

# Assessing the Competitiveness of UNECE Economies

*The Global Competitiveness Report 2010-2011*

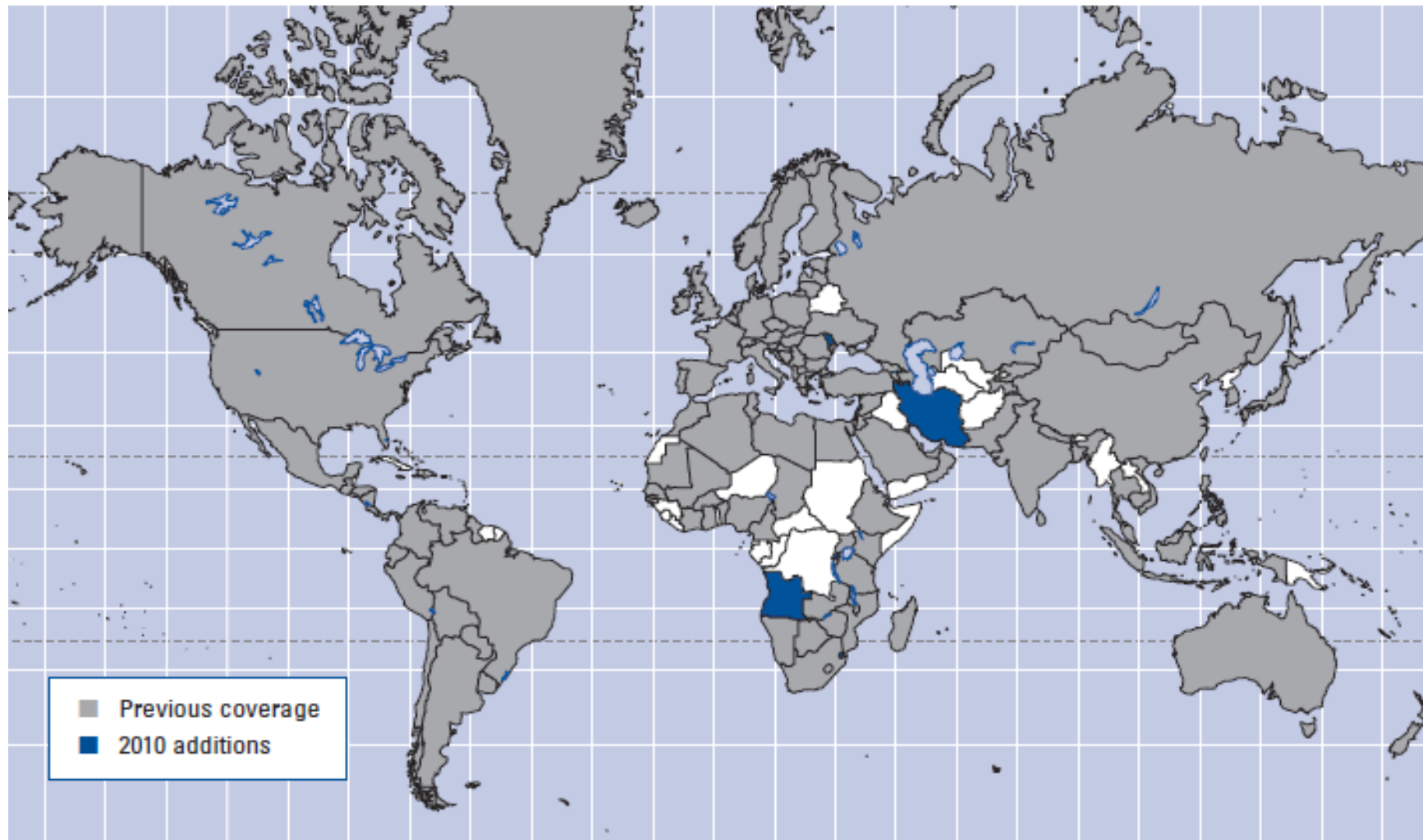
# The Global Competitiveness Report

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- ▶ **Launched in 1979 covering 16 European countries**
- ▶ **Most recently covering 139 countries, from all regions of the World**
- ▶ **Goal: to provide a benchmarking tool for policymakers and business leaders**

# The Global Competitiveness Report 2010-2011 Coverage



All UNECE members are covered except for Andorra, Belarus, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

