Latest Research

The Global Competitiveness and Risks Team measures the drivers of social and economic development through a set of proprietary global indexes and conducts an annual assessment of global risks. Its research serves as a platform for multi-stakeholder dialogue and public-private cooperation for better policymaking and more resilience.



The Global Risks 2015 Report

Every year since 2006, this report assesses the global risks landscape and analyzes the complex interconnections among key risks. Drawing on the perspectives of leading experts, the report aims to stimulate multi-stakeholder dialogue around the world on how to address, mitigate, and prepare for the most significant risks.

Visit www.weforum.org/risks.



The Global Information Technology Report 2015

Launched in 2001, *The Global Information Technology Report* series features the Network Readiness Index, an annual assessment of the factors, policies and institutions that enable a country to fully leverage information and communication technologies (ICTs) for increased competitiveness and well-being. Under the theme "ICTs for inclusive growth", the 2015 edition evaluates 143 economies and showcases practical solutions to allow everyone to participate in and benefit from the ICT revolution. Visit www.weforum.org/gitr.



The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2015

This report assesses economies based on the policies they are implementing to develop the travel and tourism sector. It explores how the travel and tourism industry has the potential to boost economic resilience and job creation, and examines a number of factors that continue to hinder its development. Visit www.weforum.org/ttcr.



The Africa Competitiveness Report 2015

The Africa Competitiveness Report highlights areas that require policy action and investment to ensure Africa's sustained growth. The Report, which is the result of a long-standing collaboration, leverages the knowledge and expertise of the African Development Bank, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Bank Group, and the World Economic Forum to present a joint vision to inform policies that can help Africa transform its economies. Visit www.weforum.org/acr.

Acknowledgements

The World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness and Risks Team is pleased to acknowledge and thank its network of valued Partner Institutes, without which the realization of *The Global Competitiveness Report 2015–2016* would not have been possible. Partner Institutes typically consist of leading research or academic institutes, business organizations, national competitiveness councils or recognized professional entities, committed to improving the competitiveness of their economy. By being responsible for the administration of the Executive Opinion Survey in their countries, the Partner Institutes provide the Forum with a representative sample of data, which allows the research to be carried out.



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About the World Economic Forum

The World Economic Forum is an international institution committed to improving the state of the world through public-private cooperation in the spirit of global citizenship. It engages with business, political, academic and other leaders of society to shape global, regional and industry agendas.

Incorporated as a not-for-profit foundation in 1971 and headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, the Forum is independent, impartial and not tied to any interests. It cooperates closely with all leading international organizations.

weforum.org/gcr



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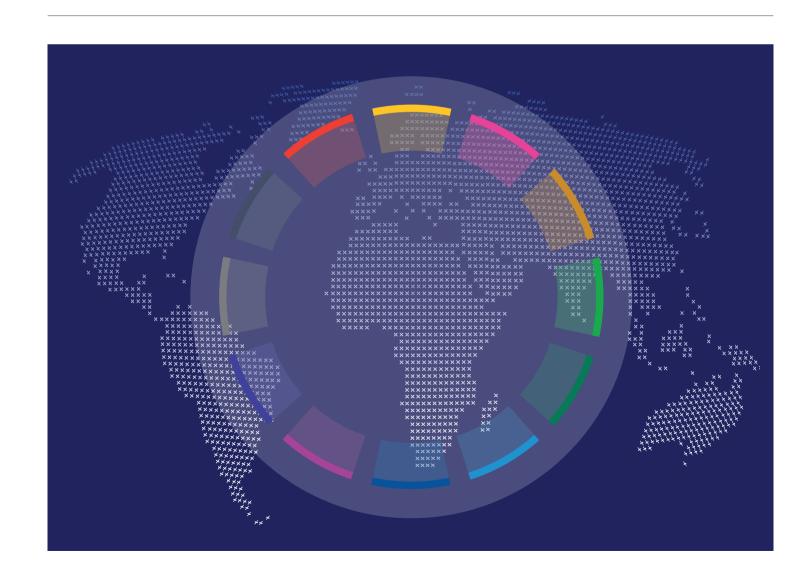
IMPROVING THE STATE

OF THE WORLD

Insight Report

The Global Competitiveness Report 2015–2016

Highlights



The Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016 Rankings

Covering 140 economies, the Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016 measures national competitiveness—defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity.

