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Malaysia's competitiveness: preparing for the next stage

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40 minutes

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The Global Competitiveness Report 2011–2012

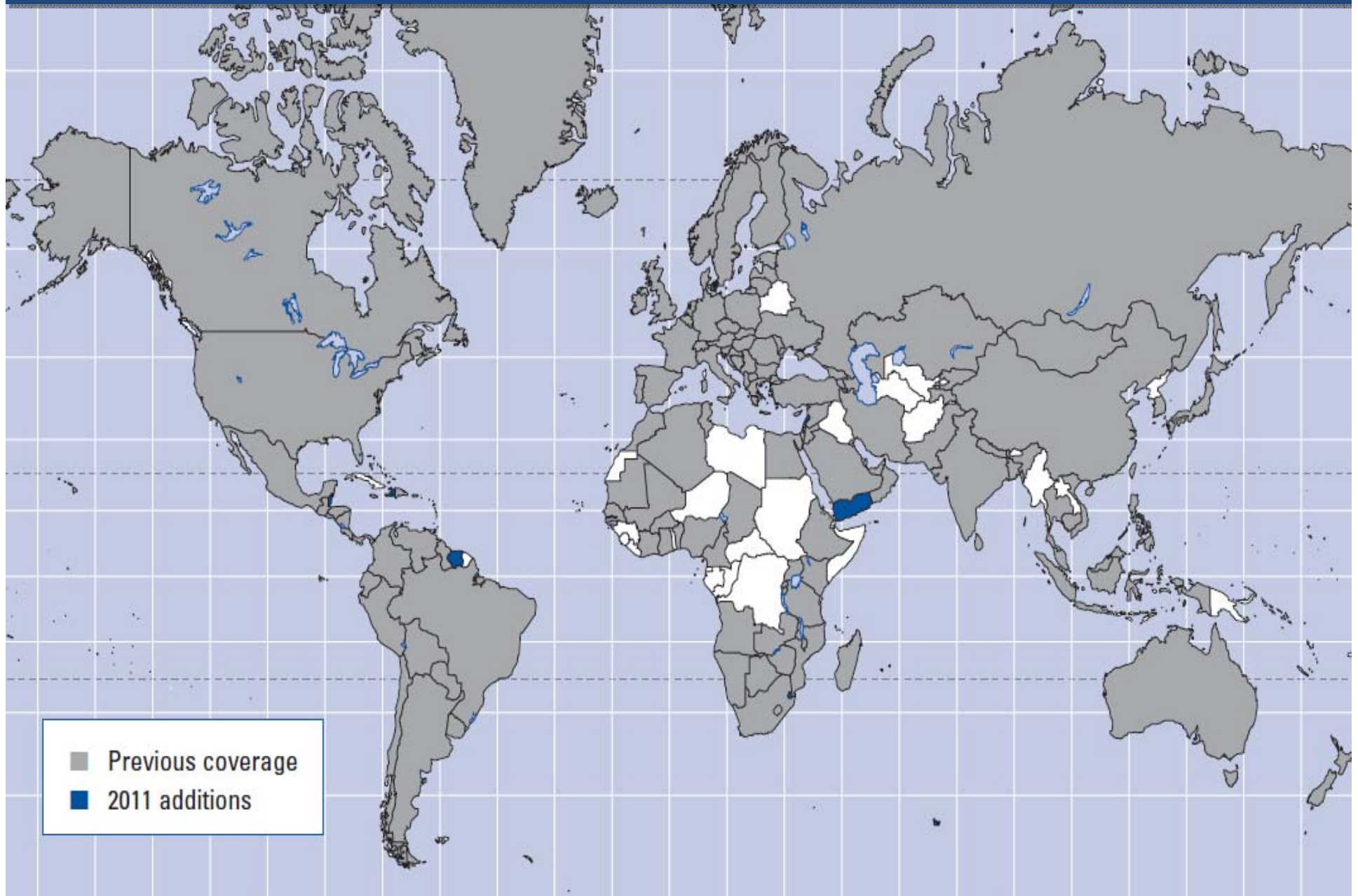


Competitiveness

=

The set of institutions,
policies, and factors
that determine the
level of productivity of
a country.

