About the Global Competitiveness Index

Competitiveness is defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine a country's level of productivity. The level of productivity, in turn, sets the level of prosperity that can be reached by an economy.

Since 2005, the World Economic Forum has based its competitiveness analysis on the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), a comprehensive framework that measures the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness, grouped into 12 categories.

To produce *The Global Competitiveness Report*, as well as other regional and industry benchmarking reports, the World Economic Forum relies on a large set of data sourced from international organizations such as the World Bank, the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, and from its own annual Executive Opinion Survey.

The Survey captures invaluable information on a broad range of economic and social factors, for which data sources are non-existent, too scarce, unreliable, or outdated. In 2014, the Survey captured the opinions of over 13,000 business executives.

The GCI Framework: The 12 Pillars of Competitiveness





Adoption of the technologies by individuals and businesses.

- Technological adoption
- ICT use



Financial market development

Efficiency, stability and trustworthiness of the financial and banking system

- Efficiency
- Trustworthiness and confidence



Labour market efficiency

Labour market efficiency and flexibility, meritocracy and gender parity in the workplace

- Flexibility
- Efficient use of talent

The Global Competitiveness Index 2014–2015 Rankings

Covering 144 economies, the Global Competitiveness Index 2014–2015 measures national competitiveness—defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity.

	Economy	Score ¹	Prev. ²	Trend ³
1	Switzerland	5.70	1	
2	Singapore	5.65	2	/
3	United States	5.54	5	~~
4	Finland	5.50	3	
5	Germany	5.49	4	\^^
6	Japan	5.47	9	\checkmark
7	Hong Kong SAR	5.46	7	
8	Netherlands	5.45	8	~^
9	United Kingdom	5.41	10	V/~
10	Sweden	5.41	6	
•	Norway	5.35	11	~~
12	United Arab Emirates	5.33	19	,
13	Denmark	5.29	15	~
14	Taiwan, China	5.25	12	
15	Canada	5.24	14	$\dot{\wedge}$
16	Qatar	5.24	13	
17	New Zealand	5.20	18	~
18	Belgium	5.18	17	
19	Luxembourg	5.17	22	<u> </u>
20	Malaysia	5.16	24	- N
21	Austria	5.16	16	<u> </u>
22	Australia	5.08	21	
23	France	5.08	23	
24	Saudi Arabia	5.06	20	
25	Ireland	4.98	28	<u>~</u>
26	Korea, Rep.	4.96	25	
27	Israel	4.95	27	
28	China	4.89	27 29	
29	Estonia	4.71	32	<u></u>
30	Iceland	4.71	31	
	Thailand	4.71		
31			37	
32	Puerto Rico	4.64	30	\sim
33	Chile	4.60	34	V
34	Indonesia	4.57	38	
35	Spain	4.55	35	
36	Portugal	4.54	51	<u></u>
37	Czech Republic	4.53	46	
38	Azerbaijan	4.53	39	
39	Mauritius	4.52	45	
40	Kuwait	4.51	36	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
41	Lithuania	4.51	48	<u></u>
42	Latvia	4.50	52	Y
43	Poland	4.48	42	
44	Bahrain	4.48	43	prod.
45	Turkey	4.46	44	<u></u>
46	Oman	4.46	33	~~~
47	Malta	4.45	41	ممسم
48	Panama	4.43	40	~

