Bolivia

Key indicators, 2012

		Rank/138
Population (millions)	10.8	68
GDP (US\$ billions)	27.2	89
GDP per capita (US\$)	2,514.3	99
Merchandise trade		
Trade openness (imports+exports)/GDP	70.3	63
Share of world trade (%)	0.05	89
Total Exports (US\$ billions)	11.1	81
Total Imports (US\$ billions)	8.3	97

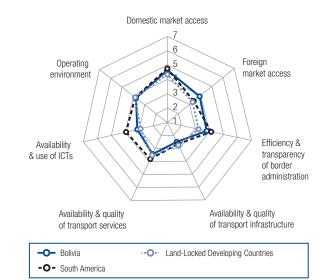
Value chain indicators, 2012

Share (%) of merchandise trade	Exports	Imports
Capital goods	0.1	22.6
Intermediate goods	95.8	42.8
Food and beverages (industrial)		
Industrial supplies (primary and processed)	40.6	30.6
Parts and accessories	0.3	9.0
Fuels and lubricants	49.8	0.9
Consumer goods	3.7	16.3
Food and beverages (consumer)		
Transport equipment and consumer goods	1.1	11.7
Passenger motor cars	0.0	4.1
Others	0.3	14.1

Sources: International Monetary Fund, World Bank, World Trade Organization, United Nations COMTRADE

Enabling Trade Index 2014

-	Rank (out of 138)	
Enabling Trade Index 2014	87.	3.7
Subindex A: Market access (25%)	26	4.3
Pillar 1: Domestic market access		
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	15	3.9
Subindex B: Border administration (25%)	93	3.8
Pillar 3: Efficiency & transparency		
of border administration	93	3.8
Subindex C: Infrastructure (25%)	105	3.0
Pillar 4: Availability & quality of transport infrastruc	cture. 110	2.5
Pillar 5: Availability & quality of transport services	114 .	3.4
Pillar 6: Availability & use of ICTs	94	3.1
Subindex D: Operating environment (25%)	6)96 .	3.8
Pillar 7: Operating environment	96	3.8



The most problematic factors for trade, 2013

Most problematic factors for exporting	Score*						
Access to trade finance							
Identifying potential markets and buyers	14.3						
Access to imported inputs at competitive prices	13.6						
High cost or delays caused by domestic transportation	11.0						
Inappropriate production technology and skills	9.0						
High cost or delays caused by international transportation	8.6						
Difficulties in meeting quality/quantity requirements of buyers	7.9						
Technical requirements and standards abroad	5.6						
Tariff barriers abroad	4.0						
Burdensome procedures at foreign borders	3.7						
Corruption at foreign borders	3.2						
Rules of origin requirements abroad	3.1						
	0	5	10	15	20	25	3
Most problematic factors for importing	Score*						
Corruption at the border	20.1						
Tariffs	18.9						
Burdensome import procedures	15.1						
High cost or delays caused by international transportation	13.7						
High cost or delays caused by domestic transportation	11.2						
Inappropriate telecommunications infrastructure							
Domestic technical requirements and standards							
Domestic technical requirements and standards Crime and theft	7.1		•				

^{*} From the list of factors above, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for trading in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.



