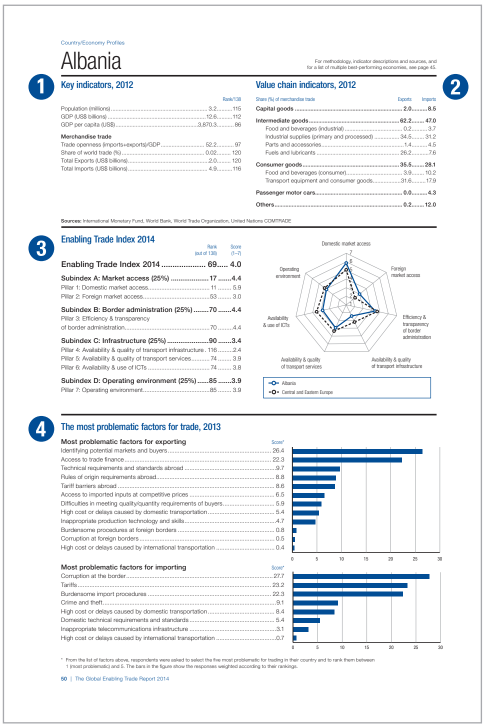
How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles

The Country/Economy Profiles section presents a two-page profile of each of the 138 economies covered by *The Global Enabling Trade Report 2014.* Each profile summarizes an economy's performance on the various dimensions of the Enabling Trade Index (ETI) and provides additional trade performance indicators.


Country/Economy Profiles
Albania
1 Key indicators, 2012
2 Value chain indicators, 2012
3 Enabling Trade Index 2014
4 The most problematic factors for trade, 2013

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1 Key indicators

The first section (on the upper left-hand side of the page) presents a selection of key overall indicators:

- Data for population (millions), gross domestic product (GDP, current US$ billions) and GDP per capita (current US$) are from the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s *World Economic Outlook Online* database (October 2013 edition).
- Trade openness (% of GDP) data is from the World Bank's *World Development Indicators* database (retrieved January 28, 2014) and corresponds to the sum of merchandise imports and exports as a percentage of the economy's GDP.
- Imports and exports share (%) in world trade total as well as total exports and imports (US$ billions) are based on merchandise trade data from the World Trade Organization (WTO)'s *Statistical Database, Total Merchandise Trade* time series (retrieved November 8, 2013).

2 Value chain indicators

The upper right-hand side of the page provides an overview of an economy's presence in the global value chain. It follows the Broad Economic Categories (BEC) classification and the data is sourced from the World Bank's *World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS)* database (retrieved January 24, 2014). Data has been grouped to mirror the System of National Accounts (SNA)[1]:

- **Capital Goods** corresponds to BEC 41 (Capital goods except transport equipment) and 521 (Transport equipment for industrial use).
- **Intermediate Goods** is the sum of:
  - **Food and Beverages for industrial use,** which corresponds to BEC 111 (Food and beverages, primary, mainly for industry) and 121 (Food and beverages, processed, mainly for industry).
  - **Industrial supplies (primary and processed),** which corresponds to BEC 21 (Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified, primary) and 22 (Industrial supplies not elsewhere specified, processed).
  - **Parts and accessories,** which corresponds to BEC 42 (Parts and accessories of capital goods, except transport equipment) and 53 (Parts and accessories of transport equipment).
  - **Fuels and lubricants**, which corresponds to BEC 31 (Fuels and lubricants, primary) and 322 (Fuels and lubricants, processed, other than motor spirit).
- **Consumer Goods** is the sum of:
  - **Food and beverages for consumer use,** which corresponds to BEC 112 (Food and beverages, primary, mainly for household consumption) and 122 (Food and beverages, processed, mainly for household consumption).
  - **Transport equipment and consumer goods,** which corresponds to BEC 522 (Transport equipment for non-industrial use), 61 (Consumer goods not elsewhere specified, durable), 62 (Consumer goods not elsewhere specified, semi-durable), and 63 (Consumer goods not elsewhere specified, non-durable).

- **Passenger motor cars** corresponds to BEC 51.
- **Others** includes:
  - **Motor spirit,** which corresponds to BEC 321.
  - **Goods not elsewhere classified,** which corresponds to BEC 7.

