WORLD COMPETITIVENESS RANKING 2020

All data are available from the World Competitiveness Online.

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UAE

OVERALL PERFORMANCE  (63 countries)

CHALLENGES IN 2020
- Build knowledge-based economy with a focus on innovation, science and modern technology.
- Encourage public-private partnerships across sectors, especially in research and development (R&D).
- Continue economic diversification efforts that are environmentally sustainable.
- Equip young people with 21st century skills to stay competitive in the changing global labor market.
- Nurture human capital to ensure high quality of life for all people.

Provided by:
Federal Competitiveness & Statistics Authority (FCSA), Dubai

BASIC FACTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Abu Dhabi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land area (square km ‘000)</td>
<td>71 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange Rate (per $)</td>
<td>3.673 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population - market size (millions)</td>
<td>9.50 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (US$ billions)</td>
<td>421.1 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (PPP) per capita (US$)</td>
<td>78,293 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real GDP growth (%)</td>
<td>1.7 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer price inflation (%)</td>
<td>-1.9 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>2.19 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor force (millions)</td>
<td>7.55 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current account balance (% of GDP)</td>
<td>7.04 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct investment stocks inward ($bn)</td>
<td>140.3 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct investment flows inward (% of GDP)</td>
<td>3.27 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE

PEER GROUPS RANKINGS

EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)

POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)
COMPETITIVENESS EVOLUTION

The criteria below highlight the 15 biggest Improvements and the 15 biggest Declines in the overall performance of the economy. They are determined by the largest percentage changes in the value of each criterion from one yearbook to the next.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPROVEMENTS</th>
<th>WCY 2019</th>
<th>WCY 2020</th>
<th>DECLINES</th>
<th>WCY 2019</th>
<th>WCY 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.18 Gross fixed capital formation - real growth</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>4.88</td>
<td>1.4.04 Employment - long-term growth</td>
<td>26.28</td>
<td>-4.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.15 Real GDP growth per capita</td>
<td>-1.11</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>3.2.14 Labor force long-term growth</td>
<td>24.04</td>
<td>-3.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.07 Total R&amp;D personnel per capita</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>2.4.12 New business density</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.08 Exchange rate stability</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>1.2.02 Current account balance</td>
<td>33.56</td>
<td>7.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4.07 Government subsidies</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>4.2.16 High-tech exports (%)</td>
<td>8.46</td>
<td>2.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5.02 Homicide</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>4.4.23 Environment-related technologies</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4.19 Forest area growth</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>4.1.07 Population - growth</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>1.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4.18 Renewable energies (%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.1.03 Labor productivity (PPP)</td>
<td>80.46</td>
<td>47.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.18 Number of patents in force</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>2.2.01 Collected total tax revenues</td>
<td>10.45</td>
<td>13.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3.02 Total expenditure on R&amp;D (%)</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.2.09 Exports of goods (%)</td>
<td>83.42</td>
<td>66.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.16 Female labor force</td>
<td>19.49</td>
<td>24.71</td>
<td>1.2.08 Exports of goods ($bn)</td>
<td>345.50</td>
<td>280.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5.01 Total public expenditure on education</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4.5.08 Higher education achievement</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.11 Women in management</td>
<td>12.47</td>
<td>14.43</td>
<td>1.1.19 Resilience of the economy</td>
<td>7.87</td>
<td>6.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5.12 Unemployment rate - gender ratio</td>
<td>4.86</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>2.1.11 Pension funding</td>
<td>7.04</td>
<td>6.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.10 Stock market capitalization (%)</td>
<td>30.75</td>
<td>35.36</td>
<td>2.3.02 Cost of capital</td>
<td>7.83</td>
<td>7.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEY ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS

From a list of 15 indicators, respondents of the Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select 5 that they perceived as the key attractiveness factors of their economy. The chart shows the percentage of responses per indicator from the highest number of responses to the lowest.
World Competitiveness Digital Ranking 2019

All data are available from the World Competitiveness Online.

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OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)

**Overall**
- Knowledge: 35
- Technology: 12
- Future readiness: 9

**Factors**
- Talent: 5
- Training & education: 41
- Scientific concentration: 56
- Regulatory framework: 1
- Capital: 2
- Technological framework: 5
- Adaptive attitudes: 20
- Business agility: 4
- IT integration: 8

The direction of the triangle indicates the performance change from the last year:
- ▲ improved or stable
- ▼ declined

**OVERALL & FACTORS - 5 years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Future readiness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMPETITIVENESS & DIGITAL RANKINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Digital</th>
<th>Competitiveness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PEER GROUPS RANKINGS**

**EUROPE - MIDDLE EAST - AFRICA (40 countries)**
- 2015: 13
- 2016: 15
- 2017: 11
- 2018: 10
- 2019: 7

**POPULATIONS < 20 MILLION (34 countries)**
- 2015: 13
- 2016: 15
- 2017: 12
- 2018: 11
- 2019: 9
FACTORS BREAKDOWN - STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

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 KNOWLEDGE

Subfactors | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019
---|---|---|---|---|---
Talent | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5
Training & education | 53 | 53 | 56 | 53 | 41
Scientific concentration | 54 | 51 | 52 | 56 | 56

