

NOTA DE PRENSA

WEF PUBLICA INFORME DE COMPETITIVIDAD GLOBAL 2018 CON NUEVA ESTRUCTURA

- World Economic Forum – WEF, presenta hoy el Informe de Competitividad Global 2018 con nueva estructura y ranking no comparable con Informes anteriores
- Nueva versión busca responder a los desafíos del cambio tecnológico y la 4ta Revolución Industrial
- Los 12 Pilares de la competitividad están ahora agrupados en 4 categorías: Entorno habilitante, Capital humano, Mercados y Ecosistemas e Innovación
- WEF destaca que una economía exitosa en la 4ta Revolución Industrial debe ser ágil, resiliente, centrada en el ser humano e innovadora
- Perú ocupa la posición 63 entre 140 economías, el 4to lugar en Sud América y 6to en Latinoamérica y el Caribe
- La principal fortaleza de nuestro país es la Estabilidad Macroeconómica
- Se mantienen las principales debilidades en indicadores de los pilares: Instituciones, Infraestructura, Educación, Mercado de trabajo y Capacidad de innovación
- El Centro de Desarrollo Industrial de la Sociedad Nacional de Industrias es la contraparte peruana y con esta nota pone disposición del país los aspectos más resaltantes del Informe

NUEVO INFORME DE COMPETITIVIDAD GLOBAL (IGC)

El World Economic Forum (WEF) publica hoy en Ginebra-Suiza, el Informe de Competitividad Global correspondiente al año 2018, suscrito por Klaus Schwab y Xavier Sala y Martin.

Este año el WEF presenta una edición renovada con estructura e indicadores distintos a los años precedentes. El WEF hace énfasis en que los resultados del presente año no son comparables con los informes anteriores.

“La necesidad de actualizar el Índice de Competitividad se puso de manifiesto por la combinación de los efectos persistentes de la gran recesión del año 2008 y el ritmo creciente de la Cuarta Revolución Industrial (4IR) que está produciendo, entre otros efectos, una aceleración del ciclo de innovación y haciendo que los modelos de negocio se convierten en obsoletos a un ritmo más rápido” explica el WEF.

El Índice de Competitividad Global 4.0 mide la competitividad de 140 economías (90% del PBI mundial) a través de 98 indicadores organizados en 12 pilares considerados impulsores de la productividad: Instituciones; Infraestructura; Adopción de TIC; Estabilidad macroeconómica; Salud (Esperanza de vida); Educación y habilidades; Mercado de productos; Mercado de trabajo; Sistema financiero; Tamaño de mercado; Dinamismo de negocios y Capacidad de innovación. Para cada indicador, una escala de 0 a 100, indica el grado de avance de una economía hacia el estado ideal o “frontera” de competitividad.

Según el Informe en los próximos años crecerán en importancia el capital humano, la agilidad, la resiliencia y la innovación como elementos clave para incrementar la productividad y elevar la competitividad, que a su vez es clave para mejorar los niveles de vida y generar los recursos necesarios para alcanzar objetivos sociales. Resalta también la existencia de un nexo causal entre la productividad y el crecimiento a largo plazo.

PREMISAS DEL NUEVO INDICE DE COMPETITIVIDAD GLOBAL

- Se basa en cuatro décadas de experiencia.
- Evalúa los impulsores de la productividad, principal determinante del crecimiento económico a largo plazo y habilitador crítico del bienestar.
- Considera el aumento de la productividad como condición previa para un mayor desarrollo humano.
- Mantiene la importancia de las instituciones, políticas y otros factores que impulsan productividad. Nuevo Informe otorga a Infraestructura digital la misma importancia que la infraestructura física.
- Está orientado al futuro, considera que una economía exitosa debe ser ágil, resiliente, centrada en el ser humano e innovadora.
- Es una herramienta de política que servirá para identificar áreas prioritarias y monitorear el progreso. Proporciona datos objetivos que pueden ayudar a la toma de decisiones basadas en evidencias cuando el debate político se vuelve partidario, apasionado e ideológico.
- 12 pilares de competitividad, han sido rediseñados, nombres, contenidos, indicadores y fuentes de información cambiaron. Se agrupan ahora en cuatro categorías (Entorno habilitante, Capital humano, Mercados y ecosistemas e Innovación).
- Se redujo de 114 a 98 indicadores, de los cuales 34 se mantienen de la metodología anterior. Los otros 64 indicadores son nuevos.

- De los 98 indicadores actuales, 44 se derivan de la Encuesta de Opinión Ejecutiva y 54 se basan en datos proporcionados por fuentes externas: Banco Mundial, ONU, Transparencia Internacional, Reporteros sin Fronteras, IATA, Unión Internacional de Telecomunicaciones, OIT, UNCTAD, Agencia Internacional de Energía, Fondo Monetario Internacional, entre otros.
- Los resultados de la edición 2018 y la edición ‘retrospectiva’ 2017 si son comparables.
- Los mensajes clave de este año incluyen:
 - La competitividad no es un juego de suma cero entre países, se puede lograr en todos los países.
 - La promesa de aprovechar la tecnología para el salto económico sigue en gran medida sin cumplir
 - La apertura y la inclusión siguen siendo claves para la competitividad.
 - Enfoque de base amplia para aumentar la competitividad: un desempeño sólido en un área no puede compensar un desempeño débil en otro.

RESULTADOS IGC 2018

Estados Unidos aparece como el país más próximo a la frontera de competitividad. En particular, lidera el pilar del dinamismo empresarial, gracias a su cultura emprendedora, mercado laboral y sistema financiero. El ecosistema de innovación estadounidense es uno de los mejores del mundo. El marco institucional del país también se mantiene relativamente sólido.

Singapur, Alemania, Suiza y Japón ocupan las posiciones 2 al 5 seguidos de Holanda, Hong Kong, Reino Unido y Dinamarca que ocupa el 10mo lugar.

Singapur, Japón y Hong Kong disponen de infraestructura y conectividad física y digital de categoría mundial, estabilidad macroeconómica, importante capital humano y unos sistemas financieros perfectamente desarrollados.

