

Międzynarodowe rankingi gospodarcze

GOSPODARKA ŚWIATOWA

Plan prezentacji

1. Wskaźnik konkurencyjności gospodarek. Miejsce Polski w rankingu
2. The Global Enabling Trade Report. Omówienie pozycji Polski w raporcie
3. Doing Business
4. Index of Economic Freedom. Najważniejsze wnioski z ostatniego badania
5. KOF Globalization Index
6. World Happiness Report
7. Gross National Happiness Index na podstawie Bhutanu
8. The Country Good Index
9. Podsumowanie

Cele prezentacji

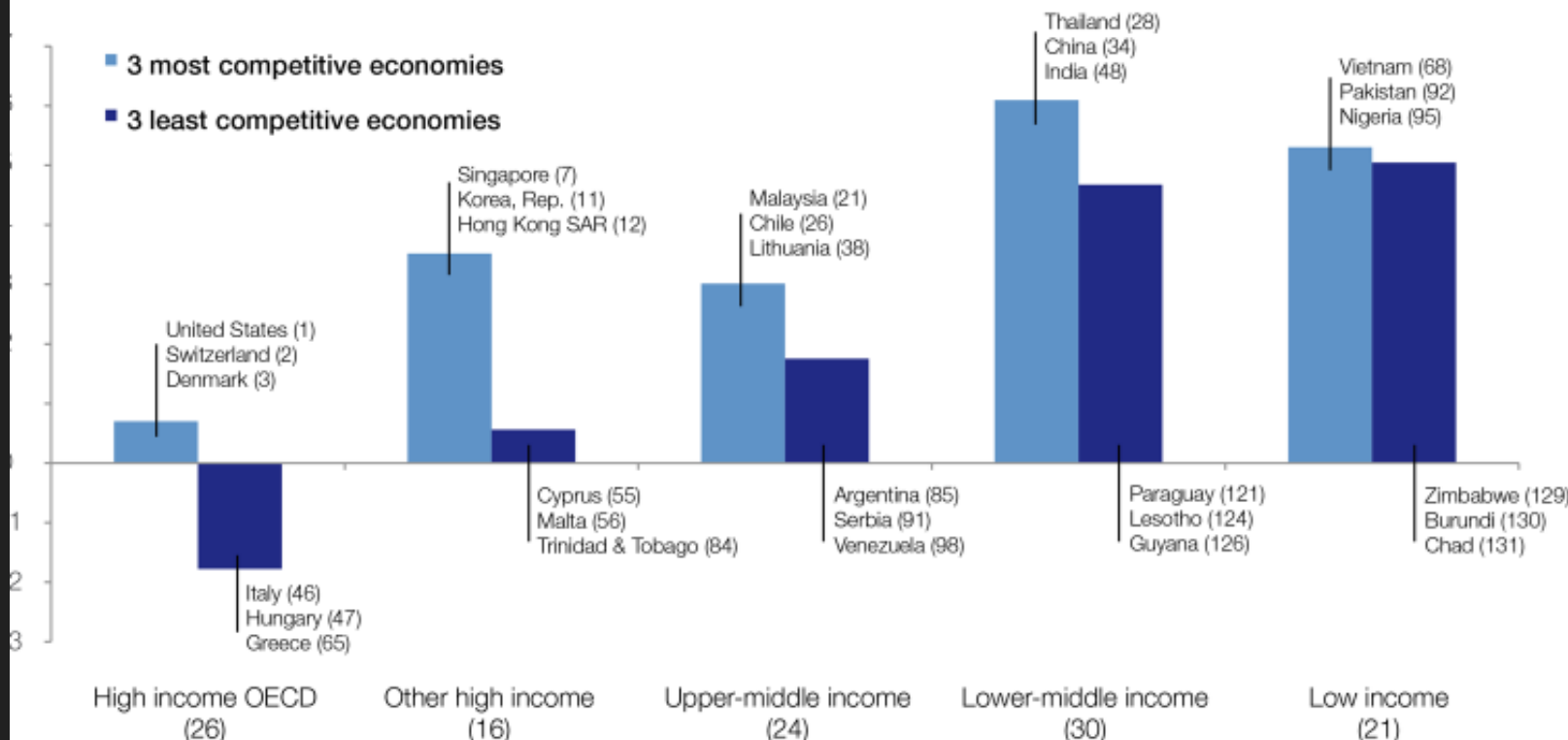
- Przedstawienie najważniejszych rankingów gospodarczych
- Przedstawienie pozycji Polski we wskazanych rankingach oraz wskazanie przyczyn
- Zapoznanie z metodologią tworzenia rankingów, zbierania informacji
- Porównanie wybranych rankingów
- Wskazanie zależności między niektórymi wskaźnikami

Global Competitiveness Index

- sporządzany przez Światowe Forum Gospodarcze
- raport jest sporządzany na podstawie ankiet EOS
- metodyka EOS podlega kontroli audytorskiej
- ankiety kierowane są do członków rad nadzorczych i zarządów przedsiębiorstw biorących udział w badaniu
- ankietowani są pytani o sytuację w kraju
- wiarygodność ankiet jest weryfikowana -> w 2016 odrzucono ok. 6% ankiet nie uwzględniono zbiorów danych z kilku krajów
- w 2016 ankietę przeprowadzono w 138 krajach na próbie ok. 14 000 respondentów

Average growth rates of the most and least competitive economies, by income group

Average growth rate, 2007–14



Światowa Konkurencyjność Gospodarki Ranking 2015-2016

Economy	Score ¹	Prev. ²	Trend ³
1 Switzerland	5.76	1	
2 Singapore	5.68	2	
3 United States	5.61	3	
4 Germany	5.53	5	
5 Netherlands	5.50	8	
6 Japan	5.47	6	
7 Hong Kong SAR	5.46	7	
8 Finland	5.45	4	
9 Sweden	5.43	10	
10 United Kingdom	5.43	9	
11 Norway	5.41	11	
12 Denmark	5.33	13	
13 Canada	5.31	15	
14 Qatar	5.30	16	
15 Taiwan, China	5.28	14	
16 New Zealand	5.25	17	
17 United Arab Emirates	5.24	12	
18 Malaysia	5.23	20	
19 Belgium	5.20	18	
20 Luxembourg	5.20	19	
21 Australia	5.15	22	
22 France	5.13	23	
23 Austria	5.12	21	
24 Ireland	5.11	25	
25 Saudi Arabia	5.07	24	
26 Korea, Rep.	4.99	26	
27 Israel	4.98	27	
28 China	4.89	28	
29 Iceland	4.83	30	
30 Estonia	4.74	29	
31 Czech Republic	4.69	37	
32 Thailand	4.64	31	
33 Spain	4.59	35	
34 Kuwait	4.59	40	
35 Chile	4.58	33	
36 Lithuania	4.55	41	
37 Indonesia	4.52	34	
38 Portugal	4.52	36	
39 Bahrain	4.52	44	
40 Azerbaijan	4.50	38	
41 Poland	4.49	43	
42 Kazakhstan	4.49	50	
43 Italy	4.46	49	
44 Latvia	4.45	42	
45 Russian Federation	4.44	53	
46 Mauritius	4.43	39	
47 Philippines	4.39	52	

