

Rebuilding Europe's Competitiveness Findings from The Global Competitiveness Report Bilbao, 7 February 2014

Beñat Bilbao-Osorio Bilbao, 7 de Febrero 2014

The World Economic Forum has developed and produced global, regional and topical competitiveness reports for over 30 years

Insight Report

The Global

2012-2013



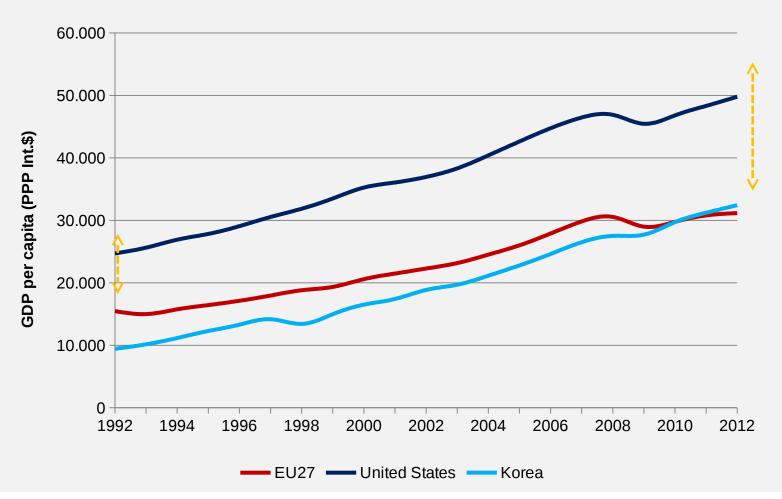
WØRLD

ECONOMIC FORUM

Diverging patterns of prosperity The global context



GDP per capita (PPP Int.\$)

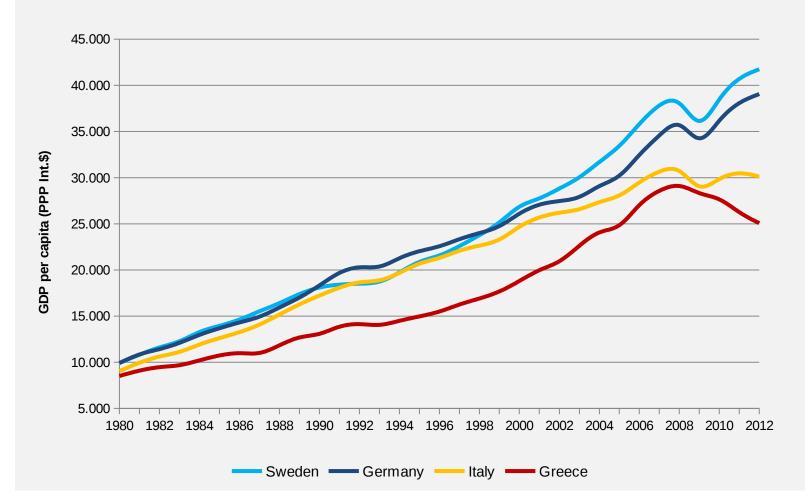


Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook 2012

Diverging patterns of prosperity The European context



GDP per capita (PPP Int.\$)





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 level of **prosperity** that can be earned by an economy.

Competitiveness gaps Productivity



Total Factor Productivity growth, 1995-2010 average, %

Korea									3.3
United States					1.3				
Sweden					1.1				
Germany				0.8					
Spain	-0.1								
Italy	-0.2								
-(0.5	0	0.5	1	1.5 % change	2	2.5	3	3.5

