



European
Commission

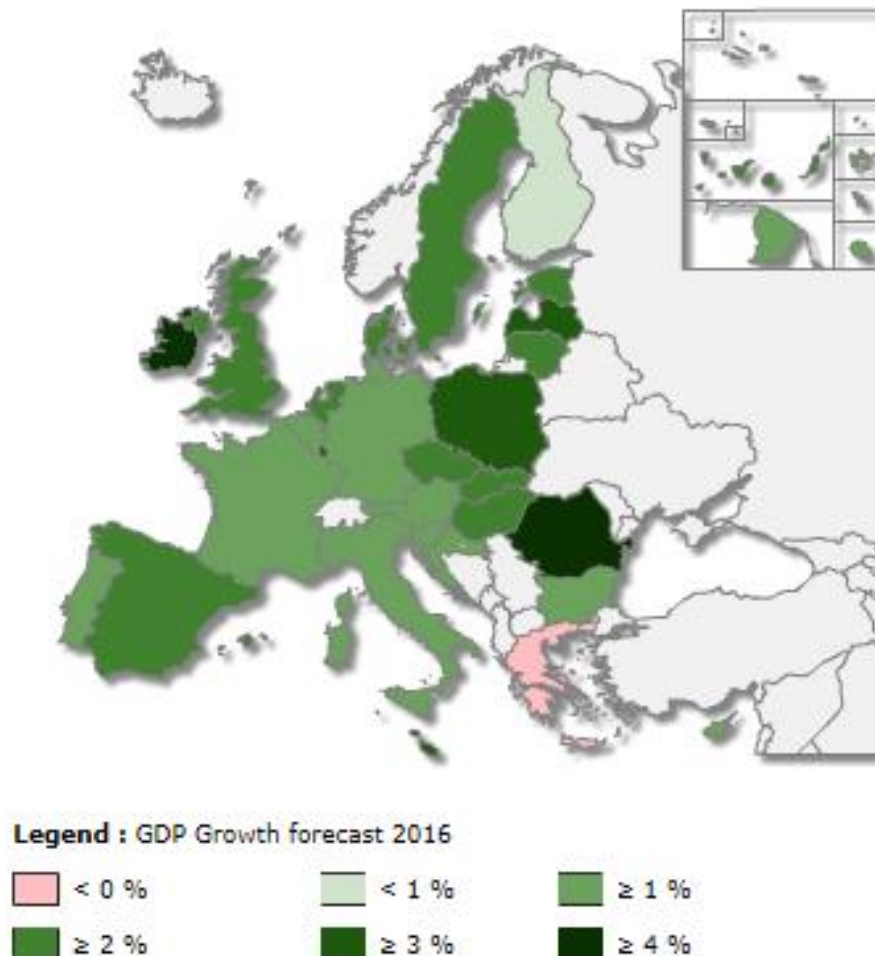
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NEWSLETTER on STI Data and Indicators

DG RTD, A4, Analysis and monitoring of national research policies

1. Commission autumn 2015 European Economic Forecast

On 5 November the European Commission (DG ECFIN) published the autumn 2015 **European Economic Forecast**. The forecast expects the moderate recovery to continue, despite challenges. EU GDP is forecast to increase by 1.9% in 2015, 2.0 % in 2016 and 2.1% in 2017. Ireland (4.5%, after a strong growth of 6.0% in 2015), Romania (4.1%) and Malta (3.6%) are expected to be the fastest growing EU Member States in 2016, while Greece will remain in recession. Unemployment in the EU is forecast to fall from 9.5% in 2015 to 9.2% in 2016 and 8.9% in 2017.