Given their vast use by both industries and households (as capital, intermediate and consumer goods), passenger motor cars and motor spirit have been listed separately.

3 Enabling Trade Index 2014

The mid-section summarizes the economy's performance on the main components of the ETI 2014. The two columns show, respectively, its rank among the sample of 138 economies and its score on a 1-to-7 scale, where 7 corresponds to the best possible outcome.

The blue line on the radar chart plots the economy's score on each of the seven pillars and compares it to the average scores of up to two relevant groups of economies. The black dashed comparator line plots the average score of the economy's region or group, as defined by the IMF: Advanced Economies; Central America and Caribbean; Central and Eastern Europe; Commonwealth of Independent States; Developing Asia, Middle-East, North Africa and Pakistan; South America; and Sub-Saharan Africa. Some profiles include a light blue dotted comparator line, which depicts the average score of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Land-Locked Developing Countries (LLDCs), Land-Locked, and Least Developed Countries.[2]

4 The most problematic factors for trade

The charts at the bottom of the page summarize those factors seen by business executives as the most problematic for, respectively, exporting from and importing to their economy. The bars show the responses weighted according to their rankings. The information is drawn from the 2013 edition of the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (the Survey). Respondents were asked to select the five most problematic factors from a list of twelve and eight, respectively for exporting and importing. Respondents were further asked to rank these from 1 (most problematic) to 5. A score was assigned for each answer based on the rank, from 5 points for the first-ranked factor to 1 point for the fifth-ranked. For example, if high cost or delays caused by international transportation was cited by a respondent as the most problematic factor for exporting (i.e. rank of 1), this answer would be assigned 5 points; if it was cited as the fifth most problematic factor, the answer would be assigned 1 point. For a given economy, the reported score earned by each factor corresponds to the total points earned by that factor across all responses from this economy divided by the total points earned by all factors. For Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jordan, Oman and the United Arab Emirates, the results from the 2012 edition of the Survey were used. Note that *corruption at the border* was added to the list of problematic factors for exporting in 2013.

Country/Economy Profiles

Albania

For methodology, indicator descriptions and sources, and for a list of multiple best-performing economies, see page 45.