Economy	Score ¹	Prev. ²	Trend ³
48 Malta	4.39	47	
49 South Africa	4.39	56	
50 Panama	4.38	48	
51 Turkey	4.37	45	
52 Costa Rica	4.33	51	
53 Romania	4.32	59	
54 Bulgaria	4.32	54	
55 India	4.31	71	
56 Vietnam	4.30	68	
57 Mexico	4.29	61	
58 Rwanda	4.29	62	
59 Slovenia	4.28	70	
60 Macedonia, FYR	4.28	63	
61 Colombia	4.28	66	
62 Oman	4.25	46	
63 Hungary	4.25	60	
64 Jordan	4.23	64	
65 Cyprus	4.23	58	
66 Georgia	4.22	69	
67 Slovak Republic	4.22	75	
68 Sri Lanka	4.21	73	
69 Peru	4.21	65	
70 Montenegro	4.20	67	
71 Botswana	4.19	74	
72 Morocco	4.17	72	
73 Uruguay	4.09	80	
74 Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.09	83	
75 Brazil	4.08	57	
76 Ecuador	4.07	n/a	
77 Croatia	4.07	77	
78 Guatemala	4.05	78	
79 Ukraine	4.03	76	
80 Tajikistan	4.03	91	
81 Greece	4.02	81	
82 Armenia	4.01	85	
83 Lao PDR	4.00	93	
84 Moldova	4.00	82	
85 Namibia	3.99	88	
86 Jamaica	3.97	86	
87 Algeria	3.97	79	
88 Honduras	3.95	100	
89 Trinidad and Tobago	3.94	89	
90 Cambodia	3.94	95	
91 Côte d'Ivoire	3.93	115	
92 Tunisia	3.93	87	
93 Albania	3.93	97	
94 Serbia	3.89	94	

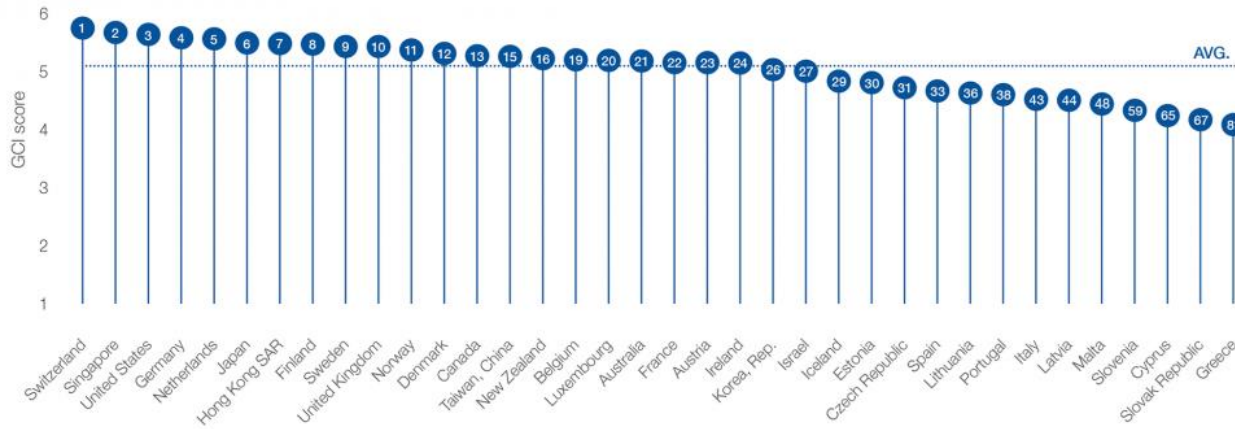
Economy	Score ¹	Prev. ²	Trend ³
95 El Salvador	3.87	84	
96 Zambia	3.87	96	
97 Seychelles	3.86	92	
98 Dominican Republic	3.86	101	
99 Kenya	3.85	90	
100 Nepal	3.85	102	
101 Lebanon	3.84	113	
102 Kyrgyz Republic	3.83	108	
103 Gabon	3.83	106	
104 Mongolia	3.81	98	
105 Bhutan	3.80	103	
106 Argentina	3.79	104	
107 Bangladesh	3.76	109	
108 Nicaragua	3.75	99	
109 Ethiopia	3.75	118	
110 Senegal	3.73	112	
111 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	
116 Egypt	3.66	119	
117 Bolivia	3.60	105	
118 Paraguay	3.60	120	
119 Ghana	3.58	111	
120 Tanzania	3.57	121	
121 Guyana	3.56	117	
122 Benin	3.55	n/a	
123 Gambia, The	3.48	125	
124 Nigeria	3.46	127	
125 Zimbabwe	3.45	124	
126 Pakistan	3.45	129	
127 Mali	3.44	128	
128 Swaziland	3.40	123	
129 Liberia	3.37	n/a	
130 Madagascar	3.32	130	
131 Myanmar	3.32	134	
132 Venezuela	3.30	131	
133 Mozambique	3.20	133	
134 Haiti	3.18	137	
135 Malawi	3.15	132	
136 Burundi	3.11	139	
137 Sierra Leone	3.06	138	
138 Mauritania	3.03	141	
139 Chad	2.96	143	
140 Guinea	2.84	144	



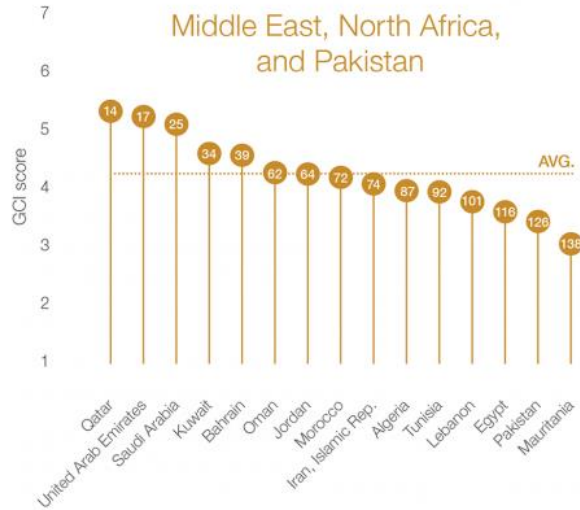
Note: The Global Competitiveness Index captures the fundamentals of an economy. Recent developments, including currency (e.g., Switzerland) and commodity price fluctuations (e.g., Azerbaijan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia), geopolitical uncertainties (e.g., Ukraine), and security issues (e.g., Turkey) must be 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 2007.

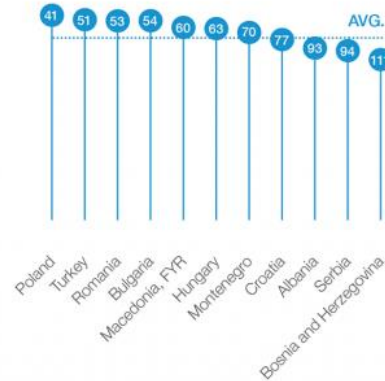
Advanced Economies



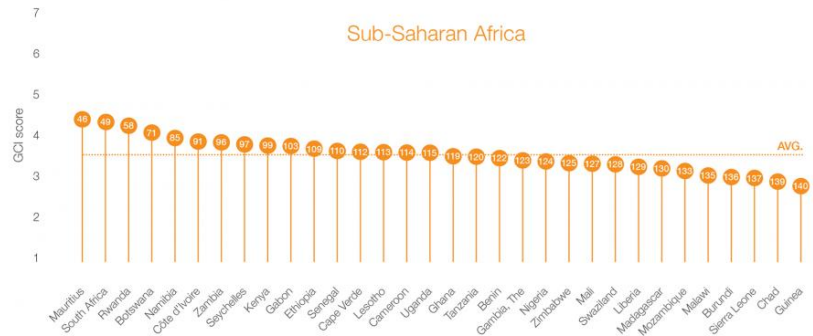
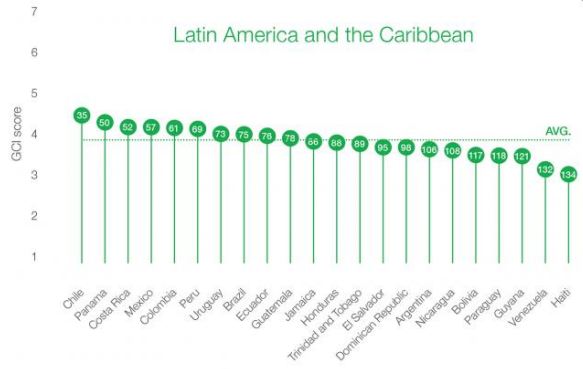
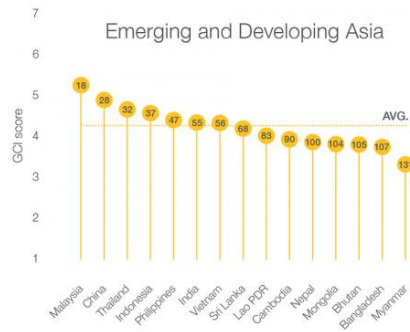
Middle East, North Africa, and Pakistan