The Global Competitiveness Index 12 dimensions of competitiveness





Global Competitiveness Report: The Data



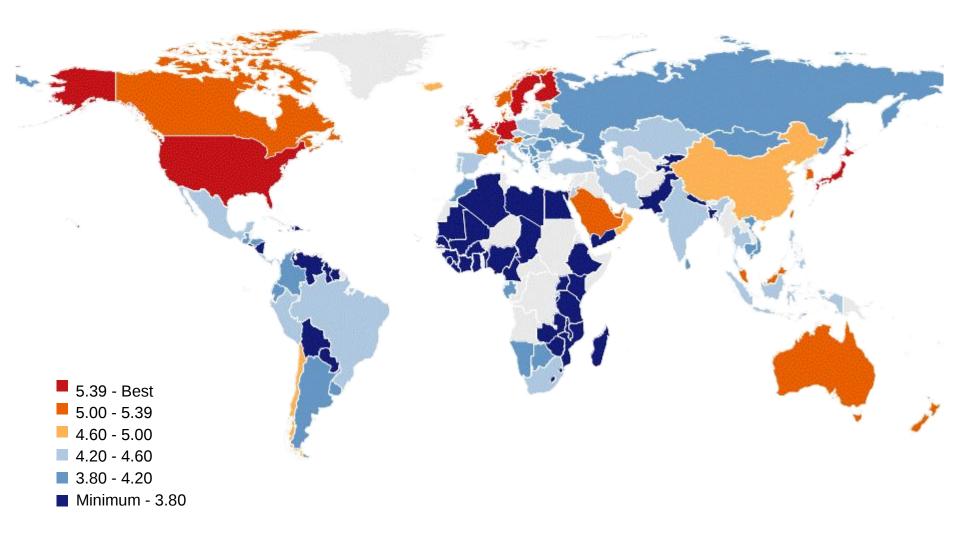
- 113 indicators in the Global Competitiveness Index
- Over 20,000 data points collected each year.
- 2 types of data:



<u>Qualitative</u> data, including from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey which surveys 15,000 respondents every year

The Competitiveness Divide Global perspective





The Global Competitiveness Index European Union members ranking

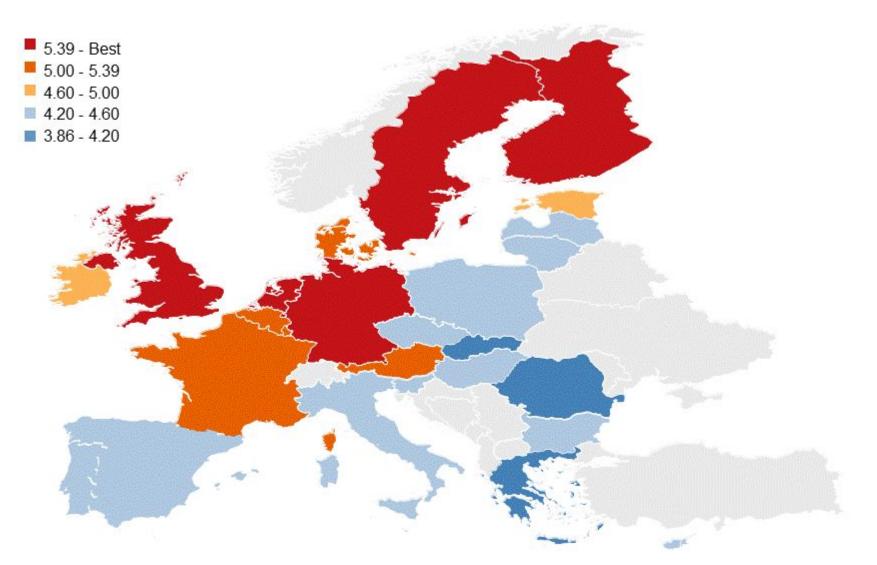


_	_	
Rank	Economy	Score
3	Finland	5.54
4	Germany	5.51
6	Sweden	5.48
8	Netherlands	5.42
10	United Kingdom	5.37
15	Denmark	5.18
16	Austria	5.15
17	Belgium	5.13
22	Luxembourg	5.09
23	France	5.05
28	Ireland	4.92
32	Estonia	4.65
35	Spain	4.57
41	Malta	4.50

Rank	Economy	Score
42	Poland	4.46
46	Czech Republic	4.43
48	Lithuania	4.41
49	Italy	4.41
51	Portugal	4.40
52	Latvia	4.40
57	Bulgaria	4.31
58	Cyprus	4.30
62	Slovenia	4.25
63	Hungary	4.25
75	Croatia	4.13
76	Romania	4.13
91	Greece	3.93