Respecto a Latinoamérica el Informe anota que la competitividad de la región sigue siendo frágil y podría verse amenazada por una serie de factores, entre ellos un mayor riesgo de proteccionismo comercial de Estados Unidos; las repercusiones de la crisis económica y humanitaria de Venezuela; la incertidumbre política a raíz de las elecciones en las mayores economías de la región y la amenaza de catástrofes naturales.

La inseguridad y la debilidad de las instituciones representan dos de los principales desafíos para la mayoría de los países de la región.

Perú se ubica en la posición 63 a nivel global y 6to a nivel Latinoamérica detrás de Chile (33), México (46), Uruguay (53), Costa Rica (55) y Colombia (60).

Los países más cercanos, detrás de Perú en Latinoamérica son Panamá (64), Brasil (72), Trinidad y Tobago (78), Jamaica (79) y Argentina (81).

Según el WEF uno de los resultados más preocupantes del informe es la relativa debilidad generalizada en el dominio de los procesos de innovación, desde la generación de ideas hasta la comercialización de productos. En esta área el índice está encabezado por Alemania, seguido de Estados Unidos y Suiza.

Advierte también que en 117 de las 140 economías evaluadas, la calidad de las instituciones sigue siendo un lastre para la competitividad.

CONSIDERACIONES SOBRE LA COMPETITIVIDAD

“La competitividad no es una competición ni un juego de suma cero: todos los países pueden llegar a ser más prósperos. Con oportunidades para dar un salto económico, la difusión de ideas innovadoras y nuevas formas de creación de valor, la Cuarta Revolución Industrial puede nivelar el campo de juego para todas las economías. Sin embargo, la tecnología no es una fórmula mágica por sí sola. Los países deben invertir en recursos humanos e instituciones para cumplir la promesa de la tecnología”, declaró Saadia Zahidi, Miembro de la Junta Directiva y Directora del Centro para la Nueva Economía y Sociedad del WEF.

El Informe señala que hay evidencia abrumadora de que el crecimiento económico es la forma más efectiva de que la gente salga de la pobreza y mejore su calidad de vida. La importancia y relevancia política del crecimiento ha sido reafirmado a través de las Naciones Unidas en su Objetivo de desarrollo (ODS). La meta 8 exige “crecimiento económico inclusivo y sostenible” y establece un ambicioso objetivo de crecimiento del 7% para los países menos desarrollados.

La 4IR ofrece la posibilidad de saltar etapas de desarrollo pero también hace que el camino hacia el desarrollo sea menos certero, especialmente para las economías emergentes que apuestan por la industrialización.

Los principales desafíos económicos necesitan soluciones a largo plazo, pero el corto plazo prevalece en los gobiernos, administraciones y corporaciones de todo el mundo. El nuevo Índice 4.0 ofrece orientación sobre lo que importa para el crecimiento a largo plazo.

HISTORIA DEL INFORME

El World Economic Forum es un organismo privado sin fines de lucro, con sede en Ginebra, Suiza, creado en 1971 a iniciativa de un grupo de empresarios europeos, liderados por el Profesor Klaus Schwab de Alemania. Buscaban en un inicio analizar estrategias para que las empresas europeas enfrentaran los desafíos del mercado internacional.

Actualmente es uno de los principales centros de referencia internacional, e involucra a líderes empresariales, políticos, intelectuales y sociales de todo el mundo, comprometidos en mejorar la situación global, para lo cual buscan influir en las agendas regionales y globales.

Elaboran el IGC desde el año 1979, el cual compara la competitividad de las naciones.

A través de los años, el Informe ha tenido variaciones y ha introducido modelos que fueron elaborados por Michael Porter y Jeffrey Sachs de la Universidad de Harvard y por equipos de consultores y economistas de un gran número de instituciones y organismos internacionales.

Tienen más de 120 institutos contraparte a nivel mundial, entre ellos el Centro de Desarrollo Industrial de la Sociedad Nacional de Industrial para el Perú desde el año 1995.

Cada año el WEF realiza Foros en distintas partes del mundo para discutir temas de importancia global. Destaca el Foro de Davos, en Suiza, en el cual participan líderes empresariales, Jefes de Estado e intelectuales de renombre.

Edita un gran número de publicaciones de interés empresarial y social.

El IGC busca continuar siendo el más completo y prestigiado análisis de competitividad, para orientar decisiones empresariales, de inversión y de gobierno.

El Informe correspondiente al presente año fue elaborado por un equipo de consultores y economistas que lideran Klaus Schwab, Presidente Ejecutivo del World Economic Forum y Xavier Sala y Martín de la Universidad de Columbia.

El documento completo de más de 600 páginas está a disposición para estudio y análisis de investigadores, empresarios y gestores públicos. Puede descargarse libremente del siguiente enlace: http://www.cdi.org.pe/pdf/IGC/2018/The_Global_Competitiveness_Report_2018.pdf