Coverage = 142 economies = 99% of world GDP




The Global Competitiveness Index 2011-2012

Rank Economy Score

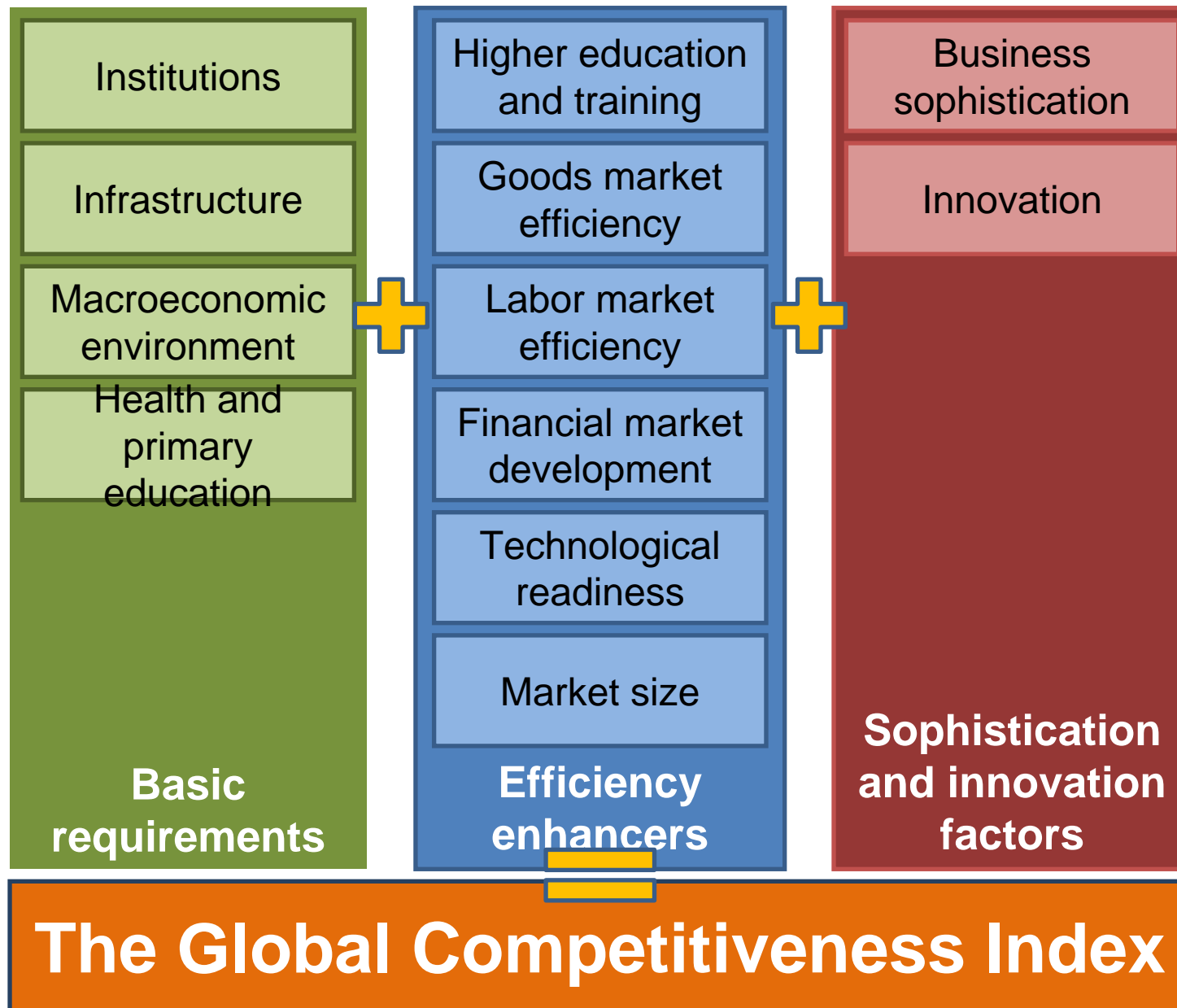
1	Switzerland		5.74
2	Singapore		5.63
3	Sweden		5.61
4	Finland		5.47
5	United States		5.43
6	Germany		5.41
7	Netherlands		5.41
8	Denmark		5.40
9	Japan		5.40
10	United Kingdom		5.39
11	Hong Kong SAR		5.36
12	Canada		5.33
13	Taiwan, China		5.26
14	Qatar		5.24
15	Belgium		5.20
16	Norway		5.18
17	Saudi Arabia		5.17
18	France		5.14
19	Austria		5.14
20	Australia		5.11

