

New Zealand

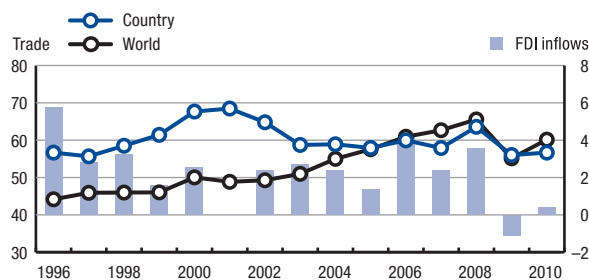
Key indicators

Population (millions), 2010	4.4
GDP (US\$ billions), 2010	140.5
FDI inflows (US\$ millions), 2010	561
Imports and exports as share (%) of world total, 2010	0.21

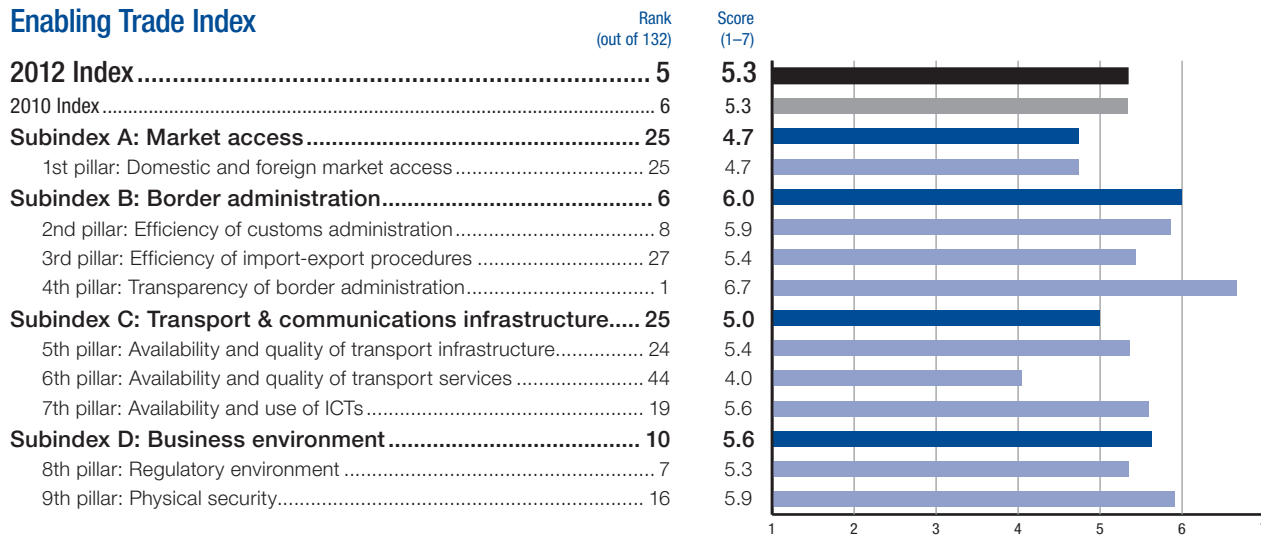
Sources: IMF; UNCTAD; UNFPA; WTO

	Imports	Exports
Total trade (US\$ millions), 2010	39,638	39,991
Services trade (US\$ millions), 2010	9,021	8,594
Merchandise trade (US\$ millions), 2010	30,617	31,396
Agriculture (% of merchandise trade), 2010	11.03	62.32
Fuels and mining (% of merchandise trade), 2010	17.54	8.61
Manufactures (% of merchandise trade), 2010	68.81	22.60