ANEXOS

ANEXO 1

RANKING GLOBAL IGC 2018

Rank	Economy	Score ¹	Diff. from 2017 ²	
			Rank	Score
1	United States	85.6	—	+0.3
2	Singapore	83.5	—	+0.5
3	Germany	82.8	—	+0.2
4	Switzerland	82.6	—	+0.2
5	Japan	82.5	+3	+0.9
6	Netherlands	82.4	-1	+0.2
7	Hong Kong SAR	82.3	—	+0.3
8	United Kingdom	82.0	-2	-0.1
9	Sweden	81.7	—	+0.1
10	Denmark	80.6	+1	+0.7
11	Finland	80.3	+1	+0.5
12	Canada	79.9	-2	-0.1
13	Taiwan, China	79.3	—	+0.1
14	Australia	78.9	+1	+0.7
15	Korea, Rep.	78.8	+2	+0.3
16	Norway	78.2	-2	-0.8
17	France	78.0	+1	+0.6
18	New Zealand	77.5	-2	-0.6
19	Luxembourg	76.6	+3	+0.6
20	Israel	76.6	—	+0.4
21	Belgium	76.6	-2	—
22	Austria	76.3	-1	+0.2
23	Ireland	75.7	—	-0.3
24	Iceland	74.5	—	-0.1
25	Malaysia	74.4	+1	+1.1
26	Spain	74.2	-1	+0.4
27	United Arab Emirates	73.4	—	+1.1
28	China	72.6	—	+0.9
29	Czech Republic	71.2	—	+0.3
30	Qatar	71.0	+2	+0.6
31	Italy	70.8	—	+0.3
32	Estonia	70.8	-2	—
33	Chile	70.3	+1	+0.9
34	Portugal	70.2	-1	+0.5
35	Slovenia	69.6	—	+1.1
36	Malta	68.8	—	+0.3
37	Poland	68.2	—	+0.2
38	Thailand	67.5	+2	+1.3
39	Saudi Arabia	67.5	+2	+1.6
40	Lithuania	67.1	-2	+0.7
41	Slovak Republic	66.8	-2	+0.6
42	Latvia	66.2	—	+1.4
43	Russian Federation	65.6	+2	+1.7
44	Cyprus	65.6	-1	+0.9
45	Indonesia	64.9	+2	+1.4
46	Mexico	64.6	-2	+0.5
47	Oman	64.4	+14	+3.4

Rank	Economy	Score ¹	Diff. from 2017 ²	
			Rank	Score
48	Hungary	64.3	—	+0.9
49	Mauritius	63.7	—	+0.8
50	Bahrain	63.6	-4	-0.2
51	Bulgaria	63.6	—	+1.2
52	Romania	63.5	—	+1.3
53	Uruguay	62.7	-3	—
54	Kuwait	62.1	+2	+0.5
55	Costa Rica	62.1	-1	+0.4
56	Philippines	62.1	+12	+2.3
57	Greece	62.1	-4	+0.3
58	India	62.0	+5	+1.2
59	Kazakhstan	61.8	—	+0.7
60	Colombia	61.6	-3	+0.1
61	Turkey	61.6	-3	+0.2
62	Brunei Darussalam	61.4	+2	+1
63	Peru	61.3	-3	+0.2
64	Panama	61.0	-9	-0.6
65	Serbia	60.9	+5	+1.7
66	Georgia	60.9	+1	+1.0
67	South Africa	60.8	-5	-0.1
68	Croatia	60.1	-2	—
69	Azerbaijan	60.0	-4	-0.2
70	Armenia	59.9	+2	+1.0
71	Montenegro	59.6	+2	+1.4
72	Brazil	59.5	-3	-0.2
73	Jordan	59.3	-2	+0.1
74	Seychelles	58.5	+10	+3.3
75	Morocco	58.5	+2	+0.8
76	Albania	58.1	+4	+0.8
77	Viet Nam	58.1	-3	+0.1
78	Trinidad and Tobago	57.9	-2	+0.1
79	Jamaica	57.9	-1	+0.5
80	Lebanon	57.7	-5	-0.1
81	Argentina	57.5	-2	+0.1
82	Dominican Republic	57.4	—	+1.8
83	Ukraine	57.0	+6	+3.1
84	Macedonia, FYR	56.6	n/a	n/a
85	Sri Lanka	56.0	-4	-0.4
86	Ecuador	55.8	-3	+0.4
87	Tunisia	55.6	-1	+1
88	Moldova	55.5	-1	+0.9
89	Iran, Islamic Rep.	54.9	-1	+0.4
90	Botswana	54.5	-5	-0.5
91	Bosnia and Herzegovina	54.2	-1	+0.3
92	Algeria	53.8	—	+0.3
93	Kenya	53.7	—	+0.4
94	Egypt	53.6	—	+0.4

Rank	Economy	Score ¹	Diff. from 2017 ²	
			Rank	Score
95	Paraguay	53.4	+1	+0.5
96	Guatemala	53.4	-5	-0.1
97	Kyrgyz Republic	53.0	+3	+1.1
98	El Salvador	52.8	—	+0.4
99	Mongolia	52.7	-4	-0.2
100	Namibia	52.7	-1	+0.3
101	Honduras	52.5	+2	+1.2
102	Tajikistan	52.2	-5	-0.6
103	Bangladesh	52.1	-1	+0.7
104	Nicaragua	51.5	-3	—
105	Bolivia	51.4	n/a	n/a
106	Ghana	51.3	-2	+1.4
107	Pakistan	51.1	-1	+1.3
108	Rwanda	50.9	-1	+1.3
109	Nepal	50.8	-1	+1.3
110	Cambodia	50.2	-1	+0.8
111	Cape Verde	50.2	-6	+0.4
112	Lao PDR	49.3	-2	+0.7
113	Senegal	49.0	-2	+0.6
114	Côte d'Ivoire	47.6	n/a	n/a
115	Nigeria	47.5	-3	-0.5
116	Tanzania	47.2	-2	+0.8
117	Uganda	46.8	-4	-0.2
118	Zambia	46.1	-3	+0.6
119	Gambia, The	45.5	—	+0.8
120	Eswatini	45.3	-4	+0.2
121	Cameroon	45.1	-3	+0.2
122	Ethiopia	44.5	-2	+0.6
123	Benin	44.4	-1	+0.8
124	Burkina Faso	43.9	n/a	n/a
125	Mali	43.6	-4	-0.1
126	Guinea	43.2	-3	+0.3
127	Venezuela	43.2	-10	-1.9
128	Zimbabwe	42.6	-4	+0.6
129	Malawi	42.4	—	+1.8
130	Lesotho	42.3	-4	+0.9
131	Mauritania	40.8	-3	+0.1
132	Liberia	40.5	-2	+0.6
133	Mozambique	39.8	-8	-2.1
134	Sierra Leone	38.8	-3	+0.1
135	Congo, Democratic Rep.	38.2	-8	-2.6
136	Burundi	37.5	-4	-1.0
137	Angola	37.1	n/a	n/a
138	Haiti	36.5	-5	+0.7
139	Yemen	36.4	-4	+0.9
140	Chad	35.5	-6	—

ANEXO 2
PERFIL PERÚ

Economy Profiles

Peru

63rd /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 60th/135

Performance Overview 2018 Key ◇ Previous edition ▲ Upper middle income group average □ Latin America and the Caribbean average



Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	31.8	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.33
GDP per capita US\$	6,762.2	Unemployment rate %	3.6
10-year average annual GDP growth %	4.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	4.1

Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	2.3	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	4.3	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -1 (perfect inequality)	43.8

Economy Profiles

Peru 63rd /140

Index Component	Value	Score ⁺	Rank/140	Best Performer
🏠 Pillar 1: Institutions 0-100 (best)	-	50.2 ↓	90	New Zealand
1.01 Organized crime 1-7 (best)	3.2	37.2 ↓	129	Finland
1.02 Homicide rate /100,000 pop.	7.7	75.7 ↑	107	Multiple (9)
1.03 Terrorism incidence 1 (very high) - 7 (no incidence)	99.1	99.1 ↑	91	Multiple (24)
1.04 Reliability of police services 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.0 ↓	136	Finland
1.05 Social capital 0-100 (high)	49.0	49.0 ↑	82	Australia
1.06 Budget transparency 0-100 (best)	92.3	92.3 =	4	Multiple (2)
1.07 Judicial independence 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.5 ↑	115	Finland
1.08 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations 1-7 (best)	2.8	29.9 ↑	103	Finland
1.09 Freedom of the press 0-100 (worst)	30.3	69.7 ↓	71	Norway
1.10 Burden of government regulation 1-7 (best)	2.5	24.5 ↓	128	Singapore
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes 1-7 (best)	2.1	18.8 ↑	136	Singapore
1.12 E-Participation index 0-1 (best)	0.87	86.52 ↓	35	Multiple (3)
1.13 Future orientation of government 1-7 (best)	3.1	35.4 ↑	109	Singapore
1.14 Incidence of corruption 0-100 (best)	37.0	37.0 ↓	80	New Zealand
1.15 Property rights 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.6 ↑	117	Finland
1.16 Intellectual property protection 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.9 ↑	121	Finland
1.17 Quality of land administration 0-30 (best)	17.5	58.3 ↓	56	Singapore
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards 1-7 (best)	4.7	62.4 ↑	61	Finland
1.19 Conflict of interest regulation 0-10 (best)	7.0	70.0 =	23	Multiple (2)
1.20 Shareholder governance 0-10 (best)	5.3	53.0 =	76	Kazakhstan
🚧 Pillar 2: Infrastructure 0-100 (best)	-	62.4 ↓	85	Singapore
2.01 Road connectivity index 0-100 (best)	48.3	48.3 =	96	United States
2.02 Quality of roads 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.1 ↓	108	Singapore
2.03 Railroad density km of roads/square km	1.6	3.9 =	89	Multiple (20)
2.04 Efficiency of train services 1-7 (best)	2.6	27.1 ↓	93	Switzerland
2.05 Airport connectivity index (United States=100)	76,200.0	58.2 ↓	50	Multiple (8)
2.06 Efficiency of air transport services 1-7 (best)	4.2	53.4 ↑	86	Singapore
2.07 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	42.1	42.1 ↓	37	Multiple (4)
2.08 Efficiency of seaport services 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.7 ↓	85	Singapore
2.09 Electrification rate % pop.	95.1	95.1 ↓	94	Multiple (66)
2.10 Electric power transmission and distribution losses % output	11.0	92.7 ↑	70	Multiple (9)
2.11 Exposure to unsafe drinking water % pop.	6.6	95.3 =	42	Multiple (23)
2.12 Reliability of water supply 1-7 (best)	4.6	59.4 ↓	80	Switzerland
📡 Pillar 3: ICT adoption 0-100 (best)	-	43.9 ↓	94	Korea, Rep.
3.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	121.0	100.0 ↓	65	Multiple (68)
3.02 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	64.2	n/a	77	United Arab Emirates
3.03 Fixed-broadband internet subscriptions /100 pop.	7.2	14.4 ↓	84	Switzerland
3.04 Fibre internet subscriptions /100 pop.	0.0	n/a	95	Korea, Rep.
3.05 Internet users % pop.	45.5	45.5 ↓	89	Iceland
📊 Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability 0-100 (best)	-	100.0 =	1	Multiple (31)
4.01 Inflation annual % change	3.2	100.0 =	1	Multiple (74)
4.02 Debt dynamics 0-100 (best)	100.0	100.0 =	1	Multiple (36)
🏥 Pillar 5: Health 0-100 (best)	-	93.3 ↓	32	Multiple (4)
5.01 Healthy life expectancy years	69.8	93.3 ↓	31	Multiple (4)
🎓 Pillar 6: Skills 0-100 (best)	-	58.6 ↑	83	Finland
6.01 Mean years of schooling Years	9.1	60.7 =	73	Finland
6.02 Extent of staff training 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.4 ↑	124	Switzerland
6.03 Quality of vocational training 1-7 (best)	3.9	47.5 ↑	83	Switzerland
6.04 Skillset of graduates 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.1 ↑	95	Switzerland
6.05 Digital skills among population 1-7 (best)	3.6	42.8 ↑	111	Sweden
6.06 Ease of finding skilled employees 1-7 (best)	3.6	43.9 ↑	106	United States
6.07 School life expectancy Years	13.4	74.4 =	80	Multiple (9)
6.08 Critical thinking in teaching 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.8 ↑	108	United States
6.09 Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education Ratio	18.3	79.2 ↑	67	Multiple (6)

