



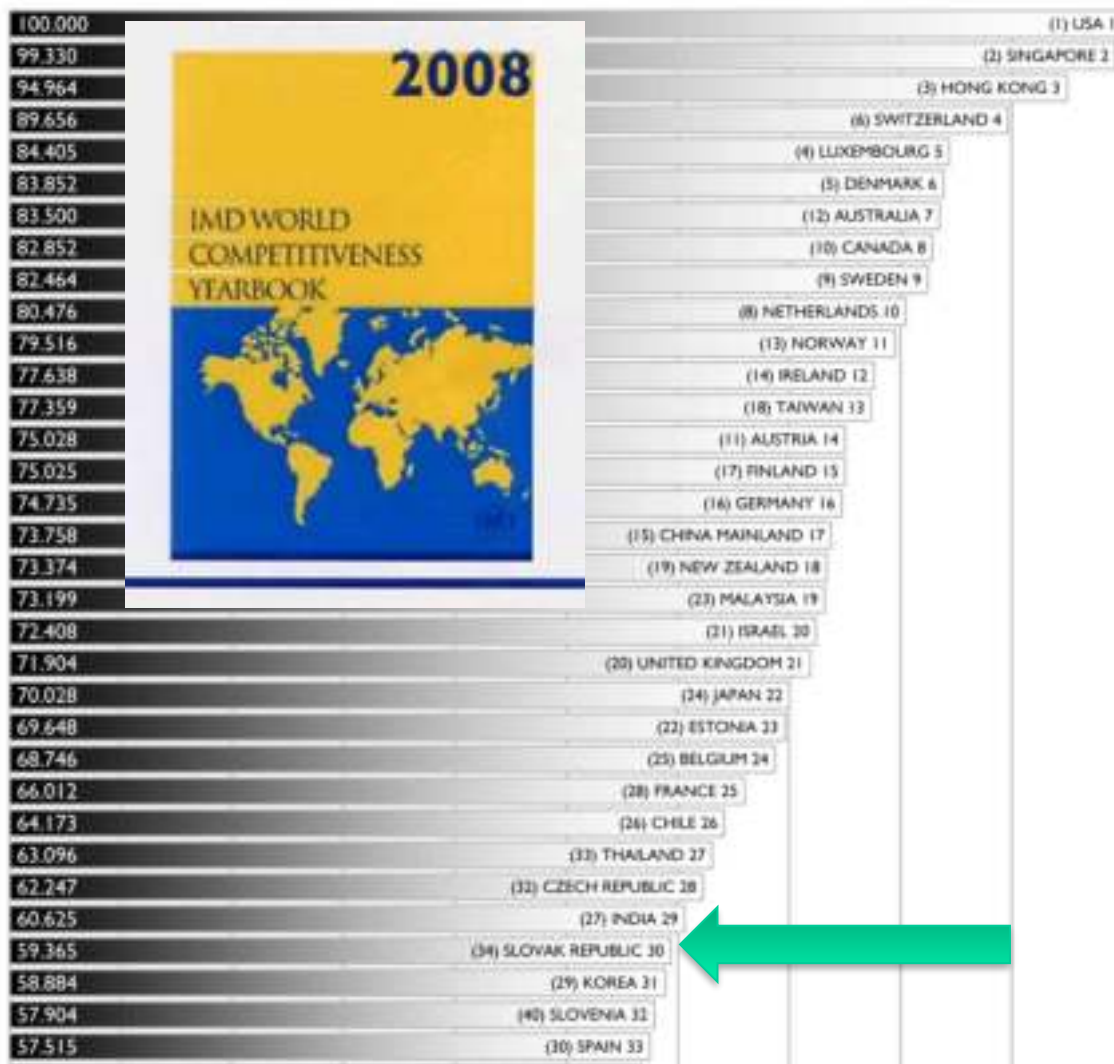
Konkurencie schopnosť a produktivita SR

Milan Hulín



- **Konkurencieschopnosť krajiny**
- **Aký je vývoj KS SR, dve hodnotenia**
- **Produktivita Slovenskej republiky**
- **Kľúčové atribúty konkurencieschopnosti**