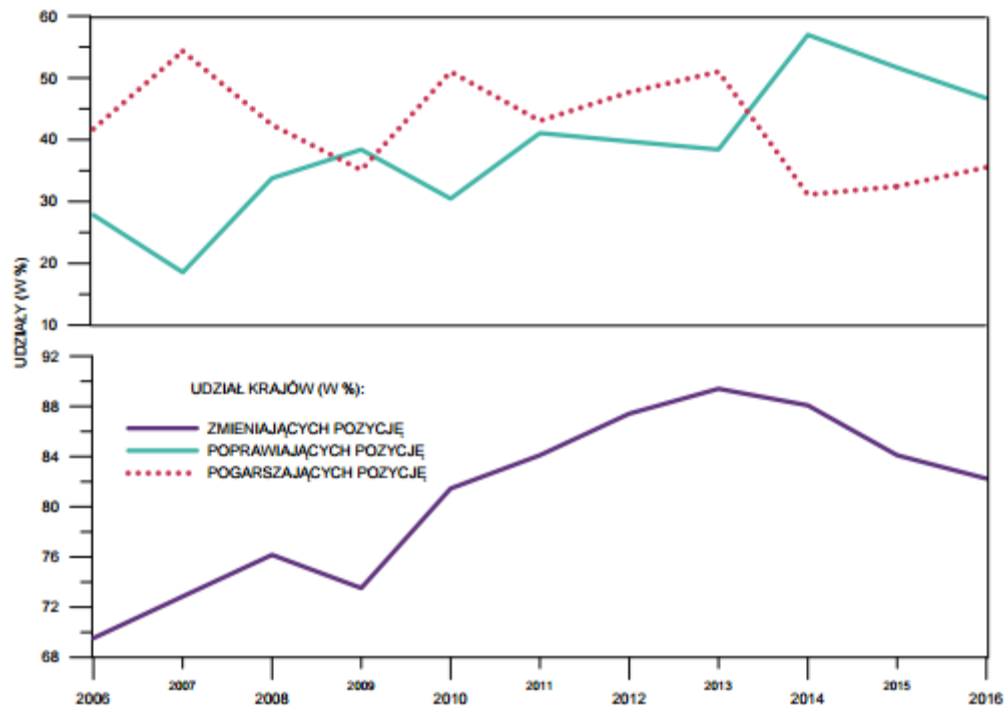
Emerging and Developing Europe



Rankingi regionalne
2015-2016



Dynamika – skala przetasowań



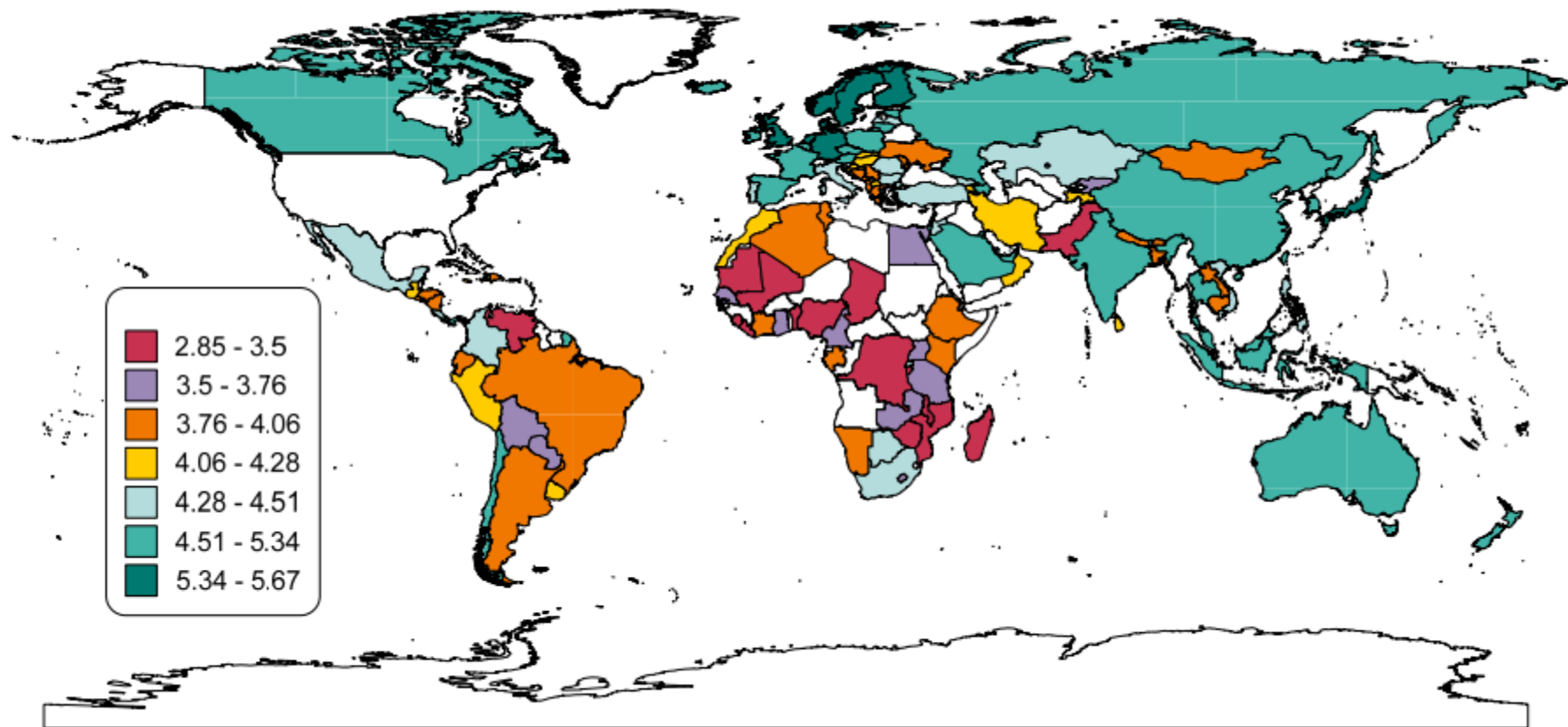
Rys. 1. Częstości rocznych zmian pozycji w rankingach w latach 2006-16 [w %]

Kraj	Przyrost w latach 2007-16	Kraj	Spadek w latach 2007-16
Tadżykistan	40	Węgry	-22
Gruzja	31	Oman	-24
Albania	29	Słowacja	-24
Azerbejdżan	29	Cypr	-28
Bułgaria	29	Pakistan	-30
Macedonia	26	Nigeria	-32
Zjed. Emiraty Arab.	21	Wenezuela	-32
Kambodża	21	Egipt	-38
Peru	19	Salwador	-38
Panama	17	Tunezja	-63

Tabela 2. Dziesięć krajów o największych zmianach w rankingach w okresie 2007-16

Źródło: nbp.pl

Mapa 1. Świat – rozkład indeksu GCI w 2016 r.