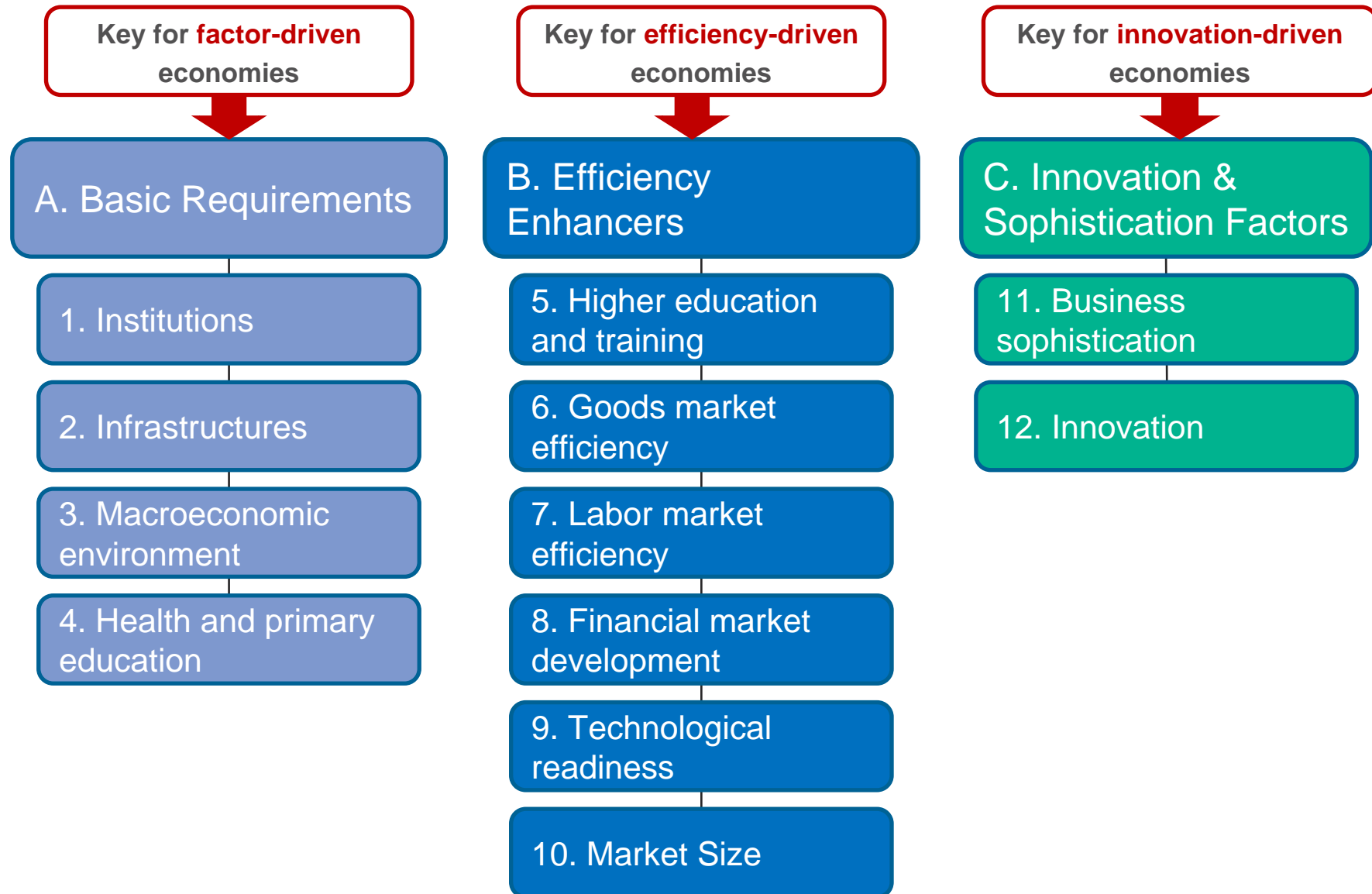


**How we define competitiveness:** “The set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country”

*The level of productivity, in turn, sets the sustainable level of prosperity that can be earned by an economy.*

