



COMMITTED TO
IMPROVING THE STATE
OF THE WORLD

Infrastructure & Competitive ness

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Infrastructure in the Global Competitiveness Index

- The Global Competitiveness Index is a comprehensive index, which captures the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness
- By competitiveness, we mean the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country
- Infrastructure is one of the 12 'Pillars' of Competitiveness
- We assess the quality of physical infrastructure: the 4 modes of transport (roads, railroads, ports, air transport), electricity and communication network

The 12 Pillars of the Global Competitiveness Index

1. Institutions
2. **Infrastructure**
3. Macroeconomic stability
4. Health and primary education

Key for
factor-driven
economies
(low income)

5. Higher education and training
6. Goods market efficiency
7. Labor market efficiency
8. Financial market sophistication
9. Technological readiness
10. Market size

Key for
efficiency-driven
economies
(middle income)

11. Business sophistication
12. Innovation

Key for
innovation-driven
economies
(high income)

Infrastructure as a driver of competitiveness

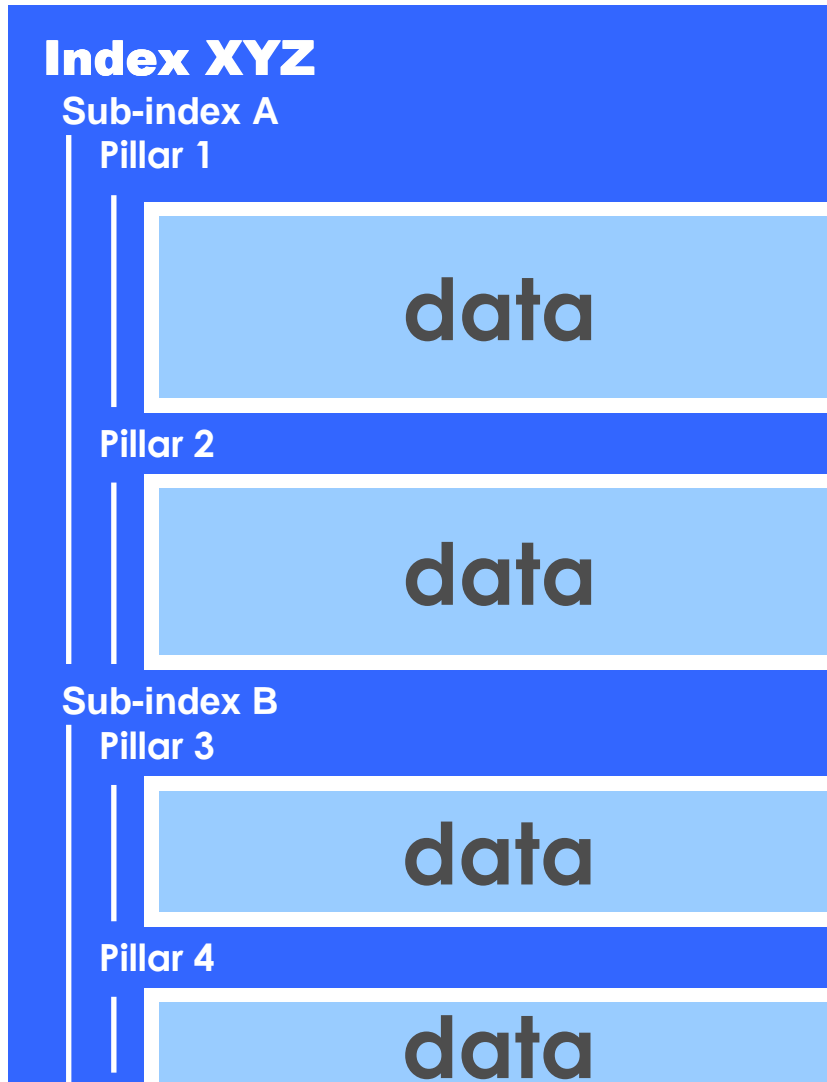
Transport infrastructure influences among other things:

- Type and location of production
- Domestic market integration
- Time to market
- Trade performance
- Equality and poverty
- Migration

Data

- Use of hard data (publicly available information from sources such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, UNESCO, United Nations, etc.) whenever possible
- And survey data from the Executive Opinion Survey, which captures the views of business leaders around the world; survey data is indispensable for topics for which no reliable hard data exist, or for topics which simply cannot be measured with hard data (i.e. corruption)
- In 2009, over 13,000 business leaders from 133 countries responded to the Survey

Index = Framework + Data



2 types:

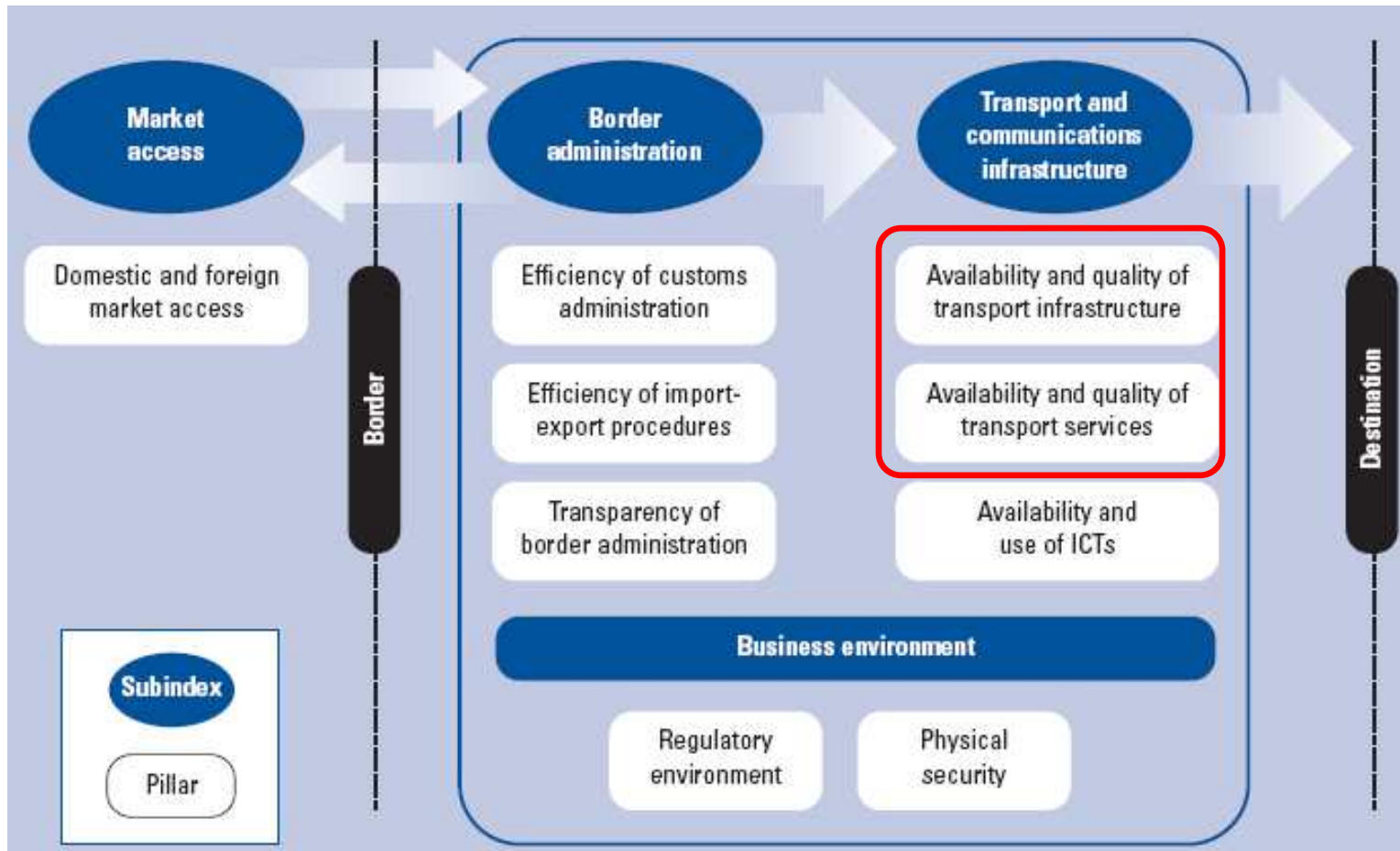
hard data

survey data

Infrastructure in the Global Enabling Trade Index

- The Global Enabling Trade Index (GETI) measures the countries' institutions, policies, and services facilitating the free flow of goods over borders and to destination
- Raise awareness of the significance of international trade flows for economic development and the importance of reducing barriers to global trade, in particular those related to transport.
- The structure of the GETI captures the main enablers of trade, breaking them into four overall issue areas:
 1. Market access
 2. Border administration
 - 3. Transport and communications infrastructure**
 4. Business environment

The Global Enabling Trade Index



Infrastructure as an enabler of trade

- Infrastructure facilitates the movement of goods within the country and across the border
- The availability and quality of transport **infrastructure** pillar measures the state of transport infrastructure across all modes of transport
- The availability and quality of transport **services** pillar measures the amount and the quality of shipping services

Infrastructure in the Global Enabling Trade Index

Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure

- 5.01 Airport density
- 5.02 Transshipment connectivity index
- 5.03 Paved roads
- 5.04 Road congestion
- 5.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure
- 5.06 Quality of railroad infrastructure
- 5.07 Quality of roads
- 5.08 Quality of port infrastructure

Pillar 6: Availability and quality of transport services

- 6.01 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index
- 6.02 Ease and affordability of shipment*
- 6.03 Competence of the logistics industry*
- 6.04 Ability and ease of tracking*
- 6.05 Timeliness of shipments in reaching destination*
- 6.06 Postal service efficiency
- 6.07 GATS commitments in the transport sector

* World Bank's Logistics Perception Index Survey