Rank Economy Score

21	Malaysia		5.08
24	Korea, Rep.		5.02
26	China		4.90
27	United Arab Emirates		4.89
28	Brunei Darussalam		4.78
36	Spain		4.54
39	Thailand		4.52
46	Indonesia		4.38
50	South Africa		4.34
53	Brazil		4.32
56	India		4.30
58	Mexico		4.29
65	Vietnam		4.24
66	Russian Federation		4.21
75	Philippines		4.08
97	Cambodia		3.85
142	Chad		2.87

ASEAN members in bold

The 12 pillars of competitiveness



The Data

- 113 indicators
- Over 20,000 data points collected
- Qualitative data



- Quantitative data



Stages of development and competitiveness drivers

Competitiveness drivers

Innovation

Factor-driven stage

Transition stage

Efficiency-driven stage

Transition stage

Innovation-driven stage

Efficiency

Basic

India

China

Thailand

Malaysia

Korea

United States

Switzerland

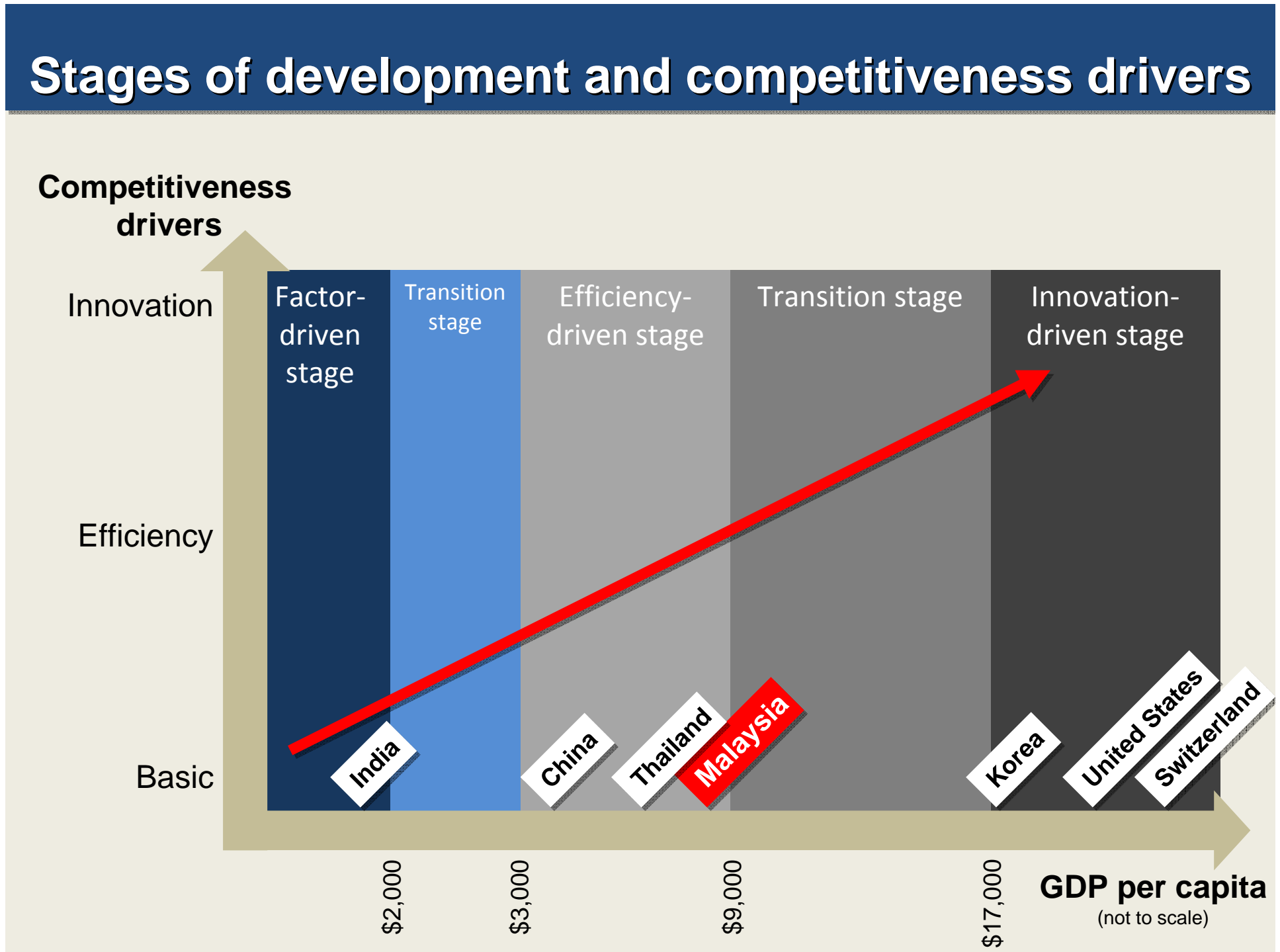
\$2,000

\$3,000

\$9,000

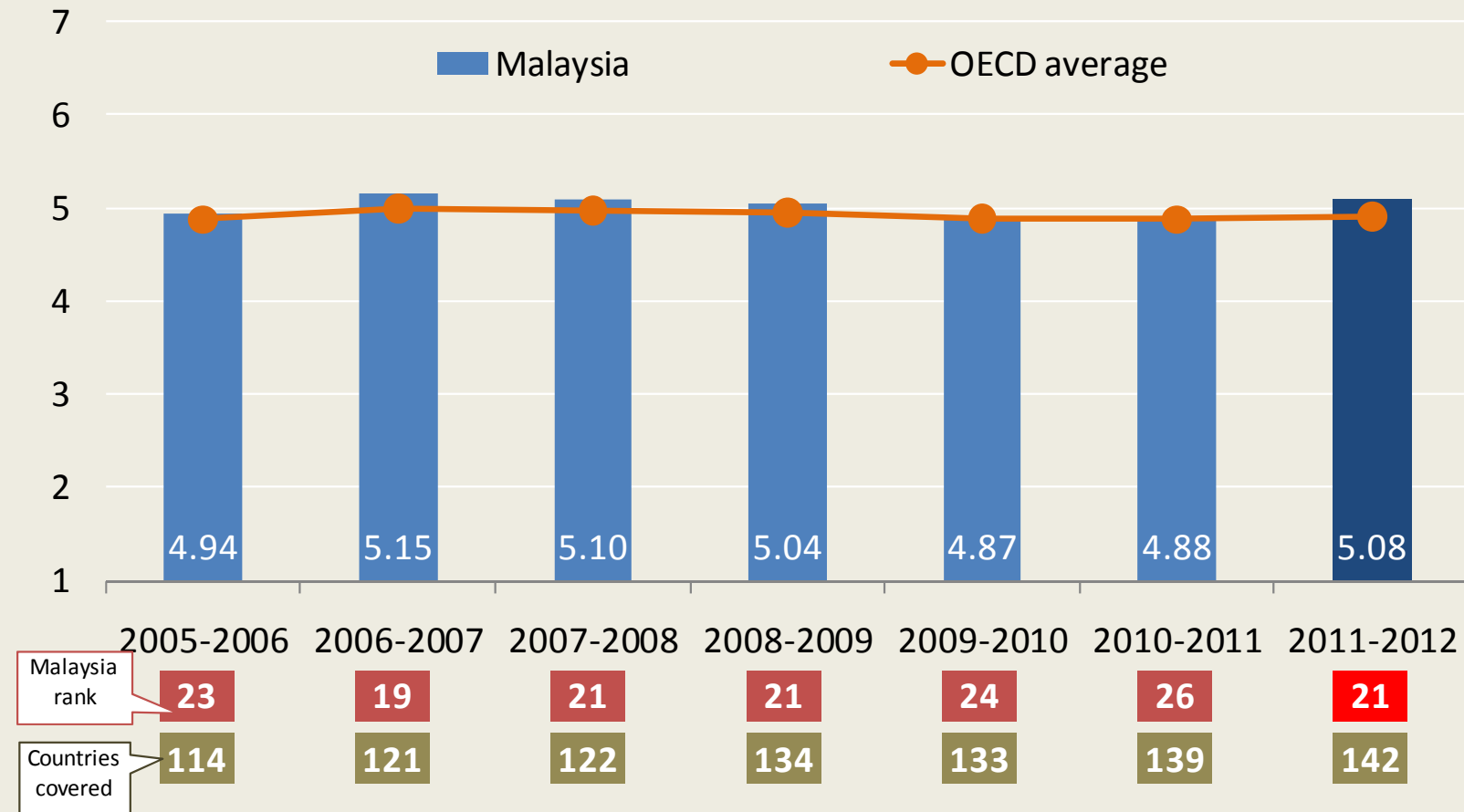
\$17,000

GDP per capita
(not to scale)

