

COMPETITIVENESS OF VISEGRAD COUNTRIES

Anna Kadeřábková

Centre for Economic Studies, Prague

www.cesvsem.cz



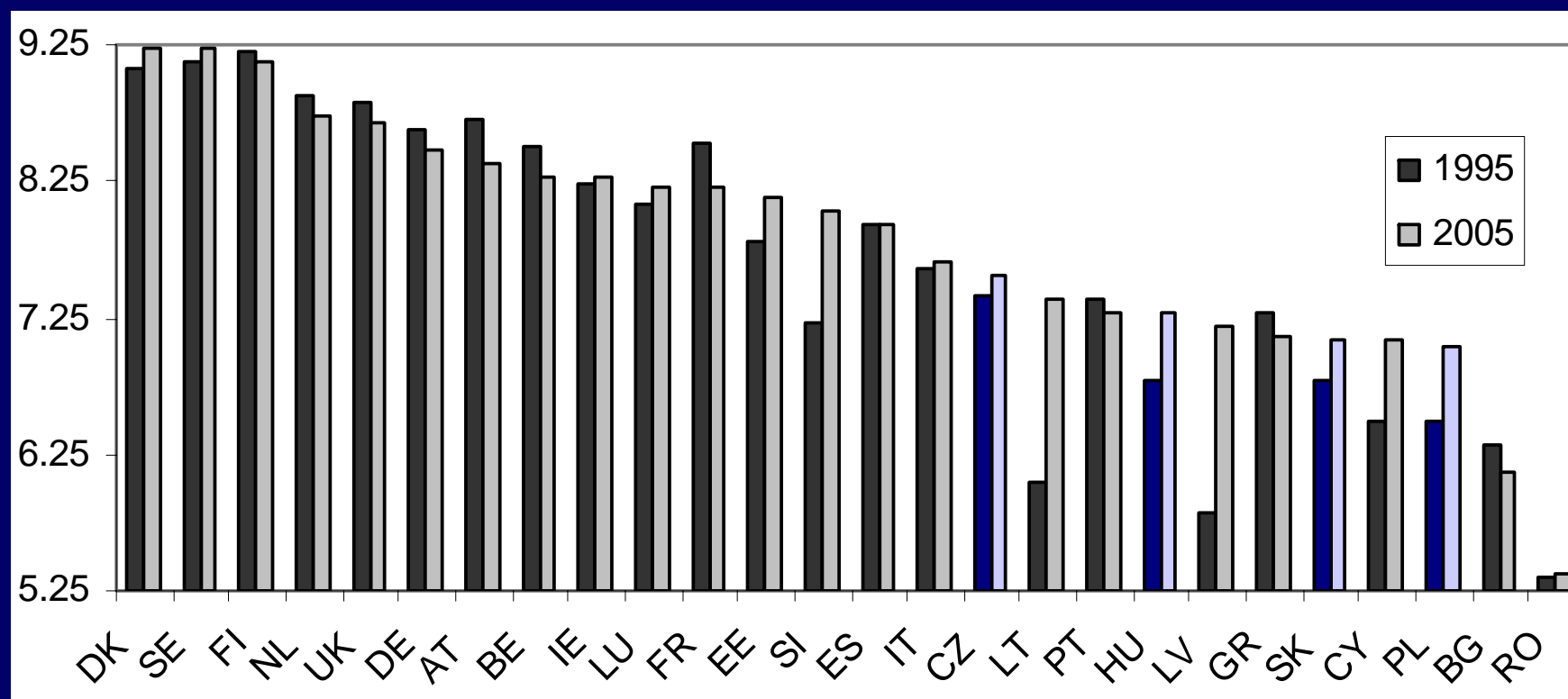
Žilina - 23. - 25. 10. 2006