Trade and FDI inflows, percent of GDP

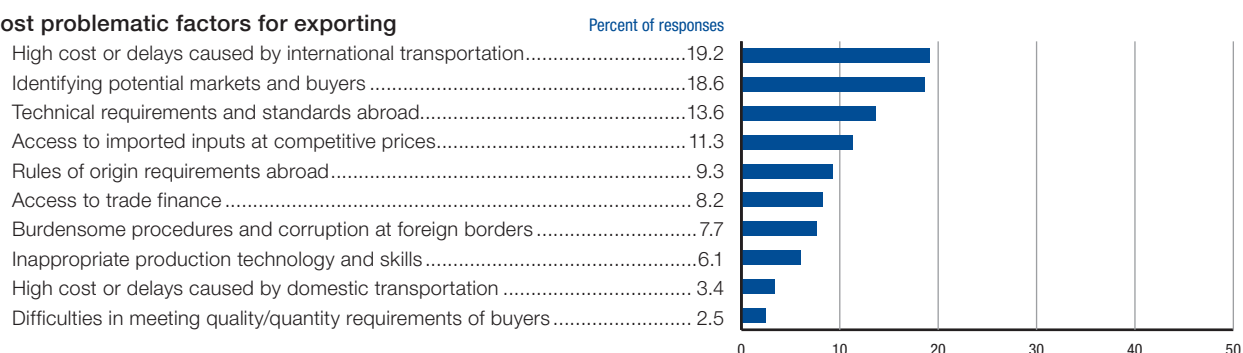


Enabling Trade Index

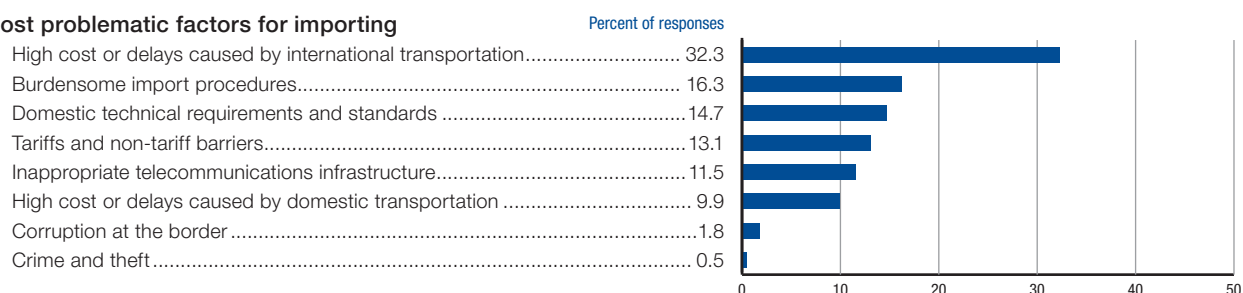


The most problematic factors for trade

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.