The Competitiveness Divide European perspective

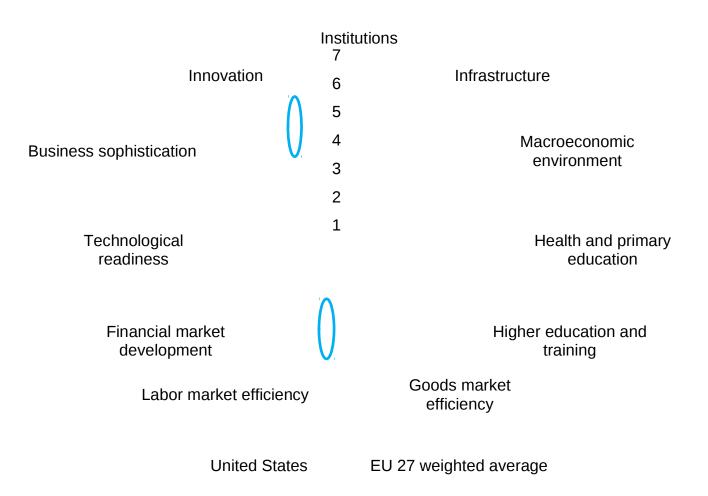




The Global Competitiveness Index United States and European Union



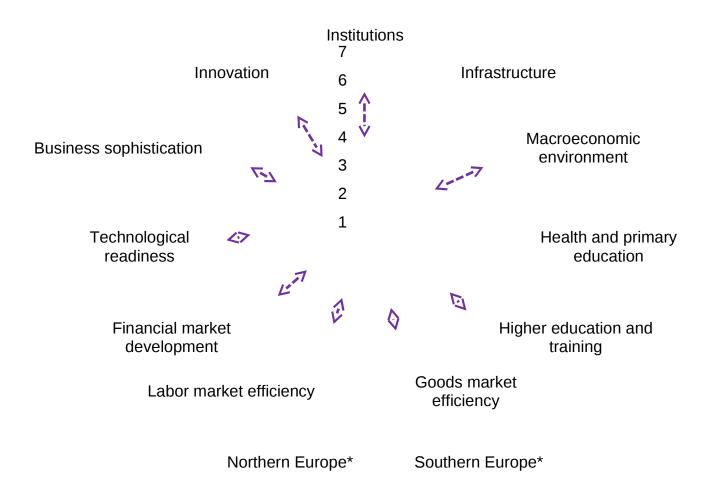
The Global Competitiveness Index, pillar scores (1-7 scale)



The Global Competitiveness Index Northern and Southern Europe

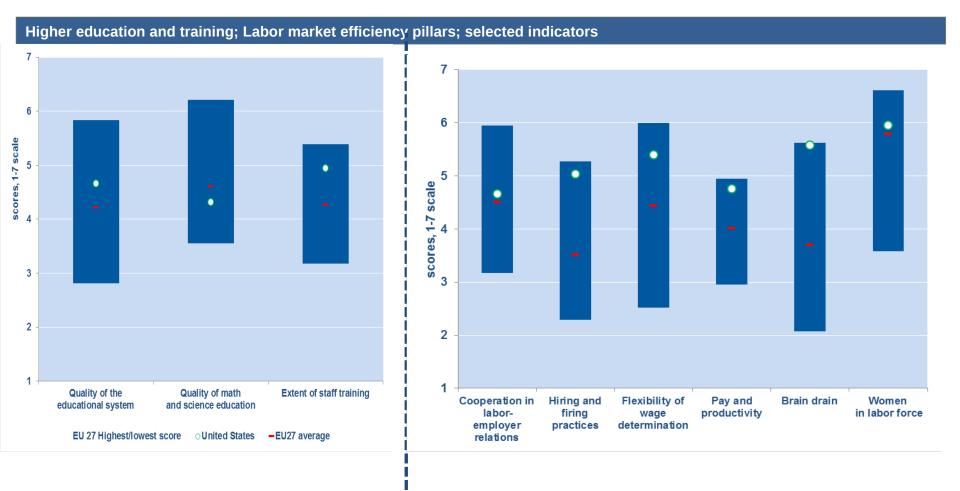


The Global Competitiveness Index, pillar scores (1-7 scale)