Faktory konkurencieschopnosti



Economic Performance

Domestic Economy

International Trade

International Investment

Employment

Prices



Business Efficiency

Productivity

Labor Market

Finance

Management Practices

Attitudes and Values



Government Efficiency

Public Finance

Fiscal Policy

Institutional Framework

Business Legislation

Societal Framework



Infrastructure

Basic Infrastructure

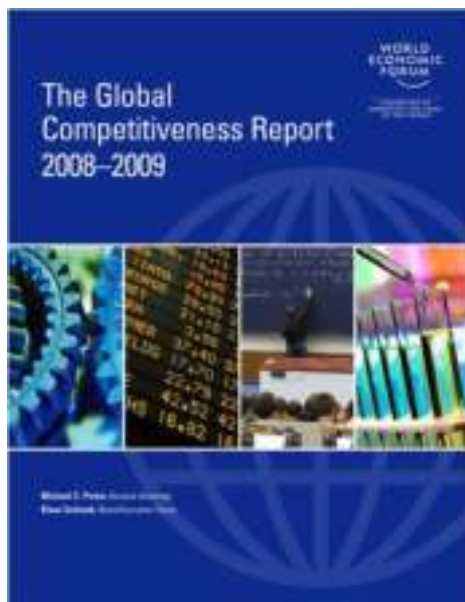
Technological Infrastructure

Scientific Infrastructure

Health and Environment

Education

Slovensko získalo hodnotenie 59,365 zo 100b a umiestnilo sa na 30 pozícii z 55 krajín.



12 pilierov konkurencieschopnosti

Základné požiadavky

- Inštitúcie
- Infraštruktúra
- Makroekonomická stabilita
- Zdravie a základné vzdelanie

Kľúčové pre ekonomiky
poháňané
**(základnými)
faktormi**

Zvyšovanie efektívnosti

- Vyššie vzdelanie a tréning
- Efektívnosť trhu tovarov
- Efektívnosť trhu práce
- Sofistikované finančné nástroje
- Technologická pripravenosť
- Veľkosť trhu

Kľúčové pre ekonomiky
poháňané
efektívnosťou

Inovácie a faktory sofistikovanosti

- Biznis sofistikovanosť
- Inovácie

Kľúčové pre ekonomiky
poháňané
inováciami

Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1-7)
GCI 2008-2009	46	4.4
GCI 2007-2008 (out of 131).....	41	4.4
GCI 2006-2007 (out of 122).....	36	4.5
Basic requirements	52	4.7
1st pillar: Institutions.....	73	3.9
2nd pillar: Infrastructure.....	64	3.6
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic stability.....	49	5.3
4th pillar: Health and primary education.....	44	5.8
Efficiency enhancers	32	4.5
5th pillar: Higher education and training.....	45	4.4
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	35	4.7
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency.....	36	4.7
8th pillar: Financial market sophistication.....	31	5.0
9th pillar: Technological readiness.....	36	4.3
10th pillar: Market size.....	56	3.9
Innovation and sophistication factors	53	3.8
11th pillar: Business sophistication.....	53	4.3
12th pillar: Innovation.....	58	3.3



