



Międzynarodowe rankingi gospodarcze

Plan prezentacji:

- ▶ Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)
- ▶ Corruption Perception Index (CPI)
- ▶ Human Development Index (HDI)
- ▶ Index of Economic Freedom (IEF)

Cele prezentacji:

- ▶ Przedstawienie najważniejszych rankingów gospodarczych oraz omówienie pozycji Polski
- ▶ Przedstawienie metod tworzenia rankingów
- ▶ Wskazanie zależności między wskaźnikami

Economy	Score ¹	Prev. ²	Trend ³
1 Switzerland	5.86	1	
2 United States	5.85	3	
3 Singapore	5.71	2	
4 Netherlands	5.66	4	
5 Germany	5.65	5	
6 Hong Kong SAR	5.53	9	
7 Sweden	5.50	6	
8 United Kingdom	5.51	7	
9 Japan	5.49	8	
10 Finland	5.49	10	
11 Norway	5.40	11	
12 Denmark	5.39	12	
13 New Zealand	5.37	13	
14 Canada	5.35	15	
15 Taiwan, China	5.33	14	
16 Israel	5.31	24	
17 United Arab Emirates	5.30	16	
18 Austria	5.25	19	
19 Luxembourg	5.23	20	
20 Belgium	5.23	17	
21 Australia	5.19	22	
22 France	5.18	21	
23 Malaysia	5.17	25	
24 Ireland	5.16	23	
25 Qatar	5.11	18	
26 Korea, Rep.	5.07	26	
27 China	5.00	28	
28 Iceland	4.99	27	
29 Estonia	4.85	30	
30 Saudi Arabia	4.83	29	
31 Czech Republic	4.77	31	
32 Thailand	4.72	34	
33 Chile	4.71	33	
34 Spain	4.70	32	
35 Azerbaijan	4.69	37	
36 Indonesia	4.68	41	
37 Malta	4.65	40	
38 Russian Federation	4.64	43	
39 Poland	4.59	36	
40 India	4.59	39	
41 Lithuania	4.58	35	
42 Portugal	4.57	46	
43 Italy	4.54	44	
44 Bahrain	4.54	48	
45 Mauritius	4.52	45	

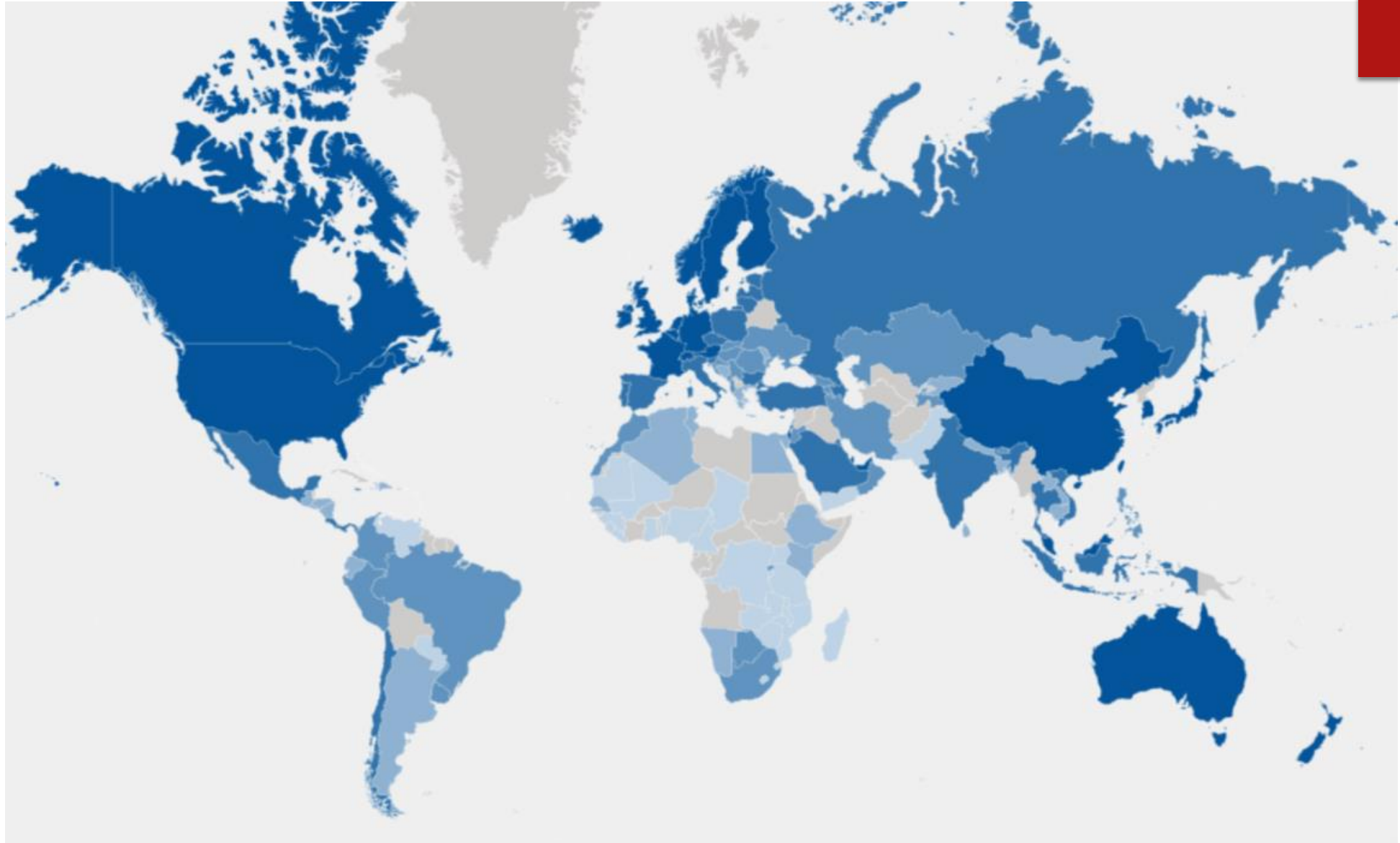
Economy	Score ¹	Prev. ²	Trend ³
46 Brunei Darussalam	4.52	58	
47 Costa Rica	4.50	54	
48 Slovenia	4.48	56	
49 Bulgaria	4.46	60	
50 Panama	4.44	42	
51 Mexico	4.44	51	
52 Kuwait	4.43	38	
53 Turkey	4.42	55	
54 Latvia	4.40	49	
55 Viet Nam	4.36	60	
56 Philippines	4.35	57	
57 Kazakhstan	4.35	63	
58 Rwanda	4.35	62	
59 Slovak Republic	4.33	65	
60 Hungary	4.33	69	
61 South Africa	4.32	47	
62 Oman	4.31	66	
63 Botswana	4.30	64	
64 Cyprus	4.30	83	
65 Jordan	4.30	63	
66 Colombia	4.29	61	
67 Georgia	4.28	59	
68 Romania	4.28	62	
69 Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.27	76	
70 Jamaica	4.25	75	
71 Morocco	4.24	70	
72 Peru	4.22	67	
73 Armenia	4.19	79	
74 Croatia	4.19	74	
75 Albania	4.18	80	
76 Uruguay	4.15	73	
77 Montenegro	4.15	82	
78 Serbia	4.14	90	
79 Tajikistan	4.14	77	
80 Brazil	4.14	81	
81 Ukraine	4.11	85	
82 Bhutan	4.10	97	
83 Trinidad and Tobago	4.09	94	
84 Guatemala	4.08	78	
85 Sri Lanka	4.08	71	
86 Algeria	4.07	87	
87 Greece	4.02	86	
88 Nepal	4.02	98	
89 Moldova	3.99	100	
90 Namibia	3.99	84	
91 Kenya	3.98	96	

