**	**18.95**	**63**
6.1	R&D Intensity	21.53	69
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	18.16	49
6.1.2	Major university	24.90	73
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	16.36	55
6.2.1	Patents	25.30	63
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	16.23	36
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	7.56	55
7	**Vibrancy**	**35.08**	**58**
7.1	Financial Activity	57.52	57
7.1.1	Startup scene	43.76	33
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	54.13	69
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	74.67	59
7.2	Cultural Activity	12.65	53
7.2.1	Museums	34.68	18
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	3.27	63
8	**e-readiness**	**45.73**	**35**
8.1	Data Readiness	73.02	20
8.1.1	Local online services	96.05	13
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	18.43	45
8.2.1	Software development	4.51	62
8.2.2	AI patents	32.35	36

Jakarta

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **70**

CFRI Score **39.16**

Population (millions) **10.56**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **35,453**

Country..**Indonesia**

Regional group..............................**Asia and Pacific**
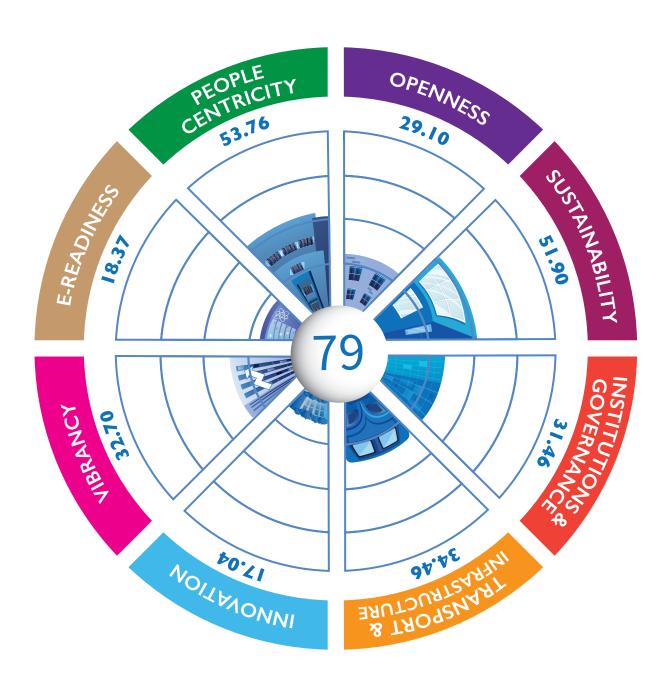
Income group.....................**Upper-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **55.20**

OPENNESS **42.63**

SUSTAINABILITY **61.53**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **37.75**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **38.68**

INNOVATION **10.66**

VIBRANCY **35.21**

E-READINESS **31.62**

70

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**55.20**	**75**
1.1	Liveability	65.31	69
1.1.1	Gender development equality	60.58	78
1.1.2	Life expectancy	36.93	89
1.1.3	Safety	98.41	7
1.2	Access to Services	45.09	80
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	8.89	79
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	66.11	76
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	60.26	62
2	**Openness**	**42.63**	**69**
2.1	Investment Openness	34.99	61
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	32.36	53
2.1.2	FDI projects	18.48	38
2.1.3	FDI job creation	54.12	84
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	50.27	77
2.2.1	Labour participation	54.91	65
2.2.2	Unemployment	78.21	32
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	54.14	76
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	13.84	89
3	**Sustainability**	**61.53**	**80**
3.1	Urban Design	48.14	76
3.1.1	Air quality	74.62	76
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	21.66	76
3.2	Energy and Waste	74.91	76
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	89.05	49
3.2.2	Waste collection	60.78	75
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**37.75**	**61**
4.1	Institutions	39.85	57
4.1.1	Rule of law	34.77	72
4.1.2	Requlatory quality	44.93	55
4.2	Governance	35.65	64
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	50.14	53
4.2.2	Control of corruption	21.15	77

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**38.68**	**76**
5.1	Mobility	47.96	66
5.1.1	Traffic safety	71.53	67
5.1.2	Access to public transport	48.88	73
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	55.02	52
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	16.41	45
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	29.41	87
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	7.63	85
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	9.30	89
5.2.3	Internet access	71.31	79
6	**Innovation**	**10.66**	**76**
6.1	R&D Intensity	20.96	70
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	3.22	84
6.1.2	Major university	38.70	57
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	0.36	95
6.2.1	Patents	0.00	92
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.74	84
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.34	93
7	**Vibrancy**	**35.21**	**57**
7.1	Financial Activity	61.38	45
7.1.1	Startup scene	51.83	23
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	55.21	66
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	77.11	50
7.2	Cultural Activity	9.03	56
7.2.1	Museums	25.68	31
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	1.41	72
8	**e-readiness**	**31.62**	**61**
8.1	Data Readiness	59.87	42
8.1.1	Local online services	69.74	60
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	3.37	71
8.2.1	Software development	5.36	60
8.2.2	AI patents	1.39	74

Johannesburg

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **79**

CFRI Score **33.60**

Population (millions) **4.97**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **27,879**

Country .... **South Africa**

Regional group .... **Sub-Saharan Africa**

Income group .... **Upper-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **53.76**

OPENNESS **29.10**

SUSTAINABILITY **51.90**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **31.46**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **34.46**

INNOVATION **17.04**

VIBRANCY **32.70**

E-READINESS **18.37**

79

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**53.76**	**77**
1.1	Liveability	34.61	100
1.1.1	Gender development equality	96.35	8
1.1.2	Life expectancy	7.48	99
1.1.3	Safety	0.00	97
1.2	Access to Services	72.90	19
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	n/a	n/a
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	66.63	74
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	79.18	32
2	**Openness**	**29.10**	**93**
2.1	Investment Openness	38.23	55
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	39.14	42
2.1.2	FDI projects	13.72	52
2.1.3	FDI job creation	61.83	72
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	19.98	100
2.2.1	Labour participation	44.77	83
2.2.2	Unemployment	0.00	100
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	17.17	98
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	17.97	84
3	**Sustainability**	**51.90**	**90**
3.1	Urban Design	32.20	93
3.1.1	Air quality	73.11	78
3.1.2	Green areas	11.18	64
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	12.29	82
3.2	Energy and Waste	71.60	79
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	77.33	77
3.2.2	Waste collection	65.88	73
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**31.46**	**70**
4.1	Institutions	36.42	62
4.1.1	Rule of law	42.15	60
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	30.68	73
4.2	Governance	26.50	73
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	26.07	79
4.2.2	Control of corruption	26.92	64

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**34.46**	**85**
5.1	Mobility	36.82	87
5.1.1	Traffic safety	41.02	96
5.1.2	Access to public transport	11.21	99
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	83.71	20
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	11.33	63
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	32.10	84
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	10.15	80
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	12.05	86
5.2.3	Internet access	74.09	74
6	**Innovation**	**17.04**	**68**
6.1	R&D Intensity	17.90	73
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	8.10	70
6.1.2	Major university	27.70	69
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	16.17	56
6.2.1	Patents	33.48	57
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	7.26	53
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	7.77	53
7	**Vibrancy**	**32.70**	**63**
7.1	Financial Activity	63.01	43
7.1.1	Startup scene	30.73	62
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	76.17	30
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	82.12	28
7.2	Cultural Activity	2.40	80
7.2.1	Museums	7.21	67
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**18.37**	**83**
8.1	Data Readiness	29.61	84
8.1.1	Local online services	59.21	69
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	0.00	94
8.2	AI Readiness	7.13	63
8.2.1	Software development	3.56	66
8.2.2	AI patents	10.69	54

Kampala

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **97**

CFRI Score **24.15**

Population (millions) **4.60**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **10,320**

Country .... **Uganda**

Regional group .... **Sub-Saharan Africa**
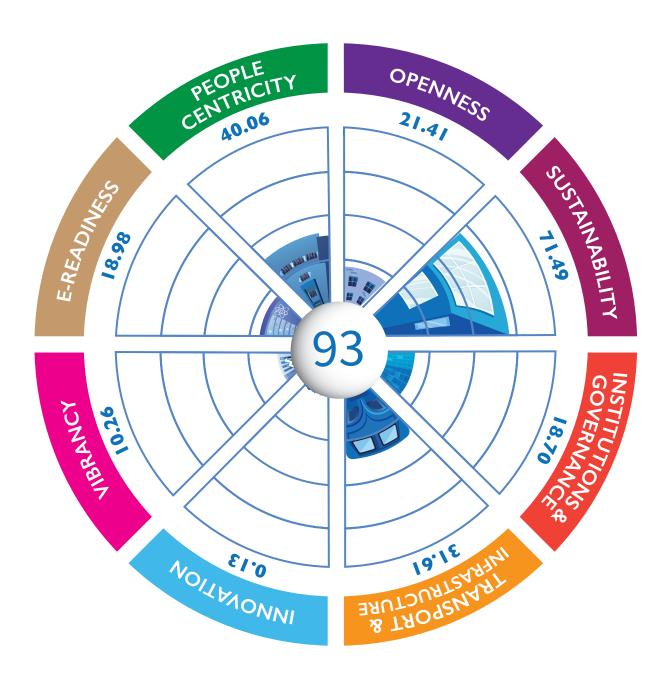
Income group .... **Low income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 43.75

OPENNESS 33.35

SUSTAINABILITY 50.06

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 17.80

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 20.53

INNOVATION 3.82

VIBRANCY 10.04

E-READINESS 13.84

97

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**43.75**	**88**
1.1	Liveability	34.99	99
1.1.1	Gender development equality	45.26	88
1.1.2	Life expectancy	17.97	95
1.1.3	Safety	41.75	93
1.2	Access to Services	52.51	71
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	n/a	n/a
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	50.33	94
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	54.68	70
2	**Openness**	**33.35**	**84**
2.1	Investment Openness	16.53	96
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	1.22	95
2.1.3	FDI job creation	48.36	91
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	50.18	78
2.2.1	Labour participation	70.73	41
2.2.2	Unemployment	57.89	79
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	59.69	63
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	12.40	92
3	**Sustainability**	**50.06**	**93**
3.1	Urban Design	35.26	91
3.1.1	Air quality	50.27	96
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	20.25	78
3.2	Energy and Waste	64.86	86
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	98.36	3
3.2.2	Waste collection	31.37	85
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**17.80**	**94**
4.1	Institutions	23.69	90
4.1.1	Rule of law	24.92	86
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	22.47	89
4.2	Governance	11.90	96
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	17.77	91
4.2.2	Control of corruption	6.04	94

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**20.53**	**99**
5.1	Mobility	24.39	98
5.1.1	Traffic safety	30.21	100
5.1.2	Access to public transport	42.49	83
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	0.46	96
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	16.68	95
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	4.21	90
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	5.28	93
5.2.3	Internet access	40.56	95
6	**Innovation**	**3.82**	**89**
6.1	R&D Intensity	5.38	89
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	3.66	81
6.1.2	Major university	7.11	89
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	2.25	85
6.2.1	Patents	4.92	82
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.89	81
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.95	82
7	**Vibrancy**	**10.04**	**98**
7.1	Financial Activity	19.33	95
7.1.1	Startup scene	12.49	82
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	6.24	95
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	39.24	99
7.2	Cultural Activity	0.75	93
7.2.1	Museums	2.25	87
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**13.84**	**92**
8.1	Data Readiness	26.32	92
8.1.1	Local online services	27.64	93
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	1.35	83
8.2.1	Software development	2.70	73
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Kathmandu

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **93**

CFRI Score **26.58**

Population (millions) **1.99**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **8,300**

Country...**Nepal**

Regional group..............................**Asia and Pacific**

Income group.....................**Lower-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 40.06

OPENNESS 21.41

SUSTAINABILITY 71.49

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 18.70

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 31.61

INNOVATION 0.13

VIBRANCY 10.26

E-READINESS 18.98

93
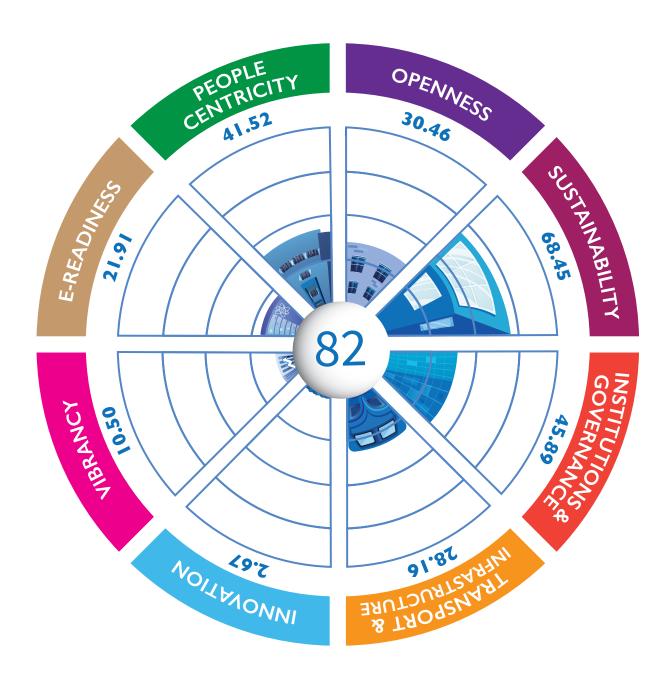
		Score	Rank				Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**40.06**	**95**	**5**	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**31.61**	**88**
1.1	Liveability	55.45	83	5.1	Mobility	32.66	91
1.1.1	Gender development equality	32.85	92	5.1.1	Traffic safety	31.93	99
1.1.2	Life expectancy	48.74	77	5.1.2	Access to public transport	51.12	71
1.1.3	Safety	84.77	60	5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
1.2	Access to Services	24.66	98	5.1.4	Airport connectivity	14.93	53
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	0.52	93	5.2	Digital Infrastructure	30.57	86
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	63.94	78	5.2.1	Mobile download speed	0.50	101
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	9.52	99	5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	19.49	74
2	**Openness**	**21.41**	**100**	5.2.3	Internet access	71.72	77
2.1	Investment Openness	20.71	91	**6**	**Innovation**	**0.13**	**99**
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76	6.1	R&D Intensity	0.00	100
2.1.2	FDI projects	1.09	97	6.1.1	R&D expenditure	n/a	n/a
2.1.3	FDI job creation	61.05	73	6.1.2	Major university	0.00	92
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	22.12	98	6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	0.27	97
2.2.1	Labour participation	10.56	101	6.2.1	Patents	0.00	92
2.2.2	Unemployment	40.54	94	6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.23	96
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	23.58	96	6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.58	88
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	13.80	90	**7**	**Vibrancy**	**10.26**	**96**
3	**Sustainability**	**71.49**	**57**	7.1	Financial Activity	16.61	100
3.1	Urban Design	57.84	62	7.1.1	Startup scene	4.48	96
3.1.1	Air quality	71.66	82	7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	0.00	98
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a	7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	45.36	92
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	44.01	57	7.2	Cultural Activity	3.90	73
3.2	Energy and Waste	85.14	56	7.2.1	Museums	11.71	57
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	95.96	15	7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
3.2.2	Waste collection	74.31	71	7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**18.70**	**92**	**8**	**e-readiness**	**18.98**	**82**
4.1	Institutions	21.93	92	8.1	Data Readiness	32.89	81
4.1.1	Rule of law	25.23	83	8.1.1	Local online services	40.79	84
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	18.63	94	8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
4.2	Governance	15.46	93	8.2	AI Readiness	5.08	67
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	10.32	98	8.2.1	Software development	10.15	46
4.2.2	Control of corruption	20.60	84	8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Kigali

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **82**

CFRI Score **31.19**

Population (millions) **1.90**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **20,830**

Country .... **Rwanda**

Regional group .... **Sub-Saharan Africa**
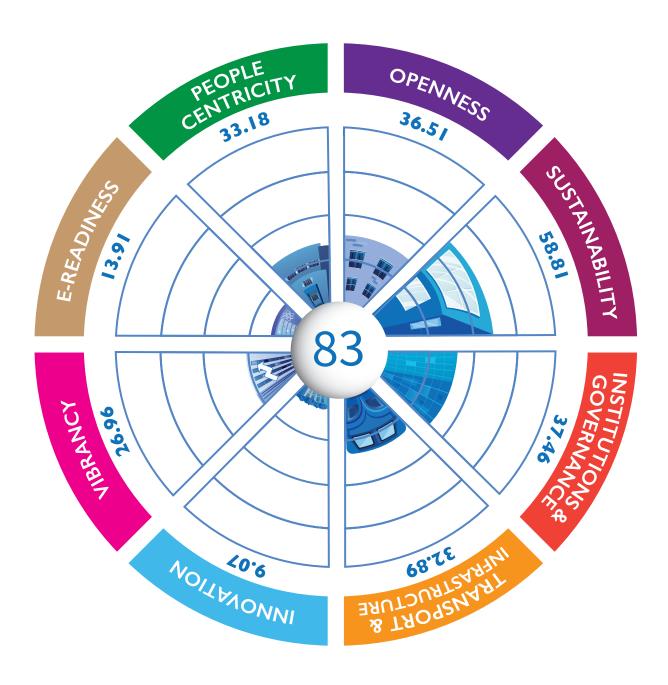
Income group .... **Low income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 41.52

OPENNESS 30.46

SUSTAINABILITY 68.45

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 45.89

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 28.16

INNOVATION 2.67

VIBRANCY 10.50

E-READINESS 21.91

82

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**41.52**	**93**
1.1	Liveability	55.66	82
1.1.1	Gender development equality	54.01	85
1.1.2	Life expectancy	39.26	84
1.1.3	Safety	73.72	75
1.2	Access to Services	27.37	96
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	3.54	87
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	50.07	95
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	28.50	90
2	**Openness**	**30.41**	**91**
2.1	Investment Openness	23.48	85
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	3.26	86
2.1.3	FDI job creation	67.19	59
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	37.35	92
2.2.1	Labour participation	59.59	61
2.2.2	Unemployment	29.89	97
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	47.49	87
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	12.40	92
3	**Sustainability**	**68.45**	**65**
3.1	Urban Design	59.93	57
3.1.1	Air quality	71.79	81
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	48.08	51
3.2	Energy and Waste	76.96	72
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	100.00	1
3.2.2	Waste collection	53.92	79
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**45.89**	**50**
4.1	Institutions	42.92	56
4.1.1	Rule of law	45.85	54
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	40.00	59
4.2	Governance	48.86	48
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	44.70	59
4.2.2	Control of corruption	53.02	42

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**28.16**	**91**
5.1	Mobility	44.95	71
5.1.1	Traffic safety	72.72	65
5.1.2	Access to public transport	60.99	63
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	1.13	92
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	11.37	99
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	1.53	96
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	7.76	91
5.2.3	Internet access	24.82	99
6	**Innovation**	**2.67**	**92**
6.1	R&D Intensity	5.34	90
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	10.68	63
6.1.2	Major university	0.00	92
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	0.00	102
6.2.1	Patents	0.00	92
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.00	102
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.00	102
7	**Vibrancy**	**10.50**	**95**
7.1	Financial Activity	18.07	98
7.1.1	Startup scene	5.92	94
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	6.24	95
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	42.04	97
7.2	Cultural Activity	2.93	77
7.2.1	Museums	0.90	97
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	7.88	49
8	**e-readiness**	**21.91**	**76**
8.1	Data Readiness	43.42	70
8.1.1	Local online services	61.84	67
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	0.40	94
8.2.1	Software development	0.80	89
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Kolkata

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **83**

CFRI Score **31.10**

Population (millions) **14.85**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **11,698**

Country... **India**

Regional group............................... **Asia and Pacific**

Income goup....................... **Lower-middle income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY 33.18
- OPENNESS 36.51
- SUSTAINABILITY 58.81
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 37.46
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 32.89
- INNOVATION 9.07
- VIBRANCY 26.96
- E-READINESS 13.91

83

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**33.18**	**100**
1.1	Liveability	41.41	95
1.1.1	Gender development equality	10.22	96
1.1.2	Life expectancy	37.21	88
1.1.3	Safety	76.79	69
1.2	Access to Services	24.95	97
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	10.97	74
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	52.06	92
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	11.82	98
2	**Openness**	**36.51**	**80**
2.1	Investment Openness	33.04	66
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	22.07	63
2.1.2	FDI projects	5.57	77
2.1.3	FDI job creation	71.48	45
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	39.98	90
2.2.1	Labour participation	25.73	94
2.2.2	Unemployment	68.51	59
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	47.70	83
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	17.97	84
3	**Sustainability**	**58.81**	**84**
3.1	Urban Design	41.54	79
3.1.1	Air quality	57.63	94
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	25.46	73
3.2	Energy and Waste	76.08	74
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	94.92	22
3.2.2	Waste collection	57.24	78
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**37.46**	**62**
4.1	Institutions	39.05	58
4.1.1	Rule of law	45.23	56
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	32.88	66
4.2	Governance	35.86	60
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	47.28	54
4.2.2	Control of corruption	24.45	71

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**32.89**	**87**
5.1	Mobility	29.43	96
5.1.1	Traffic safety	65.35	72
5.1.2	Access to public transport	48.77	74
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	0.00	70
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	3.62	87
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	36.35	78
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	25.72	38
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	12.02	87
5.2.3	Internet access	71.31	79
6	**Innovation**	**9.07**	**78**
6.1	R&D Intensity	12.77	79
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	8.52	66
6.1.2	Major university	17.02	79
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	5.36	77
6.2.1	Patents	11.23	77
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	3.62	68
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	1.24	80
7	**Vibrancy**	**26.96**	**75**
7.1	Financial Activity	49.35	71
7.1.1	Startup scene	21.35	78
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	60.49	60
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	66.20	72
7.2	Cultural Activity	4.57	71
7.2.1	Museums	11.71	57
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	2.01	69
8	**e-readiness**	**13.91**	**91**
8.1	Data Readiness	26.97	90
8.1.1	Local online services	53.95	76
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	0.00	94
8.2	AI Readiness	0.85	85
8.2.1	Software development	1.70	79
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Kuala Lumpur

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **56**

CFRI Score **46.70**

Population (millions) **8.44**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **46,007**

Country.. **Malaysia**

Regional group.............................. **Asia and Pacific**
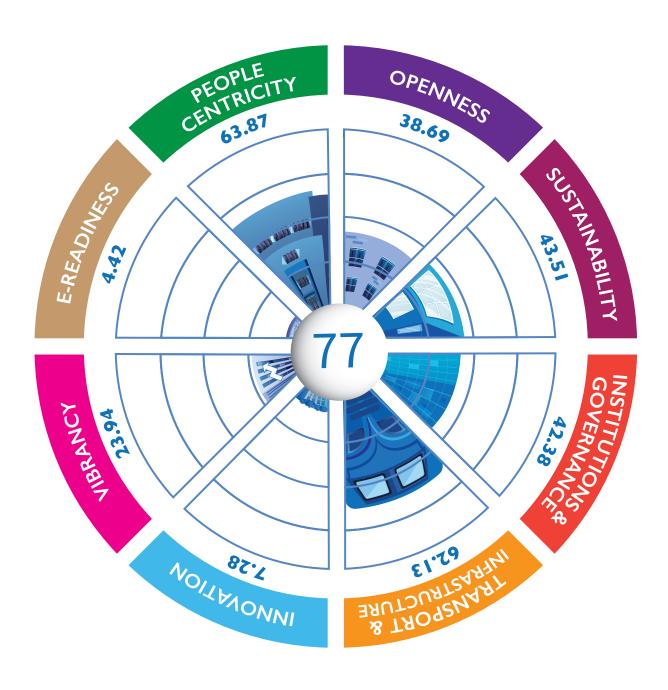
Income group..................... **Upper-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **63.59**

OPENNESS **57.22**

SUSTAINABILITY **59.80**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **53.33**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **56.98**

INNOVATION **29.60**

VIBRANCY **33.83**

E-READINESS **19.27**

56

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**63.59**	**63**
1.1	Liveability	72.72	60
1.1.1	Gender development equality	86.86	43
1.1.2	Life expectancy	63.47	64
1.1.3	Safety	67.84	77
1.2	Access to Services	54.46	68
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	14.51	65
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	68.71	72
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	80.18	29
2	**Openness**	**57.22**	**42**
2.1	Investment Openness	55.57	24
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	48.26	30
2.1.2	FDI projects	30.16	27
2.1.3	FDI job creation	88.29	11
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	58.87	59
2.2.1	Labour participation	55.10	64
2.2.2	Unemployment	73.88	47
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	79.78	25
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	26.73	70
3	**Sustainability**	**59.80**	**83**
3.1	Urban Design	52.01	72
3.1.1	Air quality	79.77	63
3.1.2	Green areas	31.15	48
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	45.12	56
3.2	Energy and Waste	67.58	84
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	74.38	80
3.2.2	Waste collection	60.78	75
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**53.33**	**44**
4.1	Institutions	55.86	44
4.1.1	Rule of law	56.92	45
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	54.79	45
4.2	Governance	50.80	45
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	58.74	41
4.2.2	Control of corruption	42.86	49

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**56.98**	**47**
5.1	Mobility	61.19	47
5.1.1	Traffic safety	67.07	71
5.1.2	Access to public transport	72.31	53
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	83.63	21
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	21.74	35
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	52.77	43
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	24.20	44
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	36.04	46
5.2.3	Internet access	98.06	14
6	**Innovation**	**29.60**	**48**
6.1	R&D Intensity	40.42	35
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	12.94	59
6.1.2	Major university	67.90	23
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	18.77	51
6.2.1	Patents	39.79	51
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	9.99	49
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	6.54	57
7	**Vibrancy**	**33.83**	**59**
7.1	Financial Activity	65.28	35
7.1.1	Startup scene	37.56	46
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	73.67	36
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	84.60	24
7.2	Cultural Activity	2.39	81
7.2.1	Museums	5.41	72
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	1.77	70
8	**e-readiness**	**19.27**	**81**
8.1	Data Readiness	28.95	86
8.1.1	Local online services	57.90	73
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	0.00	94
8.2	AI Readiness	9.58	58
8.2.1	Software development	2.22	75
8.2.2	AI patents	16.95	48

Kuwait City

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **77**

CFRI Score **35.78**

Population (millions) **4.27**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **47,303**

Country..**Kuwait**

Regional group....**Middle East and Northern Africa**

Income group.....................................**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **63.87**

OPENNESS **38.69**

SUSTAINABILITY **43.51**

E-READINESS **4.42**

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **42.38**

VIBRANCY **23.94**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **62.13**

INNOVATION **7.28**

77
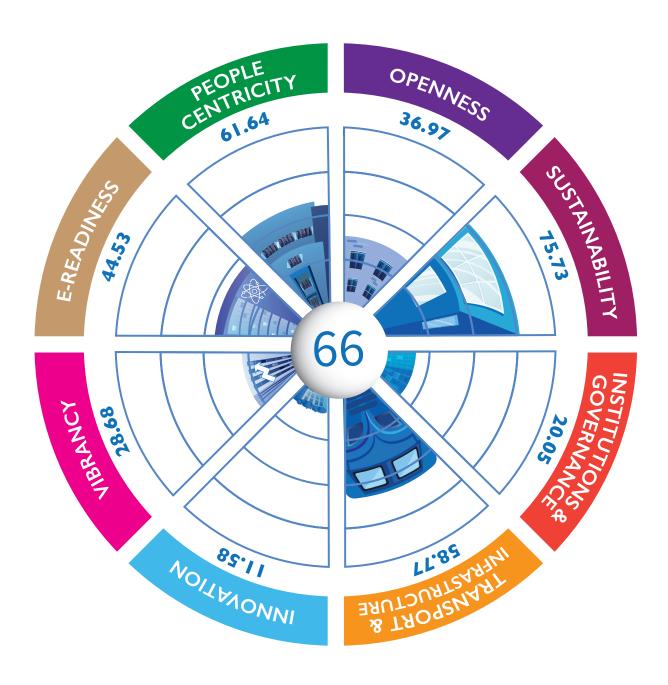
		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**63.87**	**62**
1.1	Liveability	87.03	29
1.1.1	Gender development equality	89.92	32
1.1.2	Life expectancy	79.47	39
1.1.3	Safety	91.70	40
1.2	Access to Services	40.71	85
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	17.44	53
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	79.98	61
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	24.72	93
2	**Openness**	**38.69**	**77**
2.1	Investment Openness	24.28	82
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	27.87	58
2.1.2	FDI projects	2.85	88
2.1.3	FDI job creation	42.12	95
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	53.11	71
2.2.1	Labour participation	61.81	56
2.2.2	Unemployment	80.59	25
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	45.77	88
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	24.25	76
3	**Sustainability**	**43.51**	**96**
3.1	Urban Design	37.03	88
3.1.1	Air quality	62.20	93
3.1.2	Green areas	0.25	81
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	48.63	50
3.2	Energy and Waste	50.00	93
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	0.00	101
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**42.38**	**53**
4.1	Institutions	47.66	53
4.1.1	Rule of law	49.85	52
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	45.48	52
4.2	Governance	37.10	58
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	33.81	69
4.2.2	Control of corruption	40.38	51