Economy	Score	Prev. ²	Hend		Economy	00010	1100.	Trend ³		Economy
Switzerland	5.76	1		48	Malta	4.39	47		95	El Salvado
Singapore	5.68	2		49	South Africa	4.39	56		96	Zambia
United States	5.61	3		50	Panama	4.38	48		97	Seychelles
Germany	5.53	5		51	Turkey	4.37	45		98	Dominican
Netherlands	5.50	8		52	Costa Rica	4.33	51		99	Kenya
Japan	5.47	6		53	Romania	4.32	59		100	Nepal
Hong Kong SAR	5.46	7		54	Bulgaria	4.32	54		101	Lebanon
Finland	5.45	4		55	India	4.31	71		102	Kyrgyz Re
Sweden	5.43	10		56	Vietnam	4.30	68		103	Gabon
United Kingdom	5.43	9		57	Mexico	4.29	61		104	Mongolia
Norway	5.41	11		58	Rwanda	4.29	62		105	Bhutan
Denmark	5.33	13		59	Slovenia	4.28	70		106	Argentina
Canada	5.31	15		60	Macedonia, FYR	4.28	63		107	Banglades
Qatar	5.30	16		61	Colombia	4.28	66		108	Nicaragua
Taiwan, China	5.28	14		62	Oman	4.25	46		109	Ethiopia
New Zealand	5.25	17		63	Hungary	4.25	60		110	Senegal
United Arab Emirates	5.24	12		64	Jordan	4.23	64			Bosnia & F
Malaysia	5.23	20		65	Cyprus	4.23	58		112	Cape Verd
Belgium	5.20			66	Georgia	4.22	69		1	
Luxembourg	5.20	19				4.22	75		114	Lesotho
Australia	5.15	22		•	Slovak Republic	4.21	73		•	
France	5.13	23		•	Sri Lanka	· · · • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			Uganda
	. *	·•····		69	Peru	4.21	65			Egypt
Austria	5.12	21		70	Montenegro	4.20	67		W .	Bolivia
Ireland	5.11	25		4	Botswana	4.19	74		118	Paraguay
Saudi Arabia	5.07	24		72	Morocco	4.17	72		119	Ghana
Korea, Rep.	4.99	26	······	73	Uruguay	4.09	80		120	Tanzania
Israel	4.98	27		74	Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.09	83		121	Guyana
China	4.89	28	*********	75	Brazil	4.08	57		122	Benin
Iceland	4.83	30		76	Ecuador	4.07	n/a		123	Gambia, T
Estonia	4.74			77	Croatia	4.07	77		124	Nigeria
Czech Republic	4.69	37		78	Guatemala	4.05	78		125	Zimbabwe
Thailand	4.64	31		79	Ukraine	4.03	76		126	Pakistan
Spain	4.59	35		80	Tajikistan	4.03	91		127	Mali
Kuwait	4.59	40		81	Greece	4.02	81		128	Swaziland
Chile	4.58	33		82	Armenia	4.01	85		129	Liberia
Lithuania	4.55	41		83	Lao PDR	4.00	93		130	Madagasc
Indonesia	4.52	34		84	Moldova	4.00	82		131	Myanmar
Portugal	4.52	36		85	Namibia	3.99	88		132	Venezuela
Bahrain	4.52	44		86	Jamaica	3.97	86		133	Mozambiq
Azerbaijan	4.50	38		87	Algeria	3.97	79		134	Haiti
Poland	4.49	43		88	Honduras	3.95	100		135	Malawi
Kazakhstan	4.49	50		89	Trinidad and Tobago	3.94	89		136	Burundi
Italy	4.46	49		90	Cambodia	3.94	95		137	Sierra Leo
Latvia	4.45	42	-	91	Côte d'Ivoire	3.93	115		138	Mauritania
Russian Federation	4.44	53		92	Tunisia	3.93	87		139	Chad
Mauritius	4.43	39		93	Albania	3.93	97		140	Guinea
•	4.39	•••••••••				.			_	

	Economy			ment
95	El Salvador	3.87	84	
96	Zambia	3.87	96	
97	Seychelles	3.86	92	
98	Dominican Republic	3.86	101	
	Kenya	3.85	90	
	Nepal	3.85	102	************
	Lebanon	3.84	113	
	Kyrgyz Republic	•	108	
	Gabon	•	106	
		•		
	Mongolia	3.81		
	Bhutan	3.80	103	••••••
	Argentina	3.79		
	Bangladesh	3.76	109	
108	Nicaragua	3.75	99	
109	Ethiopia	3.75	118	
110	Senegal	3.73	112	
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	3.71	n/a	
112	Cape Verde	3.70	114	
113	Lesotho	3.70	107	
114	Cameroon	3.69	116	
115	Uganda	3.66	122	
	Egypt	3.66	119	
	Bolivia	3.60	105	
	Paraguay	3.60	120	
	Ghana	3.58	111	
_ :	Tanzania	3.57	121	
		•		
	Guyana	3.56 3.55	117	
	Benin	****************		
	Gambia, The	3.48		
	Nigeria	3.46		
	Zimbabwe	•	124	
	Pakistan	•	129	
127	Mali		128	
128	Swaziland	3.40	123	
	Liberia	3.37	n/a	
130	Madagascar	3.32	130	
131	Myanmar	3.32		
_	Venezuela	3.30		-
133	Mozambique	3.20		
134	Haiti	3.18	137	
135	Malawi	3.15	132	
	Burundi	3.11		
	Sierra Leone	3.06	138	
- L	Chad		143	
_		•		
"	Guinea	2.84	144	