Peru **63rd /140**

Index Component	Value	Score [*]	Rank/140	Best Performer
Pillar 7: Product market 0-100 (best)	-	59.5 ↑	50	Singapore
7.01 Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition 1-7 (best)	3.5	41.8 ↑	84	Singapore
7.02 Extent of market dominance 1-7 (best)	3.3	38.1 ↑	108	Switzerland
7.03 Competition in services 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.4 ↓	68	Hong Kong SAR
7.04 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers 1-7 (best)	4.5	58.3 ↓	56	Singapore
7.05 Trade tariffs % duty	1.55	89.66 ↓	34	Hong Kong SAR
7.06 Complexity of tariffs 1-7 (best)	6.0	82.7 ↓	66	Hong Kong SAR
7.07 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2.5	38.2 ↑	85	Germany
7.08 Services trade openness 0-100 (worst)	16.4	83.6 =	21	Ecuador
Pillar 8: Labour market 0-100 (best)	-	58.8 ↑	72	United States
8.01 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	11.4	84.5 =	40	Multiple (8)
8.02 Hiring and firing practices 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.5 ↓	128	Hong Kong SAR
8.03 Cooperation in Labour-employer relations 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.7 ↑	102	Switzerland
8.04 Flexibility of wage determination 1-7 (best)	5.6	76.3 ↑	16	Hong Kong SAR
8.05 Active Labour policies 1-7 (best)	2.1	17.9 ↑	126	Switzerland
8.06 Workers' rights 1-7 (best)	70.1	70.1 ↓	71	Multiple (4)
8.07 Ease of hiring foreign labour 1-7 (best)	4.1	52.5 ↑	63	Albania
8.08 Internal Labour mobility 1-7 (best)	4.9	65.6 ↓	24	Guinea
8.09 Reliance on professional management 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.1 ↑	81	Finland
8.10 Pay and productivity 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.5 ↑	96	United States
8.11 Female participation in Labour force ratio	0.65	56.86 ↓	82	Multiple (4)
8.12 Labour tax rate %	11.0	95.8 =	34	Multiple (26)
Pillar 9: Financial system 0-100 (best)	-	60.5 ↓	63	United States
9.01 Domestic credit to private sector % GDP	40.9	43.0 ↓	84	Multiple (29)
9.02 Financing of SMEs 1-7 (best)	3.7	45.0 ↑	79	United States
9.03 Venture capital availability 1-7 (best)	2.9	31.5 ↑	70	United States
9.04 Market capitalization % GDP	37.1	37.1 ↓	50	Multiple (12)
9.05 Insurance premium % GDP	1.6	26.9 =	73	Multiple (16)
9.06 Soundness of banks 1-7 (best)	5.4	74.1 ↑	42	Finland
9.07 Non-performing loans % loan portfolio value	4.3	92.3 ↑	65	Multiple (2)
9.08 Credit gap percentage points	0.5	100.0 ↓	81	Multiple (97)
9.09 Banks' regulatory capital ratio ratio	14.2	94.1 =	101	Multiple (72)
Pillar 10: Market size 0-100 (best)	-	61.6 ↓	49	China
10.01 Gross domestic product (PPP,\$) per capita PPP \$	387	n/a	45	China
10.02 Imports % GDP	22.5	n/a	125	Hong Kong SAR
Pillar 11: Business dynamism 0-100 (best)	-	54.5 ↑	92	United States
11.01 Cost of starting a business % GNI per capita	10.0	95.0 ↑	78	Multiple (2)
11.02 Time to start a business days	26.5	73.9 =	113	New Zealand
11.03 Insolvency recovery rate cents\$	29.7	32.0 ↑	87	Norway
11.04 Insolvency regulatory framework 0-16 (best)	9.5	59.4 =	66	Multiple (5)
11.05 Attitudes toward entrepreneurial risk 1-7 (best)	4.0	50.0 ↑	66	Israel
11.06 Willingness to delegate authority 1-7 (best)	4.0	49.9 ↑	93	Denmark
11.07 Growth of innovative companies 1-7 (best)	3.5	42.3 ↑	108	Israel
11.08 Companies embracing disruptive ideas 1-7 (best)	3.0	33.7 ↑	123	United States
Pillar 12: Innovation capability 0-100 (best)	-	31.9 ↑	89	Germany
12.01 Diversity of workforce 1-7 (best)	4.1	51.8 ↓	95	Canada
12.02 State of cluster development 1-7 (best)	3.4	39.5 ↓	101	United States
12.03 International co-inventions applications/million pop.	0.03	0.93 ↑	101	Multiple (7)
12.04 Multi-stakeholder collaboration 1-7 (best)	3.1	34.7 ↑	118	United States
12.05 Scientific publications H Index	184.0	77.3 ↓	57	Multiple (7)
12.06 Patent applications applications/million pop.	0.21	3.57 ↓	86	Multiple (8)
12.07 R&D expenditures % GDP	0.1	3.9 ↓	106	Multiple (7)
12.08 Quality of research institutions index	0.01	2.17 ↓	68	Multiple (7)
12.09 Buyer sophistication 1-7 (best)	3.2	36.3 ↑	88	United States
12.10 Trademark applications applications/million pop.	615.68	69.11 ↑	63	Multiple (7)

* Scores are on a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 represents the optimal situation or 'frontier'. Arrows indicate the direction of the change in score from the previous edition, if available.

Note: For detailed methodology, definitions, sources, and periods, visit <http://gcr.weforum.org/>

ANEXO 3

PERÚ: Ubicación en 12 pilares de la competitividad

Pilares	2018 Posición	2018 Valor	Pilares	2018 Posición	2018 Valor
Entorno habilitante			Mercados		
 1. Instituciones	90	50.2	 7. Mercado de productos	50	59.5
 2. Infraestructura	85	62.4	 8. Mercado de trabajo	72	58.8
 3. Adopción de TIC	94	43.9	 9. Sistema financiero	63	60.5
 4. Estabilidad macroeconómica	1	100	 10. Tamaño de mercado	49	61.6
Capital humano			Innovación y ecosistema		
 5. Salud (Esperanza de vida)	32	93.3	 11. Dinamismo de negocios	92	54.5
 6. Educación y habilidades	83	58.6	 12. Capacidad de innovación	89	31.9

ANEXO 4

PERÚ: PRINCIPALES FORTALEZAS

Pilar	Ranking	Valor
Pilar 1 Instituciones		
1.06 Transparencia presupuestaria	4	92.3
1.19 Conflicto de regulación de intereses	23	70.0
Pilar 4 Estabilidad Macroeconómica		
4.01 Inflación	1	100
4.02 Dinámica de la deuda	1	100
Pilar 5 Salud		
5.01 Esperanza de vida sana	31	93.3
Pilar 7 Mercado de productos		
7.05 Aranceles comerciales %Arancel	34	89.6
7.08 Servicios de apertura comercial		
Pilar 8 Mercado de trabajo		
8.04 Flexibilidad de determinación de salarios.	16	76.3
8.08 Movilidad laboral interna	24	65.6
Pilar 9 Sistema financiero		
9.06 Solidez de bancos	42	74.1