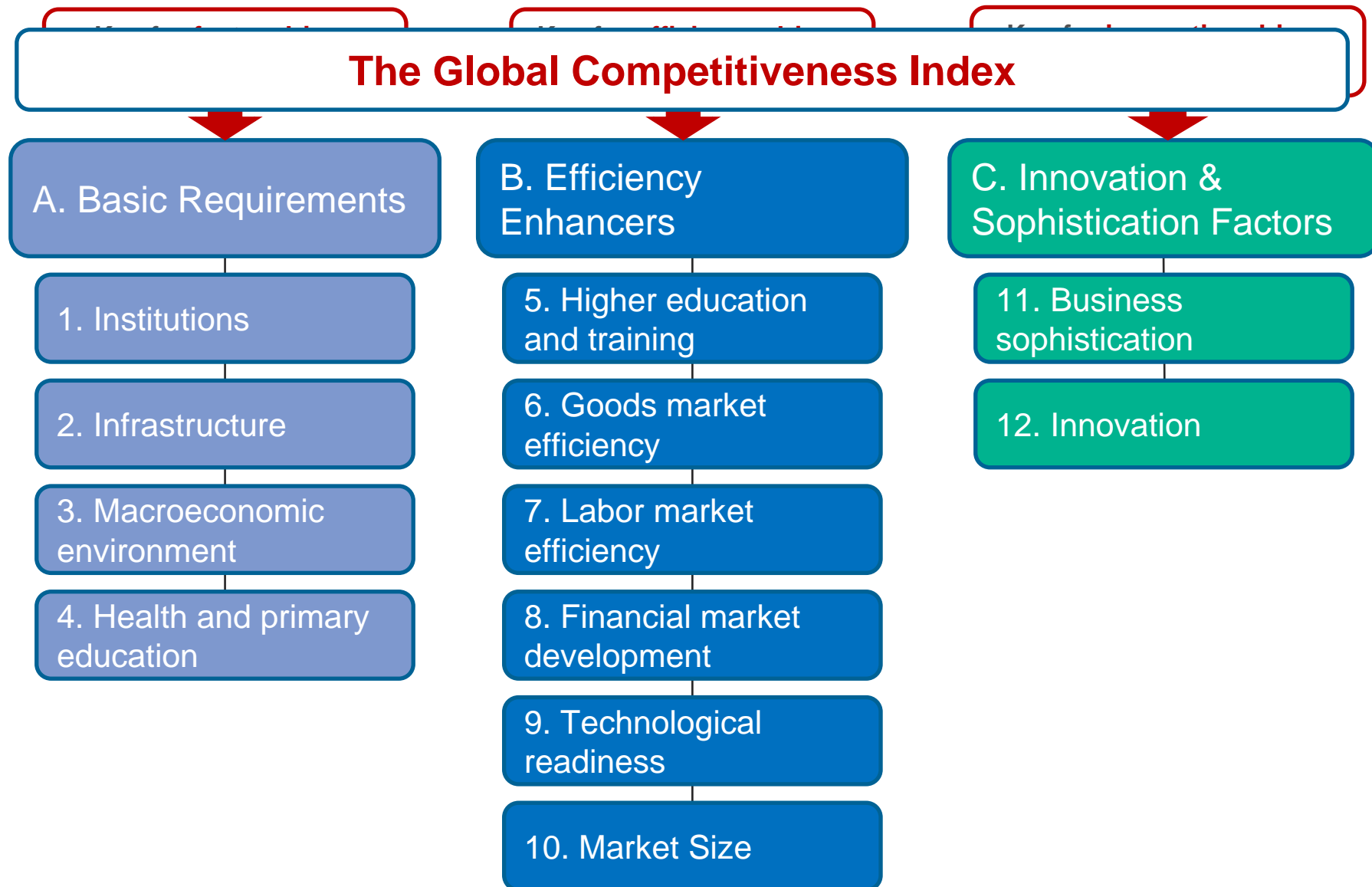
# The Global Competitiveness Index

## The Framework



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## The Framework



# The Global Competitiveness Index

## Countries by Stage of Development



Stage 1		Transition from 1 to 2	Stage 2	Transition from 2 to 3	Stage 3
Bangladesh	Senegal	Algeria	<b>Albania</b>	Bahrain	Australia
Benin	<b>Tajikistan</b>	Angola	Argentina	Barbados	<b>Austria</b>
Bolivia	Tanzania	<b>Armenia</b>	<b>Bosnia-Herzegovina</b>	Chile	<b>Belgium</b>
Burkina Faso	Timor-Leste	<b>Azerbaijan</b>	Brazil	<b>Croatia</b>	<b>Canada</b>
Burundi	Uganda	Botswana	<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Estonia</b>	<b>Cyprus</b>
Cambodia	Vietnam	Brunei Darussalam	Cape Verde	<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Czech Republic</b>
Cameroon	Zambia	Egypt	China	<b>Latvia</b>	<b>Denmark</b>
Chad	Zimbabwe	<b>Georgia</b>	Colombia	<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>Finland</b>
Côte d'Ivoire		Guatemala	Costa Rica	Oman	<b>France</b>
Ethiopia		Guyana	Dominican Republic	<b>Poland</b>	<b>Germany</b>
Gambia, The		Indonesia	Ecuador	Puerto Rico	<b>Greece</b>
Ghana		Iran, Islamic Rep.	El Salvador	<b>Slovak Republic</b>	Hong Kong SAR
Honduras		Jamaica	Jordan	Taiwan, China	<b>Iceland</b>
India		<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Lebanon	Trinidad and Tobago	<b>Ireland</b>
Kenya		Kuwait	<b>Macedonia, FYR</b>	Uruguay	<b>Israel</b>
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>		Libya	Malaysia		<b>Italy</b>
Lesotho		Morocco	Mauritius		Japan
Madagascar		Paraguay	Mexico		Korea, Rep.
Malawi		Qatar	<b>Montenegro</b>		<b>Luxembourg</b>
Mali		Saudi Arabia	Namibia		<b>Malta</b>
Mauritania		Sri Lanka	Panama		<b>Netherlands</b>
<b>Moldova</b>		Swaziland	Peru		New Zealand
Mongolia		Syria	<b>Romania</b>		<b>Norway</b>
Mozambique		<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>Russian Federation</b>		<b>Portugal</b>
Nepal		Venezuela	<b>Serbia</b>		Singapore
Nicaragua			South Africa		<b>Slovenia</b>
Nigeria			Thailand		<b>Spain</b>
Pakistan			Tunisia		<b>Sweden</b>
Philippines			<b>Turkey</b>		<b>Switzerland</b>
Rwanda					United Arab Emirates
					<b>United Kingdom</b>
					<b>United States</b>

Countries in red are the UNECE members

# The Global Competitiveness Index 2010

## Top 10 ranking

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Rank	Economy	Score
1	Switzerland	5.6
2	Sweden	5.6
3	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>5.5</i>
4	United States	5.4
5	Germany	5.4
6	<i>Japan</i>	<i>5.4</i>
7	Finland	5.4
8	Netherlands	5.3
9	Denmark	5.3
10	Canada	5.3

