

Insight Report

The Global Enabling Trade Report 2016

A joint publication of the World Economic Forum and the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation





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<http://wef.ch/getr16>

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The Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation is a public-private partnership for trade-led growth. Recognising that neither governments nor the private sector can deliver on the full potential of the TFA on their own, the World Economic Forum, the International Chamber of Commerce and the Center for International Private Enterprise have joined forces with the governments of Australia, Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States to leverage business expertise, leadership and resources to support effective trade facilitation reforms measured by real-world business metrics.

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Preface

RICHARD SAMANS

Member of the Managing Board, World Economic Forum

The *Global Enabling Trade Report 2016* is launched at a time of uncertainty for global trade. The year started with the signing of the Trans-Pacific-Partnership, bright hopes for the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, signs of progress in the WTO and a positive mood among leaders round the world. By November, anti-trade rhetoric in the US election, the UK's vote to leave the European Union and stark divides among WTO members had brought progress on these fronts close to a halt. However, liberalization efforts did continue in other regions, via Asia's Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, Africa's Continental Free Trade Area and other negotiations.

Amid the uncertainty, business and governments look for navigation markers—signs to show them which aspects of trade policy and practice are working well, and which aren't. Providing this visibility is the purpose of the *Global Enabling Trade Report*. The clarity created is vital for citizens to engage in informed trade debates, helping them to understand which aspects of a complex debate are important to their lives, and helping them to hold governments to account.

From its beginnings in 2007, the *Global Enabling Trade Report* has highlighted the particular importance of trade facilitation in delivering concrete reforms to producers and consumers around the world, most notably in developing countries. With the creation of the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation, co-producer of this year's edition, the *Report* has thrown itself wholeheartedly behind the cause of trade facilitation, providing additional focus to implementation work around the globe.

With almost 100 countries having completed ratification, the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement is close to coming into force. Delivery will require deep public-private cooperation and dialogue focused on practical steps to overcome trade barriers. The decisions and actions needed for

successful, sustainable trade facilitation are far from straightforward, demanding collaboration among stakeholders as well as coalitions of government departments, outsourced providers, infrastructure investors and digital expertise. The *Global Enabling Trade Report* provides the context to support joint decision-making among competing priorities.

The *Global Enabling Trade Report* is supported by the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation and the World Economic Forum's System Initiative on International Trade and Investment community. We are grateful to the governments of Australia, Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States; founding government members of the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation; the International Chamber of Commerce and the Center for International Private Enterprise, co-hosts with the Forum of the Alliance Secretariat; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, implementing partner of the Alliance; AP Moller Maersk, Agility, Brambles, Cisco, DHL Express, Diageo, FedEx, FiatChrysler, Indani Global, UPS and WalMart, initial business partners of the Alliance; and all of the Partners of the World Economic Forum engaged in our Trade and Investment Initiative. We also thank our Data Partners for making data available: the Global Express Association, the International Air Transport Association, the International Trade Centre, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Bank, the World Customs Organization and the World Trade Organization. Appreciation goes also to the Report's authors, Attilio Di Battista, Sean Doherty, Thierry Geiger, and Ilmari Soininen, as well as to all the contributors. Finally, this Report would not have been possible without the support of our network of over 160 Partner Institutes worldwide that carry out the Executive Opinion Survey in 39 languages, and the nearly 15,000 business executives in 141 economies who provided responses.

Targeting Trade Facilitation for Inclusive Growth

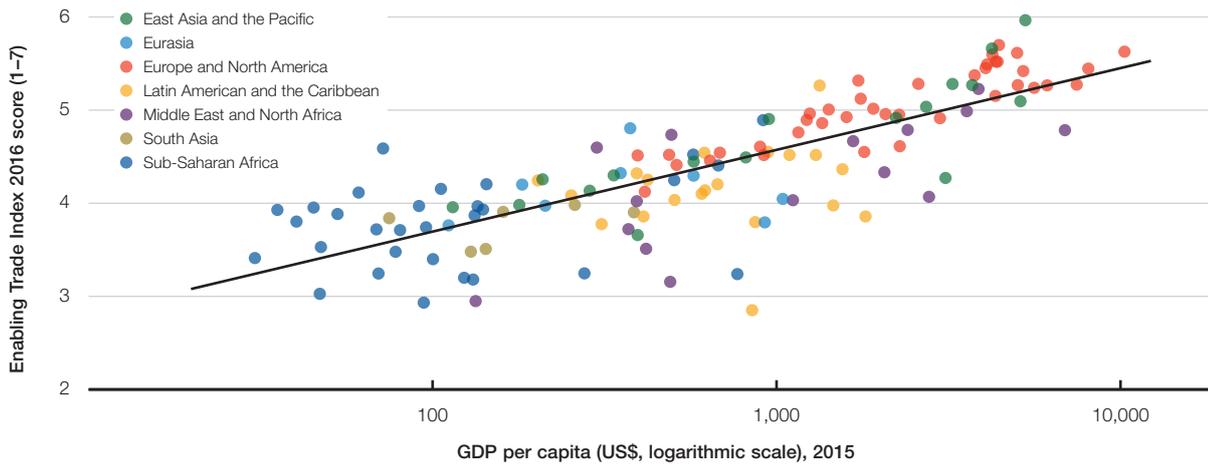
The importance of trade as a determinant of growth and the importance of growth for poverty reduction is well documented.¹ Trade allows countries to specialize; enables technologies, know-how and ideas to spread; and promotes competition; and yields economies of scale. All of these factors contribute to boosting innovation and productivity, which fosters economic growth. Trade has contributed to the halving of global extreme poverty between 1990 and 2015, which was one of the Millennium Development Goals. Adopted in 2015 to succeed the MDGs, the Sustainable Development Goals include trade as a means to “finish the job” of eradicating extreme poverty by 2030.

Yet, it has become clear that “growing the pie” cannot be the only objective of globalization. Crucially important is the capacity to contribute to shared prosperity. International trade has to be more inclusive, both within and across countries. In advanced economies, the benefits of three decades of rapid—sometimes unbridled—globalization have been partly offset by a lack of measures and policies to mitigate the adverse effects, which have often been underestimated. It has become evident that, in many advanced economies, globalization has contributed to deepening societal cleavages, exacerbating distributional problems, and to undermining social contracts. At the same time, in the developing world many have yet to benefit from globalization. More must be done to lower trade costs, which hinder integration of the least developed economies into the global economic system and limit the ability of the poorest to participate in global value chains.² Indeed, this Report, among other studies, shows how closely trade costs and income levels are correlated (see Figure 1).

International trade has exhibited lacklustre growth in recent years. Merchandise trade volume, for example, grew by only 2.7 percent in 2015, the fourth consecutive year of growth below 3 percent. Further, the World Trade Organization (WTO) predicts that growth in world merchandise trade for 2016 will be a mere 1.7 percent.³ If this projection materializes, it will be the first time since 2001 that GDP growth outpaces trade growth. This follows decades of nearly uninterrupted, rapid trade growth (see Figure 2). As further evidence of weak momentum, trade openness—measured as the ratio of trade in goods and services to GDP—declined in 2015 by 3.7 percent. It was the second-largest contraction in 20 years and the third consecutive year of decline, the longest period of decline since 1960.⁴

To explain the slowdown, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) posits that the prolonged episode of weak global economic activity, particularly investment, has accounted for about three-fourths of the sharp slowdown in trade volume since 2012.⁵ Indeed, a decade after the beginning of the global financial crisis, the world economy is still grappling with subdued growth; global

Figure 1: GDP per capita and Enabling Trade Index 2016 performance



Sources: World Economic Forum; IMF 2016b.
Note: N=136

growth is projected to slow to 3.1 percent in 2016, its lowest rate since the trough of the crisis in 2009.⁶

Slow global economic growth is not the only cause underpinning the slowdown. Another factor is that the rapid growth in trade during the 1990s and 2000s was, in fact, exceptionally high. It was driven by China's integration into the global economy, linked with massive investments there and many other emerging markets; falling trade costs due to policy cooperation and technological advances; and rapidly developing global value chains. The effects of these processes are now likely tapering off; therefore, the WTO believes that trade is unlikely to post growth rates similar to those achieved prior to the global financial crisis. The WTO also cites the increasing role of the digital economy as potentially contributing to the slowdown.

Another contributing factor is that the trade-enhancing effect of trade liberalization is likely decreasing, as globally tariffs have reached low levels. The IMF calculates that multilateral, regional and unilateral trade liberalization lowered the import-weighted average tariff rates for all economies by almost one percentage point a year between 1986 and 1995, then by half a percentage point a year until 2008. Since 2008, average tariffs have declined by just one percentage point in emerging and developing economies and actually *increased* by 0.2 percentage point in advanced economies.⁷ Yet, with average import-weighted tariffs for the world still at 8 percent, an elimination of tariffs would reduce trade costs by as much and generate significant productivity and welfare gains. However, further trade liberalization will be difficult to achieve in the current context.

Both the IMF and WTO cite creeping protectionism as an aggravating factor behind the slowdown. Figure 3 shows the steady rise in temporary non-tariff barriers. The World Economic Forum also finds evidence of "declining openness" in the deterioration observed since

2007 of several indicators of economic openness, such as non-tariff barriers, FDI rules and prevalence of foreign ownership.⁸ Societal unease with globalization has become evident in often very vigorous public debates on the power of corporations, employment, labour and environmental standards, and taxation that have taken place in countries with varying degrees of economic strength and from all regions of the world. More recently, the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union has shattered the view that regional integration and openness is a one-way street.

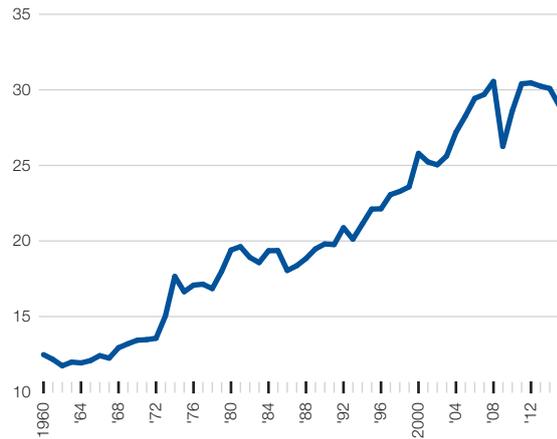
There have, however, been some recent important achievements in reinvigorating growth in global trade. The WTO has found a way to navigate the political complexity of the Doha Round, notching up recent progress on seemingly intractable issues such as trade facilitation in 2013, information technology (2015), and agricultural export subsidies (2015). Negotiation efforts continue on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, the Continental Free Trade Area and other agreements of varying levels of ambition. G7 leaders have pledged to apply better labour, social and environmental standards across global supply chains, while G20 leaders have endorsed a set of principles for global investment policy-making. Given the symbiotic relationship between trade and growth, trade-enabling measures should remain a key objective for the majority of policy-makers at the national and international levels.

THE NEED FOR PRACTICAL POLICY RESPONSES

The mechanisms linking trade and growth are complex, yet there is an important role for national institutions in determining positive outcomes.⁹ This is particularly true since the traditional nature of trade as production in one country and consumption in another continues to erode. As countries increasingly find niches to specialize in tasks or individual steps of the value chain, rather than products, and value is added across many countries,

Figure 2: Declining trade openness

Average of imports and exports of goods and services (% of GDP)



Source: Authors' calculations based on World Bank 2016.

institutional capabilities are put to the test. Further, as emerging and developing countries provide a larger share of global economic output and become the drivers of trade, the issues of administrative and regulatory capabilities become more prominent, associated as they are with overall economic development.

For individual businesses, regardless of nation or region, practical reforms to international trade and investment can be crucial for success. This is true both for large multinationals, and local small and medium enterprises (SMEs), as made clear in WTO's most recent *World Trade Report*.¹⁰ Hoekman and Shepherd have explored the distributional effects of facilitating global value chains and show that the benefits accrue not just to lead firms, as had been postulated, but also to SMEs throughout the chain.¹¹ As firms in more advanced economies innovate in response to rising costs, new opportunities to access global value chains emerge in other countries.

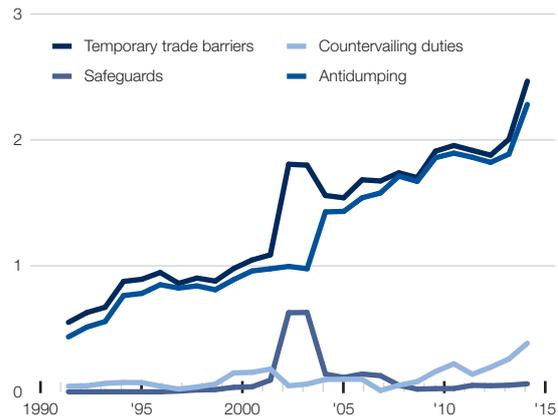
Competitive businesses can more effectively serve large markets; this implies that avoiding excessive market fragmentation is beneficial. Where open borders are not achievable, if governments make deliberate policy choices to restrain flows, traders look to at least remove unintended or frictional barriers to flow. Practical global trade reform narratives are therefore strongly focused on addressing management issues at the border, as well as barriers behind the border, with simplicity and commonality as key, underlying objectives.

Long-held industry practices and legacies, such as incompatible IT systems, can also play a role in creating process bottlenecks. However, commercial pressures tend to iron these out relatively quickly, and those that remain often trace a dependency to a legal requirement, such as the need for a signature on a paper form.

The rationalization of regulatory procedures and the elimination of unnecessary red tape—along with the availability of suitable infrastructure—is vital to enabling

Figure 3: Protectionism on the rise

Temporary trade barriers by type, share of total products



Source: Global Trade Alert. Adapted from IMF 2016b.

trade. These measures can be grouped under the umbrella term *trade facilitation*. Broadly defined, trade facilitation is any measure that contributes to lowering trade transaction costs and creating standard efficiencies. This broad approach guided the development of the Enabling Trade Index, which is outlined and explained in Chapter 2. For the WTO, the scope of trade facilitation is narrower and consists of “expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit”, as highlighted in both the Doha Declaration and the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA).

The costs of inaction on trade facilitation are several. There are the direct and administrative costs to traders, the direct administrative cost to governments, the time cost, which results in higher working capital needs, and the uncertainty cost. The latter two are particularly important for modern lean production strategies in which inventory holdings are minimized. For example, excessive variance in border hold times can result in wasted product or missed sales, the cost of which may be many times that of the direct cost. Ultimately these transaction-specific costs can result in forgone trade or investment with attendant economic cost to nations and revenue loss to governments. Box 1 presents three case studies of traders in Ghana, Kenya and Colombia who face those challenges on a daily basis, thus highlighting the importance of trade facilitation.

In recognition of these issues and of the potential impact of addressing them, trade facilitation has been high on the agenda of governments, businesses and development partners since the beginning of the 2008 global recession. The adoption in 2013 of the TFA has provided trade facilitation with new impetus and momentum (see Box 2). This heightened interest represents a window of opportunity for policy-makers, especially in developing countries, to push through trade-enabling measures.

Box 1: Three trader stories

Ghana: Chartered Impex

Based in Ghana's capital, Accra, Solomon Benjamin has been in the pineapple business since 1997, selling pineapples for juices as well as salads. Some of his fruit is targeted for domestic consumption, but most is exported to Germany, France, Italy and North Africa. Today, more than 100 people work for his company, Chartered Impex Ltd, of which he is the Managing Director. The company exported approximately 3,000 tons of pineapple in 2015—a difficult year due to low rainfall that affected produce. Business has been good in general, says Solomon. His company has been growing “significantly” in recent years. Weather patterns, however, are not the only factors casting a degree of unpredictability on his supply chains.

When asked whether it has become easier for him to export, Solomon replies that it has actually become more complicated, with control mechanisms designed to crack down on illicit trade at ports cutting across to other products, including his time-sensitive pineapples.

At the airport for example, Chartered Impex must arrive with its pineapples before customs and other regulatory authorities close for the night, which itself is a challenge given the unpredictable traffic situation on Ghana's highways. “What we go through before getting to the airport is already a problem,” Solomon notes. Several government authorities must then scan the goods before undergoing physical checks, after which they must get to the plane on time. At the seaport, there is a danger of missing the vessel that takes the pineapples to their destination. This means the company must not only wait an extra week for the next ship; it must also pay for the storage and electricity that keeps the fruit fresh in the meantime. All of this risks delaying the delivery of the pineapples, which have a very clear expiry date.

“It's not that we are against the process,” Solomon maintains, “it is about improving the efficiency of the process. Predictability is crucial [when] you're dealing with perishables. If your transit time is 10 days, it should take 10 days, not 12 or 14.”

Nevertheless, Solomon says he remains more positive than negative about the future of trading internationally from Ghana, arguing that relatively small reforms could make a big difference for his company. “If we could get a separate scanner for perishables [for instance], that would solve the problem,” he offers. “When you stay in the queue for hours, it affects the quality of the product. We say time is money, and that is true.”

Kenya : Royal Garments Industries EPZ Ltd

The first time Sharon Kimanini engaged in international trade was when she joined the procurement team of Royal Garments Industries EPZ, a Kenyan company that supplies approximately one million items of clothing each month to clients in the United States. Royal Garments sits at the centre of its global supply chain, importing fabric from China, Hong Kong and Dubai that it then manufactures into hospital uniforms and other garment pieces in Kenya before shipping them stateside.

After gaining experience in procurement alongside her American and Kenyan colleagues, Sharon slowly moved into the shipping department, dealing with import and export documents. Today, she serves as the company's Head of Logistics, overseeing the company's global logistics operations.

“There are so many processes, so much documentation,” Sharon says when asked about the key challenges of her work. A recurring problem is the temperamental computer systems on which everyday customs operations depend.

“We use a system for booking shipping containers. If it's not working, you can never pick up a container. We have a customs system. If it's down, you can never have the export documents.”

For Sharon, the key issue is efficiency. “Sometimes you're stuck for three days,” she explains. “You have the entry in the system but the system is down and the customs officers will never release your shipment unless they see the message online.”

When Sharon's garments are delayed, Royal Garments must pay for the cost out of pocket, sometimes resorting to expensive air shipments to make sure clients get their orders on time.

Sharon offers an example: “Maybe I was supposed to produce 1,000 pieces and was only able to get 500 to the ship on time. I would then have to airlift at my own cost, and airlifting to Dallas is US\$3.30 per kilogram.”

Importing can also be burdensome, as Royal Garments must consult individually with a host of public authorities, including the Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade), the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) and the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEPS) during the process. “It's like you have to deal with everybody,” says Sharon.

What kind of trade facilitation reform would be most meaningful for her business?

(Continued)

Beyond anecdotal evidence, empirical research lends support to the positive impact of trade facilitation on trade and economic growth. A 2013 study by the World Economic Forum, for example, estimated that if all countries improved their performance in terms of border administration, trade infrastructure and services to just halfway to the optimum level of global best practice, this could yield an increase of approximately US\$ 1.6 trillion (14.5 percent) in global exports and of approximately US\$ 2.6 trillion (4.7%) in global GDP. Developing regions

and smaller enterprises would see the largest relative gains.¹² Other studies have estimated that the TFA could provide a US\$1 trillion boost to the world economy¹³ and that reducing trade costs by half globally could bring a US\$1.2 trillion gain by 2020.¹⁴ The OECD finds that specific trade facilitation activities with the largest impact on trade are: improving information availability, expediting border documentation, process simplification and automation, and enhanced customs transparency and governance.¹⁵

Box 1: Three trader stories (cont'd.)

“If we could have a centralized information centre and deal with just one body instead of KenTrade, KRA, KPA... it would be much easier. A centralized place of clearance could solve anything.”

Colombia: Calderas Continental

Founded in Bogotá, Colombia 49 years ago, Calderas Continental began by buying technology from a recently closed Pennsylvania (USA) boiler company. Calderas initially imported boilers from the U.S. while the dollar-Colombian peso exchange rate was stable, then eventually built its own steam boiler and hot water boiler manufacturing workshops in Bogotá. Now, in 2016, the company employs 36 people and imports only around 10% of its basic building materials.

“We started trading internationally with a dairy company in Venezuela,” Gonzalo Gomez, General Manager, explains. “Now Venezuela is one of our main targets. It’s a really good market for us.”

Calderas also exports boilers to Ecuador, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Peru—countries Gonzalo describes as “really diverse and really difficult” because of the varying customs procedures and requirements.

“This region is a tough neighborhood,” says Gonzalo. “Each country has its own personality, which changes a lot. You might think you know all the paperwork for one export to Venezuela, but if we’re going to trade with Ecuador, it’s a different situation.

“You get all your papers, you hand them in and usually there’s something wrong but you don’t know what. Someone will come up with something you had no clue that you needed—an extra copy of something or a whole other paper.”

Crucially, a missing document and other bureaucratic mysteries often lead to rigorous physical inspections, increasing the time and cost of trading. “For three major boilers we shipped last year, we weren’t able to submit our certificate of origin online and had the DIAN [Colombia’s National Taxes and Customs Direction] in our office for three days checking everything in the boilers,” Gonzalo says. “With physical inspection, they check everything.”

The complexity and diversity of export procedures have led Calderas to sell most of its boilers ‘Ex Works’: buyers pick up the equipment in Colombia and take on the export responsibilities themselves.

“If we could have one standard trade system for all the countries in the region, then we could export ourselves. Because they’re all different, we need somebody that knows all the little details. If that standard system could be on the internet as well, that would be amazing. The less time you need to spend on customs, the easier life is.”

Reform of border and domestic barriers is less straightforward than changes to explicit outward-facing trade policy. Collaboration is needed among multiple government departments, outsourced providers, infrastructure investors and other actors.

To help in this effort, significant capacity-building work has already been done by international

Box 2: The WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

In December 2013, the members of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) adopted the so-called “Bali Package” during the Ninth WTO Ministerial Conference. A major component of the Package, the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) has the potential to accelerate progress on many of these practical obstacles. The TFA is structured around twelve issues (Section I):

1. Publication and availability of information
2. Opportunity to comment, information before entry into force and consultation
3. Advance rulings
4. Appeal or review procedures
5. Other measures to enhance impartiality, non-discrimination and transparency
6. Discipline on fees and charges imposed or on in connection with importation and exportation
7. Release and clearance of goods
8. Border agency cooperation
9. Movements of goods under customs control intended for import
10. Formalities connected with importation, exportation and transit
11. Freedom of transit
12. Customs cooperation

Further, the TFA contains provisions for special and differential treatment (SDT) for developing and least-developed countries (Section II). In accordance with these, countries can decide which provisions of the TFA to implement immediately after the agreement is in force, after a transitional period, or after capacity building support has been provided. To benefit from SDT, a member must categorize each provision of the Agreement, as follows:

- Category A commitments: provisions that the member will implement by the time the TFA enters into force (or in the case of a least-developed country member within one year after entry into force)
- Category B: provisions that the member will implement after a transitional period following the entry into force of the TFA
- Category C: provisions that the member will implement on a date after a transitional period following the entry into force of the TFA and requiring the acquisition of assistance and support for capacity building
- For provisions designated as categories B and C, the member must provide dates for implementation of the provisions

The Economy Profiles at the end of the Report lists the notifications by category. Section III of the TFA contains provisions for institutional arrangements.

In November 2014, the final version of the TFA was adopted and opened for ratification. Once the agreement is ratified by two thirds of all WTO members, it will enter into force. As of October 2016, 96 of the 164 members had ratified it, which means the TFA will enter into force once a further 15 members have ratified.¹

Notes

- 1 See <http://www.tfafacility.org/> for up-to-date list of ratifications and notifications.

Box 3: Data for policy-making

Data and evidence are critical factors that should drive feasible and effective policy-making. Among the seven pillars of the Enabling Trade Index 2016, Border Administration exhibits the second largest score differential—between the country at the bottom, Yemen, and top performers such as Singapore—after the ICT Infrastructure pillar (see Chapter 2). Moreover, modernizing border administration is, relatively speaking, less costly, less time consuming and politically easier than other interventions. Therefore, border administration appears to be an appealing choice for countries wishing to implement speedy reforms; in other words, a ‘low-hanging fruit’ for policymakers.

TF data is also important for targeting some US\$40 billion of Aid for Trade (a WTO initiative) annual funding to where it has the most impact.¹ Case studies conducted by the World Economic Forum and World Bank suggest that the effect of reducing barriers is not a continuous function, but rather depends on tipping points being reached.² Broadly speaking, appropriate targeting appears to be happening at a macro level. Countries with the weakest performance on the ETI, including Burundi, Mozambique, Gambia and Madagascar, have indeed received the highest amount of Aid for Trade funding relative to the size of their economies.³ The outcome, as assessed by the OECD/WTO (2013), is that US\$1 invested in aid for trade is associated with an average increase of US\$8 in exports from developing countries.

Notes

- 1 De Melo and Wagner 2016.
- 2 World Economic Forum 2013.
- 3 OECD/WTO 2015.

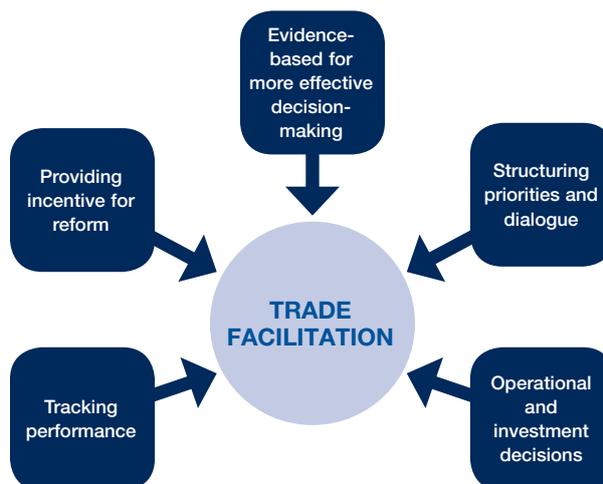
organizations including the World Bank, WTO, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), International Trade Centre, World Customs Organization, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and others. Many businesses, too, have supported their national governments in improving trade management through best-practice sharing as well as investment in supply chain operations and assets.

For greatest impact on trade facilitation, the World Bank suggests leveraging the dynamism of the private sector via public-private partnerships to strengthen trade capacity.¹⁶ Such partnerships could strengthen impact through (i) project identification, (ii) project conception, (iii) project implementation, and (iv) project management and evaluation.

THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR TRADE FACILITATION

Recognizing that neither governments nor the private sector can deliver on the full potential of trade facilitation on their own, the World Economic Forum, the International Chamber of Commerce and the Center for International Private Enterprise, together with the governments of Australia, Canada, Germany, the United

Figure 4: Enabling reforms through measurement and benchmarking



Kingdom and the United States, joined forces to form the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation, which was launched in December 2015 at the WTO’s 10th ministerial conference in Nairobi.

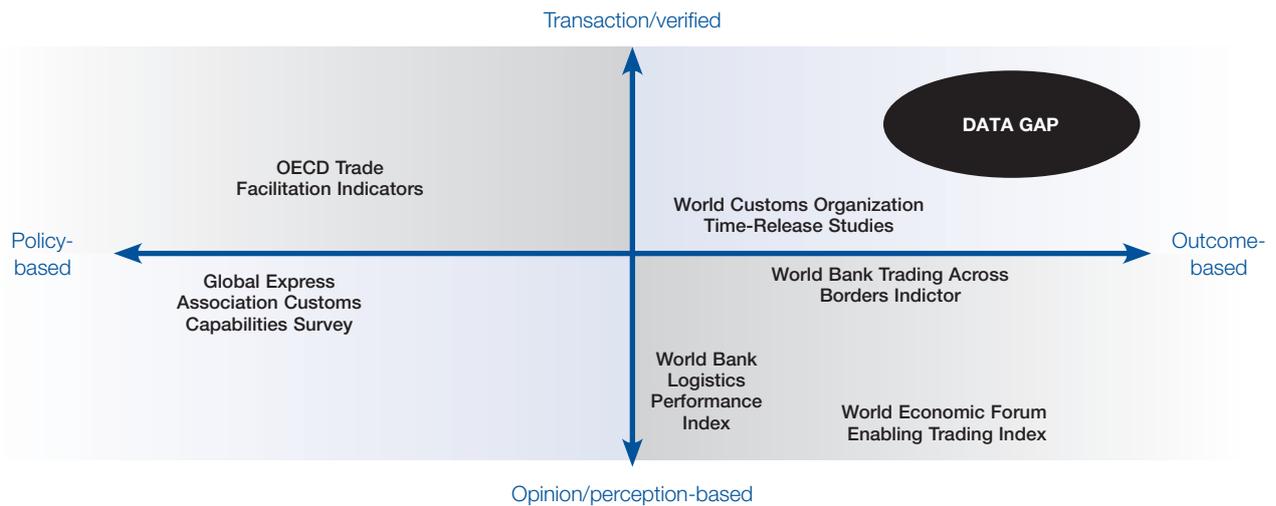
Since then, Alliance partners have worked closely to establish a unique public-private platform to leverage business expertise, leadership and resources to support effective trade facilitation reforms measured by real-world business metrics. With the overarching aim of accelerating ambitious trade facilitation reforms, the core activities of the Alliance include:

- Building understanding of the benefits of trade facilitation within both the public and private sectors
- Establishing sustainable multi-stakeholder dialogues on trade facilitation
- Mobilizing public-private partnerships to drive change, engaging local businesses and associations
- Technical and financial assistance in support of capacity building
- Benchmarking and evaluation based on established business metrics

As of October 2016, the Alliance is active in four pilot countries: Colombia, Ghana, Kenya and Vietnam. Going forward, the Alliance intends to support more developing and emerging countries while also working at global and regional levels to enhance stakeholder awareness of the importance of the TFA and of public-private cooperation in implementing customs and border reforms. To ensure synergy with the activities of other international programmes, the Alliance will actively engage with other international bodies, donors and associations.

With the support of national governments, the Alliance’s in-country projects will leverage the expertise and resources of leading companies and international

Figure 5: Overview of currently available trade facilitation indicators



organizations—as well as provide a platform for local business communities to identify trade bottlenecks and to work collaboratively with governments to support effective reforms. With the implementation of these in-country programmes, the Alliance also benefits from the expertise and network of GIZ—the German government’s enterprise for international cooperation.

Measuring trade facilitation

There are a number of key mechanisms in which measuring trade facilitation contributes to enabling trade (see Figure 4), resulting in actionable data. Trade facilitation data enables data-driven decision-making, notably in prioritizing reforms and allocating resources (see Box 3). Furthermore, it incentivizes reforms, and allows policymakers to monitor progress. It also provides businesses with information for operating and investment decisions, and helps all stakeholders to identify good practices that can be emulated. The data gathered through these efforts is the indispensable ingredient for empirical research—including all the studies cited earlier in this chapter.

Until the 1990s, attempts to measure trade frictions essentially consisted in quantifying the trade-reducing effects of crossing a border, or of geographic remoteness or distance, notably through augmented gravity models pioneered in the 1960s. But the ability to conduct and unpack a more granular analysis of the causes of the “border effect” was limited by the lack of data.

By the late 1990s and early 2000s, it became clear that various non-tariff barriers contributed as much if not more than trade tariffs—which had already begun to be reduced—to explaining trade flows and patterns. Amid rapid globalization, economic integration and the development of global value chains, the need to identify and quantify these barriers that existed at as well as behind the border became more pressing. This led several organizations to launch initiatives to identify and

compile data and indicators measuring these barriers (see Box 4). These new initiatives have given rise to an abundant stream of empirical literature (including the Enabling Trade Index, launched by the World Economic Forum in 2008) that has provided new insight about trade costs and the benefits of reducing them.

Despite the ongoing efforts, gaps in trade facilitation data remain vast. In areas covered by existing efforts, higher frequency, more granularity, and larger scope would greatly enhance the quality of the data. The need is particularly acute in terms of actual border administration performance, as good policies (*de jure*) are merely necessary and not sufficient conditions to good outcomes (*de facto*).

Figure 5 organizes the existing data collection efforts (see Box 4) into four quadrants, where data initiatives are placed along the vertical axis on the basis of their nature (primary- or transaction-level data vs perception- and opinion-based data) and along the horizontal axis according to their scope (policy/environment vs outcome/performance). The upper-right quadrant is where the gap currently lies with the only relevant initiative (i.e. the World Customs Organization’s Time Release Studies) being done on an ad hoc, periodic basis and kept, in the vast majority of cases, confidential. There is, therefore, a need for real-world, actionable and public data on trade facilitation on a global scale that can spur transparency, guide trade facilitation reform efforts and act as yardstick in tracking implementation and actual performance.

In this context, the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation has set up a Metrics and Measurements effort with activities organized into three categories: metrics development, knowledge development and knowledge diffusion. The Enabling Trade Index, co-produced by the Alliance and the Forum, is one deliverable of the Working Group. Composite indicators and benchmarking tools have proven very effective in

Box 4: Overview of existing trade facilitation data initiatives

There are numerous ongoing initiatives to measure various aspects of the trading environment at national, regional and global levels. Below is a review some of the most prominent ones.

Introduced in 2005 as part of the World Bank's Doing Business project, the Trading across Borders indicators cover 189 economies (as of 2015) and are updated on an annual basis.¹ They are based on a scenario approach in which each country is studied using the same hypothetical import-export scenario. In this scenario, a shipment of containerized auto parts is imported from the main importing partner for that product group, irrespective of how relevant auto parts are for the country or of who that trading partner is. The exporter is the country-product pair (at an HS2 level) with the highest trade value, thus potentially running into problems of endogeneity and—especially in the case of highly-diversified exporters—representing a small percentage of the country's total export.

In a 2014 study of 10 countries, the World Bank found that the Trading Across Borders estimates were 20-30 percent higher when compared to findings from a more detailed step-by-step analysis.² Despite the limits of a scenario-based approach, the Trading across Borders indicators remain the best resource currently available to measure countries' actual performance in facilitating trade and, as such, they are used widely in the empirical literature. The indicators are also included in the Enabling Trade Index (ETI).

Time Release Studies—developed by the World Customs Organization—provide a systematic approach to measuring the time for each step in the border clearance procedure and, by looking at total time of release in a disaggregated way, complement the Trading across Borders indicators and provide useful understanding of where key bottlenecks are.³ However, given the amount of resources necessary for such detailed studies, they are generally done on ad hoc basis and remain largely confidential documents.

Other attempts at capturing countries' performance in terms of clearance processes and overall efficiency is represented by both the Logistics Performance Index (LPI) by the World Bank and, to a lesser extent, the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (EOS), whose results feed into a number of indexes, including the ETI.^{4,5} Both exercises are broader in nature; the former looks at the overall logistics environment, and the latter at the general competitiveness performance of a country. Both also share similar limitations. Since they are opinion surveys, respondents give an approximate assessment on a 1-5 and 1-7 scale, respectively, of a number of relevant aspects.

Other initiatives are designed to gauge the policy environments within countries. The OECD's Trade Facilitation Indicators track the implementation of key reforms around border procedures, indirectly providing a useful snapshot of how far countries are in terms of meeting the obligations laid out in the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.⁶ Similarly, UN Regional Economic Commissions have undertaken the Global Survey on Trade Facilitation and Paperless Trade on an annual basis since 2012, while the Global Express Association's Custom's Capability Surveys aim to gather the perspective from express courier operators on the ground.^{7,8}

Notes

- 1 <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/ExploreTopics/trading-across-borders>.
- 2 Bilotserkivska 2014.
- 3 <http://www.wcoomd.org>.
- 4 <http://lpi.worldbank.org>.
- 5 <http://gcr.weforum.org>.
- 6 <http://www.oecd.org/trade/facilitation/indicators.htm>.
- 7 See <http://www.unescap.org> among others.
- 8 <http://www.global-express.org/>.

promoting data-driven, evidence-based dialogue and policy-making, as well as creating impetus for reforms.

In considering the development of new metrics, the Alliance will leverage the potential offered by business data, Big Data and technology. It will focus primarily on assessing outcomes and countries' actual performance using disaggregated, transaction-level data through partnerships with the private sector. It will also work with governments to increase transparency around key performance indicators related to customs clearance and border procedures. Filling these gaps will in turn help increase transparency and accountability and raise awareness on the importance of trade facilitation, ultimately contributing to driving reforms.

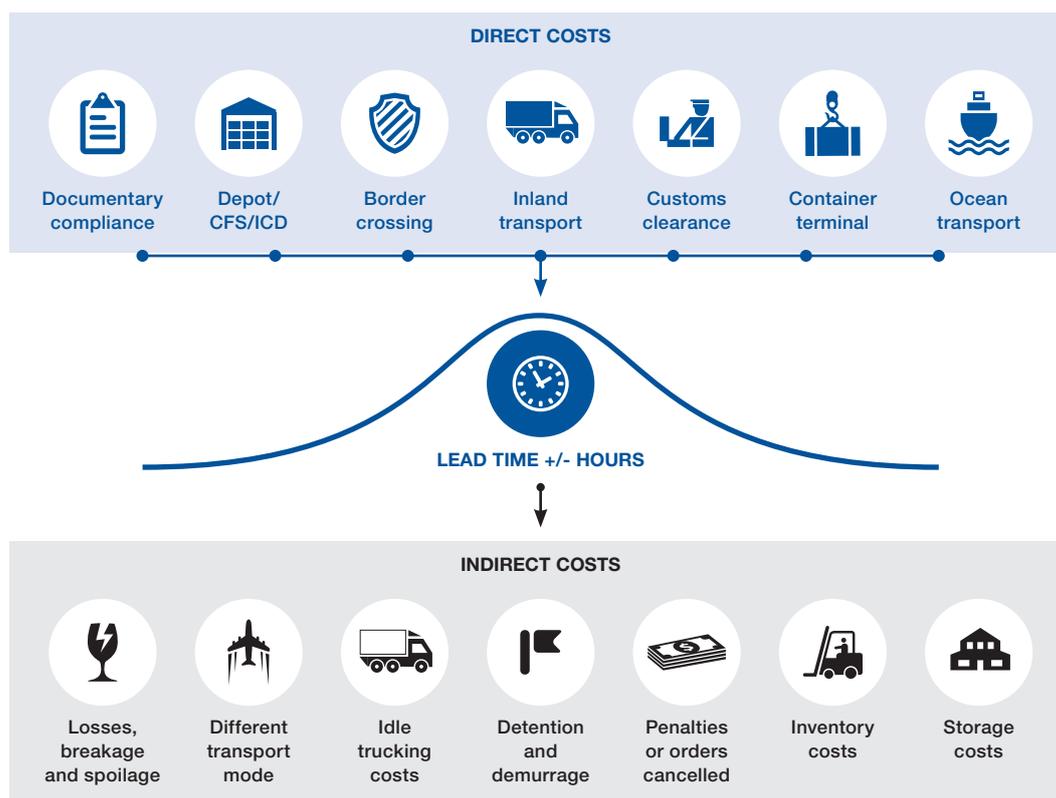
Even within the space of transaction-level, outcome-based data, the challenge of accurately measuring all the relevant aspects of trade facilitation remains. Trade is a multi-faceted, complex process involving multiple actors and using different transport modes. In light of the

Alliance's mission and consistent with the scope of the TFA, its data initiatives will focus primarily on assessing border administration performance of countries, entry points and trade corridors.

Processes at a border point can vary depending on the mode of transport (e.g. sea, air, train, truck, river shipment, etc.), the type of cargo (containerized-FCL, containerized-LCL, containerized-FCX, bulk cargo, break-bulk cargo, etc.), the duty regime (dutiable, non-dutiable, exempt/relief, preferential, inward processing, free zone, transit, de minimis, informal, etc.), and the product itself. Forms, procedures, inspections regimes and, ultimately, efficiency levels can vary significantly across these different scenarios.

Measuring performance for so many different scenarios is a daunting task. Some organizations, such as the World Bank, have focused on one or more specific scenarios. While aiming to conduct benchmarking exercises across the largest possible number of

Figure 6: Total Transport and Logistics Costs study: scope for export leg



Source: Maersk.

scenarios, experts recognize the need to focus on the most relevant and realistically measurable ones.

For this reason, one area where the Alliance has been focusing its data efforts is express shipping. This activity has the initial benefit of being handled typically by a single company, which, therefore, has visibility over the full shipping process, from pick-up to drop-off. For non-express shipments, the process is much more fragmented and involves multiple actors (e.g. shipping companies, freight forwarders and customs brokers).

