

PUERTO RICO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Celebrating Our Centennial The Puerto Rico Chamber of Commerce invites you to the...



Ranked Top 6 Among 7,000 U.S. Chambers



Economy+Education+Entrepreneurship+Exports = COMPETITIVENESS

Puerto Rico Global Competitiveness Potential: World Economic Forum 2012

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ony Report 2013 2011

The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2011



Competitiveness: what it is and why is it important

The World Economic Forum 's Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) is recognized as the most important comparative study of countries in the world in terms of the factors that influence the potential for economic competitiveness.

First published in 1979, the report provides the most comprehensive assessment of competitiveness of 144 developed and emerging economies.





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• In Puerto Rico:







Instituto de Competitividad International de Puerto Rico Puerto Rico International Competitiveness Institute



Council on Competitiveness









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• Competitiveness: what it is and why is it important

- Competitiveness is a complex and controversial issue in a very complex and uncertain world and global economy.
- ✓ Intensity of spread and response to globalization forces, rapid technical change, shrinking economic distances, and market liberalization.
- ✓ Governments concerned with retaining technological and economic lead seek *benchmarks*.
- Many countries, provides and states produce local competitiveness rankings.











• We live in turbulent world...

GLOBAL RISKS Irremediable . Persistent KEY pollution extreme weather Most important risks Most critical **Rising greenhouse** connecting risks gas emissions number of responses Most — Less Extreme volatility Unforeseen negative in energy and Failure consequences of climate agriculture of regulations change prices Mismanaged Massive incident of adaption Land and urbanization data fraud or theft waterway use Global Pervasive entrenched mismangement Cyber attacks Terrorism governance corruption failure Unstustainable Critical fragile Critical systems population growth states Backlash against failure globalization . Mismanagement of Food shortage Massive digital population aging crises misinformation Failure of Unmanaged diplomatic Severe income migration Major systemic Prolonged conflict disparity financial failure infrastructure resolution WORLD neglect FORUM Chronic labour market imbalances Unmanageable Chronic fiscal Recurring liquidity crises Source: Global Risks 2012. inflation or deflation imbalances Seventh Edition, WEF