Countries in *italic* are NON UNECE Countries



# The Global Competitiveness Index 2010

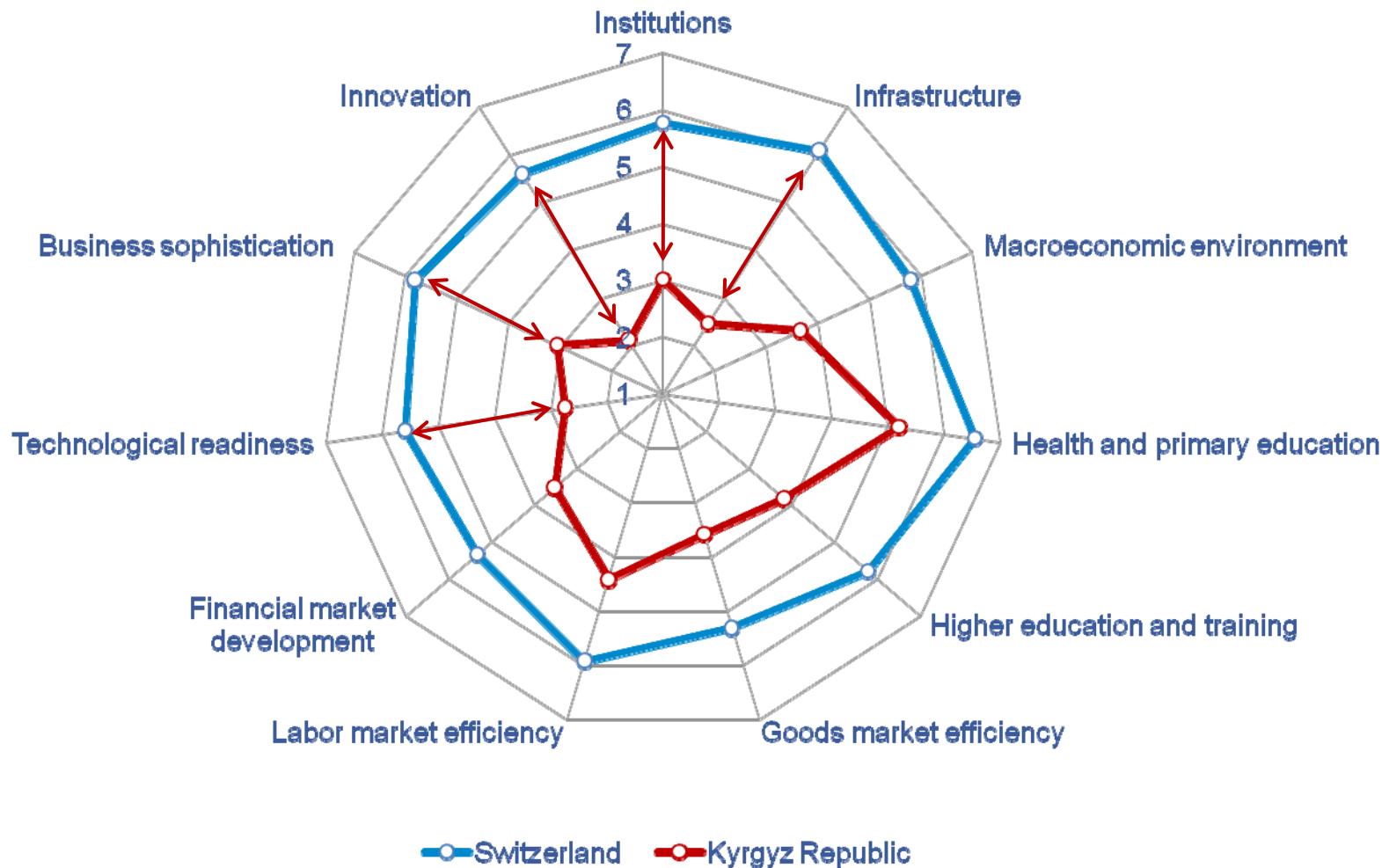
## UNECE economies



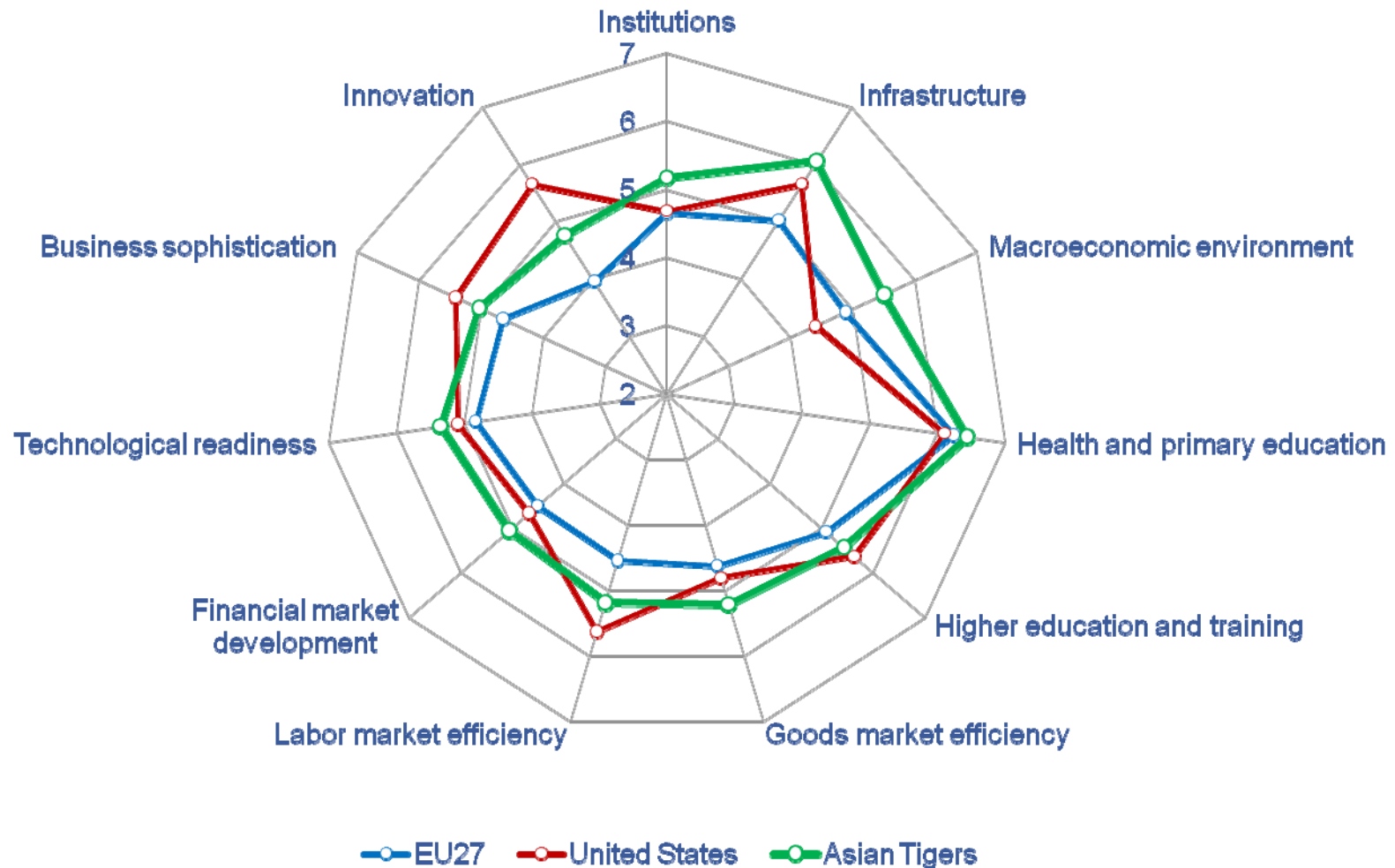
Rank	Economy	Score	Rank	Economy	Score
1	Switzerland	5.6	48	Italy	4.4
2	Sweden	5.6	49	Montenegro	4.4
4	United States	5.4	50	Malta	4.3
5	Germany	5.4	52	Hungary	4.3
7	Finland	5.4	57	Azerbaijan	4.3
8	Netherlands	5.3	60	Slovak Republic	4.2
9	Denmark	5.3	61	Turkey	4.2
10	Canada	5.3	63	Russian Federation	4.2
12	United Kingdom	5.3	67	Romania	4.2
14	Norway	5.1	70	Latvia	4.1
15	France	5.1	71	Bulgaria	4.1
18	Austria	5.1	72	Kazakhstan	4.1
19	Belgium	5.1	77	Croatia	4.0
20	Luxembourg	5.0	79	Macedonia, FYR	4.0
24	Israel	4.9	83	Greece	4.0
29	Ireland	4.7	88	Albania	3.9
31	Iceland	4.7	89	Ukraine	3.9
33	Estonia	4.6	93	Georgia	3.9
36	Czech Republic	4.6	94	Moldova	3.9
39	Poland	4.5	96	Serbia	3.8
40	Cyprus	4.5	98	Armenia	3.8
42	Spain	4.5	102	Bosnia & Herzegovina	3.7
45	Slovenia	4.4	116	Tajikistan	3.5
46	Portugal	4.4	121	Kyrgyz Republic	3.5
47	Lithuania	4.4			