*Northern Europe: Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden Southern Europe: Italy, Greece, Portugal, Spain Source: World Economic Forum

Deep dive into key competitiveness pillars Labor market efficiency & skills and education

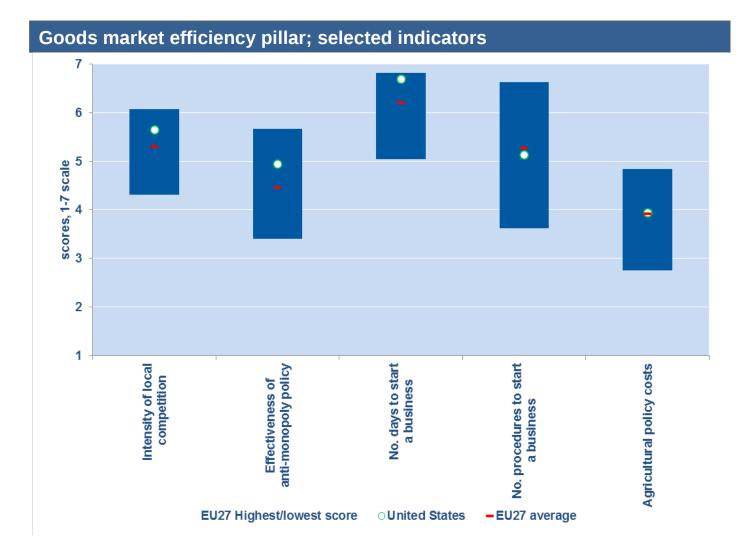


WØRLD ECØNOMIC FØRUM

COMMITTED TO IMPROVING THE STATE OF THE WORLD

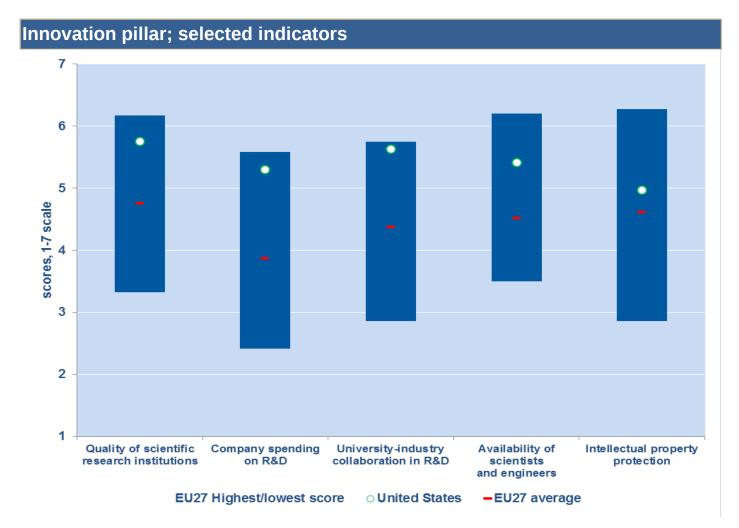
Deep dive into key competitiveness pillars Market efficiency





Deep dive into key competitiveness pillars Innovation





Concluding remarks



- At the core of the EU's present economic and financial difficulties is its competitiveness gap. Europe as a whole has lost competitiveness in a global context, and the gap across European economies persists.
- Without addressing the present weaknesses, Europe will continue to face difficulties in providing rising living standards and sustainable employment to its citizens.
- All countries and regions should be able to contribute to raising Europe's competitiveness; especially those that are particularly lagging behind.
- Better mobilizing talent, increasing market efficiency, and harnessing Europe's potential for innovation and entrepreneurship will be critical in this effort.



COMMITTED TO IMPROVING THE STATE OF THE WORLD