A number of express companies have agreed to share transaction-level data on incoming shipments to a set of 31 economies, including the Alliance's target countries, G20 economies and selected trade hubs. The objective is to eventually cover more than 100 economies. Anonymised data from each providing organization will be aggregated to produce estimates (for each gateway within those countries) of the time for clearance, variance from one shipment to another, the incidence of inspections by local authorities, and share of shipments being held beyond one day. While express shipments allow the Alliance to analyse only one transport mode (air transport) and account for a relatively small portion of total merchandise trade (but for a sizeable fraction of its value), they are a key component of the global value chains of some of the most advanced manufacturing companies. In addition, despite the special arrangements that are in place for express shipping in most countries, this exercise is likely

to provide a good, initial proxy for the overall relative level of trade performance of the countries.

Another ongoing project under the auspices of the Alliance is the Total Transport and Logistics Costs (TTL) study, currently being piloted in Kenya and Ghana. The TTL study aims to quantify the costs of long lead times caused by inefficient border administration and frictions along the supply chains. It combines measures of indirect costs with measures of direct transport costs, tariffs and customs fees for a more comprehensive assessment of trade barriers. The TTL study covers both export (as illustrated in Figure 5) and import processes.

Long lead times and delays generate idle costs, penalties, demurrage and detention charges, extra storage and inventory costs, as well as lost orders and, eventually, lost customers. When reliability is low, importers need to keep higher inventory in order to prevent interruptions in production and/or in the supply to the customers. In some countries, such safety stock can equal one year of expected sales. Similarly, exporters can either try to ship goods days in advance to try to prevent late deliveries or they can incur penalties for late arrival and risk damaging customer relationships.

The input required to deliver on such a complex assessment is of both public and proprietary nature. For instance, data on length and variation in lead times and assessments of how these factors impact indirect costs is typically not available online and therefore

Box 5: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators for Brazil: A roadmap for trade reforms

Evdokia Moisé and Silvia Sorescu, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

The OECD developed in 2012 a set of Trade Facilitation Indicators (TFIs) that identify areas for action and enable the potential impact of reforms to be assessed, as a way to help governments improve their border procedures, reduce trade costs, and reap greater benefits from international trade.¹ The TFIs cover the full spectrum of border procedures and allow for deep analysis of specific measures. They have proven to be an important tool in supporting countries as they seek to identify their strengths and weaknesses and track their progress in implementing trade facilitation measures.

Currently covering more than 160 economies at all levels of development, the 11 TFIs track the policy areas of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA): information availability; involvement of trade community; advance rulings; appeal procedures; fees and charges; formalities (documents, automation, procedures); border agency cooperation (internal and external); governance; and impartiality.

The TFIs reflect not only the regulatory framework in each country, but also, to the extent possible, implementation of trade facilitation measures. The OECD has been further developing the indicators so as to reflect specific implementation challenges in more detail.

The OECD is testing the relevance and validity of such extensions to the indicators through a first case study on Brazil.² The project thus aims to construct such an implementation-oriented set of TFIs and adapt them to Brazil's current economic conditions, which will provide a more targeted and practical diagnostic tool at an individual country level.

Information is currently being collected from all government agencies involved in the border process,³ from different parts of the country,⁴ as well as from selected private sector associations that can provide a user's view of those agencies' trade facilitation performance.⁵ The data collection process seeks objective replies from each of the concerned authorities to the questions included in the OECD TFIs questionnaire. Where questions refer to border-post specific practices rather than nationwide policy, the objective is to obtain an array of replies for representative border posts for each agency. Interviews with representative private

sector entities also seek factual replies—not perceptions—to selected questions included in the TFIs questionnaire.

Initial interviews are already reflecting the challenges relating to the diversity and bureaucratic complexity of Brazil. Processing the information from the data collection stage will allow the OECD to:

- Assess the various agencies' strengths and weaknesses in absolute terms and in comparison to each other
- Put into perspective differences between government agencies' replies and views of the private sector, as well as the impact that the identified strengths and weaknesses have on the facilitation of cross-border trade and involvement in global and regional supply chains
- Highlight specific implementation challenges across different Brazilian ports, land border posts and international airports

The refined and implementation-oriented TFIs would be used jointly with country officials and capacity-building operatives as a basis to discuss and identify remaining reform bottlenecks and specific trade facilitation domains of action over the short-, medium- and long-term. The project should also provide a transparent basis for effective cooperation between border agencies and relevant supply-chain stakeholders.

Notes

- 1 <http://www.oecd.org/trade/facilitation/indicators.htm>.
- 2 Project conducted with the support of the UK FCO Prosperity Fund.
- 3 Relevant border authorities in Brazil include Customs (Receita Federal), MDIC, Vigiagro, Anvisa, IBAMA, INMETRO and the Federal Police.
- 4 The data collection process covers the South, Southeast, Northeast, and North regions of the country.
- 5 This includes additional responses from: industry associations, Chambers of Commerce, sectoral associations, importers and exporters, customs brokers, airport operators, port operators, dry port operators, express industry, freight forwarders, road carriers, ocean carriers, and consulting companies.

requires targeted data collections among stakeholders (forwarders, importers and exporters) across international supply chains. Further, considering that each supply chain is distinct, data needs to be collected separately for each good (tea, coffee, textiles, etc.) transported on a particular transport corridor. Such data collections are key parts of the practical implementation of the TTLC methodology.

The TTLC's comprehensive cost and supply chain methodological approach is critical to identifying the barriers that have the strongest impacts on competitiveness in a given context. Through this ability, the TTLC methodology is expected to enable better assessments of the potential returns from removing

transport barriers and, as such, more optimal decisions on how to facilitate trade.

In parallel with the TTLC program, the Alliance is leading conversations with relevant authorities. Governments are arguably the best positioned to assess the performance of agencies involved in import-export processes, but incentives and/or capacity to collect, analyse, and share such information are often lacking. In particular, the increased uptake in electronic single windows can provide governments access to near real-time data on how quickly goods are cleared by each border agency, but rarely are these indicators made public. The new generation of electronic single windows provides an opportunity for better tracking of these

Box 6: Smart statistics for intelligent progress: TRANSPark and GPS tracking

International Road Transport Union (IRU)¹

The burden of high transport costs, resulting from poor infrastructure, lengthy border controls and other non-tariff barriers impacts the costs of goods for consumers, export competitiveness and the attractiveness of a country to potential investors. Research into patterns, problems and transport trends is therefore vital to identifying the specific challenges required to bring about positive change.

The International Road Transport Union (IRU)'s main focus in Africa is to support governments and the private sector to reduce the cost of trade. By working with national governments, regional economic communities and the private sector, IRU is helping businesses and transport operators look at ways to achieve this, and, crucially, to more efficiently connect with global and regional markets via ports and trade corridors.

TRANSPark, an app currently used in over 50 countries, is one such significant innovation.² Developed by the IRU for professional international drivers, TRANSPark is designed to hold all the information a driver needs to find rest stops, detailed directions, ports, information of security standards and vital transport points. Some versions of the app are region specific, designed for the particular needs of drivers in, for example, East and Southern Africa.

Earlier this year, TRANSPark was launched along the North–South corridor in Southern Africa. As a result, drivers have been able to plan their routes and rest stops in floodlit, guarded areas from Durban, South Africa to Tanzania. This encompasses Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Drivers also have access to information on the locations of border posts, weighbridges and tollbooths.

TRANSPark has already proven valuable, and once its GPS tracking capability is deployed, small transport operators—who often don't have their own fleet management system—will be able to use it as a cost-effective way of knowing where their fleet is at any one time. Potentially even more interesting for Africa is the app's GPS tracking capability

to monitor corridor performance to determine how long it will take for goods to move along a trade corridor, by identifying blockages and delays. This performance-monitoring is important for evaluating the impact of reforms and identifying scope for further investment and reform.

Currently, corridor performance is assessed using a range of data collection methods. Some of these include physical surveys with researchers sitting in the cabs of trucks; traditional surveys where truckers, traders and other stakeholders respond to questionnaires; surveys using GPS tracking hardware inside trucks; and data collection from customs systems on processing times.

TRANSPark's GPS tracking functionality is a useful addition to these existing methods, offering compelling advantages. It is cost-effective; there are minimal costs in terms of hardware or personnel and the app itself is currently free. The data collection group is virtually unlimited; in theory, thousands of trucks could be operating on one corridor, contributing data to the system. Data collection is also continual, not relegated to just one specific time period.

The IRU is currently working with partners to potentially launch pilot projects of the app on the Maputo and Walvis Bay Corridors. While a recent IRU study has shown how IRU's International Road Transport harmonized system (known as "TIR" using its French-language acronym) can radically reduce the cost of trade across Africa, this new initiative is now poised to help streamline the sector even further.³ By providing the essential data necessary to tailor the road transport industry to the specific challenges of the continent, the GPS tracking function offers smart statistics for intelligent progress.

Note

- 1 www.iru.org.
- 2 www.iru.org/apps/transpark-app
- 3 www.iru.org/resources/iru-library/transit-costs-east-and-southern-africa

outcomes, but governments must commit to making this data more transparent. In this respect, Kenya provides an example of a country moving very much in the right direction vis-à-vis data transparency. The Kenyan Revenue Authority and Kenyan Ports Authority provide the Northern Corridor Transport Observatory with monthly data on both customs clearance and port dwell times, providing a useful yardstick for tracking performance.¹⁷

Indicators developed under the auspices of the Alliance will be featured on the Alliance's Trade Facilitation Dashboard. Accessible free to all, the Dashboard will be a one-stop repository of trade facilitation data, enriched by qualitative and contextual information. In the longer run, the Dashboard might serve as a channel for those governments willing to share relevant data on customs regulation and performance.

The new indicators will allow for a more granular assessment of the areas directly covered by the TFA. They will also pave the way for either an enlarged border administration category in the Enabling Trade Index (see Chapter 2), or a separate composite indicator focusing exclusively on the areas covered by the TFA.

The Alliance will also promote multi-stakeholder dialogue and exchange among international organizations, trade actors and experts. When possible and relevant, it will support data initiatives. Boxes 5 and 6 present two pilot initiatives, by the OECD and the International Road Transport Union, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS

Implementing the provisions of the Trade Facilitation Agreement will remain front of mind for years to come.

The practical and flexible structure of the agreement, however, provides a model for future efforts to address other pragmatic concerns of business. A TFA 2.0, more closely attuned to the opportunities and needs of e-commerce, is much discussed. So too, are investment facilitation and services facilitation agreements, designed to enable easier flows. Recognizing the crucial complementarity of investment and services to goods trade, governments and trade facilitation actors do not need to wait for an international agreement to advance the holistic reforms needed to enable trade.

In this context, the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation has been set up as a public-private partnership to help implement these reforms, by leveraging the respective strengths and resources of all actors. In parallel, the Alliance's work on metric development and benchmarking helps support policy dialogue, monitoring efforts and evidence-based decision making. The Enabling Trade Index, discussed in Chapter 2, is an attempt to fulfil these objectives.

NOTES

- 1 See Bhagwati 2013.
- 2 See WTO and World Bank 2015.
- 3 WTO 2016c.
- 4 Authors' calculation based on World Bank 2016.
- 5 IMF 2016a.
- 6 IMF 2016b.
- 7 IMF 2016a.
- 8 World Economic Forum 2016.
- 9 Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson 2001.
- 10 World Trade Organization 2016b.
- 11 Hoekman and Shepherd 2013.
- 12 World Economic Forum 2013.
- 13 Hufbauer and Schott 2013.
- 14 Zaki 2014.
- 15 Moisé and Sorescu 2013.
- 16 Hoekman and Wilson 2010.
- 17 Northern Corridor Trade Observatory (<http://top.ttcanc.org/>).

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The Enabling Trade Index 2016

The *Global Enabling Trade Report (GETR)* series has been published since 2008, initially on an annual basis, and biennially since 2010. From the beginning, the assessment has been based on the Enabling Trade Index (ETI), which assesses the extent to which economies have in place institutions, policies, infrastructures and services facilitating the free flow of goods over borders and to their destination. The ETI was developed within the context of the World Economic Forum's Enabling Trade program, with the help of leading academics, partner organizations and companies, and building on the Forum's long tradition of research on development and its expertise in benchmarking.

The Forum and the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation have joined forces to produce the 2016 edition of the *Report* and to ensure maximum impact. The *Report* and the Index have been integrated into the Alliance's work stream on metrics and measurements (see Chapter 1 for more information). Following a brief description of the ETI framework, its methodology, and its data, this chapter presents the key messages emerging from the 2016 edition: millions of businesses and entrepreneurs around the world are still missing out on the opportunities offered by trade due to prohibitive costs and high barriers to entry; the limited access that many of the largest emerging countries offer to their domestic market; and the huge trade-enabling potential of border administration reforms. The analysis continues with the general trends and an overview of the regional results, and concludes with a brief commentary on the performance of selected economies.

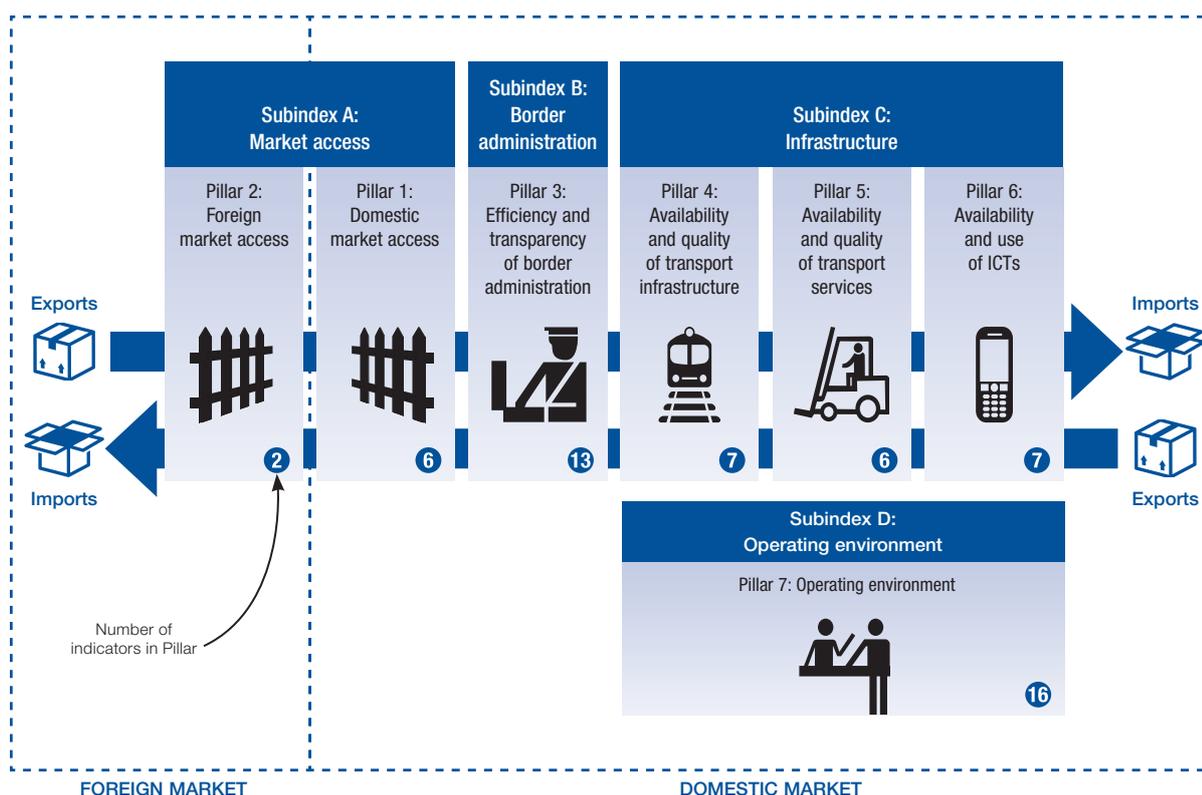
The Economy Profiles at the end of the *Report* and available online are a useful complement to this chapter.¹ They present the detailed performance in the ETI of each economy as well as additional information and data to enhance the analysis: economic and trade indicators, a unique dataset on the most problematic factors for exporting and importing, and a dashboard combining the OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators and the current status of the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) ratification and notifications.

THE ETI FRAMEWORK

The Enabling Trade Index assesses the extent to which economies have in place institutions, policies, infrastructures and services facilitating the free flow of goods over borders and to their destination.

The scope of the ETI is therefore much broader than trade facilitation as approached by most international organizations, including the World Trade Organization, which focuses on the simplification and harmonization of international trade procedures, notably in the context of the TFA. Though not the sole object of the ETI, border administration features prominently in the ETI. In fact, pillar 3 is now dedicated to this topic, while pillars 4 through 6 include several indicators that capture concepts covered by the TFA.

Figure 1: The Enabling Trade Index Framework



As a composite indicator, the ETI consists of an aggregation of individual indicators measuring various trade-enabling factors. These factors are organized into seven pillars, which are, in turn, organized, into four larger, umbrella groupings, called subindexes:

A. Market access.

This subindex measures the extent and complexity of a country's tariff regime, as well as tariff barriers faced and preferences enjoyed by a country's exporters in foreign markets. There are two pillars in this subindex:

- Pillar 1: Domestic market access** (6 indicators). This pillar assesses the level and complexity of a country's tariff protection as a result of its trade policy. This component includes the effective trade-weighted average tariff applied by a country, the share of goods imported duty free and the complexity of the tariff regime, measured through tariff variance, the prevalence of tariff peaks and specific tariffs, and the number of distinct tariffs.
- Pillar 2: Foreign market access** (2 indicators). This pillar assesses tariff barriers faced by a country's exporters in destination markets. It includes the average tariffs faced by the country as well as the margin of preference in destination markets negotiated through bilateral or regional

trade agreements, or granted in the form of trade preferences.

B. Border administration.

This subindex assesses consisting of a single pillar:

- Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration** (13 indicators). This pillar assesses the efficiency and transparency of border administration. More specifically, it captures efficiency, transparency and costs associated with importing and exporting goods. It includes an assessment of the range, quality and comprehensiveness of key services offered by customs and related agencies, and the average time, costs and number of documents required to, respectively, import and export goods. The pillar also assesses the time predictability of border procedures, as well as the transparency of the process—as measured by the availability and quality of information provided by border agencies—and the prevalence of corruption.

C. Infrastructure.

This subindex assesses the availability and quality of transport infrastructure of a country, associated services, and communication infrastructure, necessary to facilitate

the movement of goods within the country and across the border. It consists of three pillars:

- **Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure** (7 indicators). This pillar measures the availability and quality of domestic infrastructure for each of the four main modes of transport: road, air, railroad and seaport infrastructures. Air connectivity and sea line connectivity are also assessed.
- **Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services** (6 indicators). A necessary complement to the previous one, this pillar assesses the availability and quality of transport services, including the presence and competencies of shipping and logistics companies in the country, as well as the ease, cost and timeliness of shipment. In addition, this pillar includes a measure of postal efficiency
- **Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs** (7 indicators). This pillar evaluates the availability and quality of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in a country, as approximated by the use of mobile telephony and Internet by the population at large, by companies for business transactions, and by the government for interacting with citizens. It also takes into account the quality of internet access, as broadband access has become the norm, to fully leverage the potential of the internet.

D. Operating environment.

This subindex consists of a single pillar:

- **Pillar 7: Operating environment** (16 indicators). This pillar assesses the quality of a country's operating environment, which significantly impacts the capacity of companies that export, import, trade and/or transport merchandise to do business. It assesses a country's level of protection of property rights, the quality and impartiality of its public institutions, efficiency in enforcing contracts, the availability of finance, openness to foreign participation in terms of foreign investments and labour, as well as the level of personal security approximated by the incidence of crime and terrorism.

Pillar scores are computed by aggregating the individual indicators, which are first converted to a common scale ranging from 1 to 7, with 7 indicating the best possible outcome. Subindex scores are in turn the result of the aggregation of the comprising pillars. Consequently, subindex and overall ETI scores also range from 1 to 7. Appendix B presents the detailed structure of the Index and a description of all of the steps of its computation, including normalization and aggregation, as well as the Technical Notes and Sources

section, which provides detailed descriptions of each indicator and their data sources.

Changes to the Methodology

Although the objective and definition of the ETI has remained the same since 2008, the framework has evolved since its inception, motivated by the availability of new indicators and discontinuity of others; feedback collected over the years; new literature development; and empirical evidence. The methodology for the 2016 vintage is largely the same as the one used 2014, when the *Report* underwent a major review. However, the changes in the methodology and availability of some of the underlying indicators affected comparability of the 2016 results with those of 2014 (see Box 1). In order to provide a meaningful reference point, the results for 2014 reported in Table 1 have been re-computed using the updated methodology and differ from those released in 2014, but do not invalidate them. The re-computed 2014 results are used consistently throughout this Report.

Data and coverage

The 57 indicators used in the ETI 2016 are sourced from various organizations, several of which provided guidance and support in designing the ETI framework, creating entirely new indicators or providing privileged or advanced access to their proprietary datasets. The Global Express Association, the International Trade Centre, UNCTAD, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization are among the long-standing data partners of the project.²

In addition, 22 indicators, accounting for 36 percent of the ETI score, are derived from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (EOS).³ The Forum has conducted the EOS annually for over 30 years, making it one of the longest-running and most extensive global surveys on the business environment.⁴ The 2016 edition of the EOS gathered the opinion of 14,000 respondents from 141 economies.⁵ The EOS results are used in the computation of the Enabling Trade Index and other Forum indexes, including the Global Competitiveness Index, the Networked Readiness Index, the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index and the Global Gender Gap Index, as well as in a number of regional studies. In addition, the EOS data has long served a number of international and local organizations, government bodies, academia, as well as the private sector to inform policy work, strategies and investment decisions.

The 2016 edition of the ETI covers 136 economies, which together account for 98 percent of world GDP and 98.3 percent of world merchandise trade. Brunei Darussalam, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sierra Leone and Trinidad and Tobago are covered for the first time, and Tajikistan, which was not covered in 2015, was reinstated. Angola, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Libya and Myanmar were excluded, as it was not

Box 1: The Enabling Trade Index methodology since 2014¹

In 2014, the ETI went through a major revision in order to incorporate newly available data and streamline the structure. The number of pillars was reduced from nine to seven. In particular, domestic and foreign market access, which used to be sub-pillars of pillar 1, were promoted to separate pillars in the new ETI structure. Pillars 2, 3 and 4 were aggregated into the Efficiency and transparency of border administration pillar and pillars 8 and 9 into the Operating environment pillar.

Incorporating feedback received from several stakeholders over several years, the Forum has worked with the International Trade Centre to change the computation of the market access subindex and incorporate intra-EU trade into the results. This allows to assess variations in market access even within the European Union (based on the differences in intra vs. extra-EU trade of member countries and on the extra-EU trade patterns) and to make data comparable vis-à-vis other trade agreements. The Share of duty-free imports (1.03), Tariffs faced (2.01) and Index of margin of preference in destination markets (2.02) indicators are all affected by this change.

Since the 2016 edition of the *Doing Business* report, the World Bank has also improved the methodology it uses to calculate the Trading across Borders indicators, several of which are used in the ETI's Efficiency and transparency of border administration pillar.² The new methodology moves away from the calculation of number of documents required for export/import and focuses exclusively on the time and cost dimension, distinguishing between documentation and border compliance. The scenarios used for the calculation have also changed: in the case of imports the scenario hypothesizes importing a containerized load of automotive components (HS 8708) from the main import partner for that product group; in the case of exports, the scenario is on a country-by-country basis, selecting a country-product pair—at a HS2 disaggregation level—with the highest export value.

The indicators in this pillar also take into account differences in transport mode, reflecting the most used mode for that specific trade relationship, therefore moving away from the use of sea transport for all countries, which was the case in the old methodology. This has significant changes especially in the case of landlocked economies.

Finally, some of the indicators used in 2014 have become unavailable and have, whenever possible, been substituted with similar proxies. The *Centre d'Études Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII)* no longer updates the *Institutional Profile Database*, which included data on the Judicial efficiency and impartiality in commercial disputes indicator. This has been substituted with the Enforcing contracts distance-to-frontier score from the World Bank's *Doing Business Report*. The Share of paved roads indicator has been replaced with an innovative road quality index (indicator 4.06), which takes into account the average speed of an itinerary connecting a country's largest cities as well as the straightness of the network. Finally, the World Economic Forum discontinued the collection of data on the availability of trade finance through its *Executive Opinion Survey*. Unfortunately, no alternative proxy was identified that could cover a sufficiently large number of countries.

As a consequence, the 2016 results are not fully comparable with the results published in 2014. Given the importance of tracking performance over time, the 2014 results have been recalculated for the purpose of the analysis.

Notes

- 1 See Appendix B and Technical Notes and Sources at the end of the *Report*.
- 2 World Bank. 2016. *Doing Business 2016: Measuring Regulatory Quality and Efficiency*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

possible to administer the *Executive Opinion Survey* there. Data availability is the key factor driving coverage expansion. Among the 136 economies, 82 (60 percent) have data for all 57 indicators.⁶ No economy misses more than four data points across the entire Index. In total, only 87 data points are missing (1.1 percent).

KEY FINDINGS OF THE 2016 EDITION

Table 1 presents the rankings and scores for the 2016 edition and the re-calculated 2014 results as reference points (see Box 1). The rankings for the seven pillars are reported in Appendix A. Interactive rankings for all the components of the ETI are available at www.wef.ch/getr16. While many insights emerge from this compilation of thousands of data points, there are three key findings from this year's results. They are global in scope, and particularly relevant and timely in the current context.

A large part of the world is still excluded from globalization

Globalization has contributed to lifting millions out of poverty. In many countries, integration into the global

trading system has dramatically shifted production structures, allowed for specialization according to their comparative advantages and created employment opportunities. While policymakers have not always been able to adequately address the challenges posed by such a dramatic change in terms of both social and environmental impacts, there is ample evidence that trade has contributed significantly to the drastic reduction in extreme poverty observed since 1990.⁷

Yet, the ETI results show that high barriers to entry and prohibitive trade costs are preventing millions of people around the world from engaging in, and therefore benefitting from international trade. Unsurprisingly, rural communities, the young and women are the least likely groups to participate.⁸ These populations are mostly employed—if employed at all—by micro-enterprises and SMEs, which account for the largest share of employment, in excess of 90 percent in some countries.⁹ The ability of these businesses to compete in international markets is very often undermined by poor product quality, lack of knowledge and information about customers. Trade barriers and costs further undercut

Table 1: The Enabling Trade Index 2016 rankings

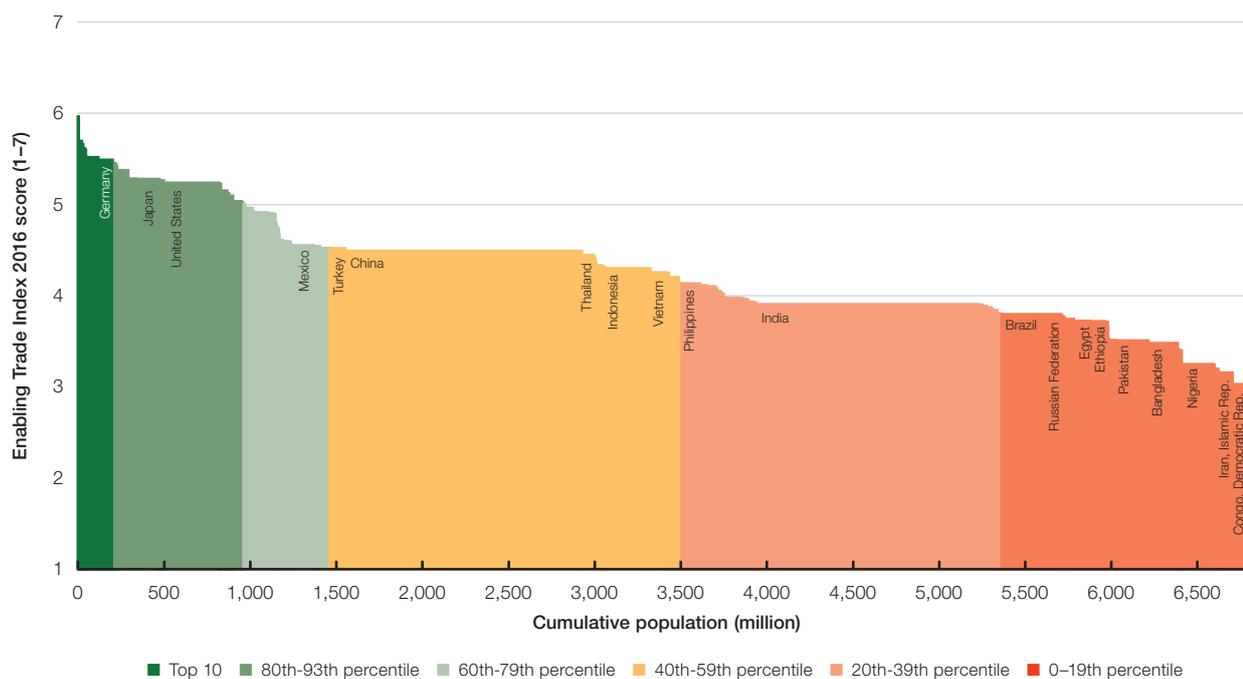
Economy	ETI 2016		ETI 2014*		Economy	ETI 2016		ETI 2014*	
	Rank (out of 136)	Score (1–7)	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)		Rank (out of 136)	Score (1–7)	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
● Singapore	1	5.97	1	5.80	● Guatemala	69	4.32	65	4.29
● Netherlands	2	5.70	2	5.65	● Indonesia	70	4.30	74	4.21
● Hong Kong SAR	3	5.66	7	5.47	● Azerbaijan	71	4.30	66	4.28
● Luxembourg	4	5.63	3	5.57	● Brunei Darussalam	72	4.27	70	4.26
● Sweden	5	5.61	5	5.50	● Vietnam	73	4.26	87	4.01
● Finland	6	5.60	4	5.54	● El Salvador	74	4.25	67	4.27
● Austria	7	5.52	9	5.35	● Namibia	75	4.25	78	4.12
● United Kingdom	8	5.52	6	5.48	● Nicaragua	76	4.24	69	4.26
● Germany	9	5.49	8	5.40	● Kenya	77	4.20	86	4.02
● Belgium	10	5.45	11	5.34	● Dominican Republic	78	4.20	77	4.13
● Switzerland	11	5.45	12	5.32	● Moldova	79	4.20	76	4.14
● Denmark	12	5.42	10	5.34	● Lesotho	80	4.15	91	3.93
● France	13	5.37	13	5.31	● Ecuador	81	4.14	71	4.25
● Estonia	14	5.32	17	5.16	● Philippines	82	4.13	81	4.07
● Spain	15	5.28	15	5.24	● Bosnia and Herzegovina	83	4.12	75	4.19
● Japan	16	5.28	21	5.14	● Uganda	84	4.11	95	3.88
● Norway	17	5.27	16	5.22	● Colombia	85	4.10	80	4.09
● New Zealand	18	5.27	14	5.25	● Honduras	86	4.08	90	3.94
● Iceland	19	5.27	24	5.02	● Kuwait	87	4.07	85	4.02
● Ireland	20	5.27	20	5.15	● Kazakhstan	88	4.05	83	4.03
● Chile	21	5.26	18	5.16	● Jamaica	89	4.03	88	3.99
● United States	22	5.24	22	5.14	● Lebanon	90	4.03	92	3.93
● United Arab Emirates	23	5.23	23	5.05	● Tunisia	91	4.02	89	3.97
● Canada	24	5.15	19	5.16	● Bhutan	92	3.98	104	3.77
● Czech Republic	25	5.12	27	4.93	● Lao PDR	93	3.98	100	3.81
● Australia	26	5.10	28	4.91	● Argentina	94	3.98	103	3.78
● Korea, Rep.	27	5.04	34	4.86	● Ukraine	95	3.97	84	4.02
● Portugal	28	5.01	26	4.97	● Senegal	96	3.97	107	3.71
● Lithuania	29	5.01	37	4.83	● Zambia	97	3.97	79	4.11
● Israel	30	4.99	42	4.74	● Cambodia	98	3.96	102	3.78
● Poland	31	4.96	36	4.83	● Gambia, The	99	3.95	101	3.78
● Slovenia	32	4.96	31	4.88	● Ghana	100	3.93	109	3.69
● Malta	33	4.95	32	4.88	● Malawi	101	3.93	94	3.88
● Slovak Republic	34	4.93	40	4.80	● India	102	3.91	106	3.72
● Taiwan, China	35	4.92	29	4.91	● Sri Lanka	103	3.90	96	3.87
● Italy	36	4.91	43	4.72	● Mozambique	104	3.88	113	3.65
● Malaysia	37	4.90	38	4.81	● Côte d'Ivoire	105	3.87	114	3.55
● Hungary	38	4.89	35	4.84	● Trinidad and Tobago	106	3.86	93	3.92
● Mauritius	39	4.89	30	4.89	● Paraguay	107	3.86	108	3.69
● Latvia	40	4.86	33	4.87	● Nepal	108	3.84	112	3.66
● Georgia	41	4.80	46	4.59	● Madagascar	109	3.80	110	3.68
● Bahrain	42	4.79	41	4.75	● Brazil	110	3.80	97	3.87
● Qatar	43	4.78	25	4.98	● Russian Federation	111	3.79	105	3.72
● Croatia	44	4.76	47	4.56	● Bolivia	112	3.78	99	3.86
● Jordan	45	4.73	45	4.60	● Kyrgyz Republic	113	3.76	98	3.86
● Oman	46	4.67	39	4.80	● Tajikistan	114	3.74	n/a	n/a
● Cyprus	47	4.61	44	4.71	● Tanzania	115	3.74	121	3.36
● Romania	48	4.61	53	4.51	● Egypt	116	3.72	111	3.67
● Morocco	49	4.60	52	4.51	● Ethiopia	117	3.72	117	3.46
● Rwanda	50	4.59	60	4.40	● Mali	118	3.71	116	3.53
● Mexico	51	4.55	62	4.36	● Mongolia	119	3.66	115	3.55
● Greece	52	4.55	51	4.53	● Liberia	120	3.53	131	3.00
● Bulgaria	53	4.54	50	4.53	● Algeria	121	3.51	127	3.20
● Peru	54	4.54	61	4.37	● Pakistan	122	3.51	119	3.40
● South Africa	55	4.52	58	4.41	● Bangladesh	123	3.48	120	3.39
● Macedonia, FYR	56	4.52	59	4.40	● Benin	124	3.48	125	3.24
● Costa Rica	57	4.52	55	4.45	● Burundi	125	3.41	123	3.26
● Panama	58	4.52	57	4.41	● Zimbabwe	126	3.40	118	3.44
● Turkey	59	4.52	48	4.54	● Nigeria	127	3.25	129	3.18
● Albania	60	4.51	64	4.35	● Sierra Leone	128	3.25	124	3.24
● China	61	4.49	63	4.36	● Gabon	129	3.24	128	3.19
● Montenegro	62	4.46	49	4.54	● Cameroon	130	3.20	122	3.29
● Thailand	63	4.45	72	4.25	● Mauritania	131	3.18	126	3.22
● Serbia	64	4.41	82	4.05	● Iran, Islamic Rep.	132	3.16	130	3.07
● Botswana	65	4.41	68	4.27	● Congo, Democratic Rep.	133	3.03	n/a	n/a
● Uruguay	66	4.37	73	4.24	● Yemen	134	2.95	134	2.84
● Saudi Arabia	67	4.33	56	4.42	● Chad	135	2.93	132	2.89
● Armenia	68	4.32	54	4.50	● Venezuela	136	2.85	133	2.86

* 2014 results were calculated based on the 2016 methodology. See Box 1 for details.

Key: ● East Asia and Pacific; ● Europe and North America; ● Latin America and the Caribbean; ● Middle East and North Africa; ● Sub-saharan Africa; ● Eurasia; ● South Asia

Figure 2: Population and Enabling Trade Index performance

Bar height according to ETI score; bar width according to population



Sources: World Economic Forum; Authors' calculations based on IMF 2016.
 Note: Labels shown for the 20 most populous countries in the world.

their competitiveness. As a result these businesses stand little chance of engaging in and sustaining trade. On the import side, trade barriers and costs also prevent businesses and populations at large from accessing technology, inputs and products.

More than half (3.8 billion people) of the world population live in countries ranked in the bottom half of the overall ETI rankings (Figure 2).¹⁰ The top 10 performers account for only 3 percent of the world population. Only three of the world's 10 most populous nations feature in the top half of the rankings: Japan (16th), United States (21st) and China at 61st. The remaining seven, with a combined population of 2.4 billion people, rank in the bottom half. Indonesia is 71st, while the other six countries rank below 100: India (102nd), Brazil (110th), Russia (111th), Pakistan (122rd), Bangladesh (123rd), and Nigeria (127th). These six countries together with China and Indonesia are home to more than half (394 million) of the world's 767 million people living below the international poverty line.¹¹ Eight of the 10 countries with the largest number of poor people are ranked below 100: India, Mozambique (104th), Madagascar (109th), Tanzania (115th), Ethiopia (117th), Bangladesh, Nigeria (127th), and the Democratic Republic of Congo (133rd).

On average advanced economies are almost twice (86 percent) as effective at enabling trade than low-income economies.¹² And low-income countries are less than halfway (48 percent) to the "frontier", as defined by the average score of the five best performers

in each pillar. The World Bank estimates that low-income countries face even higher relative trade costs in agriculture and manufacturing sectors—about three times higher than costs faced by advanced economies.¹³

As developing countries take on a more prominent role in the global economy, these issues are bound to assume increasing significance. Combined output of developing countries accounted for 58 percent of world GDP in 2016, up from 36 percent in 1990.¹⁴ Trade among developing countries has naturally followed suit. In these situations, trade is therefore doubly hampered: on the exporting end *and* on the importing end.

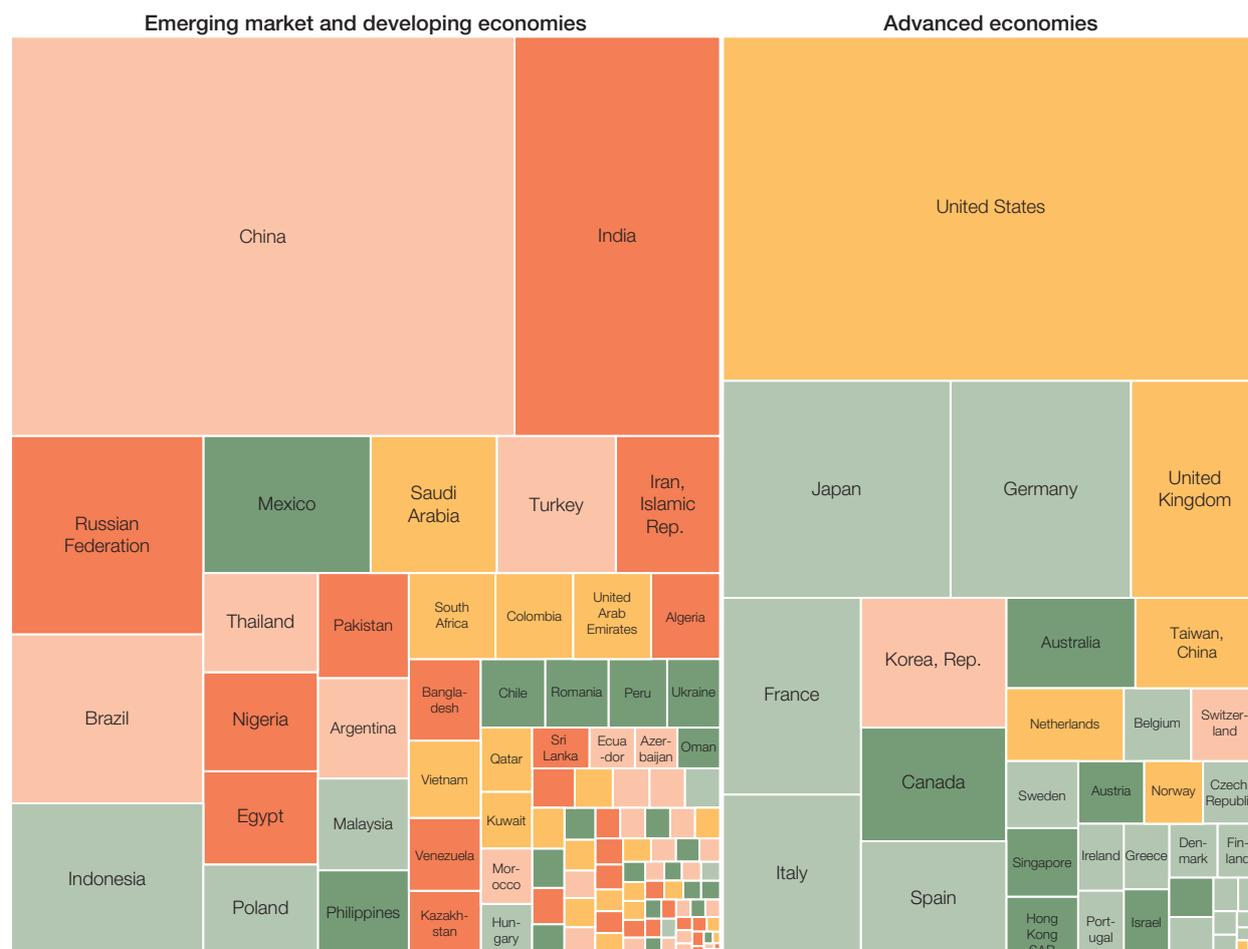
Some of the world's largest economies offer limited market access

The largest developing economies still offer limited access to their market (see Figure 3). Trade-weighted average tariffs applied by the 10 largest developing economies (by GDP) amount to 9.9 percent—a significant mark-up and a drag on the competitiveness of imported goods.¹⁵ Among these 10 countries, seven rank below the 100th place in the rankings on the Domestic market pillar of the ETI, including the four BRICs: China (101st), Brazil (109th), Russia (112th) and India (135th), which is second to last, only ahead of Iran. Mexico (10th) and two ASEAN members—the Philippines (22nd) and Indonesia (30th)—are the three notable exceptions.

