The Global Talent Competitiveness Index
2020
Global Talent in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

HIGHLIGHTS

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Introducing the Global Talent Competitiveness Index

The first edition of the Global Talent Competitiveness Index (GTCI) was published in November 2013, capitalizing on INSEAD’s successful experience in developing two other major Global Indices on Innovation (GII) and Global Information Technology (GITR). Given the vital importance of talent for prosperity, the ambition of GTCI is to be an action tool for continuous improvement in linking talent to economic development, and an instrument to stimulate dialogue between governments, businesses, academia, professionals and their associations, and citizens.

Addressing the theme of Global Talent in the Age of Artificial Intelligence, this seventh edition of GTCI explores how the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is not only changing the nature of work but also forcing a re-evaluation of workplace practices, corporate structures and innovation ecosystems. As machines and algorithms continue to affect a multiplicity of tasks and responsibilities and almost every job gets reinvented, the right talent is required not only to carry out new responsibilities and ways to work, but also to capture value from this transformative technology. This topic stands at the heart of the debate in this era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution as AI has become a game-changer in every industry and sector. Current education and skills acquisition will be transformed as well, implying that formal and informal learning structures must evolve to meet the needs created by this very same AI-driven world. Which companies, cities or countries are best positioned to benefit from the AI revolution? How can we guarantee that a joint effort be made to ensure that AI-driven increased productivity benefits society as a whole?
The GTCI model keeps evolving

GTCI covers national and organisational parameters and generates insights to inspire action. Based on feedback and further analyses following the release of previous editions of the report, this year’s index includes 70 variables. It covers 132 national economies, across all groups of income and levels of development. The GTCI is a composite index, relying on a simple but robust Input-Output model, composed of six pillars (four on the Input side and two on the Output side), and has (1) four pillars on the input side — Enable, Attract, Grow and Retain — focusing on actions for policymakers and business leaders, and (2) two output pillars, benchmarking national performances in Technical/Vocational and Global Knowledge skills, respectively.
Competitiveness through talent – in organisations and nations

As in previous editions of GTCI, the positive correlation remains high between economic performance on the one hand and national talent competitiveness on the other. This is also true for cities (155 of them have been ranked in the report’s special section on cities and regions). Yet since countries and cities have different contexts, their creative strategies and local innovations illuminate best practices that may inspire others. Moreover, this year’s edition provides an opportunity to detect how, if at all, talent competitiveness is evolving in countries around the world, comparing performances in the GTCI over two three-year periods: 2015–2017 against 2018–2020.
Highlights from the GTCI 2020 edition

- The gap between talent champions (almost all of them high-income countries) and the rest of the world is widening.

- Turning AI into a force for good requires a proactive, cooperative approach.

- When introducing AI to organisations, communities, or societies as a whole, acceptability is a condition for sustainability.

- AI may provide significant opportunities for emerging countries to leapfrog.

- The emergence of AI in the workplace requires a massive re-skilling of the workforce.

- Cities are striving to become AI hubs and attract relevant talents.
**GTCl 2020 – Top 20**

The top of the GTCl rankings is still dominated by Europe, with only 7 non-European countries in the top 20: the United States (2nd), Singapore (3rd), Australia (10th), Canada (13th), New Zealand (16th), Japan (19th), and Israel (20th).

As was the case in previous editions, GTCl 2020 champions include a significant number of small high-income economies, many of them being either landlocked, island or quasi-island economies, including Switzerland (1st), Singapore (3rd), Luxembourg (8th), Iceland (14th), Austria (17th). Such economies have developed relatively open socio-economic policies in which talent growth and management are central priorities. All Nordic countries can also be found in this high performance group.

Since the creation of GTCl, one of its central findings has been that openness is key to talent competitiveness. Openness will remain a key factor to grow, attract and retain talent in the age of AI.

Compared to previous editions, GCTCI 2020 shows a continued strong performance by larger cities, in particular in the United States (7 among the top 20). Cities (especially smart cities) remain ideal testbeds for new AI-based services and strategies.
GTCI rankings in 2015–2017 and 2018–2020