Competitiveness Yearbook 2006 - 2007

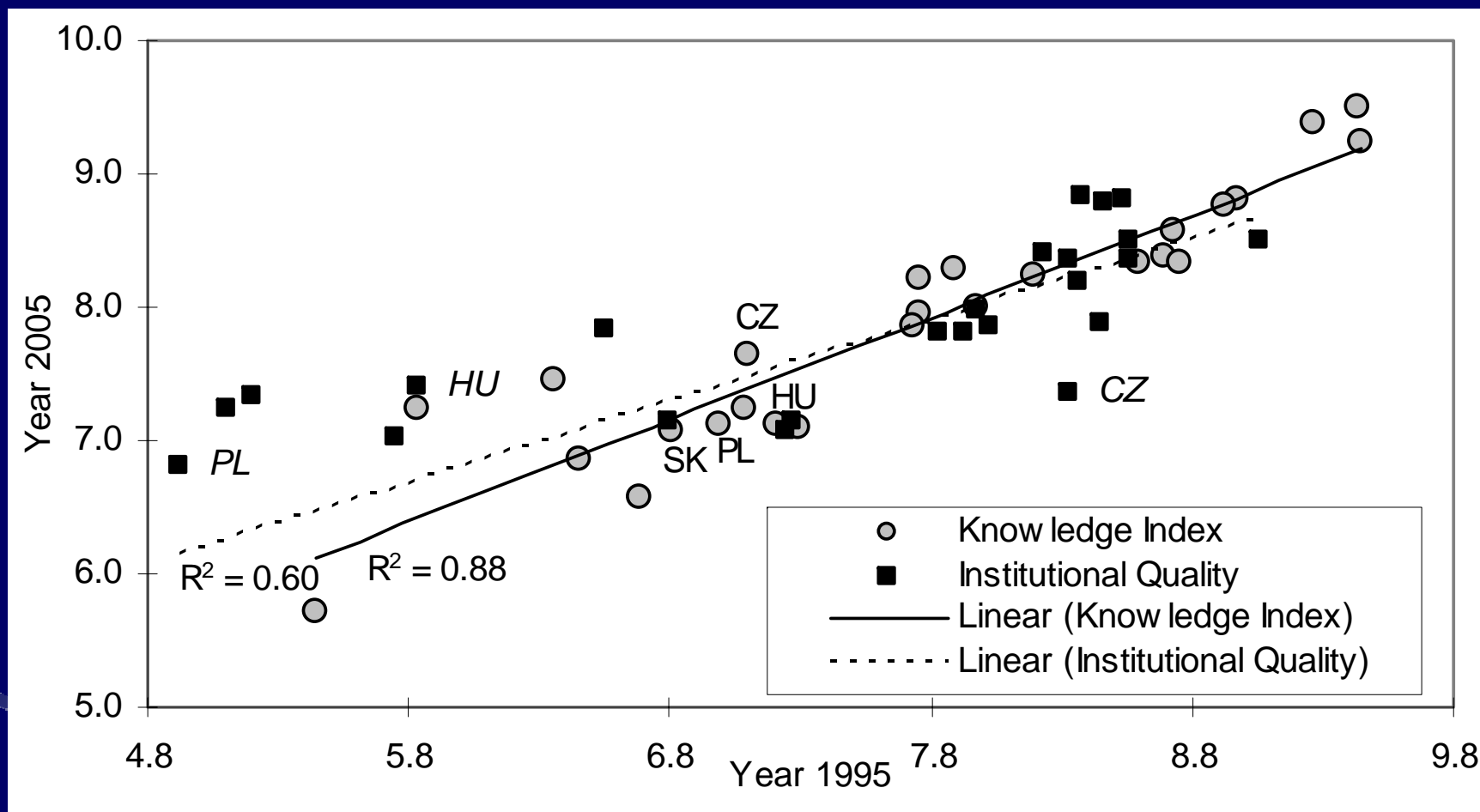
- Growth and stability
- Globalization
- Competitiveness
- Institutional quality
- Innovation performance