Stage of development



 Slovak Republic
  Economies in transition from 2 to 3

Table 3: List of countries/economies at each stage of development

Stage 1	Transition from 1 to 2	Stage 2	Transition from 2 to 3	Stage 3
Bangladesh	Armenia	Albania	Bahrain	Australia
Benin	Azerbaijan	Algeria	Barbados	Austria
Bolivia	Botswana	Argentina	Chile	Belgium
Burkina Faso	Brunei Darussalam	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	Canada
Burundi	China	Brazil	Estonia	Cyprus
Cambodia	El Salvador	Bulgaria	Hungary	Czech Republic
Cameroon	Georgia	Colombia	Latvia	Denmark
Chad	Guatemala	Costa Rica	Lithuania	Finland
Côte d'Ivoire	Iran	Dominican Republic	Poland	France
Egypt	Jordan	Ecuador	Qatar	Germany
Ethiopia	Kazakhstan	Jamaica	Russian Federation	Greece
Gambia, The	Kuwait	Macedonia, FYR	Slovak Republic	Hong Kong SAR
Ghana	Libya	Malaysia	Taiwan, China	Iceland
Guyana	Morocco	Mauritius	Trinidad and Tobago	Ireland
Honduras	Oman	Mexico	Turkey	Israel
India	Saudi Arabia	Montenegro		Italy
Indonesia	Venezuela	Namibia		Japan
Kenya		Panama		Korea, Rep.
Kyrgyz Republic		Peru		Luxembourg
Lesotho		Romania		Malta
Madagascar		Serbia		Netherlands
Malawi		South Africa		New Zealand
Mali		Suriname		Norway
Mauritania		Thailand		Portugal
Moldova		Tunisia		Puerto Rico
Mongolia		Ukraine		Singapore
Morocco		Uruguay		Slovenia

1

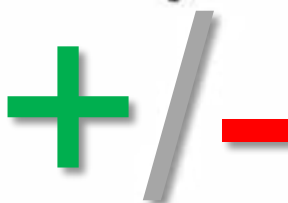
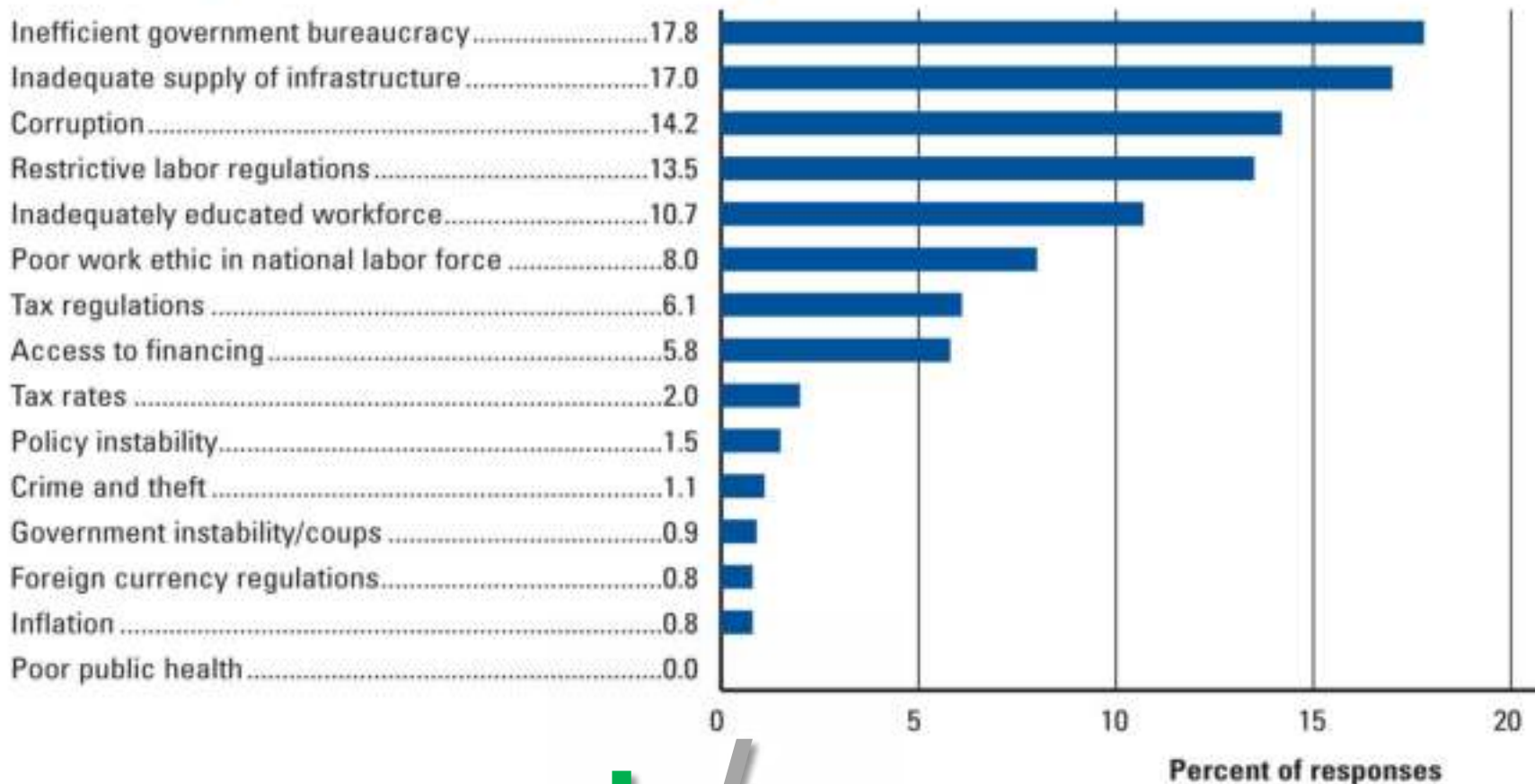