Economy	Score ¹	Prev. ²	Trend
Italy	4.42	49	
Kazakhstan	4.42	50	
Costa Rica	4.42	54	,,,,,,
Philippines	4.40	59	-
Russian Federation	4.37	64	\~\
Bulgaria	4.37	57	
Barbados	4.36	47	/
South Africa	4.35	53	~~~
Brazil	4.34	56	
Cyprus	4.31	58	
Romania	4.30	76	ليسر
Hungary	4.28	63	\/\-
Mexico	4.27	55	
Rwanda	4.27	66	
Macedonia, FYR	4.26	73	
Jordan	4.25	68	-
Peru	4.24	61	
Colombia	4.23	69	سير
Montenegro	4.23	67	<u> </u>
Vietnam	4.23	70	<u> </u>
Georgia	4.22	72	
Slovenia	4.22	62	-
India	4.21	60	
	4.21	77	· · · · · ·
Morocco Sri Lanka	4.19	65	
Botswana	4.15	74	<u>~</u>
Slovak Republic	4.15	78	
Ukraine	4.14	84	
Croatia	4.13	75	<u>~</u> .
Guatemala	4.10	86	
Algeria	4.08	100	
		85	
Uruguay	4.04	91	$\stackrel{\scriptstyle \leftarrow}{=}$
Greece	. .	89	
Moldova	4.03	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Iran, Islamic Rep. El Salvador	4.03	82 97	
		•	
Armenia	4.01	79	/
Jamaica 	3.98	94	
Tunisia	3.96	83	
Namibia	3.96	90	
Trinidad and Tobago	3.95	92	<u> </u>
Kenya	3.93	96	~~
Tajikistan	3.93	n/a	~~
Seychelles	3.91	80	7
Lao PDR	3.91	81	
Serbia	3.90	101	\\\
Cambodia	3.89	88	~
Zambia	3.86	93	

and the Caribbean

Independent States

Economy	Score ¹	Prev. ² Tre
Albania	3.84	95
Mongolia	3.83	107 🛶
Nicaragua	3.82	99 🗼
Honduras	3.82	111
Dominican Republic	3.82	105
Nepal	3.81	117
Bhutan	3.80	109
Argentina	3.79	104
Bolivia	3.77	98 👡 🏲
Gabon	3.74	112
Lesotho	3.73	123
Kyrgyz Republic	3.73	121
Bangladesh	3.72	110
	. .	
Suriname	3.71	106
Ghana	3.71	114
Senegal	3.70	113
Lebanon	3.68	103
Cape Verde	3.68	122
Côte d'Ivoire	3.67	126 🔪
Cameroon	3.66	115
Guyana	3.65	102
Ethiopia	3.60	127
Egypt	3.60	118
Paraguay	3.59	119
Tanzania	3.57	125 🔨
Uganda	3.56	129 ./~
Swaziland	3.55	124
Zimbabwe	3.54	131
Gambia, The	3.53	116
Libya	3.48	108
Nigeria	3.44	120
Mali	3.43	135
Pakistan	· • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Madagascar	3.42	133
	. .	132 🗸
Venezuela Malawi	3.32	.
Malawi	3.25 3.24	136
Mozambique	. .	
Myanmar	3.24	
Burkina Faso	3.21	140
Timor-Leste		138 _~/
Haiti	3.14	
Sierra Leone	3.10	
Burundi	3.09	146 🗸
Angola	3.04	142
Mauritania	3.00	141 ݕ
Yemen	2.96	145
Chad	2.85	148 ^
Guinea	2.79	

Sub-Saharan

Developing Europe

¹ Scale ranges from 1 to 7

^{2 2013-2014} rank out of 148 economies

³ Evolution in percentile rank since 2007. Sparkline axes are economy specific

Key Findings



Reforming for Prosperity

Global recovery to date has to a large extent been driven by monetary policy. To secure long-term growth, high-quality job creation and sustained prosperity will require decision-makers to raise productivity and competitiveness through structural reform. Progress on this score has been uneven to date, in advanced and emerging economies alike.

Smart Investing

Smart investment in skills and innovation is key to enhanced productivity and competitiveness. It also supports more inclusive growth by allowing everyone to contribute to and benefit from higher levels of prosperity. Economies that consistently rank high in the competitiveness rankings are those that are able to develop, attract and retain talent, and constantly introduce new and higher value-added products and services into

Public-Private Collaboration

Effective collaboration between business, government and civil society is a necessary prerequisite if reforms and investment are to raise productivity and competitiveness. This calls for strong public and private leadership, a clear vision and effective and ongoing communication to build trust between all parties. It is therefore crucial to create mechanisms and fora to promote dialogue.