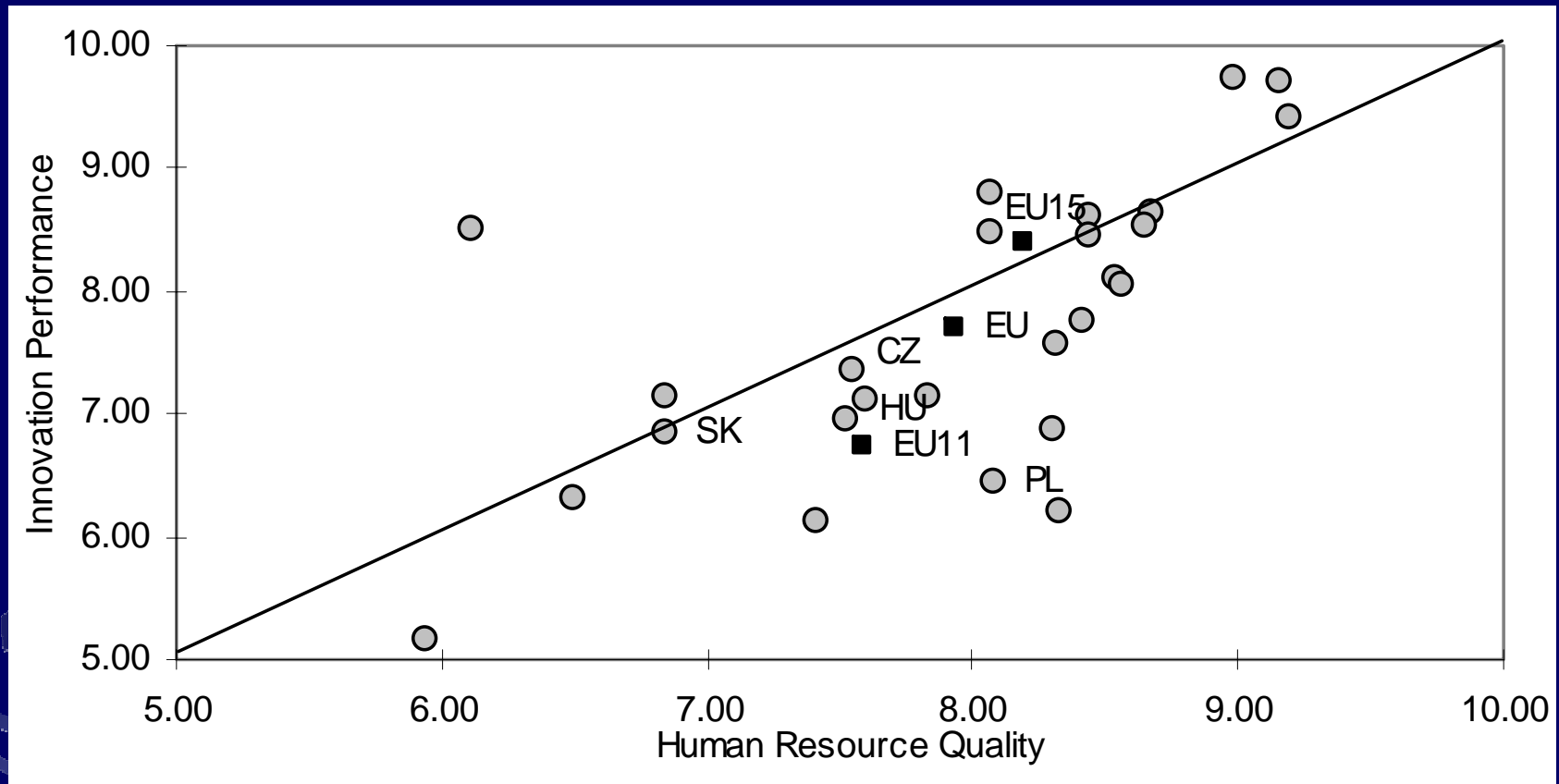
Knowledge economy index KAM 2006



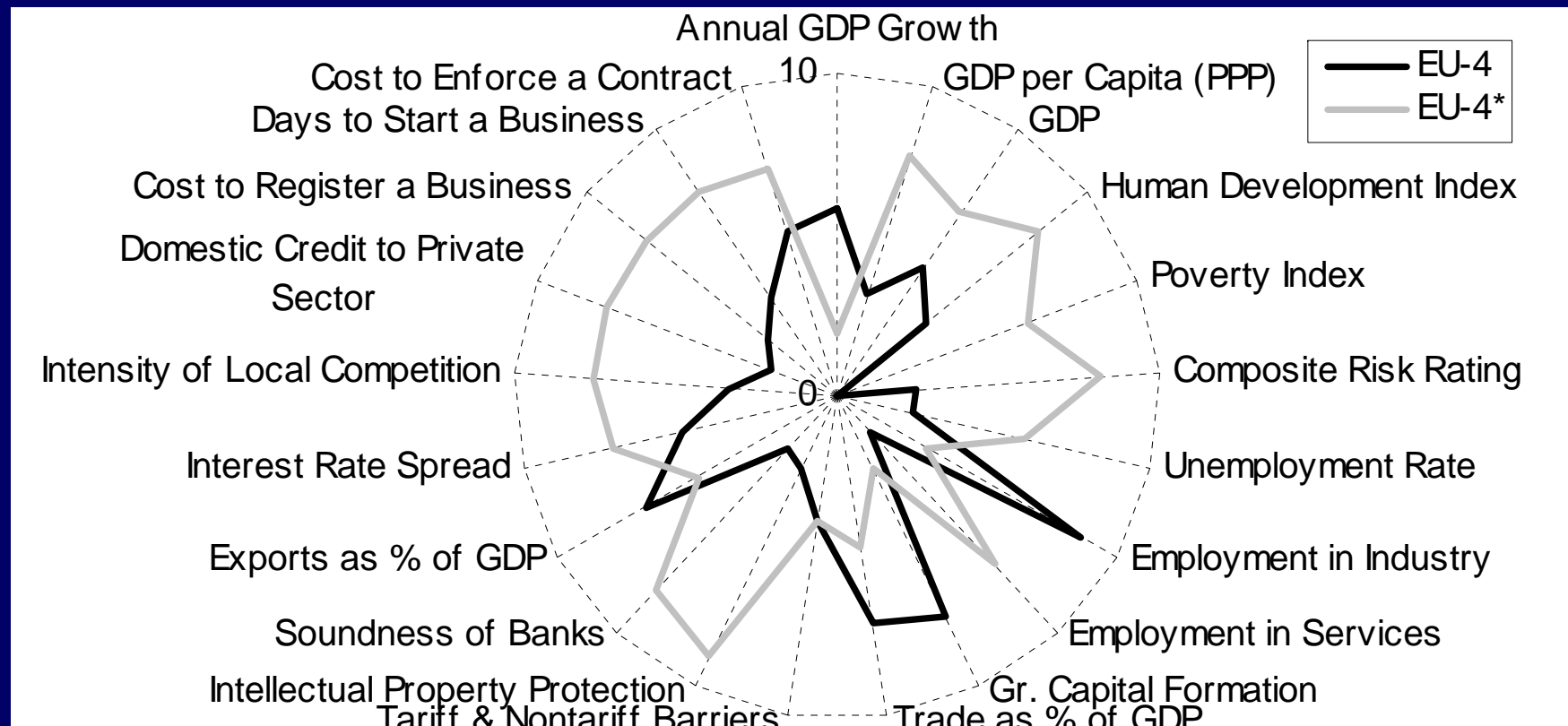
