

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on a broad range of economic and social factors, for which data sources are non-existent, too scarce, unreliable, or outdated.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.

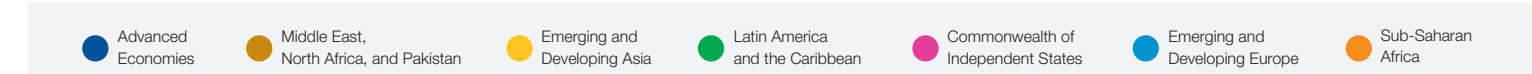
The GCI Framework: The 12 Pillars of Competitiveness



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	Economy	Score ¹	Prev. ²	Trend ³	Economy	Score ¹	Prev. ²	Trend ³
1 Switzerland	5.70	1		48 Italy	4.42	49		97 Albania	3.84	95	
2 Singapore	5.65	2		49 Kazakhstan	4.42	50		98 Mongolia	3.83	107	
3 United States	5.54	5		50 Costa Rica	4.42	54		99 Nicaragua	3.82	99	
4 Finland	5.50	3		51 Philippines	4.40	59		100 Honduras	3.82	111	
5 Germany	5.49	4		52 Russian Federation	4.37	64		101 Dominican Republic	3.82	105	
6 Japan	5.47	9		53 Bulgaria	4.37	57		102 Nepal	3.81	117	
7 Hong Kong SAR	5.46	7		54 Barbados	4.36	47		103 Bhutan	3.80	109	
8 Netherlands	5.45	8		55 South Africa	4.35	53		104 Argentina	3.79	104	
9 United Kingdom	5.41	10		56 Brazil	4.34	56		105 Bolivia	3.77	98	
10 Sweden	5.41	6		57 Cyprus	4.31	58		106 Gabon	3.74	112	
11 Norway	5.35	11		58 Romania	4.30	76		107 Lesotho	3.73	123	
12 United Arab Emirates	5.33	19		59 Hungary	4.28	63		108 Kyrgyz Republic	3.73	121	
13 Denmark	5.29	15		60 Mexico	4.27	55		109 Bangladesh	3.72	110	
14 Taiwan, China	5.25	12		61 Rwanda	4.27	66		110 Suriname	3.71	106	
15 Canada	5.24	14		62 Macedonia, FYR	4.26	73		111 Ghana	3.71	114	
16 Qatar	5.24	13		63 Jordan	4.25	68		112 Senegal	3.70	113	
17 New Zealand	5.20	18		64 Peru	4.24	61		113 Lebanon	3.68	103	
18 Belgium	5.18	17		65 Colombia	4.23	69		114 Cape Verde	3.68	122	
19 Luxembourg	5.17	22		66 Montenegro	4.23	67		115 Côte d'Ivoire	3.67	126	
20 Malaysia	5.16	24		67 Vietnam	4.23	70		116 Cameroon	3.66	115	
21 Austria	5.16	16		68 Georgia	4.22	72		117 Guyana	3.65	102	
22 Australia	5.08	21		69 Slovenia	4.22	62		118 Ethiopia	3.60	127	
23 France	5.08	23		70 India	4.21	60		119 Egypt	3.60	118	
24 Saudi Arabia	5.06	20		71 Morocco	4.21	77		120 Paraguay	3.59	119	
25 Ireland	4.98	28		72 Sri Lanka	4.19	65		121 Tanzania	3.57	125	
26 Korea, Rep.	4.96	25		73 Botswana	4.15	74		122 Uganda	3.56	129	
27 Israel	4.95	27		74 Slovak Republic	4.15	78		123 Swaziland	3.55	124	
28 China	4.89	29		75 Ukraine	4.14	84		124 Zimbabwe	3.54	131	
29 Estonia	4.71	32		76 Croatia	4.13	75		125 Gambia, The	3.53	116	
30 Iceland	4.71	31		77 Guatemala	4.10	86		126 Libya	3.48	108	
31 Thailand	4.66	37		78 Algeria	4.08	100		127 Nigeria	3.44	120	
32 Puerto Rico	4.64	30		79 Uruguay	4.04	85		128 Mali	3.43	135	
33 Chile	4.60	34		80 Greece	4.04	91		129 Pakistan	3.42	133	
34 Indonesia	4.57	38		81 Moldova	4.03	89		130 Madagascar	3.41	132	
35 Spain	4.55	35		82 Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.03	82		131 Venezuela	3.32	134	
36 Portugal	4.54	51		83 El Salvador	4.01	97		132 Malawi	3.25	136	
37 Czech Republic	4.53	46		84 Armenia	4.01	79		133 Mozambique	3.24	137	
38 Azerbaijan	4.53	39		85 Jamaica	3.98	94		134 Myanmar	3.24	139	
39 Mauritius	4.52	45		86 Tunisia	3.96	83		135 Burkina Faso	3.21	140	
40 Kuwait	4.51	36		87 Namibia	3.96	90		136 Timor-Leste	3.17	138	
41 Lithuania	4.51	48		88 Trinidad and Tobago	3.95	92		137 Haiti	3.14	143	
42 Latvia	4.50	52		89 Kenya	3.93	96		138 Sierra Leone	3.10	144	
43 Poland	4.48	42		90 Tajikistan	3.93	n/a		139 Burundi	3.09	146	
44 Bahrain	4.48	43		91 Seychelles	3.91	80		140 Angola	3.04	142	
45 Turkey	4.46	44		92 Lao PDR	3.91	81		141 Mauritania	3.00	141	
46 Oman	4.46	33		93 Serbia	3.90	101		142 Yemen	2.96	145	
47 Malta	4.45	41		94 Cambodia	3.89	88		143 Chad	2.85	148	
48 Panama	4.43	40		95 Zambia	3.86	93		144 Guinea	2.79	147	