Economy	Score ¹	Prev. ²	Trend ³
92 Argentina	3.95	104	
93 Nicaragua	3.95	103	
94 Cambodia	3.93	89	
95 Tunisia	3.93	95	
96 Honduras	3.92	88	
97 Ecuador	3.91	91	
98 Lao PDR	3.91	93	
99 Bangladesh	3.91	106	
100 Egypt	3.90	115	
101 Mongolia	3.90	102	
102 Kyrgyz Republic	3.90	111	
103 Korea and Mongolia	3.87	107	
104 Dominican Republic	3.87	92	
105 Lebanon	3.84	101	
106 Senegal	3.81	112	
107 Seychelles	3.80	n/a	
108 Ethiopia	3.78	109	
109 El Salvador	3.77	105	
110 Cape Verde	3.76	110	
111 Ghana	3.72	114	
112 Paraguay	3.71	117	
113 Tanzania	3.71	116	
114 Uganda	3.70	113	
115 Pakistan	3.67	122	
116 Cameroon	3.65	119	
117 Gambia, The	3.61	123	
118 Zambia	3.52	118	
119 Guinea	3.47	n/a	
120 Benin	3.47	124	
121 Madagascar	3.40	128	
122 Swaziland	3.35	n/a	
123 Mali	3.33	125	
124 Zimbabwe	3.32	126	
125 Nigeria	3.30	127	
126 Congo, Democratic Rep.	3.27	129	
127 Venezuela	3.23	130	
128 Haiti	3.22	n/a	
129 Burundi	3.21	135	
130 Sierra Leone	3.20	132	
131 Lesotho	3.20	130	
132 Malawi	3.11	134	
133 Mauritania	3.09	137	
134 Liberia	3.08	131	
135 Chad	2.99	136	
136 Mozambique	2.89	133	
137 Yemen	2.87	138	

The Global Competitiveness Index 2017-2018

Global Competitiveness Index

- ▶ Sporządzany przez Światowe Forum Ekonomiczne
- ▶ Określa zdolności poszczególnych państw do zapewnienia długookresowego wzrostu gospodarczego
- ▶ Pomiar konkurencyjności oparty jest na 12 filarach (podzielone na 3 grupy)
- ▶ W zależności od etapu rozwoju państwa, filarom nadaje się odpowiednią wagę, co daje możliwość obliczyć indeks konkurencyjności



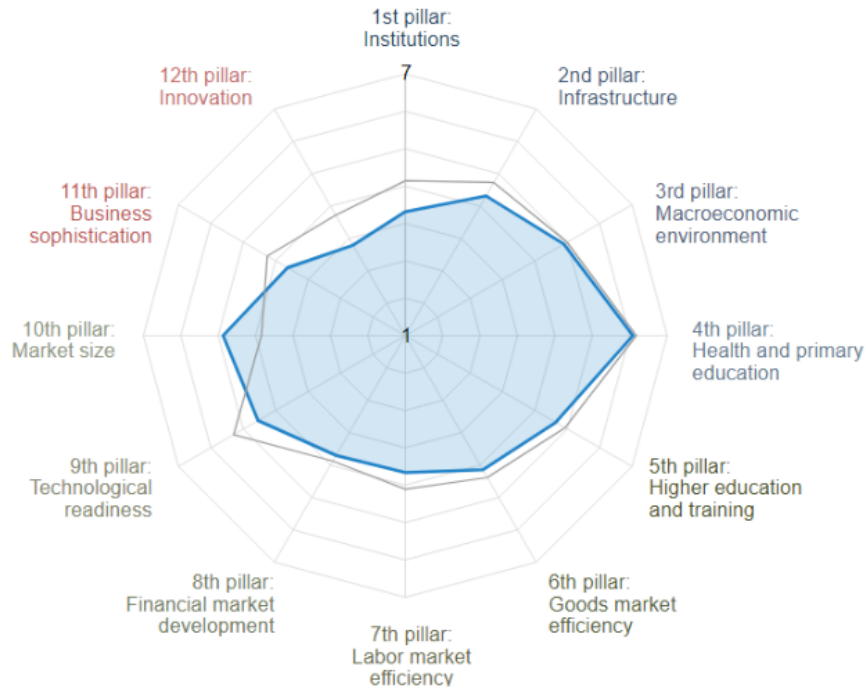
Poland

39th / 137

Global Competitiveness Index 2017-2018 edition

Key indicators, 2016 Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2017)