Źródło: Opracowanie własne na podstawie danych WEF

Źródło: nbp.pl

Polska

dane na 2015 rok

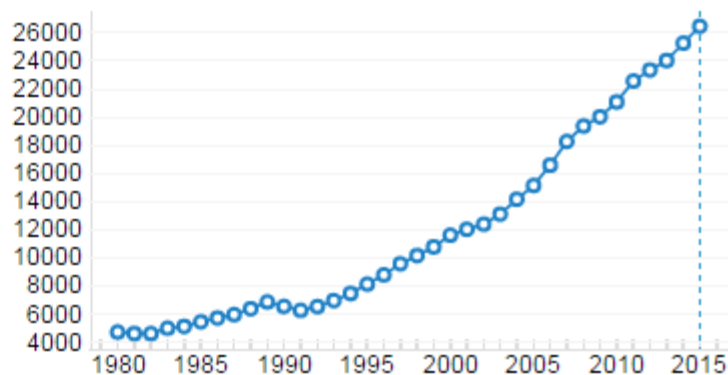
Poland

Key Indicators:

Population (millions)	38.0	i
GDP (US\$ billions)	474.9	i
GDP per capita (US\$)	12495.33	i
GDP (PPP) per capita (US\$)	26455.27	i
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	0.89	i

GDP (PPP) per capita, current international dollars
current international dollars, 1980-2015

\$26,455.27 2015



Poland

Gross domestic product based on purchasing-power-parity (PPP)
per capita GDP

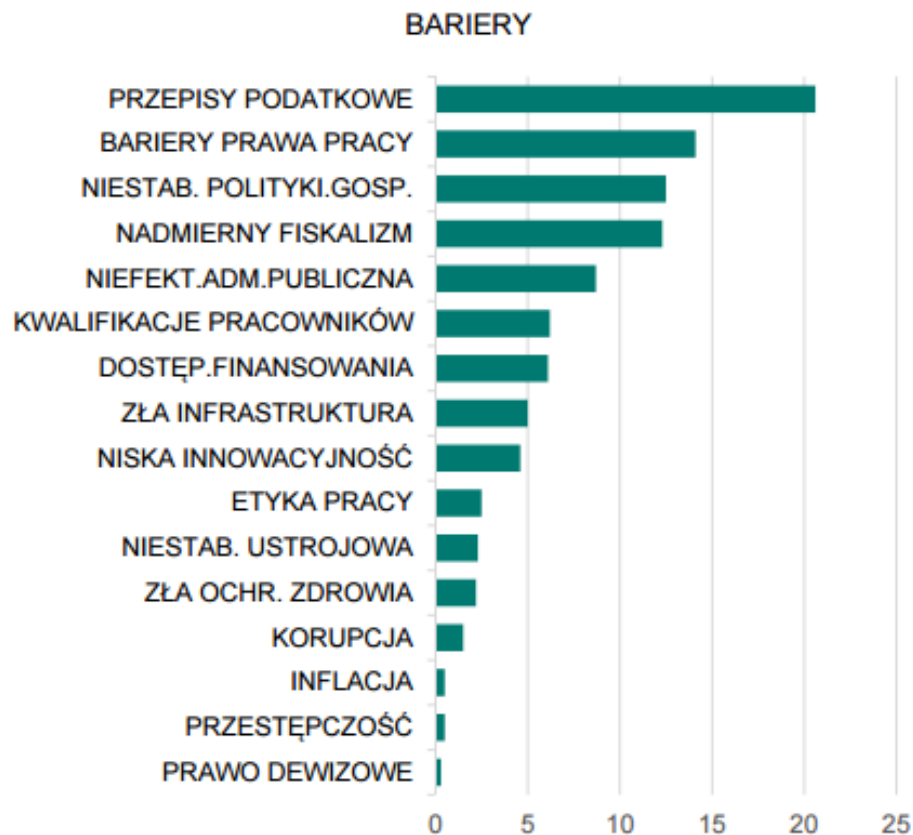
Źródło: weforum.org

Global Competitiveness Index 1-7 (best)			41	4.5		
Subindex A: Basic requirements 1-7 (best)			44	4.9		
	1st pillar: Institutions 1-7 (best)		58	4.1		
	2nd pillar: Infrastructure 1-7 (best)		56	4.3		
	3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment 1-7 (best)		46	5.1		
	4th pillar: Health and primary education 1-7 (best)		40	6.1		
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers 1-7 (best)			34	4.6		
	5th pillar: Higher education and training 1-7 (best)		31	5.1		
	6th pillar: Goods market efficiency 1-7 (best)		46	4.5		
	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency 1-7 (best)		81	4.1		
	8th pillar: Financial market development 1-7 (best)		43	4.3		
	9th pillar: Technological readiness 1-7 (best)		41	4.8		
	10th pillar: Market size 1-7 (best)		21	5.2		
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors 1-7 (best)			57	3.7		
	11th pillar: Business sophistication 1-7 (best)		55	4.1		
	12th pillar: Innovation 1-7 (best)		64	3.3		

Report 2015-2016

Źródło: weforum.org

Polska – mocne i słabe strony



Źródło: Opracowanie własne na podstawie danych WEF

Źródło: nbp.pl

The Global Enabling Trade Report 2016

- opracowywany przez the World Economic Forum oraz the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation
- raport z 2016 roku obejmuje 136 państw
- opiera się na czynnikach, polityce oraz usługach które ułatwiają wymianę towarów
- składa się z czterech indeksów: dostęp do rynku, administracja publiczna, infrastruktura, środowisko biznesowe
- Umożliwia m.in. analizę porównawczą międzynarodowej konkurencyjności działalności służb celnych i granicznych w poszczególnych krajach.

1	Singapore		6.0		
2	Netherlands		5.7		
3	Hong Kong SAR		5.7		
4	Luxembourg		5.6		
5	Sweden		5.6		
6	Finland		5.6		
7	Austria		5.5		
8	United Kingdom		5.5		
9	Germany		5.5		
10	Belgium		5.5		
11	Switzerland		5.4		
12	Denmark		5.4		
13	France		5.4		
14	Estonia		5.3		
15	Spain		5.3		
16	Japan		5.3		
17	Norway		5.3		
18	New Zealand		5.3		
19	Iceland		5.3		
20	Ireland		5.3		
21	Chile		5.3		
22	United States		5.2		
23	United Arab Emirates		5.2		
24	Canada		5.2		
25	Czech Republic		5.1		
26	Australia		5.1		
27	Korea, Rep.		5.0		
28	Portugal		5.0		
29	Lithuania		5.0		
30	Israel		5.0		
31	Poland		5.0		
32	Slovenia		5.0		
33	Malta		5.0		
34	Slovak Republic		4.9		

Polska



Enabling Trade Index		ⓘ	31	5.0		
1-7 (best)						
Subindex A: Market access 1-7 (best)		ⓘ	26	5.0		
	Pillar 1: Domestic market access 1-7 (best)	ⓘ	42	5.3		
	Pillar 2: Foreign market access 1-7 (best)	ⓘ	29	4.6		
Subindex B: Border administration 1-7 (best)		ⓘ	24	5.7		
	Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration 1-7 (best)	ⓘ	24	5.7		
Subindex C: Infrastructure 1-7 (best)		ⓘ	40	4.6		
	Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure 1-7 (best)	ⓘ	47	3.9		
	Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services 1-7 (best)	ⓘ	37	4.8		
	Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs 1-7 (best)	ⓘ	44	5.3		
Subindex D: Operating environment 1-7 (best)		ⓘ	52	4.5		
	Pillar 7: Operating environment 1-7 (best)	ⓘ	52	4.5		

Doing Business

zakładanie firmy
uzyskiwanie pozwoleń na budowę
wskaźnik energii elektrycznej
rejestracja własności
otrzymywanie kredytu
ochrona inwestorów
płacenie podatków
handel zagraniczny
zawieranie umów
likwidacja przedsiębiorstwa