ETI results based on data from the International Trade Centre, show that, *on average*, countries have become more open since 2014 (see first column in

Figure 3: Domestic market access and GDP

Tiles' size according to GDP PPP\$, 2015*; color according to percentile rank in the Domestic market access pillar



Source: World Economic Forum; IMF 2016.

* The combined GDP of economies covered in the ETI accounts for 99.2 percent of world GDP.

Note: Country classification based on IMF 2016.

Key: ■ 0–19th percentile; ■ 20–39th percentile; ■ 40–59th percentile; ■ 60–79 percentile; ■ 80–100th percentile.

Table 2). But this average conceals vast differences across countries and regions. For instance, ASEAN members have become more open while enjoying better foreign access, as a result of the region's steady integration and thanks to a number of trade and investment agreements with its main partners. At the same time, the current "trade fatigue" in advanced economies is reflected in the lack of progress in trade liberalization in Europe. Access to South Asia's markets was already the most restricted in the world in 2014 and it has become even more so in the past two years. Economies in Eurasia exhibit the largest deterioration of both foreign and domestic market access.

In contrast with developing economies, advanced economies apply very low tariffs. For instance, the average tariff applied by the 10 largest advanced economies is 2.1 percent. This openness, however, is partly offset by very complex tariff regimes. Thirty-two of the 36 advanced economies, including nine of the 10 largest, rank in the bottom half of the tariff complexity indicator.¹⁶ The four exceptions are Singapore and Hong Kong, tied for the first spot, Australia (5th) and New

Zealand (53rd). One of the five indicators used to assess tariff complexity is the number of distinct tariffs; the higher the number, the more difficult it is to navigate a country's tariff schedule. Switzerland is by far the worst performer on this measure: its schedule contains a staggering 6,710 distinct tariffs. The median number of distinct tariffs for advanced economies is 1,924, which is the number of distinct tariffs for most EU members, whereas for developing economies it is a mere 22.

As tariffs have been progressively reduced over the past two decades, trade policy has become relatively less important. But further multilateral trade liberalization would yield sizeable welfare gains (see Chapter 1). However, a troubled international governance system, trade fatigue and a backlash against globalization make any significant progress in market access negotiations extremely unlikely for the foreseeable future. In this context, governments around the world should at least refrain from renouncing existing commitments, including unilateral ones (e.g. generalized systems of preferences), and resist protectionism.

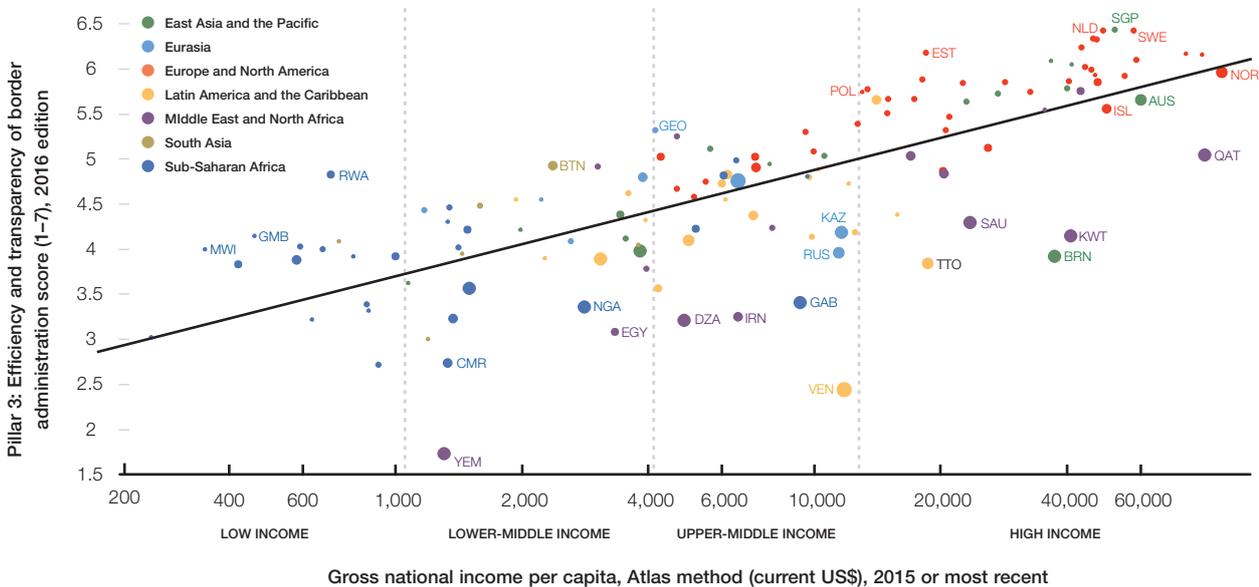
Table 2: Evolution in the ETI of main regional aggregates
Score differential in the seven pillars of the ETI, between 2014* and 2016 editions

Region	Domestic market access	Foreign market access	Efficiency and transparency of border administration	Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	Availability and quality of transport services	Availability and use of ICTs	Operating environment
East Asia and the Pacific	0.38	0.32	0.05	-0.02	-0.03	0.35	0.01
Advanced EAP	0.12	0.37	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.34	0.09
ASEAN	0.62	0.35	0.06	-0.05	-0.11	0.31	-0.05
China	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.17	0.12	0.93	-0.03
Eurasia	-0.22	-0.40	0.07	0.01	-0.11	0.55	0.12
Europe and North America	0.02	0.19	0.06	0.01	-0.03	0.34	0.07
EU 15	-0.03	0.16	0.07	-0.03	0.10	0.30	0.07
EU 13	-0.01	0.18	0.08	0.02	-0.05	0.34	0.09
EFTA	0.13	0.45	-0.01	-0.07	-0.02	0.23	0.23
Emerging South-Eastern Europe	0.34	0.16	0.05	0.12	-0.33	0.50	-0.01
North America	-0.07	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.27	0.02
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.12	-0.04	-0.02	0.00	-0.16	0.40	0.11
Middle East and North Africa	0.26	-0.01	-0.02	-0.05	0.08	0.40	0.03
South Asia	-0.07	0.33	0.10	-0.02	0.07	0.59	0.09
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.12	0.56	0.03	-0.05	-0.01	0.36	0.11

Largest decrease Largest increase

* 2014 results calculated according to the updated 2016 methodology.
Note: Based on a common set of 134 economies. See Table 1 for regional classification.

Figure 4: Income level and border administration



Sources: World Economic Forum; World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (accessed 11 November 2016).
Notes: $R^2 = 0.580$, $N = 136$. Circles are sized according to share of fuel and mining products in total exports. Thresholds for income groups as defined by the World Bank for fiscal year 2016–2017.
Key: AUS = Australia; BRN = Brunei Darussalam; BTN = Bhutan; CMR = Cameroon; DZA = Algeria; EGY = Egypt; EST = Estonia; GAB = Gabon; GEO = Georgia; GMB = Gambia; IRN = Iran; ISL = Iceland; KAZ = Kazakhstan; KWT = Kuwait; MWI = Malawi; NGA = Nigeria; NLD = Netherlands; NOR = Norway; POL = Poland; QAT = Qatar; RUS = Russian Federation; RWA = Rwanda; SAU = Saudi Arabia; SGP = Singapore; SWE = Sweden; TTO = Trinidad and Tobago; VEN = Venezuela; YEM = Yemen.

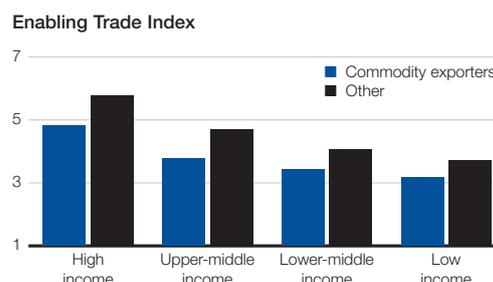
The untapped potential of border administration

Among the myriad measures to enable trade, reforming border administration deserves special attention. It requires little money and can be done relatively quickly. OECD estimates that implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) would require between \$4 to \$20 million by country, on average, with fairly low direct annual operating costs.¹⁷ UNCTAD's cost analysis echoes the OECD's, and finds that three quarters (28 out of 37) of TFA measures would require, on average, three years or less for implementation, with the remaining measures needing five years or less.¹⁸ Furthermore, reforms in this area are mostly uncontroversial and therefore require only limited political capital, as confirmed by the adoption of the Trade Facilitation Agreement in 2014 amid a very difficult international context. Moreover, proposed TFA reforms can support government revenue collection and provide a boost for business. Significantly, they can mostly be done unilaterally, although some aspects require international cooperation (e.g. in matter of transit). Finally, adoption of the TFA, and its upcoming entry into force—most likely in 2017—provides not only momentum for reforms, but also resources to developing countries to help them implement the Agreement (see Chapter 1). Yet, reforming border administration is not an easy task and therefore requires strong political and bureaucratic will; close cooperation among a myriad agencies, bodies and actors; and, sometimes, direct assistance.

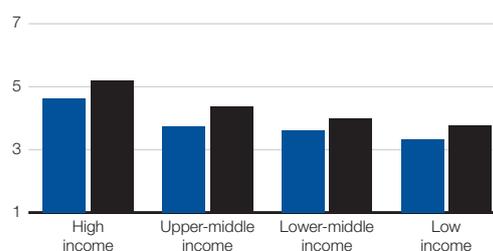
The combination of political feasibility, affordability, promises of additional revenues, momentum and resource availability suggests that border administration is the low-hanging fruit of trade facilitation. Yet the ETI results show that the potential of streamlining border administration remains largely untapped. Trade-enabling performance remains strongly correlated to the level of development (Figure 4). Worse, there has been no sign of convergence among development levels since 2014. In fact, the gap between developing and advanced economies has actually widened by 0.1 points from 1.22 to 1.32 on a 1-to-7 scale. Yet, there are some bright exceptions, notably in Sub-Saharan Africa (see Box 2). Conversely, the performance of commodity exporters is particularly mediocre: the vast majority of them trail their respective peer income groups by a wide margin.¹⁹ Among high-income economies, for instance, the average score of commodity-rich countries on the third pillar is one full point lower than the average score of other countries in that income group (see Figure 5). In light of these results and in a prolonged episode of low commodity prices, the fact that improved trade facilitation, and in particular improved customs efficiency, is associated with higher export diversification bears particular significance.²⁰

From a practical standpoint, improving border administration consists to a large extent of improving policies and regulations, although it also requires

Figure 5: Performance of commodity exporters
Average score (1–7)



Pillar 3: Border administration



Source: Authors' calculations.

Note: Income groups correspond to the World Bank's classification for fiscal year 2016–2017.

* See text for definition and classification.

adopting or upgrading IT infrastructure, building capacity, and additional investment. The success of TFA implementation will be measured in terms of the existence of adequate regulation on matters such as information availability, formalities, advance rulings, appeal procedures, fees and charges. Currently, the best information on the state of implementation of the TFA is compiled by the OECD, using proprietary data and other sources, including the Global Expression Association. However, the OECD indicators provide little information about the actual enforcement of the regulations, let alone their effectiveness, which is what ultimately matters.

This distinction between the *de jure* and the *de facto* is still difficult to establish, precisely due to the lack of indicators about the latter. This is the gap that the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation's work on data aims to fill. Already the results of the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey (EOS) suggest that good regulation does not imply good performance. Figure 6 on page 23 shows the positive, but very loose relationship between the level of customs services and the perceived efficiency of customs (6a), and slightly closer relationship between customs transparency and perceived bribery in customs (6b).²¹ In fact, many countries achieve the maximum score of 1 for regulatory transparency, including Nigeria, which has earned the worst score—1.9 on a 1-to-7-scale—on the bribery indicator (derived from the EOS) among the 136 economies included in the ETI. It is difficult to establish whether this disconnect is due to a lack of enforcement of transparency rules, the lack of anti-graft rules, or both, but it is a cautionary tale.

Box 2: Trade Facilitation Performance in Sub-Saharan Africa

Although Sub-Saharan Africa remains, on average, one of the weaker performing regions on the Border administration pillar, a number of countries in the region are making progress to facilitate trade. Botswana and Rwanda, two small landlocked countries, have become the top performers in this pillar for 2016, taking over from Mauritius and South Africa, with Kenya rounding out the top 5.

Table 1: Africa's Top 10 (Border administration pillar)

Regional ranking	2016 ranking	2014 ranking	2016 score	2014 score
1. Botswana	51	59	4.96	4.77
2. Rwanda	59	61	4.80	4.74
3. South Africa	61	60	4.78	4.74
4. Mauritius	62	54	4.78	4.83
5. Kenya	76	100	4.44	3.92
6. Lesotho	82	66	4.27	4.65
7. Namibia	85	90	4.19	4.07
8. Ghana	87	113	4.18	3.69
9. Gambia, The	91	85	4.11	4.12
10. Ethiopia	98	111	4.00	3.73

Documentation and border clearance for imports into Botswana requires only eight hours on average, on par with South Korea and the United States. On the export side, compliance times are longer, though still performing above the global average. In 2016, Botswana launched its national Trade Portal, providing a streamlined online platform for

access to all necessary information on import and export procedures.

Rwanda, with an annual GDP per capita of just \$500, has invested significantly in improving its border procedures, including through the implementation of the electronic single window system. The Rwanda ESW has helped to cut the cost of border clearance dramatically, thereby reducing costs for trade. At the same time, businesses surveyed report low levels of irregular payments, while rating the time predictability of import procedures as high.

Neighboring Kenya recorded an over 70 percent reduction in the cost of import documentation clearance (from \$550 to \$115) in 2016, while the cost of border clearance remains relatively high. Similarly, in the overall perceptions of the efficiency of the clearance process as measured by the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index, Kenya has improved dramatically among countries in the ETI dataset (from 128th to 39th). Here, too, the single window has been an important component, although the prevalence of irregular payments remains a concern.

Two additional significant improvers are Ghana (8th) and Ethiopia (10th). Ghana, an economy hit by macroeconomic and foreign exchange shocks in 2015, significantly reduced the time required for border and documentation compliance by two-thirds. Time and cost for border compliance in Ethiopia are high, but it has made significant improvements in the Time predictability of procedures according to businesses surveyed, moving from 125th to 77th on this indicator.

GENERAL TRENDS AND REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Not unexpectedly, advanced economies are better at enabling trade than developing countries (Figure 7). The 20 best performers and 28 of the top 30 are advanced economies. At 21st, Chile is the top-ranked emerging economy in the Index.²² Advanced economies typically enjoy lower trade costs not only because their tariffs are low, but also because economic development itself is intimately associated with enhanced capabilities in administration, infrastructure and telecommunications, and regulation. Trade and development feed off each other, as explained in Chapter 1.

However, the strength of the relationship between development and capacity to enable trade is weakened by a number of notable exceptions, some of them flagged in Figure 7. On average, commodity-rich economies trail their peers by a significant margin in every income group (see Figure 5). The score differential is the largest in the upper-middle income group, where commodity exporters, including Kazakhstan (88th), Russian Federation (111th), Algeria (122nd), Gabon (129th), Iran (132nd), Trinidad and Tobago (106th), and worst-performing Venezuela (136th), underperform other members in that group by 0.7 points. In fact, Norway (17th) and Chile, which are both high-income countries, and Zambia, a lower-middle income country,

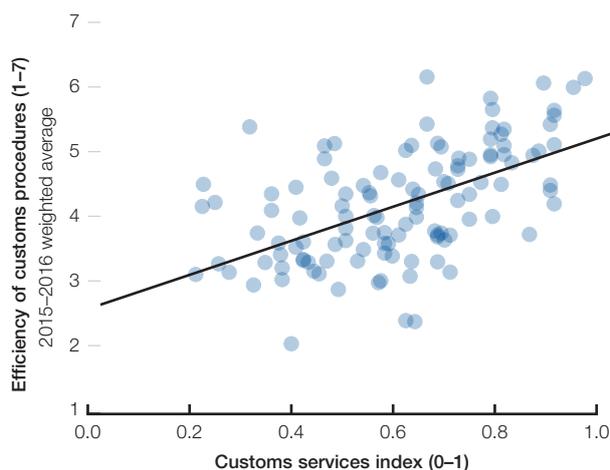
score significantly above their respective income-group averages. The same pattern occurs across each of the seven pillars of the ETI, with the largest gaps observed in the Border administration pillar, as discussed above. On the other hand, the ETI results point to a number of "positive outliers" from all regions and across the development ladder, including Singapore, Hong Kong, Netherlands, Estonia, Chile, Georgia, Morocco, Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda.²³

As in previous editions, the 2016 ranking remains dominated by small open economies, with Singapore confirming its top ranking followed by the Netherlands, Hong Kong and Luxembourg. The European Union places eight countries in the top 10, and 13 in the top 20, showing the benefits of deep regional integration. Together, Europe and East Asia hold the first 20 places of the ETI, consistent with their status of trading hubs at the heart of the global production networks.

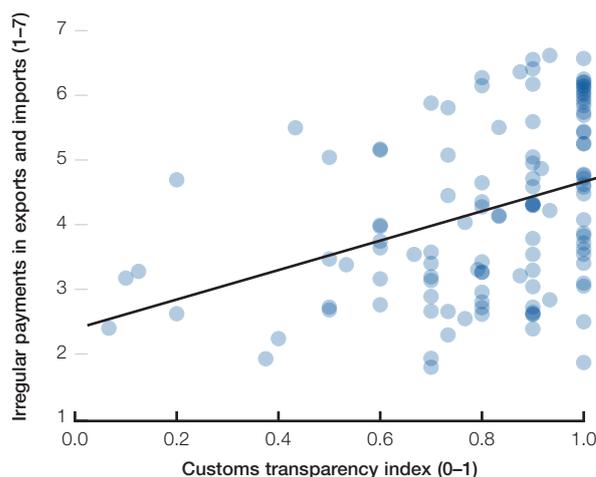
Globally, the capacity of countries to enable trade has improved but almost to a negligible degree. The average ETI score of the 134 economies covered in both the 2014 and 2016 editions has increased from 4.3 to 4.4. Not surprisingly, availability and use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) is the area where improvement has been most significant across all

Figure 6: *De jure versus de facto*

6a: Customs services and red tape

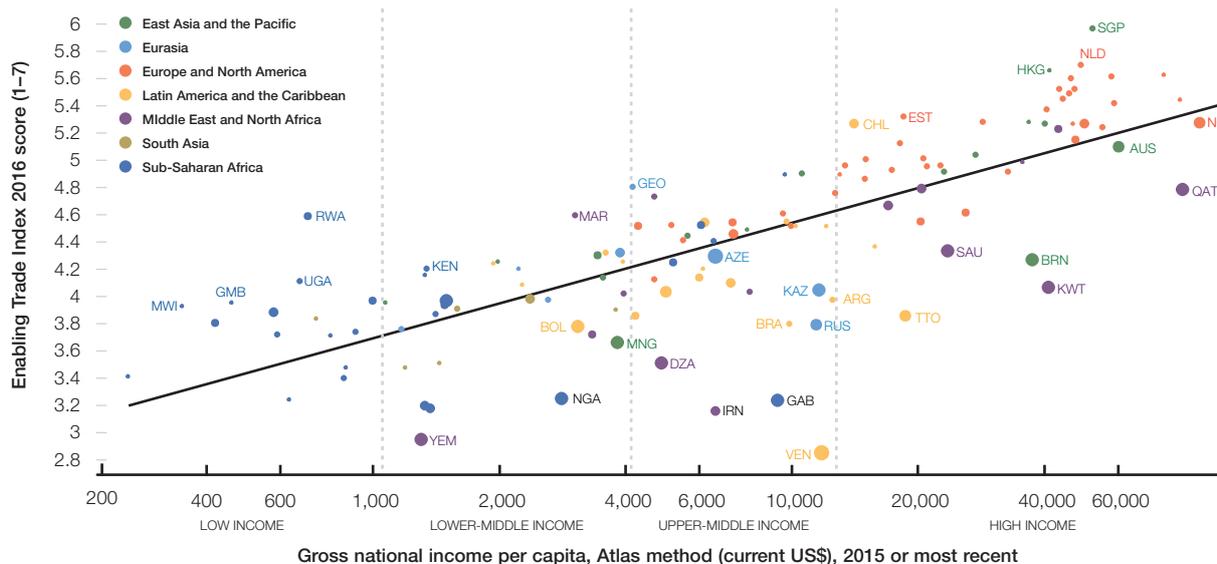
Note: $R^2 = 0.305$, $N = 117$.

6b: Customs transparency and bribery

Note: $R^2 = 0.143$, $N = 116$.

Sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey; authors' calculations based on Global Express Association data. See text and Appendix B for details.

Figure 7: Income level and Enabling Trade Index

Sources: World Economic Forum; World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (accessed 11 November 2016).Notes: $R^2 = 0.615$, $N = 136$. Circles are sized according to share of fuel and mining products in total exports. Thresholds for income groups are from the World Bank's country classification and for fiscal year 2016-2017.

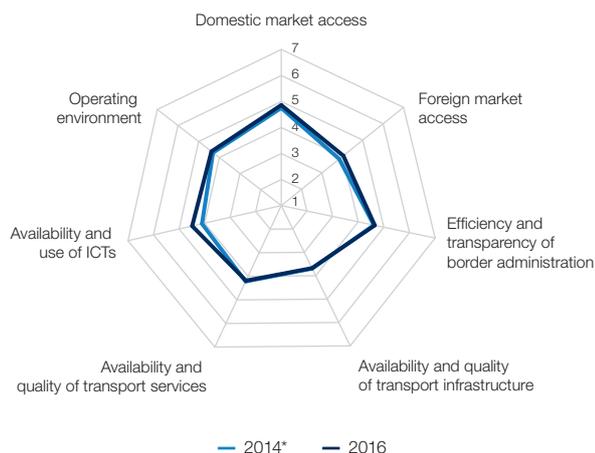
Keys: ARG = Argentina; AUS = Australia; AZE = Azerbaijan; BOL = Bolivia; BRA = Brazil; BRN = Brunei Darussalam; CHL = Chile; DZA = Algeria; EST = Estonia; GAB = Gabon; GEO = Georgia; GMB = Gambia, The; HKG = Hong Kong SAR; IRN = Iran, Islamic Rep.; KAZ = Kazakhstan; KEN = Kenya; KWT = Kuwait; MAR = Morocco; MNG = Mongolia; MWI = Malawi; NGA = Nigeria; NLD = Netherlands; NOR = Norway; QAT = Qatar; RUS = Russian Federation; RWA = Rwanda; SAU = Saudi Arabia; SGP = Singapore; TTO = Trinidad and Tobago; UGA = Uganda; VEN = Venezuela; YEM = Yemen.

regions, with countries increasingly adopting information technologies (see Figure 8). Market access has also improved, while efficiency of border administration has stalled. The trend of the past two years has not been rosier across other drivers of trade. Availability and quality of transport infrastructure has generally stagnated, and it has actually decreased slightly in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa

(MENA). The deterioration in transport services is more pronounced and spread across more regions, potentially reflecting the difficulties experienced by the shipping and logistics sector worldwide.

Delving into regional performances on the overall ETI, Europe and North America remain the regions with the best environment for trade, followed closely by the East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) region, which has

Figure 8: Global average score across the seven pillars of the ETI



* 2014 results calculated according to the updated 2016 methodology.
Note: Based on a common set of 134 economies.

reduced its gap over the past two years (see Figure 9). Trade champions from other regions, such as Chile (21st), the United Arab Emirates (23rd), Mauritius (39th) and Georgia (41st), perform at par with European and North American countries and above the EAP average. Intra-regional variation is particularly large in East Asia, the Middle East and Latin America, where the lowest-performing countries (Mongolia, Yemen and Venezuela, respectively) lag more the 100 places behind the first. South Asia showed disappointing improvement and becomes the worst region at enabling trade (overtaken by Sub-Saharan Africa).

Among all regions, the region made up of Europe and North America achieves the highest score in four of the seven pillars of the ETI, including Efficiency and transparency of border administration, Availability and quality of transport services, Availability and use of ICTs and Operating environment. East Asia and the Pacific boasts the best domestic market access and availability and quality of transport infrastructure, while Sub-Saharan Africa is the region with the best access to foreign markets.

Regional overview

Europe and North America remains the best set up for trade in particular, with Western Europe, one of the most integrated economies in the world. Yet both North America and the European Union have slowed their path to further integration, especially when it comes to providing market access. The vast majority of European countries have improved their score with respect to 2014; in particular, Central and Eastern European members of the EU, EFTA economies (Norway, Switzerland and Iceland) and countries within the Balkan Peninsula (with the exception of Montenegro, down 13 places to 62nd, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, down

eight to 83rd), where the significant improvements in terms of market access were only partially outweighed by the deterioration in transport services. The most improved countries in Europe are Serbia (up 18 places to 64th), Lithuania (up eight, to 29th) and Italy (up seven, to 36th). Switzerland and the United States are the countries with the worst access to domestic and foreign markets, respectively; while Luxembourg can boast the best operating environment and transport services, the United Kingdom the highest level of ICT adoption, and the Netherlands the most efficient and transparent border administration.

The **East Asia and the Pacific** region confirms its strong performance with its trade hubs Singapore and Hong Kong SAR ranking 1st and 3rd respectively, followed in the region by Japan (16th, up five) and New Zealand (18th, down four). All countries in the region have improved their scores, although some of them have slipped in the rankings, overtaken by faster improvers. The Mekong River area shows particular dynamism, with all four countries improving significantly their positioning: Thailand (63rd, up nine), Vietnam (73rd, up 14), Lao PDR (93rd, up seven) and Cambodia (98th, up four). Among the advanced economies in the region, the Republic of Korea climbs seven notches (27th) and overtakes Taiwan (China) (35th, down six). With a slight improvement in its score, land-locked Mongolia slips further down at 119th; making 118 ranks the gap between the best and the worst performer in the region.

The **Middle East and North Africa** remains the third best region at enabling trade, with some top performers such as the United Arab Emirates (stable at 23rd) and Israel (up 12 to 30th). The region has further opened its domestic market access to foreign businesses over the past two years, as the average tariff rate applied by the region decreased from 9.2 to 8.2 percent. Like other areas of the world, oil-intensive economies lie significantly behind their potential and do not show signs of improvement: Bahrain (42nd, down one), Qatar (43rd, down 18), Oman (46th, down seven), Saudi Arabia (67th, down 11) and Kuwait (87th, down two). This trend will need to be reversed for these countries to transition more into manufacturing and other non-resource intensive activities. Algeria (121st, up six) and Morocco (49th, up three) have improved their positioning significantly, confirming the positive trend of increasing integration in the Western Mediterranean. Other countries in the region remain largely cut out of trade flows; in particular, Yemen (134th) and Iran, Islamic Rep. (132nd), where the lifting of international sanctions might improve the situation in the future.

Chile emerges as the clear champion within the **Latin America and the Caribbean** region, leading in all pillars except Availability and quality of transport infrastructure (where Panama is the regional leader, at 30th globally) and ICT adoption (Uruguay, 36th). Mexico (up 11, to 51st) and Argentina (up nine, to 94th) are the

Figure 9: Regional performance on the 2014* and 2016 editions of the ETI



* 2014 results calculated according to the updated 2016 methodology.
Note: Based on a common set of 134 economies.

most improved countries in the region, while, at the other end of the spectrum, Trinidad and Tobago, Brazil and Bolivia (all down 13, to 106th, 110th and 112th respectively) are the ones that have slipped down the most in the ranking. Latin America is the only area, together with Europe and North America, to perform better than the global average in terms of both domestic and foreign market access, but the capacity to tap into the opportunities offered by free trade is hindered by the inefficiency of border administration and the low quality of infrastructure and transport services—three areas where the region lies far from world standards, with little or no sign of improvement in the former two and a deterioration in the latter. Finally, in spite of improvements in recent years, physical security in the region (especially in Central America) remains the worst globally, contributing to worsen the local operating environment.

Eurasia is the region that has improved the least in the overall ETI, with a deterioration of performance in both market access and transport services. Georgia further consolidates its leadership in the region, improving its score and climbing five ranks to 41st, while the rest of region slips. The Caucasian country leads the group in all ETI pillars with the exception of Transport services (led by Kazakhstan, at 68th globally), Transport infrastructure and ICT adoption, both led by the Russian Federation (which also presents the worst access to foreign market and border administration). Armenia's score has dropped two decimals, dragging down the country 14 positions to 68th, while the new-entry

Tajikistan (not covered in 2014) trails the rest of region at 114th, preceded by the Kyrgyz Republic (113th, down 15) and the Russian Federation, at a disappointing 111th (down six).

Sub-Saharan Africa is the region that has improved the most in 2016, on the back of significant improvements in market access (particularly foreign) and ICT adoption, where, however, it still lags behind the rest of the world, thus increasing its gap. All but four countries in the region (Zambia, Zimbabwe, Cameroon and Mauritania) have improved their ETI score with respect to two years ago. Mauritius's performance has stalled, causing the country to slip nine ranks to 39th (still top in the region) while, with an increase in score of 0.5 and an advancement in the ranking of 11 positions to 120th, Liberia was the most improved country in the region and among the most improved globally, thanks mostly to easier market access following its accession to the WTO. The performance of Lesotho (80th, up 11), Uganda (84th, up 11), Senegal and Rwanda (50th, up 10) was also particularly positive. Lack of infrastructure and poor quality of transport services also remain two of the key bottlenecks to Sub-Saharan Africa's participation in international trade, making results' distribution for these two pillars the most skewed towards the bottom of the ranking (25 out of 30 Sub-Saharan countries covered in the ETI are in the bottom half of the pillar 4 and 5 rankings, and far behind South Africa, best performer in both dimensions at 29th and 35th, respectively).

All economies in **South Asia** have improved their ETI score over the past two years, contributing to the positive economic momentum currently experienced by the region; but some have progressed slower than others, thus slipping down the ranking. In particular, Sri Lanka (103rd), Pakistan (122nd) and Bangladesh (123rd) all slipped down the ranking in spite of improved scores. Bhutan was the most improved country in the region, climbing 12 positions and becoming the regional leader at 92nd, followed by India (up four to 102nd) and Nepal (up four to 108th). South Asia remains the most closed region in the world, particularly when it comes to granting access to its domestic market, where its performance deteriorated with respect to two years ago. On average, South Asian countries impose a tariff of 16.7 percent on imported products (an increase from 15.8 percent in 2014). The region has improved its access to foreign markets and adoption of ICTs (most improved region in the world in this dimension), while progress has been slow in terms of transport infrastructure, particularly in Bhutan and Nepal, which suffered the effects of the devastating earthquake of April 2015 and faces continued tensions along its border with India (down 13 to 135th in transport infrastructure, and three in transport services to 119th).

ECONOMY HIGHLIGHTS

This section includes a brief commentary on the performance of selected economies: the top 10 performers in the ETI, the G20 economies outside the top 10, the four countries where the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation is active, and those where the World Economic Forum is holding global or regional meetings. Economies are listed in rank order.

Singapore remains the global leader on enabling trade, topping the ETI for the fifth consecutive edition. Singapore scores in the top 3 on five pillars. Its domestic market is one of the world's most open, with 99.7 percent of goods entering duty free. Its border clearance processes rank as the best in the world, led by top marks for efficiency, predictability and transparency. Singapore Customs is world renowned for implementing the first single-window system three decades ago, but more recently has served as an example of best practice in the difficult mission of moving the institutional mindset from a regulatory to a more service-oriented, trade-facilitation focus. On the private sector side, Singapore ranks 3rd globally for its offer of transport services, and 2nd for its overall operating environment, with especially high marks for the efficiency and trust in public institutions. The only pillar where Singapore lags behind is on access to foreign markets, where its exports enjoy low tariff preferences relative to peers.

The **Netherlands** retains its 2nd rank globally and best in Europe in enabling trade across borders. The country remains a strong performer in terms of both border administration (2nd globally, but losing the top

rank to Singapore) and infrastructure (3rd), coming in the top 10 worldwide for transport infrastructure (9th), services (4th) and ICT adoption (3rd). A global shipping hub, the Netherlands can boast the best port infrastructure in the world, with the ninth-best connectivity, complemented by an air transport system that links it to the furthest markets, and an extensive road network with the rest of Europe. Since 2014, its access to foreign markets has improved—in large part due to both a decrease of its trade-weighted faced tariff from 4 to 3.5 percent and improvement in its margin of preference vis-à-vis other countries. However, this improvement is partially outweighed by the deterioration in its domestic market access and an increase in the average applied tariff, common to other members of the European Union, from 0.8 to 1 percent.

Hong Kong SAR ranks 3rd globally, trailing Singapore and the Netherlands. The territory comes in first place on the infrastructure pillar, with the best overall score for its transport infrastructure, and 2nd on the availability of transport services, reflecting the country's role as a key player in global trade. Its border processes are rated as efficient by business, with especially high ranks for predictability. Border compliance is set to become even easier with the development of a full-fledged electronic single window allowing for around the clock submission of documents and real-time status tracking. Hong Kong's overall operating climate also comes in as the global leader, driven by its role as a financial services hub and openness to foreign investment and workers. Its goods market is also the most open in the world, with all goods entering duty-free. However, its exports continue to face high trade barriers abroad.

A small open economy at the heart of Europe, **Luxembourg** loses the lowest step of the podium to Hong Kong SAR and ranks 4th in this year's *Report*. The country's performance in terms of both market access and border administration has stalled, losing ground to other countries (down 12 to 27th and 4th to 8th, respectively). Conversely, Luxembourg has further improved the quality of transport services it can offer to its businesses, moving up nine notches and gaining the top position globally. In fact, the country now ranks in the top 10 across all the available indicators in this area and 1st for ease and affordability of shipments and their timeliness in reaching destinations. The quality of its operating environment has also further improved, making Luxembourg the 3rd best country in the world for companies to operate in and the most open to foreign participation.

Sweden ranks 5th overall in the ETI, driven by its streamlined border processes and excellent ICT infrastructure. As its main trading partners are within the European Union, documentary and border compliance procedures are minimal. Irregular customs payments are extremely rare, and the country receives among the best

ratings for the time predictability of border procedures. Sweden also scores well in terms of the availability of transport services, particularly in terms of the capacity of logistics operators and the timeliness and traceability of shipments. At the same time, the EU's common external tariff structure remains complex, making access to Sweden's market difficult for exports outside of the region and its exports—primarily industrial goods—face significant tariffs abroad.

Finland ranks 6th overall, thanks largely to its strong performance in terms of border administration and overall operating environment. Finland brings a strong track record on the rule of law and effective public institutions, and remains one of the world's safest countries. In terms of trade facilitation, it ranks 1st (along with fellow EU members) in terms of import procedures and 3rd in the predictability of import procedures. Finland performs less strongly when it comes to compliance with border and documentary export, with procedures taking, on average, 38 hours. This is not surprising as the type of exports considered by the World Bank for producing this estimate are industrial products destined for China, outside of the EU. As with its EU neighbours, Finland performs poorly in terms of market access, given the EU's complex external tariff structure, and its exports face fairly high tariffs abroad.

Austria further strengthens its position in the top 10, climbing two notches to 7th. The country benefits from improved border administration procedures (up two, to 5th) and transport services (up 15, to 8th): customs are efficient (3rd) and transparent (1st) and shipments are affordable, timely and traceable, thanks to a well-functioning and competent local logistics sector. Its deep integration with regional partners allows Austria to have one of the best market access scores among advanced economies, with 95 percent of all imports entering the country free of duty (4th highest share globally). A high rate of ICT adoption (18th) and a well-functioning operating environment (12th) complement Austria's capacity to enable trade; in particular public institutions are efficient in enforcing contracts (10th) and able to leverage online tools to provide services to the population (11th, up 15).

The **United Kingdom** slips two positions to 8th but remains the best performer among large European economies. The results predate the referendum held in June 2016 and therefore do not reflect any change potentially triggered by the country's exit from the EU. As of today, the country continues to benefit from integration with its European partners, with 84 percent of goods imported free of duty. Access to other markets also improved over the past two years, but more slowly than elsewhere causing a drop of two positions to 90th. The United Kingdom continues to rely on one of the most efficient and transparent border administration systems (6th). Its government is also one of the best at providing online services to its citizens and the country having

adopted ICT technologies more than anywhere else in the world. Transport infrastructure and services are also widely available, with British businesses and citizens enjoying the second best international air connectivity in the world, after the United States. Finally, the country's operating environment remains solid (16th, down four), especially when it comes to protection of property rights (7th) and efficiency of public institutions (13th).

A slight increase in score is not enough for **Germany** to retain its position and the country slips down one rank to 9th. Similar to other advanced economies, market access is its main weakness, although the country improved its possibility to penetrate foreign markets since 2014 thanks to an improved margin of preference and lower average faced tariff (3.5 percent, down from 4.2). In line with other EU members, Germany's average applied tariff slightly increased but thanks to the country's deep integration within the Union, 88 percent of goods are imported without duty. Germany also enjoys the second most efficient clearance process in the world (14th when it comes to overall border administration) and the best logistics sector globally. Yet, both transport infrastructure and services have deteriorated in recent years (down four and three to 8th and 6th, respectively), showing the need for the country to increase investment to keep the pace of its economic and trade growth. Finally, the country can boast a strong rate of ICT adoption (17th, up four) and a welcoming operating environment (19th, down five), only marginally disrupted by concerns over terrorism and security over the past years.

Belgium climbs one notch and enters the top 10 this year. Located in the heart of Europe and with great maritime connectivity with the rest of the world (10th), the country has one of the most open economies globally. Efficient and transparent border administration procedures make the clearance of goods particularly quick (13th), while approximately 88 percent of all imports enter the country free of duty. Belgium can rely on good transport infrastructure, particularly ports (4th) and railroads (17th), which allows for timely, easy and affordable shipments. Overall, Belgium can also rely on a good level of ICT adoption (26th), although there is room for improvement, especially in the uptake of mobile broadband (48th) and on the provisions of online services by the government (43rd). Finally, the country offers a good operating environment for businesses (13th), thanks primarily to a strong protection of property rights (15th) and a well-developed financial sector (14th). Public institutions (30th) are characterized by low levels of corruption (17th), but they are also saddled with burdensome regulation (87th, although improving) and inefficient procedures to enforce contracts (46th).

Switzerland ranks 11th in the 2016 edition of the Enabling Trade Index. Although it performs well across five pillars, Switzerland's domestic market remains fairly closed, with one of the world's most complex

tariff structures, and its exports face, overall, low levels of margin preferences. Agricultural imports face particularly high barriers, with an average applied tariff of 55 percent. Its customs and border procedures are efficient, with very high ratings for predictability coupled with low levels of irregular payments. Switzerland has world-class transport infrastructure and is ranked 2nd globally for its rail network, with \$23 billion in investment in the Rhine-Alpine transport corridor, Switzerland's largest construction project to date. The overall operating environment is also a strong enabler of trade, with a 1st place rank on the protection of property rights as well as high marks for the efficiency of public institutions.