Path dependence very strong



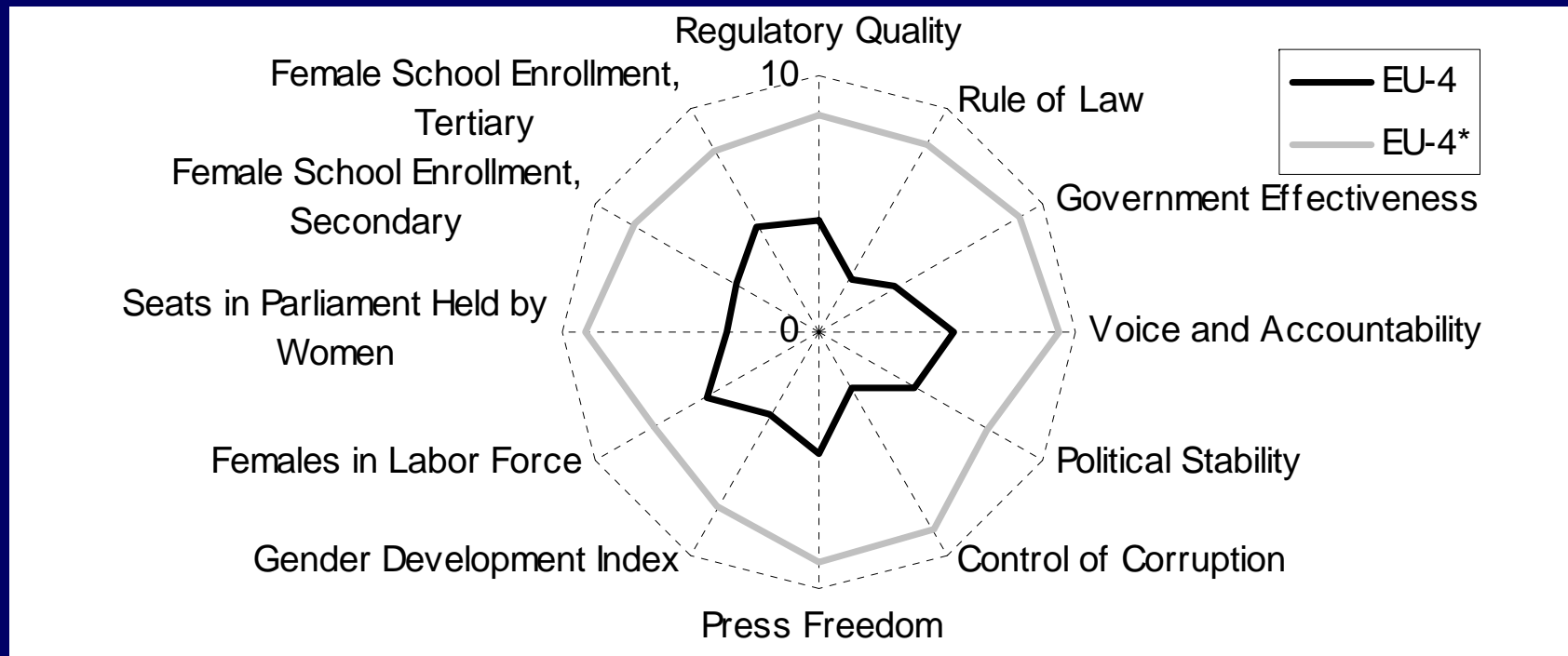
Innovation and human resource quality



