

2010 Global Competitiveness Principles

GFCC FOUNDERS

Movimento Brasil Competitivo / Agência Brasileira de Desenvolvimento Industrial

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Emirates Competitiveness Council

U.S. Council on Competitiveness

Be it resolved that:

In a time of unprecedented global change and competition, international engagement and collaboration are prerequisites to national economic competitiveness and global growth.

The world's economies are becoming increasingly interconnected; a greater dependency exists among all nations with respect to world trade, investment and financial flows and standard of living.

Through the development and accessibility of global communication and information technologies, knowledge has become a driver of productivity and a prerequisite to competing in the ever-progressing global market.

Corporations and supply chains today are global. The liberalization of trade has opened up borders to the movement of goods and services and has facilitated cross-national investment and job creation. New opportunities and challenges for global economic growth result from this new reality and competitiveness is critical to national prosperity.

Grand environmental challenges that we face, including energy security and sustainability, resource management and climate change, require global collaboration and solutions that involve all of the world's nations, developed and developing alike.

Global economic growth is not a zero sum proposition.

The first international body of national competitiveness councils, the Global Federation of Competitiveness Councils (GFCC), was created to bring leaders from the private and public sector together to:

- strengthen national competitiveness;
- stimulate economic growth, and;
- · foster innovation.

A Set of Principles to Guide National Competitiveness in the Global Economy

- 1. Significant private sector involvement—such as through the creation of competitiveness councils—is critical in developing national public policy initiatives to address short- and long-term competitiveness issues. These **public-private partnerships are essential** in creating new industries and jobs by leveraging the knowledge, expertise and resources of both sectors.
- 2. As the driving force of innovation, **greater investment in research and development**, new technologies—and the deployment thereof—will stimulate productivity, standards of living and leadership in global markets.
- 3. 21st century workforce skills should be the baseline for every citizen in order to reach their full potential while fueling wealth creation and profits. All nations should be open to educating and employing the best and the brightest skilled talent from around the world.
- 4. Economic competitiveness is dependent on the success of regions and metropolitan areas, which are fast becoming the true engines of creativity and innovation. These regions, which leverage their assets through collaborative leadership, must be defined by economic factors and the real dynamics of development and growth, which in many cases does not follow the strict limits of formal/administrative borders.
- 5. **Strong intellectual property rights**—consistent with international treaties—are a prerequisite to attract high-value investment and innovation and drive the creation of next-generation products and services.
- 6. A modern, well-maintained infrastructure, be it transportation, energy, information technology networks or communications, is critical to encourage national and foreign investment and support modern business activity.
- 7. **Open, transparent and fair trade** is necessary to expand global trade and investment and drive sustainable economic growth globally, nationally and regionally.
- 8. Sustainable innovation through improved natural resource productivity and energy efficiency will give rise to new industries and higher-value, higher-paying jobs spurring economic growth, as well as enhancing national security.
- 9. Transparency, efficiency and smart regulation in government and in the interactions between government and the private sector provide a more stable environment for business and investment, thereby increasing economic growth.
- 10. Benchmarking national competitiveness across a set of established and **forward-looking metrics**—measuring both inputs such as education, research and development spending, patents and outputs such as job creation, new industries and products, GDP growth and quality of life—is necessary to drive the successful development and implementation of appropriate competitiveness policies.

The Global Federation of Competitiveness Councils (GFCC) is a new global network of leaders from competitiveness organizations around the world. The fundamental drivers of national competitiveness are being knitted together in networks that now underpin global economic growth. Innovation, sustainability and resilience—once the foundation for national competitiveness advantage—are now global platforms for prosperity. Acting globally is now a prerequisite to economic competitiveness nationally.

In addition to the goals of sharing best practices among organizations and creating a new network of global leaders committed to their national prosperity and the prosperity of the world, the GFCC will develop and present an annual statement of shared principles for accelerating global competitiveness and prosperity.

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GFCC NETWORK

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Australian Productivity Commission

Argentina

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Bahrain National Competitiveness Council

Brazil

Agência Brasileira de Desenvolvimento Industrial Movimento Brasil Competitivo

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Canadian Council of Chief Executives

Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters

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Consejo Nacional de Competitividad

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National Competitiveness Council

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Kenya

Kenya Vision 2030

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New Zealand

BusinessNZ

Panama

Centro Nacional de Competitividad

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