France places 13th in this year's global rankings and 10th among the EU economies. France retains high scores on the transport infrastructure pillar, with the world's best road infrastructure and 4th best railroad network for trade. Its border administration also scores well, driven by the virtually barrier-free intra-EU trade. However, the transparency of customs and predictability of import procedures are issues routinely flagged by businesses. Goods entering France outside of Europe face a complex tariff structure, with close to 2,000 distinct tariffs. Similarly, French exports face relatively high tariffs, ranking 58th on the foreign market access pillar.

Japan ranks 16th overall, retaining the third position in East Asia. As is this case with a number of its regional rivals, Japan performs very well on six of seven pillars, but continues to score poorly in terms of market access for its exports. Indeed, Japan comes in 3rd from the bottom on this pillar, with its exports facing an average tariff level of 4.9% and very low preference margins. For its domestic market, Japan's import duties are relatively low and close to 80% of goods enter duty free, although its tariff structure remains complex with over 750 distinct tariffs. Japan's trade facilitation environment is overall very positive, receiving high marks for efficiency and transparency, though the time and cost for border compliance remains high compared to other advanced economies. Japan's infrastructure receives excellent scores, especially in terms of transport infrastructure, a critical piece of the enabling trade equation.

The **United States** holds the 22nd rank globally, although with an improved score. At 105th globally, market access continues to be the country's weakest spot. Unlike other members of NAFTA or the EU countries, the United States is less integrated within its own trading block and relatively more open to partners from other parts of the world. In 2014, NAFTA represented only 28 percent of its imports and 30 percent of exports, against figures of 60 and 75 percent for Canada and 53 and 79 percent for Mexico. Asia and Europe together accounted for 63 percent of US imports and 55 percent of its exports, making it particularly important for the country to negotiate trade agreements with these regions. As of today, the United States

continues to be penalized by poor access to foreign markets, with the seventh highest average faced tariff in the world (4.9 percent, slightly lower than in 2014) and a very low margin of preference vis-à-vis other countries (108th globally). On the domestic front, only 77 percent of its imports enter the country without duty, against a rate of 89 and 93 percent for Canada and Mexico, respectively. Across the other pillars of the ETI, the United States scores relatively better, being in the top twenty across most dimensions of border administration and transport infrastructure and services, and 22nd in terms of operating environment, with physical security and openness to foreign participation pulling down its performance.

The **United Arab Emirates** leads the Middle East and North Africa region in enabling trade, ranking 23rd globally. The UAE performs well largely due to its overall infrastructure (6th globally), with excellent scores for its air, port and road infrastructure. Since 2014, Dubai International Airport has become one of the world's busiest airports in terms of international passengers, with expanding connections. The Jebel Ali Port is the region's largest and set to grow with investment in its 3rd and 4th terminals. On the border administration front, UAE has seen improvements in its trade facilitation environment especially in terms of the services provided by customs and border agencies. However, import procedures remain burdensome and costly, with export processes only slightly better. In terms of market access, the UAE ranks 118th, with exports facing fairly high tariffs abroad and with very limited preference margins.

Dropping six places, **Canada** ranks 24th overall on the ETI. As highlighted in the 2014 Report, Canada is a fairly open economy for industrial goods, albeit with a complex tariff structure, but its exports face relatively high tariffs abroad. Canada's trade facilitation environment, although generally positive in terms of efficiency of customs processes, features high costs for documentary compliance, both for imports and exports. Its score on the key infrastructure for enabling trade are good, especially given its geographical size, with excellent marks especially in terms of air transport and road quality. The number of active mobile broadband subscriptions has also increased markedly, though that remains behind high-income country peers.

Australia performs well, ranking 26th globally on the ETI, and as in previous editions, it has a particular strong performance across six of the seven pillars, with low scores only on the foreign market access front. Indeed, Australia's domestic market is one of the most open, with low tariffs and a simple tariff structure, while its exports face some of the world's highest tariffs and weakest preferences. In terms of border administration, the clearance process is seen as fairly efficient and predictable, although the cost of compliance, estimated at just over \$600 per container, remains high. Similarly, on the export side, compliance

is costly and time-intensive according to the World Bank estimates, which are based on meat exports that tend to require more careful oversight. In terms of infrastructure and the overall climate for business, Australia continues to perform well, notably coming in 2nd globally on the Government Online Service Index.

The Republic of Korea ranks 27th, moving up seven places. The economy performs extremely well on infrastructure (10th globally), led by strong port infrastructure and connectivity, as well as a strong uptake of internet by both government and the private sector. Similarly, Korea's border administration remains one of Asia's most efficient, with trade compliance requiring only an average of seven hours on the import side, although the cost remains a bottleneck. However, Korea retains fairly high tariff rates, including an average of over 60 percent for agricultural goods, the highest for countries covered by the ETI. Bringing in skills from abroad also remains difficult, as does overall compliance with government rules and regulations, despite the country's leadership in rolling out e-government access.

Italy climbs up seven positions to 36th in this year's ranking and makes significant steps to close its gap with other advanced European countries. The country's advancement in the overall ranking is the third largest in Europe and its improvement in border administration was the second widest globally. Since 2014, Italian customs have become more efficient and transparent, allowing clearance at sea in most ports and broadening the use of online procedures. The overall quality of infrastructure has also improved, driven by advancement of the air transport system (up three to 18th), of the road network (up five to 35) and in the availability and use of ICTs (up 13, to 32nd). The low efficiency of the port system remains one of Italy's missed opportunities, with the country slipping further down in terms of sea connectivity (down three, to 16th) and stalling across most dimensions of logistics and transport services (34th). The current process of reform of port authorities and regulations promises to tackle these issues and trigger investments in this area. The operating environment (81st, down 10) remains Italy's greatest weakness, particularly in terms of the efficiency and accountability of public institutions and access to finance.

Jordan occupies the 45th place in the ETI sample, with a fairly consistent performance across the pillars. Jordan's border processes score significantly better than the average in the region, with the cost of documentary and border compliance on both the import and export side being fairly low. However, the time required for border and documentary compliance for imports remains high. In terms of connectivity to markets, Jordan has seen an improvement in its shipping connectivity and the quality of rail infrastructure, though road infrastructure has slipped slightly. Looking at Jordan's market access, its exports enjoy friendly terms, with

an average tariff of 3.5 percent, while imports into the country face an average tariff of 7.4 percent and the overall structure remains complex, especially in terms of tariff peaks.

Mexico is one of the 2016 edition's most improved economies, moving eleven places to 51st. Its domestic market has become one of the world's most open and ranks 10th globally on this pillar, with significant decreases in tariffs on both agricultural and industrial goods. Ninety-three percent of goods enter Mexico duty-free. The regulatory environment for foreign investment is also favourable, as is the ease of hiring foreign skills. On trade facilitation, Mexico performs only moderately, with the cost of compliance with border procedures on the export side remaining high. Its infrastructure is rated relatively high, especially in terms of the connectivity of its sea and air ports. The share of active mobile broadband users has shot from less than 10 percent to just over 5 percent, and the government ranks well in terms of the availability of online services. Security is a lingering issue, along with the efficiency and accountability of its institutions.

South Africa has improved its ranking slightly from the previous ETI iteration, coming in 55th overall and 3rd overall for Sub-Saharan Africa, behind Mauritius and Rwanda. South Africa's infrastructure remains the continent's most advanced, earning good marks across air, rail, road and port measures. The Port of Durban is the region's busiest, handling close to 3 million TEUS annually, and the country's road network ranks well globally. South Africa enjoys a competitive transport and logistics sector, with strong scores for the ease and reliability of shipments, and has seen an improvement in the efficiency of its inter-modal system. However, in terms of the country's performance of customs and border agencies in enabling trade, the time and cost of documentary and border compliance remain high on both the import and export side, although the efficiency clearance process has improved slightly since 2014.

Turkey slips 11 positions to place 58th in this year's rankings. This outcome is mainly the result of the more restricted access to its domestic market granted by the country, and of the deterioration in its operating environment. Since 2014, the average tariff rate applied by Turkey increased from 5.1 to 6 percent, with a lower number of goods entering the market free of duty (70.6 percent, down from 79). The country has also increased the number of distinct tariffs it applies, including those levied per unit and not *ad valorem*, thus further increasing the complexity of its tariff structure (99th). Its operating environment (73rd, down 20) has suffered from reduced physical security (112th) and decreased access to finance (68th). The country did not make significant improvements in its border administration procedures (45th, up one), as border and documentary compliance still cost a total of US\$ 797 when importing 15 tons of automotive components. Turkey has further consolidated

its role as an international air transport hub (15th, up four places), contributing to the improvement in its overall transport infrastructure (27th, up three places).

China comes in at 61st, well ahead of the other BRICs, but with significant variation across the ETI pillars. China's transport infrastructure, especially in terms of air and port connectivity, scores overall very well (12th globally), although ICT connectivity lags somewhat behind. In terms of market access, China remains one of the most closed markets, with average applied tariffs of 11.1 percent. At the same time, its exports face relatively high tariffs of around 4.5 percent. In terms of trade facilitation, China performs fairly well according to business leaders, but the overall cost of compliance with trade procedures remains high (about \$950 per container), especially for imports. Given China's dominance as a trading power, it remains the most connected economy in terms of shipping, resulting in good scores on the availability of transport services (32nd).

In spite of the availability of good transport and ICT infrastructure, **Saudi Arabia** enters the ranking at 67th this year, down 11 positions since 2014. Market access (116th) and border administration (83rd) remain the two weak spots of the country. Only 27 percent of imports enter the Saudi market free of duty, while exports face the sixth-highest average tariffs in the world (4.9 percent). Border compliance for importing is both costly (121st) and time-consuming (126th), with low information publicly available to traders (96th). Transport infrastructure (31st) benefits from good international air connectivity (23rd) and one of the best road systems in the world (2nd after the United States for speed of connection between the main cities). The operating environment suffers from restrictions to foreign participation, especially in terms of labour (105th) and foreign direct investment (116th).

Indonesia moves up three places in the rankings to 70th. The largest economy in the dynamic ASEAN region performs well on market access, especially in terms of the complexity of its tariff regime. Its exports continue to enjoy fairly low tariffs, although border compliance on the export side is an important bottleneck, taking an average of almost five days and costing over \$500 per container. Import procedures remain burdensome as well, although Indonesia has seen some improvement in the predictability of these procedures, with upgrades of key functions of the Indonesia National Single Window. Infrastructure is also a barrier for trade given the country's geography, but Indonesia ranks well in terms of its airport connectivity, though internet connectivity rates remain relatively low for the region.

Vietnam has improved significantly its capacity to enable trade and climbs 14 ranks in this year's ETI, to 73rd. This is largely driven by improvements in border administration, with improved customs efficiency (now at 66th) and reduced times for documentary and border compliance for both importing and exporting (a reduction

of approximately 30 total hours for both cases). These changes reflect recent efforts by the government to streamline procedures at the border and reduce the burden of inspections by multiple agencies, but the country has a long way to go and rise to international standards, ranking 86th (up 16) in this dimension. Vietnam has also improved access to its domestic market (74th, up four), increasing the share of goods imported free of duty (71 percent, up from 55 two years ago), but also the average tariff applied to dutiable imports (7.9 percent, from 6.8). Vietnam's possibility to penetrate foreign markets has also improved, thanks to a lower average faced tariff (3.3 percent, down from 3.8) and increased margin of preference vis-à-vis other countries. Infrastructure performance has been uneven, with improvements in transport infrastructure (up 14, to 66th), including a significance advancement in maritime connectivity (19th, up eight), and a deterioration of services (down nine, to 60th). Operating environment has also been enhanced, thanks in particular to stronger protection of property rights and increased efficiency of public institutions.

Kenya moves up by 10 places, coming in at 77th in the 2016 ETI, driven by a marked improvement in the efficiency of border processes, as well as gains in infrastructure. On the border administration pillar, Kenya moves up 24 places to 76th, driven by a significant improvement in the efficiency of its clearance processes, reducing the cost of documentary compliance for imports from \$550 to \$115. Despite these gains, the time required for compliance remains high, and irregular payments remain a key concern for business. Kenya performs well in terms of the availability of transport infrastructure, and has a well-developed offer of transport and logistics services. Continued investment at the Port of Mombasa will help to enable both global and intra-regional trade, especially as Kenya's exports enjoy preferential access in a number of key markets.

Colombia drops slightly in the 2016 edition to 85th, approaching the average for the Latin American region. It performs well in terms of market access, with a fairly simple tariff structure, and its exports enjoy friendly terms abroad. Colombia's borders, however, remain key bottlenecks, with compliance on both the import and export side being time intensive and costly. Colombia scores well on its ICT infrastructure, but transport, especially rails and road, lags behind. The overall operating environment, especially in terms of its public institutions, stands as another barrier to enabling trade over the medium term. On this pillar, Colombia ranks near the bottom globally overall, though with openness to foreign investment serving as a positive note.

Argentina moves up in the 2016 rankings from 104th to 94th, led by a significant improvement in the efficiency of its border administration, as well as a strong overall infrastructure network. Argentina has simplified its import licensing system with the implementation of

the Comprehensive Import Monitoring System (Sistema Integral de Monitoreo de Importaciones [SIMI]), resulting in a decrease in the border compliance time from 12 to 2.5 days. Despite these impressive improvements, however, the predictability of the import process remains a major issue according to businesses surveyed, and the financial cost of border compliance remains among the world's highest. Similarly, the overall operating environment still requires significant reform to enable trade growth, with weak results on the protecting property, the efficiency and accountability of public institutions and access to finance indicators.

Cambodia climbs four positions to 98th, on the back of improved market access (23rd, up 57). The country faces the lowest average tariff in the world (only 2.2 percent, down from an already low 2.7 percent in 2014) and enjoys a good margin of preference over other countries (13th), granting it the fifth-best foreign market access globally. Cambodia has also started to open its domestic market to foreign companies, as the share of duty-free imports has increased from 7.3 to 44.6 percent and the average applied tariff decreased from 13 to 9.1 percent. Yet, the benefits of improved market access will not accrue unless the country tackles the significant issues it faces in terms of trade facilitation: 132 hours are needed for documentary compliance when both importing and exporting (113th and 124th globally) and border procedures are inefficient (69th) and not transparent (116th), contributing to the high incidence of corruption (125th). This is not surprising in light of the government's overall performance when it comes to providing online services to the population (134th). On the positive side, the ratification and implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement will help address these issues in the future. Yet Cambodia's reform efforts will need to be broad and far-reaching across a number of issues, including transport infrastructure (113th, down nine) and services (87th, up 12) and the overall operating environment (94th, down 22), especially when it comes to enforcing contracts (134th) and protecting property (118th).

Ghana ranks 100th in this year's ranking. Ghana has taken significant steps forward to facilitate trade, moving up 26 places in the border administration ranking. The country has removed its mandatory pre-arrival assessment inspection requirement, helping to cut the time for import documentary compliance by 70 percent, and is making improvements to its electronic single window, which will help to reduce the burden for traders over the coming years. At the same time, investment in its transport and ICT infrastructure will be critical to maintain the momentum, with a significant expansion planned for the Port of Tema, a key hub for the region. The share of Ghanaians with mobile internet subscriptions has doubled, with over two-thirds now having active subscriptions. Access to Ghana's market remains an issue, with goods facing an average tariff of

over 10 percent, although the tariff structure is relatively straightforward.

India gains four positions but remains at a disappointing 102nd. Improvements in terms of border administration (75th, up eight) and clearance efficiency (38th, up 27) were partially outweighed by a further deterioration of domestic market access conditions (second last globally), with only 13 percent of imported goods free of duty and an increase in average tariffs applied to 13 percent. In terms of overall market access, India is the second most closed (135th) after Iran. There have been large advancements in terms of transport infrastructure (up three, to 28th) and services (up 14, to 44th), and smaller ones in ICT adoption, with India actually stalling and losing grounds vis-à-vis other countries in the diffusion of the most advanced technologies, such as mobile and fixed broadband (125th and 104th, respectively). Finally, the local operating environment has also slightly improved (up three, to 76th), driven by better efficiency and accountability of public institutions and openness to foreign participation.

Brazil drops 13 places in this year's ranking to 110th, driven by deterioration on the market access and operating environment pillars. Brazil's market remains fairly closed, with high tariffs for both agricultural and industrial products, and a fairly low share of imports enjoying duty-free access (31 percent). Its exports also continue to face relatively high tariffs, with only limited preferential access. At the same time, its borders remain thick, with border and documentary compliance alone costing over \$1,000 per container on average and requiring six days for clearance. Moreover, the time predictability of import procedures ranks 135th, only slightly above Venezuela, which occupies the bottom position. Brazil has improved on the infrastructure side slightly, yet the quality of port infrastructure and efficiency of the intra-modal system remaining as key bottlenecks for enabling trade.

The **Russian Federation** slips six positions to 111th and remains among the large emerging economies that are lagging behind when it comes to fully integrating into the world trade system. The further roll-out of the country's commitments under its WTO accession has improved its domestic market access, thanks to a decrease of applied tariff rate from 9.5 to 5.8 percent, but from a global perspective its level of openness remains poor (112th), with only 39.7 percent of goods entering the market free of duty (102nd) and a fairly complex tariff structure (105th, down one). In addition, the Russian Federation has further lost access to foreign markets, as its average faced tariff has increased (4.9 percent, 133rd) and margin of preference eroded (120th, down 33). Yet improving market access alone will not fix the country's problems in integrating into world trade. Trade facilitation will also need to improve: importing 15 tons of automotive components currently costs more than US\$ 1,200 for border and documentary

compliance, with the Russian clearance procedures rated 124th in the world. In spite of good infrastructure (37th), transport services are inefficient (82nd), making shipments difficult and unaffordable (109th). Finally, the private sector suffers from uncertain protection of property rights (119th) and difficult access to finance (112nd), increasing the difficulties of operating in the local business environment (113th).

CONCLUSIONS

Amid a backlash against globalization and faltering international governance, it is important to reaffirm that international trade remains a vector of development and poverty reduction. Yet it has become clear that globalization has not lifted all boats. While it has contributed to growth, it has also resulted in unintended, adverse and often overlooked distributional effects and broader economic and environmental consequences. This reality, however, should not lead to the conclusion that less globalization or less open borders are the solutions. What the world needs instead is a more inclusive globalization to help those made worse off by it. This implies better redistribution policies and social safety nets, active labour market policies, and new industrial policies.²⁴

At the same time, the results of the Enabling Trade Index (ETI) suggest that millions of businesses and entrepreneurs around the world are actually missing out on globalization. Poor connectivity, regulatory and logistical constraints and inefficiencies represent obstacles that hurt disproportionately micro-enterprises and SMEs, especially outside urban centres, in their capacity to export, compete, and, in turn, benefit from globalization. Removing these practical barriers to trade would make trade more inclusive, too.

Secondly, the ETI shows that large emerging countries still apply relatively high tariffs. Tariffs are much lower in advanced economies, but this apparent openness often conceals highly complex, hard-to-navigate tariff regimes. In this context, further trade liberalization could yield sizeable welfare gains.

Thirdly, the ETI reveals that there is much room for improvement in the area of border administration. A unique combination of political feasibility, affordability, promises of additional revenues, momentum and resource availability suggests that this area is low-hanging fruit for policymakers hoping to stimulate trade.

Finally, upgrading digital and transport infrastructures and connectivity, and improving the overall operating environment are longer-term, much more complex and more costly efforts. But these offer the potential of enormous societal and economic benefits, well beyond boosting export competitiveness.

Since its inception in 2008, the Enabling Trade Index has provided a benchmarking tool to monitor progress on trade-enabling reforms. While it is agnostic about the solutions, it represents a necessary first step in the

reform process. It informs decision-making and help with prioritization. The ETI also helps identify good practices and success stories across the development ladder that can be emulated or scaled up at the regional level. The improvement of ten places or more in the rankings achieved by some developing countries in the span of just two years (from 2014-2016) is an encouraging sign and proof that the strikingly close relationship between income level and capacity to enable trade is by no means ineluctable.

The ETI remains a work in progress. A number of concepts, crucially non-tariff measures, are currently not covered by the Index owing to the lack of global data. In addition, the need for outcome-based indicators to complement indicators on regulation are desperately needed as the ETI and other studies provide ample evidence that good policies do not necessarily translate into good outcomes—due to lack of enforcement or lack of capacity. For this reason, the results should always be interpreted with caution, put into context, and complemented by other data and evidence.

NOTES

- 1 <http://wef.ch/getr16>.
- 2 See the Acknowledgments and Contributors section at the beginning of this Report for a list of data partner organizations, and the Technical Notes and Sources at the end of the *Report* for a full list of data sources.
- 3 The contribution of Survey indicators to the overall ETI is calculated as the sum of individual weights, which depend on the placement in the Index. The contribution is calculated as the weight of the individual indicator within the component it belongs to, multiplied by the weight in the ETI of that component.
- 4 See Browne et al. 2016 for more information about the *Executive Opinion Survey* process and data.
- 5 Some countries covered by the EOS could not be included as too many of the other indicators used in the computation of the ETI were unavailable.
- 6 Two indicators (Road quality index and Liner Shipping Connectivity Index) do not apply to certain countries. In these cases, the data point is not counted as missing.
- 7 World Bank Group and World Trade Organization 2015.
- 8 Gonzales 2015.
- 9 WTO 2016.
- 10 All population-related figures and calculations based on IMF 2016.
- 11 Authors' calculations based on World Bank's *PovcalNet*, available at <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet> (accessed 15 November 2016) and World Bank 2016.
- 12 Average ratio of the average scores of the 18 low-income countries to the 36 advanced economies covered in the ETI on pillars 3 through 6. Low-income country classification is based on the World Bank's classification of countries for fiscal year 2016-2017; advanced economies as defined in IMF 2016.
- 13 Gonzales 2015.
- 14 Using GDP valuation at purchasing power parity. Authors calculations using International Monetary Fund's *World Economic Outlook* (April 2016 edition).
- 15 Unless mentioned otherwise, all tariff rates cited in this paragraph and the following are trade-weighted and sourced from the International Trade Centre. Group averages are simple average of member countries.

- 16 The Index of complexity of tariffs is calculated as the average of the following indicators: Tariff dispersion, Specific tariffs and Number of distinct tariffs. See description of each individual indicator for more details. Prior to averaging, values for each indicator were translated into a 1-to-7 score, using a min-max method. Refer to Appendix B for details.
- 17 Moisé 2013.
- 18 UNCTAD 2013.
- 19 For the purpose of this analysis, a country where fuel and mining products account for more than 50 percent of its export is considered as *commodity exporter*. Authors' calculations based on World Trade Organization's *Trade Statistics* database (accessed 16 November 2016). High-income: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Kuwait, Norway, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Trinidad and Tobago; upper-middle income: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Colombia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation and Venezuela. Lower-middle income: Bolivia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Nigeria, Tajikistan, Yemen and Zambia; low-income: Chad; Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia and Mozambique.
- 20 Dennis and Shepherd (2011) find that a ten-percent reduction in the costs of international transport and domestic exporting costs is associated with export diversification gains of 4 and 3 per cent, respectively. The authors find that customs costs play a particularly important role in these results.
- 21 The EOS indicator on customs efficiency is not part of the Enabling Trade Index. The question and associated answer reads as follows: "In your country, how efficient are customs procedures (related to the entry and exit of merchandise)? [1 = Extremely inefficient; 7 = Extremely efficient]." See Browne et al. 2016 for more information.
- 22 Based on the International Monetary Fund's classification of countries (situation as of October 2016).
- 23 Positive outliers were identified based on the deviation from the ETI scores predicted by a simple linear regression of actual ETI scores on the log values of GNI per capita. Rwanda presents the largest deviation between actual and predicted (1.02 point), followed by Singapore (0.81), Malawi (0.62), Hong Kong SAR (0.60), and Chile (0.59).
- 24 ILO and WTO 2011.

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Appendix A: Enabling Trade Index 2016 pillar rankings

This appendix provides rankings by pillar. Detailed scorecards for all the economies are available at the end of the Report. Enhanced scorecards and sortable rankings for every component of the Enabling Trade Index are available at <http://wef.ch/getr16>.

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Table A1: Pillar 1: Domestic market access pillar rankings

Economy	DOMESTIC MARKET ACCESS				Economy	DOMESTIC MARKET ACCESS			
	2016		2014*			2016		2014*	
	Rank (out of 136)	Score (1–7)	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)		Rank (out of 136)	Score (1–7)	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
Hong Kong SAR	1	7.00	1	7.00	Paraguay	69	5.16	64	5.06
Singapore	2	6.97	2	6.97	United Arab Emirates	70	5.09	74	4.87
Chile	3	6.41	8	5.93	Qatar	71	5.05	9	5.88
Mauritius	4	6.15	3	6.11	Panama	72	4.98	86	4.60
Guatemala	5	6.09	7	5.96	Tunisia	73	4.98	98	4.22
New Zealand	6	6.08	4	6.11	Taiwan, China	74	4.96	67	5.03
Brunei Darussalam	7	6.02	63	5.07	Uruguay	75	4.95	71	4.94
Albania	8	6.00	10	5.87	South Africa	76	4.95	70	4.96
Georgia	9	5.93	6	5.97	Vietnam	77	4.94	76	4.78
Mexico	10	5.93	59	5.19	Zambia	78	4.94	66	5.03
Nicaragua	11	5.92	5	5.98	Mozambique	79	4.91	89	4.55
Costa Rica	12	5.90	19	5.55	Jordan	80	4.90	96	4.34
El Salvador	13	5.88	13	5.75	Saudi Arabia	81	4.89	80	4.71
Peru	14	5.83	12	5.83	Burundi	82	4.88	81	4.71
Australia	15	5.82	17	5.63	Malawi	83	4.83	72	4.90
Honduras	16	5.80	16	5.66	Rwanda	84	4.78	69	4.97
Israel	17	5.73	48	5.32	Korea, Rep.	85	4.73	102	4.10
Iceland	18	5.68	20	5.50	Uganda	86	4.73	73	4.88
Montenegro	19	5.64	14	5.67	Turkey	87	4.69	60	5.14
Canada	20	5.63	15	5.67	Thailand	88	4.67	110	3.75
Serbia	21	5.60	105	4.04	Tanzania	89	4.63	87	4.59
Philippines	22	5.57	18	5.59	Switzerland	90	4.60	85	4.60
Macedonia, FYR	23	5.52	23	5.47	Morocco	91	4.57	99	4.17
Ukraine	24	5.47	22	5.47	Bolivia	92	4.55	83	4.65
Oman	25	5.46	58	5.21	Madagascar	93	4.50	91	4.40
Austria	26	5.43	27	5.42	Mongolia	94	4.47	92	4.40
Croatia	27	5.43	56	5.25	Yemen	95	4.47	79	4.72
Romania	28	5.42	21	5.48	Lebanon	96	4.47	100	4.14
Slovak Republic	29	5.42	36	5.38	Tajikistan	97	4.45	n/a	n/a
Indonesia	30	5.41	41	5.35	Kenya	98	4.44	84	4.64
Portugal	31	5.41	33	5.39	Armenia	99	4.42	11	5.83
Czech Republic	32	5.41	32	5.40	Trinidad and Tobago	100	4.34	107	3.94
Luxembourg	33	5.40	34	5.39	China	101	4.33	97	4.25
Estonia	34	5.40	53	5.31	Azerbaijan	102	4.30	95	4.35
Latvia	35	5.39	24	5.46	Jamaica	103	4.28	93	4.36
Bulgaria	36	5.39	31	5.40	Mali	104	4.26	103	4.06
Slovenia	37	5.38	35	5.38	Argentina	105	4.24	90	4.41
Botswana	38	5.38	25	5.44	Ecuador	106	4.20	61	5.09
Hungary	39	5.37	26	5.42	Cambodia	107	4.19	129	2.95
Finland	40	5.36	46	5.33	Bhutan	108	4.11	108	3.88
Lithuania	41	5.36	28	5.41	Brazil	109	3.97	106	4.01
Poland	42	5.35	47	5.33	Ghana	110	3.86	104	4.04
Malaysia	43	5.35	75	4.79	Kazakhstan	111	3.85	109	3.77
Cyprus	44	5.34	39	5.37	Russian Federation	112	3.85	122	3.32
Row number	45	44.00	45	44.00	Egypt	113	3.83	123	3.32
France	46	5.34	50	5.31	Venezuela	114	3.81	115	3.48
Japan	47	5.34	45	5.34	Côte d'Ivoire	115	3.79	112	3.63
Greece	48	5.33	30	5.41	Benin	116	3.78	113	3.55
Ireland	49	5.31	52	5.31	Sri Lanka	117	3.76	94	4.35
Denmark	50	5.30	40	5.36	Senegal	118	3.75	111	3.64
Germany	51	5.29	54	5.29	Mauritania	119	3.75	114	3.50
Spain	52	5.29	49	5.32	Nigeria	120	3.70	117	3.44
Belgium	53	5.29	42	5.35	Algeria	121	3.69	118	3.42
Sweden	54	5.28	38	5.37	Kyrgyz Republic	122	3.62	82	4.65
Italy	55	5.28	43	5.35	Congo, Democratic Rep.	123	3.56	n/a	n/a
United States	56	5.26	44	5.35	Zimbabwe	124	3.51	133	2.43
Bosnia and Herzegovina	57	5.26	55	5.25	Gabon	125	3.51	128	3.03
Norway	58	5.22	68	5.01	Gambia, The	126	3.41	125	3.25
Bahrain	59	5.22	77	4.76	Bangladesh	127	3.37	121	3.37
United Kingdom	60	5.21	57	5.25	Ethiopia	128	3.34	119	3.41
Malta	61	5.21	37	5.38	Liberia	129	3.33	124	3.31
Netherlands	62	5.19	51	5.31	Chad	130	3.28	130	2.94
Lesotho	63	5.17	101	4.13	Sierra Leone	131	3.06	127	3.08
Dominican Republic	64	5.17	78	4.74	Cameroon	132	3.02	120	3.39
Moldova	65	5.16	65	5.04	Pakistan	133	3.01	126	3.20
Kuwait	66	5.16	88	4.55	Nepal	134	2.90	132	2.75
Lao PDR	67	5.16	116	3.45	India	135	2.84	131	2.86
Colombia	68	5.16	62	5.08	Iran, Islamic Rep.	136	2.39	134	2.39

* 2014 results were calculated based on the 2016 methodology. See Box 1 for details.

Table A2: Pillar 2: Foreign market access pillar rankings

Economy	FOREIGN MARKET ACCESS				Economy	FOREIGN MARKET ACCESS			
	2016		2014*			2016		2014*	
	Rank (out of 136)	Score (1–7)	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)		Rank (out of 136)	Score (1–7)	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
Nepal	1	6.46	2	5.67	Germany	69	4.18	79	3.77
Lesotho	2	6.24	10	4.94	Malta	70	4.18	91	3.55
Uganda	3	6.02	7	5.09	Italy	71	4.17	68	4.00
Madagascar	4	5.97	4	5.15	Latvia	72	4.14	51	4.26
Cambodia	5	5.90	3	5.51	Namibia	73	4.14	76	3.81
Malawi	6	5.87	5	5.14	Brunei Darussalam	74	4.13	106	3.27
Mozambique	7	5.71	11	4.85	Serbia	75	4.13	83	3.72
Tanzania	8	5.62	13	4.78	Chad	76	4.12	60	4.14
Mauritius	9	5.57	1	5.76	Sweden	77	4.11	74	3.89
Lao PDR	10	5.49	9	4.97	Benin	78	4.09	88	3.56
Senegal	11	5.36	71	3.91	Vietnam	79	4.07	82	3.73
Bangladesh	12	5.33	6	5.13	Cyprus	80	4.07	86	3.65
Chile	13	5.25	8	5.00	Mauritania	81	4.04	58	4.17
Peru	14	5.23	12	4.80	Ecuador	82	4.04	55	4.22
Yemen	15	5.11	98	3.41	Côte d'Ivoire	83	4.03	77	3.80
Iceland	16	5.05	61	4.14	Singapore	84	4.02	90	3.55
El Salvador	17	5.04	14	4.73	Sierra Leone	85	3.97	69	3.95
Zambia	18	4.97	17	4.65	Dominican Republic	86	3.95	67	4.02
Burundi	19	4.91	42	4.36	Finland	87	3.92	85	3.68
Honduras	20	4.89	20	4.60	Turkey	88	3.91	93	3.55
Liberia	21	4.86	134	1.14	Trinidad and Tobago	89	3.90	84	3.69
Jordan	22	4.86	18	4.63	United Kingdom	90	3.90	80	3.76
Gambia, The	23	4.84	92	3.55	Kyrgyz Republic	91	3.84	28	4.48
Kenya	24	4.81	16	4.66	Indonesia	92	3.83	94	3.51
Rwanda	25	4.79	15	4.70	Israel	93	3.81	87	3.62
Nicaragua	26	4.68	32	4.44	Ghana	94	3.76	102	3.37
Spain	27	4.64	36	4.41	Switzerland	95	3.71	103	3.35
Croatia	28	4.63	70	3.91	Thailand	96	3.70	66	4.08
Poland	29	4.60	30	4.46	Algeria	97	3.70	100	3.41
Morocco	30	4.59	23	4.54	Norway	98	3.64	89	3.56
Greece	31	4.57	33	4.44	Botswana	99	3.63	107	3.18
Ethiopia	32	4.57	72	3.90	South Africa	100	3.62	101	3.39
Georgia	33	4.56	63	4.13	Pakistan	101	3.57	117	2.81
Jamaica	34	4.56	21	4.58	Paraguay	102	3.56	105	3.28
Netherlands	35	4.55	43	4.36	Argentina	103	3.45	75	3.87
Luxembourg	36	4.55	25	4.53	Congo, Democratic Rep.	104	3.45	n/a	n/a
Slovenia	37	4.53	49	4.27	Korea, Rep.	105	3.43	109	3.08
Czech Republic	38	4.53	34	4.43	Panama	106	3.43	99	3.41
Philippines	39	4.52	81	3.76	Malaysia	107	3.35	95	3.50
Armenia	40	4.50	31	4.45	Uruguay	108	3.31	78	3.79
Macedonia, FYR	41	4.50	38	4.40	Bahrain	109	3.30	112	2.98
Belgium	42	4.46	47	4.29	Ukraine	110	3.28	97	3.42
Romania	43	4.46	48	4.28	New Zealand	111	3.16	121	2.60
Slovak Republic	44	4.46	41	4.38	Bhutan	112	3.10	116	2.85
Hungary	45	4.45	54	4.22	Sri Lanka	113	2.89	113	2.91
Mali	46	4.45	104	3.33	Azerbaijan	114	2.85	73	3.90
Guatemala	47	4.43	57	4.18	Canada	115	2.79	118	2.75
Bolivia	48	4.41	19	4.63	Kazakhstan	116	2.74	96	3.44
Moldova	49	4.41	22	4.55	India	117	2.69	119	2.69
Zimbabwe	50	4.40	27	4.49	Oman	118	2.69	110	3.05
Portugal	51	4.38	45	4.31	Tajikistan	119	2.67	n/a	n/a
Albania	52	4.36	44	4.35	United States	120	2.57	126	2.40
Austria	53	4.36	52	4.24	Mongolia	121	2.53	122	2.59
Egypt	54	4.36	35	4.41	Brazil	122	2.51	111	3.03
Denmark	55	4.34	50	4.27	Nigeria	123	2.43	127	2.39
Ireland	56	4.33	56	4.21	China	124	2.38	128	2.29
Colombia	57	4.32	24	4.53	Saudi Arabia	125	2.33	120	2.63
France	58	4.30	64	4.12	Venezuela	126	2.30	114	2.88
Montenegro	59	4.30	59	4.15	Australia	127	2.21	131	1.79
Bosnia and Herzegovina	60	4.29	62	4.13	Gabon	128	2.20	115	2.85
Lebanon	61	4.28	26	4.50	Russian Federation	129	2.16	108	3.14
Tunisia	62	4.27	40	4.39	Hong Kong SAR	130	2.15	130	1.79
Cameroon	63	4.27	65	4.12	United Arab Emirates	131	2.12	124	2.52
Estonia	64	4.27	53	4.23	Kuwait	132	2.08	123	2.55
Costa Rica	65	4.26	29	4.47	Japan	133	2.02	133	1.71
Mexico	66	4.26	37	4.40	Qatar	134	2.00	125	2.42
Bulgaria	67	4.23	39	4.39	Taiwan, China	135	1.97	132	1.73
Lithuania	68	4.21	46	4.31	Iran, Islamic Rep.	136	1.77	129	2.27

* 2014 results were calculated based on the 2016 methodology. See Box 1 for details.

Table A3: Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration pillar rankings

Economy	EFFICIENCY AND TRANSPARENCY OF BORDER ADMINISTRATION				Economy	EFFICIENCY AND TRANSPARENCY OF BORDER ADMINISTRATION			
	2016		2014*			2016		2014*	
	Rank (out of 136)	Score (1–7)	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)		Rank (out of 136)	Score (1–7)	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
Singapore	1	6.40	5	6.13	Bosnia and Herzegovina	69	4.64	73	4.50
Netherlands	2	6.40	1	6.32	Guatemala	70	4.59	59	4.77
Sweden	3	6.39	2	6.27	Macedonia, FYR	71	4.54	75	4.43
Finland	4	6.31	3	6.27	Nicaragua	72	4.52	55	4.85
Austria	5	6.29	7	6.09	Dominican Republic	73	4.52	72	4.53
United Kingdom	6	6.21	6	6.11	Moldova	74	4.52	74	4.46
Estonia	7	6.15	9	6.04	India	75	4.45	83	4.22
Luxembourg	8	6.14	4	6.14	Kenya	76	4.44	96	4.03
Switzerland	9	6.13	12	6.02	Kyrgyz Republic	77	4.40	78	4.39
Denmark	10	6.07	11	6.03	Uruguay	78	4.35	82	4.22
Japan	11	6.06	8	6.07	Indonesia	79	4.35	80	4.29
Hong Kong SAR	12	6.02	22	5.71	Colombia	80	4.34	76	4.42
Belgium	13	5.99	15	5.94	El Salvador	81	4.29	77	4.40
Germany	14	5.96	16	5.91	Lesotho	82	4.27	67	4.65
Norway	15	5.93	13	6.01	Saudi Arabia	83	4.26	79	4.36
Ireland	16	5.90	21	5.77	Lebanon	84	4.20	91	4.07
United States	17	5.89	20	5.78	Namibia	85	4.19	90	4.07
Czech Republic	18	5.85	28	5.60	Vietnam	86	4.19	102	3.89
France	19	5.83	19	5.81	Ghana	87	4.18	115	3.69
Spain	20	5.82	14	5.94	Kazakhstan	88	4.15	95	4.04
Canada	21	5.82	17	5.85	Argentina	89	4.15	113	3.76
Slovenia	22	5.81	18	5.83	Kuwait	90	4.12	81	4.28
New Zealand	23	5.76	10	6.03	Gambia, The	91	4.11	85	4.12
Poland	24	5.74	25	5.65	Brazil	92	4.11	93	4.05
United Arab Emirates	25	5.72	35	5.36	Philippines	93	4.09	84	4.19
Hungary	26	5.71	23	5.68	Jamaica	94	4.06	86	4.10
Italy	27	5.71	39	5.26	Ukraine	95	4.06	92	4.06
Korea, Rep.	28	5.70	24	5.66	Nepal	96	4.06	89	4.08
Lithuania	29	5.64	33	5.40	Sri Lanka	97	4.02	101	3.91
Slovak Republic	30	5.63	32	5.44	Ethiopia	98	4.00	111	3.78
Chile	31	5.63	27	5.63	Côte d'Ivoire	99	3.98	109	3.80
Australia	32	5.62	30	5.53	Malawi	100	3.97	94	4.04
Taiwan, China	33	5.60	26	5.64	Uganda	101	3.97	106	3.85
Iceland	34	5.53	29	5.59	Mongolia	102	3.95	108	3.82
Israel	35	5.51	37	5.29	Tajikistan	103	3.94	n/a	n/a
Latvia	36	5.48	31	5.49	Russian Federation	104	3.93	105	3.85
Malta	37	5.44	34	5.39	Pakistan	105	3.92	104	3.89
Croatia	38	5.36	46	5.12	Senegal	106	3.89	99	3.98
Georgia	39	5.29	41	5.17	Brunei Darussalam	107	3.89	87	4.09
Portugal	40	5.29	38	5.27	Mali	108	3.88	116	3.63
Romania	41	5.27	43	5.14	Honduras	109	3.87	97	4.02
Jordan	42	5.22	36	5.35	Bolivia	110	3.86	100	3.94
Cyprus	43	5.10	40	5.18	Mozambique	111	3.85	110	3.79
Thailand	44	5.08	62	4.73	Trinidad and Tobago	112	3.81	98	3.99
Turkey	45	5.06	47	5.09	Madagascar	113	3.80	112	3.76
Qatar	46	5.01	49	4.98	Lao PDR	114	3.75	103	3.89
Malaysia	47	5.00	48	5.03	Tunisia	115	3.75	107	3.83
Oman	48	5.00	45	5.13	Cambodia	116	3.59	117	3.58
Bulgaria	49	5.00	44	5.14	Paraguay	117	3.53	118	3.50
Albania	50	4.99	52	4.93	Zambia	118	3.53	88	4.08
Botswana	51	4.96	60	4.76	Gabon	119	3.38	120	3.41
China	52	4.91	56	4.83	Zimbabwe	120	3.35	112	3.72
Bhutan	53	4.89	58	4.78	Nigeria	121	3.32	121	3.35
Morocco	54	4.89	50	4.96	Benin	122	3.28	126	3.11
Montenegro	55	4.88	51	4.96	Iran, Islamic Rep.	123	3.22	127	3.07
Costa Rica	56	4.85	53	4.91	Liberia	124	3.22	123	3.19
Greece	57	4.83	54	4.90	Mauritania	125	3.20	124	3.16
Bahrain	58	4.81	42	5.16	Sierra Leone	126	3.19	119	3.44
Rwanda	59	4.80	63	4.71	Algeria	127	3.18	125	3.15
Peru	60	4.80	68	4.65	Egypt	128	3.05	122	3.20
South Africa	61	4.78	61	4.74	Burundi	129	2.99	128	2.93
Mauritius	62	4.78	57	4.80	Bangladesh	130	2.98	130	2.83
Armenia	63	4.77	65	4.70	Chad	131	2.81	129	2.84
Mexico	64	4.77	69	4.63	Congo, Democratic Rep.	132	2.76	n/a	n/a
Azerbaijan	65	4.73	70	4.63	Cameroon	133	2.71	131	2.75
Serbia	66	4.72	64	4.71	Tanzania	134	2.69	133	2.39
Ecuador	67	4.70	66	4.70	Venezuela	135	2.41	132	2.48
Panama	68	4.69	71	4.62	Yemen	136	1.70	134	1.81

* 2014 results were calculated based on the 2016 methodology. See Box 1 for details.

