

Guatemala

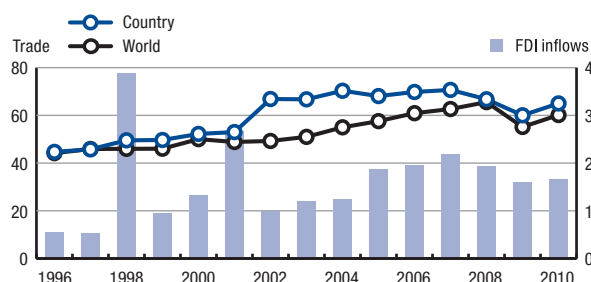
Key indicators

Population (millions), 2010	14.4
GDP (US\$ billions), 2010	41.2
FDI inflows (US\$ millions), 2010	687
Imports and exports as share (%) of world total, 2010	0.07

Sources: IMF; UNCTAD; UNFPA; WTO

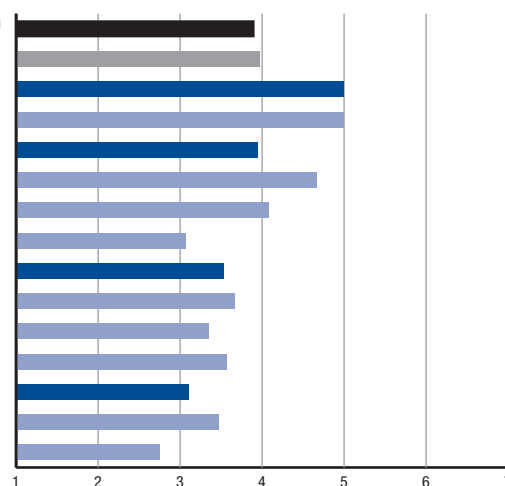
	Imports	Exports
Total trade (US\$ millions), 2010	16,188	10,583
Services trade (US\$ millions), 2010	2,351	2,117
Merchandise trade (US\$ millions), 2010	13,837	8,466
Agriculture (% of merchandise trade), 2010	14.62	46.27
Fuels and mining (% of merchandise trade), 2010	19.27	10.99
Manufactures (% of merchandise trade), 2010	65.91	42.60

Trade and FDI inflows, percent of GDP



Enabling Trade Index

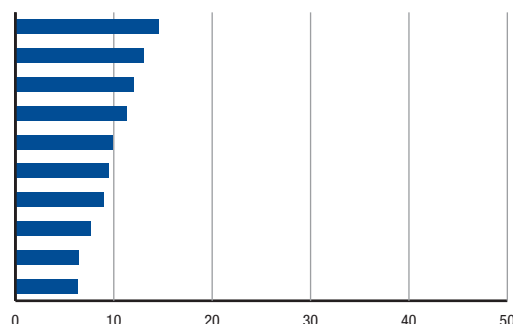
	Rank (out of 132)	Score (1–7)
2012 Index	77	3.9
2010 Index	69	4.0
Subindex A: Market access	11	5.0
1st pillar: Domestic and foreign market access	11	5.0
Subindex B: Border administration	68	3.9
2nd pillar: Efficiency of customs administration	37	4.7
3rd pillar: Efficiency of import-export procedures	90	4.1
4th pillar: Transparency of border administration	78	3.1
Subindex C: Transport & communications infrastructure	86	3.5
5th pillar: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	89	3.7
6th pillar: Availability and quality of transport services	91	3.3
7th pillar: Availability and use of ICTs	75	3.6
Subindex D: Business environment	128	3.1
8th pillar: Regulatory environment	95	3.5
9th pillar: Physical security	132	2.8