More info: http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/eu/forecasts/2015_autumn_forecast_en.htm

Research and
Innovation

2. World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index 2015-2016

On 30 September the World Economic Forum published the 2015-2016 **Global Competitiveness Index (GCI)**. The GCI ranks 140 economies and is based on 160 indicators, grouped into 12 pillars (the 12th pillar being innovation). For the 7th consecutive year Switzerland tops the list, followed by Singapore and the US. Germany is the best-performing EU country (ranked 4th), followed by the Netherlands (5, 8th in 2014), Finland (8, ranked 4th in 2014) and Sweden (9). The lowest ranked EU countries are Cyprus (58), the Slovak Republic, Croatia (77) and Greece (81).

The Global Competitiveness Index 2015–2016 Rankings

Economy	Score ¹	Prev. ²	Trend ³
1 Switzerland	5.76	7	
2 Singapore	5.68	2	
3 United States	5.61	3	
4 Germany	5.53	5	
5 Netherlands	5.50	8	
6 Japan	5.47	6	
7 Hong Kong SAR	5.46	7	
8 Finland	5.45	4	
9 Sweden	5.43	10	
10 United Kingdom	5.43	9	
11 Norway	5.41	11	
12 Denmark	5.33	13	
13 Canada	5.31	15	
14 Qatar	5.30	16	
15 Taiwan, China	5.28	14	
16 New Zealand	5.25	17	
17 United Arab Emirates	5.24	12	
18 Malaysia	5.23	20	
19 Belgium	5.20	18	
20 Luxembourg	5.20	19	
21 Australia	5.15	22	
22 France	5.13	23	
23 Austria	5.12	21	
24 Ireland	5.11	25	
25 Saudi Arabia	5.07	24	
26 Korea, Rep.	4.99	26	
27 Israel	4.98	27	
28 China	4.89	28	
29 Iceland	4.83	30	
30 Estonia	4.74	29	
31 Czech Republic	4.69	37	
32 Thailand	4.64	31	
33 Spain	4.59	35	
34 Kuwait	4.59	40	
35 Chile	4.58	33	
36 Lithuania	4.55	41	
37 Indonesia	4.52	34	
38 Portugal	4.52	36	
39 Bahrain	4.52	44	
40 Azerbaijan	4.50	38	
41 Poland	4.49	43	
42 Kazakhstan	4.49	50	
43 Italy	4.48	49	
44 Latvia	4.45	42	
45 Russian Federation	4.44	53	
46 Mauritius	4.43	39	
47 Philippines	4.39	52	
48 Malta	4.39	47	
49 South Africa	4.39	56	
50 Panama	4.38	48	
51 Turkey	4.37	45	
52 Costa Rica	4.33	51	
53 Romania	4.32	59	
54 Bulgaria	4.32	54	
55 India	4.31	71	
56 Vietnam	4.30	68	
57 Mexico	4.29	61	
58 Rwanda	4.29	62	
59 Slovenia	4.28	70	
60 Macedonia, FYR	4.28	63	
61 Colombia	4.28	66	
62 Oman	4.25	46	
63 Hungary	4.25	60	
64 Jordan	4.23	64	
65 Cyprus	4.23	58	
66 Georgia	4.22	69	
67 Slovak Republic	4.22	75	
68 Sri Lanka	4.21	73	
69 Peru	4.21	65	
70 Montenegro	4.20	67	
71 Botswana	4.19	74	
72 Morocco	4.17	72	
73 Uruguay	4.09	80	
74 Iran, Islamic Rep.	4.09	83	
75 Brazil	4.08	57	
76 Ecuador	4.07	n/a	
77 Croatia	4.07	77	
78 Guatemala	4.05	78	
79 Ukraine	4.03	76	
80 Tajikistan	4.03	91	
81 Greece	4.02	81	
82 Armenia	4.01	85	
83 Lao PDR	4.00	93	
84 Moldova	4.00	82	
85 Namibia	3.99	88	
86 Jamaica	3.97	86	
87 Algeria	3.97	79	
88 Honduras	3.95	100	
89 Trinidad and Tobago	3.94	89	
90 Cambodia	3.94	95	
91 Côte d'Ivoire	3.93	115	
92 Tunisia	3.93	87	
93 Albania	3.93	97	
94 Serbia	3.89	94	