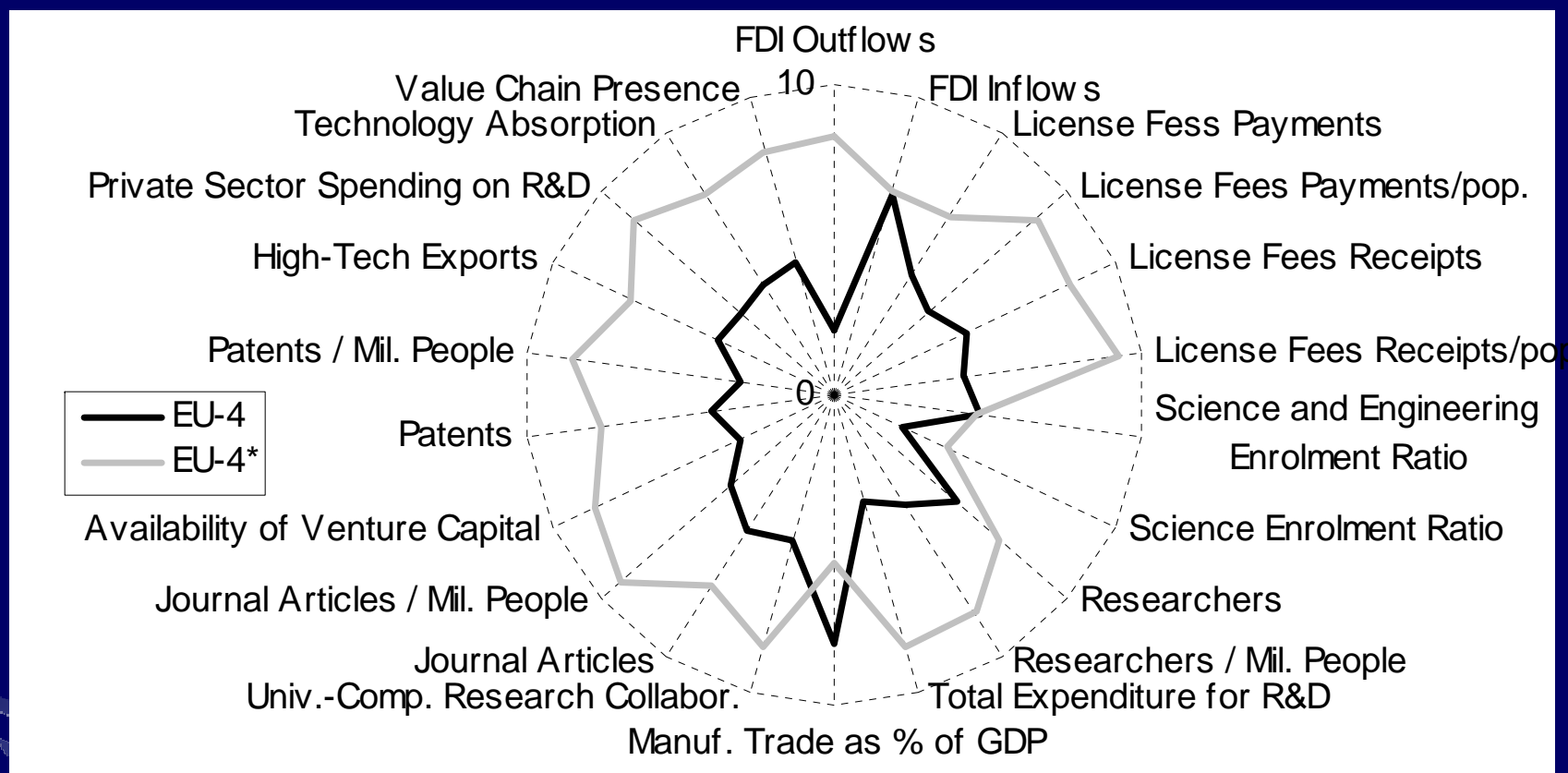
Economic performance and efficiency



