

CANADA COMPETITIVENESS POSITION IN THE WORLD – 1993

| <u>Rank</u> | <u>Area</u> | <u>Rank</u> | <u>Composition of Areas</u> |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------------|---|
| 16 | OVERALL RANKING | | |
| 15 | Domestic Economic Strength | 22 9 | Performance of the Economy Performance of Economic Sectors |
| 19 | Internationalisation | 26 7 | Foreign Trade Foreign Direct Investment |
| 22 | Government | 24 19 | Monetary and Fiscal Policies Legislative & Regulatory Environment |
| 8 | Finance | 8 13 | Cost of Capital Financial Services |
| 2 | Infrastructure | 2 8 | Natural Resources Business Infrastructure |
| 19 | Management | 25 14 | Entrepreneurship Business Efficiency |
| 19 | Science & Technology | 15 20 | R & D Personnel Technology Management |
| 17 | People | 11 17 26 | Educational & Employment Structures Quality of Life Attitude of Workforce |

Source: The 1994 World Competitiveness Report

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMPETITIVENESS

| <u>Country</u> | 1992 | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | INTENSITY OF R & D | |
| | GERD Billion current ppp\$ * | GERD as % of GDP |
| U.S.A. | 149.8 | 2.68 |
| Japan | 73.2 | 2.99 |
| Germany | 36.4 | 2.53 |
| France | 25.1 | 2.36 |
| U.K. | 20.1 | 2.12 |
| Italy | 14.0 | 1.38 |
| Canada | 8.1 | 1.51 |
| Spain | 4.3 | 0.85 |
| EC | 110.9 | 1.94 |

* Note: Purchasing power parities.

Source: OECD Main Science & Technology Indicators

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30 October 1994