

Oman

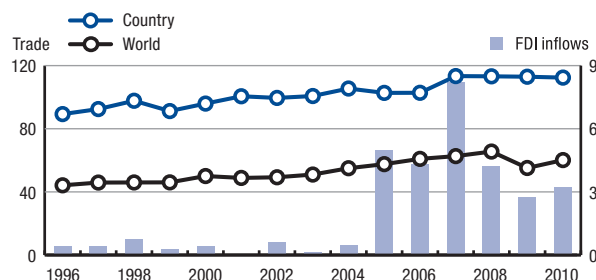
Key indicators

Population (millions), 2010	2.8
GDP (US\$ billions), 2010.....	57.9
FDI inflows (US\$ millions), 2010.....	2,045
Imports and exports as share (%) of world total, 2010.....	0.17

Sources: IMF; UNCTAD; UNFPA; WTO

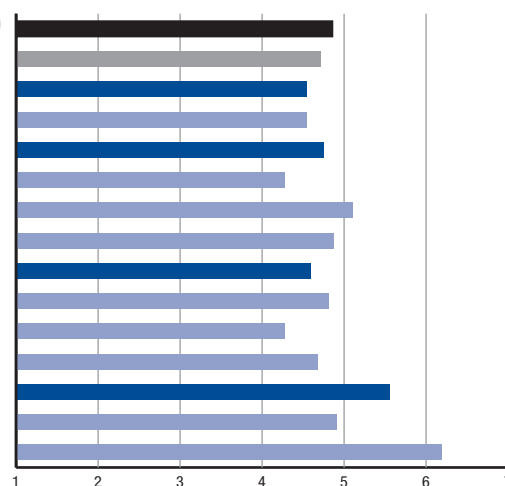
	Imports	Exports
Total trade (US\$ millions), 2010	26,483	38,544
Services trade (US\$ millions), 2010	6,613	1,943
Merchandise trade (US\$ millions), 2010	19,870	36,601
Agriculture (% of merchandise trade), 2010.....	11.82	2.47
Fuels and mining (% of merchandise trade), 2010.....	10.43	73.11
Manufactures (% of merchandise trade), 2010.....	71.37	10.85

Trade and FDI inflows, percent of GDP



Enabling Trade Index

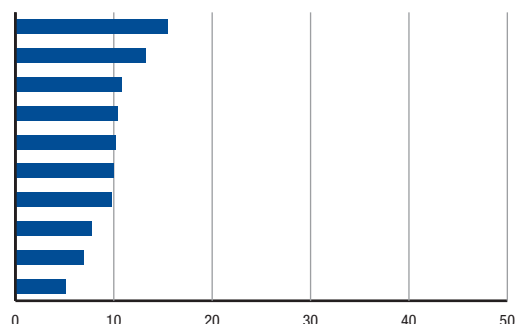
	Rank (out of 132)	Score (1–7)
2012 Index	25	4.9
2010 Index	29	4.7
Subindex A: Market access	33	4.5
1st pillar: Domestic and foreign market access	33	4.5
Subindex B: Border administration	37	4.8
2nd pillar: Efficiency of customs administration	61	4.3
3rd pillar: Efficiency of import-export procedures	40	5.1
4th pillar: Transparency of border administration	33	4.9
Subindex C: Transport & communications infrastructure	35	4.6
5th pillar: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	42	4.8
6th pillar: Availability and quality of transport services	34	4.3
7th pillar: Availability and use of ICTs	40	4.7
Subindex D: Business environment	13	5.5
8th pillar: Regulatory environment	18	4.9
9th pillar: Physical security	7	6.2



The most problematic factors for trade

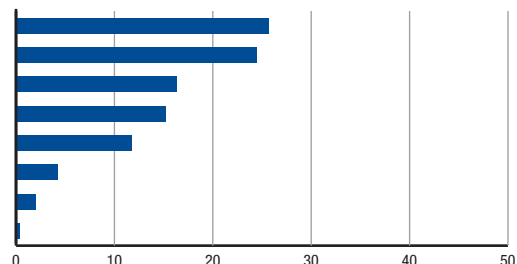
Most problematic factors for exporting

	Percent of responses
Access to imported inputs at competitive prices.....	15.5
Identifying potential markets and buyers	13.3
High cost or delays caused by international transportation.....	10.8
Difficulties in meeting quality/quantity requirements of buyers	10.4
High cost or delays caused by domestic transportation	10.2
Rules of origin requirements abroad	10.0
Technical requirements and standards abroad.....	9.8
Inappropriate production technology and skills	7.8
Access to trade finance	7.0
Burdensome procedures and corruption at foreign borders	5.1



Most problematic factors for importing

	Percent of responses
High cost or delays caused by international transportation.....	25.7
Burdensome import procedures.....	24.4
Tariffs and non-tariff barriers.....	16.4
Domestic technical requirements and standards	15.2
High cost or delays caused by domestic transportation	11.7
Corruption at the border	4.2
Inappropriate telecommunications infrastructure.....	2.0
Crime and theft	0.4



