

Iceland

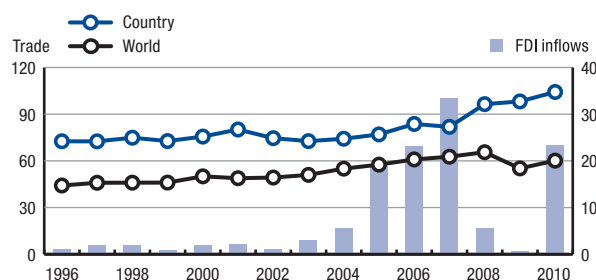
Key indicators

Population (millions), 2010	0.3
GDP (US\$ billions), 2010	12.6
FDI inflows (US\$ millions), 2010	2,950
Imports and exports as share (%) of world total, 2010	0.03

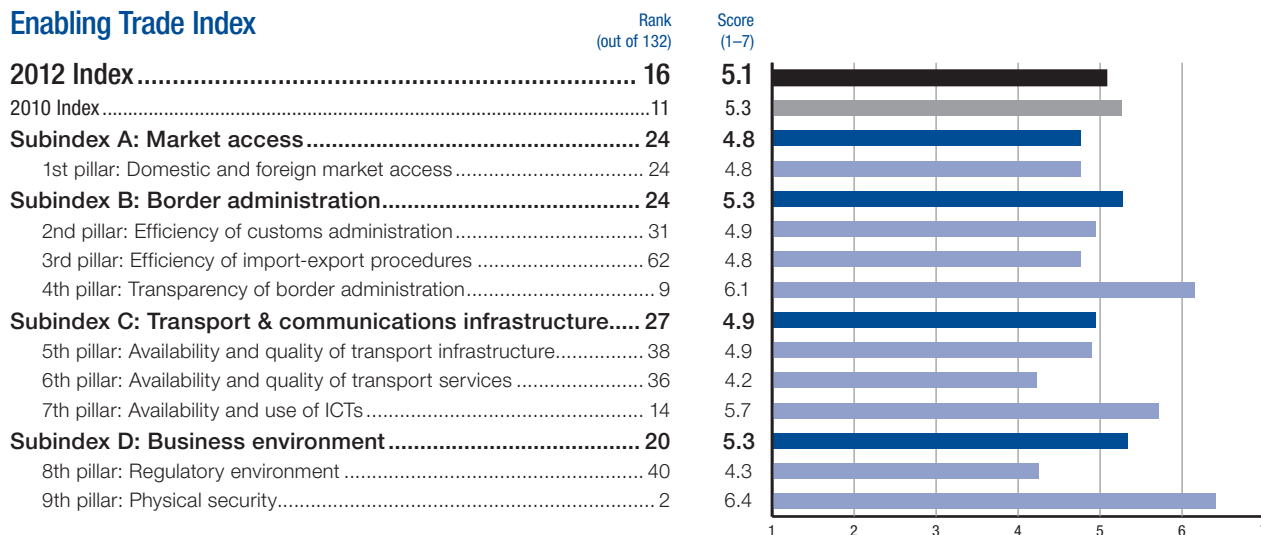
Sources: IMF; UNCTAD; UNFPA; WTO

	Imports	Exports
Total trade (US\$ millions), 2010	5,993	7,136
Services trade (US\$ millions), 2010	2,073	2,532
Merchandise trade (US\$ millions), 2010	3,920	4,604
Agriculture (% of merchandise trade), 2010	12.20	41.88
Fuels and mining (% of merchandise trade), 2010	29.00	43.01
Manufactures (% of merchandise trade), 2010	58.79	14.62