**2015–2017**

1. Switzerland
2. Singapore
3. Luxembourg
4. United States
5. Sweden
6. Denmark
7. Canada
8. Australia
9. Norway
10. Netherlands
11. Finland
12. Ireland
13. New Zealand
14. Belgium
15. Japan
16. Estonia
17. Latvia
18. South Korea
19. Malaysia
20. Austria
21. Czechia
22. UAE
23. Qatar
24. Israel
25. Korea
26. Norway
27. Netherlands
28. UK
29. Sweden
30. Switzerland
31. Denmark
32. Finland
33. Australia
34. New Zealand
35. Iceland
36. Norway
37. Sweden
38. Switzerland
39. Denmark
40. Finland
41. Australia
42. New Zealand
43. Iceland
44. Norway
45. Switzerland
46. Denmark
47. Finland
48. Australia
49. New Zealand
50. Iceland
51. Norway
52. Switzerland
53. Denmark
54. Finland
55. Australia
56. New Zealand
57. Iceland
58. Norway
59. Switzerland
60. Denmark
61. Finland
62. Australia
63. New Zealand
64. Iceland
65. Norway
66. Switzerland
67. Denmark
68. Finland
69. Australia
70. New Zealand
71. Iceland
72. Norway
73. Switzerland
74. Denmark
75. Finland
76. Australia
77. New Zealand
78. Iceland
79. Norway
80. Switzerland
81. Denmark
82. Finland
83. Australia
84. New Zealand
85. Iceland
86. Norway
87. Switzerland
88. Denmark
89. Finland
90. Australia
91. New Zealand
92. Iceland
93. Norway
94. Switzerland
95. Denmark
96. Finland
97. Australia
98. New Zealand
99. Iceland
100. Norway

**2018–2020**

1. Switzerland
2. Singapore
3. United States
4. Sweden
5. Denmark
6. Finland
7. Norway
8. Netherlands
9. UK
10. Luxembourg
11. Australia
12. New Zealand
13. Iceland
14. Ireland
15. Canada
16. Germany
17. Belgium
18. Austria
19. UAE
20. Israel
21. Japan
22. France
23. Estonia
24. Czechia
25. Qatar
26. Malaysia
27. South Korea
28. Portugal
29. Slovenia
30. Spain
31. Chile
32. Lithuania
33. Latvia
34. Costa Rica
35. Italy
36. Slovakia
37. Saudi Arabia
38. Poland
39. China
40. Greece
41. Uruguay
42. Azerbaijan
43. Russia
44. Bulgaria
45. Hungary
46. Panama
47. Philippines
48. Kazakhstan
49. Croatia
50. Argentina
51. Armenia
52. Ukraine
53. Botswana
54. Romania
55. South Africa
56. Thailand
57. Colombia
58. Indonesia
59. Mexico
60. Turkey
61. Brazil
62. Mongolia
63. Albania
64. Namibia
65. Peru
66. India
67. Tunisia
68. Sri Lanka
70. Ecuador
71. Moldova
72. Guatemala
73. Viet Nam
74. Ghana
75. Kyrgyzstan
76. Iran
77. Paraguay
78. Egypt
79. Morocco
80. Algeria
81. El Salvador
82. Nicaragua
83. Pakistan
84. Uganda
85. Venezuela
86. Cambodia
87. Bangladesh
88. Madagascar

Note: Colours refer to income groups, which range from dark blue (high income) to light blue (upper-middle income), light brown (lower-middle income), and dark brown (low income).
Change in scores for 2015–2017 vs 2018–2020 and GTCI 2020 score

Average GTCI 2020 score: 49.9

ISO-2 country codes are listed on page 16 of The Global Talent Competitiveness Index 2020.
Beyond the Rankings

While the index rankings are at the core of the GTCI report, the analytic chapters contribute important context and insights by exploring critical aspects of talent competitiveness. The introductory chapter, written by the GTCI team at INSEAD (consisting of the directors Dr Bruno Lanvin and Professor Felipe Monteiro, with Michael Bratt), provides the background to this year’s report, also outlining its key messages. It also includes an annex on the talent competitiveness performance of each of the income groups and regions of the 132 national economies covered by GTCI 2020.

Four additional chapters, authored respectively by Stefanini, OECD, ITU, and MIT & INSEAD, and two special interviews of Nicolas Schmit and Anja Hendel consider various aspects of global talent in the age of AI. This GTCI edition also includes — as in previous years — a special section on the talent competitiveness of cities and regions, with a significantly larger coverage, as it now includes 155 cities.

Last but not least, a separate chapter has been authored by the Joint Research Centre of the European Union. As the recognised world authority on composite models, JRC has performed an in-depth audit of the GTCI model and methodology. As in previous years, the JRC chapter summarises the results of that audit (which confirms the robustness of the GTCI approach), and offers insights for possible further research in the area of talent competitiveness.

Detailed country tables and data tables are also offered as part of the report, providing additional possibilities for researchers, policy makers and decision makers to deepen their own reading and analysis of GTCI data. The full report and its tables can be freely downloaded from the GTCI website at https://www.insead.edu/global-indices
About GTCI’s Partners

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Contributors and Advisory Board

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Opportunities for future partnerships

INSEAD and its existing partners welcome future partners. The GTCI’s partners believe in the role of talent in increasing the competitiveness of countries.

All partners would be invited to contribute analytical chapters or case studies to the GTCI Report, and to participate in the discussion and dissemination of results. They are acknowledged by the inclusion of their logo on the cover and all relevant documents produced.

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