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**62.13**	**31**
5.1	Mobility	55.30	52
5.1.1	Traffic safety	78.62	56
5.1.2	Access to public transport	31.61	89
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	100.00	1
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	10.98	64
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	68.95	9
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	61.12	6
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	45.74	38
5.2.3	Internet access	100.00	1
6	**Innovation**	**7.28**	**82**
6.1	R&D Intensity	8.87	83
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	0.56	93
6.1.2	Major university	17.17	78
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	5.69	75
6.2.1	Patents	15.45	73
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.75	83
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.87	83
7	**Vibrancy**	**23.94**	**76**
7.1	Financial Activity	41.73	78
7.1.1	Startup scene	6.37	93
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	62.44	57
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	56.38	80
7.2	Cultural Activity	6.16	64
7.2.1	Museums	18.47	40
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**4.42**	**101**
8.1	Data Readiness	8.55	101
8.1.1	Local online services	17.10	97
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	0.00	94
8.2	AI Readiness	0.29	95
8.2.1	Software development	0.58	91
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Kyiv

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **66**

CFRI Score **42.24**

Population (millions) **2.95**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **46,717**

Country...**Ukraine**

Regional group...**Europe**

Income group.....................**Upper-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 61.64

OPENNESS 36.97

SUSTAINABILITY 75.73

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 20.05

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 58.77

INNOVATION 11.58

VIBRANCY 28.68

E-READINESS 44.53

66
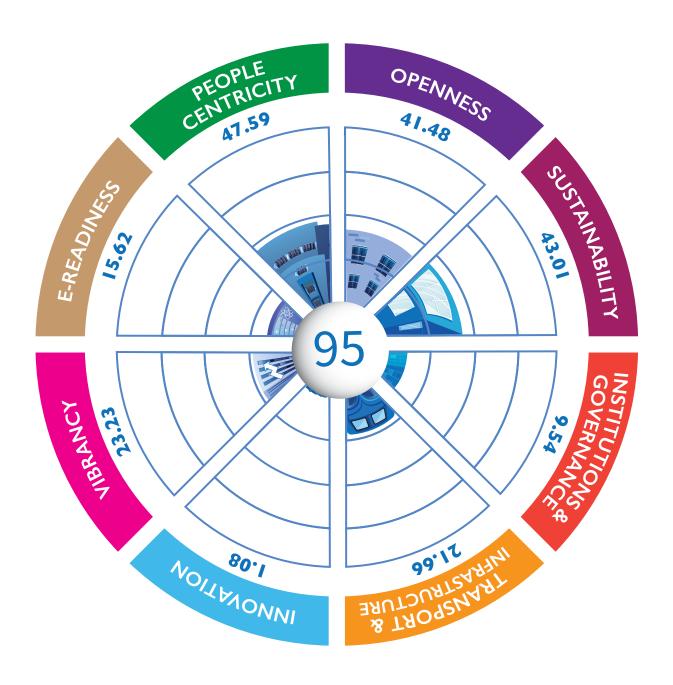
		Score	Rank				Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**61.64**	**69**	**5**	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**58.77**	**42**
1.1	Liveability	64.58	71	5.1	Mobility	80.87	7
1.1.1	Gender development equality	84.29	46	5.1.1	Traffic safety	75.42	60
1.1.2	Life expectancy	32.65	91	5.1.2	Access to public transport	86.32	37
1.1.3	Safety	76.79	69	5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
1.2	Access to Services	58.70	61	5.1.4	Airport connectivity	n/a	n/a
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	51.21	13	5.2	Digital Infrastructure	36.67	77
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	63.94	78	5.2.1	Mobile download speed	9.03	82
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	60.96	61	5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	22.42	62
2	**Openness**	**36.97**	**79**	5.2.3	Internet access	78.57	71
2.1	Investment Openness	18.44	93	**6**	**Innovation**	**11.58**	**74**
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76	6.1	R&D Intensity	11.20	80
2.1.2	FDI projects	4.62	80	6.1.1	R&D expenditure	3.89	79
2.1.3	FDI job creation	50.71	90	6.1.2	Major university	18.52	77
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	55.50	66	6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	11.95	63
2.2.1	Labour participation	35.92	89	6.2.1	Patents	22.11	66
2.2.2	Unemployment	48.24	89	6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	4.96	63
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	62.76	59	6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	8.77	49
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	75.07	18	**7**	**Vibrancy**	**28.68**	**72**
3	**Sustainability**	**75.73**	**45**	7.1	Financial Activity	52.25	67
3.1	Urban Design	59.75	58	7.1.1	Startup scene	37.79	44
3.1.1	Air quality	84.31	58	7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	50.58	72
3.1.2	Green areas	22.99	56	7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	68.39	68
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	71.94	27	7.2	Cultural Activity	5.11	68
3.2	Energy and Waste	91.70	31	7.2.1	Museums	15.32	49
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	91.70	39	7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
3.2.2	Waste collection	n/a	n/a	7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**20.05**	**91**	**8**	**e-readiness**	**44.53**	**39**
4.1	Institutions	20.66	93	8.1	Data Readiness	57.90	51
4.1.1	Rule of law	12.00	97	8.1.1	Local online services	90.79	28
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	29.32	77	8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
4.2	Governance	19.43	84	8.2	AI Readiness	31.16	29
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	23.21	84	8.2.1	Software development	62.31	10
4.2.2	Control of corruption	15.66	87	8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Lagos

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **95**

CFRI Score **25.40**

Population (millions) **12.55**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **11,586**

Country...**Nigeria**

Regional group.........................**Sub-Saharan Africa**

Income group......................**Lower-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 47.59

OPENNESS 41.48

SUSTAINABILITY 43.01

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & 9.54

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 21.66

INNOVATION 1.08

VIBRANCY 23.23

E-READINESS 15.62

95

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**47.59**	**86**
1.1	Liveability	32.15	101
1.1.1	Gender development equality	70.80	69
1.1.2	Life expectancy	25.65	94
1.1.3	Safety	0.00	97
1.2	Access to Services	63.04	44
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	n/a	n/a
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	59.34	84
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	66.73	55
2	**Openness**	**41.48**	**73**
2.1	Investment Openness	23.84	84
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	13.92	69
2.1.2	FDI projects	9.24	62
2.1.3	FDI job creation	48.36	92
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	59.13	57
2.2.1	Labour participation	80.18	23
2.2.2	Unemployment	75.48	42
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	68.44	49
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	12.40	92
3	**Sustainability**	**43.01**	**97**
3.1	Urban Design	37.71	83
3.1.1	Air quality	72.16	80
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	3.26	89
3.2	Energy and Waste	48.31	96
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	96.61	11
3.2.2	Waste collection	0.00	90
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**9.54**	**98**
4.1	Institutions	11.48	99
4.1.1	Rule of law	12.00	97
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	10.96	98
4.2	Governance	7.61	99
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	9.17	99
4.2.2	Control of corruption	6.04	94

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**21.66**	**98**
5.1	Mobility	16.52	102
5.1.1	Traffic safety	18.41	101
5.1.2	Access to public transport	30.61	90
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	0.55	95
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	26.80	90
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	16.49	65
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	5.11	94
5.2.3	Internet access	58.81	88
6	**Innovation**	**1.08**	**95**
6.1	R&D Intensity	1.64	94
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	3.27	82
6.1.2	Major university	0.00	92
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	0.53	92
6.2.1	Patents	1.04	90
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.39	91
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.14	98
7	**Vibrancy**	**23.23**	**77**
7.1	Financial Activity	44.92	75
7.1.1	Startup scene	36.87	49
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	35.40	81
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	62.49	75
7.2	Cultural Activity	1.54	86
7.2.1	Museums	2.25	87
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	2.38	67
8	**e-readiness**	**15.62**	**87**
8.1	Data Readiness	29.21	85
8.1.1	Local online services	33.42	88
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	2.02	79
8.2.1	Software development	4.04	64
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Lima

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **74**

CFRI Score **37.25**

Population (millions) **10.24**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **20,830**

Country...**Peru**

Regional group...................................**Latin America**

Income group.....................**Upper-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **55.62**

OPENNESS **42.50**

SUSTAINABILITY **82.24**

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **25.44**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **26.54**

INNOVATION **9.28**

VIBRANCY **28.45**

E-READINESS **31.63**

74

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**55.62**	**74**
1.1	Liveability	58.27	79
1.1.1	Gender development equality	75.18	61
1.1.2	Life expectancy	56.38	73
1.1.3	Safety	43.24	92
1.2	Access to Services	52.98	70
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	10.97	74
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	78.94	65
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	69.02	52
2	**Openness**	**42.50**	**70**
2.1	Investment Openness	27.59	76
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	22.07	63
2.1.2	FDI projects	9.10	63
2.1.3	FDI job creation	51.61	87
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	57.40	61
2.2.1	Labour participation	64.12	54
2.2.2	Unemployment	67.90	64
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	39.24	92
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	58.36	45
3	**Sustainability**	**82.24**	**27**
3.1	Urban Design	77.96	27
3.1.1	Air quality	77.96	68
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	n/a	n/a
3.2	Energy and Waste	86.51	50
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	93.42	29
3.2.2	Waste collection	79.61	66
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**25.44**	**79**
4.1	Institutions	33.71	67
4.1.1	Rule of law	22.77	90
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	44.66	56
4.2	Governance	17.16	90
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	19.48	90
4.2.2	Control of corruption	14.84	88

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**22.84**	**97**
5.1	Mobility	17.43	101
5.1.1	Traffic safety	34.38	98
5.1.2	Access to public transport	16.22	97
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	12.24	67
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	6.90	80
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	28.25	89
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	4.86	89
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	33.78	51
5.2.3	Internet access	46.13	93
6	**Innovation**	**9.28**	**77**
6.1	R&D Intensity	15.85	76
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	1.49	89
6.1.2	Major university	30.20	65
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	2.71	83
6.2.1	Patents	6.29	80
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	1.26	80
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.60	86
7	**Vibrancy**	**28.45**	**73**
7.1	Financial Activity	45.99	74
7.1.1	Startup scene	22.06	77
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	45.92	77
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	69.99	66
7.2	Cultural Activity	10.90	54
7.2.1	Museums	16.67	45
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	16.05	36
8	**e-readiness**	**31.63**	**60**
8.1	Data Readiness	61.18	40
8.1.1	Local online services	47.37	82
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	75.00	2
8.2	AI Readiness	2.08	78
8.2.1	Software development	2.73	72
8.2.2	AI patents	1.43	73

Lisbon

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **38**

CFRI Score **58.28**

Population (millions) **3.02**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **45,114**

Country...**Portugal**

Regional group..**Europe**
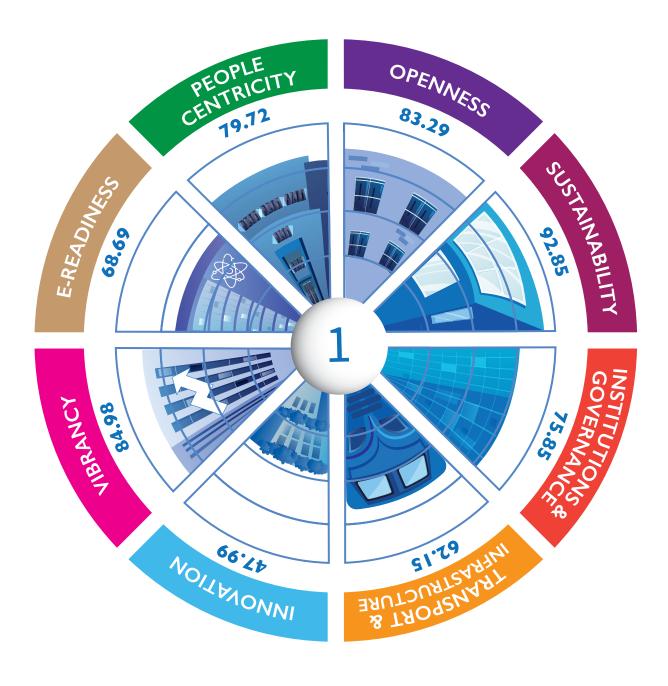
Income group......................................**High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY 75.13
- OPENNESS 58.44
- SUSTAINABILITY 90.38
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 61.39
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 67.76
- INNOVATION 25.09
- VIBRANCY 43.81
- E-READINESS 44.21

38

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**75.13**	**37**
1.1	Liveability	89.65	19
1.1.1	Gender development equality	94.89	16
1.1.2	Life expectancy	81.03	38
1.1.3	Safety	93.02	36
1.2	Access to Services	60.62	55
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	29.36	35
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	52.49	74
2	**Openness**	**58.44**	**39**
2.1	Investment Openness	50.65	31
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	27.87	58
2.1.2	FDI projects	37.91	21
2.1.3	FDI job creation	86.17	12
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	66.24	41
2.2.1	Labour participation	81.22	18
2.2.2	Unemployment	61.45	73
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	68.12	52
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	54.18	48
3	**Sustainability**	**90.38**	**7**
3.1	Urban Design	84.76	12
3.1.1	Air quality	95.23	13
3.1.2	Green areas	69.82	21
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	89.24	10
3.2	Energy and Waste	96.01	12
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	92.01	36
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**61.39**	**40**
4.1	Institutions	64.92	40
4.1.1	Rule of law	72.31	36
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	57.53	42
4.2	Governance	57.87	40
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	61.89	40
4.2.2	Control of corruption	53.85	40

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**67.76**	**14**
5.1	Mobility	75.34	15
5.1.1	Traffic safety	88.94	38
5.1.2	Access to public transport	99.44	5
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	74.65	33
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	38.34	11
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	60.17	28
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	46.13	15
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	44.92	41
5.2.3	Internet access	89.47	47
6	**Innovation**	**25.09**	**50**
6.1	R&D Intensity	29.67	54
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	27.44	40
6.1.2	Major university	31.90	64
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	20.52	48
6.2.1	Patents	44.62	49
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	6.14	59
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	10.79	48
7	**Vibrancy**	**43.81**	**32**
7.1	Financial Activity	58.94	53
7.1.1	Startup scene	35.47	53
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	65.31	54
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	76.03	57
7.2	Cultural Activity	28.68	19
7.2.1	Museums	32.88	19
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	19.81	34
8	**e-readiness**	**44.21**	**42**
8.1	Data Readiness	73.68	19
8.1.1	Local online services	72.36	58
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	75.00	2
8.2	AI Readiness	14.75	53
8.2.1	Software development	18.89	36
8.2.2	AI patents	10.61	55

London

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **1**

CFRI Score **74.44**

Population (millions) **12.45**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **77,894**

Country.. **United Kingdom**

Regional group.. **Europe**

Income group....................................**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **79.72**

OPENNESS **83.29**

SUSTAINABILITY **92.85**

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **75.85**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **62.15**

INNOVATION **47.99**

VIBRANCY **84.98**

E-READINESS **68.69**

1

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**79.72**	**21**
1.1	Liveability	89.83	17
1.1.1	Gender development equality	94.89	16
1.1.2	Life expectancy	83.63	34
1.1.3	Safety	90.96	44
1.2	Access to Services	69.61	26
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	17.27	56
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	97.92	27
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	93.63	4
2	**Openness**	**83.29**	**1**
2.1	Investment Openness	88.01	1
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	83.46	5
2.1.2	FDI projects	100.00	1
2.1.3	FDI job creation	80.58	20
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	78.56	21
2.2.1	Labour participation	80.63	22
2.2.2	Unemployment	73.85	48
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	61.58	61
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	98.19	2
3	**Sustainability**	**92.85**	**2**
3.1	Urban Design	88.92	5
3.1.1	Air quality	96.03	11
3.1.2	Green areas	81.83	9
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	88.88	11
3.2	Energy and Waste	96.79	9
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	94.57	25
3.2.2	Waste collection	99.02	33
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**75.85**	**21**
4.1	Institutions	80.68	20
4.1.1	Rule of law	82.46	20
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	78.90	16
4.2	Governance	71.02	23
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	66.76	33
4.2.2	Control of corruption	75.27	18

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**62.15**	**30**
5.1	Mobility	75.24	16
5.1.1	Traffic safety	98.97	2
5.1.2	Access to public transport	98.54	7
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	57.31	51
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	46.16	9
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	49.05	51
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	16.67	64
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	33.14	52
5.2.3	Internet access	97.34	19
6	**Innovation**	**47.99**	**23**
6.1	R&D Intensity	56.71	18
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	16.42	52
6.1.2	Major university	97.00	3
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	39.27	23
6.2.1	Patents	65.71	26
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	30.75	15
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	21.35	35
7	**Vibrancy**	**84.98**	**1**
7.1	Financial Activity	92.10	3
7.1.1	Startup scene	77.60	3
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	99.99	2
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	98.70	3
7.2	Cultural Activity	77.86	2
7.2.1	Museums	100.00	1
7.2.2	Events	100.00	1
7.2.3	Top restaurants	33.58	15
8	**e-readiness**	**68.69**	**6**
8.1	Data Readiness	71.71	23
8.1.1	Local online services	93.42	17
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	65.66	8
8.2.1	Software development	80.00	5
8.2.2	AI patents	51.32	20

Los Angeles

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **18**

CFRI Score **65.30**

Population (millions) **17.79**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **73,688**

Country............................ **United States of America**

Regional group........................... **Northern America**

Income group.....................................**High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY 68.35
- OPENNESS 59.84
- SUSTAINABILITY 73.62
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 72.24
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 64.62
- INNOVATION 62.42
- VIBRANCY 57.23
- E-READINESS 64.06
- 18

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**68.35**	**53**
1.1	Liveability	77.07	56
1.1.1	Gender development equality	94.16	20
1.1.2	Life expectancy	74.43	49
1.1.3	Safety	62.63	81
1.2	Access to Services	59.63	58
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	13.30	70
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	82.92	54
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	82.67	24
2	**Openness**	**59.84**	**35**
2.1	Investment Openness	50.33	32
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	59.28	21
2.1.2	FDI projects	21.47	34
2.1.3	FDI job creation	70.23	51
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	69.36	36
2.2.1	Labour participation	68.87	46
2.2.2	Unemployment	75.47	44
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	70.58	47
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	62.54	35
3	**Sustainability**	**73.62**	**51**
3.1	Urban Design	63.99	52
3.1.1	Air quality	88.66	45
3.1.2	Green areas	39.33	43
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	n/a	n/a
3.2	Energy and Waste	83.24	60
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	69.42	82
3.2.2	Waste collection	97.06	41
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**72.24**	**24**
4.1	Institutions	77.55	23
4.1.1	Rule of law	80.31	22
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	74.79	23
4.2	Governance	66.93	27
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	68.48	24
4.2.2	Control of corruption	65.38	27

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**64.62**	**23**
5.1	Mobility	61.42	45
5.1.1	Traffic safety	74.39	62
5.1.2	Access to public transport	69.17	57
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	88.73	12
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	13.40	54
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	67.81	12
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	37.47	18
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	73.96	8
5.2.3	Internet access	92.01	38
6	**Innovation**	**62.42**	**6**
6.1	R&D Intensity	83.63	4
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	70.25	4
6.1.2	Major university	97.00	3
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	41.20	20
6.2.1	Patents	68.41	20
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	34.35	13
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	20.86	38
7	**Vibrancy**	**57.23**	**11**
7.1	Financial Activity	85.94	6
7.1.1	Startup scene	73.21	4
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	87.41	12
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	97.21	5
7.2	Cultural Activity	28.51	20
7.2.1	Museums	45.50	10
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	6.72	52
8	**e-readiness**	**64.06**	**10**
8.1	Data Readiness	86.19	2
8.1.1	Local online services	97.37	4
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	75.00	2
8.2	AI Readiness	41.93	17
8.2.1	Software development	28.12	27
8.2.2	AI patents	55.73	14

Lyon

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **33**

CFRI Score **59.28**

Population (millions) **2.11**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **64,817**

Country .... **France**

Regional group .... **Europe**

Income group .... **High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY **79.96**
- OPENNESS **45.43**
- SUSTAINABILITY **82.96**
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **69.28**
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **69.75**
- INNOVATION **40.83**
- VIBRANCY **36.13**
- E-READINESS **49.87**

Center: **33**

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**79.96**	**20**
1.1	Liveability	92.51	11
1.1.1	Gender development equality	89.78	33
1.1.2	Life expectancy	94.44	12
1.1.3	Safety	93.30	32
1.2	Access to Services	67.42	32
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	47.15	15
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	84.40	50
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	70.72	48
2	**Openness**	**45.43**	**64**
2.1	Investment Openness	21.53	89
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	6.25	75
2.1.3	FDI job creation	58.35	79
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	69.33	38
2.2.1	Labour participation	75.34	34
2.2.2	Unemployment	65.76	67
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	74.66	33
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	61.56	41
3	**Sustainability**	**82.96**	**25**
3.1	Urban Design	72.77	35
3.1.1	Air quality	93.14	27
3.1.2	Green areas	58.29	36
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	66.89	33
3.2	Energy and Waste	93.14	26
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	86.28	53
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**69.28**	**33**
4.1	Institutions	71.96	34
4.1.1	Rule of law	75.69	33
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	68.22	32
4.2	Governance	66.61	33
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	66.19	36
4.2.2	Control of corruption	67.03	24

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**69.75**	**11**
5.1	Mobility	71.53	23
5.1.1	Traffic safety	92.79	20
5.1.2	Access to public transport	78.25	48
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	99.47	2
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	15.60	49
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	67.97	10
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	30.24	28
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	88.07	2
5.2.3	Internet access	85.59	53
6	**Innovation**	**40.83**	**32**
6.1	R&D Intensity	48.91	30
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	41.23	19
6.1.2	Major university	56.60	34
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	32.74	36
6.2.1	Patents	58.62	37
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	10.14	48
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	29.44	18
7	**Vibrancy**	**36.13**	**52**
7.1	Financial Activity	58.52	54
7.1.1	Startup scene	30.67	64
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	68.53	46
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	76.38	54
7.2	Cultural Activity	13.73	49
7.2.1	Museums	5.86	70
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	35.33	12
8	**e-readiness**	**49.87**	**25**
8.1	Data Readiness	67.76	30
8.1.1	Local online services	85.52	36
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	31.97	28
8.2.1	Software development	37.13	19
8.2.2	AI patents	26.82	41

Madrid

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **31**

CFRI Score **60.23**

Population (millions) **6.88**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **54,956**

Country .... **Spain**

Regional group .... **Europe**
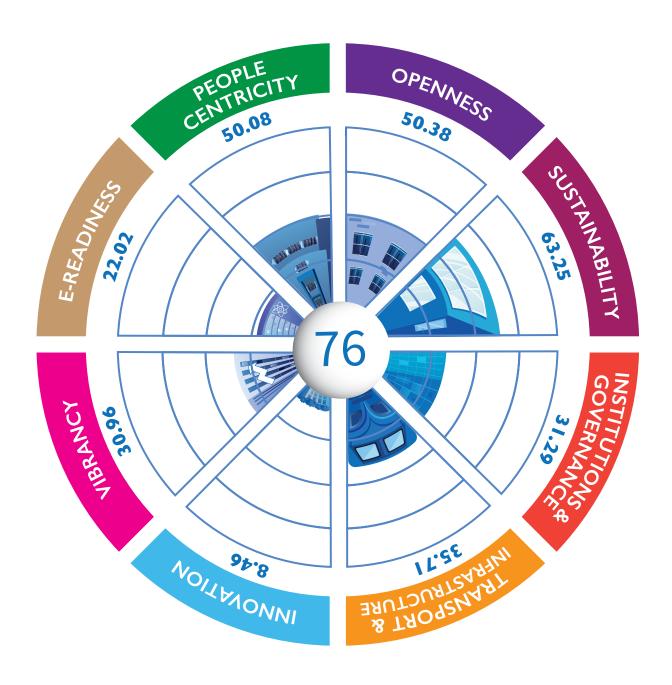
Income group .... **High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **76.80**

OPENNESS **65.53**

SUSTAINABILITY **82.38**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **56.79**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **70.04**

INNOVATION **32.35**

VIBRANCY **48.32**

E-READINESS **49.63**

31

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**76.80**	**33**
1.1	Liveability	92.67	9
1.1.1	Gender development equality	82.48	51
1.1.2	Life expectancy	100.00	1
1.1.3	Safety	95.52	19
1.2	Access to Services	60.93	54
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	19.43	47
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	63.35	58
2	**Openness**	**65.53**	**19**
2.1	Investment Openness	66.72	10
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	55.81	23
2.1.2	FDI projects	64.27	9
2.1.3	FDI job creation	80.09	22
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	64.35	44
2.2.1	Labour participation	77.30	29
2.2.2	Unemployment	39.88	95
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	70.85	45
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	69.36	27
3	**Sustainability**	**82.38**	**26**
3.1	Urban Design	72.55	36
3.1.1	Air quality	96.71	9
3.1.2	Green areas	57.66	37
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	63.28	35
3.2	Energy and Waste	92.21	27
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	95.59	18
3.2.2	Waste collection	88.82	61
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**56.79**	**42**
4.1	Institutions	60.12	42
4.1.1	Rule of law	64.62	40
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	55.62	43
4.2	Governance	53.47	42
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	55.01	43
4.2.2	Control of corruption	51.92	43

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**70.04**	**10**
5.1	Mobility	77.76	10
5.1.1	Traffic safety	94.64	14
5.1.2	Access to public transport	93.05	29
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	91.90	9
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	31.45	21
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	62.31	22
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	24.62	40
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	64.74	13
5.2.3	Internet access	97.58	16
6	**Innovation**	**32.35**	**44**
6.1	R&D Intensity	34.53	49
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	26.86	41
6.1.2	Major university	42.20	51
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	30.17	39
6.2.1	Patents	55.00	41
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	18.17	28
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	17.34	41
7	**Vibrancy**	**48.32**	**22**
7.1	Financial Activity	70.85	24
7.1.1	Startup scene	43.73	34
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	82.67	20
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	86.16	19
7.2	Cultural Activity	25.80	23
7.2.1	Museums	51.35	8
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	26.03	24
8	**e-readiness**	**49.63**	**27**
8.1	Data Readiness	75.00	14
8.1.1	Local online services	100.00	1
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	24.25	37
8.2.1	Software development	29.40	25
8.2.2	AI patents	19.11	47

Manila

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **76**

CFRI Score **36.52**

Population (millions) **13.45**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **28,228**

Country..**Philippines**

Regional group..............................**Asia and Pacific**

Income group......................**Lower-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **50.08**

OPENNESS **50.38**

SUSTAINABILITY **63.25**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **31.29**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **35.71**

