

How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles

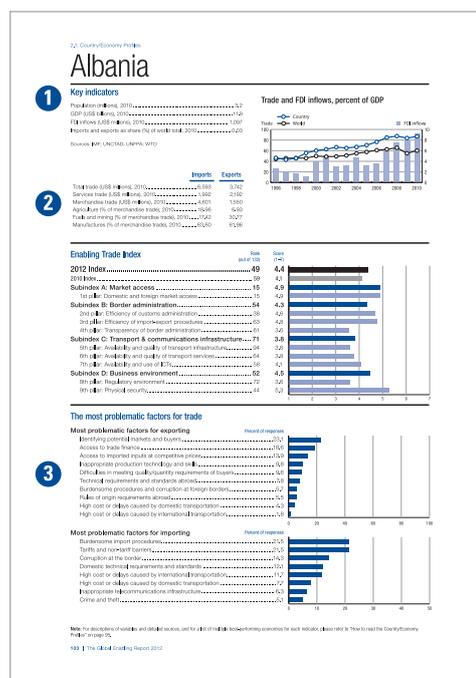
The Country/Economy Profiles section presents a two-page detailed profile of each of the 132 economies covered by *The Global Enabling Trade Report 2012*. Each profile summarizes an economy's performance in the various dimensions of the Enabling Trade Index (ETI).

PAGE 1

1 Key indicators

The first section presents a selection of key indicators:

- Population figures (millions) are from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)'s *State of World Population 2010*.
- GDP (US\$ billions) data are from the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s *World Economic Outlook Online Database* (September 2011 edition).
- Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows (US\$ millions) are from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)'s *FDIstat* database (retrieved January 26, 2012). FDI flows with a negative sign indicate a reverse investment or disinvestment, as data on FDI flows are presented on a net basis (capital transactions' credits less debits between direct investors and their foreign affiliates).
- Imports and exports share (%) of world trade total is based on trade data from the World Trade Organization (WTO)'s *Statistical Database, Time Series on merchandise and commercial services* (retrieved January 25, 2012). Total trade is the sum of total imports and exports of merchandise and commercial services. For countries where 2010 commercial services trade data are not available, the imports and exports shares of world total are calculated based on 2009 data. These countries are Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, and Syria. Because of outdated commercial services data, it was not possible to calculate the total trade value for Qatar and Zimbabwe.



- The chart on the upper right-hand side displays the evolution of trade volumes and FDI as a percentage of GDP from 1996 through 2010 (or over the subperiod for which data are available) for the economy under review (blue line and bars). The black line represents the evolution of world trade as percentage of world GDP. Total trade is the sum of total imports and exports of merchandise and commercial services. Data are from the WTO (ibid). GDP figures come from the IMF (ibid). The bars represent the evolution of FDI inflows as a percentage of GDP and are based on FDI data obtained from UNCTAD's *FDIstat* database (retrieved March 28, 2012).
- Merchandise and commercial services export and import data shown to the left of the chart are for 2010 and are based on trade data obtained from the WTO (ibid). The table also reports the breakdown of the country's merchandise exports and imports, respectively, by commodity group (*Agriculture, Fuels and mining, and Manufactures*). According to the WTO's *International Trade Statistics*, these are as follows:

- *Agriculture* covers food products (SITC Rev. 3 sections 0, 1, 4, and division 22) and raw materials (SITC Rev. 3 divisions 21, 23, 24, 25, and 26).
- *Fuels and mining* covers ores and other minerals, as well as fuels and non-ferrous metals.
- *Manufactures* covers iron and steel, chemicals, other semi-manufactures, machinery and transport equipment, textiles, clothing, and other consumer goods.

Note that the sum of shares does not necessarily add up to 100 because the world total merchandise trade includes other commodities and transactions that are not part of the three main commodity groups described above. These commodities are gold, arms and ammunition, and commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere (SITC Rev. 3, section 9). Further note that the breakdown by commodity group for Macedonia is reported for 2009.

2 Enabling Trade Index

The second section of page 1 summarizes the economy’s performance on the main components of the ETI 2012, and also provides its ETI 2010 overall ranking for comparison. The two columns show the economy’s rank and score, respectively, out of the sample of 132 economies.