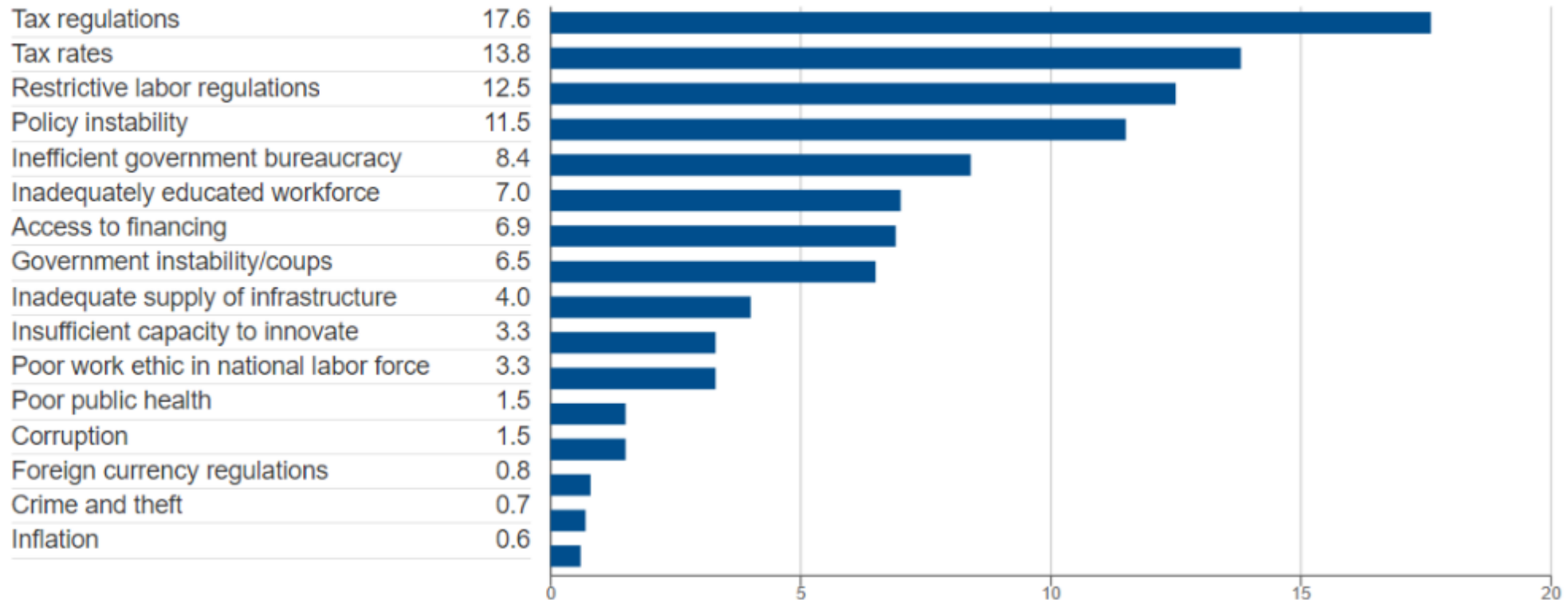
Population millions	38.0 i	GDP per capita US\$	12,315.6 i
GDP US\$ billions	467.6 i	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.88 i