Puerto Rico

E⁴ Summit of the Americas 2012

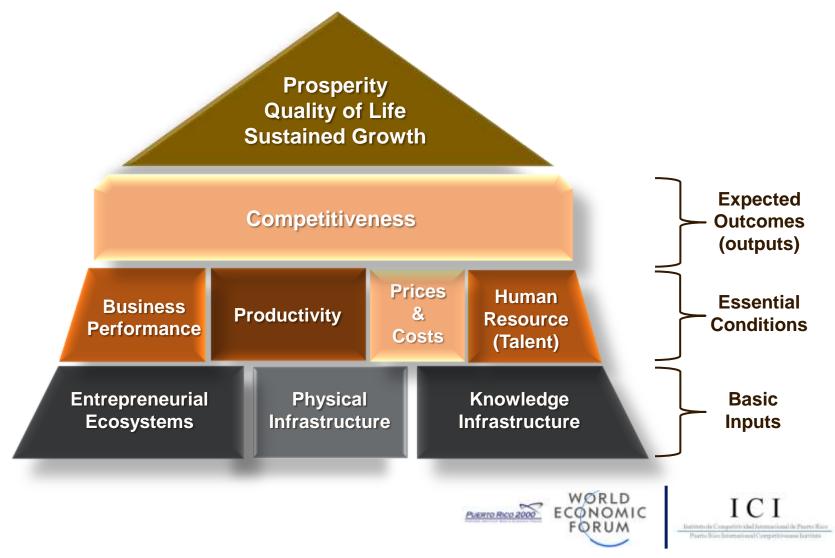
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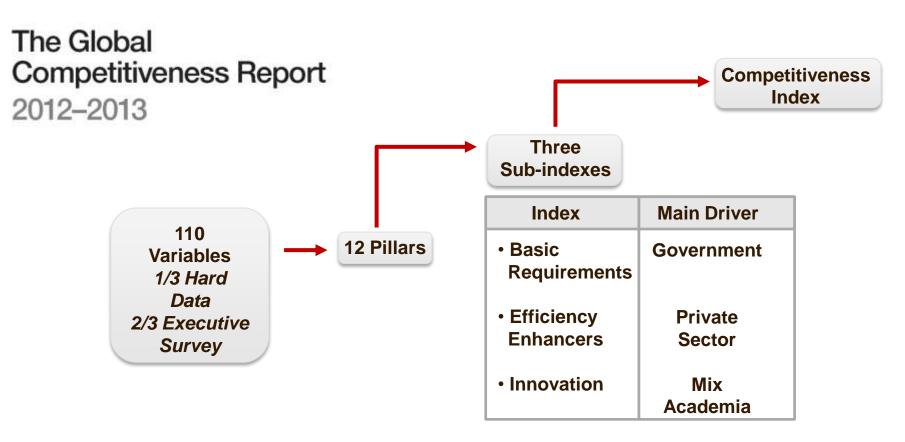
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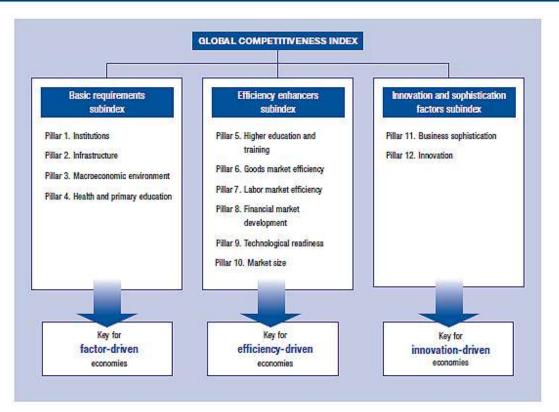






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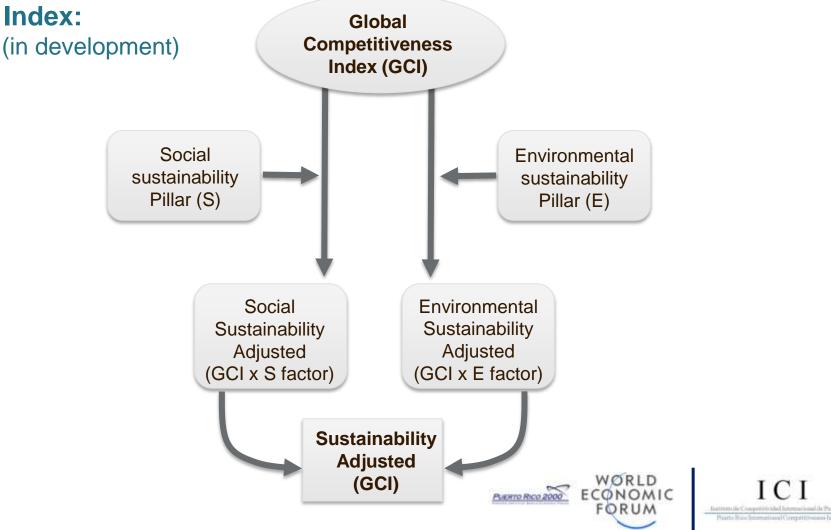
Methodology:	STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT				
	Stage 1: Factor-driven	Transition from stage 1 to stage 2	Stage 2: Efficiency-driven	Transition from stage 2 to stage 3	Stage 3: Innovation-driven
GDP per capita (US\$) thresholds*	<2,000	2,000–2,999	3,000-8,999	9,000-17,000	>17,000
Weight for basic requirements subindex	60%	40-60%	40%	20-40%	20%
Weight for efficiency enhancers subindex	35%	35-50%	50%	50%	50%
Weight for innovation and sophistication factors	5%	5-10%	10%	10-30%	30%





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Global Sustainability





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WEF GCR – Most competitive potential