The most problematic factors for trade

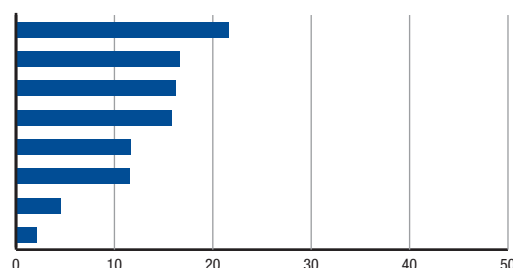
Most problematic factors for exporting

	Percent of responses
Identifying potential markets and buyers	14.6
High cost or delays caused by domestic transportation	13.1
Inappropriate production technology and skills	12.0
High cost or delays caused by international transportation	11.3
Access to imported inputs at competitive prices	9.9
Technical requirements and standards abroad	9.5
Difficulties in meeting quality/quantity requirements of buyers	9.0
Burdensome procedures and corruption at foreign borders	7.6
Access to trade finance	6.5
Rules of origin requirements abroad	6.4



Most problematic factors for importing

	Percent of responses
Crime and theft	21.6
Corruption at the border	16.7
Burdensome import procedures	16.2
Tariffs and non-tariff barriers	15.8
High cost or delays caused by international transportation	11.6
High cost or delays caused by domestic transportation	11.5
Domestic technical requirements and standards	4.5
Inappropriate telecommunications infrastructure	2.1



Note: For descriptions of variables and detailed sources, and for a list of multiple best-performing economies for each indicator, please refer to "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 95.

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The Enabling Trade Index 2012 in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

