

Competitiveness of the Main Countries by the World

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Abstract

The competitiveness means productivity, understood as an added value, based on a unit of production factor used. It is dynamic, and plays a buzz of activity enhancers companies that are obliged to give up the inertia and stimulate innovation.

The economic prosperity of a country or region is seen today differently than it was a while ago. My paper will analyze the economic growth and standard of living of the population who means prosperity and comparisons with other countries were less significant.

Key words: competitiveness, globalization, economic prosperity

J.E.L. classification: F02, F15, F36

1. Introduction

The globalization has facilitated access to information on the situation of other countries and modified manner to assess prosperity. International comparisons have become, therefore, more important and frequently used and benchmarkingul - the comparison with the leader - there is a strategy widely used only in business but also at the macroeconomic level, to highlight the differences and determine their causes.

The concept of competitiveness expresses the ability of companies / industries / national economies to meet the interests and expectations of customers / citizens, with a success rate higher than that registered competitors.

The research results reveals that the concept of competitiveness has become a leit motive macroeconomic level, especially in the context of globalization / globalization. Basically, in terms of macroeconomic competitiveness it is an important element determining the scope of welfare states in the world economy. Lastly, competitiveness is an expression of the development potential of an economy, and hence the welfare of the population.

2. The competitiveness of the main countries by the world

The national Competivity (TPE Global Competitiveness Report, 2014-2015, p. 365) is a very important concept to be monitored, mainly in small economies, the whose development who is dependent on net external demand and foreign direct investment flows. An appropriate domestic economy, with a degree of descpidere approximately 60% (2014), whose development is dependent mechanism exports / investment with impact on private consumption.

A first comparison criterion may be represented by gross domestic product, which measures the final annual overall production of a country is, therefore, widely used in international comparisons, to capture the productive capacity of an economy.

Table no. 1 The GDP and GDP / capita in the major economic regions

	PIB (mld. USD)	PIB/loc (USD)
Total world	70.806,59	-
UE 28	14.518,5	29800
Euro Zone (13 state)	10.070,9	31.910,26
SUA	13.675,129	45.175,59

Japonia	4.346	34.011
The newly industrialized countries of Asia	2.402,05	n.a.
China	11.206,8	8.485,7
India	4.555,3	4.031,3

Source: The International Monetary Fund estimates for 2016

The EU situation in terms of GDP has changed lately, the Union managed to get a slight advantage over the US in this regard. GDP / capita is, however, a much more accurate reflection of the performance of an economy, whereas consider its potential, in terms of number of inhabitants. From this point of view, the US advance is considerable, and its leadership is unquestionable.

Recently, the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness published its annual report (2014-2015). The report presents the index competitiveness countries of the world. This is a reference worldwide report being considered by major international companies in their investment plans, especially in the context of globalization which causes a significant acceleration of competition between the economies of the world.

Completing this report is very important, given that clearly expresses the strengths and weaknesses of an economy. Furthermore, the report is a benchmark for the authorities responsible for macroeconomic policies. In order to increase competitiveness of national economy, the authorities can take appropriate measures to mitigate the weaknesses of the economy.

The competitiveness indicator is calculated based on a set of over 100 sub-indicators, grouped into three pillars: basic (including mention of institutions, the state of infrastructure, macroeconomic environment and situation of health systems and primary education), efficiency (among which state university education system functioning product markets, labor market, financial system development stage, progress technological) and innovation (degree of innovation in the economy).

According to the WEF report, the domestic economy has lost 3 places in global competitiveness rankings (YoY), hovering at present. in position 67, with a score of 4.16 p. (on a scale of 1 g. to 7 p.). The first 5 positions worldwide are held by Switzerland (5.63 p.), Sweden (5.56 p.), Singapore (5.48 p.), United States (5.43 p.) And Germany (5.39 p.).

Regarding Romania's economy, it ranks 77 on the pillar with 4.36 p .. In terms of the second pillar, the economy ranks 54 with 4.18 p. Worst stay in terms of Pillar III (innovation), occupying position 91 with 3.24 p ..

Within the Member States of the European Union, the domestic economy is ranked 24, with 4,16 p., Outpacing the economies of Latvia (4.14 p.), Bulgaria (4.13 p.) And Greece (3.99 p.). According to the report World Economic Forum, the main weaknesses of the domestic economy are precarious state of the public health system, government instability, crime, problems faced by domestic labor (ethics precarious, degree inadequate schooling, rigidity) inflation, corruption, fiscal instability, governmental bureaucracy and lack of infrastructure.

The yearbook 2015 World Competitiveness ranking is led by the trio Singapore, Kong Pong and the US, which was overthrown in position 1.

The yearbook 2015 World Competitiveness is one of the most prestigious world rankings analyzing the competitiveness of countries worldwide. The study, compiled every year since 1989 by the International Institute for World Development (IMD) in Lausanne (Switzerland) took into account 58 economies around the world.

IMD analyzes and classifies the manner in which economies create and sustain competitive performance of their companies, enabling analysis and evaluation of advances and challenges competitiveness industrialized nations worldwide. Yearbook World Competitiveness ranking first was conducted in 1989, and now after so many years, is made after 331 evaluation criteria and 52 partner institutions that provide data about the economies studied.

The final results are divided into four main categories (TPE Global Competitiveness Report, 2014-2015, p. 190), which constitute the decisive elements of competitiveness, according to the Swiss: economic performance, government efficiency, business efficiency and infrastructure.

"The rapid integration in the global economy led to sustained growth in Eastern Europe in recent years, but has made the region more vulnerable to contagion in the economic crisis that now has dramatic consequences in some countries" the report said WFE.

If, Latvia, WFE estimated economic decline 12% and 10% Lithuania and Hungary to Romania are expected to decline 4.7% in 2016. The country is the best this year, according to WFE is Poland, with economic decline of only 0.7%.