Table A4: Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure pillar rankings

Economy	AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE				Economy	AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE			
	2016		2014*			2016		2014*	
	Rank (out of 136)	Score (1–7)	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)		Rank (out of 136)	Score (1–7)	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
Hong Kong SAR	1	6.40	1	6.40	Iran, Islamic Rep.	69	3.49	71	3.44
United Arab Emirates	2	6.34	2	6.33	Pakistan	70	3.49	75	3.38
Singapore	3	6.28	5	6.21	Kuwait	71	3.43	63	3.54
France	4	6.13	3	6.25	Ukraine	72	3.43	64	3.51
Japan	5	6.10	8	5.95	Argentina	73	3.41	82	3.18
Spain	6	6.09	6	6.10	Brunei Darussalam	74	3.39	53	3.75
United States	7	6.08	7	6.01	Jamaica	75	3.38	65	3.50
Germany	8	6.05	4	6.24	Georgia	76	3.35	70	3.45
Netherlands	9	6.04	9	5.91	Kenya	77	3.33	83	3.18
United Kingdom	10	5.73	10	5.78	Macedonia, FYR	78	3.31	92	2.95
Korea, Rep.	11	5.71	11	5.75	Rwanda	79	3.28	78	3.30
China	12	5.58	13	5.40	Ethiopia	80	3.23	96	2.87
Switzerland	13	5.33	12	5.52	Gambia, The	81	3.22	69	3.46
Canada	14	5.29	15	5.25	Brazil	82	3.22	89	3.03
Belgium	15	5.25	14	5.28	Lebanon	83	3.19	67	3.49
Taiwan, China	16	5.22	16	5.12	El Salvador	84	3.15	74	3.40
Malaysia	17	5.02	19	4.90	Bulgaria	85	3.12	87	3.06
Finland	18	4.89	17	4.98	Honduras	86	3.11	98	2.85
Denmark	19	4.88	27	4.59	Uruguay	87	3.09	88	3.06
Australia	20	4.87	22	4.87	Zimbabwe	88	3.07	79	3.27
Sweden	21	4.81	24	4.82	Tajikistan	89	3.01	n/a	n/a
Italy	22	4.79	26	4.67	Trinidad and Tobago	90	3.01	84	3.14
Portugal	23	4.75	23	4.84	Senegal	91	3.00	94	2.92
Austria	24	4.70	20	4.89	Algeria	92	3.00	105	2.76
Qatar	25	4.63	34	4.28	Romania	93	2.98	107	2.75
Luxembourg	26	4.58	21	4.88	Colombia	94	2.96	110	2.73
Turkey	27	4.54	30	4.40	Peru	95	2.96	93	2.93
India	28	4.53	31	4.39	Tunisia	96	2.96	77	3.30
South Africa	29	4.52	29	4.42	Serbia	97	2.92	108	2.74
Panama	30	4.51	28	4.46	Armenia	98	2.87	91	3.01
Saudi Arabia	31	4.50	25	4.71	Ghana	99	2.85	86	3.08
Oman	32	4.50	18	4.91	Zambia	100	2.79	90	3.03
Morocco	33	4.33	33	4.32	Tanzania	101	2.75	124	2.52
Mexico	34	4.20	39	4.07	Moldova	102	2.74	113	2.67
Thailand	35	4.17	36	4.22	Montenegro	103	2.73	103	2.78
Israel	36	4.16	47	3.89	Nicaragua	104	2.73	95	2.92
Russian Federation	37	4.14	44	3.98	Guatemala	105	2.70	97	2.87
Ireland	38	4.11	37	4.16	Benin	106	2.69	118	2.56
Czech Republic	39	4.11	32	4.38	Liberia	107	2.67	128	2.39
Bahrain	40	4.04	35	4.28	Paraguay	108	2.67	101	2.82
New Zealand	41	4.03	38	4.15	Bangladesh	109	2.66	123	2.53
Azerbaijan	42	3.99	48	3.89	Mozambique	110	2.64	120	2.56
Lithuania	43	3.94	41	4.03	Albania	111	2.64	126	2.44
Iceland	44	3.94	45	3.98	Mali	112	2.63	81	3.22
Sri Lanka	45	3.91	55	3.73	Cambodia	113	2.57	104	2.76
Chile	46	3.90	40	4.04	Uganda	114	2.57	102	2.78
Poland	47	3.88	76	3.32	Costa Rica	115	2.57	119	2.56
Ecuador	48	3.88	68	3.48	Philippines	116	2.55	112	2.67
Namibia	49	3.87	43	3.99	Nigeria	117	2.55	106	2.75
Greece	50	3.86	51	3.79	Sierra Leone	118	2.55	111	2.69
Malta	51	3.86	46	3.96	Gabon	119	2.49	133	2.25
Cyprus	52	3.84	42	4.03	Bolivia	120	2.48	109	2.73
Estonia	53	3.84	61	3.63	Cameroon	121	2.42	114	2.65
Dominican Republic	54	3.82	49	3.86	Venezuela	122	2.42	121	2.56
Mauritius	55	3.74	50	3.81	Burundi	123	2.42	115	2.63
Egypt	56	3.73	58	3.67	Chad	124	2.42	129	2.39
Latvia	57	3.72	52	3.75	Lao PDR	125	2.41	99	2.83
Norway	58	3.70	59	3.66	Malawi	126	2.40	100	2.83
Slovak Republic	59	3.67	56	3.69	Mongolia	127	2.37	117	2.58
Côte d'Ivoire	60	3.67	85	3.08	Bosnia and Herzegovina	128	2.36	125	2.45
Croatia	61	3.66	60	3.64	Lesotho	129	2.24	116	2.61
Slovenia	62	3.64	57	3.68	Mauritania	130	2.22	132	2.29
Hungary	63	3.63	54	3.75	Bhutan	131	2.21	130	2.37
Indonesia	64	3.59	72	3.44	Kyrgyz Republic	132	2.18	134	2.19
Jordan	65	3.59	66	3.49	Madagascar	133	2.16	131	2.36
Vietnam	66	3.58	80	3.26	Yemen	134	2.12	127	2.40
Kazakhstan	67	3.53	73	3.43	Nepal	135	2.06	122	2.55
Botswana	68	3.52	62	3.57	Congo, Democratic Rep.	136	2.03	n/a	n/a

* 2014 results were calculated based on the 2016 methodology. See Box 1 for details.

Table A5: Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services pillar rankings

Economy	AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF TRANSPORT SERVICES				Economy	AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF TRANSPORT SERVICES			
	2016		2014*			2016		2014*	
	Rank (out of 136)	Score (1–7)	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)		Rank (out of 136)	Score (1–7)	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
Luxembourg	1	5.92	10	5.55	Ukraine	69	3.98	62	4.16
Hong Kong SAR	2	5.91	5	5.66	Uganda	70	3.97	95	3.68
Singapore	3	5.90	1	5.73	Serbia	71	3.97	56	4.34
Netherlands	4	5.88	2	5.73	Romania	72	3.96	48	4.49
Sweden	5	5.84	7	5.62	Namibia	73	3.95	70	4.04
Germany	6	5.78	3	5.72	Sri Lanka	74	3.95	81	3.86
Belgium	7	5.73	6	5.65	Ecuador	75	3.91	73	3.97
Austria	8	5.71	23	5.20	El Salvador	76	3.91	64	4.14
Japan	9	5.68	4	5.70	Brunei Darussalam	77	3.90	66	4.07
Switzerland	10	5.68	8	5.59	Peru	78	3.90	79	3.88
United Kingdom	11	5.64	9	5.57	Tanzania	79	3.88	127	3.15
Finland	12	5.61	17	5.37	Argentina	80	3.86	75	3.96
United Arab Emirates	13	5.57	27	5.08	Costa Rica	81	3.77	85	3.83
United States	14	5.55	11	5.46	Russian Federation	82	3.77	84	3.84
Taiwan, China	15	5.50	12	5.45	Colombia	83	3.75	90	3.74
Canada	16	5.39	13	5.44	Algeria	84	3.74	115	3.43
France	17	5.39	15	5.39	Philippines	85	3.73	86	3.82
Ireland	18	5.35	19	5.31	Iran, Islamic Rep.	86	3.71	92	3.71
Australia	19	5.33	20	5.30	Cambodia	87	3.71	99	3.61
Denmark	20	5.28	21	5.28	Moldova	88	3.70	93	3.71
Korea, Rep.	21	5.25	18	5.36	Macedonia, FYR	89	3.68	102	3.60
Norway	22	5.24	14	5.42	Tunisia	90	3.64	82	3.86
Spain	23	5.21	16	5.38	Malawi	91	3.63	96	3.65
Qatar	24	5.18	22	5.25	Ghana	92	3.62	104	3.57
Czech Republic	25	5.10	29	5.03	Dominican Republic	93	3.60	87	3.80
Iceland	26	5.09	28	5.05	Guatemala	94	3.60	72	3.99
Israel	27	5.08	33	4.76	Albania	95	3.59	76	3.94
Lithuania	28	5.06	42	4.62	Lebanon	96	3.58	97	3.63
Malaysia	29	4.98	26	5.12	Azerbaijan	97	3.58	103	3.59
Portugal	30	4.96	24	5.19	Georgia	98	3.57	101	3.60
New Zealand	31	4.96	25	5.15	Montenegro	99	3.57	68	4.06
China	32	4.94	31	4.82	Bangladesh	100	3.55	105	3.57
Estonia	33	4.86	37	4.70	Mozambique	101	3.54	131	2.95
Italy	34	4.83	34	4.75	Trinidad and Tobago	102	3.52	44	4.58
South Africa	35	4.79	50	4.46	Bhutan	103	3.50	112	3.44
Bahrain	36	4.78	47	4.50	Zambia	104	3.49	113	3.43
Poland	37	4.76	38	4.70	Burundi	105	3.46	119	3.34
Hungary	38	4.71	35	4.74	Côte d'Ivoire	106	3.43	100	3.60
Chile	39	4.67	43	4.60	Gambia, The	107	3.42	110	3.51
Latvia	40	4.67	32	4.80	Jamaica	108	3.42	83	3.85
Slovenia	41	4.67	30	4.92	Honduras	109	3.41	118	3.35
Slovak Republic	42	4.65	41	4.63	Ethiopia	110	3.41	88	3.78
Malta	43	4.61	40	4.63	Mongolia	111	3.38	129	3.05
India	44	4.60	58	4.32	Armenia	112	3.35	78	3.89
Turkey	45	4.53	36	4.71	Mali	113	3.34	111	3.47
Panama	46	4.52	53	4.36	Paraguay	114	3.33	109	3.53
Saudi Arabia	47	4.49	45	4.53	Senegal	115	3.32	106	3.55
Croatia	48	4.48	49	4.48	Bosnia and Herzegovina	116	3.28	89	3.78
Thailand	49	4.46	39	4.67	Nicaragua	117	3.28	98	3.62
Oman	50	4.44	57	4.33	Nigeria	118	3.27	94	3.70
Greece	51	4.44	55	4.34	Nepal	119	3.25	116	3.41
Kenya	52	4.39	65	4.12	Benin	120	3.22	122	3.26
Cyprus	53	4.31	46	4.51	Lao PDR	121	3.19	108	3.54
Egypt	54	4.30	74	3.96	Congo, Democratic Rep.	122	3.15	n/a	n/a
Jordan	55	4.29	63	4.15	Kyrgyz Republic	123	3.13	128	3.09
Indonesia	56	4.24	59	4.32	Bolivia	124	3.12	114	3.43
Rwanda	57	4.22	71	3.99	Lesotho	125	3.06	120	3.33
Brazil	58	4.20	61	4.20	Yemen	126	3.04	124	3.16
Mexico	59	4.17	60	4.22	Tajikistan	127	3.02	n/a	n/a
Vietnam	60	4.15	51	4.40	Liberia	128	3.01	117	3.38
Botswana	61	4.15	107	3.55	Cameroon	129	2.92	125	3.16
Bulgaria	62	4.11	52	4.40	Gabon	130	2.90	132	2.88
Uruguay	63	4.09	91	3.74	Madagascar	131	2.87	123	3.24
Pakistan	64	4.02	80	3.88	Venezuela	132	2.83	121	3.32
Kuwait	65	4.00	77	3.91	Zimbabwe	133	2.76	126	3.16
Mauritius	66	3.99	69	4.05	Chad	134	2.68	130	2.98
Morocco	67	3.99	54	4.34	Mauritania	135	2.62	133	2.82
Kazakhstan	68	3.98	67	4.07	Sierra Leone	136	2.51	134	2.40

* 2014 results were calculated based on the 2016 methodology. See Box 1 for details.

Table A6: Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs pillar rankings

Economy	AVAILABILITY AND USE OF ICTS				Economy	AVAILABILITY AND USE OF ICTS			
	2016		2014*			2016		2014*	
	Rank (out of 136)	Score (1–7)	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)		Rank (out of 136)	Score (1–7)	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
United Kingdom	1	6.69	2	6.44	Romania	69	4.57	61	4.26
Sweden	2	6.51	1	6.46	Mexico	70	4.52	75	3.81
Netherlands	3	6.49	4	6.40	Moldova	71	4.39	79	3.81
Denmark	4	6.46	5	6.39	Lebanon	72	4.39	90	3.63
Finland	5	6.44	3	6.41	Ukraine	73	4.38	72	3.91
Korea, Rep.	6	6.44	6	6.37	Turkey	74	4.38	77	3.81
Japan	7	6.42	10	6.00	Jordan	75	4.36	69	4.00
Norway	8	6.37	7	6.36	Philippines	76	4.33	87	3.71
New Zealand	9	6.33	16	5.81	Armenia	77	4.31	74	3.83
Estonia	10	6.33	12	5.99	Albania	78	4.28	76	3.81
Australia	11	6.30	15	5.86	Panama	79	4.28	59	4.29
Luxembourg	12	6.28	9	6.10	Brunei Darussalam	80	4.23	58	4.29
Singapore	13	6.28	8	6.18	Peru	81	4.15	91	3.62
Hong Kong SAR	14	6.26	11	6.00	Bosnia and Herzegovina	82	4.08	81	3.76
United States	15	6.18	13	5.93	Ghana	83	4.00	95	3.15
Switzerland	16	6.17	14	5.90	Mongolia	84	3.99	80	3.77
Germany	17	6.15	21	5.65	Jamaica	85	3.98	93	3.40
Austria	18	6.09	18	5.76	Egypt	86	3.96	62	4.24
United Arab Emirates	19	6.09	23	5.64	Sri Lanka	87	3.95	99	3.12
Iceland	20	6.09	20	5.68	Paraguay	88	3.93	94	3.37
France	21	6.04	22	5.65	Venezuela	89	3.90	89	3.66
Bahrain	22	5.99	17	5.78	Indonesia	90	3.89	83	3.73
Taiwan, China	23	5.98	19	5.68	Guatemala	91	3.87	88	3.67
Israel	24	5.88	24	5.62	El Salvador	92	3.84	71	3.98
Malta	25	5.84	27	5.36	Ecuador	93	3.84	82	3.76
Belgium	26	5.82	26	5.37	Botswana	94	3.84	86	3.71
Lithuania	27	5.81	30	5.23	Dominican Republic	95	3.81	85	3.71
Spain	28	5.73	29	5.27	Kyrgyz Republic	96	3.76	92	3.43
Qatar	29	5.69	25	5.60	Kenya	97	3.64	101	3.04
Canada	30	5.65	28	5.35	Bolivia	98	3.52	96	3.15
Ireland	31	5.63	33	5.16	Namibia	99	3.48	98	3.13
Italy	32	5.61	45	4.87	Iran, Islamic Rep.	100	3.46	104	2.87
Latvia	33	5.54	32	5.17	India	101	3.43	105	2.87
Czech Republic	34	5.52	31	5.21	Nigeria	102	3.42	108	2.77
Malaysia	35	5.51	38	5.00	Bhutan	103	3.39	112	2.64
Uruguay	36	5.48	50	4.63	Côte d'Ivoire	104	3.38	110	2.70
Russian Federation	37	5.46	44	4.88	Cambodia	105	3.35	97	3.13
Slovenia	38	5.45	35	5.03	Senegal	106	3.35	106	2.87
Slovak Republic	39	5.37	43	4.88	Gabon	107	3.31	103	2.95
Saudi Arabia	40	5.36	40	4.97	Algeria	108	3.30	115	2.58
Portugal	41	5.32	37	5.02	Nicaragua	109	3.25	111	2.66
Kuwait	42	5.30	51	4.61	Gambia, The	110	3.13	109	2.77
Chile	43	5.29	36	5.02	Honduras	111	3.11	100	3.04
Poland	44	5.27	41	4.94	Bangladesh	112	3.07	118	2.40
Brazil	45	5.25	48	4.72	Nepal	113	3.02	120	2.34
Kazakhstan	46	5.25	42	4.90	Mali	114	2.97	107	2.84
Serbia	47	5.21	54	4.43	Rwanda	115	2.95	124	2.23
Azerbaijan	48	5.19	63	4.22	Lesotho	116	2.87	119	2.36
Costa Rica	49	5.17	64	4.20	Tanzania	117	2.82	123	2.24
Bulgaria	50	5.15	49	4.72	Zimbabwe	118	2.81	102	2.96
Argentina	51	5.14	55	4.39	Zambia	119	2.76	114	2.60
Hungary	52	5.13	34	5.05	Tajikistan	120	2.75	n/a	n/a
Croatia	53	5.10	39	4.99	Uganda	121	2.60	126	2.10
Oman	54	4.97	47	4.72	Liberia	122	2.54	130	1.98
Montenegro	55	4.94	52	4.48	Cameroon	123	2.52	121	2.33
Greece	56	4.92	46	4.77	Pakistan	124	2.50	116	2.46
Trinidad and Tobago	57	4.78	56	4.38	Mauritania	125	2.49	113	2.62
Colombia	58	4.77	57	4.34	Benin	126	2.47	117	2.42
Macedonia, FYR	59	4.77	60	4.28	Sierra Leone	127	2.46	132	1.67
Mauritius	60	4.71	68	4.07	Lao PDR	128	2.36	122	2.29
South Africa	61	4.70	65	4.17	Mozambique	129	2.34	127	2.03
Thailand	62	4.69	73	3.91	Ethiopia	130	2.30	129	2.01
Morocco	63	4.67	67	4.09	Yemen	131	2.28	125	2.13
China	64	4.66	84	3.73	Madagascar	132	2.07	128	2.02
Georgia	65	4.61	70	3.99	Malawi	133	1.84	131	1.86
Vietnam	66	4.58	66	4.15	Congo, Democratic Rep.	134	1.82	n/a	n/a
Tunisia	67	4.58	78	3.81	Burundi	135	1.73	133	1.54
Cyprus	68	4.58	53	4.46	Chad	136	1.53	134	1.46

* 2014 results were calculated based on the 2016 methodology. See Box 1 for details.

Table A7: Pillar 7: Operating environment pillar rankings

Economy	OPERATING ENVIRONMENT				Economy	OPERATING ENVIRONMENT			
	2016		2014*			2016		2014*	
	Rank (out of 136)	Score (1–7)	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)		Rank (out of 136)	Score (1–7)	Rank (out of 134)	Score (1–7)
Hong Kong SAR	1	5.86	3	5.77	Brunei Darussalam	69	4.29	35	4.74
Singapore	2	5.81	2	5.78	Ghana	70	4.24	77	4.07
Luxembourg	3	5.80	5	5.67	Bulgaria	71	4.24	78	4.04
Finland	4	5.80	1	5.80	Croatia	72	4.24	69	4.19
Switzerland	5	5.77	6	5.63	Turkey	73	4.23	53	4.42
Sweden	6	5.65	9	5.47	Montenegro	74	4.23	45	4.51
Norway	7	5.63	10	5.45	Paraguay	75	4.23	94	3.84
New Zealand	8	5.59	7	5.57	India	76	4.23	79	4.03
United Arab Emirates	9	5.58	8	5.48	Vietnam	77	4.23	88	3.95
Qatar	10	5.43	4	5.73	Senegal	78	4.21	83	3.99
Netherlands	11	5.39	11	5.42	Lao PDR	79	4.20	66	4.25
Austria	12	5.39	18	5.18	Peru	80	4.17	81	4.02
Belgium	13	5.34	19	5.15	Italy	81	4.14	71	4.17
Japan	14	5.31	21	5.10	Côte d'Ivoire	82	4.09	119	3.56
Ireland	15	5.31	16	5.21	Thailand	83	4.08	74	4.09
United Kingdom	16	5.30	12	5.36	Uganda	84	4.07	98	3.82
Rwanda	17	5.29	31	4.89	Nicaragua	85	4.07	91	3.92
Estonia	18	5.28	26	5.07	Liberia	86	4.06	82	4.01
Germany	19	5.27	14	5.28	Mexico	87	4.06	86	3.97
Denmark	20	5.24	23	5.09	Jamaica	88	4.06	99	3.81
Australia	21	5.24	25	5.07	Guatemala	89	4.04	96	3.83
United States	22	5.22	22	5.10	Serbia	90	4.04	101	3.78
Bahrain	23	5.15	20	5.10	Greece	91	4.01	84	3.98
Canada	24	5.14	15	5.22	Tanzania	92	4.00	108	3.73
Iceland	25	5.14	34	4.78	Dominican Republic	93	3.99	95	3.83
Malaysia	26	5.10	24	5.07	Cambodia	94	3.99	72	4.14
Taiwan, China	27	5.03	17	5.20	Tunisia	95	3.99	76	4.08
France	28	4.99	29	4.96	Kenya	96	3.97	89	3.94
Chile	29	4.98	28	4.99	Ethiopia	97	3.95	124	3.51
Oman	30	4.95	13	5.29	Mongolia	98	3.93	102	3.76
Malta	31	4.90	27	5.01	Lesotho	99	3.92	100	3.78
Portugal	32	4.87	36	4.72	Honduras	100	3.90	123	3.52
Georgia	33	4.84	50	4.46	Benin	101	3.90	120	3.55
Mauritius	34	4.78	32	4.85	Kyrgyz Republic	102	3.89	117	3.59
Czech Republic	35	4.76	62	4.35	Moldova	103	3.88	93	3.89
Jordan	36	4.76	37	4.70	Philippines	104	3.87	80	4.03
Uruguay	37	4.75	44	4.56	Ecuador	105	3.86	90	3.92
Panama	38	4.74	39	4.66	Nepal	106	3.84	115	3.59
Saudi Arabia	39	4.67	30	4.91	Bosnia and Herzegovina	107	3.84	68	4.23
Lithuania	40	4.67	54	4.42	Lebanon	108	3.83	103	3.76
Spain	41	4.66	41	4.58	Cameroon	109	3.83	87	3.95
China	42	4.65	38	4.68	Gabon	110	3.82	107	3.73
Israel	43	4.63	52	4.45	Algeria	111	3.82	129	3.32
Azerbaijan	44	4.63	51	4.46	Madagascar	112	3.81	113	3.63
Macedonia, FYR	45	4.61	40	4.63	Russian Federation	113	3.79	118	3.58
Morocco	46	4.59	47	4.48	Malawi	114	3.77	109	3.69
Korea, Rep.	47	4.57	56	4.38	Argentina	115	3.77	128	3.36
Slovak Republic	48	4.56	48	4.46	Iran, Islamic Rep.	116	3.77	122	3.53
Latvia	49	4.56	43	4.56	Sierra Leone	117	3.76	104	3.75
Armenia	50	4.55	42	4.57	Egypt	118	3.74	110	3.67
Tajikistan	51	4.54	n/a	n/a	Trinidad and Tobago	119	3.74	97	3.82
Poland	52	4.50	49	4.46	Bolivia	120	3.73	105	3.74
Kazakhstan	53	4.49	64	4.33	El Salvador	121	3.63	116	3.59
Slovenia	54	4.47	63	4.34	Mali	122	3.62	112	3.64
Hungary	55	4.46	60	4.36	Brazil	123	3.62	92	3.91
Cyprus	56	4.41	33	4.82	Mozambique	124	3.53	114	3.61
Bhutan	57	4.40	73	4.13	Ukraine	125	3.53	106	3.74
Romania	58	4.38	70	4.17	Nigeria	126	3.52	127	3.38
Albania	59	4.38	85	3.97	Congo, Democratic Rep.	127	3.51	n/a	n/a
Zambia	60	4.38	46	4.49	Bangladesh	128	3.50	111	3.65
South Africa	61	4.35	58	4.37	Colombia	129	3.49	121	3.53
Botswana	62	4.33	57	4.38	Pakistan	130	3.49	126	3.46
Sri Lanka	63	4.33	55	4.38	Zimbabwe	131	3.41	125	3.47
Indonesia	64	4.32	65	4.30	Burundi	132	3.22	131	3.08
Gambia, The	65	4.32	61	4.36	Mauritania	133	3.19	130	3.32
Costa Rica	66	4.31	59	4.37	Chad	134	3.01	133	2.91
Namibia	67	4.29	75	4.09	Venezuela	135	2.89	134	2.62
Kuwait	68	4.29	67	4.24	Yemen	136	2.83	132	2.92

* 2014 results were calculated based on the 2016 methodology. See Box 1 for details.

Appendix B: Composition and Computation of the Enabling Trade Index 2016

This appendix details the computation and composition of the Enabling Trade Index 2016 (ETI).

The ETI is composed of four main components, the subindexes:

- A. Market access
- B. Border administration
- C. Infrastructure
- D. Operating environment

The subindexes are subdivided into seven 'pillars':

1. Domestic market access
2. Foreign market access
3. Efficiency and transparency of border administration
4. Availability and quality of transport infrastructure
5. Availability and quality of transport services
6. Availability and use of ICTs
7. Operating environment

Each pillar is composed of a total of 57 indicators and subindicators.¹ Indicators and subindicators are drawn from various sources, including the Global Express Association (GEA), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization (WTO). In addition, several indicators are derived from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey. The Technical Notes and Sources at the end of the Report provide details and sources of each individual indicator and subindicator used in the ETI. The numbering of the indicators informs of their placement inside the ETI. The number preceding the dot indicates the pillar to which an indicator belongs (e.g. indicator 1.03 belongs to Pillar 1 and indicator 6.04 belongs to Pillar 6). For the sake of readability, subindicators are not numbered.

Indicators that are not derived from the Executive Opinion Survey have been assigned scores ranging from 1 to 7 using a minimum-maximum transformation prior to aggregation.² This is to align them with the scores of indicators derived from the Survey, which always range from 1 to 7. In both cases, a score of 1 and 7 corresponds to the worst and best possible outcome, respectively. In the structure below, Survey indicators are identified with an asterisk (*).

The computation of the ETI is based on successive aggregations of the scores from the indicator level (i.e. the most disaggregated level) all the way up to the overall ETI score. Unless noted otherwise, an arithmetic mean is used to aggregate the scores within a parent component (subindex, subpillar, pillar, or indicator).³ The mean or aggregated score becomes the overall score for that component. In the structure below we report the weight of the main components within their respective immediate parent component. By construction, the scores of all indicators derived from the aggregation of underlying indicators are always measured on a 1–7 scale.

*Weight (%) within
immediate parent category*

SUBINDEX A: MARKET ACCESS 25%

Pillar 1: Domestic market access..... 50%

- 1.01 Tariff rate
- 1.02 Complexity of tariffs index⁴
 - Tariff dispersion
 - Tariff peaks
 - Specific tariffs
 - Number of distinct tariffs
- 1.03 Share of duty-free imports

Pillar 2: Foreign market access 50%

- 2.01 Tariffs faced
- 2.02 Index of margin of preference in destination markets

*Weight (%) within
immediate parent category*

SUBINDEX B: BORDER ADMINISTRATION..... 25%

Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration 100%

- 3.01 Customs services index
- 3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process
- 3.03 Time to import: documentary compliance⁵
- 3.04 Time to import: border compliance⁵
- 3.05 Cost to import: documentary compliance⁵
- 3.06 Cost to import: border compliance⁵
- 3.07 Time to export: documentary compliance⁶
- 3.08 Time to export: border compliance⁶
- 3.09 Cost to export: documentary compliance⁶
- 3.10 Cost to export: border compliance⁶
- 3.11 Irregular payments in exports and imports*
- 3.12 Time predictability of import procedures*
- 3.13 Customs transparency index

(continued on next page)

Weight (%) within
immediate parent category

SUBINDEX C: INFRASTRUCTURE25%

Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure (1–7) 33⅓%

Subpillar 4a: Availability and quality of air transport infrastructure.....	25%
4.01 Available international airline seats kilometres/week	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure*	
Subpillar 4b: Availability and quality of railroad infrastructure.....	25%
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure*	
Subpillar 4c: Availability and quality of port infrastructure.....	25%
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure*	
Subpillar 4d: Availability and quality of road infrastructure.....	25%
4.06 Road quality index	
4.07 Quality of roads*	

Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services 33⅓%

5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment	
5.02 Logistics competence	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments in reaching destination	
5.05 Postal services efficiency*	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change*	

Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs 33⅓%

6.01 Mobile phone subscriptions	
6.02 Individuals using Internet	
6.03 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions ⁷	
6.04 Active mobile broadband Internet subscriptions ⁷	
6.05 ICT use for business-to-business transactions ⁸	
6.06 Internet use for business-to-consumer transactions ⁸	
6.07 Government Online Service Index	

Weight (%) within
immediate parent category

SUBINDEX D: OPERATING ENVIRONMENT25%

Pillar 7: Operating environment..... 100%

7.01 Protection of property index ⁹	
Property rights*	
Intellectual property protection*	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions index ⁹	
Enforcing contracts	
Diversion of public funds*	
Ease of compliance with government regulation*	
7.03 Access to finance index ⁹	
Financial services meeting business needs*	
Affordability of financial services*	
Ease of access to loans*	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation index ⁹	
Ease of hiring foreign labour*	
Business impact of rules on FDI*	
Openness to multilateral trade rules	
7.05 Index of physical security ⁹	
Reliability of police services*	
Business costs of crime and violence*	
Business costs of terrorism*	
Homicide rate	
Index of terrorism incidence	

NOTES

- Note the exception of Pillar 4, which is composed of four subpillars.
- The standard formula for converting each value to a 1–7 scale is:

$$6 \times \left(\frac{\text{country value} - \text{sample minimum value}}{\text{sample maximum value} - \text{sample minimum value}} \right) + 1$$

The sample minimum and sample maximum values are the lowest and highest values in the entire sample, respectively. For those indicators for which a higher value indicates a worse outcome (e.g. tariff barriers, road congestion), we rely on a transformation formula that, in addition to converting the values to a 1–7 score, reverses it, so that 1 and 7 still correspond to the worst and best possible outcomes, respectively:

$$-6 \times \left(\frac{\text{country value} - \text{sample minimum value}}{\text{sample maximum value} - \text{sample minimum value}} \right) + 7$$

Appendix B identifies those indicators for which the second formula applies. In some instances, adjustments were made to account for outliers in the data and the overall distribution of the sample.

- Formally, for a category i composed of K indicators, we have:

$$\text{category}_i = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^K \text{indicator}_k}{K}$$

- The score of indicator 1.02 corresponds to the average score across the four composing subindicators.
- When calculating the index, indicators 3.03, 3.04, 3.05 and 3.06 are combined to form a single indicator. The two pairs of time and cost indicators are combined into total time and total cost measures, normalized into a 1-to-7 score and then averaged to form a single indicator of the ease of importing.
- When calculating the index, indicators 3.07, 3.08, 3.09 and 3.10 are combined to form a single indicator. The two pairs of time and cost indicators are combined into total time and total cost measures, normalized into a 1-to-7 score and then averaged to form a single indicator of the ease of exporting.
- When calculating the index, indicators 6.03 and 6.04 are combined to form a single indicator. That is, the weight of each of these indicators is one half that of a normal indicator within pillar 6.
- When calculating the index, indicators 6.05 and 6.06 are combined to form a single indicator. That is, the weight of each of these indicators is one half that of a normal indicator within pillar 6.
- The score of indicators 7.01, 7.02, 7.03, 7.04 and 7.05 corresponds to the average score across their respective subindicators.

Economy Profiles

How to Read the Economy Profiles

The Economy Profiles section presents a two-page profile for each of the 136 economies covered in the *Enabling Trade Index 2016*.

PAGE 1

1 Performance overview

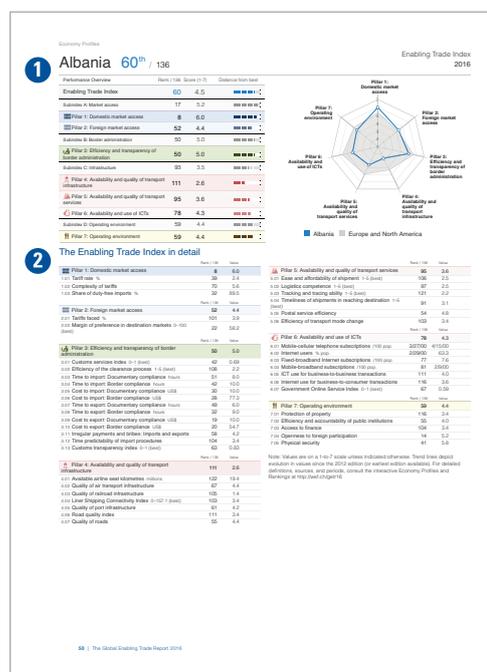
This section details the economy's performance on the main components of the Enabling Trade Index (ETI). The table in the upper left of this section shows the score and rank for the 2014 edition (if available). The 2014 results were re-calculated using the 2016 methodology (see Box 1 in Chapter 2). On the right-hand side, a chart shows the economy's performance on the 7 pillars of the ETI (blue line) measured against the region's average scores (grey shading). See Table 1 of chapter 2 for regional classification. For selected economies, a brief commentary on the performance appears in the bottom part of this section (see Index of Economy Profiles on the previous page for a list of economies with a commentary).

2 The Enabling Trade Index in detail

The bottom of the page details the economy's performance on each of the indicators that compose the ETI. Indicators are organized by pillar. See Appendix B of Chapter 2 for details on the structure and methodology of the ETI.

Indicators derived from the World Economic Forum's *Executive Opinion Survey* are always expressed as scores on a 1–7 scale, with 7 being the most desirable outcome. For those indicators, units are omitted for the sake of readability. For indicators that are not derived from the Survey, units are displayed next to the indicator name. For indicators for which historical data is available, a line depicts the evolution of the value since the 2012 edition (or the 2014 edition for indicators introduced in 2014).

(continued on next page)



3 Key indicators

This section presents a selection of key indicators. GDP and population figures are for 2015 and sourced from the April 2016 edition of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s *World Economic Outlook (WEO)* database. Trade indicators are sourced from the World Trade Organization's *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (accessed 23 November 2016).

4 The most problematic factors for importing and exporting

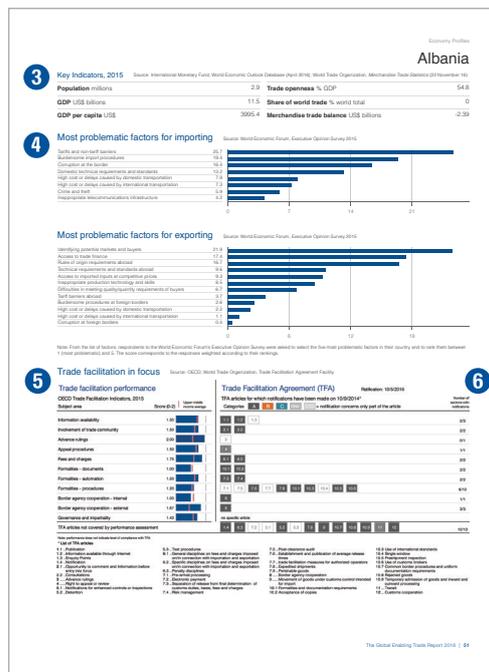
The two bar charts in the middle of the page present the most problematic factors for, respectively, importing to and exporting from the economy under review. The information is drawn from the 2015 edition of the World Economic Forum's *Executive Opinion Survey*. From a list of eight and 12 factors, respectively, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic and rank them from 1 (most problematic) to 5. The results were then tabulated and weighted according to the ranking assigned by respondents (5 points for the top pick, 4 points for the second, and so on). Data is not available for Brunei Darussalam and the Democratic Republic of Congo. For more information about the *Executive Opinion Survey*, see the "Data and coverage" section in Chapter 2 of the *Report*.

Trade facilitation in focus

This section at the bottom presents information about performance in the areas most relevant for the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA).

5 The left hand-side provides an assessment of trade facilitation performance as conducted by the OECD for the year 2015. The assessment covers 11 subject areas of trade facilitation. The data was obtained from the OECD. Among the 136 economies covered in the ETI, data is not available for Iceland, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Mauritania. For each area, a vertical line indicates the average score of the income group to which the economy belongs. The income classification corresponds to that of the World Bank and is for fiscal year 2016-2017. More information on OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators is available at <http://www.oecd.org/trade/facilitation/indicators.htm>.

6 On the right hand-side, the articles and provisions of the TFA are mapped against the same subject areas, where a correspondence exists. Articles are colored according to the state of notification of implementation to the World Trade Organization (WTO). White indicates that the article has not been the object of a notification; grey indicates a category A notification (implementation upon entry into force of the TFA); orange indicates a category



B notification (implementation after a transitional period); and turquoise corresponds to a category C notification (implementation after a transitional period and with assistance). This mapping only applies to WTO members. Bhutan, Ethiopia, and Lebanon are not members. Information about ratification and status of notification is current as of 31 October 2016.

ONLINE RESOURCES

Interactive profiles and sortable rankings with detailed meta information for each data point, as well as downloadable datasets, are available at <http://wef.ch/getr2016>.