# The Global Competitiveness Index

## Differences within UNECE and most significant gaps



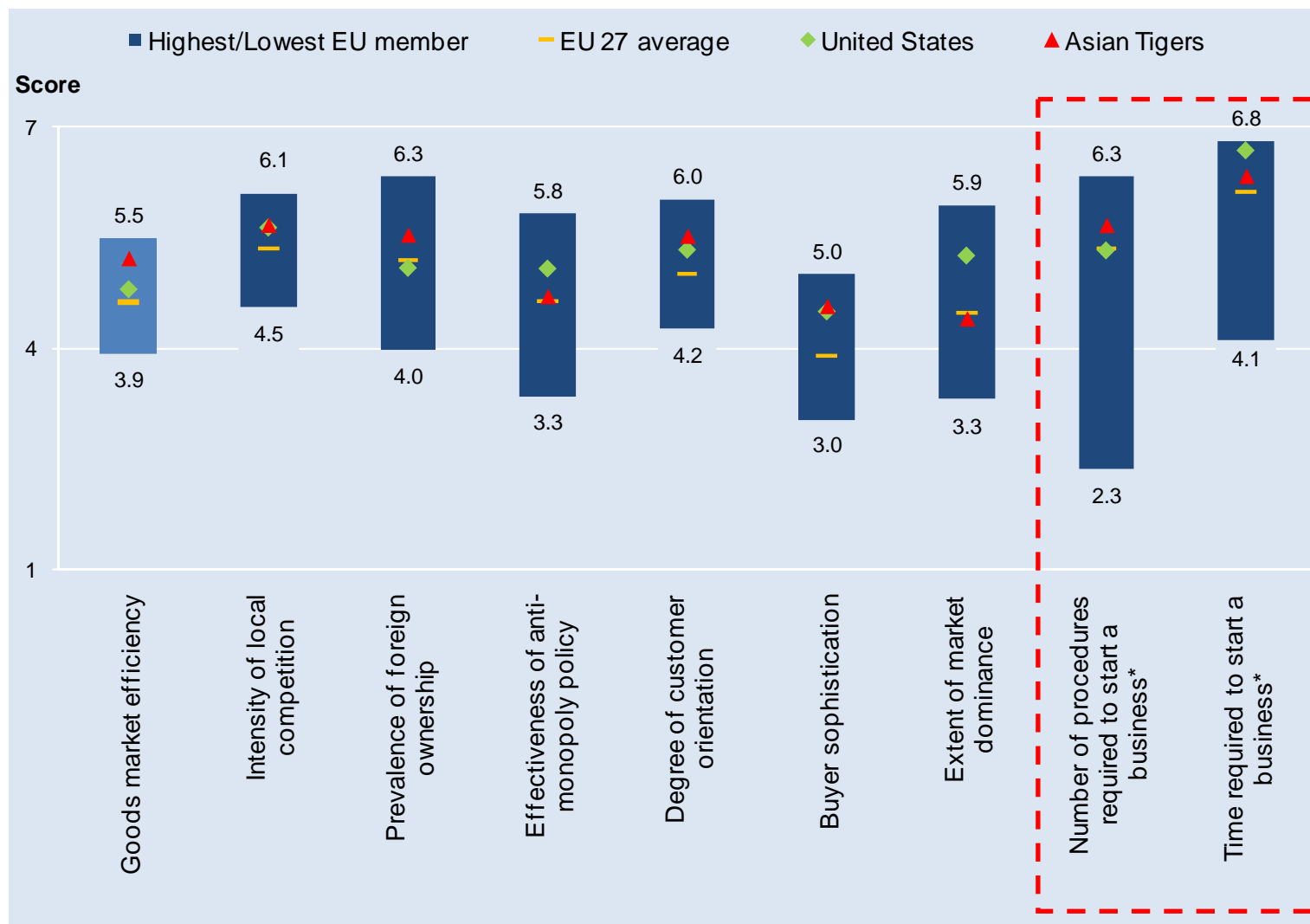
# The Global Competitiveness Index Global Comparison