Trade and FDI inflows, percent of GDP

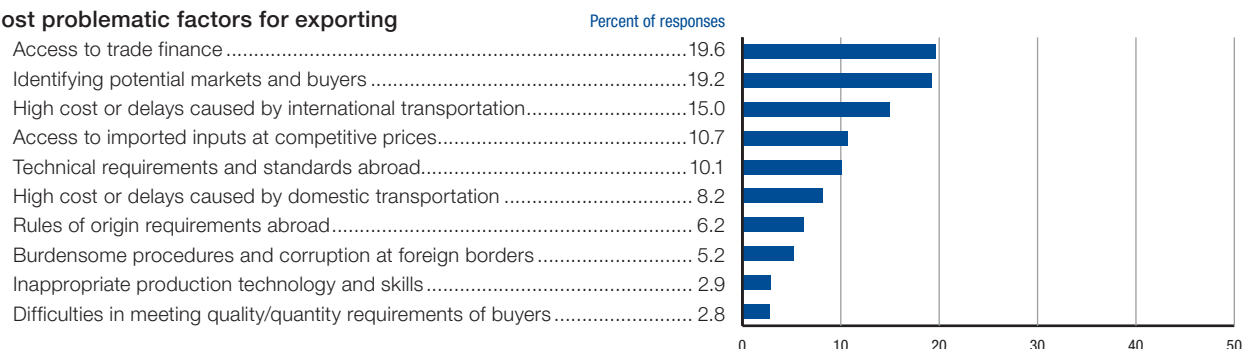


Enabling Trade Index

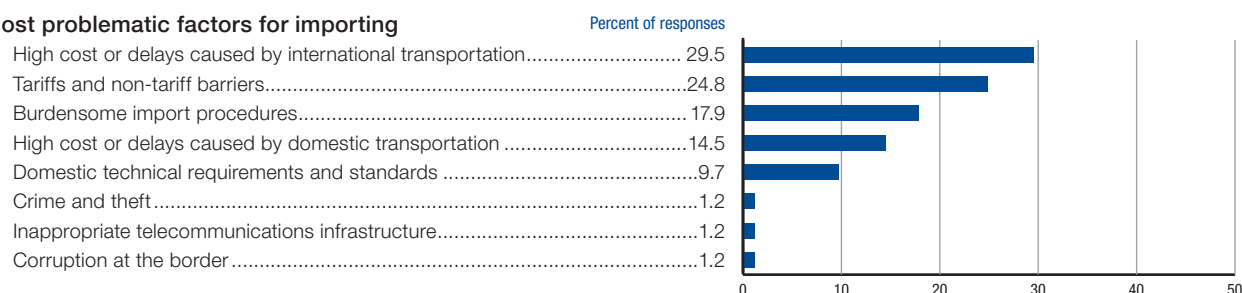


The most problematic factors for trade

Most problematic factors for exporting



Most problematic factors for importing



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		24	4.8	Singapore	6.2
1.01	Tariff rate, (%)	46	4.1	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)	95	4.2	Hong Kong SAR	7.0
	Tariff dispersion, standard deviation	127	30.3	Hong Kong SAR	0.0
	Tariff peaks, %	80	7.7	Multiple economies (23)	0.0
	Specific tariffs, %	91	4.3	Multiple economies (49)	0.0
	Distinct tariffs, number	91	364	Hong Kong SAR	1.0
1.04	Share of duty-free imports, %	8	91.0	Hong Kong SAR	100.0
1.05	Tariffs faced, %	45	5.5	Chile	3.6
1.06	Margin of preference in destination mkt, index 0–100 (best)	35	45.6	Malawi	93.8
2nd pillar: Efficiency of customs administration		31	4.9	Singapore	6.6
2.01	Burden of customs procedures, 1–7 (best)	15	5.2	Singapore	6.2
2.02	Customs services index, 0–12 (best)	48	7.8	Multiple economies (2)	12.0
3rd pillar: Efficiency of import-export procedures		62	4.8	Singapore	6.4
3.01	Efficiency of the clearance process, 1–5 (best)	19	3.5	Singapore	4.1
3.02	No. of days to import	42	14	Singapore	4.0
3.03	No. of documents to import	18	5	France	2.0
3.04	Cost to import, US\$ per container	95	1,674	Malaysia	435.0
3.05	No. of days to export	74	19	Multiple economies (4)	5.0
3.06	No. of documents to export	29	5	France	2.0
3.07	Cost to export, US\$ per container	98	1,532	Malaysia	450.0
4th pillar: Transparency of border administration		9	6.1	New Zealand	6.7
4.01	Irregular payments in exports and imports, 1–7 (best)	5	6.3	New Zealand	6.7
4.02	Corruption Perceptions Index, 0–10 (best)	13	8.3	New Zealand	9.5
5th pillar: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure		38	4.9	France	6.3
5.01	Airport density, number per million pop.	1	21.9	Iceland	21.9
5.02	Transshipment connectivity, index 0–100 (best)	91	60.5	United States	100.0
5.03	Paved roads, % of total	79	36.6	Multiple economies (17)	100.0
5.04	Quality of air transport infrastructure, 1–7 (best)	12	6.2	Singapore	6.9
5.05	Quality of railroad infrastructure, 1–7 (best)	108	1.7	Switzerland	6.8
5.06	Quality of roads, 1–7 (best)	29	5.4	France	6.6