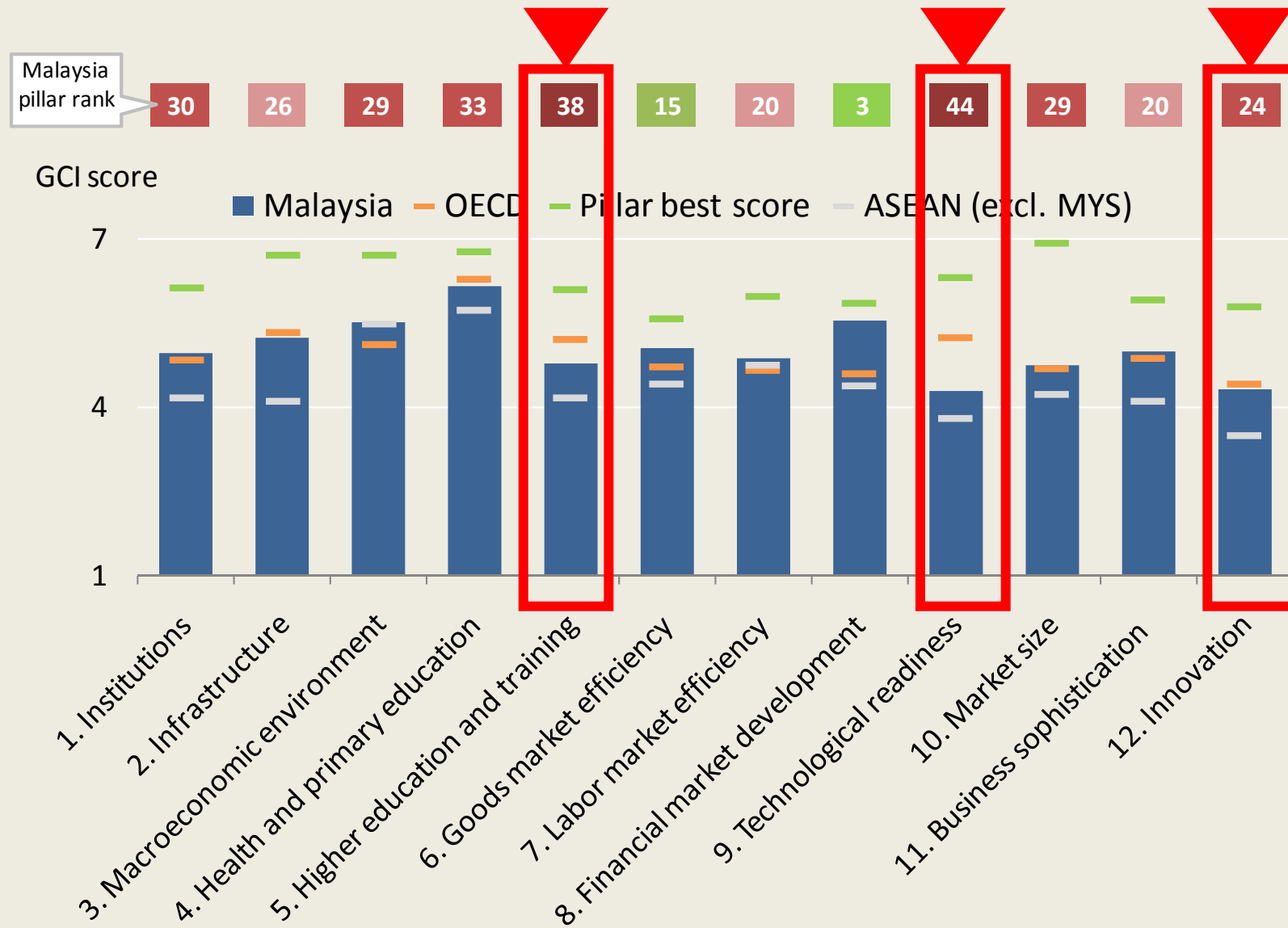


Malaysia historical performance in GCI

GCI score



Malaysia on the 12 pillars





The innovation challenge

Mastering the
education-ICT-innovation
nexus


Higher education

	Rank /142	Value
Pillar 5: Higher education and training	38	4.8
A. Quantity of education, 1-7 (best)	91	4.0
Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	101	68.7
Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	66	36.5
B. Quality of education, 1-7 (best)	19	5.1
Quality of the educational system, 1-7 (best)	14	5.1
Quality of math and science education, 1-7 (best)	23	5.0
Quality of management schools, 1-7 (best)	27	5.0
Internet access in schools, 1-7 (best)	36	5.2
C. On-the-job training, 1-7 (best)	14	5.2
Availability of research and training services, 1-7 (best)	18	5.3
Extent of staff training, 1-7 (best)	9	5.2