INNOVATION **8.46**

VIBRANCY **30.96**

E-READINESS **22.02**

76

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**50.08**	**82**
1.1	Liveability	62.57	74
1.1.1	Gender development equality	73.72	65
1.1.2	Life expectancy	55.82	74
1.1.3	Safety	58.15	83
1.2	Access to Services	37.60	88
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	5.44	85
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	54.66	91
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	52.69	73
2	**Openness**	**50.38**	**52**
2.1	Investment Openness	45.38	43
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	41.83	38
2.1.2	FDI projects	11.01	60
2.1.3	FDI job creation	83.31	17
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	55.38	67
2.2.1	Labour participation	45.04	82
2.2.2	Unemployment	84.17	16
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	71.96	44
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	20.34	82
3	**Sustainability**	**63.25**	**75**
3.1	Urban Design	58.39	61
3.1.1	Air quality	79.09	65
3.1.2	Green areas	69.53	22
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	26.55	72
3.2	Energy and Waste	68.10	83
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	95.03	21
3.2.2	Waste collection	41.18	82
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**31.29**	**72**
4.1	Institutions	33.78	66
4.1.1	Rule of law	26.46	81
4.1.2	Requlatory quality	41.10	57
4.2	Governance	28.80	71
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	37.82	63
4.2.2	Control of corruption	19.78	85

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**35.71**	**84**
5.1	Mobility	32.91	90
5.1.1	Traffic safety	77.39	59
5.1.2	Access to public transport	24.33	91
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	18.49	65
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	11.42	61
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	38.52	71
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	15.56	70
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	20.34	70
5.2.3	Internet access	79.66	70
6	**Innovation**	**8.46**	**79**
6.1	R&D Intensity	15.76	77
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	3.82	80
6.1.2	Major university	27.70	69
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	1.15	90
6.2.1	Patents	2.74	89
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.53	87
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.19	97
7	**Vibrancy**	**30.96**	**66**
7.1	Financial Activity	52.99	65
7.1.1	Startup scene	31.87	58
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	57.76	63
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	69.33	67
7.2	Cultural Activity	8.93	57
7.2.1	Museums	25.68	31
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	1.11	73
8	**e-readiness**	**22.02**	**75**
8.1	Data Readiness	42.11	72
8.1.1	Local online services	59.21	69
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	1.93	80
8.2.1	Software development	1.74	78
8.2.2	AI patents	2.13	71

Melbourne

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **22**

CFRI Score **63.72**

Population (millions) **5.16**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **47,889**

Country .... **Australia**

Regional group .... **Asia and Pacific**

Income group .... **High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY **79.27**
- OPENNESS **65.62**
- SUSTAINABILITY **80.71**
- INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **84.65**
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **56.61**
- INNOVATION **45.36**
- VIBRANCY **53.08**
- E-READINESS **44.48**

22

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**79.27**	**23**
1.1	Liveability	89.23	22
1.1.1	Gender development equality	83.21	49
1.1.2	Life expectancy	92.04	15
1.1.3	Safety	92.45	37
1.2	Access to Services	69.30	28
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	29.62	34
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	78.29	35
2	**Openness**	**65.62**	**18**
2.1	Investment Openness	52.39	28
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	46.33	34
2.1.2	FDI projects	34.78	23
2.1.3	FDI job creation	76.05	32
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	78.84	19
2.2.1	Labour participation	84.94	12
2.2.2	Unemployment	78.16	33
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	79.29	28
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	72.98	22
3	**Sustainability**	**80.71**	**30**
3.1	Urban Design	83.78	18
3.1.1	Air quality	97.38	6
3.1.2	Green areas	67.93	24
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	86.03	16
3.2	Energy and Waste	77.63	71
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	59.58	88
3.2.2	Waste collection	95.69	51
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**84.65**	**10**
4.1	Institutions	88.01	8
4.1.1	Rule of law	86.15	16
4.1.2	Requlatory quality	89.86	2
4.2	Governance	81.30	10
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	79.08	13
4.2.2	Control of corruption	83.52	10

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**56.61**	**48**
5.1	Mobility	70.27	27
5.1.1	Traffic safety	91.15	28
5.1.2	Access to public transport	87.56	34
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	80.19	27
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	22.17	34
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	42.96	61
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	23.38	48
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	21.49	65
5.2.3	Internet access	84.02	55
6	**Innovation**	**45.36**	**28**
6.1	R&D Intensity	56.34	21
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	31.07	33
6.1.2	Major university	81.60	16
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	34.38	34
6.2.1	Patents	58.95	36
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	18.73	27
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	25.46	24
7	**Vibrancy**	**53.08**	**15**
7.1	Financial Activity	70.73	26
7.1.1	Startup scene	46.06	28
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	80.16	23
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	85.96	21
7.2	Cultural Activity	35.43	14
7.2.1	Museums	19.37	38
7.2.2	Events	66.67	8
7.2.3	Top restaurants	20.26	32
8	**e-readiness**	**44.48**	**41**
8.1	Data Readiness	52.63	63
8.1.1	Local online services	80.26	53
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	36.33	22
8.2.1	Software development	38.35	17
8.2.2	AI patents	34.32	31

Mexico City

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **62**

CFRI Score **43.27**

Population (millions) **20.54**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **27,580**

Country .... **Mexico**

Regional group .... **Latin America**
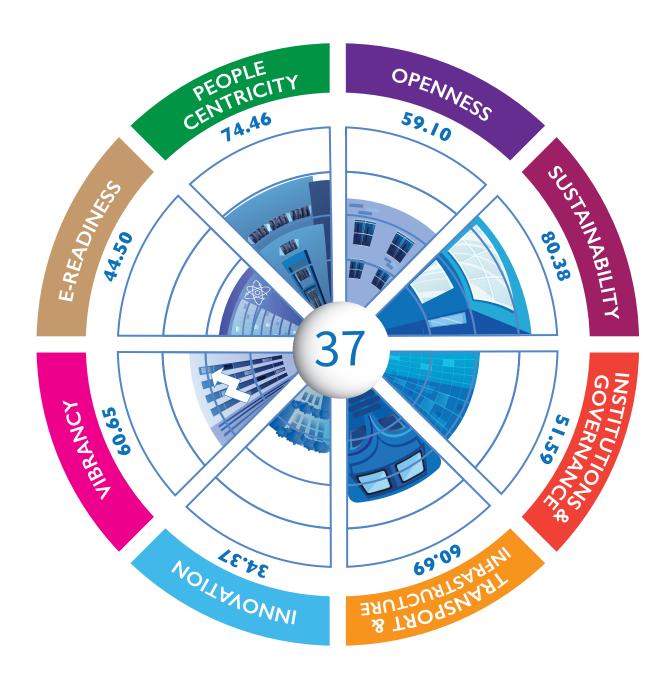
Income group .... **Upper-middle income**

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**54.54**	**76**
1.1	Liveability	51.07	87
1.1.1	Gender development equality	87.59	42
1.1.2	Life expectancy	65.63	60
1.1.3	Safety	0.00	97
1.2	Access to Services	58.00	62
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	16.58	58
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	89.60	42
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	67.83	54
2	**Openness**	**57.60**	**40**
2.1	Investment Openness	49.26	37
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	41.83	38
2.1.2	FDI projects	34.51	24
2.1.3	FDI job creation	71.43	46
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	65.95	43
2.2.1	Labour participation	56.92	62
2.2.2	Unemployment	79.24	28
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	79.57	27
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	48.06	53
3	**Sustainability**	**76.33**	**43**
3.1	Urban Design	56.00	66
3.1.1	Air quality	83.74	61
3.1.2	Green areas	39.01	44
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	45.26	55
3.2	Energy and Waste	96.66	10
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	96.27	13
3.2.2	Waste collection	97.06	41
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**20.23**	**90**
4.1	Institutions	23.26	91
4.1.1	Rule of law	14.46	94
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	32.05	70
4.2	Governance	17.19	89
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	27.79	75
4.2.2	Control of corruption	6.59	93

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**39.60**	**75**
5.1	Mobility	40.93	80
5.1.1	Traffic safety	81.80	52
5.1.2	Access to public transport	39.91	86
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	34.68	63
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	7.32	77
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	38.27	72
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	6.95	86
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	25.05	58
5.2.3	Internet access	82.81	58
6	**Innovation**	**19.65**	**60**
6.1	R&D Intensity	30.52	53
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	3.04	86
6.1.2	Major university	58.00	32
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	8.78	68
6.2.1	Patents	16.18	71
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	8.03	51
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	2.12	74
7	**Vibrancy**	**47.32**	**23**
7.1	Financial Activity	60.96	46
7.1.1	Startup scene	41.71	39
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	61.60	58
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	79.57	38
7.2	Cultural Activity	33.69	16
7.2.1	Museums	59.01	7
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	8.73	47
8	**e-readiness**	**30.87**	**64**
8.1	Data Readiness	61.18	41
8.1.1	Local online services	72.36	58
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	0.56	89
8.2.1	Software development	0.40	96
8.2.2	AI patents	0.73	75

Milan

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **37**

CFRI Score **58.28**

Population (millions) **4.97**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **71,031**

Country ....**Italy**

Regional group .... **Europe**
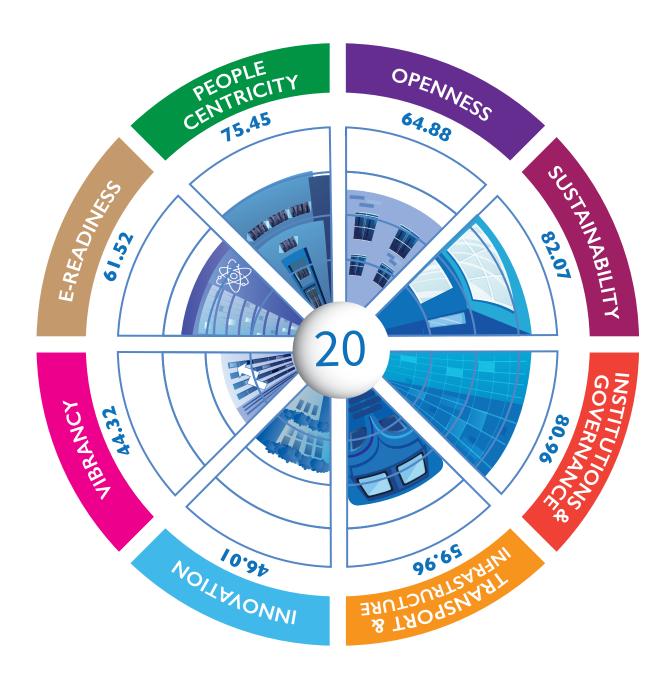
Income group ....**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **74.46**

OPENNESS **59.10**

SUSTAINABILITY **80.38**

E-READINESS **44.50**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **51.59**

VIBRANCY **60.65**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **60.69**

INNOVATION **34.37**

37

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**74.46**	**40**
1.1	Liveability	91.00	13
1.1.1	Gender development equality	81.02	54
1.1.2	Life expectancy	94.84	11
1.1.3	Safety	97.14	13
1.2	Access to Services	57.93	63
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	25.22	40
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	89.60	42
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	58.96	64
2	**Openness**	**59.10**	**37**
2.1	Investment Openness	54.45	25
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	48.26	30
2.1.2	FDI projects	36.41	22
2.1.3	FDI job creation	78.67	25
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	63.76	45
2.2.1	Labour participation	70.44	42
2.2.2	Unemployment	78.16	33
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	74.66	33
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	31.76	65
3	**Sustainability**	**80.38**	**32**
3.1	Urban Design	74.92	32
3.1.1	Air quality	83.36	62
3.1.2	Green areas	64.13	29
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	77.26	23
3.2	Energy and Waste	85.84	53
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	82.26	67
3.2.2	Waste collection	89.41	60
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**51.59**	**47**
4.1	Institutions	52.82	47
4.1.1	Rule of law	51.38	50
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	54.25	46
4.2	Governance	50.36	46
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	51.00	51
4.2.2	Control of corruption	49.73	46

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**60.69**	**37**
5.1	Mobility	70.81	24
5.1.1	Traffic safety	89.68	33
5.1.2	Access to public transport	64.01	61
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	99.12	3
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	30.43	23
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	50.57	48
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	26.49	33
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	43.25	42
5.2.3	Internet access	81.96	60
6	**Innovation**	**34.87**	**36**
6.1	R&D Intensity	34.84	48
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	17.29	50
6.1.2	Major university	52.40	40
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	34.89	29
6.2.1	Patents	63.08	32
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	17.72	30
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	23.87	29
7	**Vibrancy**	**60.65**	**7**
7.1	Financial Activity	70.23	27
7.1.1	Startup scene	42.69	37
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	81.68	22
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	86.34	18
7.2	Cultural Activity	51.06	7
7.2.1	Museums	26.13	30
7.2.2	Events	100.00	1
7.2.3	Top restaurants	27.06	23
8	**e-readiness**	**44.50**	**40**
8.1	Data Readiness	67.76	30
8.1.1	Local online services	85.52	36
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	21.24	42
8.2.1	Software development	8.29	51
8.2.2	AI patents	34.19	32

Montreal

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **20**

CFRI Score **64.40**

Population (millions) **4.64**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **46,395**

Country...**Canada**

Regional group...........................**Northern America**

Income group.....................................**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **75.45**

OPENNESS **64.88**

SUSTAINABILITY **82.07**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **80.96**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **59.96**

INNOVATION **46.01**

VIBRANCY **44.32**

E-READINESS **61.52**

20

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**75.45**	**34**
1.1	Liveability	89.96	16
1.1.1	Gender development equality	88.32	39
1.1.2	Life expectancy	88.36	23
1.1.3	Safety	93.19	33
1.2	Access to Services	60.95	53
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	17.36	54
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	79.54	64
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	85.96	16
2	**Openness**	**64.88**	**21**
2.1	Investment Openness	49.71	35
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	53.12	26
2.1.2	FDI projects	18.89	37
2.1.3	FDI job creation	77.14	29
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	80.04	15
2.2.1	Labour participation	87.49	4
2.2.2	Unemployment	77.08	38
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	74.93	31
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	80.64	9
3	**Sustainability**	**82.07**	**28**
3.1	Urban Design	84.15	15
3.1.1	Air quality	93.13	28
3.1.2	Green areas	65.40	27
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	93.92	5
3.2	Energy and Waste	80.00	67
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	63.92	85
3.2.2	Waste collection	96.08	50
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**80.96**	**13**
4.1	Institutions	83.13	14
4.1.1	Rule of law	84.62	18
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	81.64	12
4.2	Governance	78.79	12
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	77.08	18
4.2.2	Control of corruption	80.49	12

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**59.96**	**39**
5.1	Mobility	68.47	33
5.1.1	Traffic safety	92.14	23
5.1.2	Access to public transport	87.00	35
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	79.58	29
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	15.19	51
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	51.45	46
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	22.72	52
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	46.02	37
5.2.3	Internet access	85.59	53
6	**Innovation**	**46.01**	**24**
6.1	R&D Intensity	57.21	17
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	32.52	30
6.1.2	Major university	81.90	15
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	34.80	31
6.2.1	Patents	64.27	28
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	15.08	37
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	25.06	27
7	**Vibrancy**	**44.32**	**31**
7.1	Financial Activity	64.38	39
7.1.1	Startup scene	45.07	31
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	70.85	43
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	77.23	49
7.2	Cultural Activity	24.26	26
7.2.1	Museums	26.58	29
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	12.88	41
8	**e-readiness**	**61.52**	**11**
8.1	Data Readiness	78.95	9
8.1.1	Local online services	82.90	47
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	75.00	2
8.2	AI Readiness	44.09	16
8.2.1	Software development	42.17	16
8.2.2	AI patents	46.01	22

Moscow

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **61**

CFRI Score **44.09**

Population (millions) **12.51**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **65,814**

Country...**Russian Federation**

Regional group..**Europe**
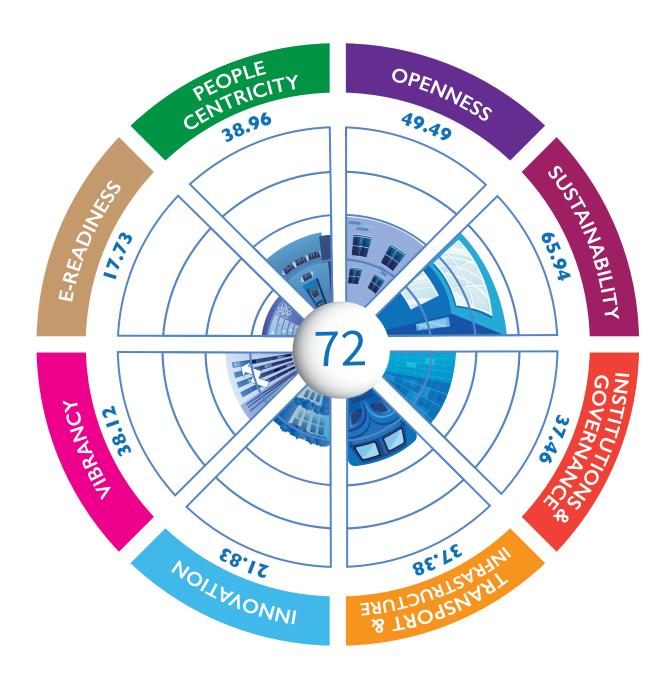
Income group....................................**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **67.93**

OPENNESS **45.54**

SUSTAINABILITY **58.59**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **80.96**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **59.96**

INNOVATION **46.01**

VIBRANCY **44.32**

E-READINESS **61.52**

61

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**67.93**	**54**
1.1	Liveability	65.34	68
1.1.1	Gender development equality	90.63	31
1.1.2	Life expectancy	43.50	81
1.1.3	Safety	61.88	82
1.2	Access to Services	70.53	22
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	57.86	9
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	79.63	63
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	74.10	42
2	**Openness**	**43.54**	**68**
2.1	Investment Openness	24.45	81
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	54.51	25
2.1.2	FDI projects	1.63	94
2.1.3	FDI job creation	17.21	101
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	62.64	48
2.2.1	Labour participation	52.95	74
2.2.2	Unemployment	90.62	4
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	89.00	8
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	17.97	84
3	**Sustainability**	**58.59**	**85**
3.1	Urban Design	70.16	43
3.1.1	Air quality	92.97	29
3.1.2	Green areas	32.66	47
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	84.84	20
3.2	Energy and Waste	47.03	99
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	63.92	85
3.2.2	Waste collection	96.08	50
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**80.96**	**13**
4.1	Institutions	83.13	14
4.1.1	Rule of law	84.62	18
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	81.64	12
4.2	Governance	78.79	12
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	77.08	18
4.2.2	Control of corruption	80.49	12

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**59.96**	**39**
5.1	Mobility	68.47	33
5.1.1	Traffic safety	92.14	23
5.1.2	Access to public transport	87.00	35
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	79.58	29
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	15.19	51
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	51.45	46
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	22.72	52
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	46.02	37
5.2.3	Internet access	85.59	53
6	**Innovation**	**46.01**	**24**
6.1	R&D Intensity	57.21	17
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	32.52	30
6.1.2	Major university	81.90	15
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	34.80	31
6.2.1	Patents	64.27	28
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	15.08	37
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	25.06	27
7	**Vibrancy**	**44.32**	**31**
7.1	Financial Activity	64.38	39
7.1.1	Startup scene	45.07	31
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	70.85	43
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	77.23	49
7.2	Cultural Activity	24.26	26
7.2.1	Museums	26.58	29
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	12.88	41
8	**e-readiness**	**61.52**	**11**
8.1	Data Readiness	78.95	9
8.1.1	Local online services	82.90	47
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	75.00	2
8.2	AI Readiness	44.09	16
8.2.1	Software development	42.17	16
8.2.2	AI patents	46.01	22

Mumbai

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **72**

CFRI Score **38.36**

Population (millions) **23.00**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **27,368**

Country.. **India**

Regional group................................**Asia and Pacific**

Income group.....................**Lower-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **38.96**

OPENNESS **49.49**

SUSTAINABILITY **65.94**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **37.46**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **37.38**

INNOVATION **21.83**

VIBRANCY **38.12**

E-READINESS **17.73**

72

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**38.96**	**96**
1.1	Liveability	44.28	91
1.1.1	Gender development equality	0.00	99
1.1.2	Life expectancy	38.90	85
1.1.3	Safety	93.94	29
1.2	Access to Services	33.65	92
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	10.97	74
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	61.08	81
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	28.90	89
2	**Openness**	**49.49**	**55**
2.1	Investment Openness	58.31	19
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	67.10	12
2.1.2	FDI projects	33.15	26
2.1.3	FDI job creation	74.69	35
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	40.67	88
2.2.1	Labour participation	25.73	94
2.2.2	Unemployment	68.51	59
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	47.70	83
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	20.76	81
3	**Sustainability**	**65.94**	**71**
3.1	Urban Design	36.09	89
3.1.1	Air quality	65.74	91
3.1.2	Green areas	8.93	66
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	33.60	63
3.2	Energy and Waste	95.78	13
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	91.57	41
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**37.46**	**62**
4.1	Institutions	39.05	58
4.1.1	Rule of law	45.23	56
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	32.88	66
4.2	Governance	35.86	60
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	47.28	54
4.2.2	Control of corruption	24.45	71

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**37.38**	**78**
5.1	Mobility	40.47	81
5.1.1	Traffic safety	65.35	72
5.1.2	Access to public transport	78.59	47
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	11.09	68
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	6.86	81
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	34.28	81
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	18.09	62
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	13.45	85
5.2.3	Internet access	71.31	79
6	**Innovation**	**21.83**	**59**
6.1	R&D Intensity	27.61	58
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	8.52	66
6.1.2	Major university	46.70	45
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	16.05	58
6.2.1	Patents	34.54	56
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	10.83	44
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	2.79	68
7	**Vibrancy**	**38.12**	**47**
7.1	Financial Activity	72.71	17
7.1.1	Startup scene	57.74	16
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	78.58	27
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	81.80	30
7.2	Cultural Activity	3.53	74
7.2.1	Museums	5.41	72
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	5.19	57
8	**e-readiness**	**17.73**	**84**
8.1	Data Readiness	26.97	90
8.1.1	Local online services	53.95	76
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	0.00	94
8.2	AI Readiness	8.48	59
8.2.1	Software development	3.30	67
8.2.2	AI patents	13.67	53

Muscat

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **80**

CFRI Score **33.52**

Population (millions) **1.46**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **45,000**

Country.. **Oman**

Regional group....**Middle East and Northern Africa**

Income group.................................... **High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **56.78**

OPENNESS **42.70**

SUSTAINABILITY **23.12**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **47.14**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **45.88**

INNOVATION **11.96**

VIBRANCY **16.50**

E-READINESS **20.39**

80

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**56.78**	**71**
1.1	Liveability	69.40	64
1.1.1	Gender development equality	54.01	85
1.1.2	Life expectancy	54.18	75
1.1.3	Safety	100.00	1
1.2	Access to Services	44.17	82
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	7.17	81
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	56.31	89
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	69.02	52
2	**Openness**	**42.14**	**71**
2.1	Investment Openness	30.77	69
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	13.92	69
2.1.2	FDI projects	8.02	67
2.1.3	FDI job creation	70.39	50
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	53.51	69
2.2.1	Labour participation	62.28	55
2.2.2	Unemployment	84.48	15
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	38.15	93
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	29.12	68
3	**Sustainability**	**27.33**	**102**
3.1	Urban Design	27.50	98
3.1.1	Air quality	67.62	87
3.1.2	Green areas	4.90	73
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	9.98	84
3.2	Energy and Waste	27.17	101
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	27.47	98
3.2.2	Waste collection	26.86	87
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**47.14**	**49**
4.1	Institutions	53.32	46
4.1.1	Rule of law	58.15	44
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	48.49	50
4.2	Governance	40.96	55
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	41.26	61
4.2.2	Control of corruption	40.66	50

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**45.88**	**67**
5.1	Mobility	41.84	78
5.1.1	Traffic safety	74.20	64
5.1.2	Access to public transport	22.42	93
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	28.89	26
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	49.93	50
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	30.29	27
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	21.93	64
5.2.3	Internet access	97.58	16
6	**Innovation**	**11.96**	**73**
6.1	R&D Intensity	16.89	74
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	4.48	78
6.1.2	Major university	29.30	67
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	7.04	71
6.2.1	Patents	18.00	69
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.70	85
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	2.40	72
7	**Vibrancy**	**16.50**	**84**
7.1	Financial Activity	31.64	83
7.1.1	Startup scene	2.26	100
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	37.02	80
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	55.65	82
7.2	Cultural Activity	1.35	88
7.2.1	Museums	4.05	81
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**20.39**	**79**
8.1	Data Readiness	40.79	76
8.1.1	Local online services	56.57	74
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	0.00	102
8.2.1	Software development	0.00	102
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Nairobi

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **88**

CFRI Score **29.07**

Population (millions) **4.16**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **14,399**

Country .... **Kenya**

Regional group .... **Sub-Saharan Africa**

Income group .... **Lower-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **40.16**

OPENNESS **32.80**

SUSTAINABILITY **55.85**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **23.41**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **25.52**

INNOVATION **5.97**

VIBRANCY **18.39**

E-READINESS **30.45**

88

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**40.16**	**94**
1.1	Liveability	44.86	90
1.1.1	Gender development equality	72.99	67
1.1.2	Life expectancy	6.40	100
1.1.3	Safety	55.17	86
1.2	Access to Services	35.47	91
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	8.64	80
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	43.48	99
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	54.28	71
2	**Openness**	**32.80**	**85**
2.1	Investment Openness	34.08	63
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	13.92	69
2.1.2	FDI projects	17.80	39
2.1.3	FDI job creation	70.54	49
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	31.52	95
2.2.1	Labour participation	44.45	85
2.2.2	Unemployment	54.99	80
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	18.41	97
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	8.23	98
3	**Sustainability**	**55.85**	**87**
3.1	Urban Design	38.10	82
3.1.1	Air quality	93.77	25
3.1.2	Green areas	5.52	72
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	15.00	81
3.2	Energy and Waste	73.61	78
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	95.85	17
3.2.2	Waste collection	51.37	81
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**23.41**	**86**
4.1	Institutions	27.63	83
4.1.1	Rule of law	29.23	78
4.1.2	Requlatory quality	26.03	87
4.2	Governance	19.19	87
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	24.93	82
4.2.2	Control of corruption	13.46	90

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**25.52**	**94**
5.1	Mobility	37.34	85
5.1.1	Traffic safety	49.87	92
5.1.2	Access to public transport	52.91	70
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	40.67	58
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	5.91	82
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	13.71	97
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	11.03	78
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	1.40	101
5.2.3	Internet access	28.69	98
6	**Innovation**	**5.97**	**84**
6.1	R&D Intensity	9.93	82
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	10.88	62
6.1.2	Major university	8.97	87
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	2.02	86
6.2.1	Patents	2.93	88
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	1.41	77
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	1.70	75
7	**Vibrancy**	**18.39**	**83**
7.1	Financial Activity	35.27	81
7.1.1	Startup scene	32.45	57
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	31.21	86
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	42.16	96
7.2	Cultural Activity	1.50	87
7.2.1	Museums	4.50	80
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**30.45**	**66**
8.1	Data Readiness	55.26	55
8.1.1	Local online services	60.53	68
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	5.63	66
8.2.1	Software development	11.26	43
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Nanjing

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **50**

CFRI Score **49.60**

Population (millions) **9.32**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **37,970**

Country..**China**

Regional group..............................**Asia and Pacific**

Income group.....................**Upper-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **65.68**

OPENNESS **44.45**

SUSTAINABILITY **79.11**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **38.09**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **49.15**

INNOVATION **49.54**

VIBRANCY **27.08**

E-READINESS **43.66**

50

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**65.68**	**57**
1.1	Liveability	80.12	51
1.1.1	Gender development equality	66.42	72
1.1.2	Life expectancy	77.23	42
1.1.3	Safety	96.72	15
1.2	Access to Services	51.24	73
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	40.33	20
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	79.72	62
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	33.69	88
2	**Openness**	**44.45**	**67**
2.1	Investment Openness	31.50	68
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	36.04	48
2.1.2	FDI projects	3.94	83
2.1.3	FDI job creation	54.52	82
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	57.41	60
2.2.1	Labour participation	53.51	67
2.2.2	Unemployment	70.80	52
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	58.10	67
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	47.22	56
3	**Sustainability**	**79.11**	**35**
3.1	Urban Design	77.24	29
3.1.1	Air quality	77.24	69
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	n/a	n/a
3.2	Energy and Waste	80.97	65
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	61.95	87
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**38.09**	**56**
4.1	Institutions	32.50	69
4.1.1	Rule of law	38.15	63
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	26.85	81
4.2	Governance	43.67	50
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	53.01	46
4.2.2	Control of corruption	34.34	56