5 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)	**11**	**5.9**	**Multiple economies (2)**	**7.0**
1.01	Tariff rate (%)	40	2.8	Multiple economies (2)	0.0
1.02	Complexity of tariffs index (1–7)	77	5.6	Multiple economies (2)	7.0
	Tariff dispersion (standard deviation)	12	5.2	Multiple economies (2)	0.0
	Tariff peaks (% of tariff lines)	133	12.0	Multiple economies (24)	0.0
	Specific tariffs (% of tariff lines)	1	0.0	Multiple economies (54)	0.0
	Number of distinct tariffs	25	6	Multiple economies (2)	1
1.03	Share of duty-free imports (%)	14	85.9	Multiple economies (2)	100.0
	Pillar 2: Foreign market access (1–7)	**53**	**3.0**	**Cambodia**	**5.3**
2.01	Tariffs faced (%)	123	5.8	Chile	3.5
2.02	Index of margin of preference in destination mkts (0–100)	19	56.9	Mauritius	97.1
	Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration (1–7)	**70**	**4.4**	**Singapore**	**6.3**
3.01	Customs services index (0–1)	38	0.69	Singapore	0.97
3.02	Efficiency of the clearance process (1–5)	96	2.4	Norway	4.2
3.03	No. of days to import	74	18	Singapore	4
3.04	No. of documents to import	82	8	Multiple economies (2)	2
3.05	Cost to import (US$ per container)	18	730	Singapore	440
3.06	No. of days to export	81	19	Multiple economies (5)	6
3.07	No. of documents to export	85	7	Multiple economies (2)	2
3.08	Cost to export (US$ per container)	24	745	Malaysia	450
3.09	Irregular payments in exports and imports*	85	3.2	New Zealand	6.6
3.10	Time predictability of import procedures*	91	3.5	Finland	6.0
3.11	Customs transparency index (0–1)	56	0.83	Multiple economies (35)	1.00
	Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure (1-7)	**116**	**2.4**	**United Arab Emirates**	**6.5**
4.01	Available int'l airline seat km/week, millions	111	24.2	United States	11,481.7
4.02	Quality of air transport infrastructure*	72	4.3	Singapore	6.8
4.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure*	107	1.2	Japan	6.7
4.04	Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (0–157.1)	101	4.4	China	157.5
4.05	Quality of port infrastructure*	100	3.5	Netherlands	6.8
4.06	Paved roads (% of total)	79	39.0	Multiple economies (18)	100.0
4.07	Quality of roads*	68	3.9	United Arab Emirates	6.6
	Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services (1–7)	**74**	**3.9**	**Singapore**	**5.7**
5.01	Ease and affordability of shipment (1–5)	77	2.8	Luxembourg	3.8
5.02	Logistics competence (1–5)	90	2.6	Norway	4.2
5.03	Tracking and tracing ability (1–5)	96	2.6	Germany	4.2
5.04	Timeliness of shipments in reaching destination (1–5)	46	3.6	Luxembourg	4.7
5.05	Postal services efficiency*	62	4.6	Japan	6.8
5.06	Efficiency of transport mode change*	99	3.5	Hong Kong SAR	6.4
	Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs (1–7)	**74**	**3.8**	**Sweden**	**6.5**
6.01	Mobile phone subscriptions/100 pop.	66	110.7	Hong Kong SAR	229.2
6.02	Individuals using Internet (%)	55	54.7	Iceland	96.2
6.03	Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	73	5.1	Switzerland	39.9
6.04	Active mobile broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	68	18.8	Singapore	124.5
6.05	ICT use for business-to-business transactions*	126	3.8	Finland	6.2
6.06	Internet use for business-to-consumer transactions*	123	3.4	United Kingdom	6.3
6.07	Government Online Service Index (0–1)	86	0.42	Multiple economies (3)	1.00
	Pillar 7: Operating environment (1–7)	**85**	**3.9**	**Hong Kong SAR**	**5.8**
7.01	Protection of property index (1–7)	122	2.9	Finland	6.3
	Property rights*	128	2.8	Finland	6.4
	Intellectual property protection*	106	2.9	Finland	6.2
7.02	Efficiency and accountability of public institutions index (1–7)	65	3.6	Singapore	6.0
	Judicial efficiency & impartiality in commercial disputes (0–4)	55	2.3	Multiple economies (7)	4.0
	Diversion of public funds*	102	2.5	New Zealand	6.5
	Ease of compliance with government regulation*	29	3.9	Singapore	5.4
7.03	Access to finance index (1–7)	124	2.8	Hong Kong SAR	5.7
	Affordability of financial services*	118	3.4	Hong Kong SAR	6.1
	Availability of financial services*	120	3.5	Switzerland	6.4
	Ease of access to loans*	126	1.9	Qatar	4.9
	Availability of trade finance*	132	2.6	Hong Kong SAR	5.8
7.04	Openness to foreign participation index (1–7)	28	4.8	Ireland	5.5
	Ease of hiring foreign labour*	5	5.2	United Arab Emirates	5.6
	Business impact of rules on FDI*	75	4.5	Ireland	6.7
	Openness to multilateral trade rules (0–100)	48	69.9	Slovenia	92.2
7.05	Index of physical security (1–7)	73	5.4	Qatar	6.8
	Reliability of police services*	92	3.7	Finland	6.7
	Business costs of crime and violence*	86	4.3	Qatar	6.8
	Business costs of terrorism*	83	5.2	Slovenia	6.7
	Homicide cases/100,000 pop.	79	4.4	Hong Kong SAR	0.2
	Index of terrorism incidence (1-7)	1	7.0	Multiple economies (48)	7.0

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

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For a more detailed explanation of the Survey methodology and data treatment, refer to Chapter 1.3 of the *The Global Competitiveness Report 2013-2014* (available at www.weforum.org/gcr).

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5 The Enabling Trade Index 2014 in detail

This section presents an economy's performance (rank and score) on each individual indicator composing the ETI. The indicators are organized by pillar. Units or index ranges are indicated next to the indicator's name. Please refer to Appendix A of this Report for the composition and computation of the ETI and to Appendix B for detailed descriptions and sources for all indicators composing the ETI. The rankings by indicator can be found online at www.weforum.org/getr.