Talent | Rank | Training & education | Rank | Scientific concentration | Rank
---|---|---|---|---|---
Educational assessment PISA - Math | 45 | Employee training | 4 | Total expenditure on R&D (%) | 38
International experience | 1 | Total public expenditure on education | 61 | Total R&D personnel per capita | 40
Foreign highly-skilled personnel | 5 | Higher education achievement | 35 | Female researchers | -
Management of cities | 2 | Pupil-teacher ratio (tertiary education) | 41 | R&D productivity by publication | 57
Digital/Technological skills | 7 | Graduates in Sciences | 37 | Scientific and technical employment | -
Net flow of international students | 3 | Women with degrees | 23 | High-tech patent grants | 22
Robots in Education and R&D | 40

TECHNOLOGY

Subfactors | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019
---|---|---|---|---|---
Regulatory framework | 19 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 1
Capital | 4 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 2
Technological framework | 19 | 31 | 29 | 16 | 5

Regulatory framework | Rank | Capital | Rank | Technological framework | Rank
---|---|---|---|---|---
Starting a business | 15 | IT & media stock market capitalization | - | Communications technology | 21
Enforcing contracts | 8 | Funding for technological development | 4 | Mobile Broadband subscribers | 15
Immigration laws | 1 | Banking and financial services | 3 | Wireless broadband | 1
Development and application of technology | 3 | Country credit rating | 16 | Internet users | 35
Scientific research legislation | 7 | Venture capital | 3 | Internet bandwidth speed | 41
Intellectual property rights | 17 | Investment in Telecommunications | 18 | High-tech exports (%) | 43

FUTURE READINESS

Subfactors | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019
---|---|---|---|---|---
Adaptive attitudes | 15 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 20
Business agility | 24 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 4
IT integration | 21 | 18 | 8 | 14 | 8

Adaptive attitudes | Rank | Business agility | Rank | IT integration | Rank
---|---|---|---|---|---
E-Participation | 17 | Opportunities and threats | 1 | E-Government | 21
Internet retailing | 32 | World robots distribution | 53 | Public-private partnerships | 1
Tablet possession | 21 | Agility of companies | 1 | Cyber security | 2
Smartphone possession | 21 | Use of big data and analytics | 1 | Software piracy | 20
Attitudes toward globalization | 3 | Knowledge transfer | 3

WORLD TALENT RANKING 2019

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**OVERALL PERFORMANCE (63 countries)**

The direction of the triangle indicates the performance change from the last year:
- △ improved or stable
- ▼ declined

### Investment & Development
- Total public expenditure on education Percentage of GDP 1.7 % 62
- Gov. expenditure on education per student Percentage of GDP per capita (secondary education) - % -
- Total public exp. on education per student Spending per enrolled pupil/student, all levels 4,978 US$ 32
- Pupil-teacher ratio (primary education) Ratio of students to teaching staff 24.52 ratio 57
- Pupil-teacher ratio (secondary education) Ratio of students to teaching staff 9.55 ratio 12
- Apprenticeships are sufficiently implemented 7.03 Survey [0..10] 4
- Employee training is a high priority in companies 7.49 Survey [0..10] 4
- Female labor force Percentage of total labor force 19.49 % 60
- Health infrastructure meets the needs of society 8.30 Survey [0..10] 8

### Appeal
- Cost-of-living index Index of a basket of goods & services in the main city, including housing (New York City = 100) 90.30 index 49
- Attracting and retaining talents is a priority in companies 7.71 Survey [0..10] 10
- Worker motivation in companies is high 7.41 Survey [0..10] 6
- Brain drain (well-educated and skilled people) does not hinder competitiveness in your economy 8.15 Survey [0..10] 1
- Quality of life is high 8.53 Survey [0..10] 13
- Foreign highly-skilled personnel are attracted to your country's business environment 8.06 Survey [0..10] 5
- Remuneration in services professions Gross annual income including supplements such as bonuses, US$ 32,449 US$ 24
- Remuneration of management Total base salary plus bonuses and long-term incentives, US$ 241,787 US$ 15
- Effective personal income tax rate Percentage of an income equal to GDP per capita 4.64 % 6
- Justice is fairly administered 8.21 Survey [0..10] 9
- Exposure to particle pollution Mean population exposure to PM2.5, Micrograms per cubic metre 40.26 micrograms 57

### Readiness
- Labor force growth Percentage change -0.46 % 58
- Skilled labor is readily available 7.92 Survey [0..10] 1
- Finance skills are readily available 8.06 Survey [0..10] 1
- International experience of senior managers is generally significant 7.91 Survey [0..10] 1
- Competent senior managers are readily available 7.72 Survey [0..10] 1
- Primary and secondary education meets the needs of a competitive economy 8.00 Survey [0..10] 6
- Graduates in Sciences % of graduates in ICT, Engineering, Math & Natural Sciences 21.99 % 37
- University education meets the needs of a competitive economy 7.77 Survey [0..10] 13
- Management education meets the needs of the business community 7.55 Survey [0..10] 10
- Language skills are meeting the needs of enterprises 8.62 Survey [0..10] 6
- Student mobility inbound Foreign tertiary-level students per 1000 inhabitants 6.93 number 6
- Educational assessment - PISA PISA survey of 15-year olds 432 Average 46
About the Institute for Management Development (IMD)

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Based in Lausanne (Switzerland) and Singapore, IMD has been ranked in the Top 3 of the FT’s annual Executive Education Global Ranking for the last nine consecutive years and in the top five for 17 consecutive years. Our MBA and EMBA programs have repeatedly been singled out among the best in Europe and the world.

We believe that this consistency at the forefront of our industry is grounded in IMD’s unique approach to creating “Real Learning. Real Impact”. Led by an expert and diverse faculty, we strive to be the trusted learning partner of choice for ambitious individuals and organizations worldwide. Challenging what is and inspiring what could be.

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