New Zealand

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		25	4.7	Singapore	6.2
1.01	Tariff rate, (%)	33	2.2	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)	53	6.3	Hong Kong SAR	7.0
	Tariff dispersion, standard deviation	5	2.8	Hong Kong SAR	0.0
	Tariff peaks, %	71	5.6	Multiple economies (23)	0.0
	Specific tariffs, %	52	0.1	Multiple economies (49)	0.0
	Distinct tariffs, number	32	9	Hong Kong SAR	1.0
1.04	Share of duty-free imports, %	74	55.6	Hong Kong SAR	100.0
1.05	Tariffs faced, %	22	5.1	Chile	3.6
1.06	Margin of preference in destination mkt, index 0–100 (best)	118	7.4	Malawi	93.8
2nd pillar: Efficiency of customs administration		8	5.9	Singapore	6.6
2.01	Burden of customs procedures, 1–7 (best)	5	5.8	Singapore	6.2
2.02	Customs services index, 0–12 (best)	17	10.0	Multiple economies (2)	12.0
3rd pillar: Efficiency of import-export procedures		27	5.4	Singapore	6.4
3.01	Efficiency of the clearance process, 1–5 (best)	20	3.5	Singapore	4.1
3.02	No. of days to import	19	9	Singapore	4.0
3.03	No. of documents to import	18	5	France	2.0
3.04	Cost to import, US\$ per container	30	825	Malaysia	435.0
3.05	No. of days to export	27	10	Multiple economies (4)	5.0
3.06	No. of documents to export	80	7	France	2.0
3.07	Cost to export, US\$ per container	39	855	Malaysia	450.0
4th pillar: Transparency of border administration		1	6.7	New Zealand	6.7
4.01	Irregular payments in exports and imports, 1–7 (best)	1	6.7	New Zealand	6.7
4.02	Corruption Perceptions Index, 0–10 (best)	1	9.5	New Zealand	9.5
5th pillar: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure		24	5.4	France	6.3
5.01	Airport density, number per million pop.	5	6.0	Iceland	21.9
5.02	Transshipment connectivity, index 0–100 (best)	51	73.5	United States	100.0
5.03	Paved roads, % of total	57	65.9	Multiple economies (17)	100.0
5.04	Quality of air transport infrastructure, 1–7 (best)	11	6.2	Singapore	6.9
5.05	Quality of railroad infrastructure, 1–7 (best)	48	3.3	Switzerland	6.8
5.06	Quality of roads, 1–7 (best)	41	4.7	France	6.6
5.07	Quality of port infrastructure, 1–7 (best)	22	5.5	Singapore	6.8
6th pillar: Availability and quality of transport services		44	4.0	Singapore	6.1
6.01	Liner Shipping Connectivity Index, 0–152.1 (best)	60	18.5	China	152.1
6.02	Ease and affordability of shipment, 1–5 (best)	33	3.3	Hong Kong SAR	4.2
6.03	Logistics competence, 1–5 (best)	35	3.3	Finland	4.1
6.04	Tracking and tracing ability, 1–5 (best)	27	3.6	Finland	4.1
6.05	Timeliness of shipments in reaching destination, 1–5 (best)	48	3.6	Singapore	4.4
6.06	Postal services efficiency, 1–7 (best)	5	6.6	Japan	6.8
6.07	GATS commitments in the transport sector, index 0–1 (best)	59	0.0	Jamaica	0.7
7th pillar: Availability and use of ICTs		19	5.6	Netherlands	6.3
7.01	Extent of business Internet use, 1–7 (best)	17	6.0	Sweden	6.5
7.02	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	48	114.9	Hong Kong SAR	195.6
7.03	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	21	24.9	Netherlands	38.1
7.04	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	21	0.8	Multiple economies (3)	1.0
7.05	Individuals using Internet, %	11	83.0	Iceland	95.0
8th pillar: Regulatory environment		7	5.3	Singapore	5.7
8.01	Property rights, 1–7 (best)	11	5.8	Finland	6.4
8.02	Ethics and corruption, 1–7 (best)	3	6.2	Singapore	6.5
8.03	Undue influence, 1–7 (best)	1	6.1	New Zealand	6.1
8.04	Government efficiency, 1–7 (best)	7	5.0	Singapore	5.9
8.05	Domestic competition, 1–7 (best)	5	5.3	Saudi Arabia	5.5
8.06	Efficiency of the financial market, 1–7 (best)	27	4.4	Qatar	5.4
8.07	Openness to foreign participation, index 1–7 (best)	17	5.1	Luxembourg	5.9
	Ease of hiring foreign labor, 1–7 (best)	59	4.2	Albania	5.9
	Prevalence of foreign ownership, 1–7 (best)	6	6.0	Luxembourg	6.5
	Business impact of rules on FDI, 1–7 (best)	52	4.8	Singapore	6.4
	Openness to multilateral trade rules, index 0–100 (best)	40	74.3	Slovenia	93.1
8.08	Availability of trade finance, 1–7 (best)	22	4.8	Hong Kong SAR	5.6
9th pillar: Physical security		16	5.9	Finland	6.5
9.01	Reliability of police services, 1–7 (best)	11	6.2	Finland	6.7
9.02	Business costs of crime and violence, 1–7 (best)	27	5.7	Saudi Arabia	6.5*
9.03	Business costs of terrorism, 1–7 (best)	47	5.9	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.