*	31 (+4) 1 de 144	Switzerla Singapor Finland Sweden
Puerto Rico		
Population	3.7 M	Holland
GDP 2010	\$98.8B	Germany
Per capita	\$26,500	United S
Stage 3	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	United K
		Hong Ko
• Basic Requirements	(+4%)	Japan
• Efficiency Enhancers	(+2%)	China
 Innovation 	(+7%)	Chile
		Brazil

lentia	2012	2011	
Switzerland	1	1	
Singapore	2	2	_
Finland	3	4	1
Sweden	4	3	
Holland	5	7	1
Germany	6	6	
United States	7	5	
United Kingdom	8	10	
Hong Kong SAR	9	11	
Japan	10	9	
China	29	26	ļ
Chile	33	31	ļ
Brazil	48	53	
México	53	58	1
Panama	40	49	



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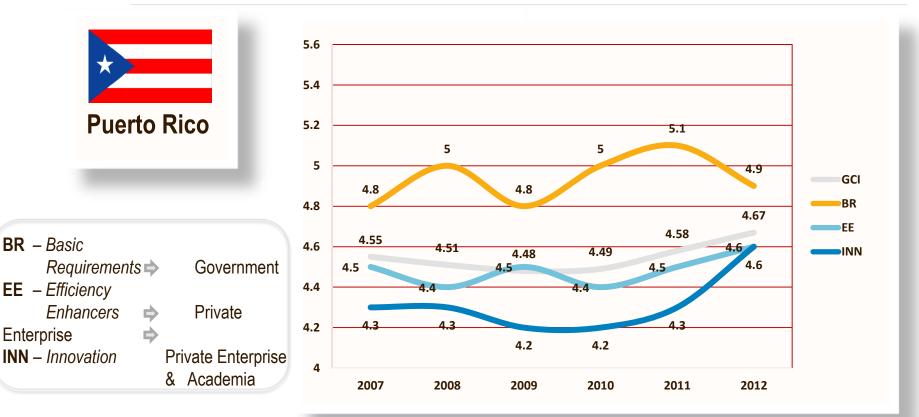
Historical Trends:

	Top Tier (1 -10)Nordic CountriesAsia (top)G8 Countries
Puerto Rico	Second Tier (11 - 30) Eurozone Middle East Gulf States
	Medium Tier (31 -50)* 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 1.089% 1.074% 1.074% 1.074% 1.090% 1.112% 4.55/4.18 4.51/4.20 4.48/4.17 4.49/4.18 4.58/4.20 4.67/4.20
	Lower Tier (51 -70+) America Latin (+) BRICS Asia (+) Africa – Sub Sahara
	PLIERTO RECO 2000 WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM



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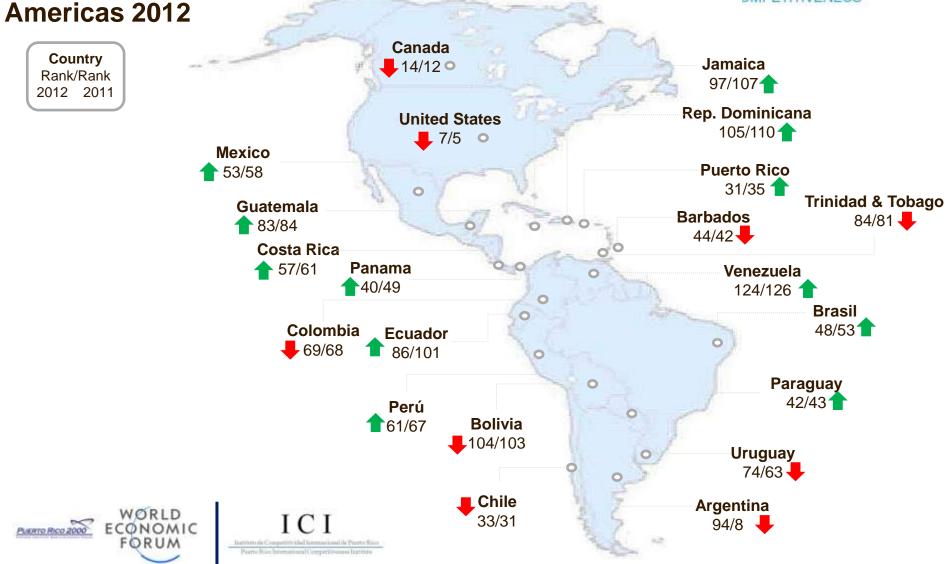
Historical Trends:







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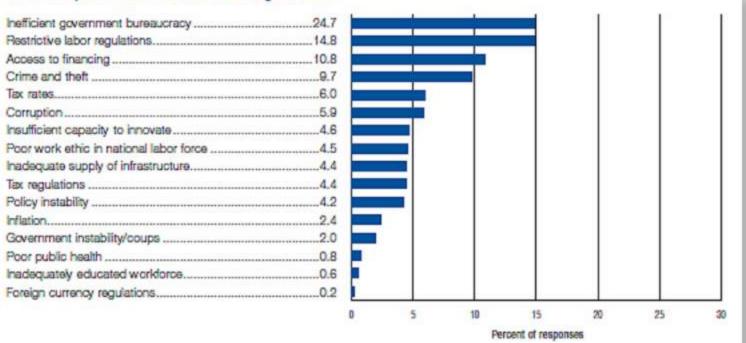




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Executive Survey: Puerto Rico

The most problematic factors for doing business



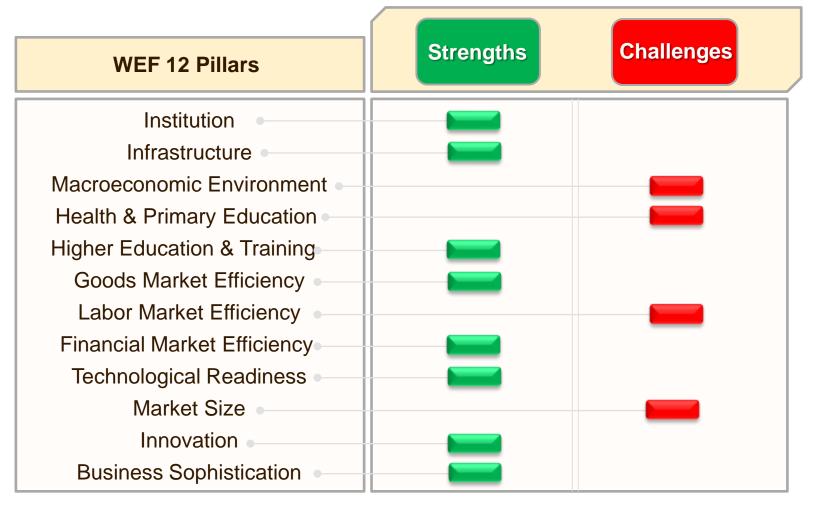
Note: From the list of factors above, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.







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* GCI 2007 to 2012 results vs. average median results for total participating countries



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Puerto Rico: Strenghts

✓ Business sophistication factors:

- Local supplier quality
- Production process sophistication
- Extent of marketing
- Willingness to delegate authority

✓ Technological readiness factors:

- Firm-level technology absorption
- o Internet usage

✓ Goods market efficiency factors:

- o Intensity of local competition
- o Degree of customer orientation
- Buyer sophistication

✓ Innovation factors:

- Availability of scientist and engineers
- Capacity for innovation





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Puerto Rico: Strenghts (continued)

✓ Institutional, Health and Infrastructure factors:

- o Property rights
- o Intellectual property protection
- o Efficiency of legal framework
- Strength of auditing standards
- Quality of air transport infrastructure
- Tuberculosis and Malaria

✓ Labor market efficiency factors:

Reliance on professional management

✓ Financial market efficiency factors:

- Availability and affordability of financial services
- Regulations and securities exchanges
- o Legal rights

✓ Higher education factors:

- o Tertiary enrollment
- Availability of research and training services





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Puerto Rico: Challenges

✓ Institutional, Health, Infrastructure and Macroeconomic factors:

- Burden of government regulations
- Business cost of crime and violence
- Wastefulness of government spending
- Transparency of government policymaking
- Quality of electrical supply
- Government debt as % of GDP
- National savings as % of GDP
- Prevalence of HIV % of adult population
- Business impact of HIV/AIDS

✓ Labor market efficiency factors:

- o Brain drain
- Hiring and firing practices

✓ Financial market efficiency factors:

- Ease of access to loans
- Perception soundness of banks
- o Venture capital availability





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Puerto Rico: Challenges (continued)

✓ Primary and Higher education factors:

- Quality of primary education system
- Quality of math and science education

✓ Innovation factors:

- Government procurement of advanced tech products
- Company spending on R&D

✓ Market size factors:

- Domestic market size
- Foreign market size





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Competitiveness - Golden Rules:

- ✓ Create a stable and predictable legislative environment.
- ✓ Invest in traditional and technological infrastructure.
- ✓ Promote private savings and domestic investment.
- ✓ Develop aggressiveness on the international markets as well as FDI
- ✓ Maintain a relationship between wage levels, productivity and taxation.
- ✓ Preserve the social fabric by reducing wage disparity strengthened middle class.
- ✓ Invest heavily in education and life-long training of the labor force.
- Ensure substantial wealth creation, while preserving the value systems that citizens desire.



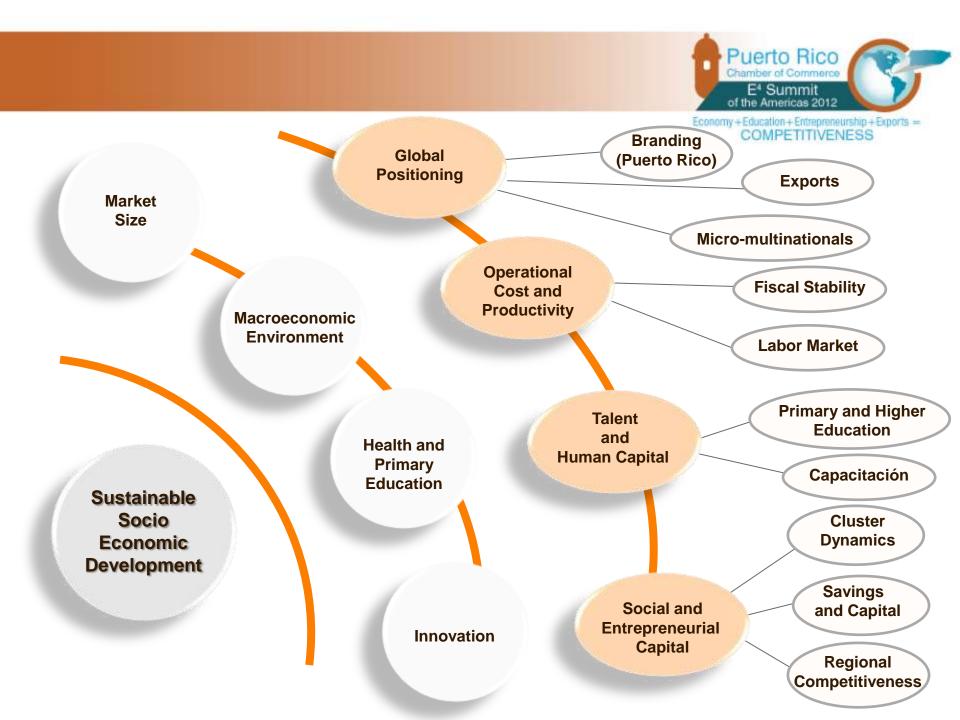


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Policy implications for Puerto Rico:

- ✓ Address the brain drain
- ✓ Increase national savings rate (banks and credit unions)
- ✓ Enhance business and entrepreneurial clusters
- ✓ Increase contribution form government procurement of advance technology
- ✓ Reduce overall tax rate
- ✓ Improve labor regulations







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Thank You!



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