ANEXO 5

PERÚ: Principales debilidades

Pilar	Ranking	Valor	Pilar	Ranking	Valor
Pilar 1 Instituciones			Pilar 7 Mercado de productos		
1.01 Crimen organizado	129	37.2	7.02 Extensión de dominio en el mercado	108	38.1
1.02 Tasa de homicidios	107	75.7	Pilar 8 Mercado de trabajo		
1.04 Fiabilidad de servicios de la policía	136	27	8.02 Prácticas de contratación y despido	128	31.5
1.07 Independencia judicial	115	29.5	8.03 Cooperación en relaciones empleadores y trabajadores	102	50.7
1.08 Eficiencia del marco legal en desafíos de la normativa	103	29.9	8.05 Políticas laborales activas.	126	17.9
1.10 Carga de la regulación gubernamental	128	24.5	8.10 Salario y productividad	96	42.5
1.11 Eficiencia del marco legal en la resolución de conflictos.	136	18.8	Pilar 9 Sistema financiero		
1.13 Orientación futura del gobierno.	109	35.4	9.09 Índice de capital regulatorio de los bancos	101	94.1
1.15 Derechos de propiedad	117	43.6	Pilar 10 Tamaño de mercado		
1.16 Protección de la propiedad intelectual	121	38.9	10.02 Importaciones	125	n/a
Pilar 2 Infraestructura			Pilar 11 Dinamismo de negocios		
2.01 Índice de red vial	96	48.3	11.02 Tiempo para empezar un negocio	113	73.9
2.02 Calidad de carreteras	108	36.1	11.07 Crecimiento de empresas innovadoras.	108	42.3
2.04 Eficiencia de los servicios ferroviarios	93	27.1	11.08 Empresas que adoptan ideas disruptivas.	123	33.7
2.09 Tasa de electrificación	94	95.1	Pilar 12 Capacidad de innovación		
Pilar 3 Adopción de TIC			12.01 Diversidad laboral	95	51.8
3.04 Suscripciones de Internet de fibra óptica	95	n/a	12.02 Estado de desarrollo de clusters	101	39.5
Pilar 6 Educación y habilidades			12.03 Co-inversiones internacionales	101	0.93
6.02 Alcance de formación del personal.	124	38.4	12.04 Colaboración de múltiples partes interesadas	118	34.7
6.04 Habilidades de los graduados	95	45.1	12.07 Gastos de I + D	106	3.9
6.05 Habilidades digitales entre la población activa	111	42.8			
6.06 Facilidad para encontrar empleados calificados	106	43.9			
6.08 Pensamiento crítico en la enseñanza	108	31.8			

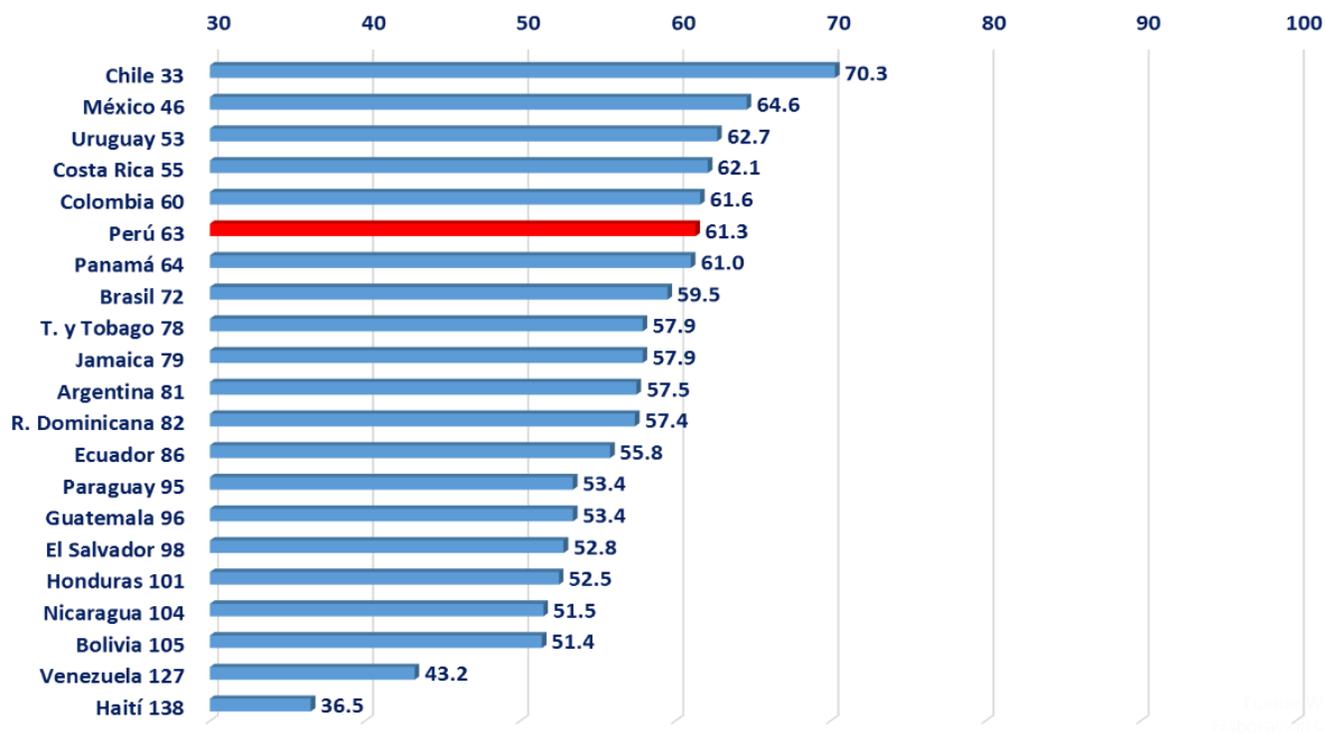
ANEXO 6

Primeras ubicaciones en el Ranking IGC 2018

	PAÍS	VALOR
1	Estados Unidos	85.6
2	Singapur	83.5
3	Alemania	82.8
4	Suiza	82.6
5	Japón	82.5
6	Holanda	82.4
7	Hong Kong SAR	82.3
8	Reino Unido	82.0
9	Suecia	81.7
10	Dinamarca	80.6