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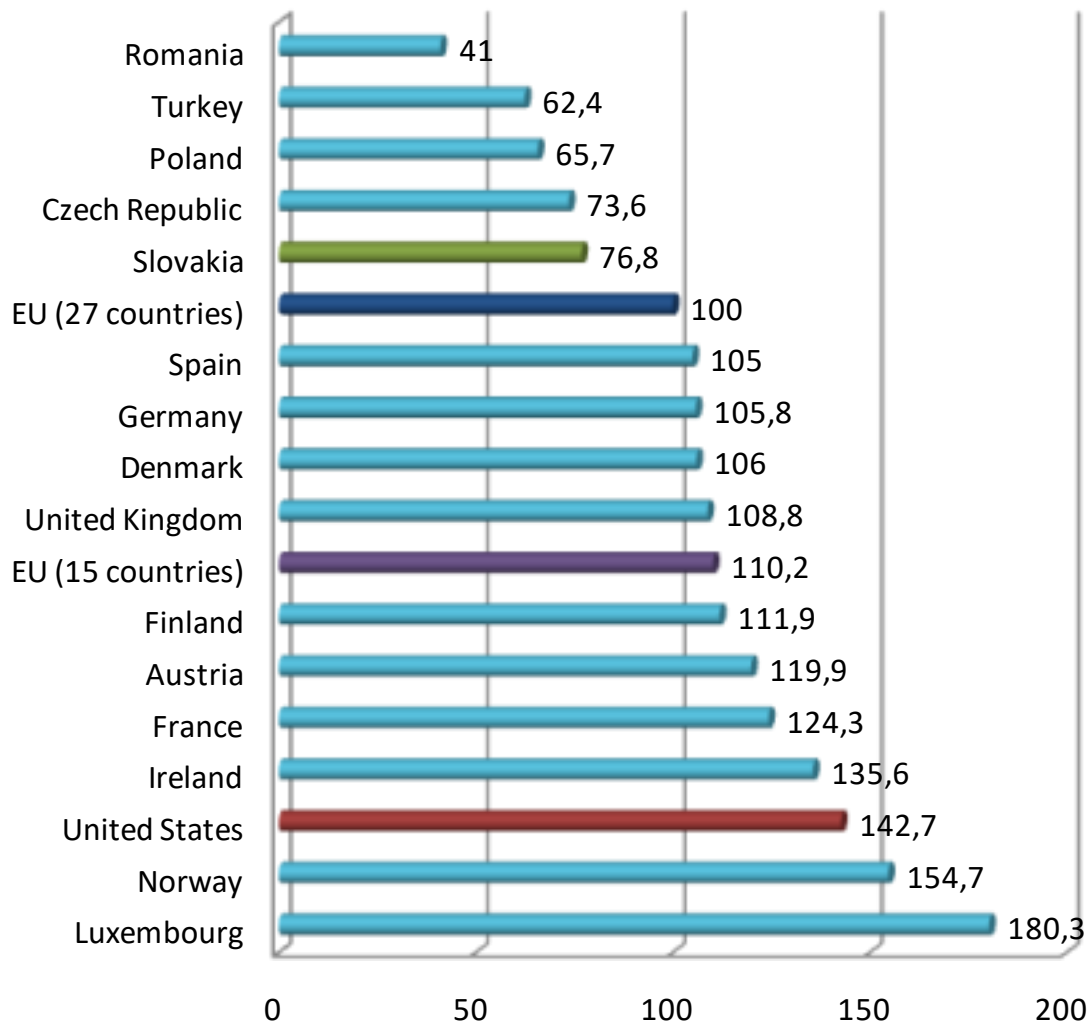