5.07	Quality of port infrastructure, 1–7 (best)	8	6.2	Singapore	6.8
6th pillar: Availability and quality of transport services		36	4.2	Singapore	6.1
6.01	Linear Shipping Connectivity Index, 0–152.1 (best)	96	4.7	China	152.1
6.02	Ease and affordability of shipment, 1–5 (best)	47	3.0	Hong Kong SAR	4.2
6.03	Logistics competence, 1–5 (best)	30	3.5	Finland	4.1
6.04	Tracking and tracing ability, 1–5 (best)	35	3.4	Finland	4.1
6.05	Timeliness of shipments in reaching destination, 1–5 (best)	40	3.6	Singapore	4.4
6.06	Postal services efficiency, 1–7 (best)	4	6.7	Japan	6.8
6.07	GATS commitments in the transport sector, index 0–1 (best)	34	0.4	Jamaica	0.7
7th pillar: Availability and use of ICTs		14	5.7	Netherlands	6.3
7.01	Extent of business Internet use, 1–7 (best)	5	6.2	Sweden	6.5
7.02	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	55	106.5	Hong Kong SAR	195.6
7.03	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	6	34.1	Netherlands	38.1
7.04	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	51	0.5	Multiple economies (3)	1.0
7.05	Individuals using Internet, %	1	95.0	Iceland	95.0
8th pillar: Regulatory environment		40	4.3	Singapore	5.7
8.01	Property rights, 1–7 (best)	26	5.2	Finland	6.4
8.02	Ethics and corruption, 1–7 (best)	24	4.9	Singapore	6.5
8.03	Undue influence, 1–7 (best)	22	4.9	New Zealand	6.1
8.04	Government efficiency, 1–7 (best)	21	4.6	Singapore	5.9
8.05	Domestic competition, 1–7 (best)	47	4.4	Saudi Arabia	5.5
8.06	Efficiency of the financial market, 1–7 (best)	101	3.0	Qatar	5.4
8.07	Openness to foreign participation, index 1–7 (best)	113	4.0	Luxembourg	5.9
	Ease of hiring foreign labor, 1–7 (best)	20	4.8	Albania	5.9
	Prevalence of foreign ownership, 1–7 (best)	124	3.2	Luxembourg	6.5
	Business impact of rules on FDI, 1–7 (best)	129	3.0	Singapore	6.4
	Openness to multilateral trade rules, index 0–100 (best)	60	66.4	Slovenia	93.1
8.08	Availability of trade finance, 1–7 (best)	115	3.0	Hong Kong SAR	5.6
9th pillar: Physical security		2	6.4	Finland	6.5
9.01	Reliability of police services, 1–7 (best)	7	6.3	Finland	6.7
9.02	Business costs of crime and violence, 1–7 (best)	4	6.4	Saudi Arabia	6.5*
9.03	Business costs of terrorism, 1–7 (best)	2	6.6	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.