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**49.15**	**63**
5.1	Mobility	38.99	83
5.1.1	Traffic safety	58.47	82
5.1.2	Access to public transport	48.35	75
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	10.14	69
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	59.31	30
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	33.99	22
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	63.93	15
5.2.3	Internet access	80.02	64
6	**Innovation**	**49.54**	**20**
6.1	R&D Intensity	45.06	32
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	36.23	24
6.1.2	Major university	53.90	39
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	54.02	9
6.2.1	Patents	72.05	17
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	44.56	10
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	45.46	11
7	**Vibrancy**	**27.08**	**74**
7.1	Financial Activity	51.82	68
7.1.1	Startup scene	39.49	41
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	49.75	73
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	66.22	71
7.2	Cultural Activity	2.34	82
7.2.1	Museums	5.41	72
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	1.60	71
8	**e-readiness**	**43.66**	**43**
8.1	Data Readiness	71.05	25
8.1.1	Local online services	92.11	22
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	16.26	49
8.2.1	Software development	6.61	56
8.2.2	AI patents	25.90	43

New York

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **5**

CFRI Score **71.81**

Population (millions) **19.79**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **102,280**

Country............................. **United States of America**

Regional group............................ **Northern America**

Income group......................................**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 72.70

OPENNESS 78.34

SUSTAINABILITY 85.85

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 72.24

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 63.54

INNOVATION 49.53

VIBRANCY 82.48

E-READINESS 69.83

5
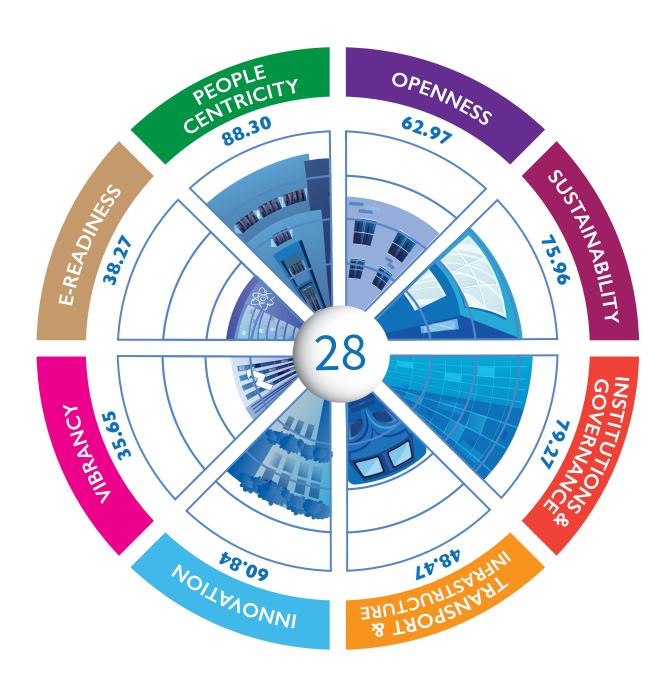
		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**72.70**	**46**
1.1	Liveability	81.27	48
1.1.1	Gender development equality	98.54	2
1.1.2	Life expectancy	69.23	55
1.1.3	Safety	76.05	73
1.2	Access to Services	64.13	41
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	18.83	49
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	87.00	47
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	86.55	14
2	**Openness**	**78.34**	**5**
2.1	Investment Openness	83.87	2
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	89.74	2
2.1.2	FDI projects	85.19	5
2.1.3	FDI job creation	76.68	31
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	72.82	30
2.2.1	Labour participation	69.85	44
2.2.2	Unemployment	77.62	37
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	72.76	41
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	71.03	25
3	**Sustainability**	**85.85**	**17**
3.1	Urban Design	82.74	21
3.1.1	Air quality	89.61	43
3.1.2	Green areas	86.89	4
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	71.72	28
3.2	Energy and Waste	88.96	41
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	80.87	70
3.2.2	Waste collection	97.06	41
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**72.24**	**24**
4.1	Institutions	77.55	23
4.1.1	Rule of law	80.31	22
4.1.2	Requlatory quality	74.79	23
4.2	Governance	66.93	27
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	68.48	24
4.2.2	Control of corruption	65.38	27

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**63.54**	**25**
5.1	Mobility	61.19	46
5.1.1	Traffic safety	86.24	47
5.1.2	Access to public transport	73.77	52
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	60.92	47
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	23.84	29
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	65.90	14
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	36.39	20
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	72.92	9
5.2.3	Internet access	88.38	51
6	**Innovation**	**49.53**	**21**
6.1	R&D Intensity	54.69	23
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	20.19	48
6.1.2	Major university	89.20	9
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	44.36	18
6.2.1	Patents	68.40	21
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	42.50	11
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	22.18	33
7	**Vibrancy**	**82.48**	**2**
7.1	Financial Activity	95.10	1
7.1.1	Startup scene	85.29	2
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	100.00	1
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	100.00	1
7.2	Cultural Activity	69.86	3
7.2.1	Museums	89.19	3
7.2.2	Events	100.00	1
7.2.3	Top restaurants	20.38	31
8	**e-readiness**	**69.83**	**5**
8.1	Data Readiness	86.19	2
8.1.1	Local online services	97.37	4
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	75.00	2
8.2	AI Readiness	53.47	10
8.2.1	Software development	52.23	13
8.2.2	AI patents	54.70	16

Osaka

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **28**

CFRI Score **61.22**

Population (millions) **17.10**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **39,442**

Country.. **Japan**

Regional group.............................. **Asia and Pacific**
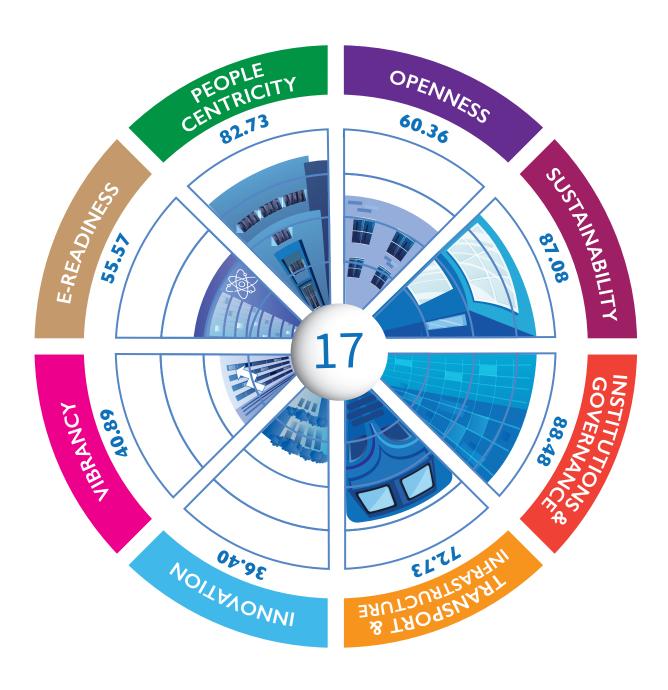
Income group.................................... **High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 88.30

OPENNESS 62.97

SUSTAINABILITY 75.96

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 79.27

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 48.47

INNOVATION 60.84

VIBRANCY 35.65

E-READINESS 38.27

28

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**88.30**	**2**
1.1	Liveability	90.04	15
1.1.1	Gender development equality	79.56	56
1.1.2	Life expectancy	97.36	8
1.1.3	Safety	93.19	33
1.2	Access to Services	86.56	7
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	100.00	1
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	80.50	60
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	79.18	32
2	**Openness**	**62.97**	**25**
2.1	Investment Openness	40.29	50
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	63.99	15
2.1.2	FDI projects	5.30	78
2.1.3	FDI job creation	51.57	88
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	85.65	4
2.2.1	Labour participation	82.98	14
2.2.2	Unemployment	85.17	12
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	96.73	2
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	77.72	15
3	**Sustainability**	**75.96**	**44**
3.1	Urban Design	66.05	49
3.1.1	Air quality	87.73	50
3.1.2	Green areas	37.43	45
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	72.99	26
3.2	Energy and Waste	85.87	52
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	79.39	72
3.2.2	Waste collection	92.35	57
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**79.27**	**15**
4.1	Institutions	81.88	18
4.1.1	Rule of law	86.77	14
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	76.99	18
4.2	Governance	76.65	16
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	80.23	7
4.2.2	Control of corruption	73.08	20

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**48.47**	**64**
5.1	Mobility	53.94	57
5.1.1	Traffic safety	94.35	16
5.1.2	Access to public transport	65.70	59
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	50.88	55
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	4.85	84
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	43.01	60
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	19.01	58
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	33.98	50
5.2.3	Internet access	76.03	73
6	**Innovation**	**60.84**	**7**
6.1	R&D Intensity	58.38	16
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	48.56	12
6.1.2	Major university	68.20	22
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	63.30	8
6.2.1	Patents	91.08	5
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	59.20	8
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	39.63	12
7	**Vibrancy**	**35.65**	**55**
7.1	Financial Activity	64.51	37
7.1.1	Startup scene	27.31	69
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	81.83	21
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	84.38	25
7.2	Cultural Activity	6.80	61
7.2.1	Museums	9.91	60
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	10.48	43
8	**e-readiness**	**38.27**	**51**
8.1	Data Readiness	57.90	51
8.1.1	Local online services	90.79	28
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	18.65	44
8.2.1	Software development	2.74	71
8.2.2	AI patents	34.55	40

Oslo

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **17**

CFRI Score **65.53**

Population (millions) **1.40**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **87,279**

Country...**Norway**

Regional group...**Europe**

Income group....................................**High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY — 82.73
- OPENNESS — 60.36
- SUSTAINABILITY — 87.08
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE — 88.48
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE — 72.73
- INNOVATION — 36.40
- VIBRANCY — 40.89
- E-READINESS — 55.57

17

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**82.73**	**14**
1.1	Liveability	92.71	8
1.1.1	Gender development equality	97.08	6
1.1.2	Life expectancy	86.43	26
1.1.3	Safety	94.61	25
1.2	Access to Services	72.76	20
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	31.52	30
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	86.75	12
2	**Openness**	**60.36**	**34**
2.1	Investment Openness	39.91	51
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	39.14	42
2.1.2	FDI projects	8.02	67
2.1.3	FDI job creation	72.57	42
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	80.80	11
2.2.1	Labour participation	86.31	8
2.2.2	Unemployment	78.70	30
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	82.29	19
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	75.91	17
3	**Sustainability**	**87.08**	**16**
3.1	Urban Design	79.01	24
3.1.1	Air quality	98.58	4
3.1.2	Green areas	82.78	8
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	55.66	44
3.2	Energy and Waste	95.16	18
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	90.32	45
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**88.48**	**6**
4.1	Institutions	88.12	7
4.1.1	Rule of law	95.69	3
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	80.55	14
4.2	Governance	88.84	6
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	85.10	5
4.2.2	Control of corruption	92.58	3

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**72.73**	**9**
5.1	Mobility	85.19	3
5.1.1	Traffic safety	96.31	7
5.1.2	Access to public transport	95.74	25
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	85.65	16
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	63.04	5
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	60.27	27
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	48.99	14
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	34.25	49
5.2.3	Internet access	97.58	16
6	**Innovation**	**36.40**	**35**
6.1	R&D Intensity	40.22	36
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	21.75	44
6.1.2	Major university	58.70	31
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	32.57	37
6.2.1	Patents	65.62	27
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	6.74	56
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	25.35	25
7	**Vibrancy**	**40.89**	**40**
7.1	Financial Activity	65.70	33
7.1.1	Startup scene	38.39	43
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	74.90	33
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	83.80	26
7.2	Cultural Activity	16.08	43
7.2.1	Museums	16.22	47
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	32.03	17
8	**e-readiness**	**55.57**	**16**
8.1	Data Readiness	53.29	62
8.1.1	Local online services	81.58	51
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	57.85	9
8.2.1	Software development	71.16	7
8.2.2	AI patents	44.54	23

Paris

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **4**

CFRI Score **72.60**

Population (millions) **12.92**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **83,987**

Country... **France**

Regional group.. **Europe**

Income group.................................... **High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY **81.75**
- OPENNESS **76.38**
- SUSTAINABILITY **83.68**
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **69.28**
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **65.98**
- INNOVATION **55.22**
- VIBRANCY **81.80**
- E-READINESS **66.67**

4

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**81.75**	**15**
1.1	Liveability	95.33	3
1.1.1	Gender development equality	95.62	14
1.1.2	Life expectancy	98.04	5
1.1.3	Safety	92.33	39
1.2	Access to Services	68.18	30
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	42.23	19
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	88.90	45
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	73.41	43
2	**Openness**	**76.38**	**6**
2.1	Investment Openness	81.40	4
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	81.08	7
2.1.2	FDI projects	100.00	1
2.1.3	FDI job creation	63.13	71
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	71.36	33
2.2.1	Labour participation	75.14	35
2.2.2	Unemployment	59.83	77
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	73.30	36
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	77.16	16
3	**Sustainability**	**83.68**	**22**
3.1	Urban Design	71.00	39
3.1.1	Air quality	94.29	21
3.1.2	Green areas	67.77	25
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	50.95	48
3.2	Energy and Waste	96.35	11
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	92.71	34
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**69.28**	**33**
4.1	Institutions	71.96	34
4.1.1	Rule of law	75.69	33
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	68.22	32
4.2	Governance	66.61	33
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	66.19	36
4.2.2	Control of corruption	67.03	24

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**65.98**	**16**
5.1	Mobility	70.33	26
5.1.1	Traffic safety	95.99	9
5.1.2	Access to public transport	93.16	28
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	66.20	43
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	25.97	27
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	61.63	25
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	32.34	23
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	59.58	22
5.2.3	Internet access	92.98	33
6	**Innovation**	**55.22**	**14**
6.1	R&D Intensity	62.22	10
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	40.65	20
6.1.2	Major university	83.80	13
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	48.22	15
6.2.1	Patents	71.69	18
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	41.94	12
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	31.05	16
7	**Vibrancy**	**81.80**	**3**
7.1	Financial Activity	85.00	7
7.1.1	Startup scene	65.40	8
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	98.08	4
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	91.51	11
7.2	Cultural Activity	78.61	1
7.2.1	Museums	100.00	1
7.2.2	Events	100.00	1
7.2.3	Top restaurants	35.82	11
8	**e-readiness**	**66.67**	**7**
8.1	Data Readiness	80.26	7
8.1.1	Local online services	85.52	36
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	75.00	2
8.2	AI Readiness	53.07	11
8.2.1	Software development	52.77	12
8.2.2	AI patents	53.38	18

Prague

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **39**

CFRI Score **58.50**

Population (millions) **2.26**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **73,158**

Country.......................................**Czech Republic**

Regional group.................................**Europe**

Income group.................................**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **86.27**

OPENNESS **58.87**

SUSTAINABILITY **89.66**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **66.97**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **60.94**

INNOVATION **30.72**

VIBRANCY **32.50**

E-READINESS **38.45**

39

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**86.27**	**6**
1.1	Liveability	90.44	14
1.1.1	Gender development equality	97.81	3
1.1.2	Life expectancy	84.03	33
1.1.3	Safety	89.48	49
1.2	Access to Services	82.10	8
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	52.68	12
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	93.63	4
2	**Openness**	**58.87**	**38**
2.1	Investment Openness	35.42	58
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	13.92	69
2.1.2	FDI projects	13.59	53
2.1.3	FDI job creation	78.76	24
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	82.33	7
2.2.1	Labour participation	77.69	28
2.2.2	Unemployment	93.26	3
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	86.78	10
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	71.59	23
3	**Sustainability**	**89.66**	**10**
3.1	Urban Design	84.85	11
3.1.1	Air quality	92.69	33
3.1.2	Green areas	76.77	13
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	85.09	19
3.2	Energy and Waste	94.47	23
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	90.50	44
3.2.2	Waste collection	98.43	36
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**66.97**	**37**
4.1	Institutions	73.40	31
4.1.1	Rule of law	74.46	35
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	72.33	30
4.2	Governance	60.55	39
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	65.33	38
4.2.2	Control of corruption	55.77	39

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**60.94**	**34**
5.1	Mobility	74.62	17
5.1.1	Traffic safety	93.36	18
5.1.2	Access to public transport	97.42	16
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	84.33	18
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	23.37	30
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	47.26	54
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	26.41	34
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	20.21	71
5.2.3	Internet access	95.16	28
6	**Innovation**	**30.72**	**46**
6.1	R&D Intensity	37.09	45
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	38.18	23
6.1.2	Major university	36.00	60
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	24.36	46
6.2.1	Patents	49.90	43
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	6.89	55
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	16.27	43
7	**Vibrancy**	**32.50**	**64**
7.1	Financial Activity	56.80	60
7.1.1	Startup scene	35.71	52
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	56.73	64
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	77.94	44
7.2	Cultural Activity	8.21	58
7.2.1	Museums	18.02	41
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	6.61	53
8	**e-readiness**	**38.45**	**50**
8.1	Data Readiness	46.71	66
8.1.1	Local online services	68.42	62
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	30.20	30
8.2.1	Software development	54.77	11
8.2.2	AI patents	5.62	63

Rabat

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **90**

CFRI Score **28.69**

Population (millions) **4.72**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **10,610**

Country .... **Morocco**

Regional group .... **Middle East and Northern Africa**
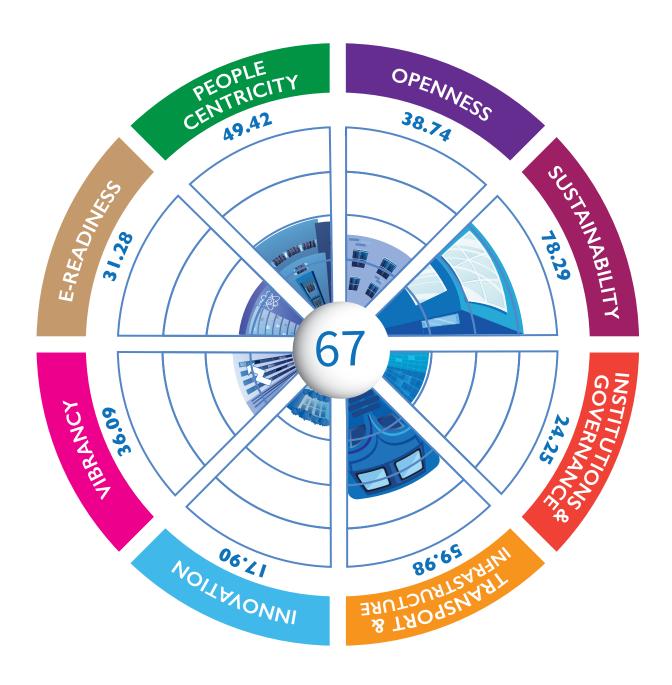
Income group .... **Lower-middle income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY 42.84
- OPENNESS 19.22
- SUSTAINABILITY 65.82
- INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & 30.65
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 36.66
- INNOVATION 4.73
- VIBRANCY 14.08
- E-READINESS 15.49

90

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**42.84**	**89**
1.1	Liveability	49.92	88
1.1.1	Gender development equality	1.46	98
1.1.2	Life expectancy	63.31	65
1.1.3	Safety	84.99	57
1.2	Access to Services	35.77	90
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	3.45	88
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	83.70	53
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	20.15	96
2	**Openness**	**19.22**	**101**
2.1	Investment Openness	25.27	78
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	2.45	91
2.1.3	FDI job creation	73.36	39
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	13.18	102
2.2.1	Labour participation	0.00	102
2.2.2	Unemployment	27.39	98
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	11.52	101
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	13.80	90
3	**Sustainability**	**65.82**	**72**
3.1	Urban Design	38.36	81
3.1.1	Air quality	76.50	70
3.1.2	Green areas	5.60	71
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	32.99	64
3.2	Energy and Waste	93.28	25
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	93.28	30
3.2.2	Waste collection	n/a	n/a
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**30.65**	**74**
4.1	Institutions	35.23	64
4.1.1	Rule of law	35.38	70
4.1.2	Requlatory quality	35.07	62
4.2	Governance	26.08	75
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	32.38	71
4.2.2	Control of corruption	19.78	85

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**36.66**	**82**
5.1	Mobility	33.72	89
5.1.1	Traffic safety	55.52	88
5.1.2	Access to public transport	45.63	80
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	0.00	101
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	39.60	68
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	13.96	73
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	15.62	81
5.2.3	Internet access	89.23	49
6	**Innovation**	**4.73**	**88**
6.1	R&D Intensity	3.14	93
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	n/a	n/a
6.1.2	Major university	3.14	91
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	6.32	72
6.2.1	Patents	16.40	70
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	1.26	79
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	1.32	78
7	**Vibrancy**	**14.08**	**90**
7.1	Financial Activity	27.26	90
7.1.1	Startup scene	0.57	101
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	31.48	85
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	49.74	88
7.2	Cultural Activity	0.90	92
7.2.1	Museums	2.70	86
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**15.49**	**88**
8.1	Data Readiness	30.92	82
8.1.1	Local online services	36.84	85
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	0.06	99
8.2.1	Software development	0.12	99
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Rio de Janeiro

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **67**

CFRI Score **41.99**

Population (millions) **13.19**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **20,838**

Country.. **Brazil**

Regional group.................................. **Latin America**

Income group......................**Upper-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 49.42

OPENNESS 38.74

SUSTAINABILITY 78.29

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & 24.25

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 59.98

INNOVATION 17.90

VIBRANCY 36.09

E-READINESS 31.28

67

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**49.42**	**83**
1.1	Liveability	51.71	86
1.1.1	Gender development equality	96.35	8
1.1.2	Life expectancy	58.78	70
1.1.3	Safety	0.00	97
1.2	Access to Services	47.13	77
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	14.68	63
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	81.71	56
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	44.99	80
2	**Openness**	**38.74**	**76**
2.1	Investment Openness	28.04	74
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	32.36	53
2.1.2	FDI projects	5.71	76
2.1.3	FDI job creation	46.05	93
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	49.45	80
2.2.1	Labour participation	53.50	72
2.2.2	Unemployment	63.20	69
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	58.11	65
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	22.99	78
3	**Sustainability**	**78.29**	**36**
3.1	Urban Design	64.84	51
3.1.1	Air quality	91.23	41
3.1.2	Green areas	44.87	41
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	58.41	43
3.2	Energy and Waste	91.75	30
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	83.50	64
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**24.25**	**83**
4.1	Institutions	29.17	78
4.1.1	Rule of law	29.85	76
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	28.49	78
4.2	Governance	19.32	85
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	17.77	91
4.2.2	Control of corruption	20.88	80

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**59.98**	**38**
5.1	Mobility	54.27	56
5.1.1	Traffic safety	62.65	77
5.1.2	Access to public transport	88.45	32
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	61.88	46
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	4.08	85
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	65.70	15
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	73.00	4
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	53.54	28
5.2.3	Internet access	70.58	84
6	**Innovation**	**17.90**	**64**
6.1	R&D Intensity	23.93	66
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	15.77	55
6.1.2	Major university	32.10	62
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	11.86	64
6.2.1	Patents	26.20	61
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	6.70	57
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	2.68	69
7	**Vibrancy**	**36.09**	**53**
7.1	Financial Activity	56.94	59
7.1.1	Startup scene	27.31	70
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	65.68	52
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	77.83	46
7.2	Cultural Activity	15.25	45
7.2.1	Museums	9.01	62
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	3.40	61
8	**e-readiness**	**31.28**	**62**
8.1	Data Readiness	56.58	54
8.1.1	Local online services	88.15	34
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	5.99	64
8.2.1	Software development	6.22	57
8.2.2	AI patents	5.76	62

Riyadh

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **57**

CFRI Score **46.33**

Population (millions) **6.51**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **61,901**

Country .... **Saudi Arabia**

Regional group .... **Middle East and Northern Africa**

Income group .... **High income**
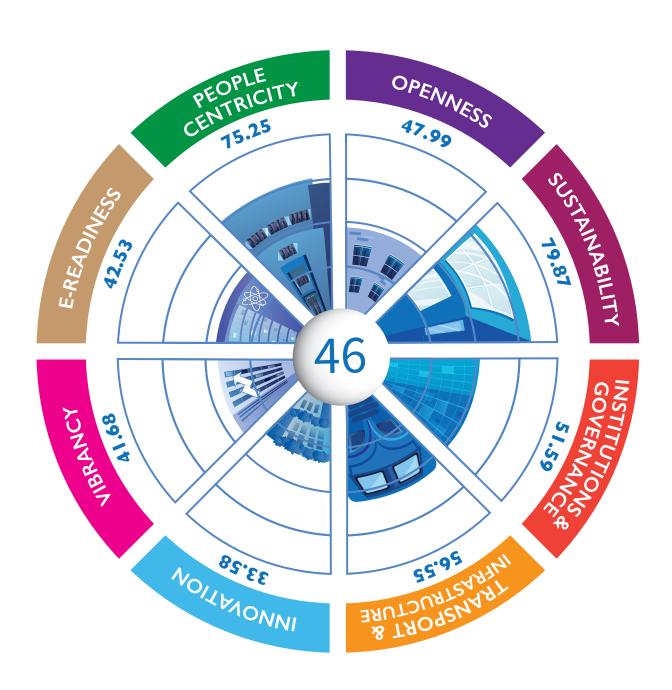
		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**65.01**	**59**
1.1	Liveability	72.98	59
1.1.1	Gender development equality	57.66	79
1.1.2	Life expectancy	70.07	53
1.1.3	Safety	91.21	42
1.2	Access to Services	57.04	64
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	15.72	61
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	84.48	49
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	70.92	47
2	**Openness**	**60.95**	**32**
2.1	Investment Openness	66.28	11
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	51.62	28
2.1.2	FDI projects	72.96	7
2.1.3	FDI job creation	74.27	37
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	55.62	65
2.2.1	Labour participation	47.75	79
2.2.2	Unemployment	59.86	76
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	63.59	57
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	51.29	52
3	**Sustainability**	**51.02**	**91**
3.1	Urban Design	44.95	77
3.1.1	Air quality	67.44	88
3.1.2	Green areas	0.00	82
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	67.41	32
3.2	Energy and Waste	57.09	92
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	31.44	96
3.2.2	Waste collection	82.75	65
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**52.21**	**45**
4.1	Institutions	51.48	49
4.1.1	Rule of law	52.00	49
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	50.96	49
4.2	Governance	52.95	44
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	56.45	42
4.2.2	Control of corruption	49.45	48

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**55.27**	**55**
5.1	Mobility	44.90	72
5.1.1	Traffic safety	55.76	87
5.1.2	Access to public transport	18.27	95
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	87.41	14
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	18.15	42
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	65.64	16
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	58.56	8
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	38.37	45
5.2.3	Internet access	100.00	1
6	**Innovation**	**15.50**	**71**
6.1	R&D Intensity	23.37	68
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	7.34	73
6.1.2	Major university	39.40	55
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	7.62	70
6.2.1	Patents	10.93	78
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	6.56	58
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	5.39	60
7	**Vibrancy**	**37.49**	**48**
7.1	Financial Activity	51.54	70
7.1.1	Startup scene	37.62	45
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	56.72	65
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	60.28	77
7.2	Cultural Activity	23.44	28
7.2.1	Museums	1.35	91
7.2.2	Events	66.67	8
7.2.3	Top restaurants	2.29	68
8	**e-readiness**	**33.19**	**59**
8.1	Data Readiness	61.84	36
8.1.1	Local online services	98.69	3
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	4.54	70
8.2.1	Software development	0.32	98
8.2.2	AI patents	8.75	59

Rome

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **46**

CFRI Score **53.63**

Population (millions) **4.34**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **58,201**

Country..**Italy**

Regional group..**Europe**

Income group....................................**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **75.25**

OPENNESS **47.99**

SUSTAINABILITY **79.87**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **51.59**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **56.55**