The Europe's most competitive economy Switzerland (4th in the world ranking), just like last year. Spain is ranked 36 (up from 39 the place last year) and Romania is ranked 54, just like in 2015.

Romania is the most uncompetitive economy in the European Union, no other EU country had not stood being so low in the rankings. Bulgaria is ranked 53 (dropping the 38th, held last year), and after our country are only Argentina (55th), Croatia (56), Ukraine (57) and Venezuela (58).

The standings looks like this: 1. Singapore (Competitiveness Index) - 3rd in 2015; 2. Pong Kong (99 357) - 2nd place 2015; 3. USA (99 091) - No. 1 in 2015; 4. Switzerland (96 126) - 4th in 2015; 5. Australia (92 172) - 7th in 2015; 6. Sweden (90 893) - 6th in 2015; 7. Canada (90 459) - 8th 2015; 8. Taiwan (90 441) - No. 23 in 2015; 9. Norway (89.987) Loc 11 in 2015; 10. Malaysia (87 228) 18 2015.

The top ten ranking positions are occupied by countries such as Switzerland, Sweden, Singapore, United States, Germany, Japan, Finland, the Netherlands, Denmark and Canada.

Switzerland, with the most competitive economy in the world, surpassed the United States in terms of the economy, ranking the first among 133 countries, while the collapse of the banking system has left the US economy vulnerable to WFE. The states that had the most to lose from the crisis are the US, UK and Iceland, the report, given that relied heavily on financial services. Other countries, such as Brazil, India and CPIN benefited from an increase in economic competitiveness despite the crisis. But Russia was relegated among WFE, peaking at number 63, given that reached No. 51. The report shows that the decreased confidence in Swiss banks, although they are still a good place on top - instead of 44. Banks US is now ranked 108 in the world and have been relegated almost to the banks in Tanzania. The UK had peaked at 126.

WFE their criteria on a number of factors CPEi, showing the prosperity of each country, such as economic growth or the number of Internet users. The study also includes surveys of business people in the efficiency of government or labor market flexibility. Switzerland, the first country top, has a stable economy, although it has had to bail out the largest bank his own, and still have a business culture sophisticated, effective public services, excellent infrastructure and markets functional (Eurostat – “*Trade in a 28-membre European Union*”, no. 4/2015)

Viewed from an analytical perspective, the 2015 results attest again, as happened in 2014, leadership trio Hong Kong, Singapore and the US in terms of competitiveness. In 2015 compared to 2014 there were significant changes in terms of their position on the basis of scores obtained by a large majority of countries and regions, as follows: in the difficult times faced by the global economy, competitiveness reflects how the countries cope with situations they face situations prevailing problems, confusion and noise.

Hong Kong and Singapore managed to overtake the US, demonstrating a high elasticity. The trio already mentioned is followed by Switzerland (4th) and Australia (5th). In the first third of the ranking, a positive mutations most significant were recorded by Taiwan, which climbed 15 positions, moving so in the second third of the league in first Malaysia that climbs eight places and Israel which climbs seven places ierarpia global competitiveness . Regarding negative mutations, Denmark lost in 2015 than in 2014, eight positions, and Finland lost 10 positions in 2015 than in 2014, managed to maintain in the first third of the ranking.

Japan (TPE Global Competitiveness Report, 2014-2015, p. 282) reach the first third of the league in 2014 in the second third of 2015, losing 10 seats, while Poland reached in the middle group standings, climbing 12 positions 2015 than 2014. also, the rise in Indonesia with 7 seats in 2015 than in 2014, which it passes, so in the second third of the league. New Zealand lost 5 positions, Britain lost one place, while Korea and France climbed 4 places in 2015 than 2014.

According to the World Competitiveness Yearbook, "global competitiveness is an area of economic theory which analyzes the facts and policies that shape the ability of a nation to create and maintain an environment conducive to supporting the achievement of more value for its

companies and for the prosperity of its people." On in short, competitiveness means and how nations manage their entire economic environment competencies to achieve prosperity. So when we talk about competitiveness, we aim not only growth or economic performance, but we are considering a number of other factors, such as environment, quality of life, tehnologia, knowledge, scientific research etc.

Taiwan recorded the biggest increase, rising spectacularly 23rd place in 2015 in 8th place in 2014, while Slovenia has the biggest decrease, losing 20 positions from 2014 and peaking at number 52.

Much of the country dropped significantly in 2015 compared to 2014: Slovakia lost 16 positions and reached # 49, and it falls Bulgaria 15 positions, peaking at number 53. The top drops below Lithuania, which lost 12 positions, ranking 43 2015 Japan and Finland losing 10 seats. Found solutions to increase competitiveness, countries such as Hungary, which ranked 45 in 2014 reached number 42 in 2015, Italy, which climbed 10 positions to 40th place Poland, which we mentioned already, get 12 seats, which climbs seven places Israel, Austria increase by two places (The european communities report- "*Trade Policy Review*", October 1st 2015)

3. Conclusions

In conclusion, the global competitiveness is given by a combination of different criteria, subsumed to four global factors:

- Economic performance - macro-economic assessment of the domestic economy;
- business efficiency - whether businesses realize their performance in a profitable and responsible manner;
- Governmental efficiency - the extent to which government policies favor competitiveness;
- Infrastructure - the extent to which basic resources, technological, scientific and human resources meet the requirements of business promotion.

Avoid confusion that may arise through assimilation methodology competitiveness and hence the results with other concepts in the field comparisons of the level of economic development of countries. Thus, a country with a high level of development is not necessarily a leader in the sense of competitiveness, as another with a lower level, not places inevitable low-lying if satisfies the high competitiveness (Chile in relation to Italy).

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