Polska
dane za 2017-18 rok

Najbardziej problematyczne czynniki

Most problematic factors for doing business

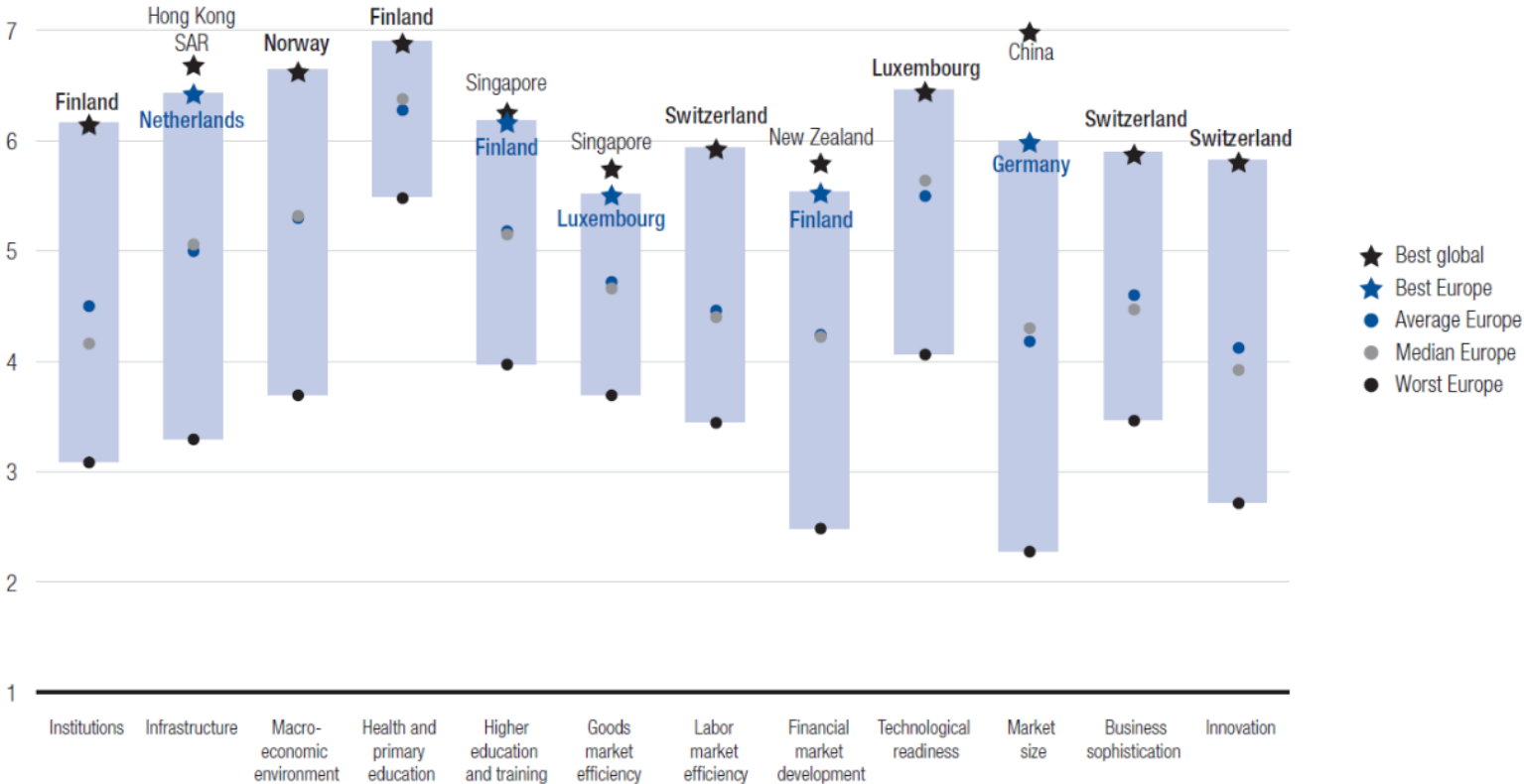


i	Subindex A: Basic requirements 1-7 (best)	45	5.0		
i	1st pillar: Institutions 1-7 (best)	72	3.8		
i	2nd pillar: Infrastructure 1-7 (best)	44	4.7		
i	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment 1-7 (best)	41	5.2		
i	4th pillar: Health and primary education 1-7 (best)	38	6.2		
i	Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers 1-7 (best)	34	4.7		
i	5th pillar: Higher education and training 1-7 (best)	40	5.0		
i	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency 1-7 (best)	45	4.6		
i	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency 1-7 (best)	78	4.1		
i	8th pillar: Financial market development 1-7 (best)	53	4.2		
i	9th pillar: Technological readiness 1-7 (best)	47	4.9		
i	10th pillar: Market size 1-7 (best)	21	5.2		
i	Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors 1-7 (best)	59	3.8		
i	11th pillar: Business sophistication 1-7 (best)	57	4.1		
i	12th pillar: Innovation 1-7 (best)	59	3.4		

Raport 2017-18



Figure 1: GCI score range for Europe across the 12 pillars, 2017–2018 edition
Score (1–7)



Zakres ocen
dla Europy



Corruption Perception Index

Corruption Perception Index

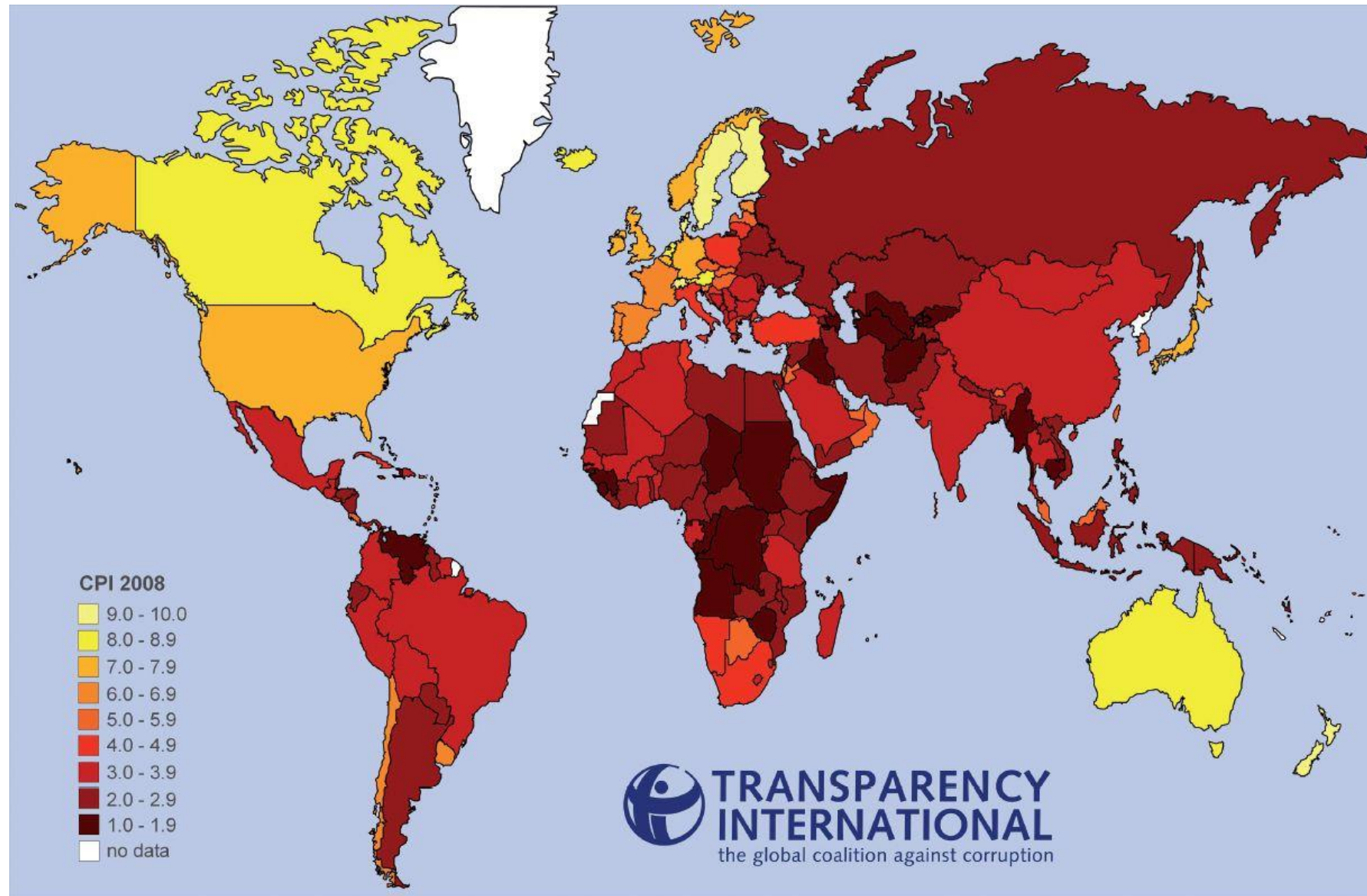
- ▶ Roczna ocena krajów świata, zawarta przez Transparency International
- ▶ Odzwierciedla postrzeganie korupcji w 167 krajach w skali 100 (brak korupcji) do 0 (silna korupcja)
- ▶ Indeks opiera się na serii niezależnych badań z udziałem międzynarodowych ekspertów ds. finansów i praw człowieka