INNOVATION **33.58**

VIBRANCY **41.68**

E-READINESS **42.53**

46

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**75.25**	**36**
1.1	Liveability	89.33	21
1.1.1	Gender development equality	78.83	57
1.1.2	Life expectancy	91.64	16
1.1.3	Safety	97.52	11
1.2	Access to Services	61.18	52
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	25.47	39
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	94.71	30
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	63.35	58
2	**Openness**	**47.99**	**58**
2.1	Investment Openness	38.79	53
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	41.83	38
2.1.2	FDI projects	8.70	66
2.1.3	FDI job creation	65.84	64
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	57.19	62
2.2.1	Labour participation	61.62	57
2.2.2	Unemployment	65.22	68
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	64.04	56
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	37.89	61
3	**Sustainability**	**79.87**	**33**
3.1	Urban Design	79.47	23
3.1.1	Air quality	91.18	42
3.1.2	Green areas	65.87	26
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	81.36	21
3.2	Energy and Waste	80.26	66
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	82.25	68
3.2.2	Waste collection	78.27	67
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**51.59**	**47**
4.1	Institutions	52.82	47
4.1.1	Rule of law	51.38	50
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	54.25	46
4.2	Governance	50.36	46
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	51.00	51
4.2.2	Control of corruption	49.73	46

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**56.55**	**49**
5.1	Mobility	65.93	38
5.1.1	Traffic safety	86.73	42
5.1.2	Access to public transport	60.65	64
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	79.23	30
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	37.10	12
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	47.17	55
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	22.53	53
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	35.31	47
5.2.3	Internet access	83.66	56
6	**Innovation**	**33.58**	**40**
6.1	R&D Intensity	37.41	43
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	28.02	39
6.1.2	Major university	46.80	44
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	29.75	42
6.2.1	Patents	51.47	42
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	14.16	39
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	23.62	30
7	**Vibrancy**	**41.68**	**37**
7.1	Financial Activity	59.76	52
7.1.1	Startup scene	26.99	72
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	75.57	31
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	76.72	53
7.2	Cultural Activity	23.60	27
7.2.1	Museums	43.24	12
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	27.55	21
8	**e-readiness**	**42.53**	**46**
8.1	Data Readiness	67.76	30
8.1.1	Local online services	85.52	36
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	17.30	46
8.2.1	Software development	8.09	52
8.2.2	AI patents	26.50	42

Rotterdam

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **26**

CFRI Score **61.75**

Population (millions) **1.88**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **65,552**

Country... **Netherlands**

Regional group.. **Europe**

Income group.................................... **High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY **74.26**
- OPENNESS **57.34**
- SUSTAINABILITY **83.18**
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **85.45**
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **63.93**
- INNOVATION **43.43**
- VIBRANCY **36.53**
- E-READINESS **49.86**

26

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**74.26**	**42**
1.1	Liveability	82.33	45
1.1.1	Gender development equality	70.80	69
1.1.2	Life expectancy	85.23	29
1.1.3	Safety	90.96	44
1.2	Access to Services	66.19	35
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	22.28	44
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	76.29	41
2	**Openness**	**57.34**	**41**
2.1	Investment Openness	33.71	64
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	22.07	63
2.1.2	FDI projects	9.10	63
2.1.3	FDI job creation	69.95	53
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	80.97	10
2.2.1	Labour participation	92.19	3
2.2.2	Unemployment	79.24	28
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	91.01	6
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	61.42	42
3	**Sustainability**	**83.18**	**23**
3.1	Urban Design	78.33	26
3.1.1	Air quality	93.89	24
3.1.2	Green areas	54.81	39
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	86.28	15
3.2	Energy and Waste	88.04	47
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	76.07	79
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**85.45**	**9**
4.1	Institutions	87.80	10
4.1.1	Rule of law	89.85	9
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	85.75	6
4.2	Governance	83.11	9
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	80.23	7
4.2.2	Control of corruption	85.99	9

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**63.93**	**24**
5.1	Mobility	64.30	41
5.1.1	Traffic safety	92.92	19
5.1.2	Access to public transport	86.10	38
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	75.35	32
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	2.82	90
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	63.57	19
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	42.78	16
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	49.85	35
5.2.3	Internet access	98.06	14
6	**Innovation**	**43.43**	**31**
6.1	R&D Intensity	50.94	28
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	31.87	31
6.1.2	Major university	70.00	20
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	35.92	28
6.2.1	Patents	56.24	38
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	26.22	18
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	25.30	26
7	**Vibrancy**	**36.53**	**50**
7.1	Financial Activity	60.15	51
7.1.1	Startup scene	25.36	75
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	77.03	28
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	78.06	42
7.2	Cultural Activity	12.91	51
7.2.1	Museums	14.86	50
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	23.88	27
8	**e-readiness**	**49.86**	**26**
8.1	Data Readiness	78.29	11
8.1.1	Local online services	81.58	51
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	75.00	2
8.2	AI Readiness	21.44	41
8.2.1	Software development	14.52	38
8.2.2	AI patents	28.35	40

San Francisco

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **2**

CFRI Score **74.41**

Population (millions) **6.67**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **155,191**

Country............................ **United States of America**

Regional group............................**Northern America**

Income group.......................................**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **69.22**

OPENNESS **64.30**

SUSTAINABILITY **75.69**

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **72.24**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **59.45**

INNOVATION **86.56**

VIBRANCY **75.62**

E-READINESS **92.18**

2

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**69.22**	**48**
1.1	Liveability	78.81	55
1.1.1	Gender development equality	94.16	20
1.1.2	Life expectancy	74.43	49
1.1.3	Safety	67.84	77
1.2	Access to Services	59.63	58
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	13.30	70
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	82.92	54
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	82.67	24
2	**Openness**	**64.30**	**22**
2.1	Investment Openness	59.23	18
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	85.30	4
2.1.2	FDI projects	11.96	56
2.1.3	FDI job creation	80.44	21
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	69.36	36
2.2.1	Labour participation	68.87	46
2.2.2	Unemployment	75.47	44
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	70.58	47
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	62.54	35
3	**Sustainability**	**75.69**	**46**
3.1	Urban Design	68.15	44
3.1.1	Air quality	94.87	15
3.1.2	Green areas	50.70	40
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	58.87	41
3.2	Energy and Waste	83.24	60
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	69.42	82
3.2.2	Waste collection	97.06	41
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**72.24**	**24**
4.1	Institutions	77.55	23
4.1.1	Rule of law	80.31	22
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	74.79	23
4.2	Governance	66.93	27
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	68.48	24
4.2.2	Control of corruption	65.38	27

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**59.45**	**41**
5.1	Mobility	62.22	44
5.1.1	Traffic safety	74.39	62
5.1.2	Access to public transport	55.49	69
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	82.04	24
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	36.95	13
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	56.69	36
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	24.55	41
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	53.50	29
5.2.3	Internet access	92.01	38
6	**Innovation**	**86.56**	**1**
6.1	R&D Intensity	84.38	3
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	70.25	4
6.1.2	Major university	98.50	2
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	88.74	1
6.2.1	Patents	100.00	1
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	66.21	7
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	100.00	1
7	**Vibrancy**	**75.62**	**4**
7.1	Financial Activity	94.54	2
7.1.1	Startup scene	100.00	1
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	88.59	9
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	95.04	6
7.2	Cultural Activity	56.70	4
7.2.1	Museums	72.07	6
7.2.2	Events	66.67	8
7.2.3	Top restaurants	31.35	18
8	**e-readiness**	**92.18**	**1**
8.1	Data Readiness	86.19	2
8.1.1	Local online services	97.37	4
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	75.00	2
8.2	AI Readiness	98.16	2
8.2.1	Software development	100.00	1
8.2.2	AI patents	96.33	2

Santiago

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **54**

CFRI Score **47.75**

Population (millions) **7.93**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **29,976**

Country .... **Chile**

Regional group .... **Latin America**

Income group .... **High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **70.54**

OPENNESS **44.90**

SUSTAINABILITY **76.78**

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **59.09**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **53.67**

INNOVATION **23.08**

VIBRANCY **32.78**

E-READINESS **21.17**

54

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**70.54**	**47**
1.1	Liveability	79.57	52
1.1.1	Gender development equality	74.45	63
1.1.2	Life expectancy	85.23	29
1.1.3	Safety	79.03	65
1.2	Access to Services	61.50	50
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	13.99	69
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	70.52	49
2	**Openness**	**44.90**	**66**
2.1	Investment Openness	33.27	65
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	27.87	58
2.1.2	FDI projects	13.18	54
2.1.3	FDI job creation	58.75	77
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	56.52	63
2.2.1	Labour participation	69.46	45
2.2.2	Unemployment	49.05	85
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	53.68	78
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	53.90	51
3	**Sustainability**	**76.78**	**40**
3.1	Urban Design	63.53	54
3.1.1	Air quality	69.14	85
3.1.2	Green areas	29.22	50
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	92.24	7
3.2	Energy and Waste	90.02	36
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	89.85	47
3.2.2	Waste collection	90.20	59
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**59.09**	**41**
4.1	Institutions	60.48	41
4.1.1	Rule of law	58.77	43
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	62.19	40
4.2	Governance	57.71	41
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	54.15	45
4.2.2	Control of corruption	61.26	35

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**53.67**	**59**
5.1	Mobility	60.78	48
5.1.1	Traffic safety	89.72	32
5.1.2	Access to public transport	84.42	41
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	58.98	50
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	10.02	70
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	46.55	56
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	16.32	66
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	45.13	40
5.2.3	Internet access	78.21	72
6	**Innovation**	**23.08**	**55**
6.1	R&D Intensity	30.65	52
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	6.40	75
6.1.2	Major university	54.90	37
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	15.50	59
6.2.1	Patents	38.12	54
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	5.09	62
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	3.30	65
7	**Vibrancy**	**32.78**	**62**
7.1	Financial Activity	60.35	50
7.1.1	Startup scene	36.97	48
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	66.16	50
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	77.92	45
7.2	Cultural Activity	5.21	67
7.2.1	Museums	8.11	64
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	7.53	50
8	**e-readiness**	**21.17**	**78**
8.1	Data Readiness	37.50	79
8.1.1	Local online services	50.01	81
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	4.83	68
8.2.1	Software development	2.15	76
8.2.2	AI patents	7.51	61

Sao Paulo

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **55**

CFRI Score **47.05**

Population (millions) **22.05**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **26,492**

Country... **Brazil**

Regional group.................................. **Latin America**

Income group......................**Upper-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **55.84**

OPENNESS **47.43**

SUSTAINABILITY **73.56**

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **24.25**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **56.11**

INNOVATION **24.37**

VIBRANCY **44.90**

E-READINESS **49.94**

55

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**55.84**	**73**
1.1	Liveability	66.36	66
1.1.1	Gender development equality	96.35	8
1.1.2	Life expectancy	57.26	71
1.1.3	Safety	45.48	90
1.2	Access to Services	45.32	79
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	14.68	63
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	78.76	66
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	42.52	83
2	**Openness**	**47.43**	**61**
2.1	Investment Openness	44.54	45
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	48.26	30
2.1.2	FDI projects	25.95	31
2.1.3	FDI job creation	59.43	75
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	50.32	76
2.2.1	Labour participation	53.50	72
2.2.2	Unemployment	63.20	69
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	58.11	65
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	26.47	71
3	**Sustainability**	**73.56**	**52**
3.1	Urban Design	57.53	63
3.1.1	Air quality	88.69	44
3.1.2	Green areas	30.62	49
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	53.27	46
3.2	Energy and Waste	89.59	37
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	83.50	64
3.2.2	Waste collection	95.69	51
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**24.25**	**83**
4.1	Institutions	29.17	78
4.1.1	Rule of law	29.85	76
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	28.49	78
4.2	Governance	19.32	85
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	17.77	91
4.2.2	Control of corruption	20.88	80

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**56.11**	**53**
5.1	Mobility	50.11	63
5.1.1	Traffic safety	62.65	77
5.1.2	Access to public transport	86.88	36
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	39.96	60
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	10.96	65
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	62.11	23
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	63.83	5
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	51.93	31
5.2.3	Internet access	70.58	84
6	**Innovation**	**24.37**	**53**
6.1	R&D Intensity	35.93	46
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	15.77	55
6.1.2	Major university	56.10	35
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	12.81	61
6.2.1	Patents	22.87	65
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	11.94	41
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	3.64	64
7	**Vibrancy**	**44.90**	**30**
7.1	Financial Activity	71.25	23
7.1.1	Startup scene	55.79	21
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	72.85	39
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	85.12	22
7.2	Cultural Activity	18.55	39
7.2.1	Museums	14.86	50
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	7.45	51
8	**e-readiness**	**49.94**	**24**
8.1	Data Readiness	94.08	1
8.1.1	Local online services	88.15	34
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	100.00	1
8.2	AI Readiness	5.80	65
8.2.1	Software development	7.90	53
8.2.2	AI patents	3.69	66

Seoul

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **10**

CFRI Score **69.98**

Population (millions) **23.68**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **51,063**

Country... **Republic of Korea**

Regional group.............................. **Asia and Pacific**

Income group.................................... **High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY **87.82**
- OPENNESS **66.27**
- SUSTAINABILITY **75.27**
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **69.49**
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **67.49**
- INNOVATION **81.02**
- VIBRANCY **51.18**
- E-READINESS **61.34**

Center: **10**

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**87.82**	**4**
1.1	Liveability	85.11	37
1.1.1	Gender development equality	65.69	74
1.1.2	Life expectancy	98.68	3
1.1.3	Safety	90.96	44
1.2	Access to Services	90.53	2
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	87.74	4
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	98.01	26
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	85.86	17
2	**Openness**	**66.27**	**17**
2.1	Investment Openness	56.04	22
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	79.59	8
2.1.2	FDI projects	29.21	28
2.1.3	FDI job creation	59.32	76
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	76.50	24
2.2.1	Labour participation	67.50	49
2.2.2	Unemployment	86.79	7
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	73.28	38
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	78.41	12
3	**Sustainability**	**75.27**	**47**
3.1	Urban Design	61.64	56
3.1.1	Air quality	73.81	77
3.1.2	Green areas	63.19	33
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	47.92	52
3.2	Energy and Waste	88.90	42
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	78.00	74
3.2.2	Waste collection	99.80	31
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**69.49**	**31**
4.1	Institutions	72.62	32
4.1.1	Rule of law	77.85	31
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	67.40	34
4.2	Governance	66.35	35
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	73.64	21
4.2.2	Control of corruption	59.07	36

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**67.49**	**15**
5.1	Mobility	67.14	35
5.1.1	Traffic safety	90.66	30
5.1.2	Access to public transport	98.54	7
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	12.21	58
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	67.83	11
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	49.06	13
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	54.44	26
5.2.3	Internet access	100.00	1
6	**Innovation**	**81.02**	**3**
6.1	R&D Intensity	91.10	2
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	100.00	1
6.1.2	Major university	82.20	14
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	70.94	6
6.2.1	Patents	86.51	6
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	80.69	5
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	45.62	10
7	**Vibrancy**	**51.18**	**19**
7.1	Financial Activity	71.85	20
7.1.1	Startup scene	57.60	18
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	78.70	25
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	79.25	40
7.2	Cultural Activity	30.51	17
7.2.1	Museums	37.39	15
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	20.81	30
8	**e-readiness**	**61.34**	**12**
8.1	Data Readiness	84.21	6
8.1.1	Local online services	93.42	17
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	75.00	2
8.2	AI Readiness	38.47	20
8.2.1	Software development	9.26	49
8.2.2	AI patents	67.69	5

Shanghai

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **43**

CFRI Score **56.55**

Population (millions) **24.87**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **41,497**

Country ....**China**

Regional group ....**Asia and Pacific**

Income group ....**Upper-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **73.98**

OPENNESS **62.47**

SUSTAINABILITY **61.75**

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **38.09**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **62.10**

INNOVATION **56.41**

VIBRANCY **54.42**

E-READINESS **43.21**

43

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**73.98**	**44**
1.1	Liveability	85.37	36
1.1.1	Gender development equality	66.42	72
1.1.2	Life expectancy	90.24	20
1.1.3	Safety	99.46	2
1.2	Access to Services	62.58	45
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	40.33	20
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	47.41	78
2	**Openness**	**62.47**	**28**
2.1	Investment Openness	65.80	12
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	74.30	9
2.1.2	FDI projects	50.95	17
2.1.3	FDI job creation	72.16	43
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	59.15	56
2.2.1	Labour participation	53.51	67
2.2.2	Unemployment	70.80	52
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	58.10	67
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	54.18	48
3	**Sustainability**	**61.75**	**79**
3.1	Urban Design	52.06	71
3.1.1	Air quality	76.32	71
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	27.80	71
3.2	Energy and Waste	71.45	80
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	42.90	94
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**38.09**	**56**
4.1	Institutions	32.50	69
4.1.1	Rule of law	38.15	63
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	26.85	81
4.2	Governance	43.67	50
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	53.01	46
4.2.2	Control of corruption	34.34	56

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**62.10**	**32**
5.1	Mobility	52.54	60
5.1.1	Traffic safety	91.93	24
5.1.2	Access to public transport	49.89	72
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	15.81	48
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	71.66	5
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	58.47	9
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	76.48	6
5.2.3	Internet access	80.02	64
6	**Innovation**	**56.41**	**12**
6.1	R&D Intensity	58.86	15
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	36.23	24
6.1.2	Major university	81.50	17
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	53.97	10
6.2.1	Patents	68.13	22
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	72.06	6
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	21.70	34
7	**Vibrancy**	**54.42**	**14**
7.1	Financial Activity	86.12	5
7.1.1	Startup scene	68.60	7
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	91.05	7
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	98.71	2
7.2	Cultural Activity	22.72	29
7.2.1	Museums	19.82	37
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	15.01	37
8	**e-readiness**	**43.21**	**45**
8.1	Data Readiness	58.55	47
8.1.1	Local online services	92.11	22
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	27.87	32
8.2.1	Software development	16.79	37
8.2.2	AI patents	38.95	26

Shenzhen

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **48**

CFRI Score **51.04**

Population (millions) **17.56**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **40,800**

Country..**China**

Regional group..............................**Asia and Pacific**

Income group.....................**Upper-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **67.17**

OPENNESS **50.03**

SUSTAINABILITY **69.35**

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **38.09**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **39.96**

INNOVATION **57.90**

VIBRANCY **36.15**

E-READINESS **46.65**

48

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**67.17**	**56**
1.1	Liveability	82.30	46
1.1.1	Gender development equality	72.99	67
1.1.2	Life expectancy	77.19	43
1.1.3	Safety	96.72	15
1.2	Access to Services	52.04	72
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	40.33	20
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	81.19	59
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	34.60	87
2	**Openness**	**50.03**	**54**
2.1	Investment Openness	48.85	38
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	62.24	18
2.1.2	FDI projects	14.54	47
2.1.3	FDI job creation	69.78	54
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	51.20	74
2.2.1	Labour participation	53.51	67
2.2.2	Unemployment	70.80	52
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	58.10	67
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	22.40	79
3	**Sustainability**	**69.35**	**64**
3.1	Urban Design	53.81	67
3.1.1	Air quality	88.34	46
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	19.28	79
3.2	Energy and Waste	84.89	57
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	69.78	81
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**38.09**	**56**
4.1	Institutions	32.50	69
4.1.1	Rule of law	38.15	63
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	26.85	81
4.2	Governance	43.67	50
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	53.01	46
4.2.2	Control of corruption	34.34	56

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**39.96**	**74**
5.1	Mobility	45.54	70
5.1.1	Traffic safety	58.47	82
5.1.2	Access to public transport	67.49	58
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	10.66	67
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	34.39	80
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	19.40	57
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	3.73	95
5.2.3	Internet access	80.02	64
6	**Innovation**	**57.90**	**11**
6.1	R&D Intensity	38.71	39
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	36.23	24
6.1.2	Major university	41.20	54
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	77.09	4
6.2.1	Patents	95.25	2
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	97.83	2
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	38.20	13
7	**Vibrancy**	**39.15**	**43**
7.1	Financial Activity	77.26	14
7.1.1	Startup scene	57.82	15
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	85.97	14
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	87.98	13
7.2	Cultural Activity	1.03	91
7.2.1	Museums	2.25	87
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.85	74
8	**e-readiness**	**46.65**	**32**
8.1	Data Readiness	58.55	47
8.1.1	Local online services	92.11	22
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	34.74	25
8.2.1	Software development	9.50	48
8.2.2	AI patents	59.98	9

Singapore

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **9**

CFRI Score **70.80**

Population (millions) **5.45**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **116,486**

Country... **Singapore**

Regional group............................... **Asia and Pacific**

Income group...................................... **High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY **77.91**
- OPENNESS **81.18**
- SUSTAINABILITY **70.33**
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **95.97**
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **76.50**
- INNOVATION **50.64**
- VIBRANCY **61.31**
- E-READINESS **52.55**

9

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**77.91**	**29**
1.1	Liveability	95.85	2
1.1.1	Gender development equality	93.43	24
1.1.2	Life expectancy	94.96	10
1.1.3	Safety	99.16	5
1.2	Access to Services	59.97	56
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	20.03	46
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	90.46	38
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	69.42	51
2	**Openness**	**81.18**	**3**
2.1	Investment Openness	81.83	3
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	53.12	26
2.1.2	FDI projects	100.00	1
2.1.3	FDI job creation	92.38	7
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	80.53	12
2.2.1	Labour participation	78.82	27
2.2.2	Unemployment	86.26	9
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	91.26	5
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	65.77	32
3	**Sustainability**	**70.33**	**60**
3.1	Urban Design	75.95	31
3.1.1	Air quality	94.82	16
3.1.2	Green areas	62.08	35
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	70.94	29
3.2	Energy and Waste	64.72	87
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	64.72	84
3.2.2	Waste collection	n/a	n/a
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**95.97**	**1**
4.1	Institutions	96.62	1
4.1.1	Rule of law	93.23	6
4.1.2	Requlatory quality	100.00	1
4.2	Governance	95.33	2
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	100.00	1
4.2.2	Control of corruption	90.66	5

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**76.50**	**6**
5.1	Mobility	77.57	11
5.1.1	Traffic safety	96.56	6
5.1.2	Access to public transport	98.88	6
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	73.86	38
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	40.97	10
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	75.43	4
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	28.11	31
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	100.00	1
5.2.3	Internet access	98.18	12
6	**Innovation**	**50.64**	**19**
6.1	R&D Intensity	61.57	12
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	30.44	34
6.1.2	Major university	92.70	7
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	39.72	22
6.2.1	Patents	75.87	12
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	23.40	21
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	19.89	40
7	**Vibrancy**	**61.31**	**6**
7.1	Financial Activity	80.26	11
7.1.1	Startup scene	61.39	12
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	86.35	13
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	93.05	8
7.2	Cultural Activity	42.36	9
7.2.1	Museums	22.07	34
7.2.2	Events	66.67	8
7.2.3	Top restaurants	38.33	10
8	**e-readiness**	**52.55**	**21**
8.1	Data Readiness	59.21	44
8.1.1	Local online services	93.42	17
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	45.89	14
8.2.1	Software development	28.99	26
8.2.2	AI patents	62.79	7

Sofia

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **52**

CFRI Score **48.47**

Population (millions) **1.55**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **53,810**

Country .... **Bulgaria**

Regional group .... **Europe**

Income group .... **High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **79.57**

OPENNESS **54.38**

SUSTAINABILITY **74.99**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **38.19**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **57.21**

INNOVATION **17.59**

VIBRANCY **31.33**

E-READINESS **34.49**

52

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**79.57**	**22**
1.1	Liveability	86.00	34
1.1.1	Gender development equality	97.81	3
1.1.2	Life expectancy	66.03	59
1.1.3	Safety	94.16	28
1.2	Access to Services	73.14	18
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	64.68	8
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	81.62	58
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	73.11	44
2	**Openness**	**54.38**	**47**
2.1	Investment Openness	32.11	67
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	11.82	58
2.1.3	FDI job creation	84.51	14
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	76.64	23
2.2.1	Labour participation	75.14	35
2.2.2	Unemployment	82.48	20
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	90.74	7
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	58.22	46
3	**Sustainability**	**74.99**	**48**
3.1	Urban Design	59.73	59
3.1.1	Air quality	88.07	47
3.1.2	Green areas	27.11	52
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	64.00	34
3.2	Energy and Waste	90.25	34
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	83.84	60
3.2.2	Waste collection	96.67	48
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**38.19**	**55**
4.1	Institutions	43.51	55
4.1.1	Rule of law	39.08	62
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	47.95	51
4.2	Governance	32.86	66
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	34.96	68
4.2.2	Control of corruption	30.77	62

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**57.21**	**46**
5.1	Mobility	60.63	49
5.1.1	Traffic safety	87.81	39
5.1.2	Access to public transport	91.14	30
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	47.45	57
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	16.13	46
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	53.78	40
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	59.17	7
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	18.87	76
5.2.3	Internet access	83.29	57
6	**Innovation**	**17.59**	**65**
6.1	R&D Intensity	19.02	72
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	16.27	53
6.1.2	Major university	21.77	75
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	16.15	57
6.2.1	Patents	37.07	55
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	2.67	70
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	8.71	50
7	**Vibrancy**	**31.33**	**65**
7.1	Financial Activity	48.62	73
7.1.1	Startup scene	30.04	65
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	47.62	75
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	68.19	70
7.2	Cultural Activity	14.04	48
7.2.1	Museums	3.60	82
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	38.51	9
8	**e-readiness**	**34.49**	**56**
8.1	Data Readiness	53.95	60
8.1.1	Local online services	82.90	47
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	15.03	52
8.2.1	Software development	22.42	33
8.2.2	AI patents	7.64	60

Stockholm

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **8**

CFRI Score **71.10**

Population (millions) **2.38**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **84,222**

Country..**Sweden**

Regional group..**Europe**

Income group....................................**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 80.41

OPENNESS 65.10

SUSTAINABILITY 95.90

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 85.55

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 74.29

INNOVATION 54.28

VIBRANCY 48.97

E-READINESS 64.27

8

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**80.41**	**18**
1.1	Liveability	95.26	4
1.1.1	Gender development equality	94.16	20
1.1.2	Life expectancy	98.44	4
1.1.3	Safety	93.19	33
1.2	Access to Services	65.55	36
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	14.77	62
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	81.87	27
2	**Openness**	**65.10**	**20**
2.1	Investment Openness	48.25	40
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	64.81	14
2.1.2	FDI projects	16.71	41
2.1.3	FDI job creation	63.23	70
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	81.96	8
2.2.1	Labour participation	94.74	2
2.2.2	Unemployment	63.06	71
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	88.56	9
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	81.48	6
3	**Sustainability**	**95.90**	**1**
3.1	Urban Design	93.86	1
3.1.1	Air quality	99.44	2
3.1.2	Green areas	94.47	2
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	87.68	12
3.2	Energy and Waste	97.93	3
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	95.86	16
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**85.55**	**8**
4.1	Institutions	86.23	12
4.1.1	Rule of law	88.62	11
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	83.84	11
4.2	Governance	84.88	7
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	79.37	10
4.2.2	Control of corruption	90.38	6

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**74.29**	**7**
5.1	Mobility	78.85	8
5.1.1	Traffic safety	98.57	3
5.1.2	Access to public transport	96.41	22
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	89.08	11
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	31.32	22
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	69.74	6
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	55.99	10
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	53.21	30
5.2.3	Internet access	100.00	1
6	**Innovation**	**54.28**	**15**
6.1	R&D Intensity	56.45	20
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	50.81	11
6.1.2	Major university	62.10	28
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	52.10	11
6.2.1	Patents	77.97	11
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	20.34	23
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	57.99	6
7	**Vibrancy**	**48.97**	**21**
7.1	Financial Activity	71.43	21
7.1.1	Startup scene	55.77	22
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	78.72	24
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	79.79	37
7.2	Cultural Activity	26.51	22
7.2.1	Museums	29.28	22
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	50.25	5
8	**e-readiness**	**64.27**	**9**
8.1	Data Readiness	54.61	57
8.1.1	Local online services	84.21	43
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	73.93	4
8.2.1	Software development	65.07	9
8.2.2	AI patents	82.78	4