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		33	4.5	Singapore	6.2
1.01	Tariff rate, (%)	60	4.7	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)	39	6.5	Hong Kong SAR	7.0
	Tariff dispersion, standard deviation	87	9.6	Hong Kong SAR	0.0
	Tariff peaks, %	44	0.9	Multiple economies (23)	0.0
	Specific tariffs, %	60	0.3	Multiple economies (49)	0.0
	Distinct tariffs, number	55	22	Hong Kong SAR	1.0
1.04	Share of duty-free imports, %	77	55.0	Hong Kong SAR	100.0
1.05	Tariffs faced, %	33	5.4	Chile	3.6
1.06	Margin of preference in destination mkt, index 0–100 (best)	76	19.6	Malawi	93.8
2nd pillar: Efficiency of customs administration		61	4.3	Singapore	6.6
2.01	Burden of customs procedures, 1–7 (best)	24	5.0	Singapore	6.2
2.02	Customs services index, 0–12 (best)	80	5.8	Multiple economies (2)	12.0
3rd pillar: Efficiency of import-export procedures		40	5.1	Singapore	6.4
3.01	Efficiency of the clearance process, 1–5 (best)	37	3.1	Singapore	4.1
3.02	No. of days to import	19	9	Singapore	4.0
3.03	No. of documents to import	74	8	France	2.0
3.04	Cost to import, US\$ per container	10	680	Malaysia	435.0
3.05	No. of days to export	27	10	Multiple economies (4)	5.0
3.06	No. of documents to export	95	8	France	2.0
3.07	Cost to export, US\$ per container	29	745	Malaysia	450.0
4th pillar: Transparency of border administration		33	4.9	New Zealand	6.7
4.01	Irregular payments in exports and imports, 1–7 (best)	18	5.8	New Zealand	6.7
4.02	Corruption Perceptions Index, 0–10 (best)	39	4.8	New Zealand	9.5
5th pillar: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure		42	4.8	France	6.3
5.01	Airport density, number per million pop.	33	1.1	Iceland	21.9
5.02	Transshipment connectivity, index 0–100 (best)	40	75.9	United States	100.0
5.03	Paved roads, % of total	73	43.5	Multiple economies (17)	100.0
5.04	Quality of air transport infrastructure, 1–7 (best)	35	5.5	Singapore	6.9
5.05	Quality of railroad infrastructure, 1–7 (best)	89	2.1	Switzerland	6.8
5.06	Quality of roads, 1–7 (best)	4	6.4	France	6.6
5.07	Quality of port infrastructure, 1–7 (best)	25	5.4	Singapore	6.8
6th pillar: Availability and quality of transport services		34	4.3	Singapore	6.1
6.01	Liner Shipping Connectivity Index, 0–152.1 (best)	21	49.3	China	152.1
6.02	Ease and affordability of shipment, 1–5 (best)	77	2.8	Hong Kong SAR	4.2
6.03	Logistics competence, 1–5 (best)	77	2.7	Finland	4.1
6.04	Tracking and tracing ability, 1–5 (best)	93	2.6	Finland	4.1
6.05	Timeliness of shipments in reaching destination, 1–5 (best)	82	3.2	Singapore	4.4
6.06	Postal services efficiency, 1–7 (best)	32	5.9	Japan	6.8
6.07	GATS commitments in the transport sector, index 0–1 (best)	2	0.7	Jamaica	0.7
7th pillar: Availability and use of ICTs		40	4.7	Netherlands	6.3
7.01	Extent of business Internet use, 1–7 (best)	39	5.4	Sweden	6.5
7.02	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	7	165.5	Hong Kong SAR	195.6
7.03	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	85	1.6	Netherlands	38.1
7.04	Government Online Service Index, 0–1 (best)	35	0.7	Multiple economies (3)	1.0
7.05	Individuals using Internet, %	36	62.0	Iceland	95.0
8th pillar: Regulatory environment		18	4.9	Singapore	5.7
8.01	Property rights, 1–7 (best)	21	5.4	Finland	6.4
8.02	Ethics and corruption, 1–7 (best)	13	5.5	Singapore	6.5
8.03	Undue influence, 1–7 (best)	25	4.8	New Zealand	6.1
8.04	Government efficiency, 1–7 (best)	13	4.9	Singapore	5.9
8.05	Domestic competition, 1–7 (best)	16	4.9	Saudi Arabia	5.5
8.06	Efficiency of the financial market, 1–7 (best)	25	4.4	Qatar	5.4
8.07	Openness to foreign participation, index 1–7 (best)	82	4.5	Luxembourg	5.9
	Ease of hiring foreign labor, 1–7 (best)	114	3.4	Albania	5.9
	Prevalence of foreign ownership, 1–7 (best)	70	4.6	Luxembourg	6.5
	Business impact of rules on FDI, 1–7 (best)	41	5.0	Singapore	6.4
	Openness to multilateral trade rules, index 0–100 (best)	69	64.4	Slovenia	93.1
8.08	Availability of trade finance, 1–7 (best)	19	4.8	Hong Kong SAR	5.6
9th pillar: Physical security		7	6.2	Finland	6.5
9.01	Reliability of police services, 1–7 (best)	17	5.9	Finland	6.7
9.02	Business costs of crime and violence, 1–7 (best)	6	6.3	Saudi Arabia	6.5*
9.03	Business costs of terrorism, 1–7 (best)	11	6.4	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.