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

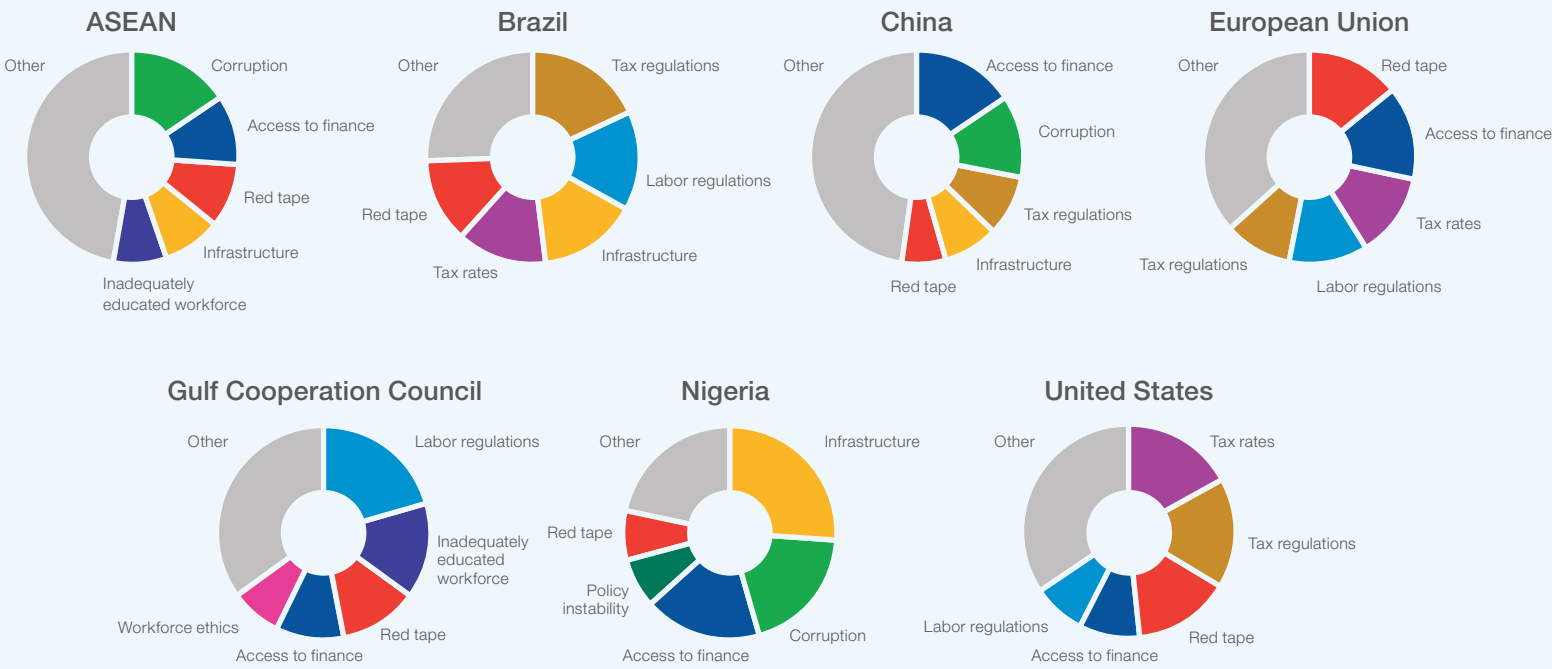
Smart investment in skills and innovation is key to enhanced productivity and competitiveness. It also supports more inclusive growth by allowing everyone to contribute to and benefit from higher levels of prosperity. Economies that consistently rank high in the competitiveness rankings are those that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

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.

