**2013 Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index**

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| --- | --- |
| **Current competitiveness**  | **Competitiveness in five years**  |
| Rank | Country name | Index score10=High 1=Low | Rank | Country name | Index score10=High 1=Low |
| 1 | China | 10 | 1 | China | 10 |
| 2 | Germany | 7.98 | 2 | India | 8.49 |
| 3 | United States of America | 7.84 | 3 | Brazil | 7.89 |
| 4 | India | 7.65 | 4 | Germany | 7.82 |
| 5 | Republic of Korea | 7.59 | 5 | United States of America | 7.69 |
| 6 | Taiwan | 7.57 | 6 | Republic of Korea | 7.63 |
| 7 | Canada | 7.24 | 7 | Taiwan | 7.18 |
| 8 | Brazil | 7.13 | 8 | Canada | 6.99 |
| 9 | Singapore | 6.64 | 9 | Singapore | 6.64 |
| 10 | Japan | 6.60 | 10 | Vietnam | 6.50 |
| 11 | Thailand | 6.21 | 11 | Indonesia | 6.49 |
| 12 | Mexico | 6.17 | 12 | Japan | 6.46 |
| 13 | Malaysia | 5.94 | 13 | Mexico | 6.38 |
| 14 | Poland | 5.87 | 14 | Malaysia | 6.31 |
| 15 | United Kingdom | 5.81 | 15 | Thailand | 6.24 |
| 16 | Australia | 5.75 | 16 | Turkey | 5.99 |
| 17 | Indonesia | 5.75 | 17 | Australia | 5.73 |
| 18 | Vietnam | 5.73 | 18 | Poland | 5.69 |
| 19 | Czech Republic | 5.71 | 19 | United Kingdom | 5.59 |
| 20 | Turkey | 5.61 | 20 | Switzerland | 5.42 |
| 21 | Sweden | 5.50 | 21 | Sweden | 5.39 |
| 22 | Switzerland | 5.28 | 22 | Czech Republic | 5.23 |
| 23 | Netherlands | 5.27 | 23 | Russia | 5.04 |
| 24 | South Africa | 4.92 | 24 | Netherlands | 4.83 |
| 25 | France | 4.64 | 25 | South Africa | 4.77 |
| 26 | Argentina | 4.52 | 26 | Argentina | 4.58 |
| 27 | Belgium | 4.50 | 27 | France | 4.02 |
| 28 | Russia | 4.35 | 28 | Colombia | 4.01 |
| 29 | Romania | 4.09 | 29 | Romania | 3.98 |
| 30 | United Arab Emirates | 3.93 | 30 | Belgium | 3.63 |
| 31 | Colombia | 3.85 | 31 | Spain | 3.63 |
| 32 | Italy | 3.75 | 32 | United Arab Emirates | 3.58 |
| 33 | Spain | 3.66 | 33 | Saudi Arabia | 3.46 |
| 34 | Saudi Arabia | 3.57 | 34 | Italy | 3.45 |
| 35 | Portugal | 3.39 | 35 | Egypt | 3.45 |
| 36 | Egypt | 3.24 | 36 | Ireland | 3.03 |
| 37 | Ireland | 3.23 | 37 | Portugal | 2.87 |
| 38 | Greece | 1.00 | 38 | Greece | 1.00 |

**Source:** Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited and U.S. Council on Competitiveness. *2013 Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index*

**Drivers of global manufacturing competitiveness**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Rank  | Drivers  |
| 1 | Talent-driven innovation |
| 2 | Economic, trade, financial and tax system |
| 3 | Cost and availability of labor and materials |
| 4 | Supplier network |
| 5 | Legal and regulatory system |
| 6 | Physical infrastructure |
| 7 | Energy cost & policies |
| 8 | Local market attractiveness |
| 9 | Healthcare system |
| 10 | Government investments in manufacturing |

**Source:** Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited and U.S. Council on Competitiveness. *2013 Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index*

To download the *2013 Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index* report, please visit [www.deloitte.com/globalcompetitiveness](http://www.deloitte.com/globalcompetitiveness).

**About the Study**

The *2013 Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index* is an initiative led by The U.S. Council on Competitiveness and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited designed to determine how CEOs view the competitiveness of the manufacturing industry in different countries around the world. A global CEO survey, which generated responses from 552 CEOs and senior executives, offers perspectives on the most important factors that drive manufacturing industry competitiveness. The global survey results also helped to create a unique Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index ranking the relative manufacturing industry competiveness of countries and reflect how executives perceive this may change over the next five years. The in-depth study seeks to define excellence in manufacturing and draw out the implications for manufacturers in terms of the competencies required to develop and sustain an edge in a new competitive landscape. Participants were also asked to provide their views of the global economic conditions and government actions that can bolster competitiveness in the manufacturing industry. To learn more, visit [www.deloitte.com/globalcompetitiveness](http://www.deloitte.com/globalcompetitiveness).

**About the U.S. Council on Competitiveness**

The Council on Competitiveness is a leadership organization comprised of CEOs, university presidents and labor leaders committed to ensuring that the United States remains the world leader. The Council has one goal: to strengthen America’s competitive advantage by acting as a catalyst for innovative public policy solutions. For more information, please visit [www.compete.org](http://www.compete.org).

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The DTTL Global Manufacturing Industry group is comprised of around 2,000 member firm partners and over 13,000 industry professionals in over 45 countries. The group’s deep industry knowledge, service line experience, and thought leadership allows them to solve complex business issues with member firm clients in every corner of the globe. Deloitte member firms attract, develop, and retain the very best professionals and instill a set of shared values centered on integrity, value to clients, and commitment to each other and strength from diversity. Deloitte member firms provide professional services to 80 percent of the manufacturing industry companies on the Fortune Global 500®. For more information about the Global Manufacturing Industry group, please visit [www.deloitte.com/manufacturing](http://www.deloitte.com/manufacturing).