ANEXO 7

Ubicación de países Latinoamérica y el Caribe IGC 2018



ANEXO 8

PERÚ: Países cercanos

Países cercanos	Valor
55 Costa Rica	62.1
56 Filipinas	62.1
57 Grecia	62.1
58 India	62.0
59 Kazajstán	61.8
60 Colombia	61.6
61 Turquía	61.6
62 Brunei Darussalam	61.4
63 Perú	61.3
64 Panama	61.0
65 Serbia	60.9
66 Georgia	60.9
67 Sudáfrica	60.8
68 Croacia	60.1
69 Azerbaiyán	60.0
70 Armenia	59.9
71 Montenegro	59.6

ANEXO 9

Nota de prensa WEF



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Changing Nature of Competitiveness Poses Challenges for Future of the Global Economy

- The World Economic Forum's annual study on the global economy finds a competitiveness landscape radically altered by the impact of the Fourth Industrial Revolution
- Under the new framework for competitiveness, the U.S. economy is the closest to the "competitiveness frontier", followed by Singapore, Germany, Switzerland and Japan
- The Global Competitiveness Report's new methodology also offers insights into economies' readiness for the future, social capital, endowment of disruptive businesses and debt concerns, among other indicators
- Access the full report, infographics and more [here](#)

Geneva, Switzerland, 17 October 2018 – The changing nature of economic competitiveness in a world that is becoming increasingly transformed by new, digital technologies is creating a new set of challenges for governments and businesses, which collectively run the risk of having a negative impact on future growth and productivity. This is the key finding of the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report, which is published today.

According to the report, which in 2018 uses a brand new methodology to fully capture the dynamics of the global economy in the Fourth Industrial Revolution, many of the factors that will have the greatest impact in driving competitiveness in the future have never been the focus of major policy decisions in the past. These include idea generation, entrepreneurial culture, openness, and agility.

The new tool maps the competitiveness landscape of 140 economies through 98 indicators organised into 12 pillars. For each indicator, using a scale from 0 to 100, it indicates how close an economy is to the ideal state or "frontier" of competitiveness. When combining these factors, the United States achieves the best overall performance with a score of 85.6, ahead of Singapore and Germany. The average score for the world is 60, 40 points away from the frontier.

One unifying theme among the world's most competitive economies is that they all possess considerable room for improvement. For example, while the report's Global Competitiveness Index finds that Singapore is the most 'future-ready' economy, it trails Sweden when it comes to having a digitally skilled workforce. Switzerland, meanwhile, has the most effective labour for reskilling and retraining policies and US companies are the fastest when it comes to embracing change.

One of the report's most concerning findings is the relative weakness across the board when it comes to mastering the innovation process, from idea generation to product commercialization. Here, 103 countries score lower than 50 in this area of the index which is topped by Germany, followed by the United States and Switzerland. The report notably finds that attitude towards entrepreneurial risk is the most positive in Israel and tends to be negative in several East Asian economies. Canada has the most diverse workforce and Denmark's corporate culture is the least hierarchical, both critical factors for driving innovation.

"Embracing the Fourth Industrial Revolution has become a defining factor for competitiveness. With this Report, the World Economic Forum proposes an approach to assess how well countries are performing against this new criterion. I foresee a new global divide between countries who understand innovative transformations and those that don't. Only those economies that recognize the importance of the Fourth Industrial Revolution will be able to expand opportunities for their people," said Klaus Schwab, Founder and Executive Chairman, World Economic Forum.

Openness must be complemented by inclusion

At a time of escalating trade tensions and a backlash against globalization, the report also reveals the importance of openness for competitiveness. For example, those economies performing in indicators that denote openness such as low tariff and non-tariff barriers, ease of hiring foreign labour and collaboration in patent application among others also tend to perform well in terms of innovation and market efficiency. This data suggests that global economic health would be positively impacted by a return to greater openness and integration. However, it is critical that policies be put in place to improve conditions of those adversely affected by globalization within countries.

The report also presents a strong argument that redistributive policies, safety nets, investments in human capital, as well as more progressive taxation aimed at addressing inequality do not need to compromise an economy's levels of competitiveness. With no inherent trade-off between competitiveness and inclusion, it is possible to be pro-growth and inclusive at the same time. For example, workers in the Index's ten most competitive economies work on average five hours less per week than workers in the three BRICS economies – Brazil, India and Russia – for which working time data is available.

A key message from the report is the need for a broad-based approach to raising competitiveness - a strong performance in one area cannot make up for a weak performance in another. This is especially true when it comes to innovation: while it is true that a strong focus on technology can provide leapfrogging opportunities for low and middle income countries, governments must not lose sight of 'old' developmental issues, such as governance, infrastructure and skills. In this light one worrying factor thrown up by this year's Index is the fact that, for 117 of the 140 economies surveyed, quality of institutions remains a drag on overall competitiveness.

"Competitiveness is neither a competition nor a zero-sum game—all countries can become more prosperous. With opportunities for economic leapfrogging, diffusion of innovative ideas across borders and new forms of value creation, the Fourth Industrial Revolution can level the playing field for all economies. But technology is not a silver bullet on its own. Countries must invest in people and institutions to deliver on the promise of technology," said Saadia Zahidi, Member of the Managing Board and Head of the Centre for the New Economy and Society.

