

Who we are?

Our perceptions vs perceptions of the others

What are our global positions?

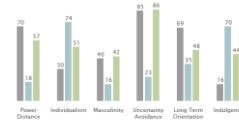
SOME EXAMPLES AND OBSERVATIONS

CULTURAL DIMENSION

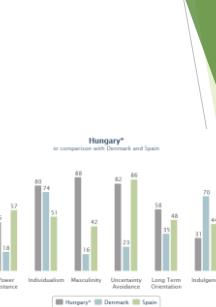
- Hofstede Determinants
- Deep Values: Spiral Dynamics
- Cultural Stereotypes



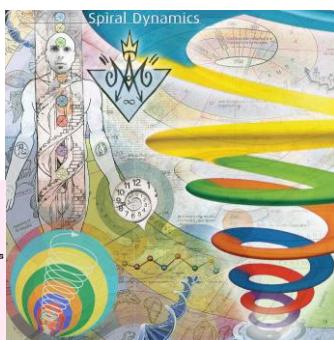
Bulgaria* in comparison with Denmark and Spain



Bulgaria* in comparison with Denmark and Spain



Hungary* in comparison with Denmark and Spain



Spiral Dynamics

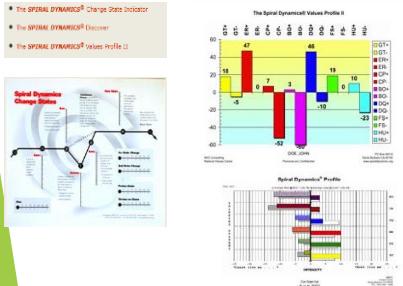
Don Edward Beck & Christopher C. Cowan

1 Beck, Don Edward & Christopher C. Cowan
Spiral Dynamics: Mastering Values, Leadership, and Change
2 Beck, Don Edward & Christopher C. Cowan
Spiral Dynamics: A Brief Guide for Managers, Leaders, and Change Agents

Level	Color	Observation	Interaction	Compassion/Harmony	Inhabitants
1 Turquoise	Blue	Observe	glove	compassion, harmony	Indigo, polar
2 Yellow	Yellow	Play/Flow	interact	acceptability, integration	systems, conceptual, ecological, flexible
3 Green	Green	Equalize	approval, equality, community	relational, personalistic, sensitive, peaceful	10
4 Blue	Blue	Prohibit	order, right & wrong	rule, control, hierarchy	20
5 Orange	Orange	Prohibit	under-right & wrong	power, dominance	40
6 Purple	Purple	Kindness	protection, safety	structure, client, purposeful, authoritarian	60
7 Red	Red	Survive/Sense	base bonds	survival, attachment, autonomy, independence	80

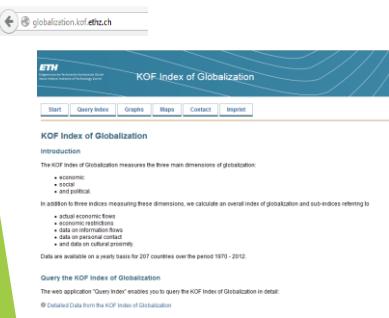


http://www.spiral-dynamics.com/resources_assessments.htm



GLOBAL DIMENSION

- KOF Index
- Risk Analysis: COFACE
- Export - Import Positions



Download KOF Index of Globalization aggregated graphs
The two application "Graph" enables you to query aggregated graphs of the KOF Index of Globalization:
• Aggregated Graphs from the KOF Index of Globalization

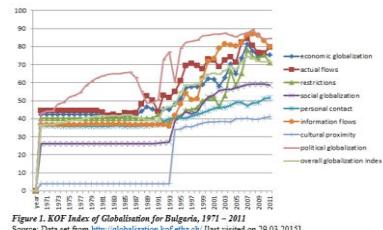
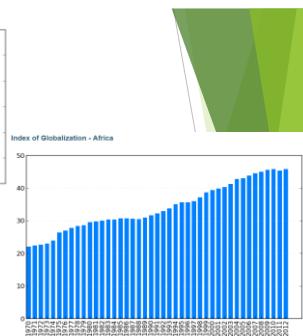
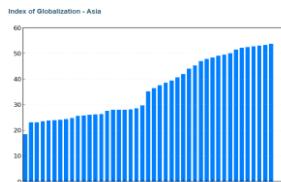
Download raw index data (2016)
Please quote this data set at:
Dreher, A. (2006). Does Globalization Affect Growth? Evidence from a new Index of Globalization. *Applied Economics* 38, 10, 1091-1115.

Updated At:
Dreher, Axel; Heston Gaston and Prim Matanov (2006), Measuring Globalization – Gauging its Consequences (New York: Springer).

File format: (1) Long format (.txz) (1.4 MB);
(2) Wide format (.txz) (1.1 MB)

This version March, 5, 2015.

Download old index data
The following archives contain the data with raw index datasets, methods, variables and definitions from 2002 and 2005-2014:
• KOF Index of Globalization 2002-05 (2.1 MB)
• KOF Index of Globalization 2005-06 (1.8 MB)
• KOF Index of Globalization 2006-07 (1.8 MB)
• KOF Index of Globalization 2007-08 (1.1 MB)
• KOF Index of Globalization 2008-09 (1.1 MB)
• KOF Index of Globalization 2009-10 (1.1 MB)
• KOF Index of Globalization 2010-11 (1.1 MB)
• KOF Index of Globalization 2011-12 (1.1 MB)
• KOF Index of Globalization 2012-13 (1.1 MB)
• KOF Index of Globalization 2013-14 (1.1 MB)
• KOF Index of Globalization 2014-15 (1.1 MB)
• KOF Index of Globalization 2015-16 (1.1 MB)



- STRENGTHS**
- Trade surplus
 - Good infrastructure
 - Diversified economy
 - Skilled workforce
 - Position in the European production chain
- WEAKNESSES**
- Large population
 - High inflation pressure on budget
 - High public and external debt
 - Weak banking sector
 - High exchange rate risk
 - Energy dependency: 70% of needs imported
 - Geopolitical instability: ethnic minorities and interethnicism
 - Large poorly integrated Roma minority

RISK ASSESSMENT

Economic activity sustained by domestic and European demand

After accelerating strongly in 2014, growth is expected to slow slightly in 2015 and be closer to its potential. In 2015, the real growth contribution will be household consumption. Employment growth will be particularly strong in the domestic public sector, while the private sector is likely to grow more rapidly than prices which will be mainly fuelled by hydrocarbons price fall, boosting purchasing power. Investment is temporarily favoured by the accelerated use of European funds for infrastructure projects, as well as by the low interest rates offered by the Central Bank of Hungary (in January 2015), as well as to the granting by the Central Bank of subsidised loans to SMEs. Because of Hungarian industry's integration in the European production chain, exports will remain the main driver of growth. However, as imports will be sustained by domestic demand and the high importance of exports, trade's contribution to growth will be limited.

Slow improvement in the public accounts but debt remains high

The public accounts deficit is expected to remain similar to the 2014 deficit, slightly below 3%. But the accumulation of private debts is expected to be higher than the public debt (77% of GDP in 2014). The slow improvement is expected to continue in 2015, thanks in particular to the continuing moderating now that the exchange rate effect

Trade surplus, weak FDI and sizeable external debt