Sydney

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **23**

CFRI Score **63.04**

Population (millions) **5.37**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **52,991**

Country... **Australia**

Regional group.............................. **Asia and Pacific**

Income group.................................... **High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **79.26**

OPENNESS **70.82**

SUSTAINABILITY **67.10**

E-READINESS **55.22**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **84.65**

VIBRANCY **45.59**

INNOVATION **45.44**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **56.23**

23

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**79.26**	**24**
1.1	Liveability	88.97	23
1.1.1	Gender development equality	83.21	49
1.1.2	Life expectancy	91.24	18
1.1.3	Safety	92.45	37
1.2	Access to Services	69.56	27
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	30.40	32
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	78.29	35
2	**Openness**	**70.82**	**11**
2.1	Investment Openness	63.02	14
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	59.28	21
2.1.2	FDI projects	52.17	15
2.1.3	FDI job creation	77.60	28
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	78.62	20
2.2.1	Labour participation	83.57	13
2.2.2	Unemployment	80.86	24
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	78.48	29
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	71.59	23
3	**Sustainability**	**67.10**	**67**
3.1	Urban Design	66.79	47
3.1.1	Air quality	95.25	12
3.1.2	Green areas	73.61	18
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	31.50	67
3.2	Energy and Waste	67.41	85
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	37.56	95
3.2.2	Waste collection	97.25	40
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**84.65**	**10**
4.1	Institutions	88.01	8
4.1.1	Rule of law	86.15	16
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	89.86	2
4.2	Governance	81.30	10
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	79.08	13
4.2.2	Control of corruption	83.52	10

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**56.23**	**52**
5.1	Mobility	70.15	28
5.1.1	Traffic safety	92.38	21
5.1.2	Access to public transport	98.32	9
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	64.88	44
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	25.03	28
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	42.32	62
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	23.91	46
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	20.95	67
5.2.3	Internet access	82.08	59
6	**Innovation**	**45.44**	**27**
6.1	R&D Intensity	54.10	24
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	28.61	38
6.1.2	Major university	79.60	19
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	36.78	26
6.2.1	Patents	62.11	33
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	19.00	24
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	29.23	19
7	**Vibrancy**	**45.59**	**27**
7.1	Financial Activity	74.87	15
7.1.1	Startup scene	51.60	24
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	85.83	15
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	87.19	17
7.2	Cultural Activity	16.30	41
7.2.1	Museums	23.87	33
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	25.04	25
8	**e-readiness**	**55.22**	**17**
8.1	Data Readiness	77.63	12
8.1.1	Local online services	80.26	53
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	75.00	2
8.2	AI Readiness	32.82	27
8.2.1	Software development	32.84	23
8.2.2	AI patents	32.79	33

Taipei

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **42**

CFRI Score **57.21**

Population (millions) **6.66**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **63,306**

Country .... **Chinese Taipei**

Regional group .... **Asia and Pacific**

Income group .... **High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **88.25**

OPENNESS **55.42**

SUSTAINABILITY **77.51**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **74.53**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **56.48**

INNOVATION **45.60**

VIBRANCY **39.52**

E-READINESS **20.35**

42

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**88.25**	**3**
1.1	Liveability	86.90	31
1.1.1	Gender development equality	n/a	n/a
1.1.2	Life expectancy	79.23	40
1.1.3	Safety	94.57	26
1.2	Access to Services	89.60	4
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	n/a	n/a
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	89.60	42
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	n/a	n/a
2	**Openness**	**55.42**	**45**
2.1	Investment Openness	49.94	34
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	71.02	11
2.1.2	FDI projects	11.82	58
2.1.3	FDI job creation	66.97	61
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	60.91	50
2.2.1	Labour participation	43.90	87
2.2.2	Unemployment	78.61	31
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	52.72	79
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	68.39	28
3	**Sustainability**	**77.51**	**39**
3.1	Urban Design	92.04	2
3.1.1	Air quality	92.04	39
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	n/a	n/a
3.2	Energy and Waste	62.97	90
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	62.97	86
3.2.2	Waste collection	n/a	n/a
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**74.53**	**23**
4.1	Institutions	77.30	29
4.1.1	Rule of law	78.15	30
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	76.44	22
4.2	Governance	71.76	20
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	75.93	20
4.2.2	Control of corruption	67.58	23

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**56.48**	**51**
5.1	Mobility	54.98	53
5.1.1	Traffic safety	89.49	37
5.1.2	Access to public transport	n/a	n/a
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	53.79	54
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	21.68	36
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	57.97	34
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	24.26	43
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	58.86	23
5.2.3	Internet access	90.80	43
6	**Innovation**	**45.60**	**25**
6.1	R&D Intensity	61.24	13
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	56.79	9
6.1.2	Major university	65.70	25
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	29.96	40
6.2.1	Patents	47.70	46
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	26.29	17
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	15.90	44
7	**Vibrancy**	**39.52**	**42**
7.1	Financial Activity	64.49	38
7.1.1	Startup scene	43.39	35
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	72.04	41
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	78.04	43
7.2	Cultural Activity	14.54	46
7.2.1	Museums	30.18	21
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	13.44	39
8	**e-readiness**	**20.35**	**80**
8.1	Data Readiness	25.00	94
8.1.1	Local online services	n/a	n/a
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	15.69	50
8.2.1	Software development	8.45	50
8.2.2	AI patents	22.94	45

Tashkent

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **81**

CFRI Score **32.22**

Population (millions) **3.04**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **17,285**

Country... **Uzbekistan**

Regional group............................... **Asia and Pacific**
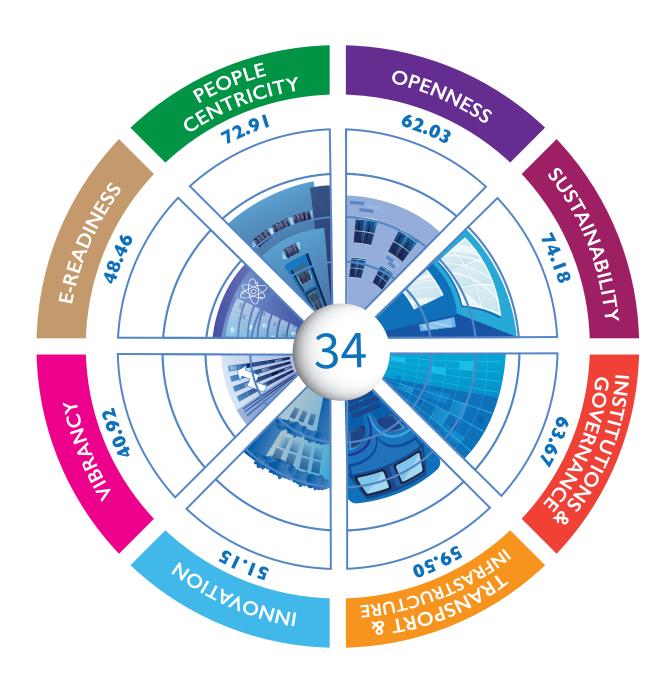
Income group...................... **Lower-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 65.35

OPENNESS 36.50

SUSTAINABILITY 63.10

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 18.13

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 49.79

INNOVATION 0.97

VIBRANCY 10.19

E-READINESS 13.74

81

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**65.35**	**58**
1.1	Liveability	70.85	62
1.1.1	Gender development equality	56.20	82
1.1.2	Life expectancy	57.02	72
1.1.3	Safety	99.34	4
1.2	Access to Services	59.85	57
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	39.12	25
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	57.96	87
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	82.47	26
2	**Openness**	**36.50**	**81**
2.1	Investment Openness	24.74	79
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	6.93	72
2.1.3	FDI job creation	67.30	58
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	48.25	81
2.2.1	Labour participation	36.64	88
2.2.2	Unemployment	72.11	50
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	53.74	77
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	30.51	66
3	**Sustainability**	**63.10**	**76**
3.1	Urban Design	34.24	92
3.1.1	Air quality	67.10	89
3.1.2	Green areas	11.65	63
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	23.98	75
3.2	Energy and Waste	91.95	28
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	83.91	59
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**18.13**	**93**
4.1	Institutions	17.33	95
4.1.1	Rule of law	13.85	95
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	20.82	90
4.2	Governance	18.93	88
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	25.50	81
4.2.2	Control of corruption	12.36	91

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**49.79**	**62**
5.1	Mobility	57.40	51
5.1.1	Traffic safety	78.37	57
5.1.2	Access to public transport	85.31	40
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	8.51	73
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	42.18	64
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	13.11	74
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	19.64	72
5.2.3	Internet access	93.77	30
6	**Innovation**	**0.97**	**96**
6.1	R&D Intensity	0.48	97
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	0.97	91
6.1.2	Major university	0.00	92
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	1.46	89
6.2.1	Patents	3.87	85
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.19	98
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.31	95
7	**Vibrancy**	**10.19**	**97**
7.1	Financial Activity	20.08	94
7.1.1	Startup scene	10.20	86
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	6.24	95
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	43.79	95
7.2	Cultural Activity	0.30	98
7.2.1	Museums	0.90	97
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**13.74**	**93**
8.1	Data Readiness	26.98	89
8.1.1	Local online services	28.95	92
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	0.50	90
8.2.1	Software development	1.00	84
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Tel Aviv

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **34**

CFRI Score **59.10**

Population (millions) **3.90**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **52,488**

Country .... **Israel**

Regional group .... **Middle East and Northern Africa**

Income group .... **High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **72.91**

OPENNESS **62.03**

SUSTAINABILITY **74.18**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **63.67**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **59.50**

INNOVATION **51.15**

VIBRANCY **40.92**

E-READINESS **48.46**

34

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**72.91**	**45**
1.1	Liveability	83.58	44
1.1.1	Gender development equality	93.43	24
1.1.2	Life expectancy	90.96	19
1.1.3	Safety	66.35	79
1.2	Access to Services	62.23	47
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	27.98	37
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	74.25	69
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	84.46	19
2	**Openness**	**62.03**	**30**
2.1	Investment Openness	48.17	41
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	51.62	28
2.1.2	FDI projects	9.10	63
2.1.3	FDI job creation	83.77	16
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	75.90	25
2.2.1	Labour participation	79.06	26
2.2.2	Unemployment	83.55	17
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	61.31	62
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	79.67	10
3	**Sustainability**	**74.18**	**50**
3.1	Urban Design	51.04	73
3.1.1	Air quality	87.14	52
3.1.2	Green areas	3.24	78
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	62.75	36
3.2	Energy and Waste	97.33	6
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	94.65	24
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**63.67**	**38**
4.1	Institutions	65.39	39
4.1.1	Rule of law	63.38	42
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	67.40	34
4.2	Governance	61.95	37
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	66.48	35
4.2.2	Control of corruption	57.42	38

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**59.50**	**40**
5.1	Mobility	67.44	34
5.1.1	Traffic safety	90.89	29
5.1.2	Access to public transport	100.00	1
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	11.43	60
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	51.56	45
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	16.19	67
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	58.48	24
5.2.3	Internet access	80.02	64
6	**Innovation**	**51.15**	**17**
6.1	R&D Intensity	62.20	11
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	86.49	2
6.1.2	Major university	37.90	58
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	40.10	21
6.2.1	Patents	75.36	13
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	23.82	20
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	21.13	37
7	**Vibrancy**	**40.92**	**39**
7.1	Financial Activity	68.77	28
7.1.1	Startup scene	64.88	9
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	66.96	48
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	74.46	60
7.2	Cultural Activity	13.06	50
7.2.1	Museums	8.56	63
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	30.63	19
8	**e-readiness**	**48.46**	**28**
8.1	Data Readiness	63.82	35
8.1.1	Local online services	77.63	56
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	33.10	26
8.2.1	Software development	9.72	47
8.2.2	AI patents	56.47	13

Tokyo

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **12**

CFRI Score **69.45**

Population (millions) **36.23**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **49,304**

Country.. **Japan**

Regional group.............................. **Asia and Pacific**
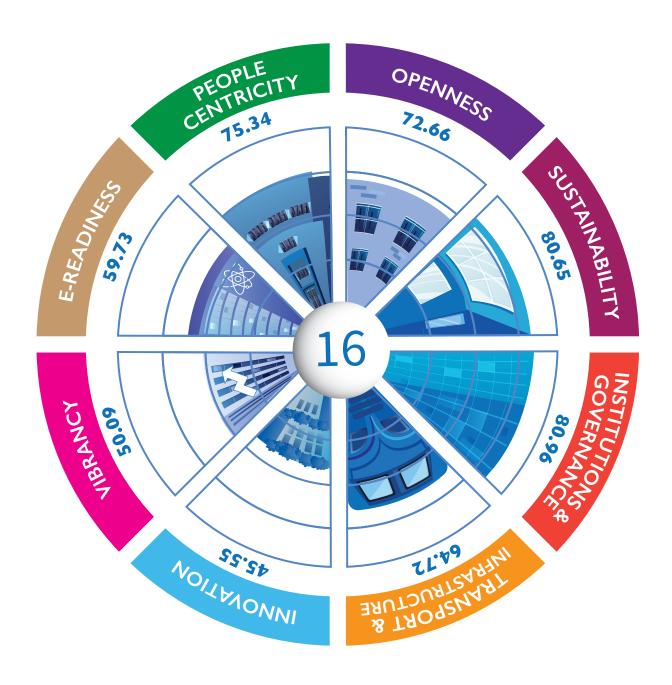
Income group.................................... **High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **85.30**

OPENNESS **81.66**

SUSTAINABILITY **77.68**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **79.27**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **51.16**

INNOVATION **74.98**

VIBRANCY **59.08**

E-READINESS **46.31**

12

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**85.30**	**8**
1.1	Liveability	89.58	20
1.1.1	Gender development equality	75.91	60
1.1.2	Life expectancy	97.40	7
1.1.3	Safety	95.43	21
1.2	Access to Services	81.02	10
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	72.45	7
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	86.13	48
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	84.46	19
2	**Openness**	**81.66**	**2**
2.1	Investment Openness	73.07	7
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	100.00	1
2.1.2	FDI projects	52.58	14
2.1.3	FDI job creation	66.62	62
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	90.26	1
2.2.1	Labour participation	86.90	6
2.2.2	Unemployment	86.25	10
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	100.00	1
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	87.88	5
3	**Sustainability**	**77.68**	**38**
3.1	Urban Design	66.21	48
3.1.1	Air quality	85.76	56
3.1.2	Green areas	37.12	46
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	75.77	24
3.2	Energy and Waste	89.14	40
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	85.93	55
3.2.2	Waste collection	92.35	57
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**79.27**	**15**
4.1	Institutions	81.88	18
4.1.1	Rule of law	86.77	14
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	76.99	18
4.2	Governance	76.65	16
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	80.23	7
4.2.2	Control of corruption	73.08	20

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**51.16**	**60**
5.1	Mobility	54.46	54
5.1.1	Traffic safety	96.31	7
5.1.2	Access to public transport	70.85	55
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	40.32	59
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	10.35	68
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	47.87	53
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	11.43	77
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	50.69	32
5.2.3	Internet access	81.48	61
6	**Innovation**	**74.98**	**4**
6.1	R&D Intensity	66.93	6
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	48.56	12
6.1.2	Major university	85.30	11
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	83.03	2
6.2.1	Patents	92.97	3
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	100.00	1
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	56.11	7
7	**Vibrancy**	**59.08**	**9**
7.1	Financial Activity	81.38	9
7.1.1	Startup scene	61.19	13
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	95.72	5
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	87.24	16
7.2	Cultural Activity	36.77	12
7.2.1	Museums	80.63	4
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	29.67	20
8	**e-readiness**	**46.51**	**33**
8.1	Data Readiness	57.90	51
8.1.1	Local online services	90.79	28
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	35.13	24
8.2.1	Software development	12.59	41
8.2.2	AI patents	57.66	11

Toronto

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **16**

CFRI Score **66.21**

Population (millions) **7.60**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **53,175**

Country...**Canada**

Regional group............................**Northern America**
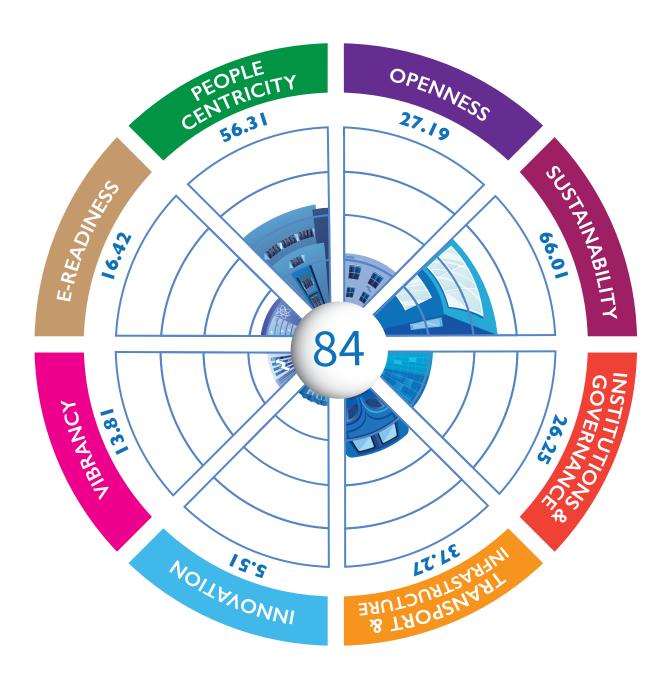
Income group.....................................**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY 75.34

OPENNESS 72.66

SUSTAINABILITY 80.65

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & 80.96

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 64.72

INNOVATION 45.55

VIBRANCY 50.09

E-READINESS 59.73

16

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**75.34**	**35**
1.1	Liveability	86.83	32
1.1.1	Gender development equality	89.78	33
1.1.2	Life expectancy	85.71	28
1.1.3	Safety	84.99	57
1.2	Access to Services	63.85	42
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	16.49	59
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	84.31	51
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	90.74	8
2	**Openness**	**72.66**	**10**
2.1	Investment Openness	64.23	13
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	66.37	13
2.1.2	FDI projects	41.85	20
2.1.3	FDI job creation	84.48	15
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	81.09	9
2.2.1	Labour participation	82.00	16
2.2.2	Unemployment	70.07	58
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	74.93	31
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	97.35	3
3	**Sustainability**	**80.65**	**31**
3.1	Urban Design	83.53	19
3.1.1	Air quality	92.06	38
3.1.2	Green areas	64.77	28
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	93.76	6
3.2	Energy and Waste	77.77	69
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	57.49	89
3.2.2	Waste collection	98.04	37
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**80.96**	**13**
4.1	Institutions	83.13	14
4.1.1	Rule of law	84.62	18
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	81.64	12
4.2	Governance	78.79	12
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	77.08	18
4.2.2	Control of corruption	80.49	12

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**64.72**	**22**
5.1	Mobility	70.15	29
5.1.1	Traffic safety	89.68	33
5.1.2	Access to public transport	87.78	33
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	83.54	22
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	19.61	38
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	59.29	31
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	23.24	49
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	65.28	12
5.2.3	Internet access	89.35	48
6	**Innovation**	**45.55**	**26**
6.1	R&D Intensity	56.58	19
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	31.65	32
6.1.2	Major university	81.50	17
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	34.52	32
6.2.1	Patents	63.24	30
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	17.24	32
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	23.06	31
7	**Vibrancy**	**50.09**	**20**
7.1	Financial Activity	74.72	16
7.1.1	Startup scene	57.59	19
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	78.67	26
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	87.90	14
7.2	Cultural Activity	25.45	24
7.2.1	Museums	29.28	22
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	13.74	38
8	**e-readiness**	**59.73**	**13**
8.1	Data Readiness	78.95	9
8.1.1	Local online services	82.90	47
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	75.00	2
8.2	AI Readiness	40.50	18
8.2.1	Software development	38.29	18
8.2.2	AI patents	42.72	25

Tunis

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **84**

CFRI Score **31.10**

Population (millions) **2.82**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **16,223**

Country .... **Tunisia**

Regional group ....**Middle East and Northern Africa**

Income group .... **Lower-middle income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **56.31**

OPENNESS **27.19**

SUSTAINABILITY **66.01**

E-READINESS **16.42**

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **26.25**

VIBRANCY **13.81**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **31.27**

INNOVATION **5.51**

84
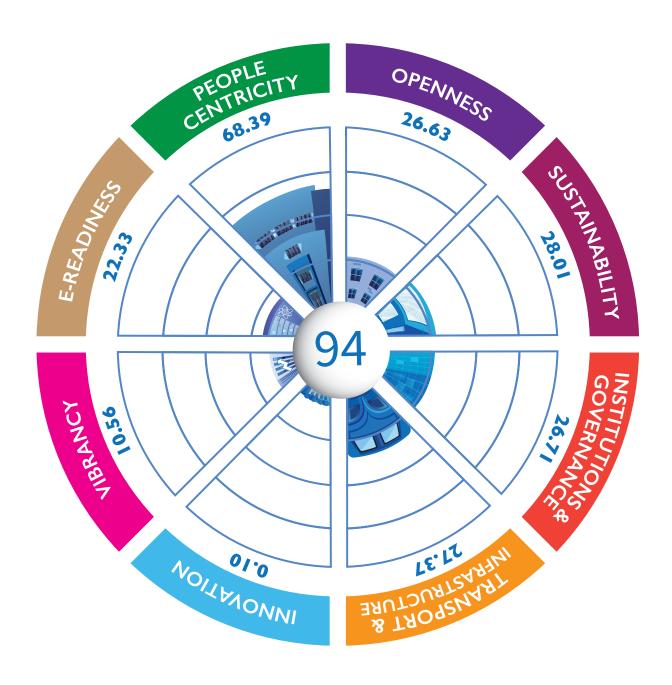
		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**56.31**	**72**
1.1	Liveability	64.06	72
1.1.1	Gender development equality	53.28	87
1.1.2	Life expectancy	60.62	68
1.1.3	Safety	78.28	66
1.2	Access to Services	48.55	75
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	18.05	52
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	81.71	56
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	45.91	79
2	**Openness**	**27.19**	**95**
2.1	Investment Openness	22.38	88
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	1.90	92
2.1.3	FDI job creation	65.24	68
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	32.00	94
2.2.1	Labour participation	16.10	98
2.2.2	Unemployment	24.86	99
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	56.54	73
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	30.51	66
3	**Sustainability**	**66.01**	**70**
3.1	Urban Design	37.46	85
3.1.1	Air quality	79.36	64
3.1.2	Green areas	4.36	75
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	28.67	70
3.2	Energy and Waste	94.56	21
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	91.09	42
3.2.2	Waste collection	98.04	37
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**26.25**	**78**
4.1	Institutions	27.40	84
4.1.1	Rule of law	35.08	71
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	19.73	92
4.2	Governance	25.10	76
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	24.93	82
4.2.2	Control of corruption	25.27	69

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**37.27**	**79**
5.1	Mobility	47.94	67
5.1.1	Traffic safety	61.17	79
5.1.2	Access to public transport	75.11	50
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	7.55	76
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	26.60	91
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	17.64	63
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	3.40	96
5.2.3	Internet access	58.76	89
6	**Innovation**	**5.51**	**86**
6.1	R&D Intensity	8.65	84
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	9.98	64
6.1.2	Major university	7.32	88
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	2.37	84
6.2.1	Patents	0.00	92
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	2.53	71
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	4.57	62
7	**Vibrancy**	**13.81**	**91**
7.1	Financial Activity	26.56	91
7.1.1	Startup scene	11.20	84
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	24.38	88
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	44.10	94
7.2	Cultural Activity	1.05	90
7.2.1	Museums	3.15	84
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**16.42**	**86**
8.1	Data Readiness	30.27	83
8.1.1	Local online services	35.53	87
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	2.57	75
8.2.1	Software development	0.48	94
8.2.2	AI patents	4.67	64

Ulaanbaatar

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **94**

CFRI Score **26.26**

Population (millions) **1.68**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **19,845**

Country..**Mongolia**

Regional group..............................**Asia and Pacific**
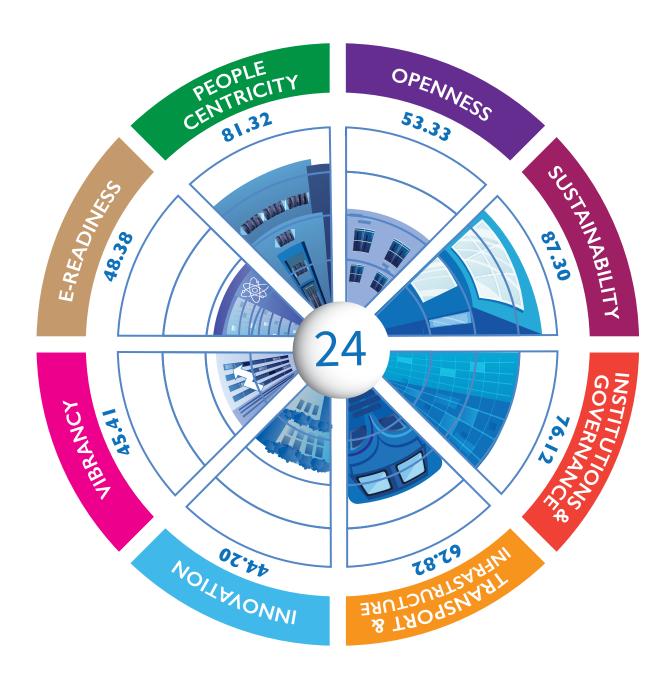
Income group......................**Upper-middle income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY **68.39**
- OPENNESS **26.63**
- SUSTAINABILITY **28.01**
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **26.71**
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **27.37**
- INNOVATION **0.10**
- VIBRANCY **10.56**
- E-READINESS **22.33**

94

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**68.39**	**52**
1.1	Liveability	63.42	73
1.1.1	Gender development equality	83.59	48
1.1.2	Life expectancy	52.98	76
1.1.3	Safety	53.68	88
1.2	Access to Services	73.37	17
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	88.26	3
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	75.47	68
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	56.37	68
2	**Openness**	**26.63**	**96**
2.1	Investment Openness	0.00	102
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	0.00	76
2.1.2	FDI projects	0.00	102
2.1.3	FDI job creation	0.00	102
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	53.26	70
2.2.1	Labour participation	34.30	90
2.2.2	Unemployment	67.11	65
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	64.41	55
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	47.22	56
3	**Sustainability**	**28.01**	**101**
3.1	Urban Design	31.21	95
3.1.1	Air quality	50.42	95
3.1.2	Green areas	n/a	n/a
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	12.01	83
3.2	Energy and Waste	24.80	102
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	30.98	97
3.2.2	Waste collection	18.63	88
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**26.71**	**77**
4.1	Institutions	32.81	68
4.1.1	Rule of law	33.85	73
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	31.78	71
4.2	Governance	20.61	82
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	20.06	89
4.2.2	Control of corruption	21.15	77

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**27.37**	**93**
5.1	Mobility	33.87	88
5.1.1	Traffic safety	57.52	86
5.1.2	Access to public transport	40.92	85
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	n/a	n/a
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	3.15	88
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	20.87	93
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	1.43	98
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	18.14	78
5.2.3	Internet access	43.05	94
6	**Innovation**	**0.10**	**102**
6.1	R&D Intensity	0.18	98
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	0.36	94
6.1.2	Major university	0.00	92
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	0.01	101
6.2.1	Patents	0.00	92
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	0.01	101
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	0.03	101
7	**Vibrancy**	**10.56**	**94**
7.1	Financial Activity	18.88	97
7.1.1	Startup scene	6.72	92
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	0.00	98
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	49.91	87
7.2	Cultural Activity	2.25	83
7.2.1	Museums	6.76	68
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	0.00	76
8	**e-readiness**	**22.33**	**74**
8.1	Data Readiness	44.08	68
8.1.1	Local online services	63.16	65
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	0.59	88
8.2.1	Software development	1.17	83
8.2.2	AI patents	0.00	76

Vienna

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **24**

CFRI Score **62.36**

Population (millions) **2.98**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **62,441**