Advanced Economies Middle East, North Africa, and Pakistan Emerging and Developing Asia Economies Commonwealth of Independent States Emerging and Developing Europe Sub-Saharan Africa

Note: The Global Competitiveness Index captures the fundamentals of an economy. Recent developments, including currency (e.g., Switzerland) and commodity price fluctuations (e.g., Azerbaijan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia), geopolitical uncertainties (e.g., Ukraine), and security issues (e.g., Turkey) must be kept in mind when interpreting the results.

1 Scale ranges from 1 to 7.

2 2014-2015 rank out of 144 economies 3 Evolution in percentile rank since 200

Reforms to improve productivity needed to break out of the "new normal"

Despite substantive efforts to re-ignite recovery, global economic growth remains low and unemployment persistently high. The Global Competitiveness Report 2015-2016 calls for productivity-enhancing reforms to break with this pattern.

Seven years after the beginning of the financial crisis in 2008, its consequences are still being felt around the world. The recovery has been less robust, more uncertain and taken longer than many expected, suggesting a "new normal" of subdued economic growth, lower productivity growth and high unemployment. Recent geopolitical shocks – from the crisis in Ukraine to conflicts in the Middle East, terrorism and the migrant crisis - have added to economic difficulties

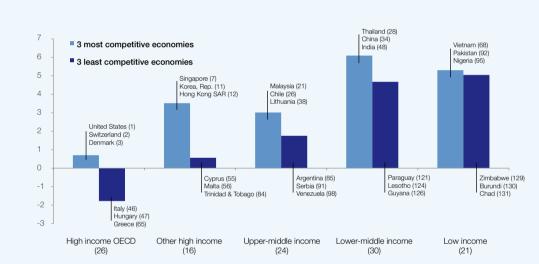
Addressing constraints to growth on the supply side could go a long way to restoring growth. Through a systematic assessment of the drivers of productivity, the *Report* identifies priority areas for structural reforms.

Competitiveness drives resilience

understood as higher productivity – is a key driver of growth and resilience. The historic proportions of the economic crisis and the relative have shed light on how structural weaknesses can exacerbate the effects of, and hinder recover

During the crisis, the more competitive economies its capacity to leverage talent. High unemployment systematically outperformed the least competitive figures weigh heavily on societies, risking not only in terms of economic growth: they either withstood prolonged lower demand but also the de-skilling the crisis better or recovered more quickly. This result holds true at every stage of development

Average growth rates of the most and least competitive economies, by income group Average growth rate, 2007–14



Note: The GCI 2007-2008 rank out of 131 appears next to the country name. The number of economies included in each group is indicated in

Report, has since 2007 experienced only a mild The Report shows that competitiveness recession in 2009 and its unemployment rate has remained around 3% throughout the crisis. Meanwhile Greece ranked 81st has seen its economy shrink by 25% and the jobless rate performance of economies since its onset in 2008 remains above 20%.

of a significant segment of the labour force and

This holds even truer in the post-crisis years, which coincide with a fundamental shift away from the traditional manufacturing industry while the widespread use of ICT is generating entirely new industries and disrupting others. Talent-driven economies are best equipped to adapt to the changes brought about by this tech revolution and

For example, Switzerland, ranked 1st in the

Leveraging the human factor

At the heart of an economy's competitiveness is

A tool for policy-makers

to reap their benefits.

Growth recovery in unchartered territory wil require recognizing that we need a shared assessment and understanding of the future sources of competitiveness. By reducing complexity and providing a tool to identify strengths and weaknesses and track progress the Report serves to inform and support policymakers, businesses and civil society in their development of a shared, long-term vision.

Beyond the vision, enhancing competitiveness is a complex and often protracted process that demands difficult trade-offs, careful consideration for sequencing reforms and room for calibration in changing conditions. Steering the course towards enhanced competitiveness requires vigilance and commitment from all stakeholders and throughout the process, for which the Report serves as a guide and monitoring tool.