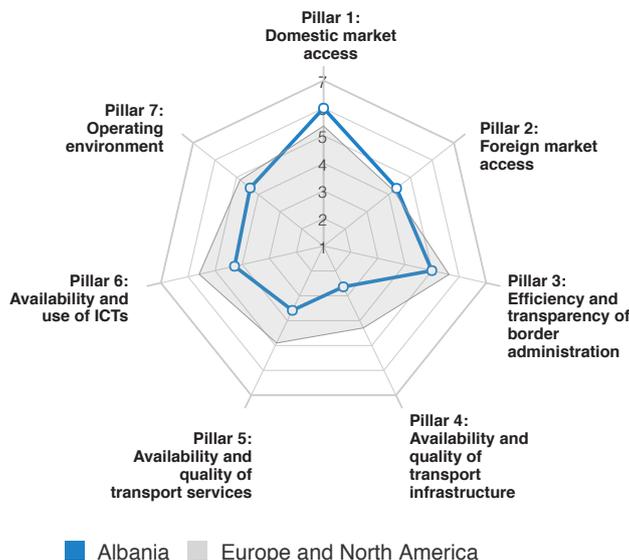
Index of Economy Profiles

Economy	Page	Economy	Page	Economy	Page
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Algeria	52	Guatemala	144	Nigeria	234
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Armenia	56	Hong Kong SAR*	148	Oman	238
Australia*	58	Hungary	150	Pakistan	240
Austria*	60	Iceland	152	Panama	242
Azerbaijan	62	India*	154	Paraguay	244
Bahrain	64	Indonesia*	156	Peru	246
Bangladesh	66	Iran, Islamic Rep.	158	Philippines	248
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Benin	70	Israel	162	Portugal	252
Bhutan	72	Italy*	164	Qatar	254
Bolivia	74	Jamaica	166	Romania	256
Bosnia and Herzegovina	76	Japan*	168	Russian Federation*	258
Botswana	78	Jordan*	170	Rwanda	260
Brazil*	80	Kazakhstan	172	Saudi Arabia*	262
Brunei Darussalam	82	Kenya*	174	Senegal	264
Bulgaria	84	Korea, Rep.*	176	Serbia	266
Burundi	86	Kuwait	178	Sierra Leone	268
Cambodia*	88	Kyrgyz Republic	180	Singapore*	270
Cameroon	90	Lao PDR	182	Slovak Republic	272
Canada*	92	Latvia	184	Slovenia	274
Chad	94	Lebanon	186	South Africa*	276
Chile	96	Lesotho	188	Spain	278
China*	98	Liberia	190	Sri Lanka	280
Colombia*	100	Lithuania	192	Sweden*	282
Congo, Democratic Rep.	102	Luxembourg*	194	Switzerland*	284
Costa Rica	104	Macedonia, FYR	196	Taiwan, China	286
Côte d'Ivoire	106	Madagascar	198	Tajikistan	288
Croatia	108	Malawi	200	Tanzania	290
Cyprus	110	Malaysia	202	Thailand	292
Czech Republic	112	Mali	204	Trinidad and Tobago	294
Denmark	114	Malta	206	Tunisia	296
Dominican Republic	116	Mauritania	208	Turkey*	298
Ecuador	118	Mauritius	210	Uganda	300
Egypt	120	Mexico*	212	Ukraine	302
El Salvador	122	Moldova	214	United Arab Emirates*	304
Estonia	124	Mongolia	216	United Kingdom*	306
Ethiopia	126	Montenegro	218	United States*	308
Finland*	128	Morocco	220	Uruguay	310
France*	130	Mozambique	222	Venezuela	312
Gabon	132	Namibia	224	Vietnam*	314
Gambia, The	134	Nepal	226	Yemen	316
Georgia	136	Netherlands*	228	Zambia	318
Germany*	138	New Zealand	230	Zimbabwe	320
Ghana*	140				

* Indicates that profiles features a short commentary of the economy's performance in the ETI.

Albania 60th / 136

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	60	4.5			Rank 64 / 134	60 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	17	5.2			Score 4.4	4.5	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	8	6.0					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	52	4.4					
Subindex B: Border administration	50	5.0					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	50	5.0					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	93	3.5					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	111	2.6					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	95	3.6					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	78	4.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	59	4.4					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	59	4.4					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	8	6.0	
1.01 Tariff rate %	39	2.4	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	70	5.6	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	32	89.5	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	52	4.4	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	101	3.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	22	58.2	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	50	5.0	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	42	0.69	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	108	2.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	51	8.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	42	10.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	30	10.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	28	77.3	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	49	6.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	32	9.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	19	10.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	20	54.7	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	58	4.2	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	104	3.4	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	63	0.83	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	111	2.6	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	122	19.4	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	67	4.4	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	105	1.4	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	103	3.4	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	61	4.2	
4.06 Road quality index	111	3.4	
4.07 Quality of roads	55	4.4	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	95	3.6	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	106	2.5	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	97	2.5	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	121	2.2	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	91	3.1	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	54	4.8	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	103	3.4	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	78	4.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	3/27/00	4/15/00	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	2/29/00	63.3	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	77	7.6	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	81	2/9/00	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	111	4.0	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	116	3.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	67	0.59	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	59	4.4	
7.01 Protection of property	116	3.4	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	55	4.0	
7.03 Access to finance	104	3.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	14	5.2	
7.05 Physical security	41	5.8	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Albania

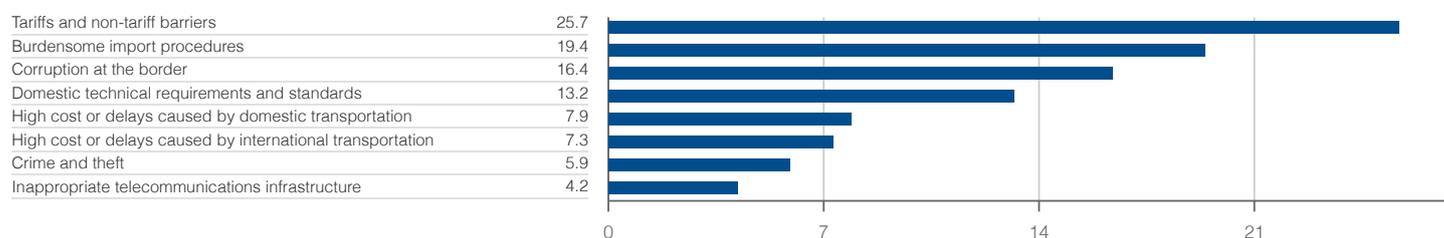
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	2.9	Trade openness % GDP	54.8
GDP US\$ billions	11.5	Share of world trade % world total	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	3995.4	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-2.39

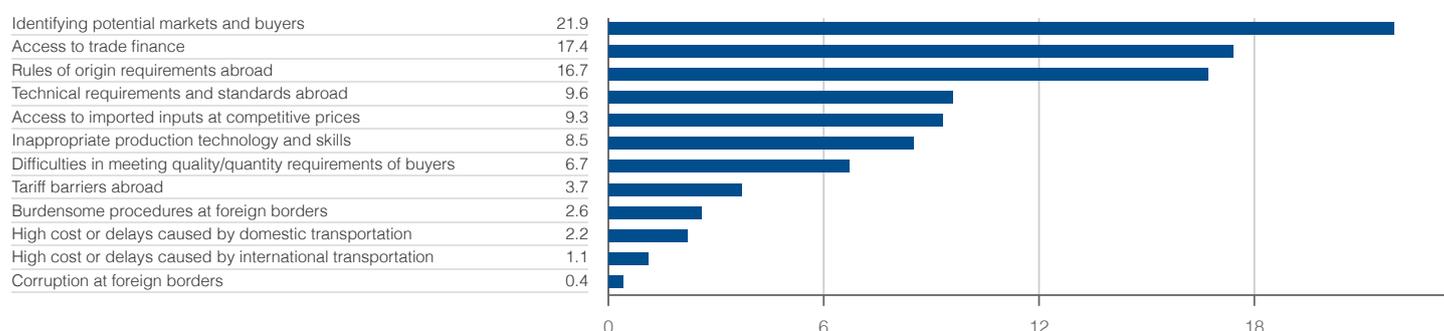
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.50	
Involvement of trade community	1.50	
Advance rulings	2.00	
Appeal procedures	1.50	
Fees and charges	1.75	
Formalities - documents	1.00	
Formalities - automation	1.50	
Formalities - procedures	1.20	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.67	
Governance and impartiality	1.43	

TFA articles not covered by performance assessment

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

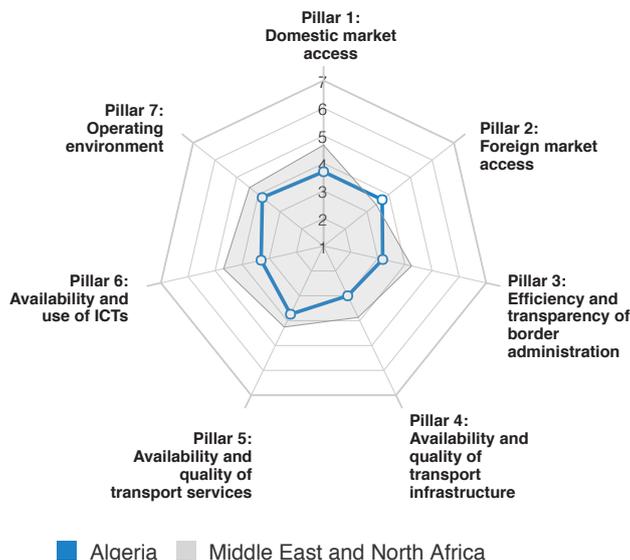
Ratification: 10/5/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 10/9/2014*

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			2/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					0/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	6/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	10/13

Algeria 121st / 136

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	121	3.5			Rank	127 / 134	121 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	112	3.7			Score	3.2	3.5
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	121	3.7					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	97	3.7					
Subindex B: Border administration	127	3.2					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	127	3.2					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	98	3.3					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	92	3.0					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	84	3.7					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	108	3.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	111	3.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	111	3.8					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	121	3.7	
1.01 Tariff rate %	126	13.8	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	34	6.6	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	108	33.8	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	97	3.7	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	94	3.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	87	34.0	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	127	3.2	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	42	0.69	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	98	2.4	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	132	248.7	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	133	327.4	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	120	399.8	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	88	465.9	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	127	149.1	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	125	118.1	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	132	374.4	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	115	592.9	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	117	2.7	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	124	3.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	92	3.0	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	65	202.3	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	115	3.2	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	57	3.0	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	94	5.5	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	103	3.2	
4.06 Road quality index	30	5.8	
4.07 Quality of roads	94	3.2	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	84	3.7	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	77	2.8	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	59	2.9	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	71	2.9	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	88	3.1	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	97	3.8	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	118	3.2	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	108	3.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	75	113.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	93	38.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	83	5.6	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	83	40.1	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	130	3.6	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	123	3.4	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	132	0.07	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	111	3.8	
7.01 Protection of property	112	3.5	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	80	3.6	
7.03 Access to finance	120	3.1	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	122	3.5	
7.05 Physical security	80	5.3	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Algeria

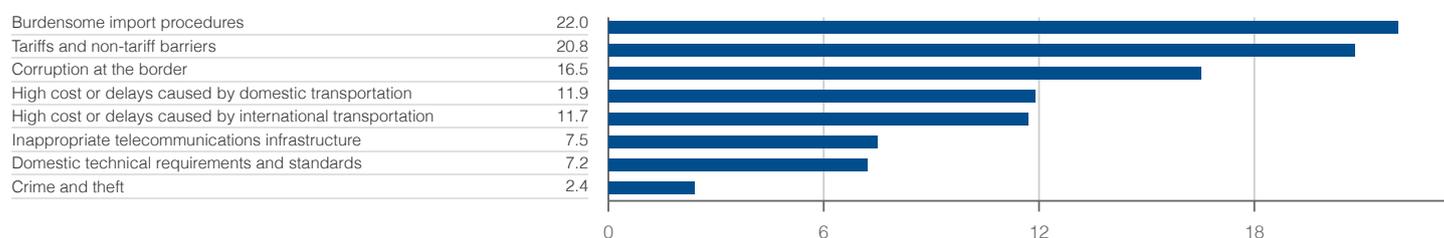
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	39.9	Trade openness % GDP	53.5
GDP US\$ billions	172.3	Share of world trade % world total	0.27
GDP per capita US\$	4318.1	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-13.71

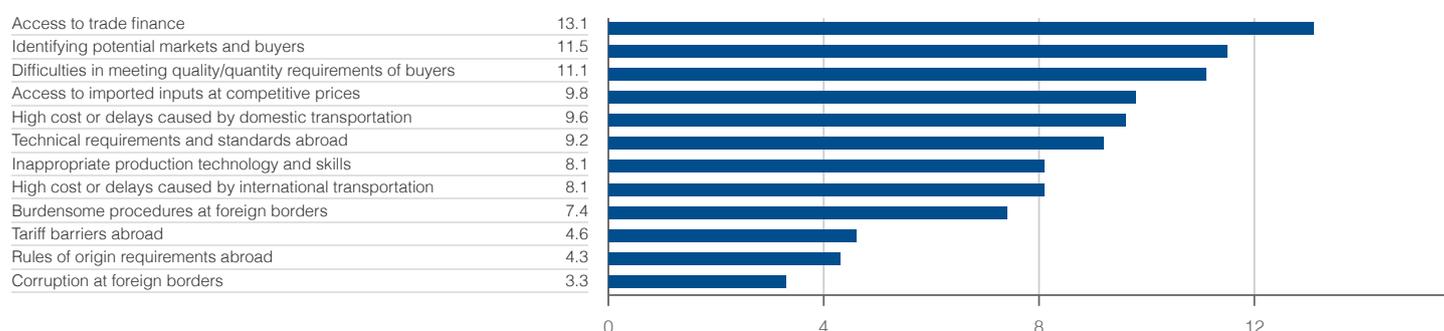
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.80	
Involvement of trade community	1.25	
Advance rulings	1.71	
Appeal procedures	0.88	
Fees and charges	0.67	
Formalities - documents	0.67	
Formalities - automation	0.50	
Formalities - procedures	0.69	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.50	
Governance and impartiality	0.50	

TFA articles not covered by performance assessment

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

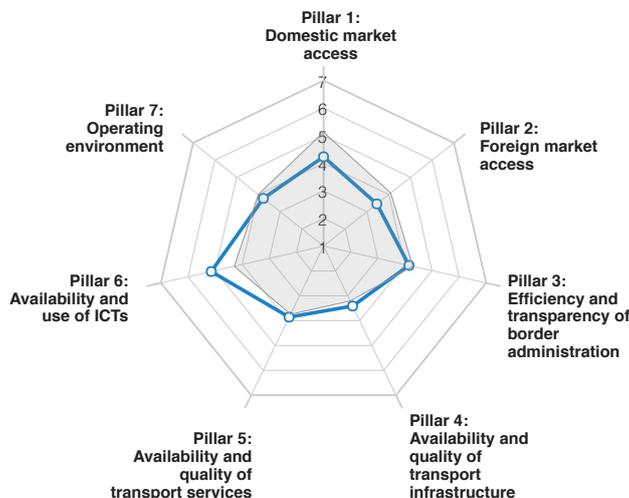
Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Performance Overview		Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index		94	4.0			Rank	103 / 134	94 / 136
Subindex A: Market access		108	3.8			Score	3.8	4.0
	Pillar 1: Domestic market access	105	4.2					
	Pillar 2: Foreign market access	103	3.5					
Subindex B: Border administration		89	4.2					
	Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	89	4.2					
Subindex C: Infrastructure		62	4.1					
	Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	73	3.4					
	Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	80	3.9					
	Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	51	5.1					
Subindex D: Operating environment		115	3.8					
	Pillar 7: Operating environment	115	3.8					



■ Argentina ■ Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina moves up in the 2016 rankings from 104th to 94th, led by a significant improvement in the efficiency of its border administration, as well as a strong overall infrastructure network. Argentina has simplified its import licensing system with the implementation of the Comprehensive Import Monitoring System (Sistema Integral de Monitoreo de Importaciones [SIMI]), resulting in a decrease in the border compliance time from 12 to 2.5 days.

Despite these impressive improvements, however, the predictability of the import process remains a major issue according to businesses surveyed, and the financial cost of border compliance remains among the world's highest. Similarly, the overall operating environment still requires significant reform to enable trade growth, with weak results on the protecting property, the efficiency and accountability of public institutions and access to finance indicators.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	105	4.2	
1.01 Tariff rate %	118	11.1	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	27	6.6	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	98	42.3	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	103	3.5	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	123	4.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	48	50.3	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	89	4.2	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	59	0.63	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	75	2.6	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	126	192.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	75	60.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	78	120.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	129	1200.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	78	30.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	47	21.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	49	60.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	38	150.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	126	2.4	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	134	2.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	73	3.4	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	35	610.3	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	86	4.1	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	87	2.1	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	42	36.4	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	78	3.8	
4.06 Road quality index	11	6.6	
4.07 Quality of roads	101	3.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	80	3.9	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	80	2.8	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	68	2.8	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	47	3.3	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	61	3.5	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	92	3.9	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	129	2.7	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	51	5.1	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	28	143.9	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	49	69.4	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	53	16.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	45	67.3	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	117	3.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	73	4.4	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	43	0.71	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	115	3.8	
7.01 Protection of property	121	3.4	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	117	3.1	
7.03 Access to finance	127	2.9	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	70	4.4	
7.05 Physical security	95	5.0	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Argentina

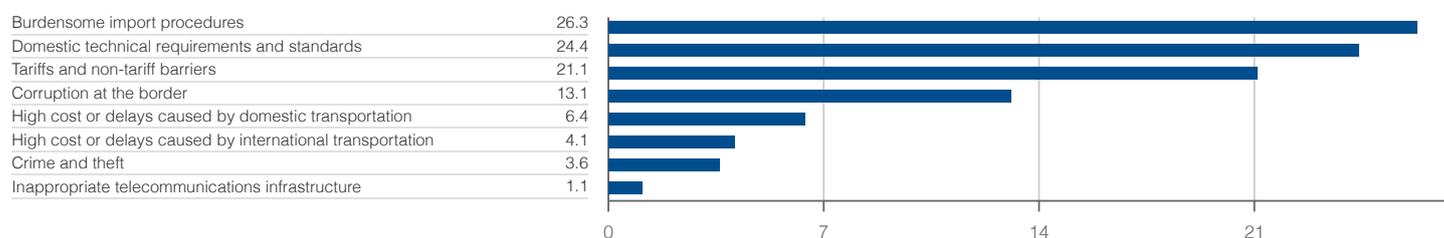
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	43.1	Trade openness % GDP	18.5
GDP US\$ billions	585.6	Share of world trade % world total	0.35
GDP per capita US\$	13588.8	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-3.04

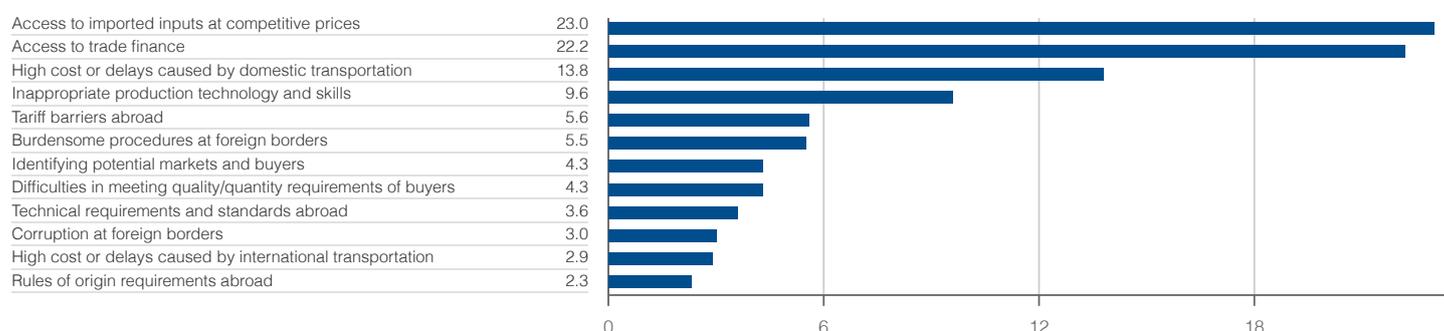
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



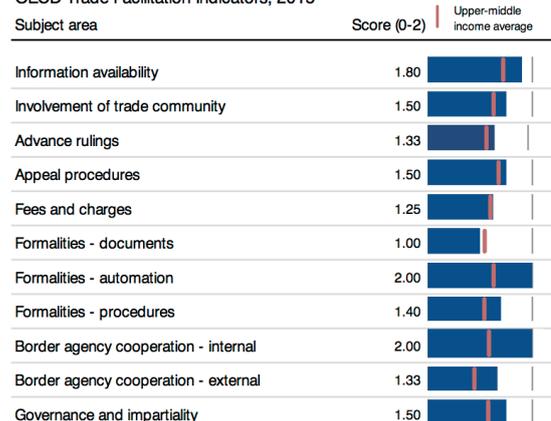
Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

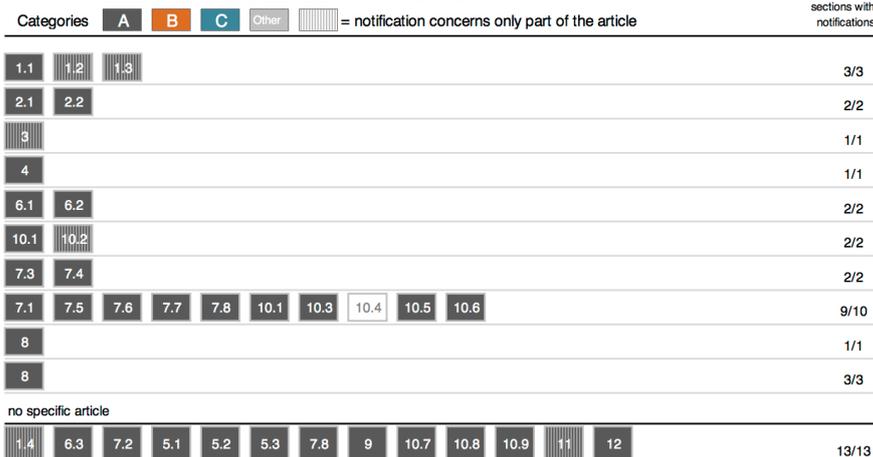
OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015



Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 27/5/2016*

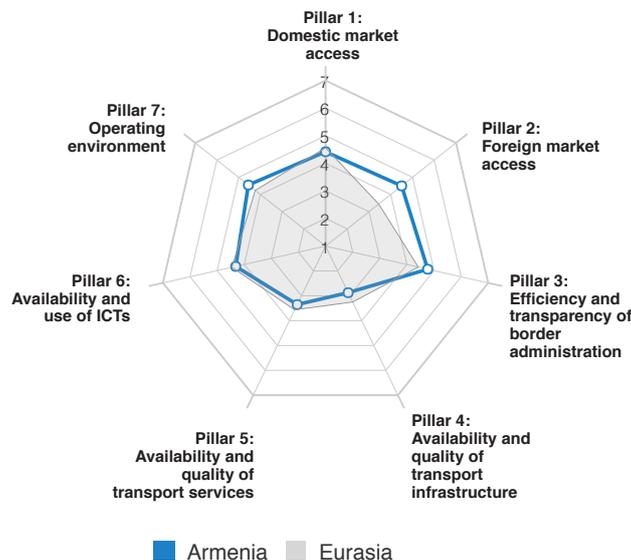


Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	68	4.3			Rank	54 / 134	68 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	77	4.5			Score	4.5	4.3
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	99	4.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	40	4.5					
Subindex B: Border administration	63	4.8					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	63	4.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	92	3.5					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	98	2.9					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	112	3.4					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	77	4.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	50	4.6					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	50	4.6					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	99	4.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	64	4.6	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	102	3.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	90	56.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	40	4.5	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	99	3.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	16	62.3	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	63	4.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	65	0.59	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	129	1.9	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	33	1.6	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	62	41.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	68	100.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	31	100.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	28	2.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	70	38.5	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	96	150.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	29	100.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	75	3.6	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	76	3.9	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	98	2.9	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	100	45.4	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	66	4.4	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	66	2.7	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	120	2.4	
4.06 Road quality index	108	3.5	
4.07 Quality of roads	79	3.8	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	112	3.4	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	128	2.2	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	121	2.2	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	129	2.0	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	124	2.6	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	62	4.7	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	76	3.8	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	77	4.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	70	115.1	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	64	58.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	69	9.6	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	79	41.3	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	82	4.5	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	69	4.5	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	97	0.43	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	50	4.6	
7.01 Protection of property	79	4.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	47	4.1	
7.03 Access to finance	85	3.7	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	32	4.9	
7.05 Physical security	35	5.9	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Armenia

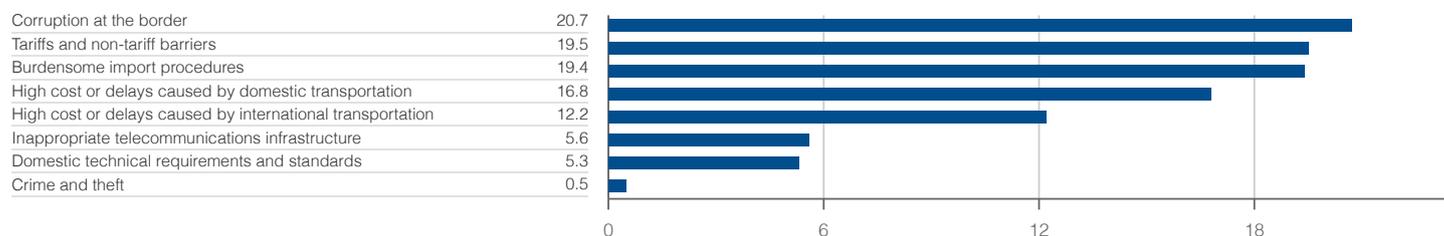
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	3.0	Trade openness % GDP	45.0
GDP US\$ billions	10.6	Share of world trade % world total	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	3534.9	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-1.77

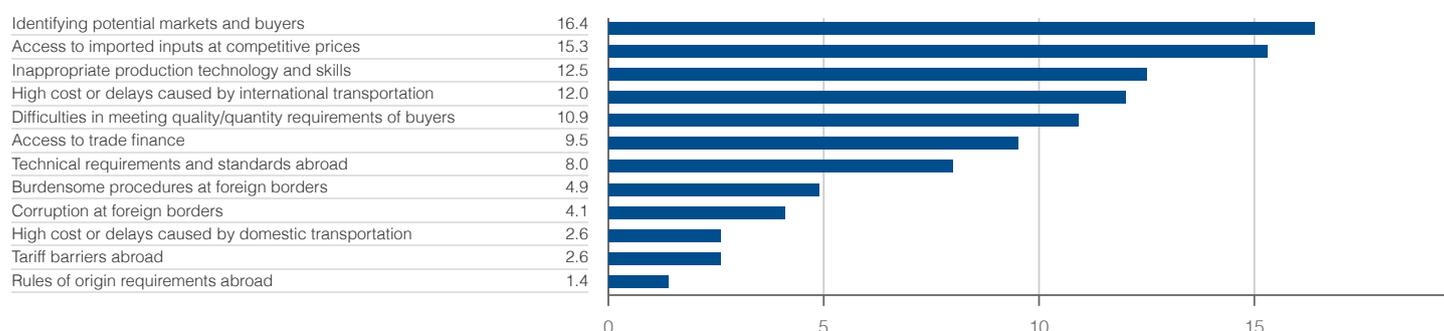
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.80	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	1.00	
Appeal procedures	1.50	
Fees and charges	2.00	
Formalities - documents	0.83	
Formalities - automation	1.67	
Formalities - procedures	0.70	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.43	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

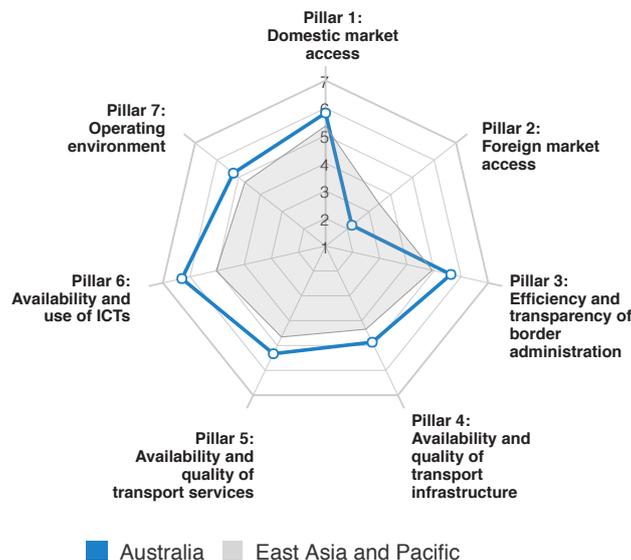
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
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1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				26	5.1			Rank	28 / 134	26 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				101	4.0			Score	4.9	5.1
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				15	5.8					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				127	2.2					
Subindex B: Border administration				32	5.6					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				32	5.6					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				20	5.5					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				20	4.9					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				19	5.3					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				11	6.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment				21	5.2					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				21	5.2					



Australia performs well, ranking 26th globally on the ETI, and as in previous editions, it has a particular strong performance across six of the seven pillars, with low scores only on the foreign market access front. Indeed, Australia's domestic market is one of the most open, with low tariffs and a simple tariff structure, while its exports face some of the world's highest tariffs and weakest preferences. In terms of border administration, the clearance process is seen as fairly efficient and predictable, although the cost of compliance, estimated at

just over \$600 per container, remains high. Similarly, on the export side, compliance is costly and time-intensive according to the World Bank estimates, which are based on meat exports that tend to require more careful oversight. In terms of infrastructure and the overall climate for business, Australia continues to perform well, notably coming in 2nd globally on the Government Online Service Index.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	15	5.8	
1.01 Tariff rate %	37	2.1	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	5	6.8	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	85	57.9	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	127	2.2	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	117	4.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	133	5.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	32	5.6	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	11	0.89	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	22	3.5	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	46	4.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	59	39.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	68	100.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	94	525.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	52	7.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	61	35.5	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	122	264.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	121	749.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	17	6.0	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	24	4.9	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	20	4.9	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	9	3081.7	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	36	5.3	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	36	4.0	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	50	30.6	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	35	4.9	
4.06 Road quality index	16	6.4	
4.07 Quality of roads	40	4.8	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	19	5.3	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	21	3.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	17	3.9	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	19	3.9	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	21	4.0	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	14	6.2	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	32	4.7	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	11	6.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	36	132.8	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	24	84.6	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	26	27.9	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	10	112.9	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	26	5.5	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	26	5.5	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	2	0.98	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	21	5.2	
7.01 Protection of property	16	5.8	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	15	4.9	
7.03 Access to finance	24	4.8	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	67	4.5	
7.05 Physical security	24	6.1	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Australia

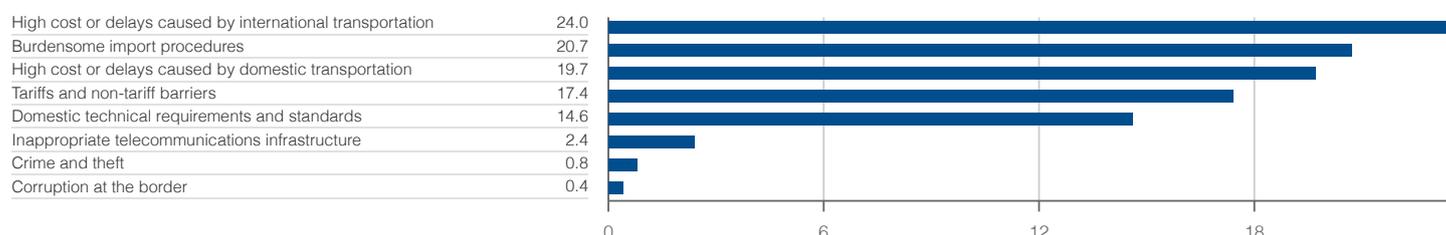
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	24.0	Trade openness % GDP	32.4
GDP US\$ billions	1223.9	Share of world trade % world total	1.20
GDP per capita US\$	50961.9	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-19.97

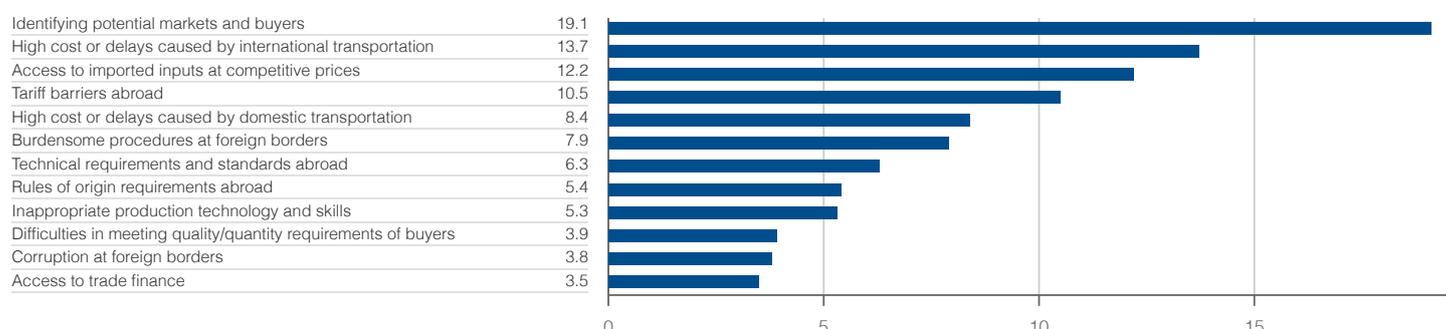
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

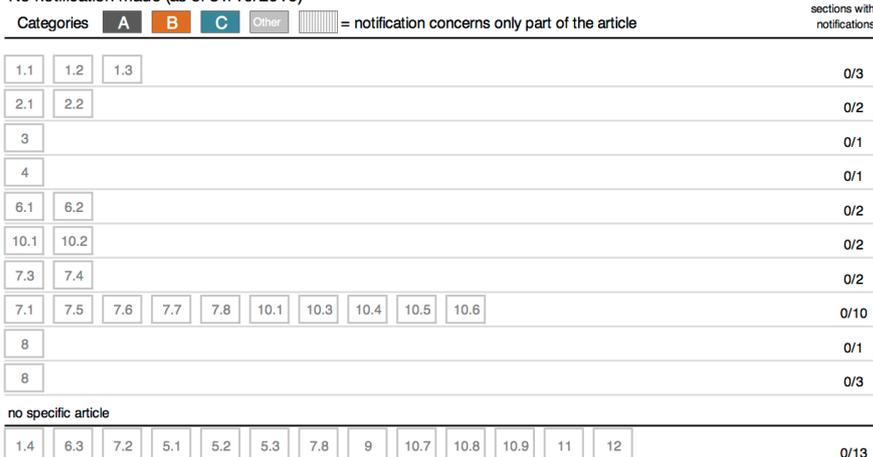
OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015



Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 9/6/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

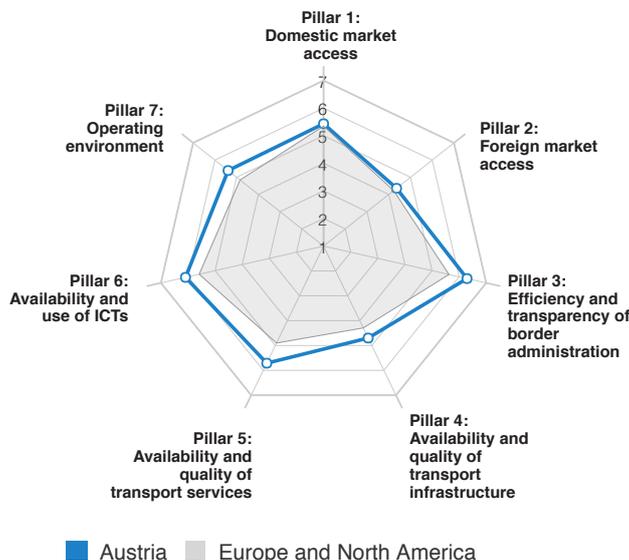


Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				7	5.5			Rank	9 / 134	7 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				37	4.9			Score	5.3	5.5
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				26	5.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				53	4.4					
Subindex B: Border administration				5	6.3					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				5	6.3					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				19	5.5					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				24	4.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				8	5.7					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				18	6.1					
Subindex D: Operating environment				12	5.4					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				12	5.4					



Austria further strengthens its position in the top 10, climbing two notches to 7th. The country benefits from improved border administration procedures (up two, to 5th) and transport services (up 15, to 8th): customs are efficient (3rd) and transparent (1st) and shipments are affordable, timely and traceable, thanks to a well-functioning and competent local logistics sector. Its deep integration with regional partners allows Austria to have one of the best market

access scores among advanced economies, with 95 percent of all imports entering the country free of duty (4th highest share globally). A high rate of ICT adoption (18th) and a well-functioning operating environment (12th) complement Austria's capacity to enable trade; in particular public institutions are efficient in enforcing contracts (10th) and able to leverage online tools to provide services to the population (11th, up 15).