Country.. **Austria**

Regional group... **Europe**
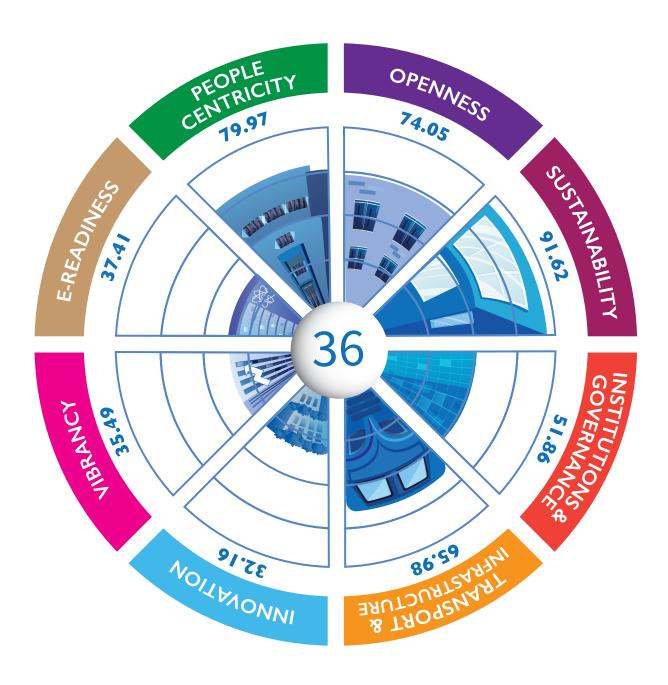
Income group...................................**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **81.32**

OPENNESS **53.33**

SUSTAINABILITY **87.30**

E-READINESS **48.38**

INSTITUTIONS GOVERNANCE & **76.12**

VIBRANCY **45.41**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **62.82**

INNOVATION **44.20**

24

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**81.32**	**16**
1.1	Liveability	84.99	38
1.1.1	Gender development equality	78.83	57
1.1.2	Life expectancy	82.43	37
1.1.3	Safety	93.72	31
1.2	Access to Services	77.64	11
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	55.44	10
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	77.49	40
2	**Openness**	**53.33**	**48**
2.1	Investment Openness	43.06	47
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	41.83	38
2.1.2	FDI projects	16.03	43
2.1.3	FDI job creation	71.33	47
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	63.59	46
2.2.1	Labour participation	71.22	40
2.2.2	Unemployment	49.05	85
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	70.85	45
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	63.23	34
3	**Sustainability**	**87.30**	**14**
3.1	Urban Design	77.03	30
3.1.1	Air quality	94.53	20
3.1.2	Green areas	63.34	32
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	73.21	25
3.2	Energy and Waste	97.58	4
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	95.16	20
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**76.12**	**20**
4.1	Institutions	83.60	13
4.1.1	Rule of law	93.23	6
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	73.97	29
4.2	Governance	68.65	25
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	71.63	23
4.2.2	Control of corruption	65.66	26

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**62.82**	**26**
5.1	Mobility	74.61	18
5.1.1	Traffic safety	89.60	36
5.1.2	Access to public transport	99.89	2
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	74.03	37
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	34.91	18
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	51.03	47
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	30.42	26
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	31.76	54
5.2.3	Internet access	90.92	42
6	**Innovation**	**44.20**	**30**
6.1	R&D Intensity	53.97	25
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	57.34	8
6.1.2	Major university	50.60	42
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	34.43	33
6.2.1	Patents	63.76	29
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	11.88	42
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	27.64	21
7	**Vibrancy**	**45.41**	**28**
7.1	Financial Activity	63.23	42
7.1.1	Startup scene	37.46	47
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	72.98	38
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	79.24	41
7.2	Cultural Activity	27.59	21
7.2.1	Museums	47.75	9
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	35.03	13
8	**e-readiness**	**48.38**	**29**
8.1	Data Readiness	69.74	27
8.1.1	Local online services	89.48	31
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	50.00	17
8.2	AI Readiness	27.02	35
8.2.1	Software development	21.40	34
8.2.2	AI patents	32.65	34

Warsaw

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **36**

CFRI Score **58.53**

Population (millions) **3.18**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **79,271**

Country..**Poland**

Regional group..**Europe**

Income group...**High income**

PEOPLE CENTRICITY **79.97**

OPENNESS **74.05**

SUSTAINABILITY **91.62**

INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE **51.86**

TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE **65.98**

INNOVATION **32.16**

VIBRANCY **35.49**

E-READINESS **37.41**

36

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**79.97**	**19**
1.1	Liveability	85.70	35
1.1.1	Gender development equality	89.21	37
1.1.2	Life expectancy	76.83	45
1.1.3	Safety	91.06	43
1.2	Access to Services	74.24	16
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	43.52	18
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	89.94	41
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	89.24	10
2	**Openness**	**74.05**	**8**
2.1	Investment Openness	60.81	16
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	39.14	42
2.1.2	FDI projects	44.43	18
2.1.3	FDI job creation	98.87	2
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	87.28	2
2.2.1	Labour participation	86.90	6
2.2.2	Unemployment	90.56	5
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	83.07	18
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	88.58	4
3	**Sustainability**	**91.62**	**3**
3.1	Urban Design	87.90	6
3.1.1	Air quality	92.72	32
3.1.2	Green areas	81.20	10
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	89.80	9
3.2	Energy and Waste	95.33	17
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	90.66	43
3.2.2	Waste collection	100.00	1
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**51.86**	**46**
4.1	Institutions	55.81	45
4.1.1	Rule of law	53.54	46
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	58.08	41
4.2	Governance	47.92	49
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	45.56	58
4.2.2	Control of corruption	50.27	45

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**65.70**	**17**
5.1	Mobility	64.79	39
5.1.1	Traffic safety	84.27	49
5.1.2	Access to public transport	79.04	46
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	74.38	36
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	21.48	37
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	66.61	13
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	41.32	17
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	63.36	17
5.2.3	Internet access	95.16	28
6	**Innovation**	**32.16**	**45**
6.1	R&D Intensity	37.36	44
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	38.62	22
6.1.2	Major university	36.10	59
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	26.97	44
6.2.1	Patents	47.81	45
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	10.39	46
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	22.70	32
7	**Vibrancy**	**35.49**	**56**
7.1	Financial Activity	60.80	48
7.1.1	Startup scene	34.83	55
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	66.16	49
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	81.41	33
7.2	Cultural Activity	10.19	55
7.2.1	Museums	21.17	35
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	9.39	46
8	**e-readiness**	**37.41**	**53**
8.1	Data Readiness	52.63	63
8.1.1	Local online services	80.26	53
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	22.20	40
8.2.1	Software development	34.20	21
8.2.2	AI patents	10.20	57

Washington, DC

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 102) **21**

CFRI Score **64.28**

Population (millions) **9.18**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **92,736**

Country............................ **United States of America**

Regional group........................... **Northern America**

Income group...................................... **High income**
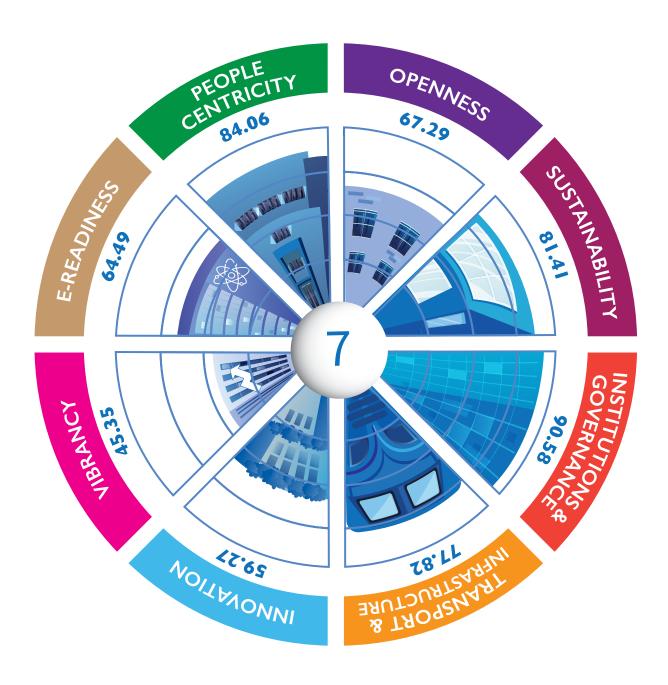
		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**67.64**	**55**
1.1	Liveability	65.99	67
1.1.1	Gender development equality	91.34	29
1.1.2	Life expectancy	65.63	60
1.1.3	Safety	41.00	94
1.2	Access to Services	69.29	29
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	13.04	72
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	97.92	27
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	96.91	2
2	**Openness**	**66.83**	**15**
2.1	Investment Openness	49.59	36
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	63.99	15
2.1.2	FDI projects	7.74	69
2.1.3	FDI job creation	77.03	30
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	84.07	5
2.2.1	Labour participation	85.33	11
2.2.2	Unemployment	75.47	44
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	75.48	30
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	100.00	1
3	**Sustainability**	**88.23**	**12**
3.1	Urban Design	81.51	22
3.1.1	Air quality	92.28	35
3.1.2	Green areas	100.00	1
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	52.25	47
3.2	Energy and Waste	94.95	20
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	92.84	33
3.2.2	Waste collection	97.06	41
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**72.24**	**24**
4.1	Institutions	77.55	23
4.1.1	Rule of law	80.31	22
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	74.79	23
4.2	Governance	66.93	27
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	68.48	24
4.2.2	Control of corruption	65.38	27

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**58.66**	**43**
5.1	Mobility	64.50	40
5.1.1	Traffic safety	84.17	50
5.1.2	Access to public transport	57.17	66
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	98.15	5
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	18.49	41
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	52.83	42
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	21.49	54
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	45.72	39
5.2.3	Internet access	91.28	41
6	**Innovation**	**55.67**	**13**
6.1	R&D Intensity	65.92	7
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	46.74	17
6.1.2	Major university	85.10	12
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	45.43	17
6.2.1	Patents	68.45	19
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	32.94	14
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	34.89	15
7	**Vibrancy**	**51.61**	**18**
7.1	Financial Activity	77.93	13
7.1.1	Startup scene	56.54	20
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	90.00	8
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	87.24	15
7.2	Cultural Activity	25.29	25
7.2.1	Museums	36.04	17
7.2.2	Events	33.33	13
7.2.3	Top restaurants	6.51	55
8	**e-readiness**	**53.35**	**20**
8.1	Data Readiness	61.19	37
8.1.1	Local online services	97.37	4
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	45.51	15
8.2.1	Software development	34.24	20
8.2.2	AI patents	56.77	12

Zurich

Key Indicators
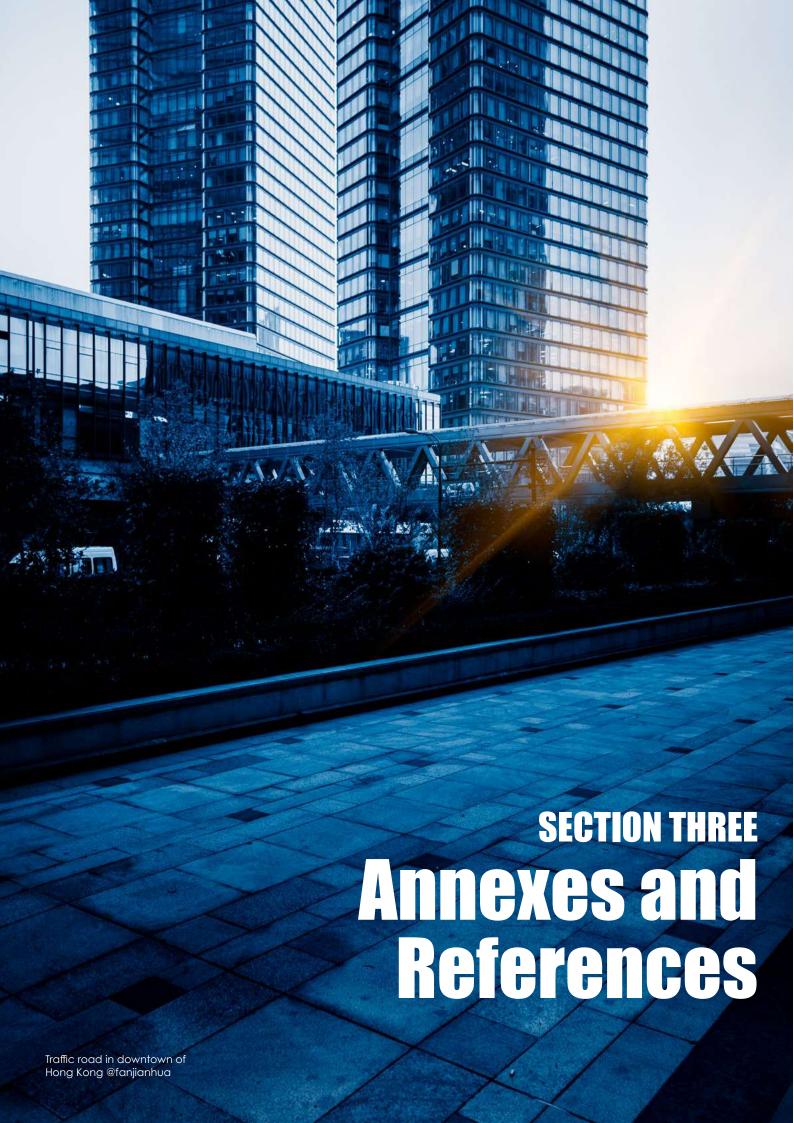
Rank (out of 102) **7**

CFRI Score **71.28**

Population (millions) **1.38**

GDP per capita (PPP US$) **91,795**

Country...**Switzerland**

Regional group...**Europe**

Income group....................................**High income**

- PEOPLE CENTRICITY 84.06
- OPENNESS 67.29
- SUSTAINABILITY 81.41
- INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE 90.58
- TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE 77.82
- INNOVATION 59.27
- VIBRANCY 45.35
- E-READINESS 64.49

7

		Score	Rank
1	**People Centricity**	**84.06**	**10**
1.1	Liveability	93.26	7
1.1.1	Gender development equality	86.13	44
1.1.2	Life expectancy	96.04	9
1.1.3	Safety	97.60	10
1.2	Access to Services	74.86	15
1.2.1	Hospital bed density	29.97	33
1.2.2	Expected years of schooling	100.00	1
1.2.3	Mean years of schooling	94.62	3
2	**Openness**	**67.29**	**14**
2.1	Investment Openness	51.64	30
2.1.1	Headquarter presence	63.99	15
2.1.2	FDI projects	16.58	42
2.1.3	FDI job creation	74.36	36
2.2	Talent Competitiveness	82.95	6
2.2.1	Labour participation	87.10	5
2.2.2	Unemployment	81.94	23
2.2.3	Youth inclusion	84.20	14
2.2.4	Population with tertiary education	78.55	11
3	**Sustainability**	**81.41**	**29**
3.1	Urban Design	67.47	45
3.1.1	Air quality	92.83	31
3.1.2	Green areas	85.31	7
3.1.3	Access to open public spaces	24.27	74
3.2	Energy and Waste	95.35	16
3.2.1	Greenhouse gas emissions	91.68	40
3.2.2	Waste collection	99.02	33
4	**Institutions & Governance**	**90.58**	**4**
4.1	Institutions	88.82	5
4.1.1	Rule of law	93.54	4
4.1.2	Regulatory quality	84.11	9
4.2	Governance	92.33	3
4.2.1	Government effectiveness	94.56	2
4.2.2	Control of corruption	90.11	7

		Score	Rank
5	**Transport & Infrastructure**	**77.82**	**4**
5.1	Mobility	90.82	2
5.1.1	Traffic safety	92.28	22
5.1.2	Access to public transport	97.42	16
5.1.3	Traffic travel times	98.24	4
5.1.4	Airport connectivity	75.32	4
5.2	Digital Infrastructure	64.83	17
5.2.1	Mobile download speed	30.77	25
5.2.2	Fixed broadband download speed	63.71	16
5.2.3	Internet access	100.00	1
6	**Innovation**	**59.27**	**9**
6.1	R&D Intensity	70.36	5
6.1.1	R&D expenditure	47.13	15
6.1.2	Major university	93.60	5
6.2	Intellectual Property Intensity	48.17	16
6.2.1	Patents	72.14	15
6.2.2	Science and technology clusters	17.78	29
6.2.3	Science and technology intensity	54.59	9
7	**Vibrancy**	**45.35**	**29**
7.1	Financial Activity	68.52	29
7.1.1	Startup scene	42.59	38
7.1.2	Firm ownership linkages	82.74	19
7.1.3	Firm subsidiary linkages	80.24	36
7.2	Cultural Activity	22.18	32
7.2.1	Museums	12.61	56
7.2.2	Events	0.00	30
7.2.3	Top restaurants	53.92	3
8	**e-readiness**	**64.49**	**8**
8.1	Data Readiness	55.26	56
8.1.1	Local online services	85.52	36
8.1.2	Data readiness engagement	25.00	45
8.2	AI Readiness	73.72	5
8.2.1	Software development	80.59	4
8.2.2	AI patents	66.86	6

SECTION THREE
Annexes and References

Sources and definitions

1 PEOPLE CENTRICITY

1.1 LIVEABILITY

1.1.1 GENDER DEVELOPMENT EQUALITY

Gender development equality | 2022

Gender development equality refers to the parity of human development between women and men. For each gender, a separate Human Development Index (HDI) has been constructed, based on indicators in three different dimensions: education, health, and standard of living. The ratio of the female HDI over the male version yields Gender Development Index (GDI). A value below 1 indicates a male advantage, a value above 1 indicates a female advantage, and a value of 1 implies perfect equality. The index values are adjusted following the methodology of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to ensure that 1 (i.e. perfect equality) is the maximum value, while any form of gender inequality is reflected in values below 1.

Source: Sub-national data retrieved from the *Subnational HDI Database* of the Global Data Lab, version v7.0 (https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/); Smits, J. and Permanyer, I. *The Subnational Human Development Database* Sci. Data. 6:190038 https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2019.38 (2019). National data retrieved from the *Gender Development Index*, UN Development Programme (UNDP).

1.1.2 LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy at birth | 2024

Life expectancy relates to the estimated number of years that a newborn is expected to live conditional on age, sex, and location at the time of birth. Most data are sub-national estimates taken from either OECD or Global Data Lab.

Source: OECD (2024), *OECD Regional Statistics (database*, OECD, Paris (http://oe.cd/geostats); Global Data Lab, *Subnational HDI Database*, version v7.0 (https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/); Smits, J. and Permanyer, I. *The Subnational Human Development Database*. Sci. Data. 6:190038 https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2019.38 (2019). Data for Taipei City are proxied by national estimates that have been retrieved from the Ministry of Interior, Taiwan, https://www.moi.gov.tw/english/cl.aspx?n=7779.

1.1.3 SAFETY

Homicides rate (per 100,000 people) | 2019

The rate of homicide refers to the number of people out of 100,000 population killed in a given calendar year. A homicide is defined as an intentional act of killing, and therefore excludes deaths resulting from recklessness or negligence.

Source: Eurostat and OECD, taken from *OECD Regions, cities and local areas database* (http://oe.cd/geostats); UN-Habitat (https://data.unhabitat.org/); United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, https://dataunodc.un.org/dp-intentional-homicide-city); World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory (https://www.who.int/data/gho). Data for Abuja are vfrom Ukoji, Ayodokun and Eze (2019) Nigeria Watch Report on violence in Nigeria.

1.2 ACCESS TO SERVICES

1.2.1 HOSPITAL BED DENSITY

Hospital beds (per 10,000 people) | 2024

Hospital bed density refers to the number of hospital beds available per 10,000 people.

Source: OECD (2024), *OECD Regional Statistics (database)*, OECD, Paris (http://oe.cd/geostats). The values for some cities are proxied by national estimates retrieved from World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory; (https://www.who.int/data/gho). Data for Hong Kong and Taipei City are taken from, respectively, the Health Bureau (https://www.healthbureau.gov.hk/statistics/en/health_statistics.htm) and the Ministry of Health and Welfare (https://www.mohw.gov.tw/cp-7155-79484-2.html).

1.2.2 EXPECTED YEARS OF SCHOOLING

Expected years of schooling | 2022

School life expectancy is the number of years that a child is expected to receive primary, secondary, and tertiary education. It is computed by summing *'the age specific enrolment rates for the levels of education specified'*. As per the methodology of the Human Development Index (HDI) by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the minimum value is set at 0 and the maximum value is set at 18.

Source: Sub-national data retrieved from the *Subnational HDI Database* of the Global Data Lab, version v7.0 (https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/); Smits, J. and Permanyer, I. *The Subnational Human Development Database*. Sci. Data. 6:190038 https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2019.38 (2019). Data for Hong Kong and Taipei City are taken from, respectively, *World Development Indicators* of the World Bank (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators) and the Ministry of Education (https://english.moe.gov.tw/np-76-1.html).

1.2.3 MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING

Mean years of schooling | 2020

This indicator refers to the average number of years of schooling completed by the population aged 25 years and above. As per the methodology of the Human Development Index (HDI) by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the minimum value is set at 0 and the maximum value is set at 15.

Source: Sub-national data retrieved from the *Subnational HDI Database* of the Global Data Lab, version v7.0 (https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/); Smits, J. and Permanyer, I. *The Subnational Human Development Database*. Sci. Data. 6:190038 https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2019.38 (2019).

2 OPENNESS

2.1 INVESTMENT OPENNESS

2.1.1 HEADQUARTER PRESENCE

Prevalence of Forbes' Global 2000 headquarters | 2022

Headquarters presence captures how many major firms are based in a city. Specifically, it counts the number of public companies included in the Forbes' Global 2000 list that have their headquarters in a given city.

Source: Forbes' Global 2000 (https://www.forbes.com/lists/global2000/).

2.1.2 FDI PROJECTS

Number of FDI projects | 2024

The number of FDI projects refers to the sum of inward greenfield investment projects that a city attracted during the three-year period 2022-2024.

Source: © fDi Markets, from the Financial Times Ltd 2025.

2.1.3 FDI JOBS CREATED

Number of jobs created by FDI (per 1 million population) | 2024

This indicator is based on estimated values on jobs created as a result of inward greenfield investment projects that a city attracted during the three-year period 2022-2024. The number of jobs are weighted by population and values are expressed as per million population.

Source: © fDi Markets, from the Financial Times Ltd 2025.

2.2 TALENT COMPETITIVENESS

2.2.1 LABOUR PARTICIPATION

Labour force participation rate (% of population) | 2024

Labour participation refers to the rate of participation in the labour market for people aged 15-64 years, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the same age group. OECD data are at the FUA or region level; ILO data are national estimates for urban areas.

Source: *OECD Regions, cities and local areas database* (http://oe.cd/geostats) and International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT (https://ilostat.ilo.org/)

2.2.2 UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rate (% of labour force) | 2024

Unemployment rate refers to the percentage of the labour force who are unemployed. The labour force covers the population aged 15-64 years. OECD data are at the FUA or region level; ILO data are national estimates for urban areas.

Source: *OECD Regions, cities and local areas database* (http://oe.cd/geostats) and International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT (https://ilostat.ilo.org/).

2.2.3 YOUTH INCLUSION

Proportion of youth (aged 18–24 years) not in education, employment or training (%) | 2020

This indicator refers to the share of young people aged 18–24 years who are not in education, employment or training (the so-called NEET rate). It is expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age. OECD data are at the level of the region; ILO data are national estimates for urban areas or, when unavailable, national estimates.

Source: *OECD Regions, cities and local areas database* (http://oe.cd/geostats) and International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT (https://ilostat.ilo.org/)

2.2.4 POPULATION WITH TERTIARY EDUCATION

Population with tertiary education (%) | 2019

Population with tertiary education refers to the percentage of the population aged 25-64 years whose highest educational attainment is at the tertiary level. The tertiary level is based on International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) levels 5–8. OECD data are at the level of the region; ILO and UNESCO data are national estimates.

Source: *OECD Regions, cities and local areas database* (http://oe.cd/geostats); International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT (https://ilostat.ilo.org/); UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *UIS.Stat* (https://databrowser.uis.unesco.org/); local and national statistics

3 SUSTAINABILITY

3.1 URBAN DESIGN

3.1.1 AIR QUALITY

Population exposure to particulate matter (PM2.5) | 2023

Air quality is captured by exposure of the population to particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (microgrammes per cubic metre).

Source: *OECD Regions, cities and local areas database* (http://oe.cd/geostats); UN-Habitat (https://data.unhabitat.org/); *WHO Ambient Air Quality* Database (https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/air-pollution/who-air-quality-database)

3.1.2 GREEN AREAS

Green area in urban centres (% of land area) | 2022

This indicator refers to the share of green area in urban centres of Functional Urban Areas (FUAs), expressed as a percentage of total land area.

Source: *OECD Regions, cities and local areas database* (http://oe.cd/geostats); UN-Habitat (https://data.unhabitat.org/). Data for Singapore come from Singapore Ministry of National Development (https://www.mnd.gov.sg/newsroom/parliament-matters/q-as/view/written-answer-by-ministry-of-national-development-on-green-cover)

3.1.3 ACCESS TO OPEN PUBLIC SPACES

Population with convenient access to open public spaces (%) | 2025

Convenient access to open public spaces is defined as an open public space being '*within a walking distance of 400 meters along the street network*'. The indicator is expressed as a percentage of total city population. It is one of the indicators included in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (Indicator 11.7.1).

Source: United Nations, *Global SDG Indicators* Database (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database), sourced from UN-Habitat

3.2 ENERGY AND WASTE

3.2.1 GHG EMISSIONS

Greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes of CO2-equivalent per capita) | 2023

This indicator refers to the average amount of greenhouse gases emitted by a person, expressed in terms of tonnes of CO2-equivalent. Data from the *EDGAR* database are at the sub-national level, whereas national-level estimates are drawn from the *World Development Indicators* database.

Source: *EDGAR* (Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research) Community GHG Database, a collaboration between the European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC), the International Energy Agency (IEA), and comprising IEA-EDGAR CO2, EDGAR CH4, EDGAR N2O, EDGAR F-GASES version 2024 European Commission, JRC (Datasets); Crippa, Monica; Guizzardi, Diego; Pagani, Federico; Pisoni, Enrico; (2024): GHG Emissions at sub-national level (v3.0). European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) [Dataset]:doi:10.2905/D67EEDA8-C03E-4421-95D0-0ADC460B9658 PID: http://data.europa.eu/89h/d67eeda8-c03e-4421-95d0-0adc460b9658; *World Development Indicators* of the World Bank (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators)

3.2.2 WASTE COLLECTION

Municipal solid waste (MSW) collection coverage (% of MSW generated) | 2019

Waste collection refers to the amount of municipal solid waste collected, expressed as a share of the amount of MSW generated.

Source: United Nations, *Global SDG Indicators* Database (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database); World Bank, *What A Waste Global Database* (https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/search/dataset/0039597); local and national statistics

3.2.3   RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY

Electricity production from renewable sources (% of total production) | 2024

Renewable electricity refers to the amount of electricity production that comes from renewable sources, expressed as a share of total electricity production.

Source: OECD, *Measuring the distance to the SDGs in regions and cities* (https://www.oecd-local-sdgs.org/), based on the *Global Power Plant Database*; *World Development Indicators* of the World Bank (http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators)

4   INSTITUTIONS & GOVERNANCE

4.1   INSTITUTIONS

4.1.1   RULE OF LAW

Rule of law indicator | 2023

The rule of law indicator '*captures perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence*'. Scores are standardised (−2.5 = low; 2.5 = high).

Source: World Bank, *Worldwide Governance Indicators*, 2024 Update (www.govindicators.org)

4.1.2   REGULATORY QUALITY

Regulatory quality indicator | 2023

The regulatory quality indicator '*captures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development*'. Scores are standardised (−2.5 = low; 2.5 = high).