The Global Competitiveness Map



Latin America

competitiveness divide

among economies in La

America and the Caribbear

leads the regional rankings

downward trend, dropping

18 places to 75th. The region

must build resilience against

external economic shocks

and infrastructure, skills

and innovation - areas in

which the region performs

relatively poorly - are among

the fundamentals to be

Commonwealth of

ndependent States

strengthened.

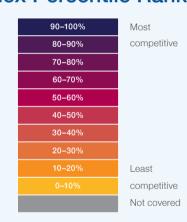
Once again, Chile (35th)

and Brazil continues its

There is a wide

capacity, large market size and sophisticated businesses.

Global Competitiveness Index Percentile Rank



Note: Unless mentioned otherwise, the ranks

In Southern Europe, Spain (33rd), Portugal (38th) and Italy (43rd) continue to show some improvements, especially in the functioning of their market in labour and goods. Greece (81st) fails to improve and remains by far European Union's weakest performer. Access to finance remains the main drag to competitiveness across the region

Colombia

Colombia ranks 61st, up 5 places, improving for the seco year in a row, which reflects continued efforts to improve competitiveness. The country's performance is relatively stable across most pillars, with small improvements on most dimensions compared with last year. Yet, further improvement in the quality of the education system and in the country's institutional framework are needed to achieve a higher level of competitiveness.

South Africa

South Africa reverses its downward trend, going up to 49th, largely due to an increased uptake of ICTs and improvements in innovation. The country boasts the continent's most efficient financial market (12th) and an efficient transport infrastructure (29th). Among many challenges, South Africa needs to address persistent inefficiencies in its labour market (107th), as well as unsatisfactory health (128th) and education (120th) outcomes.

Switzerland

Switzerland tops the ranking for the seventh consecutive year.

The very strong fundamentals

explain the country's remarkable

resilience throughout the crisis. In

particular, the country excels at

powers a remarkable innovation

increased competition and rising

costs, Switzerland must retain its

innovation edge. It must address

the challenges of skills shortage and

unfavourable demographics, while

avoiding the pitfalls of populism and

Middle East and

competitiveness characterize

Africa region, While many GC

the Levant and North Africa

progress in many countries

geopolitical conflicts, the

recent drop in energy prices

and terrorism. Generating the

right conditions for the private

sector to grow will be crucial for

creating sufficient employment

opportunities for the region's

vouthful populations.

countries are fairly competitive.

lag significantly behind. Recent

could be undone by spreading

the Middle East and North

North Africa

Stark differences in

ecosystem (1st). In the face of

nurturing and attracting talent, which

Stable at 28th, well ahead of the other BRICS economies. China faces new challenges. After years of rapid growth, quick and easy productivity gains are dwindling. Building on its strong foundations. China must nursue market-oriented reforms promote entrepreneurship and nurture talent to continue to move up the value chain.

Vietnam is 56th (up 12). Challenges are plenty most notably in higher education, technological trends are overwhelmingly positive. The countr reflects the dynamism of the South East Asian region, where the five largest ASEAN member -Malaysia (18th), Thailand (32nd), Indonesia (37th), the Philippines (47th) and Vietnam- all rank in the top half of the overall GCI.

Innovation

Business sophistication

Market size

Size of the domestic and export markets

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 2015, the Survey captured the opinions of over 14,000 business executives

The GCI Framework: The 12 Pillars of Competitiveness



Concepts related to protection of property rights, efficiency and transparency of public administration independence of the judiciary, physical security business ethics and corporate governance

Public institutions Private institutions

Capacity for, and commitment to technological innovation

Efficiency and sophistication of business processes in the country



Domestic market size

Electricity & telephony infrastructure

Quality and availability of transport, electricity Fiscal and monetary indicators, savings rate and

Transport infrastructure



State of public health, quality and quantity of basic education

Health Primary education





Quality and quantity of higher education, and quality and availability of on-the-iob training

 Quantity of education Quality of education On-the-job training



Factors that drive the intensity of domestic and foreign competition, and demand conditions

Competition





Financial market development Technological readiness

Adoption of the technologies by individuals and businesses

Technological adoption

Efficiency, stability and trustworthiness of the financial and banking system

Efficiency Trustworthiness and confidence



Regional Rankings



Advanced Economies

and Pakistan

Middle East, North Africa,





Emerging and Developing Asia









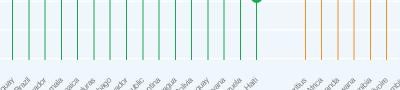






Emerging and Developing





Latin America and the Caribbean



Sub-Saharan Africa

Flexibility Efficient use of talent