CPI uwzględnia 13 różnych badań i ocen z 12 różnych instytucji:

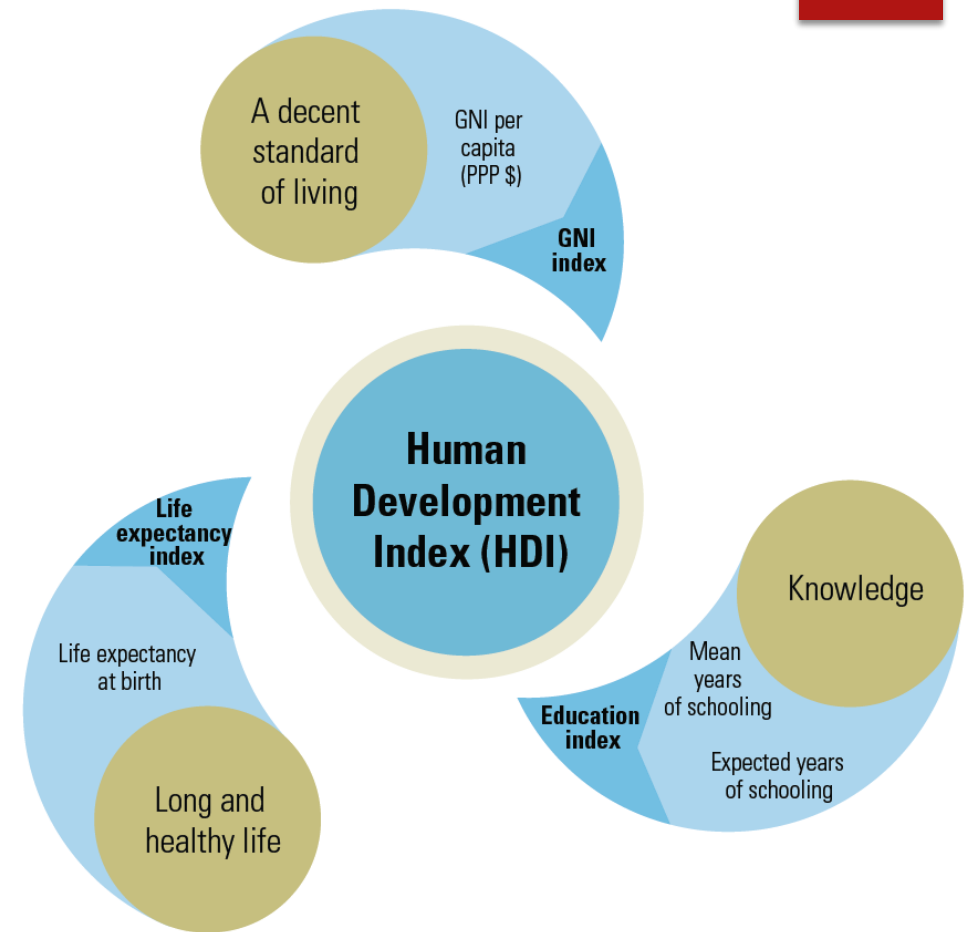
- ▶ the African Development Bank
- ▶ the Bertelsmann Foundation
- ▶ the Economist Intelligence Unit
- ▶ Freedom House
- ▶ Global Insight
- ▶ International Institute for Management Development
- ▶ Political and Economic Risk Consultancy
- ▶ The PRS Group, Inc., the World Economic Forum
- ▶ the World Bank
- ▶ the World Justice Project