3

The most problematic factors for doing business



Porovnanie vybraných krajín podľa HDP na zamestnanca, 2007 (EU27=100)



**Productivity gap
(2007):**

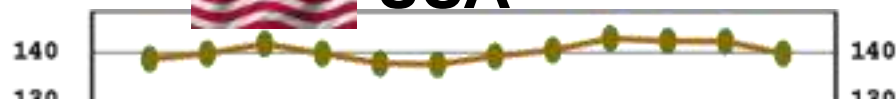
**SR – EU(15) cca 30%
(11 rokov)**

**SR - USA cca 46%
(15 rokov)**

**GDP/capita v roku
2007
13,857.5USD**

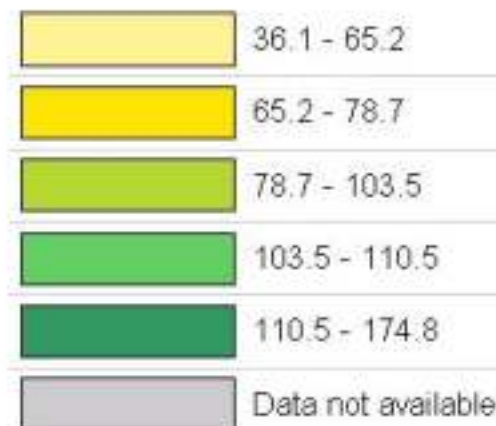


USA



Data:2008