Source: World Bank, *Worldwide Governance*

Indicators, 2024 Update (www.govindicators.org)

4.2   GOVERNANCE

4.2.1   GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Government effectiveness indicator | 2023

The government effectiveness indicator '*captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies*'. Scores are standardised (−2.5 = low; 2.5 = high).

Source: World Bank, *Worldwide Governance Indicators*, 2024 Update (www.govindicators.org)

4.2.2   CONTROL OF CORRUPTION

Control of corruption indicator | 2023

The control of corruption indicator '*captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests*'. Scores are standardised (−2.5 = low; 2.5 = high).

Source: World Bank, *Worldwide Governance Indicators*, 2024 Update (www.govindicators.org)

5   TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1   MOBILITY

5.1.1   TRAFFIC SAFETY

Fatal transport accidents (per 100,000 people) | 2024

Traffic safety refers to the total number of deaths resulting from transport accidents, expressed as a rate out of 100,000 people. UN-Habitat data are at the city-level, OECD data are at the regional level, WHO data are at the national level.

Source: *OECD Regions, cities and local areas database* (http://oe.cd/geostats); UN-Habitat (https://data.unhabitat.org/); World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory (https://www.who.int/data/gho). Data for Hong Kong and Taipei City are taken from, respectively, HK Census and Statistics Department (https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/EIndexbySubject.html?scode=340&pcode=FA100071) and the Road Traffic

Safety Portal Site, Taiwan (https://168.motc.gov.tw/en/).

5.1.2   ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Convenient access to public transport (% of population) | 2024

This indicator refers to the accessibility of an urban population to a public transport stop. UNSDG measures access to public transport in terms of distance (500 metres from a reference point), whereas OECD measures it in terms of time (a period of 10 minutes has been selected for the CFRI). Accessibility is, in both cases, expressed as a percentage of population.

Source: *OECD Regions, cities and local areas database* (http://oe.cd/geostats); United Nations, *Global SDG Indicators* Database (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database), sourced from UN-Habitat and official national statistics.

5.1.3   TRAFFIC TRAVEL TIMES

Average travel time per 10 km | 2024

The TomTom Traffic Index summarises traffic flows in 501 city centres and metro areas derived from floating car data, i.e. Global Positioning System (GPS) data that have been retrieved from satnav systems. *Traffic travel times* is one of the indicators included in the index and refers to the average time it would take in a metro area to travel 10 km based on a sample of annual data.

Source: Tom Tom Traffic Index, 2024 ranking (https://www.tomtom.com/traffic-index/ranking/).

5.1.4   AIRPORT CONNECTIVITY

Airport passenger traffic (per 100 people) | 2024

This indicator refers to the number of passengers that fly into and out of the international airport(s) of a metro area during a calendar year, weighted by the population of the FUA.

Source: France Aviation Civile Services (April 2025) *Air Transport Data Bulletin* (https://fracs.aero/2025/04/29/air-transport-data-bulletin-april-2025/); official reports and statistics; news reports; Wikipedia (https://www.wikipedia.org/).

5.2   DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

5.2.1   MOBILE DOWNLOAD SPEED

Median download speed for mobile networks (Megabits per second) | 2024

This indicator refers to the median download speed for mobile networks, expressed in terms of Megabits per second (Mbps).

Source: Ookla® Speedtest Global Index™ (https://www.speedtest.net/global-index).

5.2.2   FIXED BROADBAND DOWNLOAD SPEED

Median download speed for fixed broadband networks (Megabits per second) | 2024

This indicator refers to the median download speed for fixed broadband networks, expressed in terms of Megabits per second (Mbps).

Source: Ookla[[® Speedtest Global Index[[™ (https://www.speedtest.net/global-index).

5.2.3   INTERNET ACCESS

Households with internet broadband access (% of total households) | 2024

Internet access refers to the number of households that have access to internet broadband, expressed as a percentage of all households. UN-Habitat data are predominantly at the city-level, OECD data are at the regional level, data from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) either relate to urban areas in a country or are at the national level.

Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *ITU DataHub (https://datahub.itu.int/)*; *OECD Regions, cities and local areas database* (http://oe.cd/geostats); UN-Habitat (https://data.unhabitat.org/)

6   INNOVATION

6.1   R&D INTENSITY

6.1.1   R&D EXPENDITURE

Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (% of GDP) | 2023

R&D expenditure refers to the total gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD), expressed as a percentage of GDP. GERD includes spending from all types of sources: government, firms, higher education institutions, and private non-profit organisations. OECD data are at the regional level, while UNESCO data are at the national level.

Source: *OECD Regions, cities and local areas database* (http://oe.cd/geostats); UNESCO Institute for Statistics, *UIS.Stat* (https://databrowser.uis.unesco.org/)

6.1.2   MAJOR UNIVERSITY

Top-ranked university | 2022

This indicator refers to the score of the top university of a city in the QS World University Ranking. A city without any university in the ranking is given a score of 0. It is based on six indicators (with their weights in parentheses): (1) Academic reputation from the QS global survey (40%), (2) Employer reputation from the QS global survey (10%), (3) Citations per faculty from SciVerse Scopus database (20%), (4) Faculty-student ratio (20%), (5) Proportion of international students (5%), and (6) Proportion of international faculty (5%).

Source: Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (QS), QS World University Ranking 2023, Top Universities (https://www.topuniversities.com/qs-world-university-rankings)

6.2   INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY INTENSITY

6.2.1   PATENTS

Patent applications (per 1 million population) | 2022

Patents refers to the number of patent applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), expressed as per million population.

Source: OECD (2024), "Metropolitan areas", *OECD Regional Statistics (database)*, OECD, Paris (https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00531-en); World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), *PATENTSCOPE* database (https://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/search.jsf)

6.2.2   SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OUTPUT

Science and technology cluster score | 2023

The science and technology (S&T) cluster score has been developed by the World Intellectual Property Organization as part of its Global Innovation Index. The S&T cluster score is based on two indicators related to innovation: patent applications and scientific articles. More specifically, a cluster's score is calculated on data on (i) inventors listed on patent applications filed under the PCT and (ii) authors of academic scientific articles of original research. Data on patent applications are from the WIPO's PCT patent dataset and scores are based on aggregates for 2019-2023. Data on scientific publications are from the Web of Science's Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), where scores are based on aggregates for 2018-2022.

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (2024) *Global Innovation Index 2024: Unlocking the Promise of Social Entrepreneurship*, Geneva (10.34667/tind.50062). Values for cities not included in the *Global Innovation Index* are based on own computation where patent data have been sourced from WIPO's *PATENTSCOPE* database, while data on scientific publications have been sourced from, primarily, the CWTS Leiden Ranking (https://www.leidenranking.com/, itself based on data from the Web of Science) or SciSpace (https://scispace.com/)

6.2.3   SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INTENSITY

Science and technology intensity score (per 1 million population) | 2023

The science and technology (S&T) intensity score has been developed by the World Intellectual Property Organization as part of its Global Innovation Index. It is based on the same data underlying the S&T cluster score (see 6.2.2 Science and technology output), but the data have been weighted by 1 million population.

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (2024) *Global Innovation Index 2024: Unlocking the Promise of Social Entrepreneurship*, Geneva (10.34667/tind.50062). Values for cities not included in the *Global Innovation Index* are based on own computation where patent data have been sourced from WIPO's *PATENTSCOPE* database, while data on scientific publications have been sourced from, primarily, the CWTS Leiden Ranking (https://www.leidenranking.com/, itself based on data from the Web of Science) or SciSpace (https://scispace.com/)

7 VIBRANCY

7.1 FINANCIAL ACTIVITY

7.1.1 STARTUP SCENE

Startup ecosystem | 2025

This indicator refers to city scores in the Global Startup Ecosystem Index published by the StartupBlink. The index is composed of three pillars — Quantity, Quality, and Startup Business Environment — that each contains a number of indicators, including number of startups and investors, size of investment and market capitalisation, and cost of internet and availability of startup and nomad visas.

Source: StartupBlink, *Global Startup Ecosystem Index 2025* (https://www.startupblink.com/)

7.1.2 FIRM OWNERSHIP LINKAGES

Number of subsidiaries owned by headquarters | 2022

Firm ownership linkages reflects city power as it captures the extent to which a city's firms controls firms in other cities. In particular, the indicator refers to the total of *'number of subsidiaries owned outside of the LUR [Large Urban Region] by the headquarters of the LUR'*.

Source: Bureau Van Dijk (BvD) ORBIS – Citadyne UNIL, Rozenblat, 2025; Citadyne UNIL, Rozenblat, 2024: V2.1, *Large Urban Regions of the World database (*https://zenodo.org/records/10458207*); Rozenblat C. (2020)* Extending the concept of city for the delineation of large urban regions (LUR) for the cities of the world, *Cybergeo*, N°35411, 51 p. (https://doi.org/10.4000/cybergeo.35411)

7.1.3 FIRM SUBSIDIARY LINKAGES

Number of headquarters owning subsidiaries | 2022

Firm subsidiary linkages reflects city attractiveness as it captures the extent to which firms headquartered in other cities control a city's firms. In particular, the indicator refers to the total *'number of headquarters outside of the LUR [Large Urban Region] owning subsidiaries of the LUR'*.

Source: Bureau Van Dijk (BvD) ORBIS – Citadyne UNIL, Rozenblat, 2025; Citadyne UNIL, Rozenblat, 2024: V2.1, *Large Urban Regions of the World* database (https://zenodo.org/records/10458207); Rozenblat C. (2020) *Extending the concept of city for the delineation of large urban regions (LUR) for the cities of the world*, Cybergeo, N°35411, 51 p. (https://doi.org/10.4000/cybergeo.35411)

7.2 CULTURAL ACTIVITY

7.2.1 MUSEUMS

Number of museums | 2025

This indicator refers to the total number of museums located within a city.

Source: Own computation based on manual search

7.2.2 ANNUAL EVENTS

Top-20 annual events | 2025

This indicator refers to the total number of top-20 annual events taking place in a city. The type of events covered include the following: financial events, policy events, sports events, cultural events, and technology events.

Source: Own computation based on manual search

7.2.3 TOP RESTAURANTS

Top-ranked restaurants | 2025

Top restaurants refers to the total number of restaurants in a city that feature in the La Liste selection of top 1000 restaurants in the world.

Source: La Liste, Top 1000 Restaurants 2025 (https://www.laliste.com/en/laliste/world)

8 E-READINESS

8.1 DATA READINESS

8.1.1 LOCAL ONLINE SERVICES

Local Online Service Index | 2024

The Local Online Service Index (LOSI) is the city-level component of the United Nations E-Government Knowledgebase (UN-EgovKB) benchmarking tool on e-government development. The LOSI assesses the quality of a local government's delivery of online services on a 0–to–1 (best) scale. More specifically, it analyses e-government development based on the performance of cities in 95 indicators across six dimensions: institutional framework (5 indicators), content provision (30), services provision (30), participation and engagement (10), technology (10), and e-government literacy (10). For cities without data, values are proxied by available data from a city of the same country.

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), UN E-Government Knowledgebase (https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Data/City)

8.1.2 DATA READINESS ENGAGEMENT

Local e-government engagement | 2025

This indicator refers to the engagement of the local government in initiatives related to e-government development. In particular, it considers whether a city is engaged in four initiatives related to open data, smart cities, and digital rights: (i) existence of a functioning open data portal; (ii) membership of the Open Government Partnership (OGP); (iii) membership of the World Smart Sustainable Cities Organization (WeGO); and (iv) membership of the Cities Coalition for Digital Rights.

Source: Own computation based on local government websites, the Open Government Partnership (https://www.opengovpartnership.org), the World Smart Sustainable Cities Organization (https://we-gov.org/), and the Cities Coalition for Digital Rights (https://citiesfordigitalrights.org).

8.2 AI READINESS

8.2.1 SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

GitHub commits (per 1,000 population) | 2018

GitHub is the world's largest host of source code, and a *commit* is the term used for a saved change on this platform. *GitHub commits* therefore refers to the number of saved changes on the GitHub website that are publicly available.

Source: Gousios, G. (2013), *The GHTorrent dataset and tool suite*. Data accessed through Google BigQuery.

8.2.2 AI PATENTS

Number of applications for AI-related patents (per million population) | 2018

This indicator refers to the count of applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in technologies related to artificial intelligence by priority date and inventor nationality. More specifically, it covers patent applications that include any of the terms "artificial intelligence", "machine learning", "deep learning", or "neural network". The count is given per million people in the FUA's population.

Source: Own computation based on data accessed from World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), *PATENTSCOPE* database (https://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/search.jsf)

Technical Annex

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Defining cities to compare them in global corporate networks

Cities today are not only places where people live, work, and use services, they are also important nodes in large corporate networks around the globe. Headquarters and subsidiaries of multinational firms create flows of capital, knowledge, and decision-making power that bind cities together across continents. Understanding these flows necessitates the move beyond narrow municipal city boundaries, as firms rarely constrain their activities to a single administrative unit. For example, a company may register its headquarters in the core of London, but its main research labs may be in Oxford, its logistics hubs near Heathrow airport, and its production facilities in Milton Keynes and spread across the wider South-East England region. If we measured London only within its municipal limits, we would underestimate its true role in the global economy (Rozenblat, 2021).

1. Why City Delineation Matters

Defining what is considered as a "city" is far from straightforward. Researchers and policy makers often speak of cities as if they were universally comparable units, but in reality, their territorial boundaries are defined in very different ways. In a political context, a city refers to a municipality with fixed administrative borders, as in London city, Paris or Vienna. However, cities should be considered as "systems within systems of cities" (Berry, 1964): they are dense local agglomerations, but also nodes embedded in larger regional, national, and global networks (Rozenblat & Pumain, 2018). A definition limited to municipal borders misses this complexity. The municipality should be completed by a larger metropolitan region such as Greater London, Grand Paris or Greater Vienna, including numerous surrounding municipalities which together form a regional system supporting the core. In fact, commuting flows, infrastructure use, and firm networks all transcend local government boundaries. Most of the time, these urban regions are in fact organized around one single core, but we see more and more dense regions composed of several main cores forming conurbations (like the Ruhr in Germany, or the North-Eastern American metropolis from Boston to Washington DC, the Tokyo – Yokohama agglomeration in Japan, the Pearl River Delta in China to only cite few). There are also new forms of "desakota"[1] territories mixing a dense set of medium size cities and rural areas, frequently found in Asia.

For policy making, the implications are serious. One city will appear smaller and less connected simply because its administrative borders exclude most of its metropolitan population and firms. This undermines the ability of city leaders and national governments to benchmark their performance, design effective strategies, and learn from international best practices. The problem is even more important for relational indicators such as City Power (the ability of a city's firms to control subsidiaries elsewhere) and City Attractiveness (the capacity to host subsidiaries from outside). These measures depend on understanding cities as functional regions where corporate decisions and investments are made, not just as narrow administrative units. If boundaries are inconsistent, the picture of global corporate linkages will be skewed, obscuring which cities are command centers and which are primarily hosts of global capital.

In addition, whatever the vision of "cities" we adopt, criteria to define them vary from a country to another: some countries use various demographic thresholds (e.g., 5,000 or 10,000 inhabitants), others consider the presence of administrative functions. Sometimes wider urban regions are defined through various criteria such as commuting flows, infrastructures or densities with different thresholds, or institutional governments. This results in a set of definitions that are not comparable worldwide (Rozenblat, 2020). Comparative urban studies require consistent units of analysis, however the object of study varies depending on national conventions and data availability. Without a consistent and harmonized delineation, research risks underestimating the real scale of urban systems and misrepresent their role in globalization.

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[1]The term *desakota*, introduced by geographer Terry McGee (2013) from the Indonesian words for "village" and "town," describes densely populated zones in East and Southeast Asia where agricultural and non-agricultural activities coexist. These areas mix farming, industry, and services, with households combining rural and urban livelihoods and frequent daily mobility between them.

Therefore, the delineation of cities is not a minor detail but the foundation of meaningful international urban comparisons. It is both a research challenge of how to build harmonized, comparable urban units across diverse contexts, and a policy challenge of how to ensure that urban indicators reflect the "realities" concerning their role and place in globalization.

2. Concepts to Define Harmonized Cities and Urban Areas

To enable more consistent international comparisons, researchers have identified several ways to define cities. These approaches provide a shared language for international city comparisons without removing the complexity of urban organization. Despite the diversity of national practices, most definitions can be grouped into four conceptual urban delineations (Pumain et al., 1992):

1. City as an urban locality (MUNI), defined by administrative boundaries or legal status, such as a municipality.

2. Morphological Urban Area (MUA), based on the continuous spread of built-up areas that may cross several administrative units.

3. Functional Urban Areas (FUA), which links the core city to its surrounding zone through commuting and labor market flows.

4. Polynuclear Urban Regions that are large, interconnected systems of cities that were once separate but have grown together through population and economic integration.

To illustrate these four nested urban concepts, let's take as an example the Geneva region in Western Switzerland (Fig. 1).
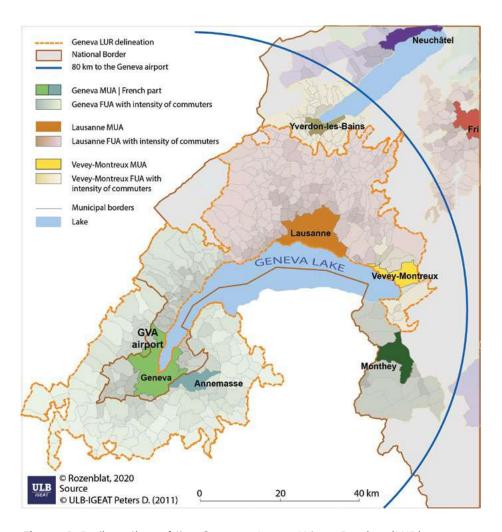
Figure 1. Delineation of the Geneva Large Urban Region (LUR)

The Geneva area shows how urban development and daily life increasingly extend across administrative and even national borders. About a quarter of Geneva's workforce consists of cross-border commuters from France, many of whom live in neighboring towns like Annemasse (Canton de Genève, 2023). The Geneva International Airport (GVA) is directly on the Swiss-French border, with part of its facilities located on French territory under a special bilateral agreement that allows a controlled border crossing within the airport itself. Along the Northern shore of the Geneva Lake, continuous urbanization connects Geneva with the Swiss cities of Lausanne and Vevey-Montreux, forming a dense urban corridor: the Lemanic Arc. The three centers are linked by strong commuting flows and high-capacity and frequent transport connections, such as the direct rail lines to Geneva Airport. Despite their institutional independence at the cantonal and local levels, the three functional urban areas – Geneva, Lausanne, and Vevey-Montreux – are so interdependent that they need to coordinate across numerous economic and planning domains, together with the municipalities located between them. Collectively, they form what is referred to as the "Lemanic Metropolis" (Diener et al., 2013).

Therefore, the four urban concepts do not compete with one another, rather, they offer complementary perspectives to approach cities for different goals. Administrative localities remain important for governance and democracy, morphological agglomerations for planning the urban environment, functional regions for monitoring labor markets and social patterns, and polynuclear regions for analyzing global economic integration of city-regions. Taken together, they provide the foundation for building harmonized approaches to international city comparisons, allowing the scale of the delineation to vary depending on the specific issue being studied.

3. Bottom-up and Top-down Worldwide Initiatives on City Delineations

An important issue appears in the implementation of these concepts at the world scale. Over the last decades several international initiatives have tried to provide common ground for urban comparisons. These efforts reflect two broad strategies: "bottom-up" approaches that start from national definitions and attempt to harmonize them, and "top-down" approaches that apply uniform methods across countries using new forms of data such as satellite pictures. Each has its strengths and limitations, and

together they illustrate why finding a shared definition of cities is both technically complex and politically sensitive.

The United Nations was among the first to gather international data on urban populations, beginning in 1948. Its approach has relied on national governments' own definitions of what is considered as urban. Since 2018, they qualify the concept used by each country, by three categories corresponding to those we presented above: "City proper", delineated by administrative boundaries; "Urban agglomeration", delineated by the morphological urban area; "Metropolitan area", delineated by the functional urban area. (Rozenblat, 2020). This ensured wide coverage, but the produced statistics remain difficult to compare on the international level.

In reaction to these limits, the European Union and the OECD developed the concept of Functional Urban Areas . It led to the Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL), coordinated by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre. GHSL uses satellite imagery and population grids to identify built-up areas and estimate population densities. This allows consistent delineations across the globe, even in places where national statistics is weak. However, as recent research on African cities has shown, thresholds designed for European or North American contexts often fail to capture the urban realities of rapidly growing cities in the Global South, leading to over- or under-estimations of urban populations (Dorward et al., 2023; Rogromel & Rozenblat, 2024).

The Atlas of Urban Expansion uses both historical and modern data to trace how cities have physically evolved over time. The Atlas has a global sample of about 200 cities and combines archival maps, satellite imagery, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) analysis to construct urban land-cover maps for different historical periods. Through this combination of historical documents and remote sensing, the Atlas shows how urbanization unfolds unevenly across the globe, offering a rich empirical data for designing policies on land use and infrastructure planning.

All these initiatives highlight a fundamental tension: bottom-up approaches are sensitive to national contexts and governance realities, but they lack comparability, whereas top-down approaches are globally consistent, but they can misrepresent local conditions. This tension is particularly evident in countries with complex urban hierarchies, such as Russia, where the mismatch between municipal

boundaries of a city and real urban economies obscures the role of major cities like Moscow and St. Petersburg in multinational firm networks (Rogov & Rozenblat, 2020).

4. Coupling Bottom-up and Top-down: The Large Urban Regions (LUR)

By coupling bottom-up and top-down approaches, we proposed the Large Urban Regions (LUR) framework (Rozenblat, 2020) that integrates these urban delineations into a nested structure (municipalities => MUAs => FUAs => LURs), allowing cities to be compared in ways that are both globally consistent and locally meaningful. This nested iterative construction makes it possible to reflect both the physical spread of urbanization and the functional integration of labor markets, infrastructures, and corporate networks. This layered approach provides a practical solution to the problem of comparing cities across the world without losing sight of the realities of urban life and economic networks.

A distinctive strength of the LUR framework is its ability to incorporate strategic functions of cities into urban definition criteria. For example, the presence of international airports or multinational firms is used to verify whether a functional region has the connectivity and capacity that make it a global urban player. This makes LURs particularly suited for indices like the Cities Future Readiness Index, where the objective is not only to measure internal qualities such as health, education, or infrastructure, but also to assess how cities are embedded in international flows of investment, innovation, and corporate decision-making.

The value of this approach lies not only in its conceptual clarity but also in its practical implementation. An open global database identifying 1,828 Large Urban Regions worldwide with their composition including 135,760 municipalities, 17,909 MUAs and 6,140 FUAs (Rozenblat et al., 2024). The database is open access, regularly updated and provides a transparent and replicable basis for comparative urban studies. By combining national delineations with harmonized rules, it offers a pragmatic compromise: cities remain rooted in their local institutional contexts but can also be compared internationally on a consistent footing.

The example of Geneva LUR above (Fig.1) illustrates how the concept of polynuclear regions captures shared economic and social space, held together by daily mobility, joint infrastructure, and a network of international firms and institutions (Hall & Pain, 2006). By recognizing these linkages, harmonized delineations such as LURs make it possible to describe and compare complex metropolitan realities like Geneva's with other global urban regions.

For policy makers, the adoption of LURs has two major implications. First, it ensures that international comparisons reflect cities' systems, rather than as they appear within administrative boundaries. Second, it provides a dynamic framework that can be updated as cities expand, merge, or reconfigure. This adaptability is crucial at a time when urban regions are growing rapidly, especially in Africa and Asia, where peri-urban expansion and the emergence of polycentric mega-regions are transforming the map of global urbanization (Rogromel & Rozenblat, 2024). Temporal comparisons are possible by using the last updated LUR delineations, and by applying them retroactively to previous years. This is what we do when we regularly update the corporate networks database every 3 years. Therefore, it is possible to compare cities' integration in these corporate networks for different years.

5. Identifying Cities' Power and Attractiveness through the lens of LURs

LURs are used to compare cities worldwide based on corporate ownership networks for the years 2010, 2013, 2016, 2019 and 2022 using the Bureau van Dijk ORBIS database. This database is a specific extraction of the direct and indirect subsidiaries of the 3,000 largest corporations of the world by their turnover for each year. Subsidiarity is considered over 10% to avoid the volatile investments. In 2022, 1.7 million enterprises were located in the LURs and 2.9 million-ownership links between headquarters and subsidiaries were mapped globally. In most cases, cities are both controlling firms outside and are controlled from outside and are even places of local coordination with the emergence of numerous links between local firms (Fig. 2). When these links are aggregated at the level of LURs, they reveal patterns of command and control in global economic networks that are invisible at narrower scales (Rozenblat, 2021; Rogov & Rozenblat, 2024). Cities emerge in such LURs' global networks not only as local centers of employment but also as powerful hubs of coordination, projecting influence outward by controlling subsidiaries elsewhere, or drawing in investment and expertise by hosting subsidiaries from other global centers.
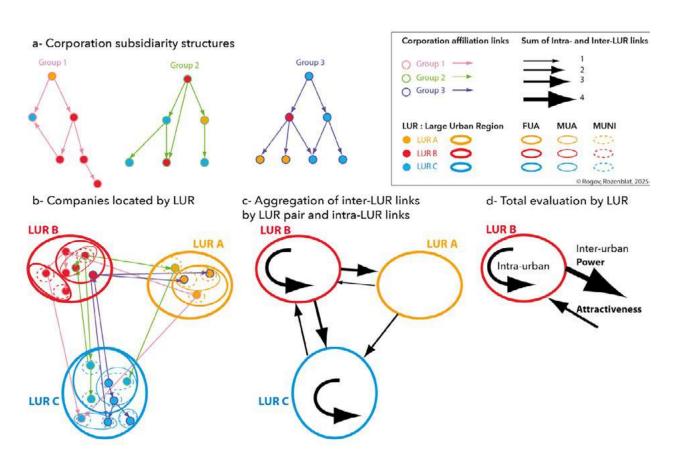
Figure 2. Building cities' power and attractiveness through multinational corporation networks

This distinction between outward and inward linkages is at the core of the two new indicators of this index that enrich our understanding of cities' future readiness. City Power measures the capacity of firms headquartered in a given LUR to control subsidiaries in other places. It is a proxy for outward influence and global command capacity. City Attractiveness, by contrast, captures the number of subsidiaries hosted in a LUR that are controlled by firms based elsewhere. It is an indicator of how well a city integrates into global networks and attracts foreign capital and talent. Both indicators highlight the asymmetric roles cities can play: some project power outward as decision-making centers, while others thrive by positioning themselves as attractive hosts for international investment (Rozenblat, 2021; Rogov & Rozenblat, 2024).

For policy makers, the relevance of this framework is clear. Measuring only local characteristics - such as infrastructure, education, or quality of life - tells us much about conditions inside a city but little about how it connects to and depends on the wider world. The relational perspective adds a crucial dimension: it shows whether a city is primarily an exporter of corporate decisions, an importer of global investment, or both.

Applying the LUR framework to the assessments of cities' future readiness can make it more realistic and more actionable. A metropolitan region that appears modest when measured by municipal population may in fact be a significant global hub of corporate power once its full LUR is considered. Conversely, a city that looks attractive in terms of inward investment may depend heavily on decisions made elsewhere, revealing potential vulnerabilities. The LUR framework thus provides the robust foundation needed to interpret City Power and City Attractiveness in a consistent and globally comparable way.

6. Conclusion

The key message is that there is no single, universally accepted definition of cities. Instead, there is a toolbox of approaches, each providing insights into different dimensions of urban life. What is important, it is to bridge the gap between bottom-up and top-down perspectives, and this is the aim of the recent work on Large Urban Regions (LURs), which integrates national definitions with global data sources to create harmonized and comparable city delineations to ensure that international urban comparisons capture cities with their regional systems, rather than as they are administratively defined. Using the LUR definition, cities can be assessed on a fair and consistent basis, both in terms of their local capacities and their external roles in global networks. This dual perspective linking the local with the global provides a stronger foundation for designing strategies, benchmarking performance, and preparing cities for the challenges of the future.

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