| Bertelsmann **Stiftung**

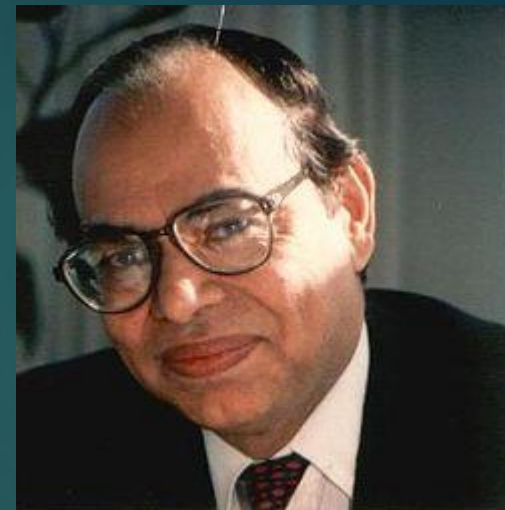


Human Development Index



Human Development Index

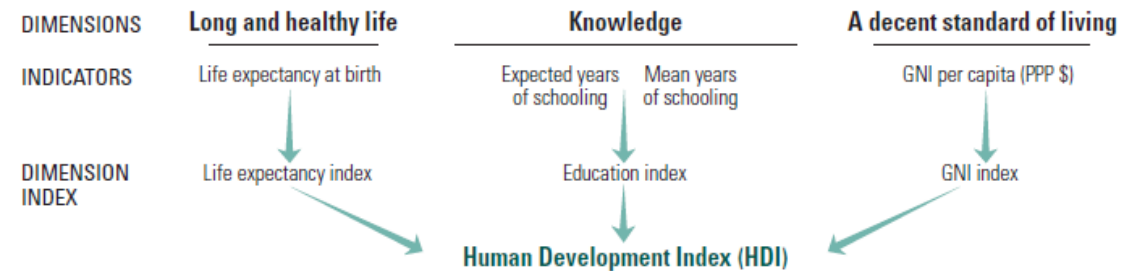
- ▶ syntetyczny miernik opisujący stopień rozwoju społeczno-ekonomicznego poszczególnych krajów
- ▶ opracowany w roku 1990 przez pakistańskiego ekonomistę Mahbuba ul Haqa
- ▶ Oparty na tym wskaźniku system porównywania wprowadzony został przez Organizację Narodów Zjednoczonych

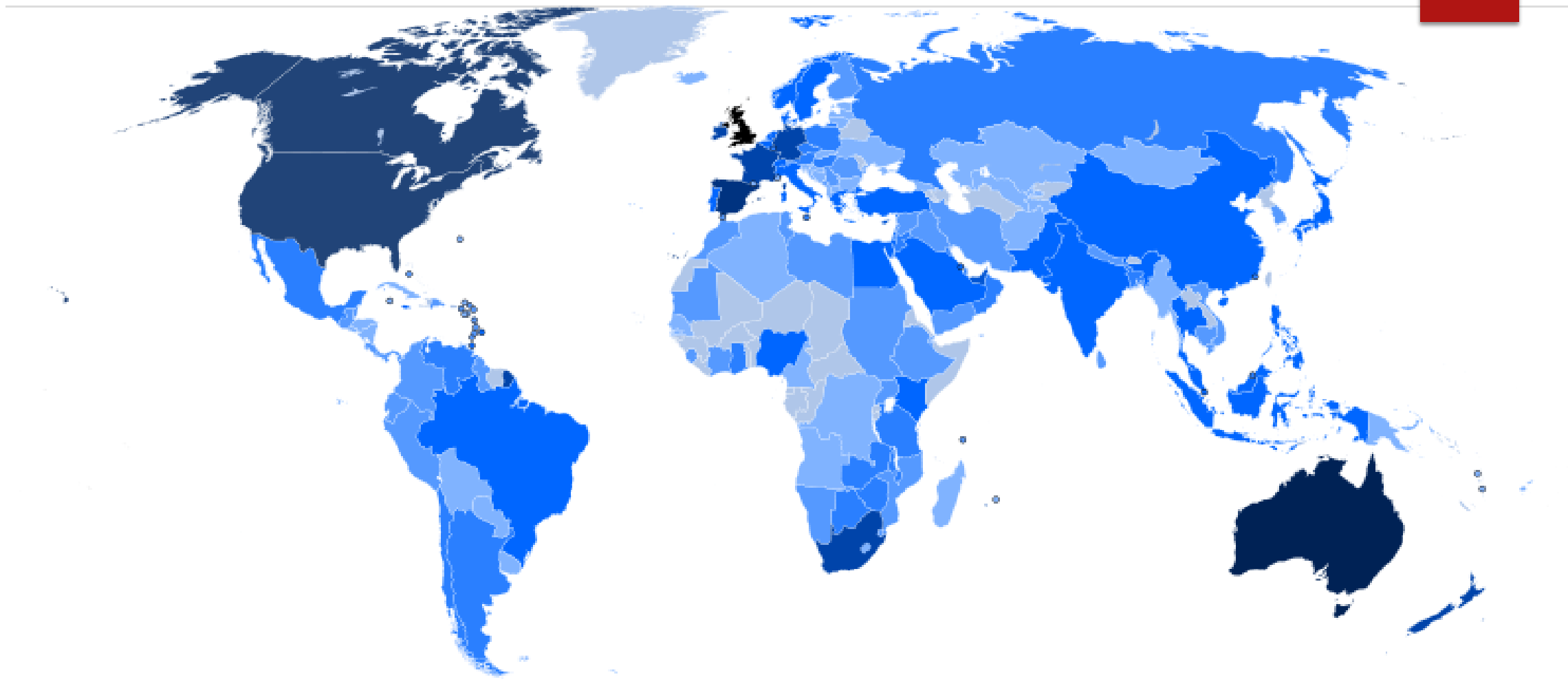


Składowe wskaźnika

- ▶ „Długie i zdrowe życie”
(long and healthy life)
- ▶ „Wiedza” (knowledge)
- ▶ „Dostatni standard życia”
(decent standard of living)

Human Development Index (HDI)