3 The most problematic factors for trade

This chart summarizes those factors seen by business executives as the most problematic for trading in their economy. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings. The information is drawn from the 2011 edition of the World Economic Forum’s Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey). Respondents were asked to select the five most problematic factors from a list of ten factors when exporting from their country, and from a list of eight factors when importing into their country. Respondents were further asked to rank these from 1 (most problematic) to 5. The results were tabulated and weighted according to the ranking assigned by respondents. For a more detailed explanation of the Survey methodology and data treatment, refer to Browne, C. and T. Geiger, 2011, “The Executive Opinion Survey: An Indispensable Tool in the Assessment of National Competitiveness” in *The Global Competitiveness Report 2011–2012* (available at www.weforum.org/gcr).

The screenshot shows a detailed table of the Enabling Trade Index (ETI) for Albania in 2012. The table is organized into several sections, each representing a different pillar of the ETI. Each row lists an indicator, its rank (out of 132 economies), and its score. A blue square next to the rank indicates a competitive advantage, while a gray square indicates a competitive disadvantage. The overall ETI score for Albania is 4.7, with a rank of 100. The table includes indicators such as 'Infrastructure quality of transport infrastructure', 'Efficiency of customs administration', 'Quality of judicial system', and 'Quality of port infrastructure'. The table is titled 'The Enabling Trade Index 2012 in detail' and 'Albania'.

PAGE 2

4 The Enabling Trade Index 2012 in detail

This section presents an economy’s performance (rank and score) in each individual indicator composing the ETI. The indicators are organized by pillar. Please refer to Appendix A of Chapter 1.1 for the detailed structure of the ETI and information about its computation. Units or index ranges are indicated next to the indicator’s name. Please refer to the Technical Notes and Sources for a detailed description and sources for all indicators. The detailed rankings by indicator can be found in the Data Tables, which are available online at www.weforum.org/getr.

Indicator 1.02 (Non-tariff measures) is presented in the country profiles, yet not included in the calculation of the ETI as it is being revised by the International Trade Centre to provide a more updated data series.

Next to the rank, a colored square indicates whether the indicator constitutes an advantage (a blue square) or a disadvantage (a gray square) for the country. In order to identify a variable as an advantage or disadvantage, the following rules apply:

- For the top 10 economies in the overall ETI, any variables on which the economy is ranked 10th or higher are considered to be competitive advantages. Any variables ranked below 10 are considered to be competitive disadvantages.
- For those economies ranked from 11th through 50th on the overall ETI, any variables with a rank higher than the economy’s overall rank are considered to be competitive advantages. Any variables ranked equal to, or lower than, the economy’s overall rank are competitive disadvantages.

- For economies with an overall rank on the ETI lower than 50, any variables for which the economy ranks 50th or higher are considered to be competitive advantages. Any variables ranked below 50 are considered competitive disadvantages.

For the sake of comparison, we report in the two right-most columns the score and name of the best-performing economy for each indicator. Given the recent events in Syria, the performance of the second-best performer, Saudi Arabia, is reported for indicator 9.02. However, Syria remains in the ETI sample. *Multiple economies* denotes a tie among several economies for the best score on a specific indicator. For these indicators, we provide below the list of best-performing economies.

- **Tariff peaks.** A total of 23 economies have no tariff peaks: Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Hong Kong SAR, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Paraguay, Senegal, Tunisia, and Zambia.
- **Specific tariffs.** A total of 49 economies have no specific tariffs: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong SAR, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Syria, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, and Zambia.
- **Customs services index.** Two economies obtain the maximum score of 12 on this index: Singapore and the United Kingdom.
- **Time to export.** It takes five days on average to export goods in Denmark, Estonia, Hong Kong SAR, and Singapore.
- **Paved roads.** A total of 17 economies have 100 percent of their road network paved: Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong SAR, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Singapore, Slovenia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, and the United Kingdom.
- **Government Online Service Index.** Three economies obtain the Index score of 1: the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and the United States.