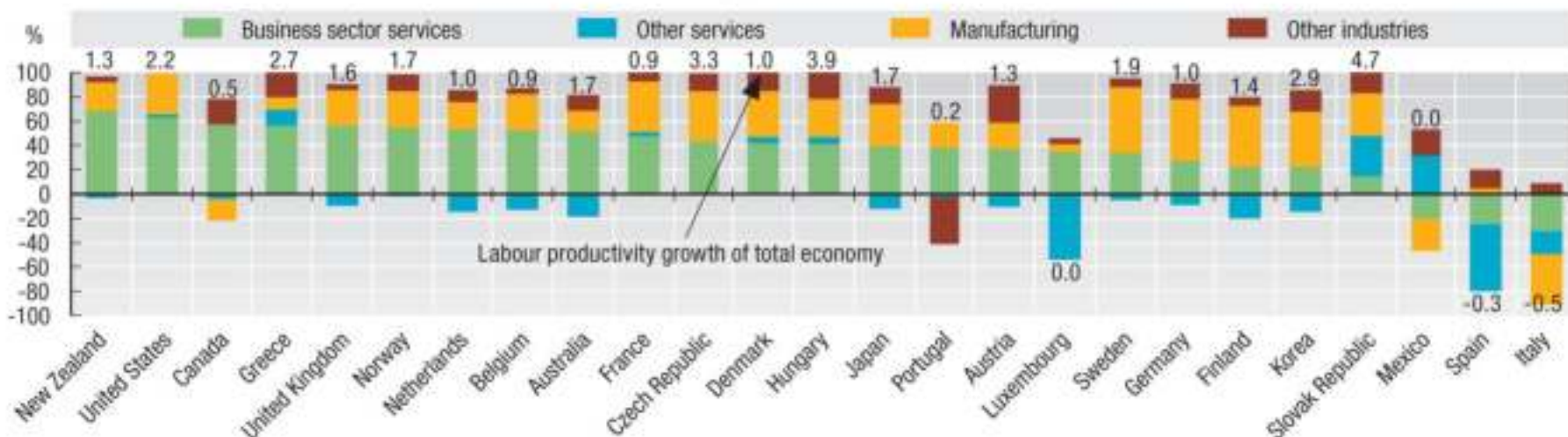
Legend



Minimum value:36.1
Maximum value:174.8
eu25: 103.7
eu15: 109.7

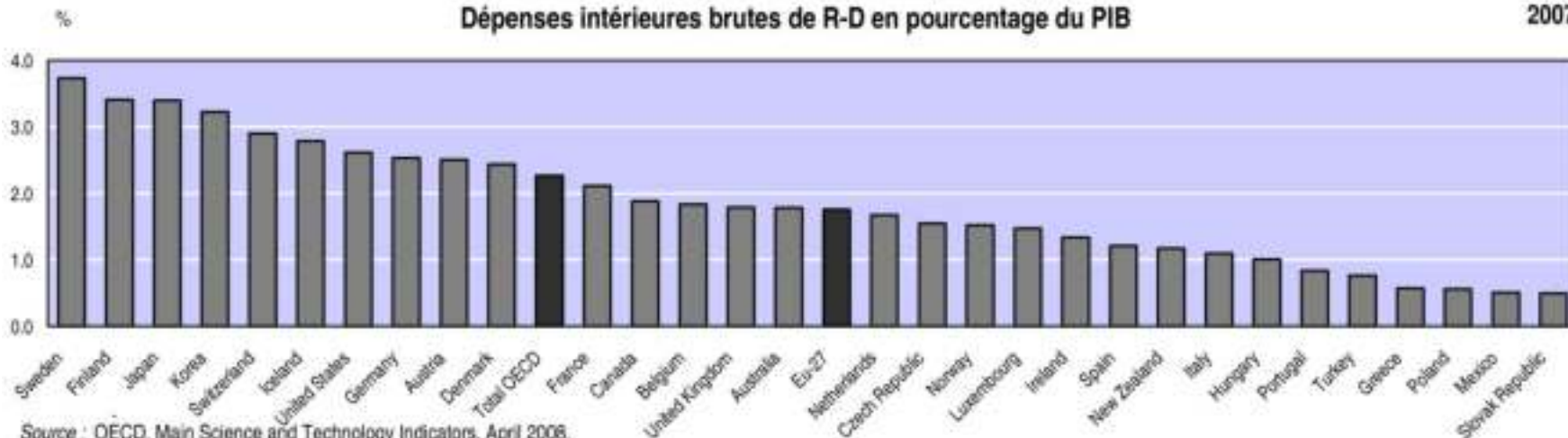
Contribution of key activities to growth of value added per person employed

Percentage points 2000-2005



Gross Domestic Expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP Dépenses intérieures brutes de R-D en pourcentage du PIB