INDICATOR, UNITS	RANK/132	SCORE	BEST PERFORMER	SCORE
1st pillar: Domestic and foreign market access	11	5.0	Singapore	6.2
1.01 Tariff rate, (%).....	49.....	4.3	Hong Kong SAR.....	0.0
1.02 Non-tariff measures, index 0–100 (worst) ¹	n/a.....	n/a	Cambodia.....	4.7
1.03 Complexity of tariffs, index 1–7 (best).....	27.....	6.6	Hong Kong SAR.....	7.0
Tariff dispersion, standard deviation.....	21.....	6.3	Hong Kong SAR.....	0.0
Tariff peaks, %.....	50.....	1.3	Multiple economies (23).....	0.0
Specific tariffs, %.....	1.....	0.0	Multiple economies (49).....	0.0
Distinct tariffs, number.....	32.....	9	Hong Kong SAR.....	1.0
1.04 Share of duty-free imports, %.....	30.....	73.0	Hong Kong SAR.....	100.0
1.05 Tariffs faced, %.....	56.....	5.5	Chile.....	3.6
1.06 Margin of preference in destination mkt, index 0–100 (best).....	36.....	45.3	Malawi.....	93.8
2nd pillar: Efficiency of customs administration	37	4.7	Singapore	6.6
2.01 Burden of customs procedures, 1–7 (best).....	61.....	4.2	Singapore.....	6.2
2.02 Customs services index, 0–12 (best).....	34.....	8.8	Multiple economies (2).....	12.0
3rd pillar: Efficiency of import-export procedures	90	4.1	Singapore	6.4
3.01 Efficiency of the clearance process, 1–5 (best).....	67.....	2.6	Singapore.....	4.1
3.02 No. of days to import.....	59.....	17	Singapore.....	4.0
3.03 No. of documents to import.....	101.....	9	France.....	2.0
3.04 Cost to import, US\$ per container.....	66.....	1,302	Malaysia.....	435.0
3.05 No. of days to export.....	64.....	17	Multiple economies (4).....	5.0
3.06 No. of documents to export.....	125.....	10	France.....	2.0
3.07 Cost to export, US\$ per container.....	67.....	1,127	Malaysia.....	450.0
4th pillar: Transparency of border administration	78	3.1	New Zealand	6.7
4.01 Irregular payments in exports and imports, 1–7 (best).....	72.....	3.5	New Zealand.....	6.7
4.02 Corruption Perceptions Index, 0–10 (best).....	95.....	2.7	New Zealand.....	9.5
5th pillar: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	89	3.7	France	6.3
5.01 Airport density, number per million pop.....	119.....	0.1	Iceland.....	21.9
5.02 Transshipment connectivity, index 0–100 (best).....	45.....	74.7	United States.....	100.0
5.03 Paved roads, % of total.....	81.....	34.5	Multiple economies (17).....	100.0
5.04 Quality of air transport infrastructure, 1–7 (best).....	43.....	5.4	Singapore.....	6.9
5.05 Quality of railroad infrastructure, 1–7 (best).....	127.....	1.2	Switzerland.....	6.8
5.06 Quality of roads, 1–7 (best).....	66.....	3.9	France.....	6.6
5.07 Quality of port infrastructure, 1–7 (best).....	56.....	4.3	Singapore.....	6.8
6th pillar: Availability and quality of transport services	91	3.3	Singapore	6.1
6.01 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index, 0–152.1 (best).....	55.....	20.9	China.....	152.1
6.02 Ease and affordability of shipment, 1–5 (best).....	75.....	2.8	Hong Kong SAR.....	4.2
6.03 Logistics competence, 1–5 (best).....	71.....	2.8	Finland.....	4.1
6.04 Tracking and tracing ability, 1–5 (best).....	73.....	2.8	Finland.....	4.1
6.05 Timeliness of shipments in reaching destination, 1–5 (best).....	79.....	3.2	Singapore.....	4.4
6.06 Postal services efficiency, 1–7 (best).....	77.....	4.5	Japan.....	6.8
6.07 GATS commitments in the transport sector, index 0–1 (best).....	56.....	0.0	Jamaica.....	0.7
7th pillar: Availability and use of ICTs	75	3.6	Netherlands	6.3
7.01 Extent of business Internet use, 1–7 (best).....	44.....	5.3	Sweden.....	6.5
7.02 Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.....	28.....	125.6	Hong Kong SAR.....	195.6
7.03 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.....	82.....	1.8	Netherlands.....	38.1
7.04 Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best).....	74.....	0.5	Multiple economies (3).....	1.0
7.05 Individuals using Internet, %.....	106.....	10.5	Iceland.....	95.0
8th pillar: Regulatory environment	95	3.5	Singapore	5.7
8.01 Property rights, 1–7 (best).....	105.....	3.2	Finland.....	6.4
8.02 Ethics and corruption, 1–7 (best).....	112.....	2.5	Singapore.....	6.5
8.03 Undue influence, 1–7 (best).....	112.....	2.5	New Zealand.....	6.1
8.04 Government efficiency, 1–7 (best).....	94.....	3.2	Singapore.....	5.9
8.05 Domestic competition, 1–7 (best).....	79.....	4.1	Saudi Arabia.....	5.5
8.06 Efficiency of the financial market, 1–7 (best).....	58.....	3.6	Qatar.....	5.4
8.07 Openness to foreign participation, index 1–7 (best).....	71.....	4.5	Luxembourg.....	5.9
Ease of hiring foreign labor, 1–7 (best).....	52.....	4.3	Albania.....	5.9
Prevalence of foreign ownership, 1–7 (best).....	54.....	4.9	Luxembourg.....	6.5
Business impact of rules on FDI, 1–7 (best).....	100.....	4.1	Singapore.....	6.4
Openness to multilateral trade rules, index 0–100 (best).....	73.....	62.9	Slovenia.....	93.1
8.08 Availability of trade finance, 1–7 (best).....	51.....	4.1	Hong Kong SAR.....	5.6
9th pillar: Physical security	132	2.8	Finland	6.5
9.01 Reliability of police services, 1–7 (best).....	128.....	2.3	Finland.....	6.7
9.02 Business costs of crime and violence, 1–7 (best).....	132.....	1.7	Saudi Arabia.....	6.5*
9.03 Business costs of terrorism, 1–7 (best).....	119.....	4.3	Slovenia.....	6.8

¹ This indicator is not included in the pillar calculation.

* Syria was replaced with second-best Saudi Arabia; see "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" for details.