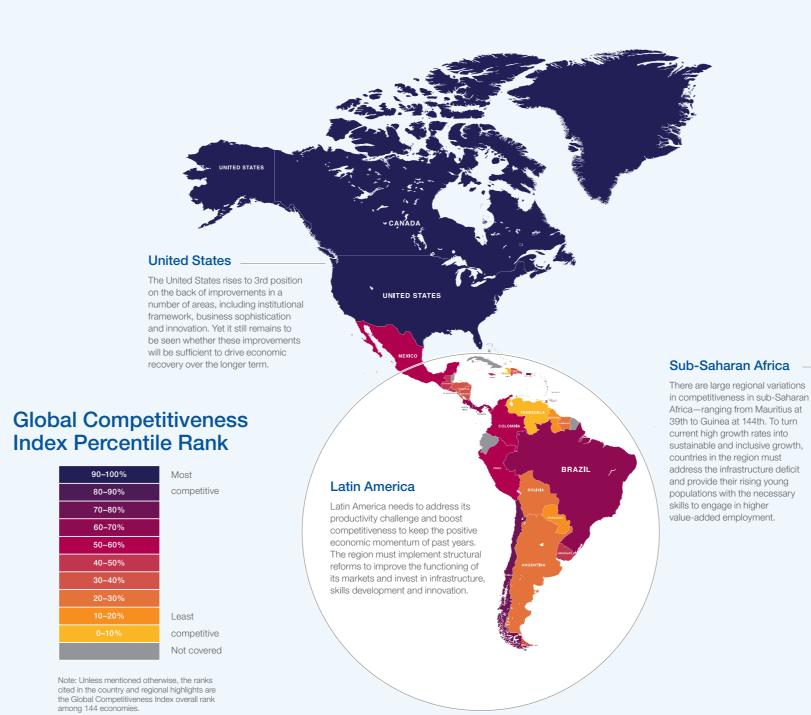
Most Problematic Factors for Doing Business

Here are the five most problematic factors for doing business in selected (individual or group of) economies based on the results of the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey 2014.



Note: From a list of 16 issues, Survey respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. In the charts above, slices are drawn according to weighted scores out of 100.

The Global Competitiveness Map



Switzerland

Switzerland ranks 1st for the sixth consecutive year, thanks to excellent results in most areas underpinning competitiveness. This includes innovation, business sophistication, higher education and labour market efficiency. Looking ahead, businesses and research institutions may increasingly face difficulties in finding the talent they need to preserve their

outstanding capacity for innovation, key to Switzerland's prosperity.

in Europe between highly productive countries and those lagging behind. The divide should also be viewed as one between those countries that are implementing the necessary structural reforms and those that are not.

There is a stark competitiveness divide

Europe

Southeast Asia

The competitiveness dynamics in the Southeast Asia region are truly remarkable. Behind Singapore (2nd), the region's five largest countries (ASEAN-5), Malaysia (20th), Thailand (31st), Indonesia (34th), the Philippines (52th)—the most improved country since 2010—and Vietnam (68th), have all progressed in the rankings. This contrasts starkly with the weak performance of most South Asian nations

Nigeria

Africa's largest economy both in terms of GDP and population drops seven places this year and is now ranked 127th. To put the country on a sustainable path to long-run growth, basic requirements for competitiveness-institutions. infrastructure, health and primary education—need to be prioritized

United Arab Emirates

The United Arab Emirates (12th) takes the lead in the Middle East and North Africa region this year. The reforms put in place to enhance competitiveness are paying off: its institutional framework, infrastructure, macroeconomic stability and ICT infrastructure have

On a downward trend since

more places this year, India

ernment faces the challenge

of addressing the country's

competitiveness weaknesse

which is currently growing at

and reviving the economy,

half the rate of 2010.

2007 and dropping by 11

ranks 71st. The new gov-

Regional Rankings