2007¹



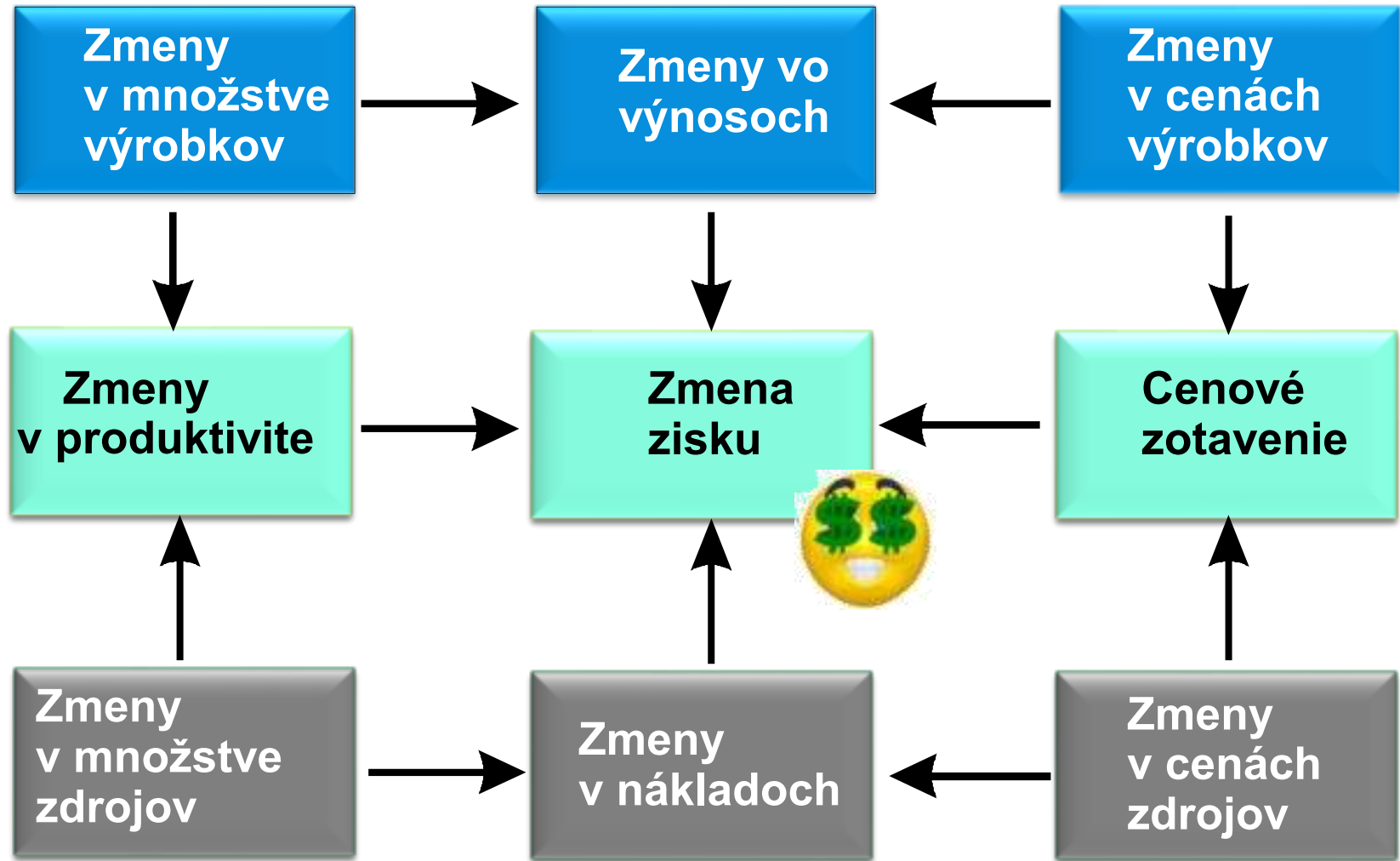
Source : OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators, April 2008.



**„Produktivita
nie je všetko,
ale v dlhodobej
perspektíve
produktivita je
takmer
všetko.“**

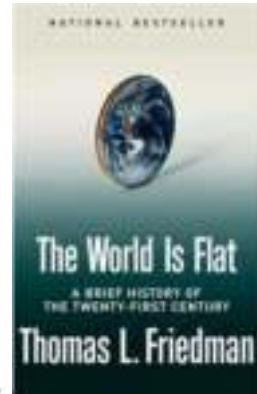
Paul Krugman





Zdroj: Loggerenberg & Cucchiaro

- Budovanie a upevňovanie základov
- Porovnávanie, Benchmarking
- Rýchlosť, Globalizácia, Outsourcing
- Aplikácia a využívanie najnovších poznatkov a technológií
- Rozvoj v oblasti služieb



Cyklus zvyšovania produktivity:

Meranie – Analýza – Plánovanie - Zlepšovanie

Kde nás nájdete:



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produktivity**

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