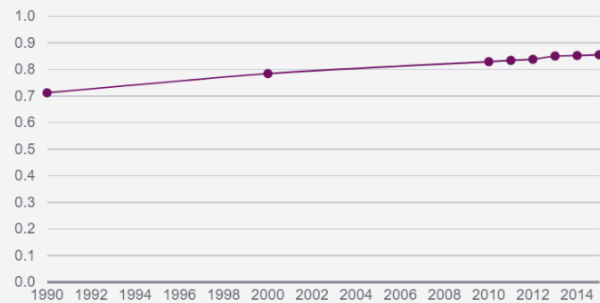




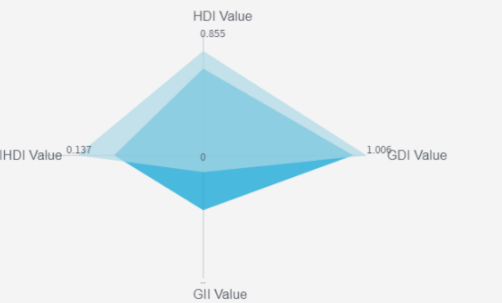
Human Development Indicators

Human Development Index	Index 0.855	Rank 36
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Trends 1990 - Present



Index Comparison



+ Health	Life expectancy at birth (years)	77.6
+ Education	Expected years of schooling (years)	16.4
+ Income/Composition of Resources	Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP\$)	24,117
+ Inequality	Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI)	0.774
+ Gender	Gender Development Index (GDI)	1.006
+ Poverty	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	n.a.
+ Work, employment and vulnerability	Employment to population ratio (% ages 15 and older)	52.7
+ Human Security	Homicide rate (per 100,000 people)	0.7
+ Trade and Financial Flows	Exports and imports (% of GDP)	95.9
+ Mobility and Communication	Internet users (% of population)	68.0
+ Environmental sustainability	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes)	7.9
+ Demography	Population, total (millions)	38.6

Polska
dane za 2014 rok

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.



Index of
Economic
Freedom

Index of Economic Freedom

- ▶ Miernik odzwierciedlający restrykcyjność przepisów oraz zakres stosowania przymusu przez aparat władzy w sferze gospodarki w różnych państwach świata
- ▶ Każdemu państwu przyznawana jest punktacja według 50 niezależnych zmiennych podzielonych na 10 kategorii wpływających na wolność gospodarczą
- ▶ Publikowany przez The Wall Street Journal i Heritage Foundation.

10 kategorii zmiennych:

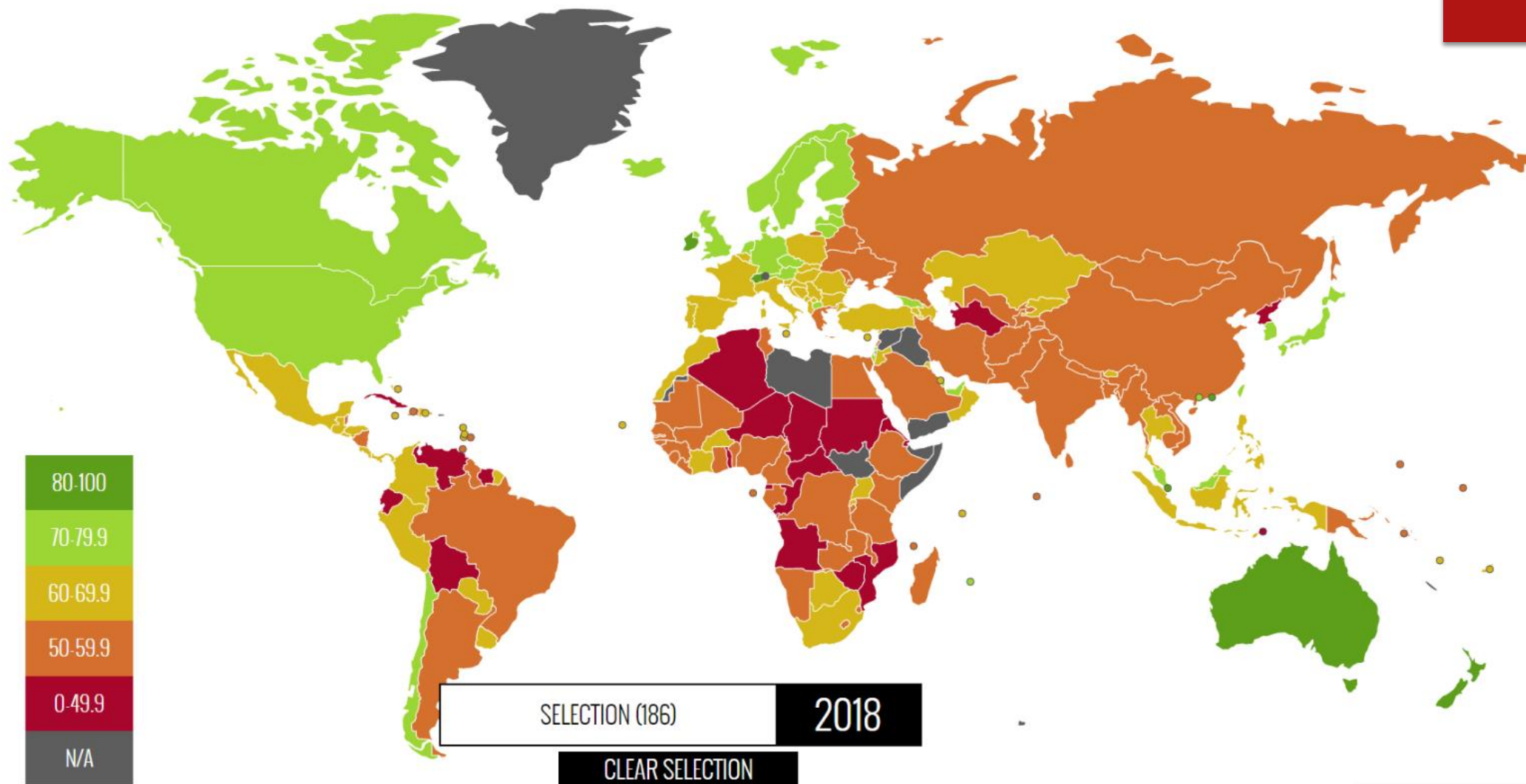
- ▶ Polityka handlowa
- ▶ Obciążenia podatkowe
- ▶ Interwencje rządu w gospodarce
- ▶ Polityka pieniężna
- ▶ Przepływ kapitału i inwestycje zagraniczne
- ▶ Bankowość i finanse
- ▶ Płace i ceny
- ▶ Prawa własności
- ▶ Regulacje prawne
- ▶ Aktywność czarnego rynku.