More info: <http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-report-2015-2016/>

3. World Bank Doing business study 2016

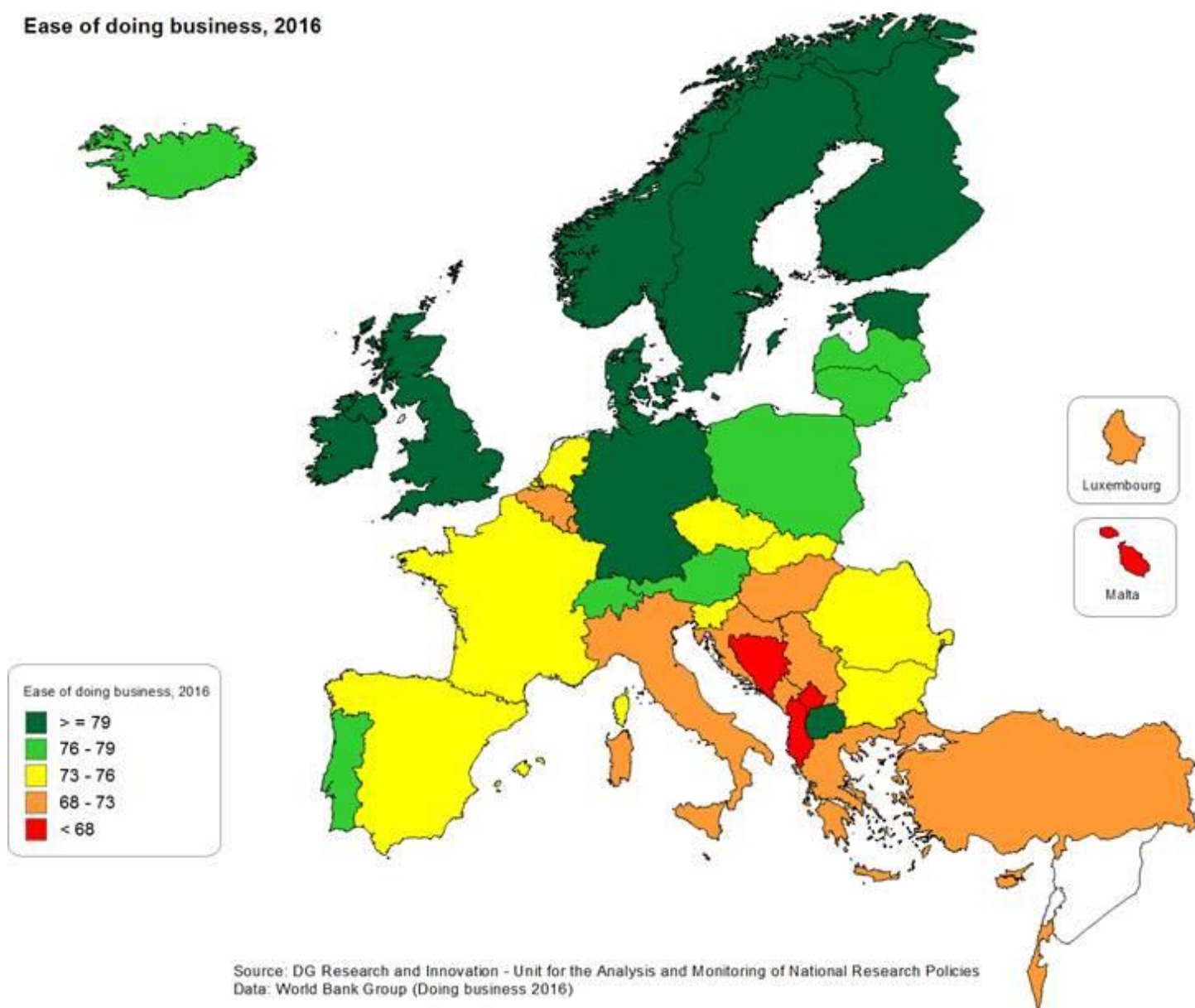
On 27 October the World Bank Group published the 2016 edition of its flagship publication **Doing Business** (subtitle: 'Measuring Regulatory Quality and Efficiency'). Data relate to the situation in June 2015 and cover 198 economies (among them all EU countries).