Tech readiness

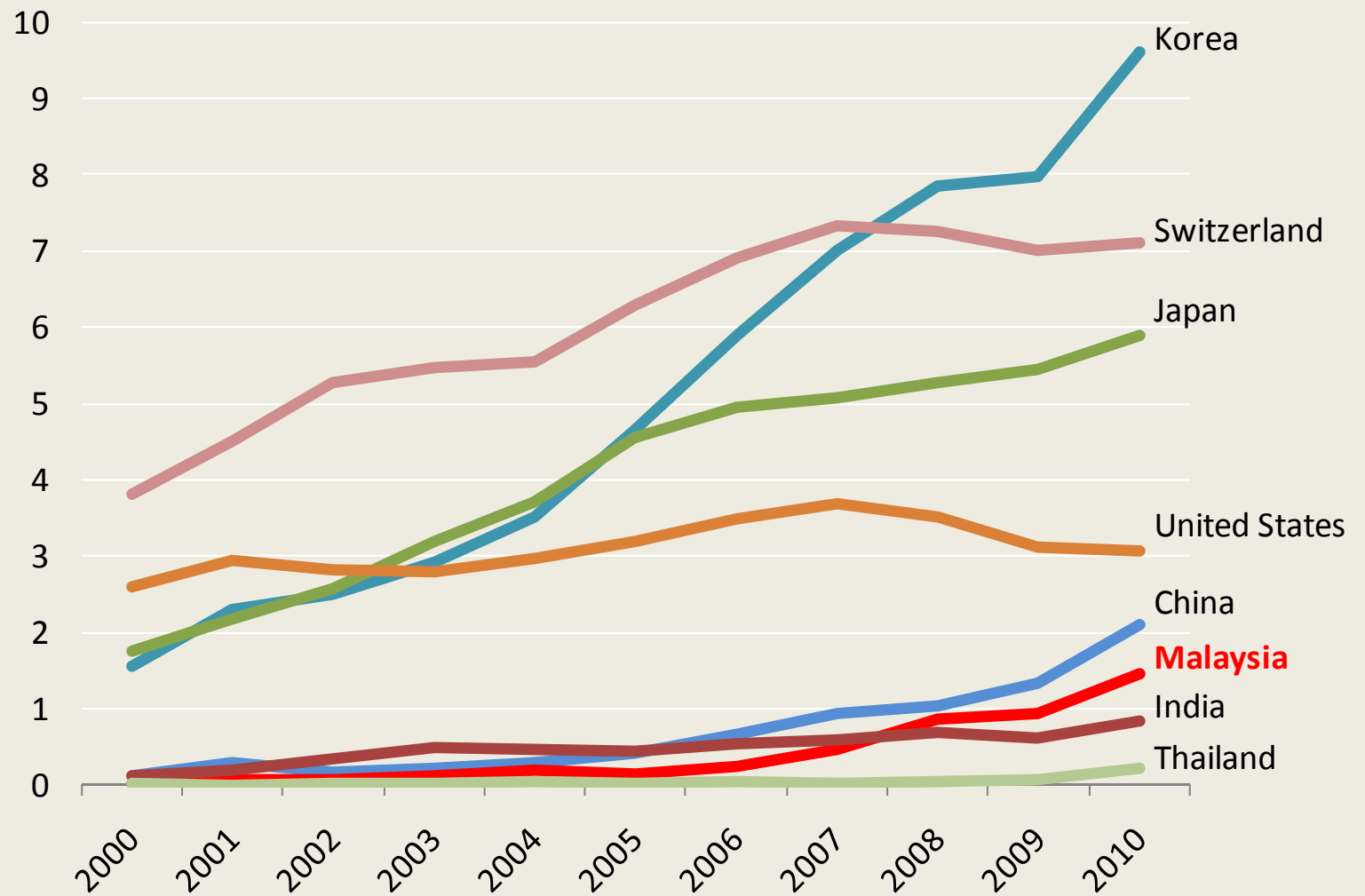
	Rank /142	Value
Pillar 9: Technological readiness	44	4.3
A. Technological adoption, 1-7 (best)	29	5.6
Availability of latest technologies, 1-7 (best)	35	5.8
Firm-level technology absorption, 1-7 (best)	28	5.6
FDI and technology transfer, 1-7 (best)	12	5.3
B. ICT use, 1-7 (best)	57	3.0
Internet users/100 pop.	40	55.3
Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	62	7.3
Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita	60	6.4
Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.	78	16.1
Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.	40	121.3

Innovation



	Rank /142	Value
Pillar 12: Innovation	24	4.3
Capacity for innovation, 1-7 (best)	19	4.3
Quality of scientific research institutions, 1-7 (best)	24	4.9
Company spending on R&D, 1-7 (best)	13	4.7
University-industry collaboration in R&D, 1-7 (best)	21	4.9
Gov't procurement of advanced tech products, 1-7 (best)	4	4.9
Availability of scientists and engineers, 1-7 (best)	22	4.9
Utility patents granted/million pop.	32	7.2
Intellectual property protection, 1-7 (best)	31	4.9

WIPO Patent Cooperation Treaty patents per billion of US\$ of GDP



Source: WIPO 2011

Long-term competitiveness

The Sustainable Competitiveness Framework



GCI definition of competitiveness

"The set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country"

The set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country while ensuring the ability of future generations to meet their own needs



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Key take aways



Thank you!

Q&A

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