FREE (100-80)

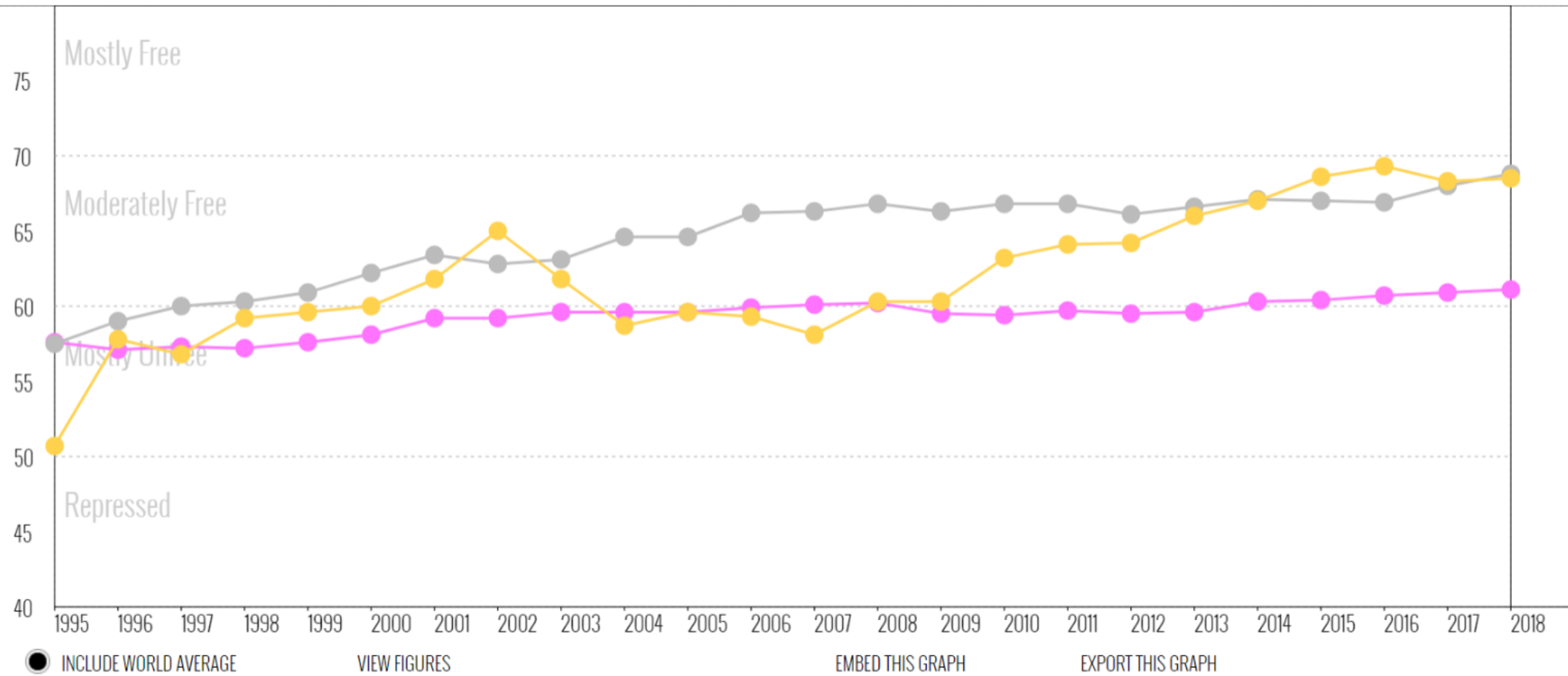
RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL	CHANGE	RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL	CHANGE
1	Hong Kong	90.2	+0.4	4	Switzerland	81.7	+0.2
2	Singapore	88.8	+0.2	5	Australia	80.9	-0.1
3	New Zealand	84.2	+0.5	6	Ireland	80.4	+3.7

MOSTLY FREE (79.9-70)

RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL	CHANGE	RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL	CHANGE
7	Estonia	78.8	-0.3	21	Mauritius	75.1	+0.4
8	United Kingdom	78.0	+1.6	22	Malaysia	74.5	+0.7
9	Canada	77.7	-0.8	23	Norway	74.3	+0.3
10	United Arab Emirates	77.6	+0.7	24	Czech Republic	74.2	+0.9
11	Iceland	77.0	+2.6	25	Germany	74.2	+0.4
12	Denmark	76.6	+1.5	26	Finland	74.1	+0.1
13	Taiwan	76.6	+0.1	27	South Korea	73.8	-0.5
14	Luxembourg	76.4	+0.5	28	Latvia	73.6	-1.2
15	Sweden	76.3	+1.4	29	Qatar	72.6	-0.5
16	Georgia	76.2	+0.2	30	Japan	72.3	+2.7
17	Netherlands	76.2	+0.4	31	Israel	72.2	+2.5
18	United States	75.7	+0.6	32	Austria	71.8	-0.5
19	Lithuania	75.3	-0.5	33	Macedonia	71.3	+0.6
20	Chile	75.2	-1.3	34	Macau	70.9	+0.2



OVERALL SCORE



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