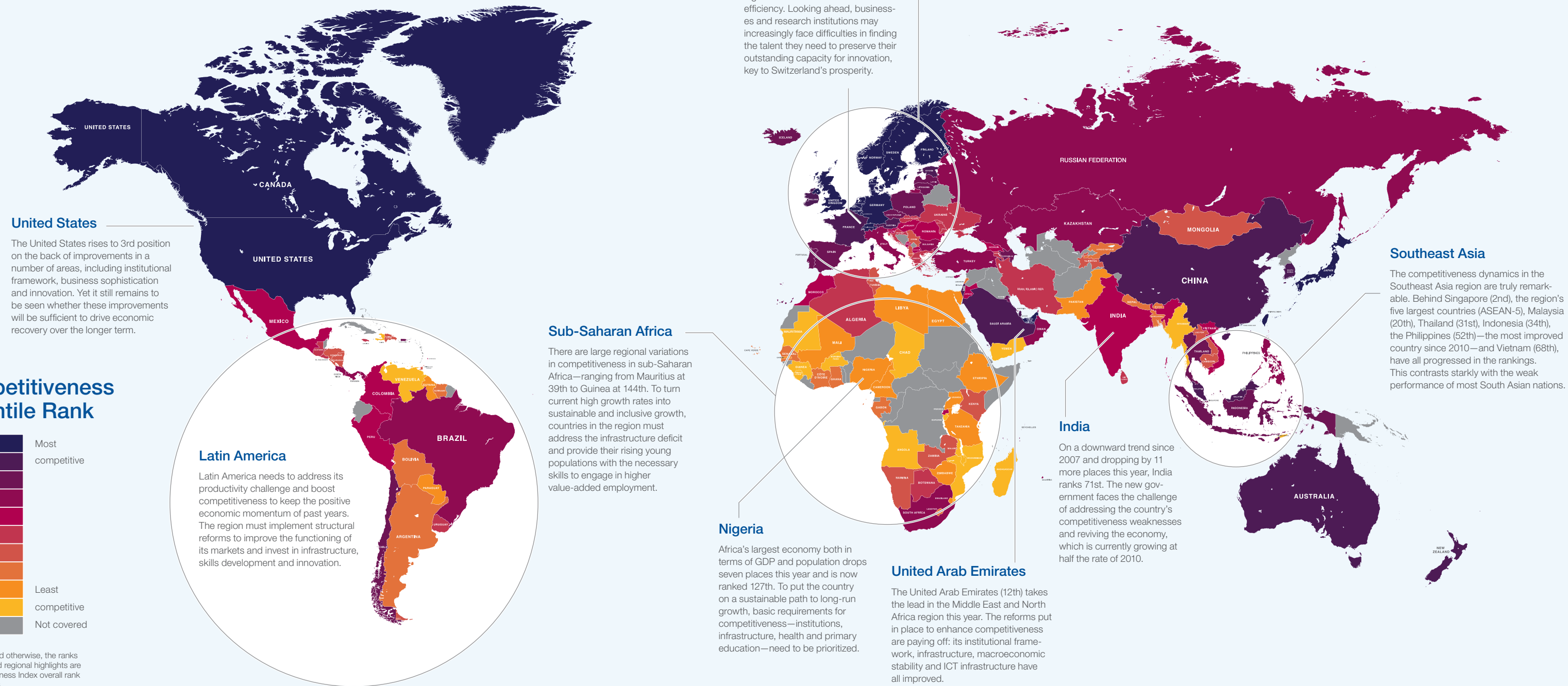
Most Problematic Factors for Doing Business

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.

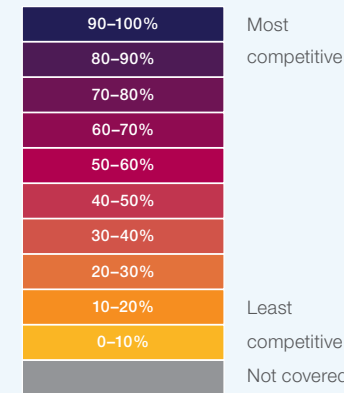


Note: From a list of 16 issues, Survey respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. In the charts above, slices are drawn according to weighted scores out of 100.

The Global Competitiveness Map



Global Competitiveness Index Percentile Rank



Note: Unless mentioned otherwise, the ranks cited in the country and regional highlights are the Global Competitiveness Index overall rank among 144 economies.

Regional Rankings