Doing Business

Economy	Ease of Doing Business Rank [▲]	Starting a Business	Dealing with Construction Permits	Getting Electricity	Registering Property	Getting Credit	Protecting Minority Investors	Paying Taxes	Trading across Borders	Enforcing Contracts	Resolving Insolvency
New Zealand		1	1	1	34	1	1	11	55	13	34
Singapore		2	6	10	10	19	20	8	41	2	29
Denmark		3	24	6	14	12	32	7	1	24	8
Hong Kong SAR, China		4	3	5	3	61	20	3	42	21	28
Korea, Rep		5	11	31	1	39	44	23	32	1	4
Norway		6	21	43	12	14	75	26	22	4	6
United Kingdom		7	16	17	17	47	20	10	28	31	13
United States		8	51	39	36	36	2	36	35	20	5
Sweden		9	15	25	6	10	75	28	18	22	19
Macedonia, FYR		10	4	11	29	48	13	9	27	36	32
Taiwan, China		11	19	3	2	17	22	30	68	14	22
Estonia		12	14	9	38	6	32	21	17	11	42
Finland		13	28	40	18	20	44	13	33	30	1
Latvia		14	22	23	42	23	7	15	25	23	44
Australia		15	7	2	41	45	5	25	91	3	21
Georgia		16	8	8	39	3	7	54	16	16	106
Germany		17	114	12	5	79	32	38	17	3	
Ireland		18	10	38	33	41	32	47	90	17	
Austria		19	111	49	20	30	62	1	10	20	
Iceland		20	34	70	9	15	22	66	32	14	
Lithuania		21	29	16	55	2	32	19	6	66	
Canada		22	2	57	108	43	7	46	112	15	
Malaysia		23	112	13	8	40	20	60	42	46	
Poland		24	107	46	46	38	20	1	55	27	
Portugal		25	32	35	50	27	101	38	1	19	7

Doing Business - Polska

Topics	DB 2017 Rank	DB 2016 Rank <small>i</small>	Change in Rank	DB 2017 DTF (% points) <small>i</small>	DB 2016 DTF (% points) <small>i</small>	Change in DTF (% points) <small>i</small>
Overall	24	25	↑ 1	77.81	77.04	↑ 0.77
Starting a Business	107	102	↓ 5	84.22	84.18	↑ 0.04
Dealing with Construction Permits ✓	46	52	↑ 6	75.15	74.24	↑ 0.91
Getting Electricity ✓	46	48	↑ 2	81.35	80.15	↑ 1.20
Registering Property	38	36	↓ 2	76.49	76.90	↓ 0.41
Getting Credit	20	19	↓ 1	75.00	75.00	-
Protecting Minority Investors	42	40	↓ 2	63.33	63.33	-
Paying Taxes	47	44	↓ 3	82.73	82.77	↓ 0.04
Trading across Borders	1	1	-	100.00	100.00	-
Enforcing Contracts	55	56	↑ 1	63.44	63.44	-
Resolving Insolvency ✓	27	33	↑ 6	76.37	70.43	↑ 5.94

✓ = Doing Business reform making it easier to do business. X = Change making it more difficult to do business.

Doing Business - Polska - Handel międzynarodowy

Indicator	Poland	OECD high income
Time to export: Border compliance (hours) ⓘ	0	12
Cost to export: Border compliance (USD) ⓘ	0	150
Time to export: Documentary compliance (hours) ⓘ	1	3
Cost to export: Documentary compliance (USD) ⓘ	0	36
Time to import: Border compliance (hours) ⓘ	0	9
Cost to import: Border compliance (USD) ⓘ	0	115
Time to import: Documentary compliance (hours) ⓘ	1	4
Cost to import: Documentary compliance (USD) ⓘ	0	26

Doing Business - Polska - Handel międzynarodowy

Characteristics	Export	Import
Product	HS 87 : Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	HS 8708: Parts and accessories of motor vehicles
Trade partner	Germany	Germany
Border	Poland- Germany border crossing	Poland- Germany border crossing
Distance (km)	472	472
Domestic transport time (hours)	14	14
Domestic transport cost (USD)	1,000	1,000

Export documents	Import documents
CMR waybill	CMR waybill
Commercial invoice	Commercial invoice
Packing list	Packing list
Intrastat	Intrastat

Index of Economic Freedom

polityka handlowa
obciążenia podatkowe
interwencje rządu w gospodarce
polityka monetarna
przepływ kapitału i inwestycje zagraniczne
bankowość i finanse
płace i ceny
prawa własności
regulacje prawne
aktywność czarnego rynku

**THE WALL STREET
JOURNAL.**

The  *Heritage Foundation*

Index of Economic Freedom

FREE (100-80)

RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL	CHANGE	RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL	CHANGE
1	Hong Kong	89.8	+1.2 ▲	4	Switzerland	81.5	+0.5 ▲
2	Singapore	88.6	+0.8 ▲	5	Australia	81.0	+0.7 ▲
3	New Zealand	83.7	+2.1 ▲				

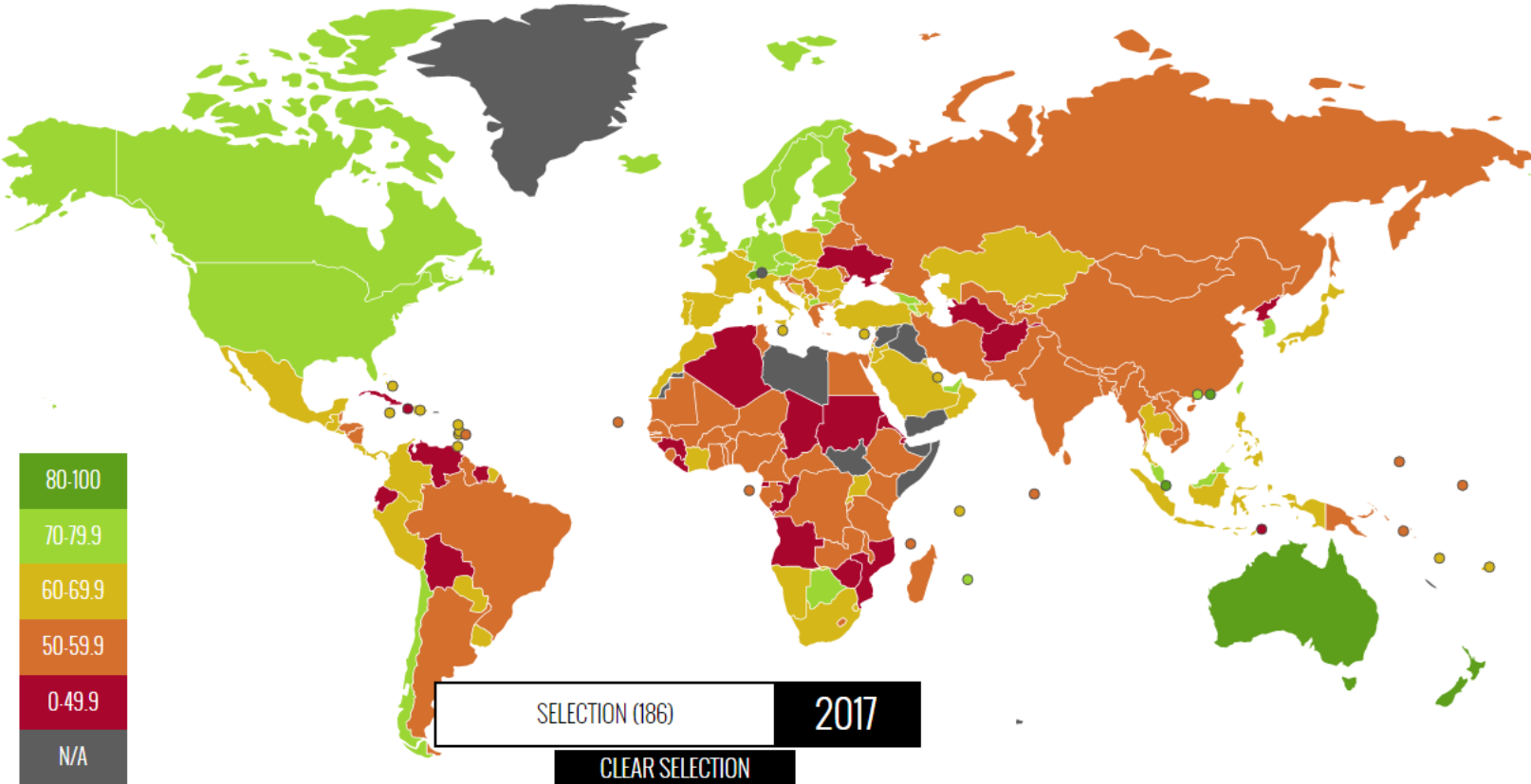
MOSTLY FREE (79.9-70)

RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL	CHANGE	RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL	CHANGE
6	Estonia	79.1	+1.9 ▲	21	Mauritius	74.7	0.0 ▬
7	Canada	78.5	+0.5 ▲	22	Iceland	74.4	+1.1 ▲
8	United Arab Emirates	76.9	+4.3 ▲	23	South Korea	74.3	+2.6 ▲
9	Ireland	76.7	-0.6 ▼	24	Finland	74.0	+1.4 ▲
10	Chile	76.5	-1.2 ▼	25	Norway	74.0	+3.2 ▲
11	Taiwan	76.5	+1.8 ▲	26	Germany	73.8	-0.6 ▼
12	United Kingdom	76.4	0.0 ▬	27	Malaysia	73.8	+2.3 ▲
13	Georgia	76.0	+3.4 ▲	28	Czech Republic	73.3	+0.1 ▲
14	Luxembourg	75.9	+2.0 ▲	29	Qatar	73.1	+2.4 ▲

REPPRESSED (49.9-40)

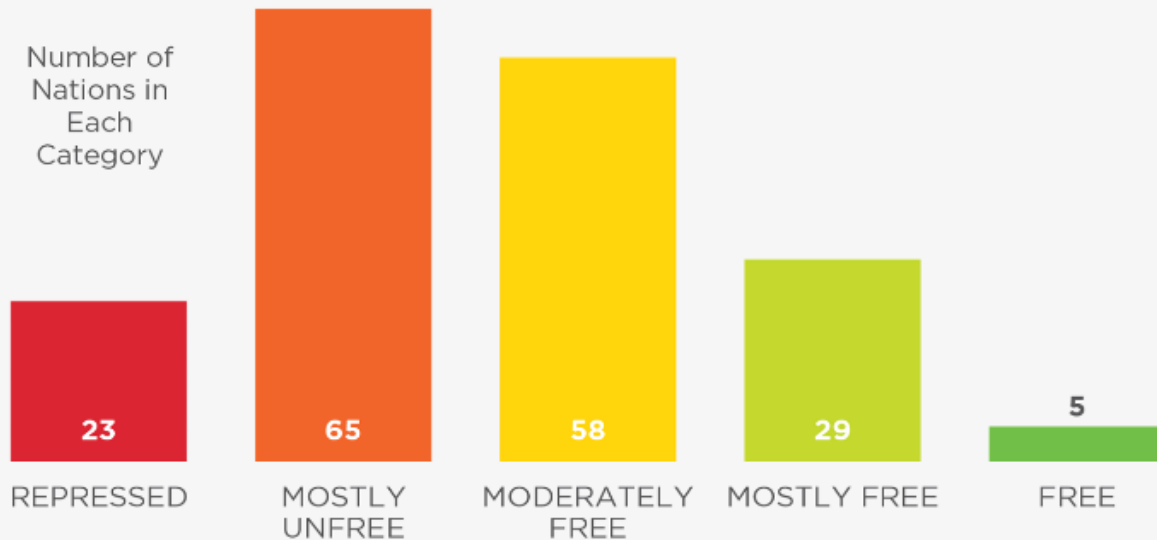
RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL	CHANGE	RANK	COUNTRY	OVERALL	CHANGE
158	Mozambique	49.9	-3.3 ▼	170	Turkmenistan	47.4	+5.5 ▲
159	Haiti	49.6	-1.7 ▼	171	Djibouti	46.7	-9.3 ▼
160	Ecuador	49.3	+0.7 ▲	172	Algeria	46.5	-3.6 ▼
161	Liberia	49.1	-3.1 ▼	173	Timor-Leste	46.3	+0.5 ▲
162	Chad	49.0	+2.7 ▲	174	Equatorial Guinea	45.0	+1.3 ▲
163	Afghanistan	48.9	N/A ▬	175	Zimbabwe	44.0	+5.8 ▲
164	Sudan	48.8	N/A ▬	176	Eritrea	42.2	-0.5 ▼
165	Angola	48.5	-0.4 ▼	177	Republic of Congo	40.0	-2.8 ▼
166	Ukraine	48.1	+1.3 ▲	178	Cuba	33.9	+4.1 ▲
167	Suriname	48.0	-5.8 ▼	179	Venezuela	27.0	-6.7 ▼
168	Bolivia	47.7	+0.3 ▲	180	North Korea	4.9	+2.6 ▲
169	Guinea	47.6	-5.7 ▼				

Index of Economic Freedom



Index of Economic Freedom

GLOBAL ECONOMIC FREEDOM IN 2017



SOURCE: Terry Miller and Anthony B. Kim, *2017 Index of Economic Freedom* (Washington: The Heritage Foundation, 2017), <http://www.heritage.org/index>.

Index of Economic Freedom

Key Findings of the 2017 Index

- Per capita incomes are much higher in countries that are more economically free. Economies rated “free” or “mostly free” in the 2017 Index generate incomes that are more than double the average levels in other countries and more than five times higher than the incomes of people living in countries with “repressed” economies.
- Not only are higher levels of economic freedom associated with higher per capita incomes, but greater economic freedom is also strongly correlated to overall well-being, taking into account such factors as health, education, environment, innovation, societal progress, and democratic governance.
- No matter what their existing level of development may be, countries can get an immediate boost in their economic growth by implementing steps to increase economic freedom through policies that reduce taxes, rationalize the regulatory environment, open the economy to greater competition, and fight corruption.

KOF Globalization Index

Został opracowany przez KOF Swiss Economic Institute

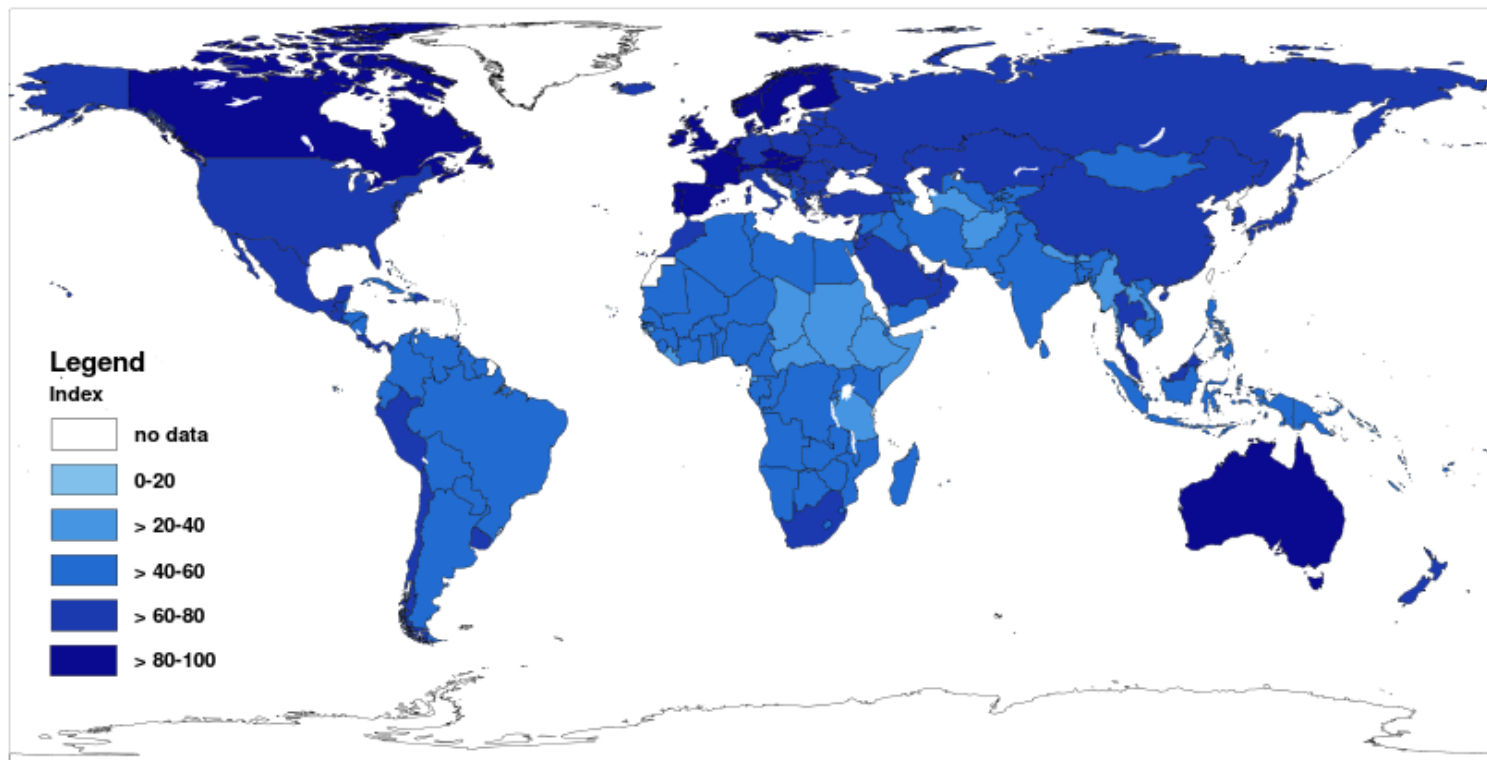
Oblicza poziom globalizacji w danym kraju analizując kraj pod kątem:

- ekonomicznym
- społecznym
- politycznym
- Każdej zmiennej przyporządkowana jest określona waga
- Najnowszy ranking z 2016 roku obejmuje 207 krajów i terytoriów zależnych i zawiera dane od 1970 do 2013 roku.

2016 KOF Index of Globalization*

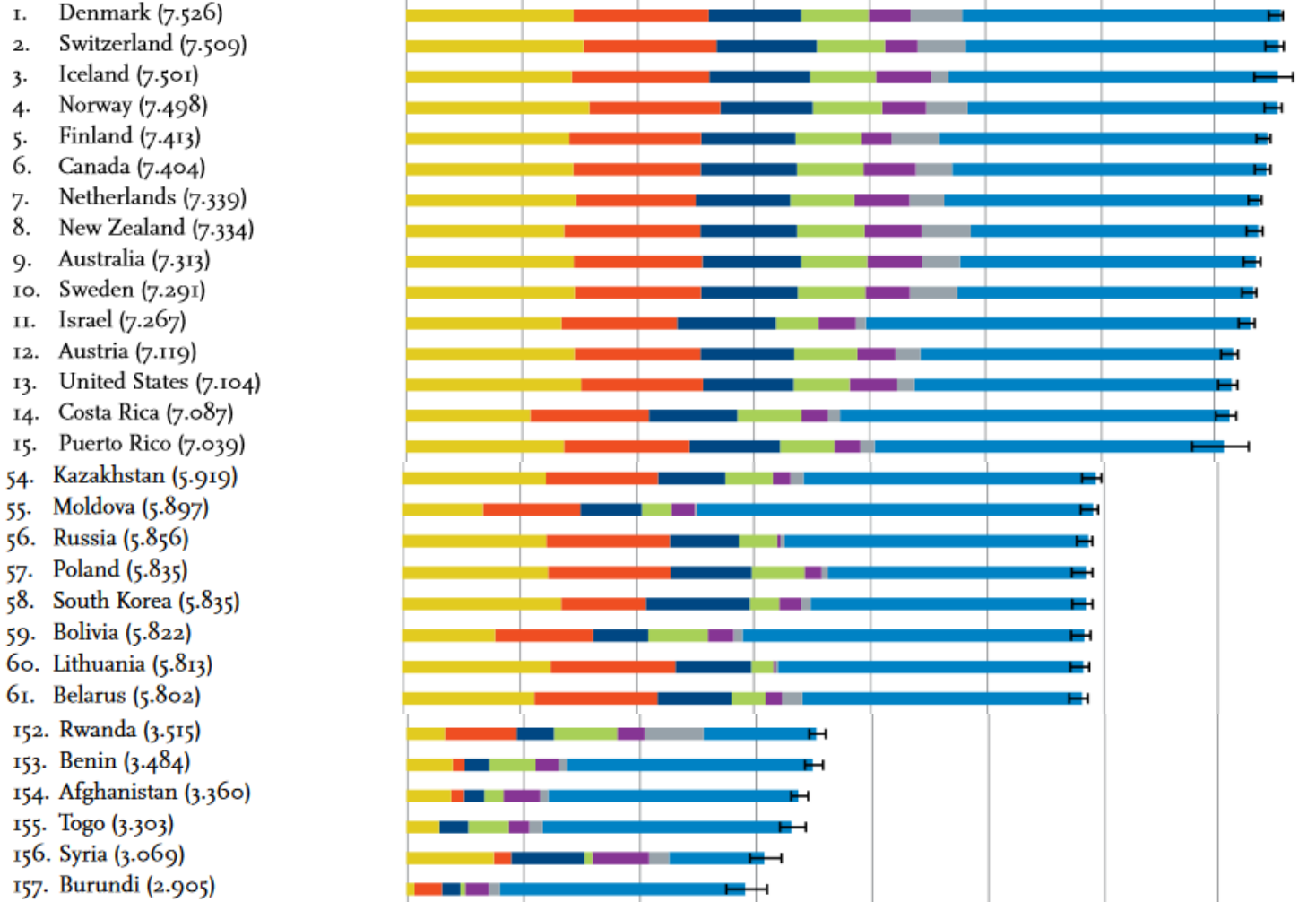
Globalization Index		Economic Globalization		Social Globalization		Political Globalization	
country	Globalization Index	country	Economic Globalization	country	Social Globalization	country	Political Globalization
1. Netherlands	91.70	1. Singapore	96.06	1. Austria	91.30	1. Italy	97.53
2. Ireland	91.64	2. Ireland	93.08	2. Singapore	91.15	2. France	97.29
3. Belgium	90.51	3. Luxembourg	91.80	3. Switzerland	91.10	3. Belgium	96.51
4. Austria	89.83	4. Netherlands	90.89	4. Ireland	90.98	4. Austria	96.37
5. Switzerland	87.01	5. Malta	90.28	5. Netherlands	90.77	5. Spain	95.99
6. Singapore	86.93	6. United Arab Emirates	88.39	6. Belgium	90.45	6. United Kingdom	94.95
7. Denmark	86.44	7. Hungary	86.85	7. Puerto Rico	90.36	7. Sweden	94.65
8. Sweden	85.92	8. Estonia	86.11	8. Canada	89.26	8. Brazil	94.31
9. Hungary	85.78	9. Belgium	85.95	9. Cyprus	88.21	9. Netherlands	94.01
10. Canada	85.67	10. Bahrain	85.51	10. Denmark	87.29	10. Switzerland	93.41
21. Australia	81.93	33. Seychelles	76.16	31. Italy	78.40	28. Romania	90.05
22. Greece	80.40	34. Canada	76.12	32. Israel	77.70	29. Morocco	89.82
23. Poland	79.90	35. Trinidad and Tobago	75.97	33. Andorra	77.57	30. Japan	89.41
24. Italy	79.59	36. Poland	75.72	34. Poland	76.92	31. Poland	89.37
25. Malaysia	79.14	37. Lithuania	75.48	35. Monaco	76.83	32. Portugal	89.21
26. Estonia	78.46	38. Spain	74.80	36. Saudi Arabia	75.90	33. Chile	88.96
		190. Sierra Leone	20.64	150. Cameroon	36.84	197. Cayman Islands	3.18
		191. Chad	20.40	151. Tanzania	36.64	198. Faeroe Islands	3.18
		192. Burundi	19.90	152. Afghanistan	36.33	199. Puerto Rico	3.18
		193. Sudan	18.63	153. Guinea-Bissau	35.86	200. French Polynesia	2.63
		194. Tanzania	18.07	154. Bangladesh	35.82	201. Greenland	2.63
		195. Somalia	18.04	155. Argentina	34.49	202. Guam	2.63
		196. Central African Republic	17.50	156. Sudan	34.39	203. New Caledonia	2.63
		197. Afghanistan	17.46	157. Nepal	30.37	204. Virgin Islands (U.S.)	2.09
		198. Ethiopia	16.11	158. Iran, Islamic Rep.	29.88	205. Northern Mariana Islands	1.54
		199. Myanmar	15.77	159. Ethiopia	27.20	206. Isle of Man	1.27
		200. Congo. Dem. Rep.	15.46	160. Burundi	22.23	207. Channel Islands	1.00
country	Globalization Index						
185. Burundi	31.87						
186. Tonga	31.12						
187. Comoros	30.71						
188. Lao PDR	30.38						
189. Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	27.99						
190. Equatorial Guinea	27.22						
191. Eritrea	26.47						
192. Solomon Islands	25.10						