Regional and country highlights

With a score of 85.6 out of 100, the **United States** is the country closest to the frontier of competitiveness. It notably leads the Business dynamism pillar, thanks to its vibrant entrepreneurial culture, the Labour market pillar (score of 81.9 out of 100) and the Financial system (92.1) pillar. These are among the several factors that contribute to making the US' innovation ecosystem one of the best in the world (86.5, 2nd behind Germany). The country's institutional framework also remains relatively sound (74.6, 13th). However, there are indications of a weakening social fabric (63.3, down from 65.5) and worsening security situation (79.1, 56th)—the United States has a homicide rate five times the advanced economies' average. It is far from the frontier in areas such as checks and balances (76.3, 40th), judicial independence (79.0, 15th), and corruption (75.0, 16th). The country also lags behind most advanced economies in the Health pillar, with healthy life expectancy at 67.7 years (46th), three years below the average of advanced economies, and six years less than Singapore and Japan. Finally, ICT adoption is relatively low compared to other advanced economies, including aspects such as mobile-broadband subscriptions and internet users. With a score of 71.2, the United States trails Korea by a full 20 points.

In addition to the United States, other **G20 economies** in the top 10 include **Germany** (3rd, 82.8), **Japan** (5th, 82.4) and the **United Kingdom** (8th, 82.0). G20 results are highly diverse. Almost 30 points, and 80 ranks separate the United States from **Argentina** (81st, 57.5), the worst performing G20 economy.

Singapore ranks second in the overall rankings (score of 83.5), with openness as the defining feature of this global trading hub and one of the main drivers of its economic success. The country also leads the infrastructure pillar, with a nearly perfect score of 95.7, thanks to its world-class transport infrastructure and connectivity.

Besides Singapore and Japan, **Hong Kong SAR** (7th, 82.3) is the third economy from **East Asia and the Pacific** region in the top ten, confirming the widely held view that overall growth momentum in the region is set to last. These three economies boast world-class physical and digital infrastructure and connectivity, macroeconomic stability, strong human capital, and well-developed financial systems. **Australia** (14th, 78.9) and **Korea** (15th, 78.8) are among the top 20. The biggest gap in this region lies in the development of an innovation ecosystem—New Zealand ranks 20th on the Innovation Capability pillar, while the Republic of Korea ranks 8th. Emerging markets such as **Mongolia** (99th, 52.7), **Cambodia** (110th, 50.2) and **Lao PDR** (112th, 49.3) are only half way to the frontier, making them vulnerable to a sudden shock, such as a faster-than-expected rise in interest rates in advanced economies and escalating trade tensions.

Of the **BRICS** grouping of large emerging markets, China is the most competitive, ranking 28 in the Global Competitiveness Index with a score of 72.6. It is followed by Russia which is ranked 43. These are the only two in the top 50. Next is India, which ranks 58, up five places on 2017: with a score of 62, it registers the largest gain of any country in the G20. India is followed by South Africa, which falls 5 places this year to 67. Last is Brazil, which slips 3 places to 72.

Europe is made up of a very competitive north-west, a relatively competitive south-west, a rising north-east region and a lagging south-east. Despite continuing fragility from recent political shifts, the continent's basic competitiveness factors, such as health, education, infrastructure and skills, are firmly in place. **Sweden** (9th, 81.7) is the highest ranked of the Nordic economies, while **France** (17th, 78.0) is among the top 20. The greatest disparities in the region lie in national innovation ecosystems, with countries in Eastern Europe and the Balkans lacking basic innovation infrastructure, while countries such as Germany and Switzerland set the global standards for innovation.

Chile (33rd, 70.3) leads the **Latin America and the Caribbean** region by a wide margin, ahead of **Mexico** (46th, 64.6) and **Uruguay** (53rd, 62.7). **Venezuela** (127th, 43.2) and **Haiti** (138th, 36.5) close the march. The region's competitiveness remains fragile and could be further jeopardized by a number of factors including increased risk

from trade protectionism in the United States; spillover of Venezuela's economic and humanitarian crisis; policy uncertainty from elections in the region's largest economies, and disruptions from natural disasters threatening the Caribbean. Insecurity and weak institutions are two of the biggest challenges for most countries.

Competitiveness performance in the **Middle East and North Africa** remains diverse, with Israel (20th, 76.6) and the United Arab Emirates (27th, 73.4), leading the way in the region. **Saudi Arabia** is in 39th position with a score of 67.5 out of 100. A focus on intra-region connectivity, in combination with improvements in ICT readiness and investment in human capital would improve the region's capacity to innovate, foster business dynamism and increase its competitiveness performance.

Seventeen of the 34 **sub-Saharan African economies** studied are among the bottom 20, and the region's average (45.2) placed it less than halfway to the frontier. **Mauritius** (49th, 63.7) leads the region, ahead of **South Africa** and nearly 30 points and 91 places ahead of **Chad** (140th, 35.5). Kenya is in 93rd position with a score of 53.7 while **Nigeria** is in 115th position with a score of 47.5 out of 100.

About the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 methodology

Building on four decades of experience in benchmarking competitiveness, the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 is a new composite indicator that assesses the set of factors that determine an economy's level of productivity—widely considered as the most important determinant of long-term growth. The GCI 4.0 framework is built around 12 main drivers of productivity. These pillars are: Institutions; Infrastructure; Technological readiness; Macroeconomic context; Health; Education and skills; Product market; Labor market; Financial system; Market size; Business dynamism; and Innovation. They comprise 98 individual indicators. Further details on methodology can be found [here](#).

Centre for the New Economy and Society

The Report is part of the World Economic Forum's Centre for the New Economy and Society, which aims to build dynamic and inclusive economies in an era of accelerated technological and political change, providing leaders with a platform to understand and anticipate emerging economic and social trends and to adapt policies and practices to our rapidly evolving context. A significant portion of the Centre's work focuses on shaping frameworks for fostering growth and inclusion, including an accelerator for industrial policy and competitiveness in the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The Centre is also supporting developed and emerging economies in setting up public-private collaborations to close skills gaps and prepare for the future of work as part of its human capital agenda. Finally, the Centre acts as a test bed for exploring the emerging contours of the new economy, including rethinking economic value, investment strategies for job creation, new principles for the gig economy and new safety nets.

Notes to editors

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