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	26	5.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	4	95.4	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	53	4.4	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	65	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	55	47.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	5	6.3	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	3	0.92	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	15	3.8	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	20	5.9	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	10	5.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	24	4.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	41	512.0	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	34	5.3	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	12	5.3	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	73	3.9	
4.06 Road quality index	26	5.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	8	6.0	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	8	5.7	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	9	3.9	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	4	4.2	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	2	4.4	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	7	4.4	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	21	6.0	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	21	5.1	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	18	6.1	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	17	157.4	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	25	83.9	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	23	28.6	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	42	68.6	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	17	5.8	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	25	5.5	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	11	0.91	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	12	5.4	
7.01 Protection of property	14	5.9	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	25	4.6	
7.03 Access to finance	15	5.1	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	24	5.0	
7.05 Physical security	15	6.3	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Austria

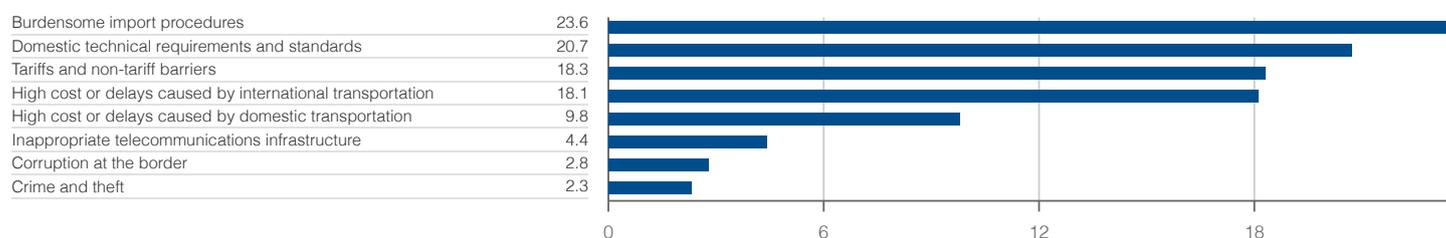
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	8.6	Trade openness % GDP	82.2
GDP US\$ billions	374.1	Share of world trade % world total	0.93
GDP per capita US\$	43724.0	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-2.90

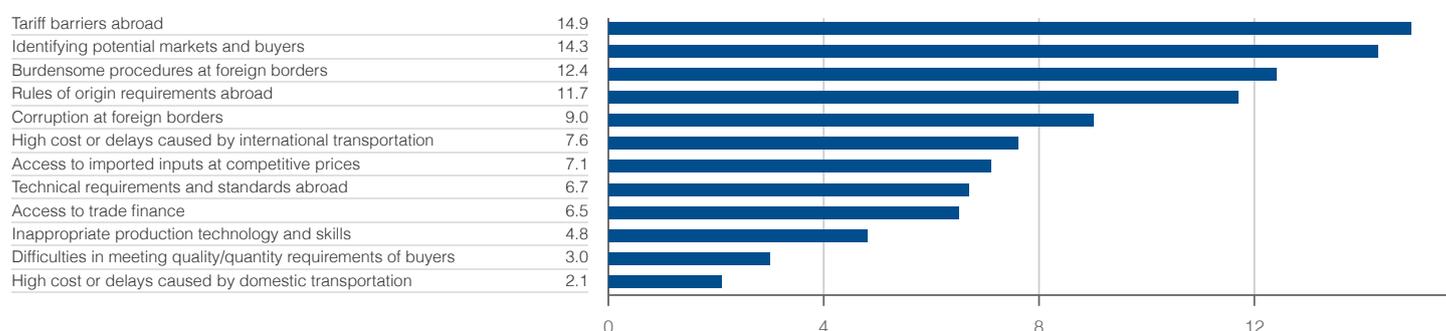
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.78	
Involvement of trade community	2.00	
Advance rulings	1.56	
Appeal procedures	1.43	
Fees and charges	2.00	
Formalities - documents	1.29	
Formalities - automation	1.71	
Formalities - procedures	1.18	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.89	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

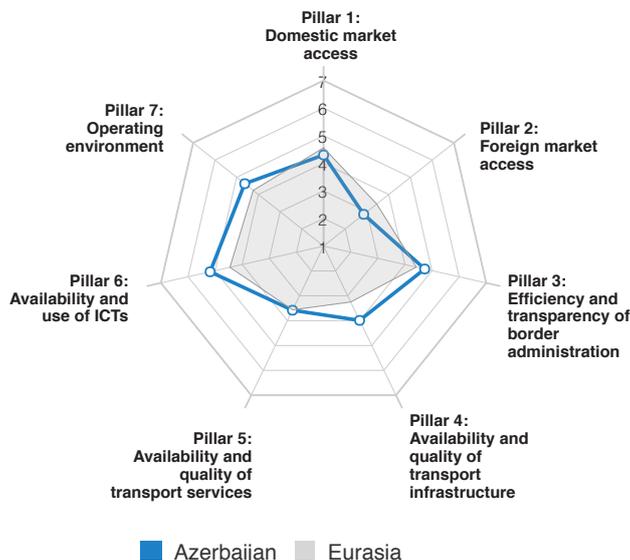
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 .. Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ... Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ... Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Azerbaijan 71st / 136

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	71	4.3			Rank	66 / 134	71 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	119	3.6			Score	4.3	4.3
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	102	4.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	114	2.8					
Subindex B: Border administration	65	4.7					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	65	4.7					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	55	4.3					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	42	4.0					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	97	3.6					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	48	5.2					
Subindex D: Operating environment	44	4.6					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	44	4.6					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	102	4.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	89	7.7	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	64	6.1	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	110	31.5	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	114	2.8	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	128	4.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	93	32.1	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	65	4.7	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	35	0.71	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	79	2.6	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	74	38.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	56	30.1	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	103	200.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	84	423.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	82	33.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	59	29.4	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	125	300.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	52	214.1	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	83	3.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	83	3.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	42	4.0	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	82	100.4	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	35	5.3	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	29	4.2	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	58	4.3	
4.06 Road quality index	86	4.0	
4.07 Quality of roads	49	4.4	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	97	3.6	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	95	2.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	123	2.1	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	123	2.1	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	125	2.6	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	52	4.9	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	41	4.5	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	48	5.2	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	79	111.3	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	33	77.0	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	44	19.8	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	53	60.9	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	47	4.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	50	4.8	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	47	0.68	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	44	4.6	
7.01 Protection of property	66	4.2	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	37	4.3	
7.03 Access to finance	70	4.0	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	39	4.8	
7.05 Physical security	34	5.9	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Azerbaijan

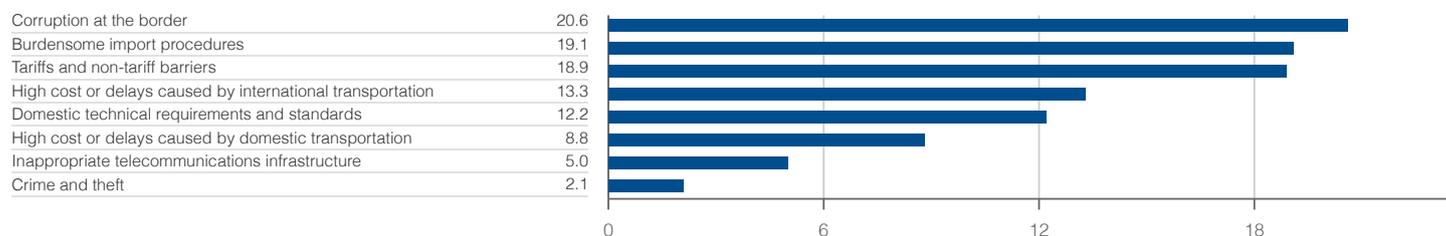
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	9.4	Trade openness % GDP	44.2
GDP US\$ billions	54.0	Share of world trade % world total	0.07
GDP per capita US\$	5739.4	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	5.10

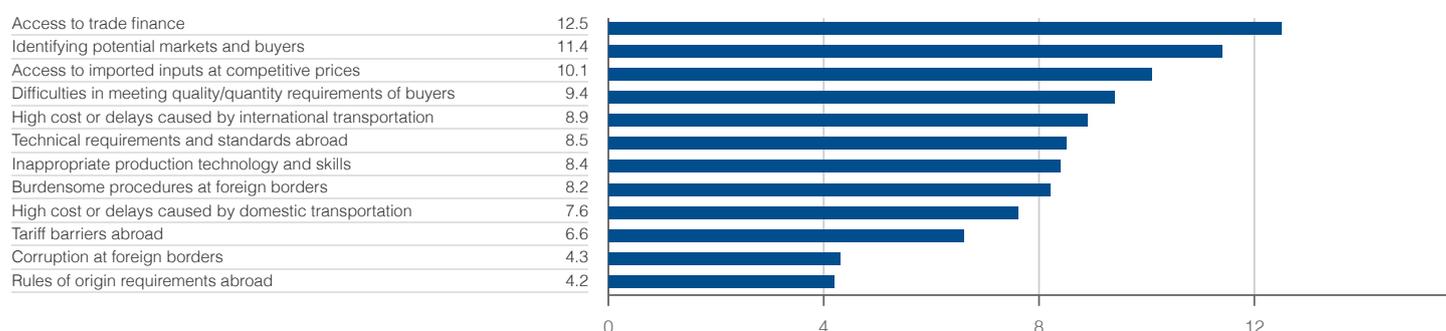
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.80	
Involvement of trade community	1.25	
Advance rulings	2.00	
Appeal procedures	1.57	
Fees and charges	1.25	
Formalities - documents	0.67	
Formalities - automation	1.25	
Formalities - procedures	1.36	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.33	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.50	
Governance and impartiality	1.57	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories **A** **B** **C** Other = notification concerns only part of the article

Number of sections with notifications

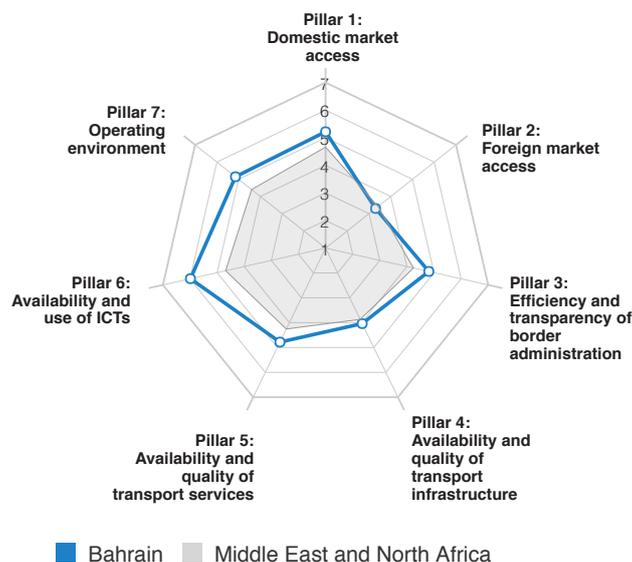
1.1	1.2	1.3	0/3										
2.1	2.2		0/2										
3			0/1										
4			0/1										
6.1	6.2		0/2										
10.1	10.2		0/2										
7.3	7.4		0/2										
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8										0/1			
8										0/3			
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	42	4.8			Rank	41 / 134	42 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	88	4.3			Score	4.7	4.8
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	59	5.2					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	109	3.3					
Subindex B: Border administration	58	4.8					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	58	4.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	34	4.9					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	40	4.0					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	36	4.8					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	22	6.0					
Subindex D: Operating environment	23	5.1					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	23	5.1					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	59	5.2	
1.01 Tariff rate %	52	3.9	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	13	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	99	42.3	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	109	3.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	116	4.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	72	41.8	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	58	4.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	56	0.64	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	41	3.1	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	101	84.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	72	54.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	81	130.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	80	397.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	68	24.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	99	70.6	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	113	211.1	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	18	47.2	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	26	5.5	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	36	4.7	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	109	0.43	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	40	4.0	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	70	177.3	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	45	4.9	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	55	26.5	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	30	5.1	
4.06 Road quality index	n/a	n/a	
4.07 Quality of roads	25	5.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	36	4.8	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	41	3.3	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	33	3.4	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	44	3.3	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	51	3.6	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	40	5.3	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	27	4.9	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	22	6.0	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	5	185.3	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	5	93.5	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	47	18.6	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	4	131.8	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	36	5.3	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	54	4.7	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	22	0.83	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	23	5.1	
7.01 Protection of property	30	5.2	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	23	4.7	
7.03 Access to finance	23	4.9	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	13	5.2	
7.05 Physical security	52	5.7	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Bahrain

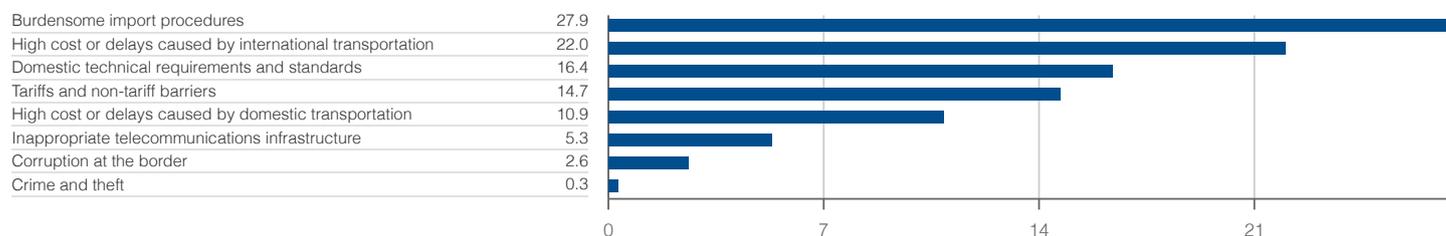
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	1.3	Trade openness % GDP	67.2
GDP US\$ billions	30.4	Share of world trade % world total	0.06
GDP per capita US\$	23510.0	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	1.50

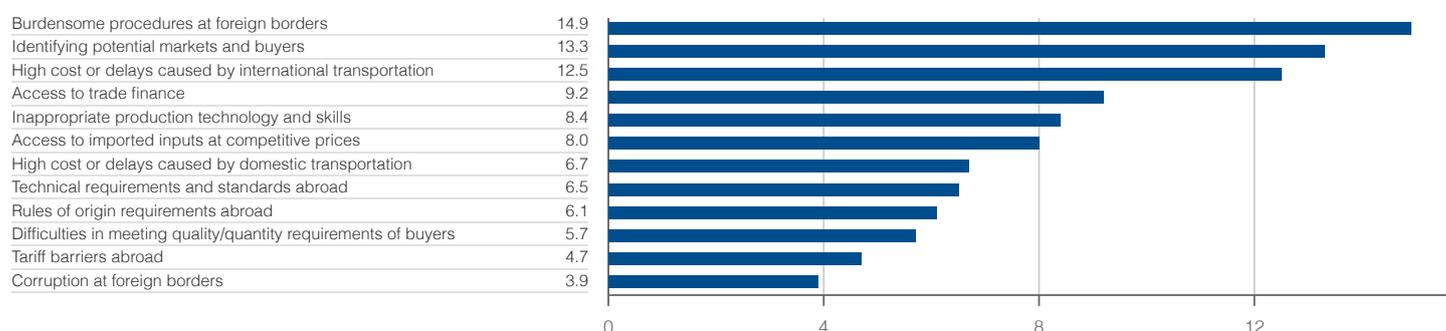
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.80	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	0.86	
Appeal procedures	1.50	
Fees and charges	0.75	
Formalities - documents	1.00	
Formalities - automation	1.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.67	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.43	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 23/9/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 24/11/2015*

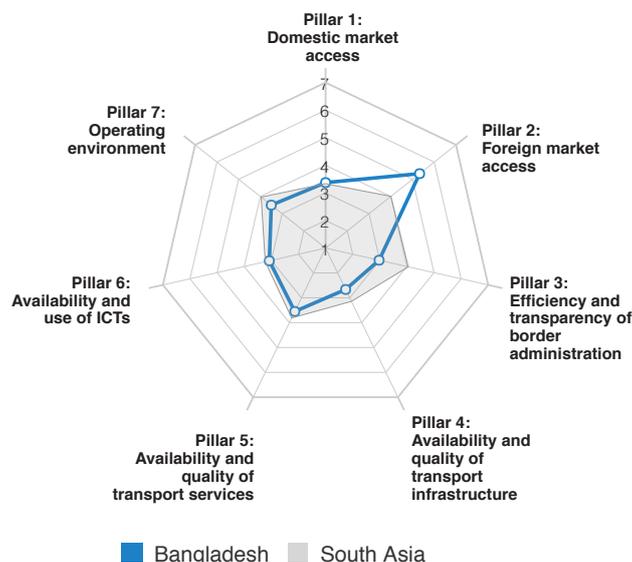
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				1/2								
3					0/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				1/2								
10.1	10.2				1/2								
7.3	7.4				1/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	5/10			
8					1/1								
8					2/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	9/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	123	3.5			Rank	120 / 134	123 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	84	4.4			Score	3.4	3.5
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	127	3.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	12	5.3					
Subindex B: Border administration	130	3.0					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	130	3.0					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	108	3.1					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	109	2.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	100	3.5					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	112	3.1					
Subindex D: Operating environment	128	3.5					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	128	3.5					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	127	3.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	124	13.5	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	35	6.5	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	120	16.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	12	5.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	23	2.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	18	61.2	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	130	3.0	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	108	0.35	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	80	2.6	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	119	144.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	121	183.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	115	370.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	130	1293.8	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	126	147.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	115	99.7	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	115	225.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	94	408.2	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	131	2.0	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	98	3.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	111	0.38	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	109	2.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	56	283.0	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	113	3.2	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	72	2.7	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	72	12.6	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	88	3.5	
4.06 Road quality index	117	3.1	
4.07 Quality of roads	111	2.9	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	100	3.5	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	82	2.7	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	80	2.7	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	91	2.6	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	104	2.9	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	110	3.4	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	89	3.6	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	112	3.1	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	114	83.4	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	124	14.4	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	96	2.4	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	118	13.5	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	119	3.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	107	3.8	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	60	0.62	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	128	3.5	
7.01 Protection of property	117	3.4	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	131	2.8	
7.03 Access to finance	94	3.5	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	100	4.0	
7.05 Physical security	119	3.8	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Bangladesh

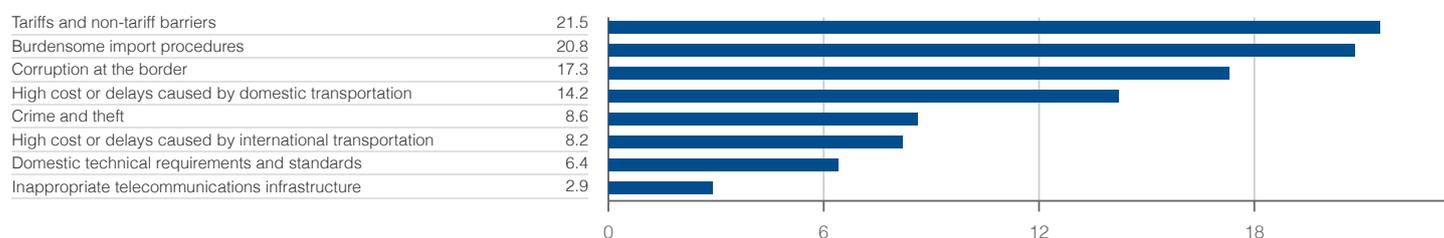
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	159.9	Trade openness % GDP	34.8
GDP US\$ billions	205.7	Share of world trade % world total	0.22
GDP per capita US\$	1286.9	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-7.08

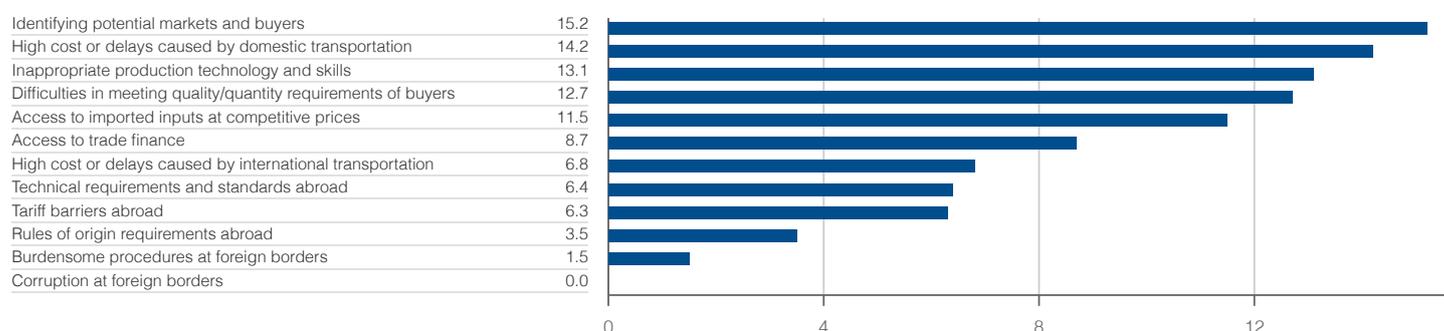
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.60	
Involvement of trade community	1.50	
Advance rulings	0.00	
Appeal procedures	0.88	
Fees and charges	1.67	
Formalities - documents	0.50	
Formalities - automation	1.25	
Formalities - procedures	1.07	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.67	
Governance and impartiality	1.14	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 27/9/2016

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

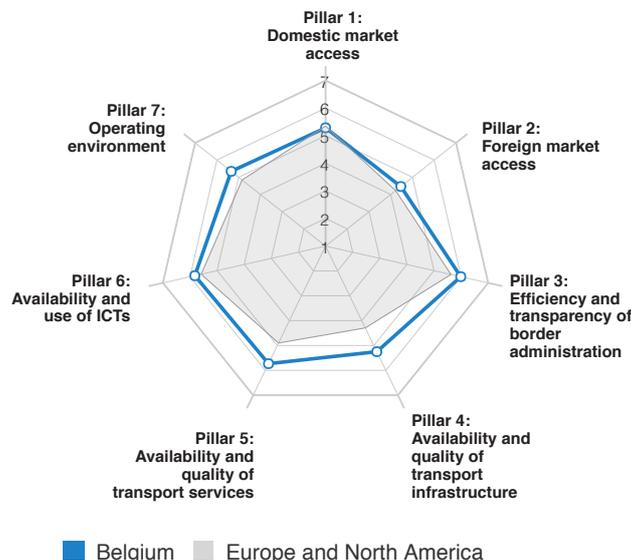
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				10	5.5			Rank	11 / 134	10 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				41	4.9			Score	5.3	5.5
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				53	5.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				42	4.5					
Subindex B: Border administration				13	6.0					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				13	6.0					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				15	5.6					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				15	5.2					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				7	5.7					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				26	5.8					
Subindex D: Operating environment				13	5.3					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				13	5.3					



Belgium climbs one notch and enters the top 10 this year. Located in the heart of Europe and with great maritime connectivity with the rest of the world (10th), the country has one of the most open economies globally. Efficient and transparent border administration procedures make the clearance of goods particularly quick (13th), while approximately 88 percent of all imports enter the country free of duty. Belgium can rely on good transport infrastructure, particularly ports (4th) and railroads (17th), which allows for timely, easy and affordable shipments. Overall, Belgium can also rely on a

good level of ICT adoption (26th), although there is room for improvement, especially in the uptake of mobile broadband (48th) and on the provisions of online services by the government (43rd). Finally, the country offers a good operating environment for businesses (13th), thanks primarily to a strong protection of property rights (15th) and a well-developed financial sector (14th). Public institutions (30th) are characterized by low levels of corruption (17th); but they are also saddled with burdensome regulation (87th, although improving) and inefficient procedures to enforce contracts (46th).

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	53	5.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	39	88.0	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	42	4.5	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	63	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	44	51.2	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	13	6.0	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	59	0.63	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	13	3.8	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	22	5.8	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	19	5.1	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	15	5.2	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	33	670.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	19	5.7	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	17	4.9	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	10	88.6	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	6	6.3	
4.06 Road quality index	19	6.2	
4.07 Quality of roads	35	4.9	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	7	5.7	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	3	4.1	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	6	4.1	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	4	4.2	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	4	4.4	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	19	6.0	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	20	5.2	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	26	5.8	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	69	115.7	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	20	85.1	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	11	36.8	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	48	66.6	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	19	5.7	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	32	5.3	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	43	0.71	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	13	5.3	
7.01 Protection of property	15	5.9	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	30	4.5	
7.03 Access to finance	14	5.2	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	11	5.2	
7.05 Physical security	32	6.0	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Belgium

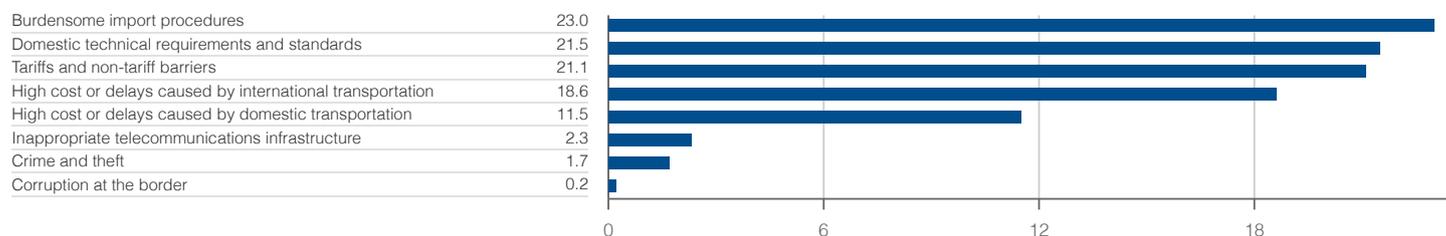
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	11.3	Trade openness % GDP	170.3
GDP US\$ billions	454.7	Share of world trade % world total	2.33
GDP per capita US\$	40106.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	22.89

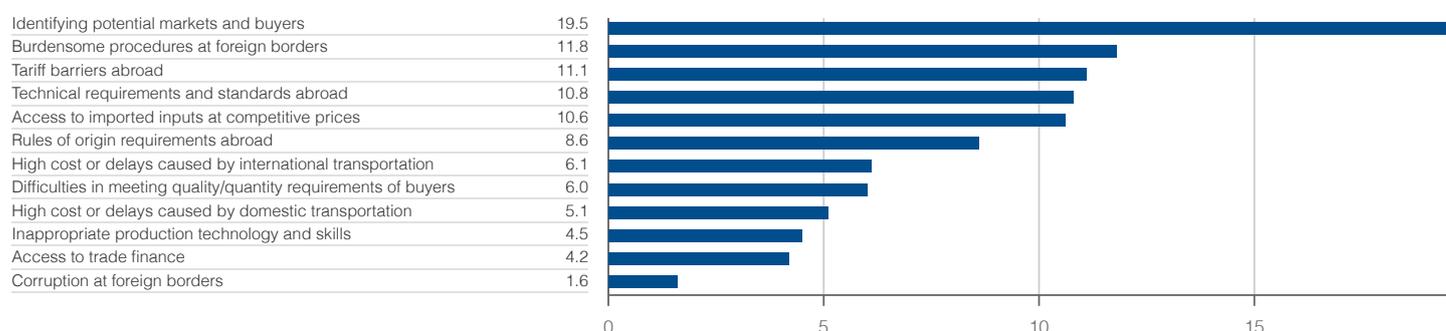
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.11	
Involvement of trade community	1.40	
Advance rulings	1.33	
Appeal procedures	2.00	
Fees and charges	1.25	
Formalities - documents	1.43	
Formalities - automation	1.86	
Formalities - procedures	1.25	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.22	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

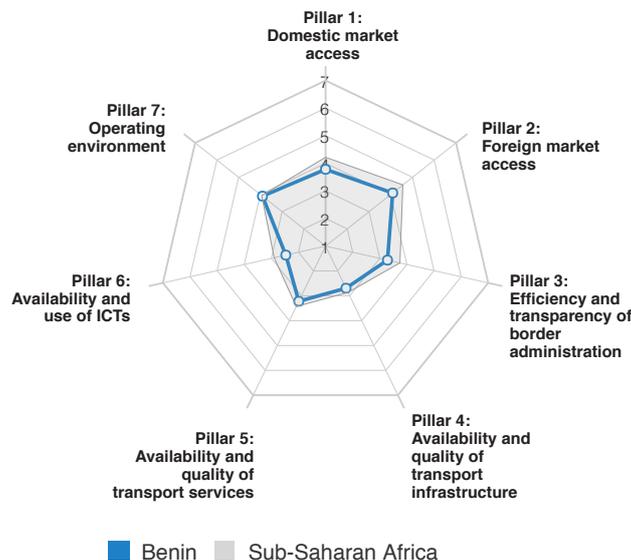
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Benin 124th / 136

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	124	3.5			Rank 125 / 134	124 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	104	3.9			Score 3.2	3.5	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	116	3.8					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	78	4.1					
Subindex B: Border administration	122	3.3					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	122	3.3					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	123	2.8					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	106	2.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	120	3.2					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	126	2.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment	101	3.9					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	101	3.9					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	116	3.8	
1.01 Tariff rate %	106	9.9	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	17	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	126	10.3	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	78	4.1	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	21	2.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	114	16.5	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	122	3.3	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	113	0.26	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	116	2.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	83	58.7	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	94	82.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	126	529.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	106	599.1	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	86	48.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	105	78.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	61	80.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	104	487.4	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	128	2.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	120	3.1	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	110	0.40	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	106	2.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	125	15.0	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	116	3.2	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	100	1.6	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	65	18.3	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	84	3.7	
4.06 Road quality index	48	5.5	
4.07 Quality of roads	112	2.9	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	120	3.2	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	100	2.5	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	100	2.5	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	117	2.2	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	118	2.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	n/a	n/a	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	116	3.2	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	126	2.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	111	85.6	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	129	6.8	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	109	0.7	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	134	4.2	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	95	4.4	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	102	3.9	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	124	0.14	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	101	3.9	
7.01 Protection of property	91	3.8	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	113	3.1	
7.03 Access to finance	123	3.1	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	92	4.1	
7.05 Physical security	79	5.3	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Benin

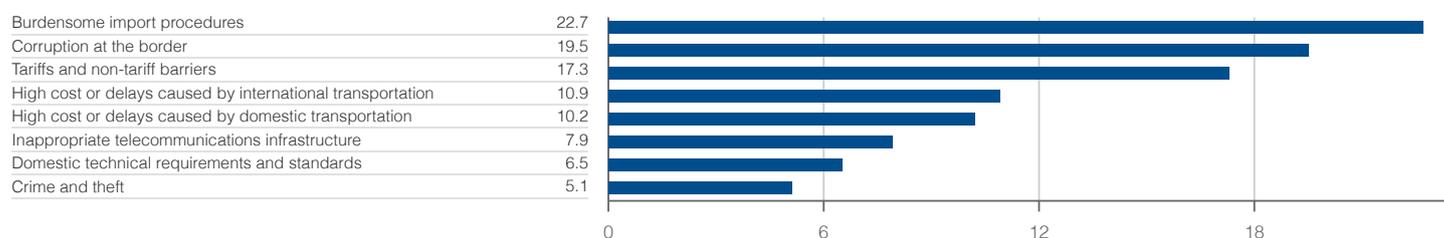
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	10.9	Trade openness % GDP	59.7
GDP US\$ billions	8.5	Share of world trade % world total	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	780.1	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-1.00

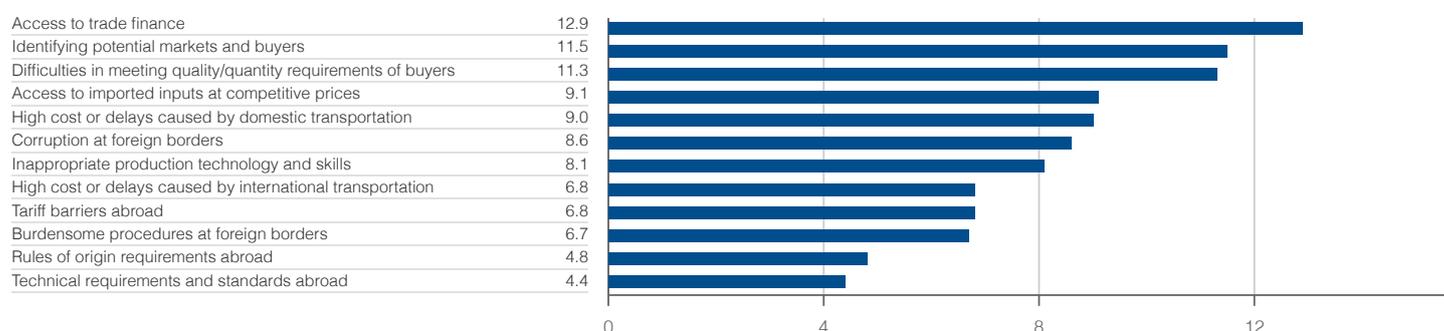
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Low income average
Information availability	1.33	
Involvement of trade community	1.50	
Advance rulings	0.33	
Appeal procedures	0.75	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	0.67	
Formalities - automation	0.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.38	
Border agency cooperation - internal	0.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	0.80	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

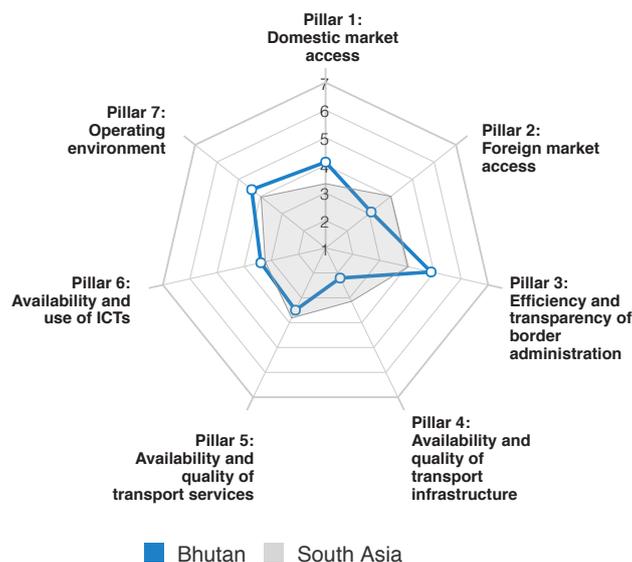
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	92	4.0			Rank	104 / 134	92 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	117	3.6			Score	3.8	4.0
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	108	4.1					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	112	3.1					
Subindex B: Border administration	53	4.9					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	53	4.9					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	114	3.0					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	131	2.2					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	103	3.5					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	103	3.4					
Subindex D: Operating environment	57	4.4					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	57	4.4					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	108	4.1	
1.01 Tariff rate %	135	22.7	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	54	6.3	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	69	67.4	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	112	3.1	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	136	9.6	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	7	69.9	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	53	4.9	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	84	0.50	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	114	2.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	51	8.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	36	5.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	40	50.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	34	110.1	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	54	9.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	27	5.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	40	50.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	24	59.2	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	49	4.4	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	69	4.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	66	0.80	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	131	2.2	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	133	3.0	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	102	3.7	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	132	1.9	
4.06 Road quality index	129	1.0	
4.07 Quality of roads	78	3.8	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	103	3.5	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	104	2.5	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	117	2.3	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	119	2.2	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	117	2.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	50	4.9	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	92	3.6	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	103	3.4	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	109	87.1	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	91	39.8	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	90	3.6	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	58	56.4	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	116	4.0	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	118	3.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	109	0.32	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	57	4.4	
7.01 Protection of property	45	4.6	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	31	4.5	
7.03 Access to finance	73	3.9	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	135	2.8	
7.05 Physical security	19	6.2	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Bhutan

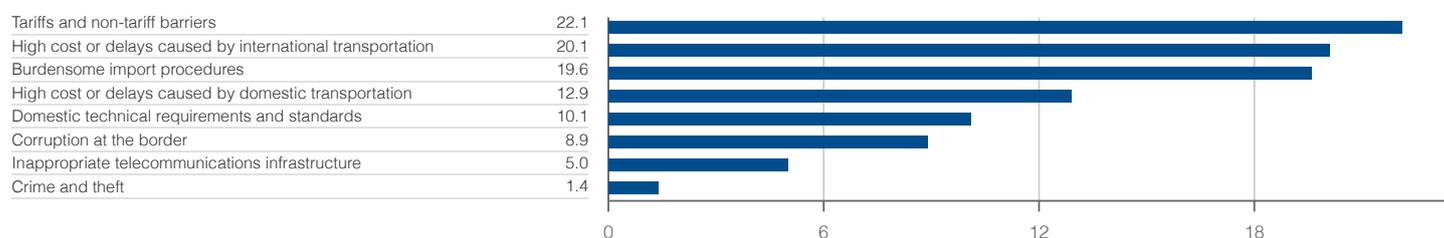
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	0.8	Trade openness % GDP	87.0
GDP US\$ billions	2.2	Share of world trade % world total	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	2843.4	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-0.58

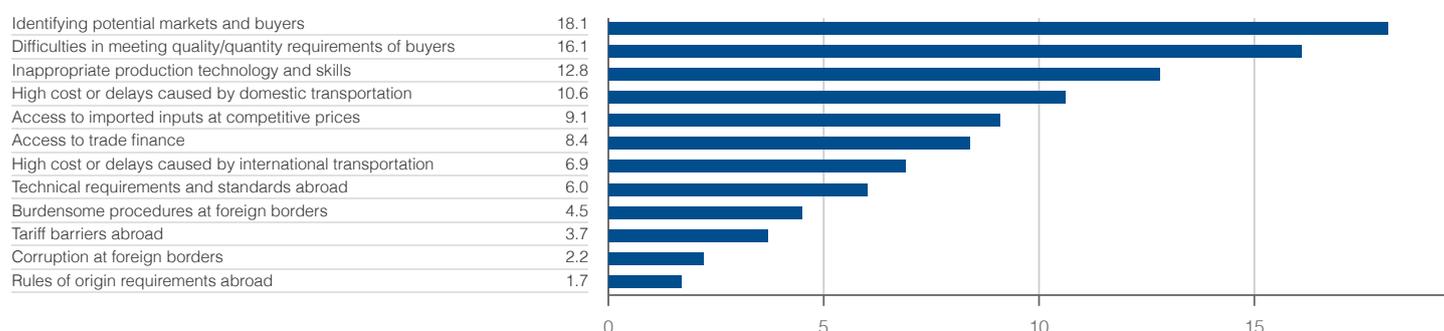
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	0.90	
Involvement of trade community	2.00	
Advance rulings	0.00	
Appeal procedures	1.17	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	0.20	
Formalities - automation	0.00	
Formalities - procedures	0.89	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	1.14	

TFA articles not covered by performance assessment

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ... Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ... Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

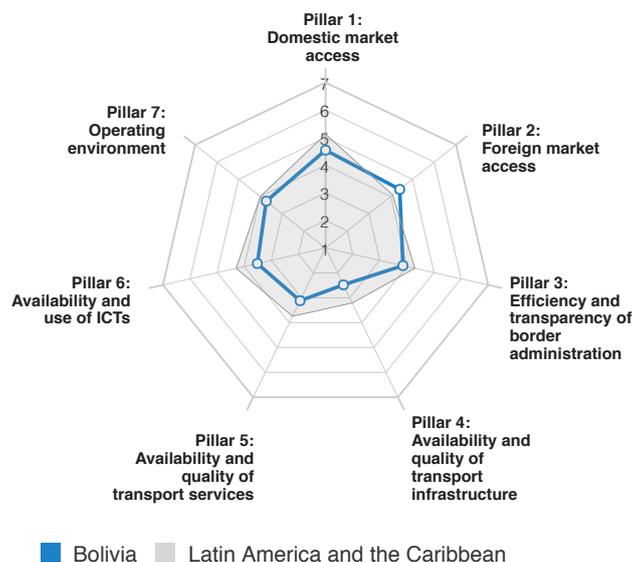
Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: Not WTO member

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	112	3.8			Rank	99 / 134	112 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	76	4.5			Score	3.9	3.8
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	92	4.5					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	48	4.4					
Subindex B: Border administration	110	3.9					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	110	3.9					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	113	3.0					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	120	2.5					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	124	3.1					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	98	3.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment	120	3.7					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	120	3.7					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	92	4.5	
1.01 Tariff rate %	94	8.9	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	63	6.1	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	93	51.5	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	48	4.4	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	76	3.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	34	54.6	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	110	3.9	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	102	0.38	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	127	2.0	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	104	96.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	110	114.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	33	30.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	65	315.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	132	192.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	73	48.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	23	25.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	25	65.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	119	2.7	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	125	3.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	66	0.80	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	120	2.5	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	97	52.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	95	3.9	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	92	1.9	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	124	2.2	
4.06 Road quality index	110	3.4	
4.07 Quality of roads	103	3.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	124	3.1	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	116	2.4	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	134	1.9	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	114	2.3	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	109	2.8	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	101	3.7	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	125	2.9	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	98	3.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	105	92.2	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	85	45.1	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	101	1.6	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	95	33.8	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	123	3.7	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	129	3.2	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	86	0.49	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	120	3.7	
7.01 Protection of property	132	2.9	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	132	2.8	
7.03 Access to finance	37	4.6	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	124	3.5	
7.05 Physical security	98	4.9	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Bolivia

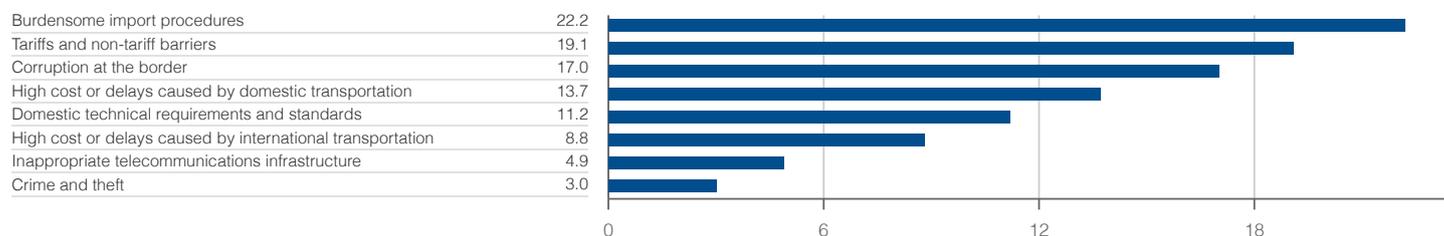
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	11.5	Trade openness % GDP	53.7
GDP US\$ billions	33.2	Share of world trade % world total	0.05
GDP per capita US\$	2886.2	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-1.34

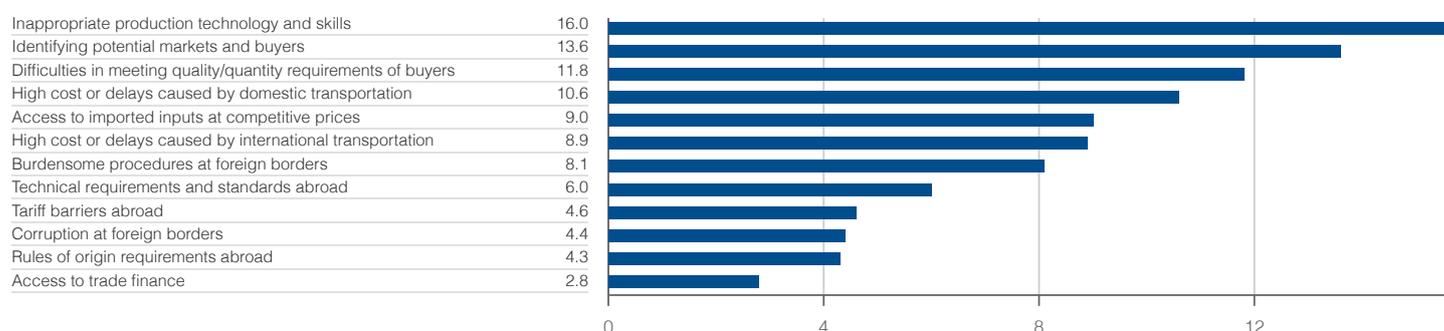
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