In these economies 231 business reforms were carried out in 2014/15. Reforms in the area of starting a business were the most common, as in the previous year. Europe and Central Asia had the highest share of economies with at least one reform making it easier to do business and the highest number of reforms per country (2.3). The EU countries with the highest number of reforms making it easier to do business were Cyprus (5), Latvia (3) and Romania (3).

The map below shows performance of European countries (as of June 2015) as regards the overall ease of doing business indicator. The top performer in the EU is Denmark, followed by the UK, Sweden, Finland and Germany. Denmark performs especially well as regards 'dealing with construction permits', 'registering property' and 'trading across borders'. The UK is performing well in the aspects 'protecting minority investors', 'getting credit' and 'starting a business'. Finland is a good performer in 'resolving insolvency', Germany in 'getting electricity' and 'enforcing contracts'. The lowest EU performers in the overall index are Greece, Luxembourg and Malta.

As regards the important aspect 'starting a business' the top performer world wide is New Zealand. The best EU performers in this area are Lithuania, Portugal and Estonia, followed by Sweden and the UK. Low EU performers in this area are Germany, Austria and Malta.

Ease of doing business, 2016



Calendar of data releases and indicator based publications

Update of: 9/11/2015 (grey= already published)

2015	Eurostat data updates	Commission indicator based reports	Data and indicator based reports other organisations
January			
February	GBAORD final (2013) Tertiary attainment (2014, prov.) High growth enterprises data (provisional, 2013) IPR (patent 2012), Community Trademarks (2013), RCD (2013)	Winter forecast (ECFIN)	European Patent Office , EPO annual results (2014)
March	R&D intensity (2013 update)	Europe 2020 publication (ESTAT)	Times Higher Ed. World Reputations Ranking OICA world motor vehicle production data
April	Education headline indicators (LFS)	Skills forecast (Cedefop)	OECD R&D expenditure data
May	High tech trade (2014) Venture capital (2014) Education enrolment, graduates	Innovation Union Scoreboard (GROW) Spring Forecast (ECFIN)	IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook European Venture Capital Association (EVCA) 2014 European Private Equity Report
June	Education spending		
July	IPR (Patents, 2012), Community Trademarks (2014), RC Designs (2014) Knowledge intensive activities (2014)		UNESCO UIS STI stats release
August			Academic Ranking of World Universities (Shanghai)
September	GBAORD (2014 preliminary) Employment high-tech (2014) HRST (stocks and job mobility, 2014) Final high growth enterprise data (2013)	EU Employment and Social Situation Quarterly Review (EMPL) September edition	WIPO/Cornell/INSEAD Global Innovation Index WEF Global Competitiveness Index
October			OECD STI Scoreboard (2-yearly) World Bank Doing Business
November	R&D intensity (2014 preliminary, 2013 final) Economic data on high-tech (2014) HRST (education inflows, 2013)	Autumn Forecast (ECFIN) Education Monitor (EAC) European Competitiveness report (GROW) Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard (JRC) Annual Growth Survey (ECFIN)	BDI/Telekom Innovation Indicator Top500.org: Top 500 Supercomputer list OECD Education at a Glance
December	ICT household data (2015) ICT enterprise data (2015) IPR Statistics (patents 2013), CTM (2014), RCD (2014)	SheFigures (3-yearly (RTD)) Joint Employment Report (EMPL)	WIPO World Intellectual Property Indicators

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