KOF Index of Globalization 2012

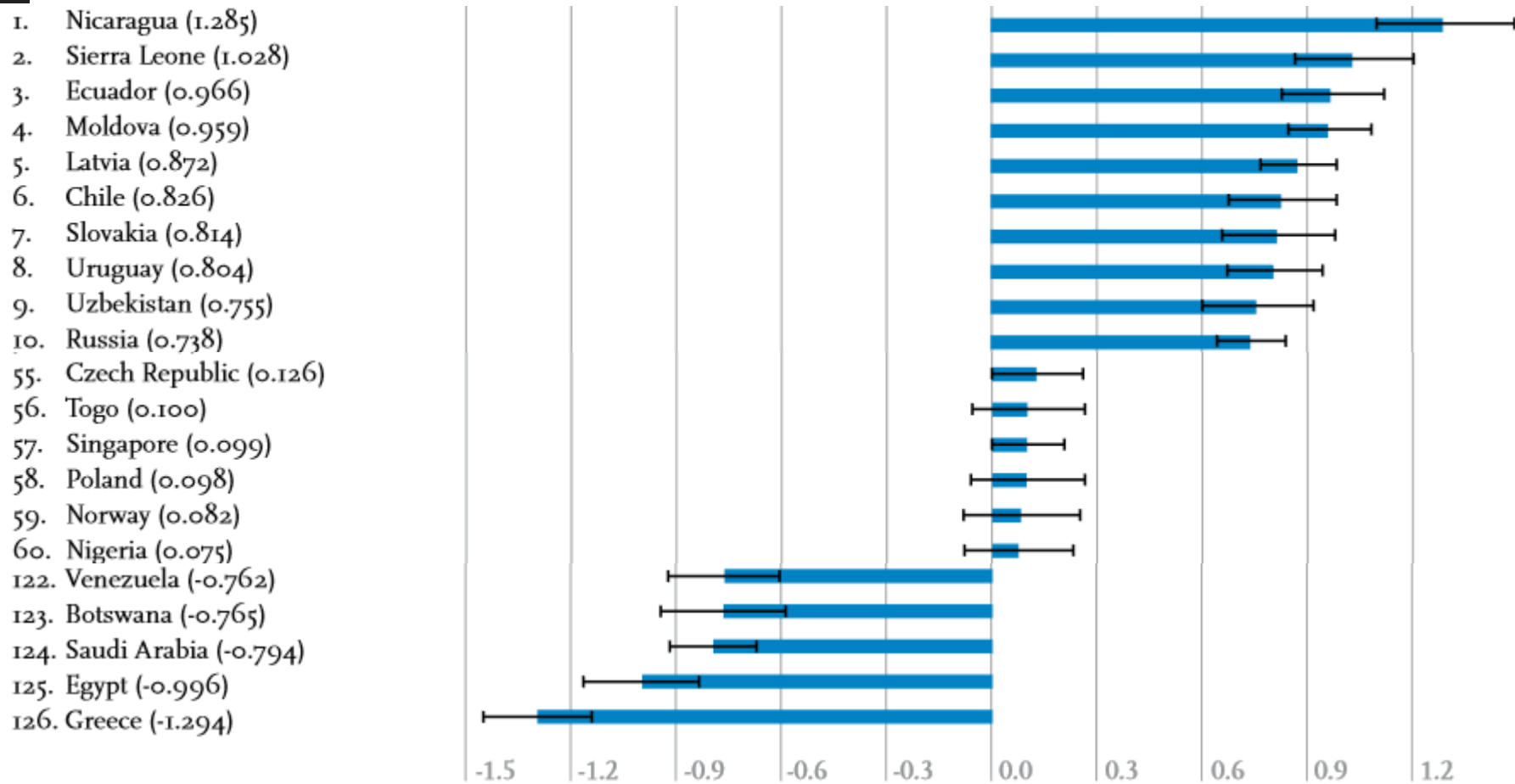


World Happiness Report

- Opublikowany przez United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network
- Przyjmuje wartości od 0 do 10
- Ma na celu zmierzenie szczęścia danego narodu poprzez określone zmienne
 - PKB per Capita
 - Pomoc społeczną
 - Oczekiwana ilość lat życia
 - Wolność w podejmowaniu decyzji
 - Hojność



Changes in Happiness from 2005-2007 to 2013-2015



Gross National Happiness Index w Bhutanie

Bhutan odrzuca miernik PKB jako wskaźnik rozwoju państwa

Według tego państwa ważniejsze jest szczęście, dlatego wskaźnik GNH traktują jako główny wyznacznik rozwoju

Przeprowadza się go poprzez kwestionariusz, który jest podzielony na 9 części odnoszących się do różnych aspektów życia

Odpowiedzią na dane pytanie przyporządkowuje się określona liczbę punktów



Przykładowe pytania:

How would you rate your knowledge and understanding on traditional songs?	During the past few weeks, how often do you experience jealousy?
Do you have electricity?	How often do you meditate?
In the past one year, has your crops been damaged by wild	How often do you meditate?
How much do you trust your neighbours?	Do you wish you were not part of your family?
Do you own a refrigerator?	Do you consider Karma in the course of your daily life?

Źródło: <http://www.grossnationalhappiness.com>

The Good Country Index

Opracowany przez Simona Anholt'a na podstawie danych ONZ

Próbuje odpowiedzieć na pytanie “Który kraj czyni najwięcej dobrego dla świata?”

Obliczany na podstawie 7 kategorii każdej złożonej z 5 zmiennych

W rankingu uwzględnione są 163 państwa

	Overall	Science & Technology Global Contribution	Culture Global Contribution	International Peace & Security Global Contribution	World Order Global Contribution	Planet & Climate Global Contribution	Prosperity & Equality Global Contribution	Health & Wellbeing Global Contribution
1	Sweden	8th	3rd	52nd	11th	7th	1st	1st
2	Denmark	4th	2nd	49th	3rd	19th	3rd	6th
3	Netherlands	15th	5th	42nd	4th	15th	10th	10th
4	United Kingdom	1st	11th	64th	14th	22nd	5th	2nd
5	Switzerland	10th	31st	61st	10th	3rd	2nd	5th
19	Japan	50th	40th	22nd	38th	18th	60th	16th
20	United States of America	20th	53rd	66th	26th	34th	46th	12th
24	Hungary	9th	17th	60th	50th	39th	63rd	39th
25	Poland	31st	19th	53rd	30th	46th	89th	50th
161	Central African Republic	69th	159th	162nd	141st	134th	140th	162nd
162	Equatorial Guinea	162nd	152nd	159th	161st	65th	161st	163rd
163	Libya	156th	161st	161st	130th	147th	153rd	146th

źródło: goodcountry.org

Wnioski

Międzynarodowe rankingi są bardzo przydatne, gdyż dzięki nim jesteśmy w stanie ocenić sytuację w danym państwie, a także porównać ją do innych państw.

Należy zwracać uwagę na metodologię badań, aby poprawnie interpretować ich wyniki, ponieważ nawet jeden czynnik może znacznie wpłynąć na pozycję państwa w rankingu.

Pozycje państw w rankingach normują się - maleje skala przetasowań

Na szczytach rankingów możemy zauważyć zwykle te same państwa

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