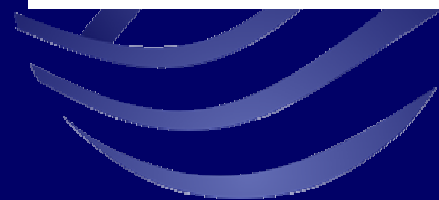
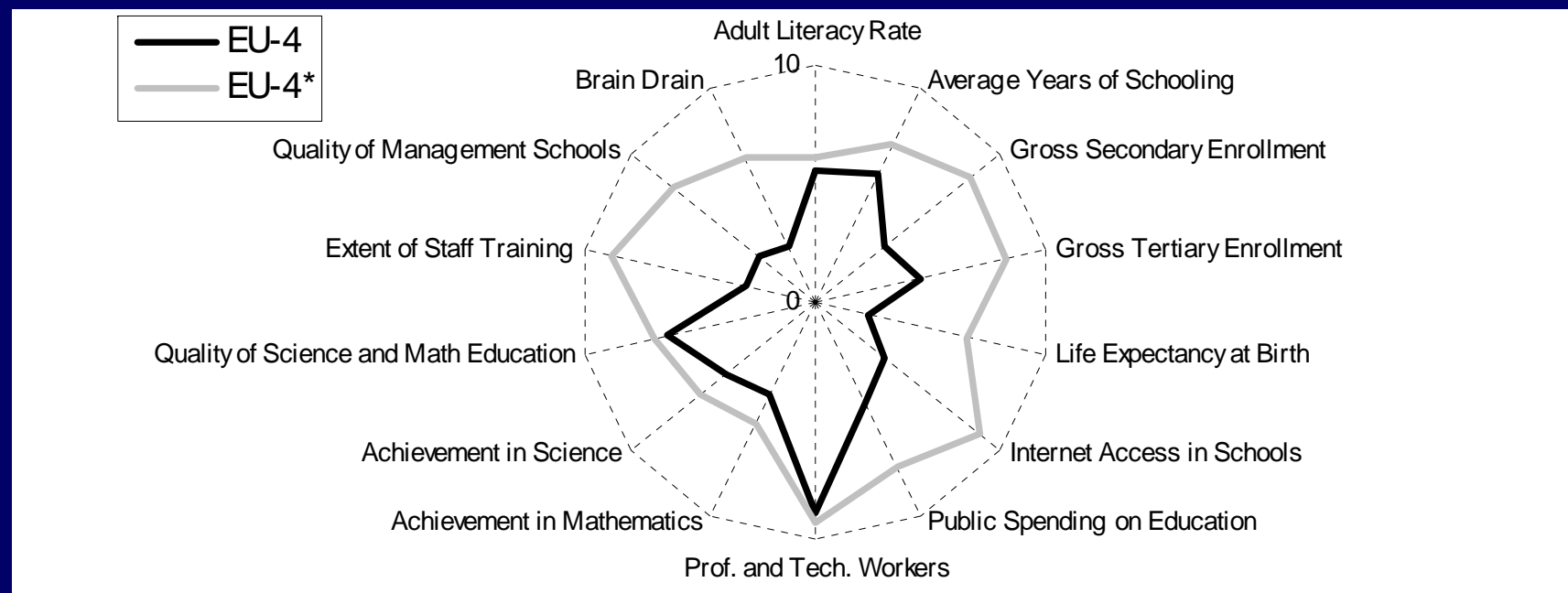
Governance and equality of opportunities