The Enabling Trade Index 2014 in detail

■ Competitive Advantage ■ Competitive Disadvantage

	INDICATOR, UNITS	RANK/138	VALUE	BEST PERFORMER	VALUE
	Pillar 1: Domestic market access (1–7)	83	Δ7	Multiple economies (2)	7.0
.01	Tariff rate (%)			Multiple economies (2)	
	• •				
.02	Complexity of tariffs index (1–7)			Multiple economies (2)	
	Tariff dispersion (standard deviation)			Multiple economies (2)	
	Tariff peaks (% of tariff lines)	71 🛮	4.9	Multiple economies (24)	0.0
	Specific tariffs (% of tariff lines)	1	0.0	Multiple economies (54)	0.0
	Number of distinct tariffs	32	8	Multiple economies (2)	
.03	Share of duty-free imports (%)	78	1 55.8	Multiple economies (2)	100.0
	Pillar 2: Foreign market access (1–7)	15	3.9	Cambodia	5.3
.01	Tariffs faced (%)	22	4.9	Chile	3.8
.02	Index of margin of preference in destination mkts (0-100)	23	53.4	Mauritius	97.
	Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration (1–7)	93	3.8	Singapore	6.3
.01	Customs services index (0-1)	103	1 0.34	Singapore	0.97
.02	Efficiency of the clearance process (1-5)	100	2.4	Norway	4.2
.03	No. of days to import	91	24	Singapore	4
.04	No. of documents to import	43	6	Multiple economies (2)	
.05	Cost to import (US\$ per container)			Singapore	
.06	No. of days to export			Multiple economies (5)	
.00	No. of documents to export			Multiple economies (2)	
	·				
.08	Cost to export (US\$ per container)			Malaysia	
.09	Irregular payments in exports and imports*			New Zealand	
.10	Time predictability of import procedures*			Finland	
.11	Customs transparency index (0-1)	59	0.80	Multiple economies (35)	1.00
	Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure (1-7)			United Arab Emirates	
.01	Available int'l airline seat km/week, millions			United States	,
.02	Quality of air transport infrastructure*	109	■3.5	Singapore	6.8
.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure*	58	2.8	Japan	6. ⁻
.04	Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (0–157.1)	n/a	n/a	China	157.8
.05	Quality of port infrastructure*			Netherlands	6.8
.06	Paved roads (% of total)			Multiple economies (18)	
.07	Quality of roads*			United Arab Emirates	
	Dillow E. Avoilability and quality of transport comings (17)	114	2.4	Cingonoro	F :
01	Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services (1–7)			Singapore	
.01	Ease and affordability of shipment (1–5)			Luxembourg	
.02	Logistics competence (1–5)			Norway	
.03	Tracking and tracing ability (1-5)			Germany	
.04	Timeliness of shipments in reaching destination (1–5)	130	2.6	Luxembourg	4.`
.05	Postal services efficiency*			Japan	
.06	Efficiency of transport mode change*	86	13.7	Hong Kong SAR	6.4
	Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs (1–7)			Sweden	
.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.			Hong Kong SAR	
.02	Individuals using Internet (%)	84	34.2	Iceland	96.2
.03	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	100	I1.1	Switzerland	39.9
.04	Active mobile broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop	90	 6.6	Singapore	124.
.05	ICT use for business-to-business transactions*	128	3.7	Finland	6.:
.06	Internet use for business-to-consumer transactions*			United Kingdom	
.07	Government Online Service Index (0–1)			Multiple economies (3)	
	Pillar 7: Operating environment (1–7)	96	3.8	Hong Kong SAR	5.
.01	Protection of property index (1–7)			Finland	
	Property rights*	120	I3.2	Finland	
	Intellectual property protection*			Finland	
.02	Efficiency and accountability of public institutions index (1–7)			Singapore	
.02	Judicial efficiency & impartiality in commercial disputes (0-4)			• •	
				Multiple economies (7)	
	Diversion of public funds*			New Zealand	
	Ease of compliance with government regulation*			Singapore	
.03	Access to finance index (1-7)			Hong Kong SAR	
	Affordability of financial services*	87	3.8	Hong Kong SAR	6.
	Availability of financial services*	110	3.7	Switzerland	6.4
	Ease of access to loans*	18	3.8	Qatar	4.9
	Availability of trade finance*		 3.7	Hong Kong SAR	5.8
.04	Openness to foreign participation index (1–7)			Ireland	
	Ease of hiring foreign labour*			United Arab Emirates	
	Business impact of rules on FDI*			Ireland	
	Openness to multilateral trade rules (0–100)			Slovenia	
.05	Index of physical security (1-7)			Qatar	
	Reliability of police services*	108	3.2	Finland	6.
	Business costs of crime and violence*	105	I3.8	Qatar	6.8
	Business costs of terrorism*	120	I4.1	Slovenia	6.
				Hong Kong SAR	
	Homicide cases/100,000 pop	91 🔳		I IOIIG NOIIG SAIT	

^{*} Indicator derived from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey and measured on a 1-to-7 scale, where 7 indicates best outcome.