\* The Asian Tigers include Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore and Taiwan

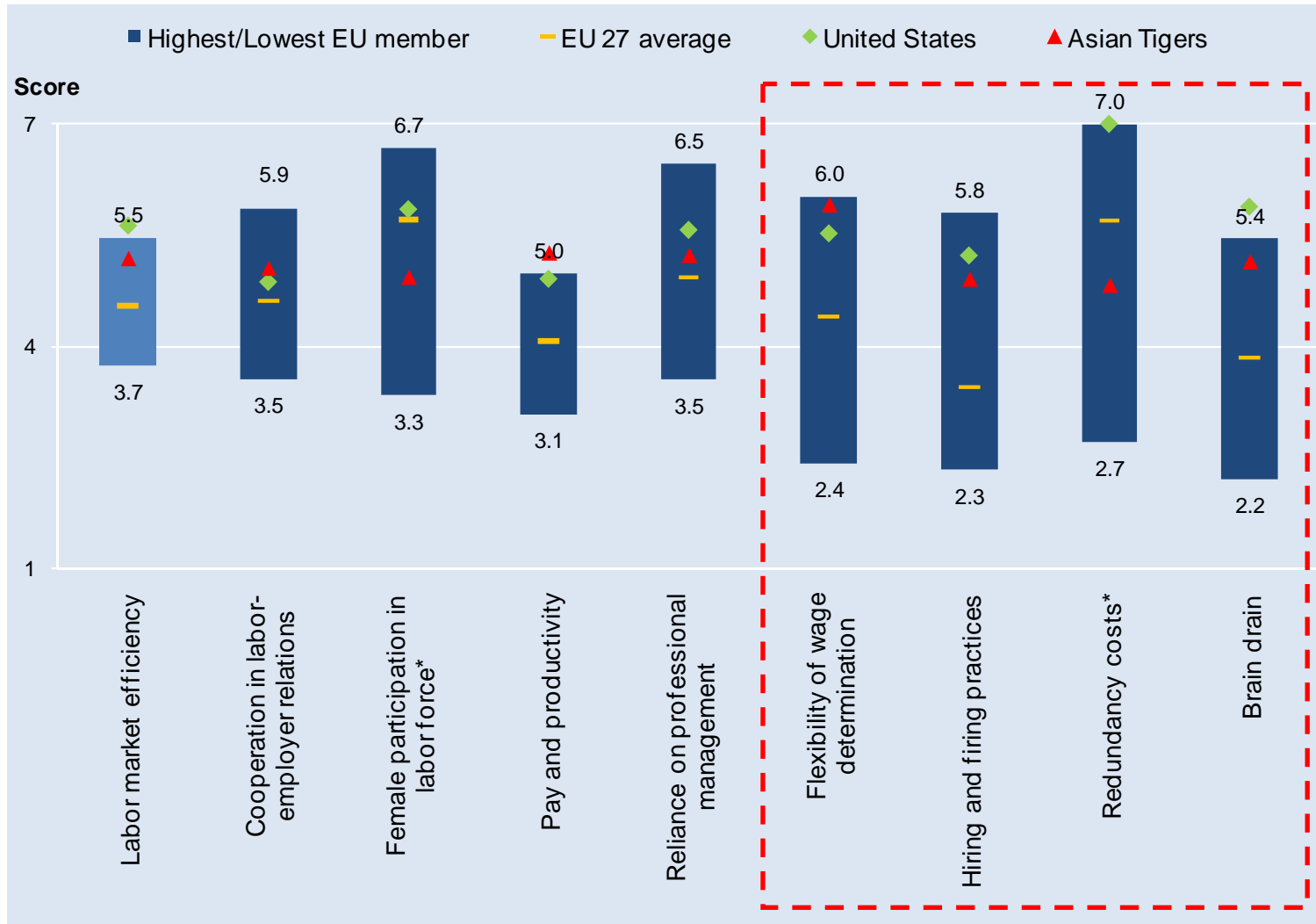
# Europe's performance

## Goods market efficiency pillar



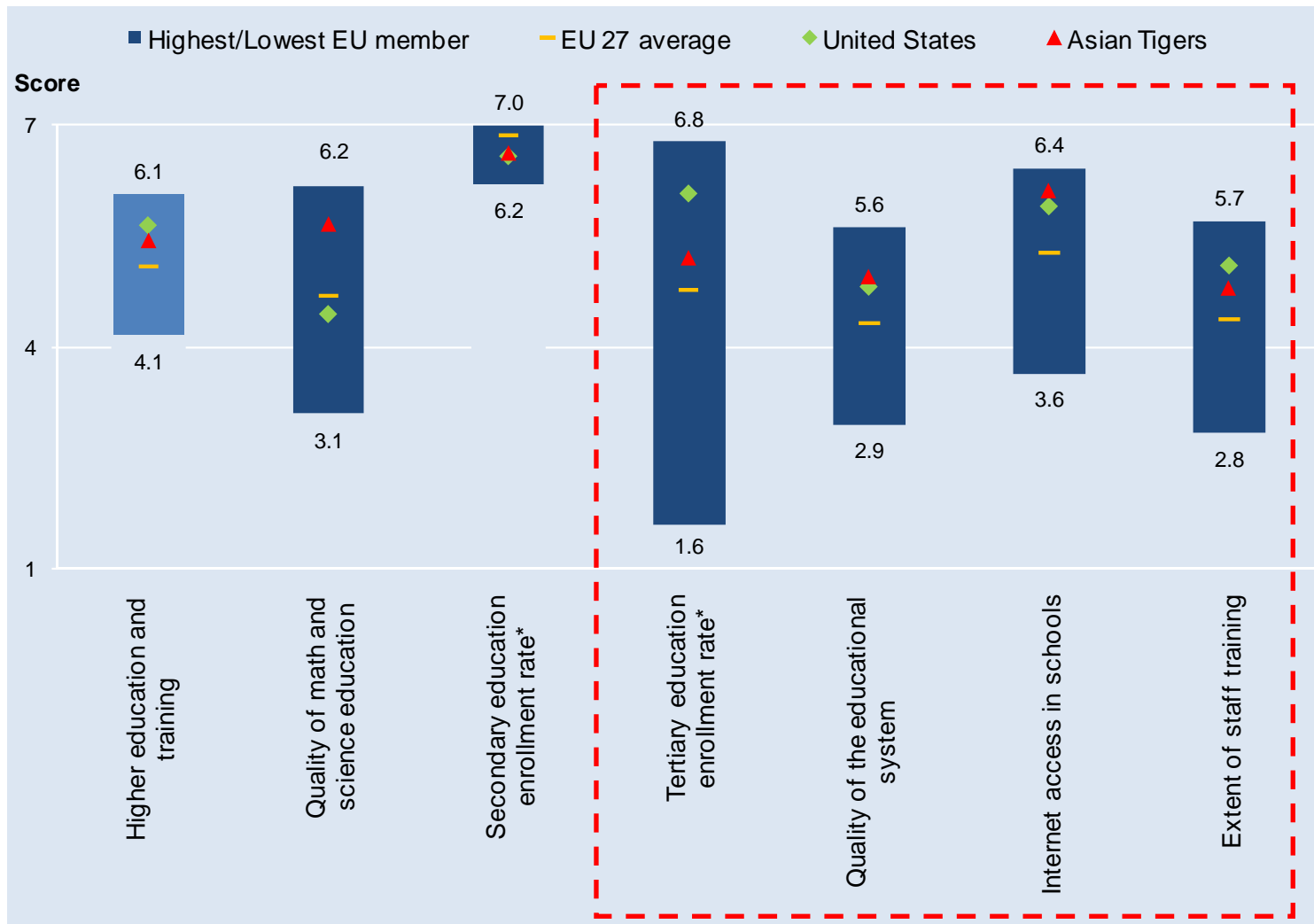
# Europe's performance

## Labour market efficiency pillar

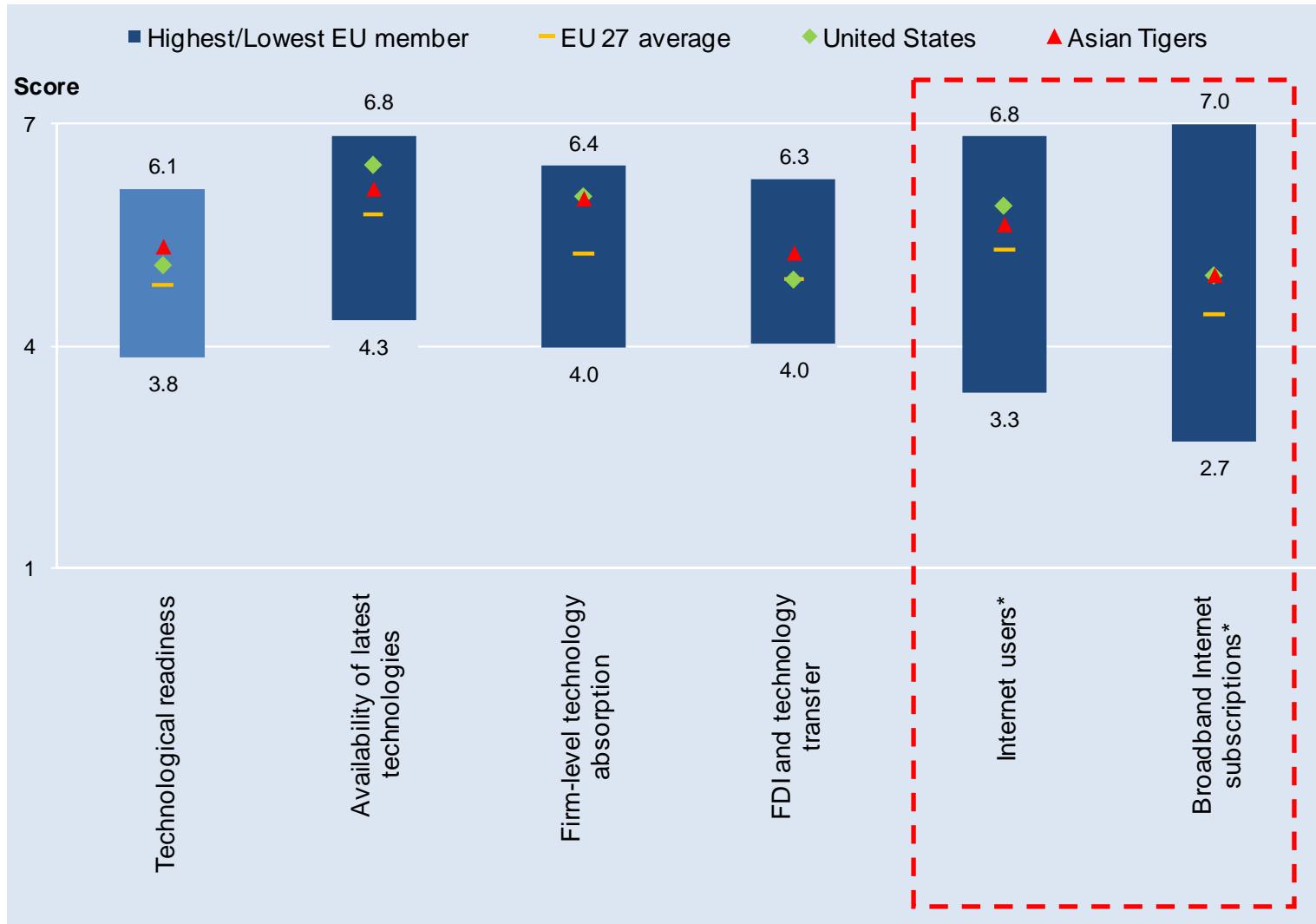


# Europe's performance

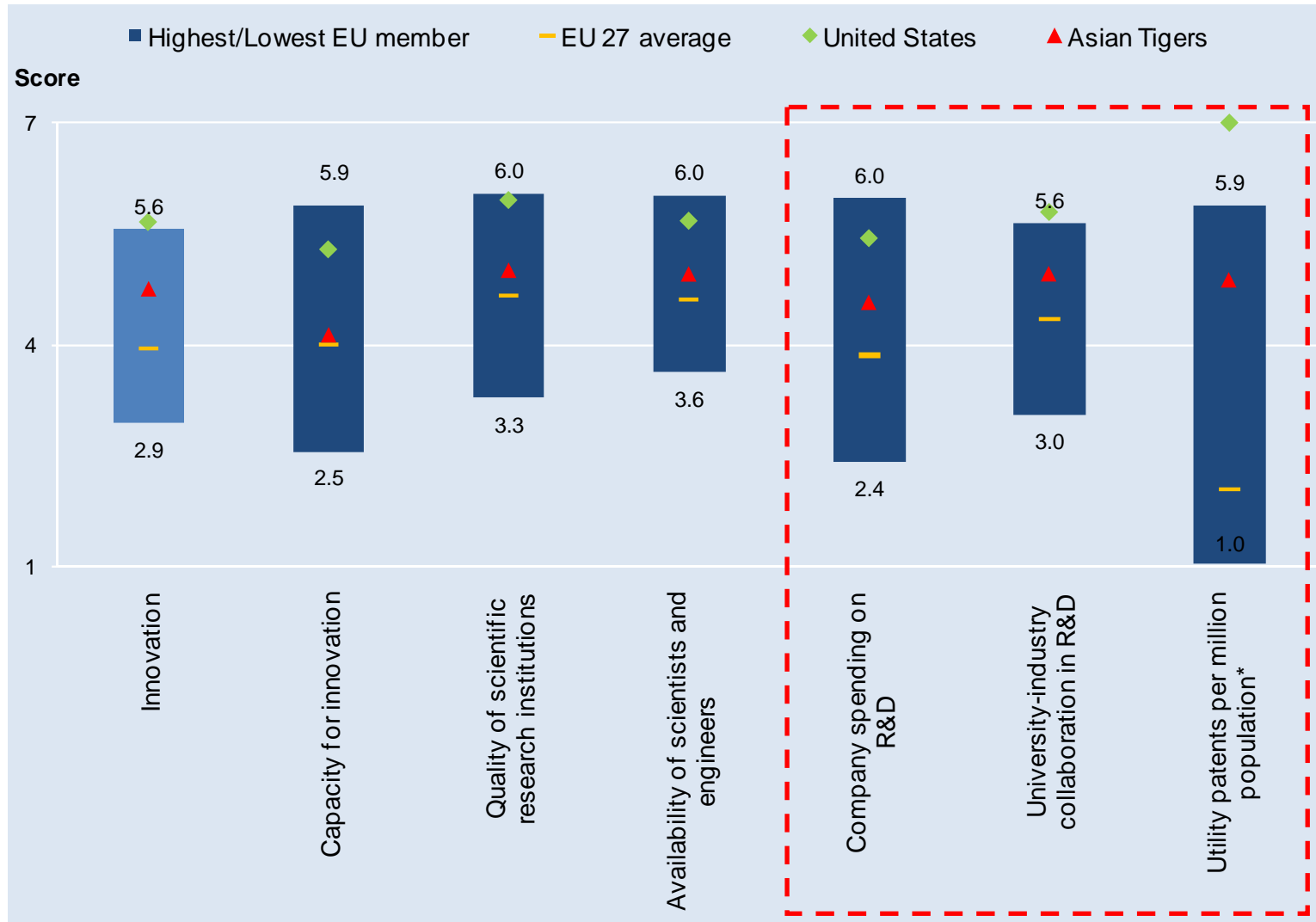
## Higher education and training pillar



# Europe's performance Technological readiness pillar



# Europe's performance Innovation pillar





# Views from Annual Meeting in Davos 2011

## Europe: Back to the drawing board



- Irresponsible fiscal policies created a fragile financial system which generated a fragile real economy.
- Ensuring strong growth requires:
  - Stable macro-economic environments
  - Continued investment in infrastructure (particularly in transport and energy)
  - Improving skills through education and training
  - Investing in R&D
  - Structural reforms to hardwire competitiveness into the economy
- *“With the new competitive powers, it is not a matter of whether they are going to bypass us – the risk is that they will run us over”*  
–Jacob Wallenberg



Panellists in this session:

- **George Papandreou**, Prime Minister of Greece
- **Nick Clegg**, Deputy Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
- **Jean-Claude Trichet**, President of the European Central Bank
- **Jacob Wallenberg**, Chairman of Investor AB

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