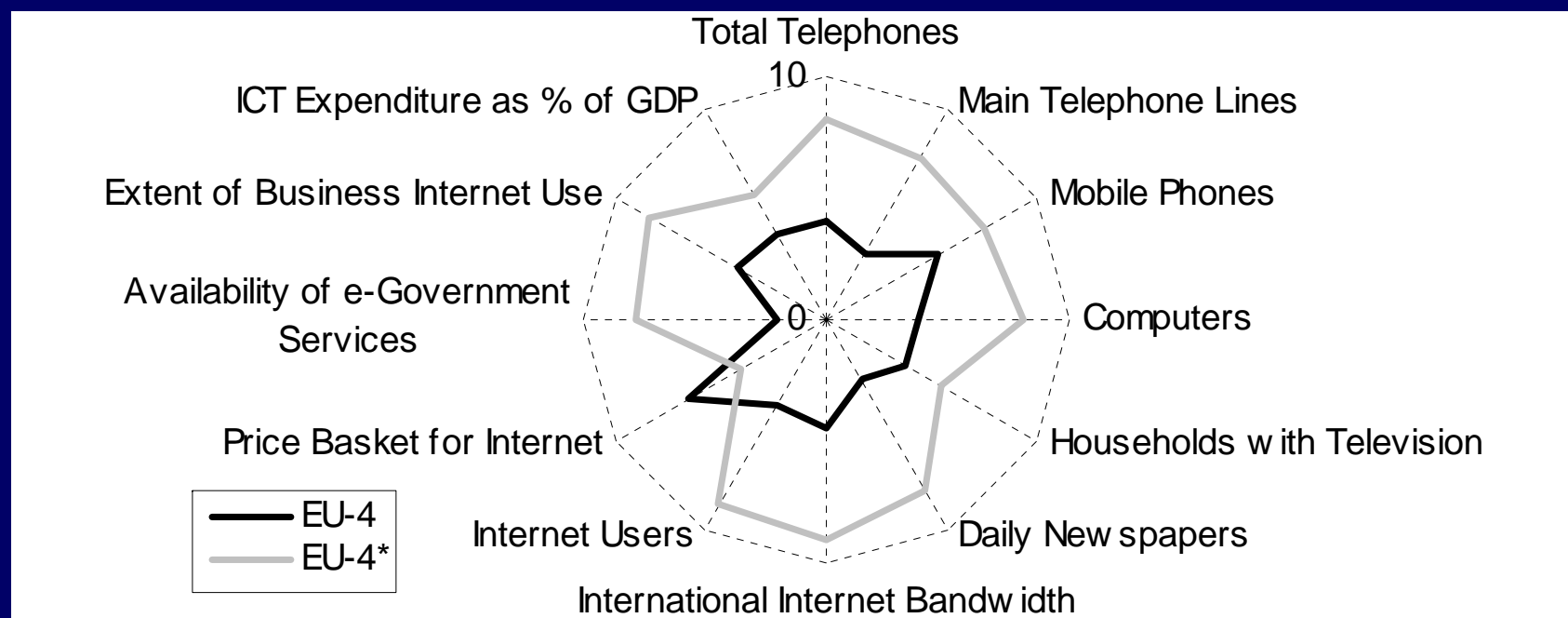
Innovation performance



Quality of human resources



Information and communication technologies



Competitive advantage



- efficiency-driven competitiveness, cost-based
- dependence on external technology knowledge, adoption to local needs, limited development of internal innovation capacity
- lower technology level, qualitatively less intensive position in supra-national value chain, weak technology transfer, low sophistication of demand, non-specific support to innovation, weak intensity and low diversity of linkages and interactions
- regional and industry specific (structural) differences in performance, increasing role of foreign owned companies for competitiveness
- remarkable differences between EU country groups in terms of sources and achievements of competitiveness
- country-specific supportive policies necessary reflecting broader societal context otherwise the support is not sufficient

Innovation and globalization



- increasing interest in FDI in R&D in the less developed countries (SE Asia, less CEE)
- preconditions for FDI localization decisions on R&D in the less developed countries: lagging behind in specific skills and competences, tax and regulatory costs and IPRs safety
- low availability of human resources for R&D, weak intensity of linkages between businesses and universities, low level of internal innovation research, weak exploitation of risk capital
- increasing role of foreign companies in R&D expenditure and employment, R&D intensity remains low, innovation activities based on imported technology and its adoption to local needs
- the change of FDI orientation towards higher knowledge intensity and strategic services requires the improvement of absorption capacities and the change of competitive advantage (virtuous circle)