Next to the rank, a coloured square indicates whether the indicator constitutes an advantage (a blue square) or a disadvantage (a grey square) for the country. In order to identify an indicator as an advantage or disadvantage, the following rules apply:

- For the top 10 economies in the overall ETI, any indicators on which the economy is ranked 10th or higher are considered to be competitive advantages. Any indicators ranked below 10 are considered to be competitive disadvantages.
- For those economies ranked from 11th through 50th on the overall ETI, any indicators with a rank higher than the economy's overall rank are considered to be competitive advantages. Any indicators ranked equal to or lower than the economy's overall rank are competitive disadvantages.

- For economies with an overall rank on the ETI lower than 50, any indicators on which the economy ranks 50th or higher are considered to be competitive advantages. Any indicators ranked below 50 are considered competitive disadvantages.

For the sake of comparison, we report in the two right-most columns the score and name of the best performing economy for each indicator. 'Multiple economies' denotes a tie for the best score on a specific indicator. In this case, the number of economies is reported in brackets. For these indicators, we provide below the list of best-performing economies.

- **Tariff rate.** Two economies have an average tariff rate equal to zero: Hong Kong SAR and Libya.
- **Tariff dispersion.** Two economies have zero tariff dispersion: Hong Kong SAR and Libya.
- **Tariff peaks.** A total of 24 economies have no tariff peaks: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Hong Kong SAR, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Paraguay, Senegal, Tunisia and Zambia.
- **Specific tariffs.** A total of 54 economies have no specific tariffs: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong SAR, Iran, Jamaica, Lao PDR, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen and Zambia.
- **Number of distinct tariffs.** Two economies have only one tariff: Hong Kong SAR and Libya.
- **Complexity of tariff index.** Two economies have obtained the maximum score of 7: Hong Kong SAR and Libya.
- **Share of duty-free imports.** Two economies have zero duties on 100 percent of their imports: Hong Kong SAR and Libya.
- **Domestic market access.** Two economies have obtained the maximum score of 7: Hong Kong SAR and Libya.
- **Number of documents to import.** Two economies require only two documents in order to import goods: France and Ireland.
- **Number of days to export.** It takes six days on average to export goods in Denmark, Estonia, Hong Kong SAR, Singapore and the United States.
- **Number of documents to export.** Two economies require only two documents in order to export goods: France and Ireland.
- **Customs transparency index.** A total of 35 economies have obtained the maximum possible score in terms of transparency of customs: Australia; Austria; Belgium; Brazil; Canada; Chile; Colombia; Costa Rica; Czech Republic; Denmark; Ecuador; Estonia; Germany; Guatemala; Hungary; India; Japan; Jordan; Korea, Rep.; Kyrgyz Republic; Luxembourg; Malta; Morocco; Netherlands; New Zealand; Nigeria; Poland; Slovenia; South Africa; Sweden; Switzerland; Taiwan (China); Turkey; United Kingdom; and the United States.
- **Paved roads.** A total of 18 economies have 100% of their road network paved: Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong SAR, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Luxembourg, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and the United States.
- **Government online service index.** Three economies have obtained the best possible score in the government online service index: Korea, Rep.; Singapore; and the United States.
- **Judicial efficiency and impartiality in commercial disputes.** A total of seven economies have the most efficient and impartial judicial system to address commercial disputes: Australia, Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, Hong Kong SAR, Netherlands and the United Kingdom.
- **Terrorism Incidence Index.** A total of 48 economies have obtained the Index score of 7: Albania; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Benin; Botswana; Burkina Faso; Cambodia; Costa Rica; Croatia; Dominican Republic; El Salvador; Finland; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Hong Kong SAR; Hungary; Jamaica; Japan; Korea, Rep.; Latvia; Lesotho; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malawi; Malta; Mauritius; Mongolia; Montenegro; Namibia; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Oman; Panama; Poland; Qatar; Romania; Singapore; Slovak Republic; Slovenia; Taiwan (China); Uruguay; Vietnam; and Zambia.

NOTES

1 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, 2002. "Classification by Broad Economic Categories". New York, NY: United Nations. Available at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_53rev4e.pdf.

2 See IMF's *World Economic Outlook* database (October 2013 edition), available at http://www.imf.org/weo. In accordance with the IMF's classification, Georgia has been included in the Commonwealth of Independent States even though the country officially withdrew from the organization in 2009. Latin America and the Caribbean has been disaggregated into South America and Central America and Caribbean, so as to allow for a more granular level of analysis.