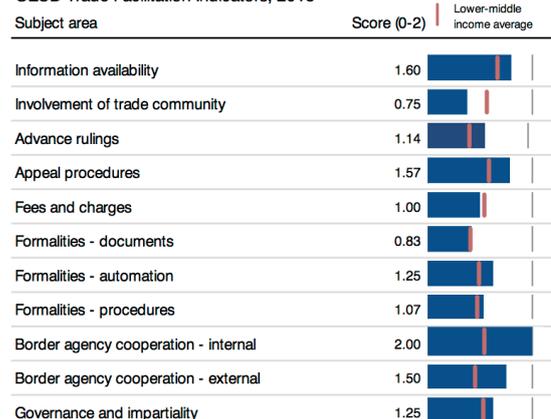
Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015



TFA articles not covered by performance assessment

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

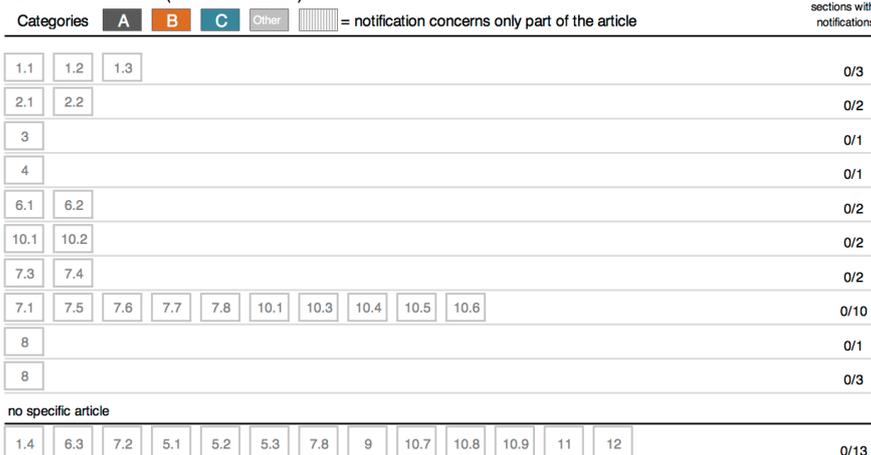
* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

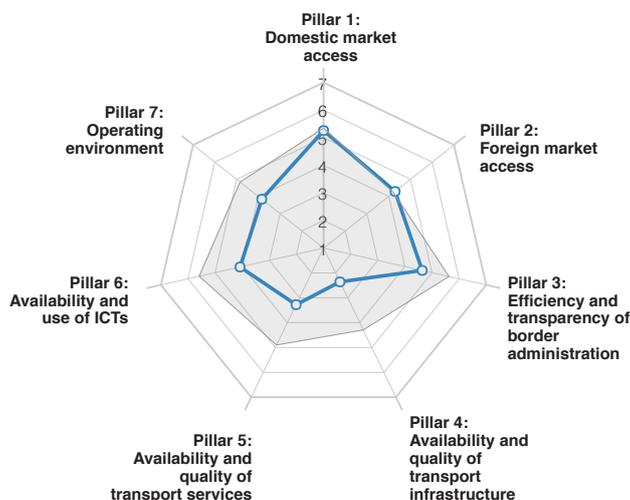
Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)



Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	83	4.1			Rank	75 / 134	83 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	53	4.8			Score	4.2	4.1
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	57	5.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	60	4.3					
Subindex B: Border administration	69	4.6					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	69	4.6					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	103	3.2					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	128	2.4					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	116	3.3					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	82	4.1					
Subindex D: Operating environment	107	3.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	107	3.8					



■ Bosnia and Herzegovina ■ Europe and North America

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	57	5.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	66	4.8	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	93	4.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	48	83.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	60	4.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	107	4.1	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	19	59.9	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	69	4.6	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	94	0.43	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	68	2.7	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	51	8.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	38	5.9	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	67	96.5	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	33	108.5	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	46	4.3	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	28	5.2	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	72	91.5	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	32	106.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	88	3.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	117	3.2	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	66	0.80	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	128	2.4	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	123	19.2	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	131	2.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	88	2.0	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	127	2.2	
4.06 Road quality index	90	4.0	
4.07 Quality of roads	114	2.9	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	116	3.3	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	124	2.3	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	96	2.5	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	92	2.6	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	99	2.9	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	n/a	n/a	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	126	2.9	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	82	4.1	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	106	90.2	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	56	65.1	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	52	16.6	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	96	33.5	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	104	4.1	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	80	4.3	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	93	0.45	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	107	3.8	
7.01 Protection of property	130	3.0	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	104	3.3	
7.03 Access to finance	99	3.5	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	97	4.0	
7.05 Physical security	75	5.4	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Bosnia and Herzegovina

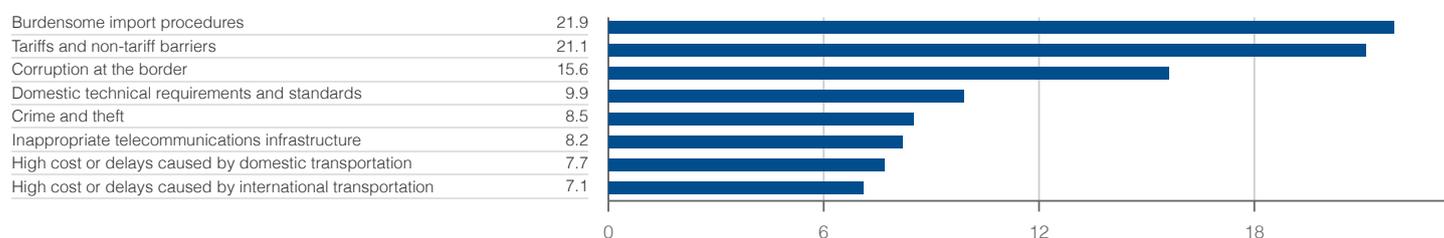
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	3.9	Trade openness % GDP	88.2
GDP US\$ billions	15.8	Share of world trade % world total	0.04
GDP per capita US\$	4088.2	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-3.90

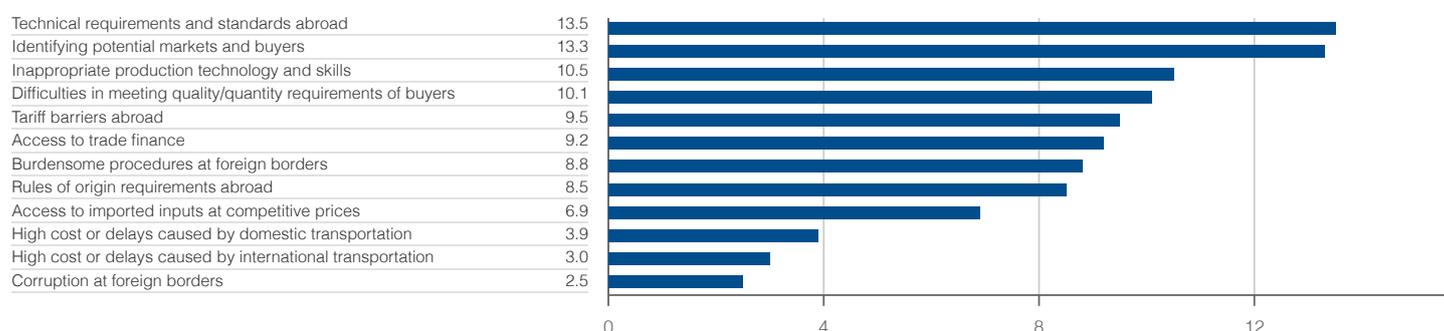
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.11	
Involvement of trade community	1.50	
Advance rulings	1.86	
Appeal procedures	1.50	
Fees and charges	1.50	
Formalities - documents	1.17	
Formalities - automation	0.75	
Formalities - procedures	0.79	
Border agency cooperation - internal	0.67	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.50	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

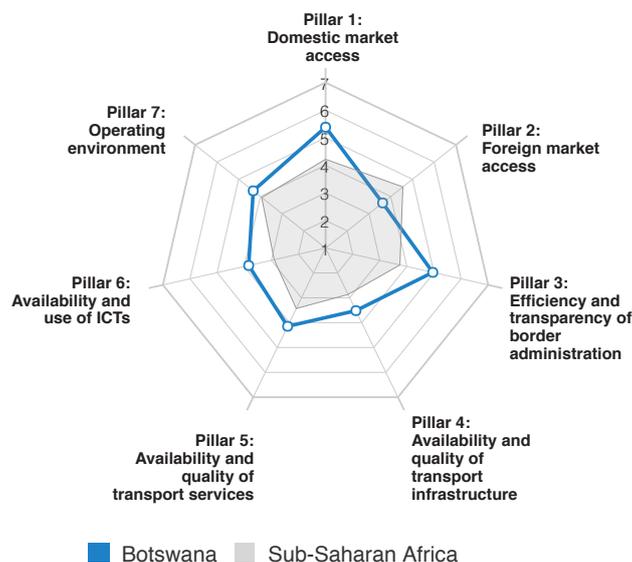
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 .. Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 .. Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ... Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	65	4.4			Rank	68 / 134	65 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	75	4.5			Score	4.3	4.4
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	38	5.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	99	3.6					
Subindex B: Border administration	51	5.0					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	51	5.0					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	77	3.8					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	68	3.5					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	61	4.1					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	94	3.8					
Subindex D: Operating environment	62	4.3					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	62	4.3					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	38	5.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	80	6.4	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	88	4.9	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	3	96.7	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	99	3.6	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	77	3.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	97	28.5	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	51	5.0	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	48	3.0	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	44	3.3	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	34	4.4	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	51	66.6	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	30	98.1	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	68	24.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	30	8.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	105	179.2	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	75	316.5	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	54	4.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	70	4.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	68	3.5	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	132	7.0	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	88	4.0	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	51	3.2	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	107	3.0	
4.06 Road quality index	13	6.5	
4.07 Quality of roads	61	4.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	61	4.1	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	70	2.9	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	75	2.7	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	69	2.9	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	43	3.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	75	4.5	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	61	4.1	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	94	3.8	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	9	169.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	97	27.5	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	99	1.8	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	44	67.3	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	78	4.5	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	108	3.7	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	111	0.28	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	62	4.3	
7.01 Protection of property	41	4.7	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	59	4.0	
7.03 Access to finance	71	3.9	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	105	3.9	
7.05 Physical security	85	5.2	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Botswana

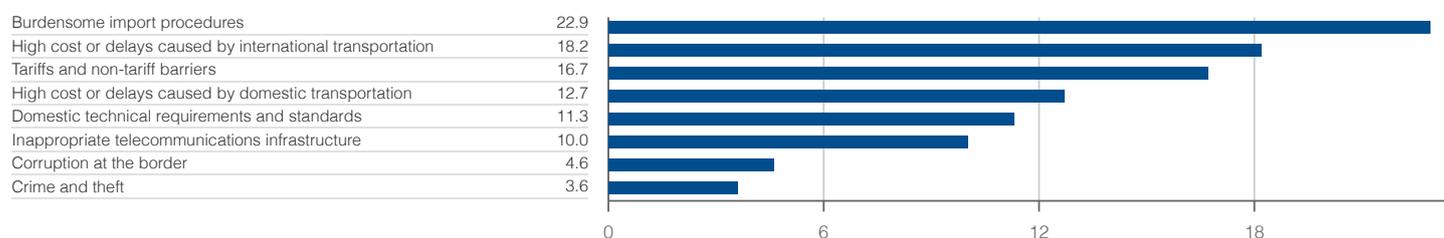
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	2.1	Trade openness % GDP	86.6
GDP US\$ billions	12.9	Share of world trade % world total	0.04
GDP per capita US\$	6041.0	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-0.21

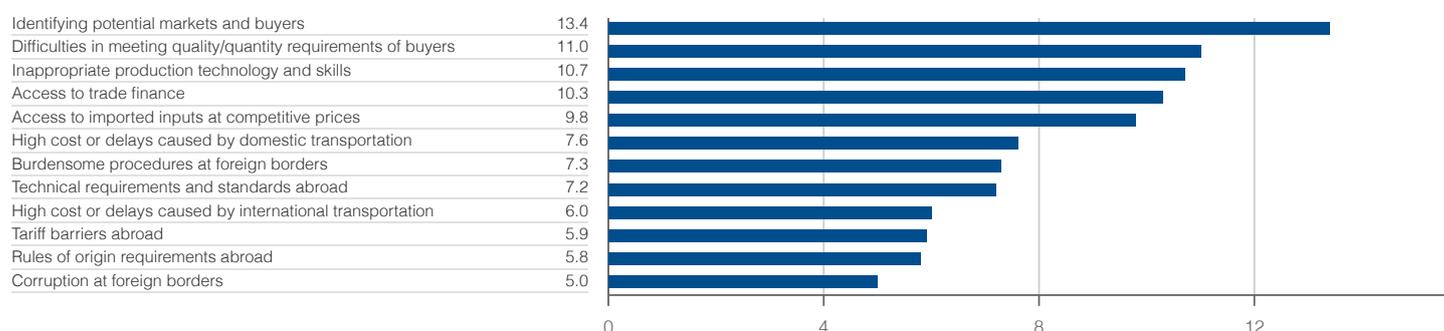
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.78	
Involvement of trade community	1.33	
Advance rulings	0.00	
Appeal procedures	1.63	
Fees and charges	1.67	
Formalities - documents	1.17	
Formalities - automation	1.33	
Formalities - procedures	0.89	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.33	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.25	
Governance and impartiality	1.71	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 18/6/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 29/9/2014*

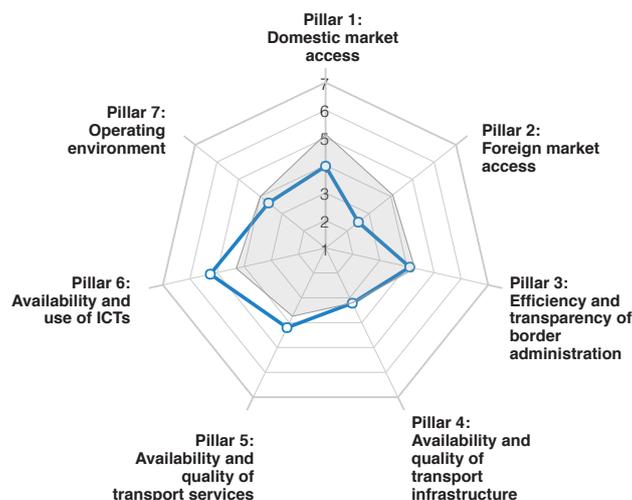
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
2.1					2/2
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
10.1					0/2
7.3					2/2
7.1					7/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					1/3
no specific article					
1.4					8/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview		Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index		110	3.8			Rank	97 / 134	110 / 136
Subindex A: Market access		130	3.2			Score	3.9	3.8
	Pillar 1: Domestic market access	109	4.0					
	Pillar 2: Foreign market access	122	2.5					
Subindex B: Border administration		92	4.1					
	Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	92	4.1					
Subindex C: Infrastructure		58	4.2					
	Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	82	3.2					
	Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	58	4.2					
	Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	45	5.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment		123	3.6					
	Pillar 7: Operating environment	123	3.6					



■ Brazil ■ Latin America and the Caribbean

Brazil drops 13 places in this year's ranking to 110th, driven by deterioration on the market access and operating environment pillars. Brazil's market remains fairly closed, with high tariffs for both agricultural and industrial products, and a fairly low share of imports enjoying duty-free access (31 percent). Its exports also continue to face relatively high tariffs, with only limited preferential access. At the same time, its borders remain thick, with border and documentary

compliance alone costing over \$1,000 per container on average and requiring six days for clearance. Moreover, the time predictability of import procedures ranks 135th, only slightly above Venezuela, which occupies the bottom position. Brazil has improved on the infrastructure side slightly, yet the quality of port infrastructure and efficiency of the intra-modal system remaining as key bottlenecks for enabling trade.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	109	4.0	
1.01 Tariff rate %	119	11.5	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	26	6.6	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	111	31.3	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	122	2.5	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	122	4.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	112	18.4	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	92	4.1	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	71	0.57	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	63	2.8	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	107	120.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	78	63.1	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	74	106.9	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	126	969.6	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	62	18.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	80	49.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	116	226.4	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	129	958.7	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	97	3.1	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	135	2.4	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	82	3.2	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	21	1473.0	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	94	3.9	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	93	1.9	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	37	39.9	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	112	2.9	
4.06 Road quality index	72	4.8	
4.07 Quality of roads	109	3.0	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	58	4.2	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	72	2.9	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	50	3.1	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	45	3.3	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	66	3.4	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	36	5.5	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	131	2.6	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	45	5.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	53	126.6	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	63	59.1	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	61	12.2	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	22	88.6	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	62	4.7	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	41	5.0	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	37	0.73	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	123	3.6	
7.01 Protection of property	77	4.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	129	2.8	
7.03 Access to finance	109	3.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	116	3.8	
7.05 Physical security	115	4.1	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Brazil

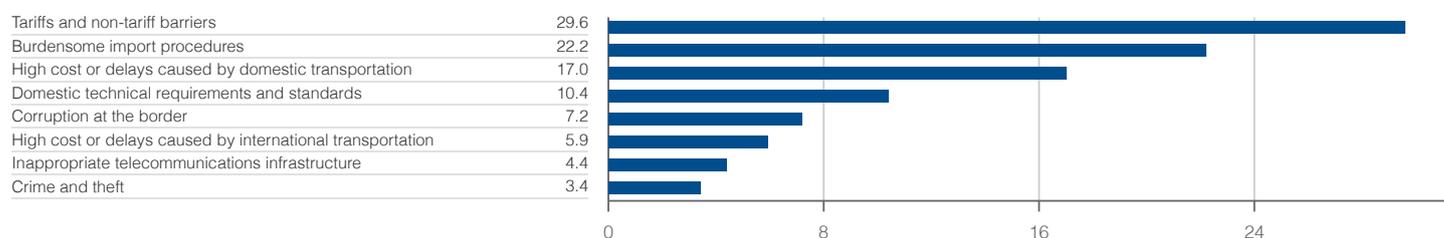
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	204.5	Trade openness % GDP	20.9
GDP US\$ billions	1772.6	Share of world trade % world total	1.11
GDP per capita US\$	8670.0	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	12.34

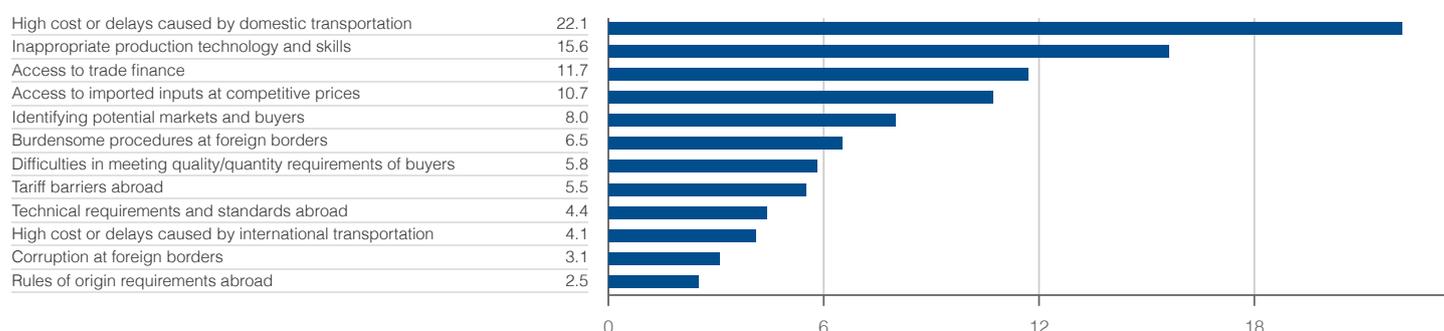
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.70	
Involvement of trade community	1.75	
Advance rulings	1.57	
Appeal procedures	1.25	
Fees and charges	1.50	
Formalities - documents	1.33	
Formalities - automation	1.50	
Formalities - procedures	1.33	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.67	
Governance and impartiality	1.75	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 29/3/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 29/7/2014*

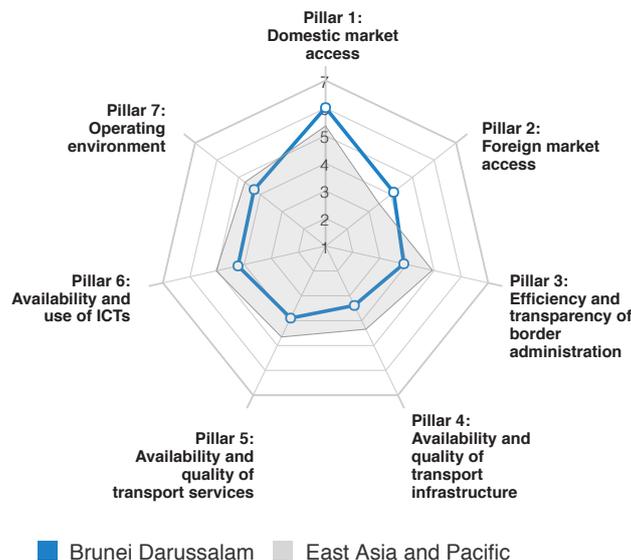
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	9/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	13/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2015	2016
Enabling Trade Index	72	4.3			Rank	70 / 134	72 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	21	5.1			Score	4.3	4.3
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	7	6.0					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	74	4.1					
Subindex B: Border administration	107	3.9					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	107	3.9					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	74	3.8					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	74	3.4					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	77	3.9					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	80	4.2					
Subindex D: Operating environment	69	4.3					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	69	4.3					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	7	6.0	
1.01 Tariff rate %	35	1.7	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	78	5.3	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	26	91.5	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	74	4.1	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	95	3.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	53	48.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	107	3.9	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	74	0.56	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	58	2.8	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	118	140.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	66	48.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	40	50.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	78	395.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	129	163.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	124	117.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	68	90.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	82	340.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	42	4.7	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	81	3.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	112	0.20	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	74	3.4	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	98	50.0	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	83	4.1	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	101	3.9	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	86	3.7	
4.06 Road quality index	36	5.7	
4.07 Quality of roads	41	4.7	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	77	3.9	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	62	3.0	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	91	2.6	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	68	2.9	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	82	3.2	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	n/a	n/a	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	66	4.0	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	80	4.2	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	83	108.1	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	44	71.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	75	8.0	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	132	4.5	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	87	4.4	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	58	4.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	83	0.51	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	69	4.3	
7.01 Protection of property	57	4.3	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	49	4.1	
7.03 Access to finance	78	3.9	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	125	3.4	
7.05 Physical security	46	5.8	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Brunei Darussalam

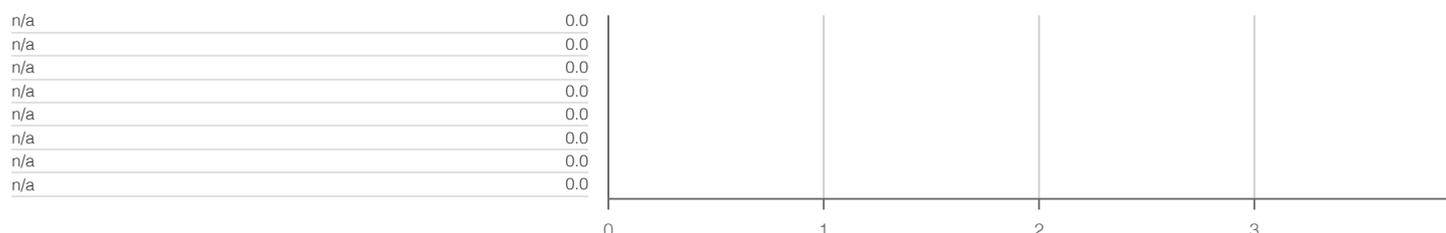
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	0.4	Trade openness % GDP	71.0
GDP US\$ billions	11.8	Share of world trade % world total	0.03
GDP per capita US\$	28236.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	4.01

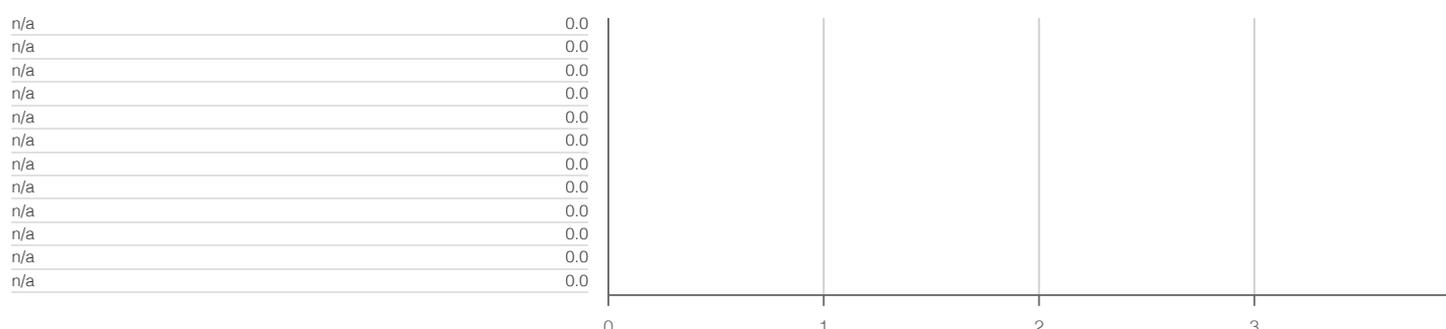
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: n/a



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: n/a



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.33	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	0.67	
Appeal procedures	1.33	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	0.83	
Formalities - automation	1.00	
Formalities - procedures	0.75	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	1.14	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 15/12/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 8/8/2014*

Number of sections with notifications

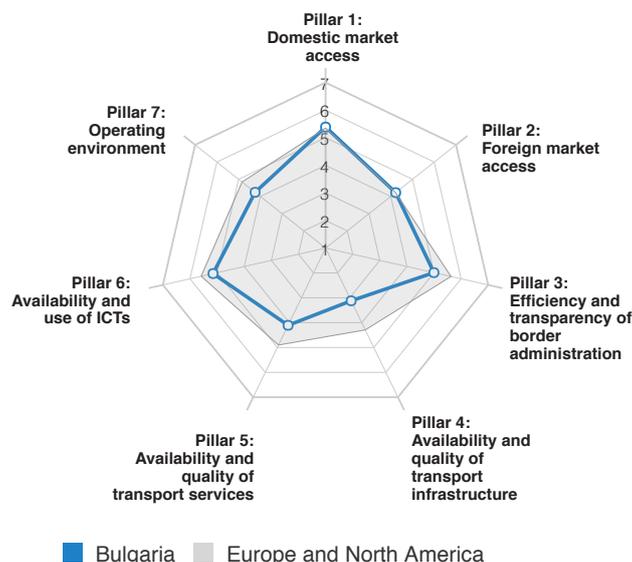
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	7/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	13/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	53	4.5			Rank	50 / 134	53 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	48	4.8			Score	4.5	4.5
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	36	5.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	67	4.2					
Subindex B: Border administration	49	5.0					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	49	5.0					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	63	4.1					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	85	3.1					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	62	4.1					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	50	5.2					
Subindex D: Operating environment	71	4.2					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	71	4.2					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	36	5.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	19	93.1	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	67	4.2	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	39	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	65	43.2	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	49	5.0	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	47	0.68	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	91	2.4	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	22	0.5	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	27	1.8	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	26	4.4	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	45	51.7	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	21	55.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	81	3.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	63	4.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	78	0.79	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	85	3.1	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	76	125.0	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	76	4.1	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	54	3.1	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	98	4.9	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	69	4.0	
4.06 Road quality index	67	4.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	92	3.4	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	62	4.1	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	67	2.9	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	52	3.1	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	80	2.7	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	72	3.3	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	65	4.7	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	71	3.9	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	50	5.2	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	46	129.3	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	67	56.7	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	40	22.4	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	27	81.3	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	51	4.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	40	5.0	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	74	0.57	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	71	4.2	
7.01 Protection of property	113	3.5	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	68	3.8	
7.03 Access to finance	58	4.1	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	55	4.6	
7.05 Physical security	87	5.2	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Bulgaria

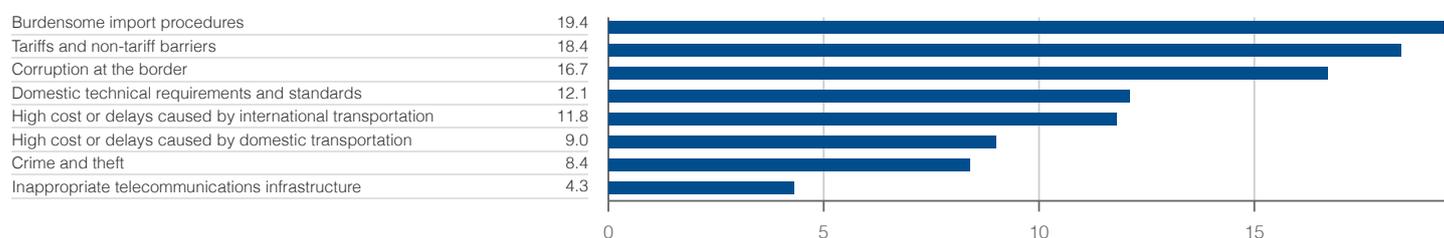
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	7.2	Trade openness % GDP	112.3
GDP US\$ billions	49.0	Share of world trade % world total	0.17
GDP per capita US\$	6831.7	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-3.61

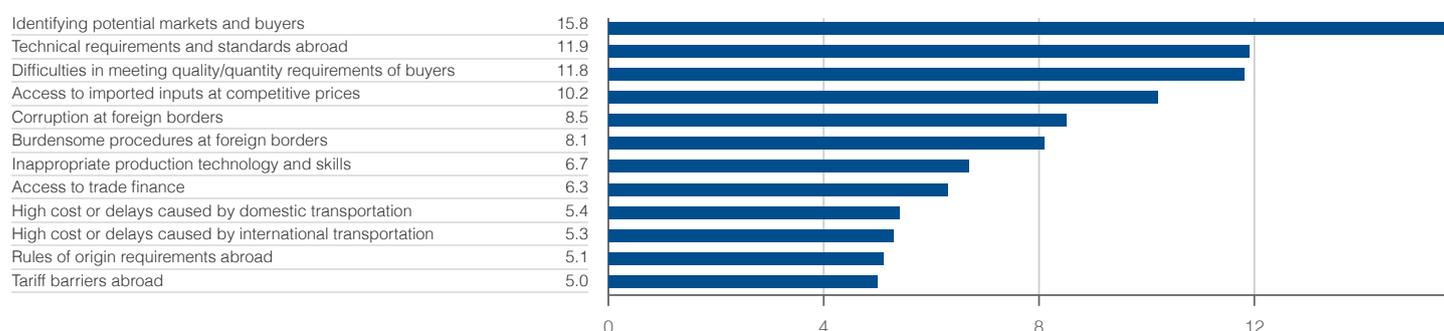
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.80	
Involvement of trade community	1.25	
Advance rulings	2.00	
Appeal procedures	1.38	
Fees and charges	1.25	
Formalities - documents	1.50	
Formalities - automation	1.00	
Formalities - procedures	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.67	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.75	

TFA articles not covered by performance assessment

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12... Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

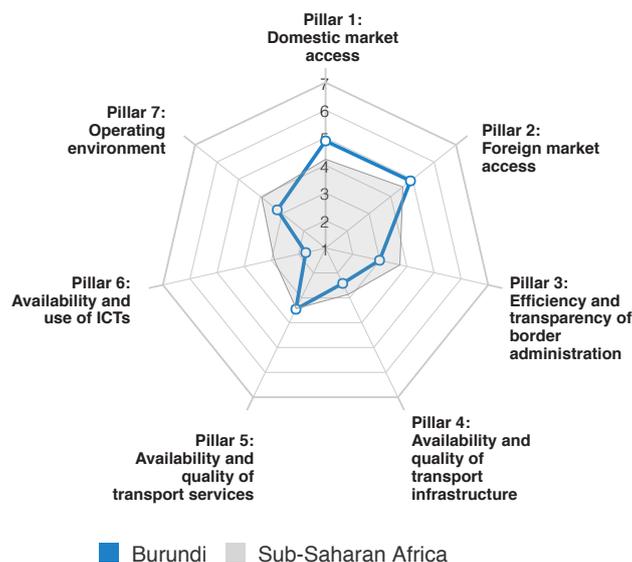
Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	125	3.4			Rank 123 / 134	125 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	38	4.9			Score 3.3	3.4	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	82	4.9					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	19	4.9					
Subindex B: Border administration	129	3.0					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	129	3.0					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	130	2.5					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	123	2.4					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	105	3.5					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	135	1.7					
Subindex D: Operating environment	132	3.2					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	132	3.2					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	82	4.9	
1.01 Tariff rate %	97	9.6	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	46	6.4	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	68	68.6	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	19	4.9	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	16	2.6	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	75	41.0	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	129	3.0	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	102	0.38	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	123	2.0	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	125	180.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	116	154.3	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	135	1025.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	85	443.6	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	119	120.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	90	58.7	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	96	150.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	31	105.9	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	91	3.2	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	122	3.1	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	115	0.10	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	123	2.4	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	134	1.4	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	132	2.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	121	2.3	
4.06 Road quality index	109	3.4	
4.07 Quality of roads	115	2.9	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	105	3.5	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	113	2.4	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	102	2.5	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	83	2.7	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	63	3.4	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	98	3.7	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	134	2.5	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	135	1.7	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	132	46.2	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	132	4.9	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	131	0.0	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	129	7.6	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	135	3.1	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	132	3.0	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	122	0.15	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	132	3.2	
7.01 Protection of property	134	2.7	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	127	2.9	
7.03 Access to finance	130	2.8	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	127	3.3	
7.05 Physical security	107	4.4	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Burundi

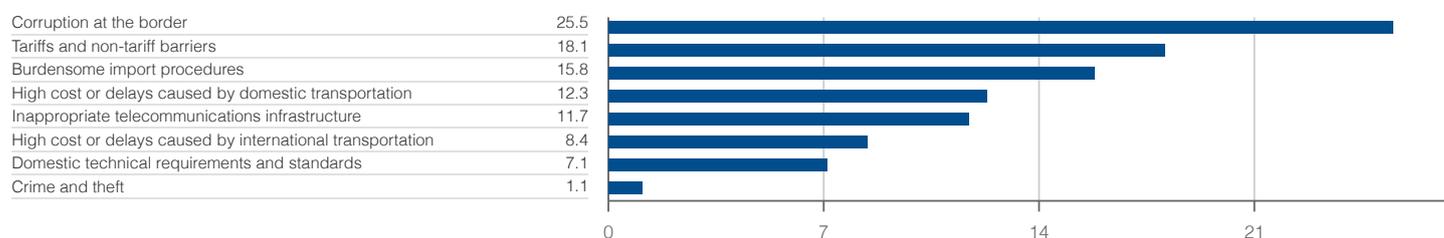
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	9.4	Trade openness % GDP	30.2
GDP US\$ billions	2.9	Share of world trade % world total	0.00
GDP per capita US\$	305.8	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-0.64

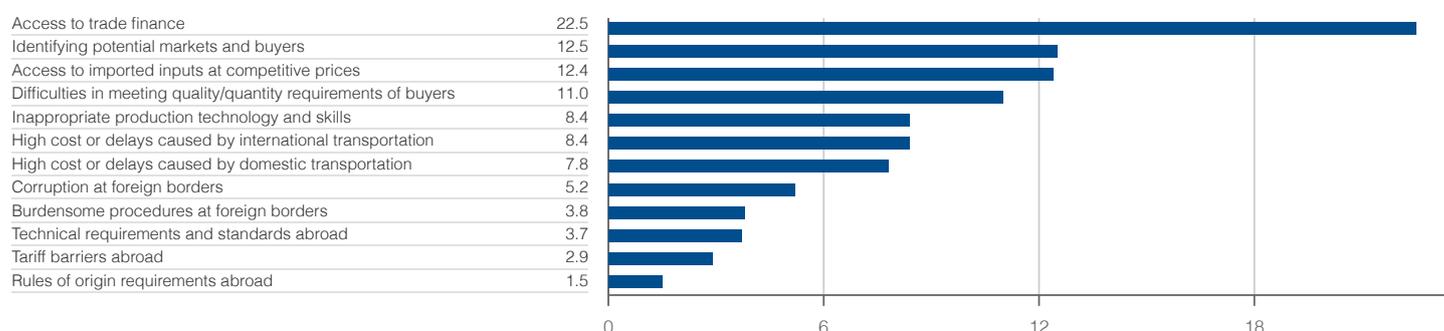
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Low income average
Information availability	0.40	
Involvement of trade community	0.25	
Advance rulings	0.33	
Appeal procedures	0.25	
Fees and charges	0.67	
Formalities - documents	0.50	
Formalities - automation	0.50	
Formalities - procedures	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.33	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 1/5/2015*

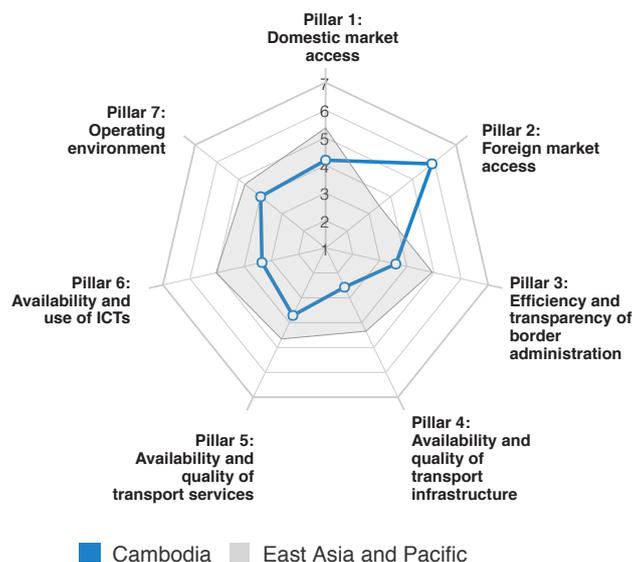
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	3/10			
8					0/1								
8					1/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	7/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ... Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	98	4.0			Rank	102 / 134	98 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	23	5.0			Score	3.8	4.0
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	107	4.2					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	5	5.9					
Subindex B: Border administration	116	3.6					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	116	3.6					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	106	3.2					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	113	2.6					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	87	3.7					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	105	3.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	94	4.0					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	94	4.0					



Cambodia climbs four positions to 98th, on the back of improved market access (23rd, up 57). The country faces the lowest average tariff in the world (only 2.2 percent, down from an already low 2.7 percent in 2014) and enjoys a good margin of preference over other countries (13th), granting it the fifth-best foreign market access globally. Cambodia has also started to open its domestic market to foreign companies, as the share of duty-free imports has increased from 7.3 to 44.6 percent and the average applied tariff decreased from 13 to 9.1 percent. Yet, the benefits of improved market access will not accrue unless the country tackles the significant issues it faces in terms of trade facilitation: 132 hours are needed for documentary compliance when both importing and exporting (113th and 124th globally) and border procedures are

inefficient (69th) and not transparent (116th), contributing to the high incidence of corruption (125th). This is not surprising in light of the government's overall performance when it comes to providing online services to the population (134th). On the positive side, the ratification and implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement will help address these issues in the future. Yet Cambodia's reform efforts will need to be broad and far-reaching across a number of issues, including transport infrastructure (113th, down nine) and services (87th, up 12) and the overall operating environment (94th, down 22), especially when it comes to enforcing contracts (134th) and protecting property (118th).

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	107	4.2	
1.01 Tariff rate %	95	9.1	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	71	5.5	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	97	44.5	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	5	5.9	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	1	2.2	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	13	63.2	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	116	3.6	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	69	0.58	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	76	2.6	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	113	132.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	40	7.5	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	78	120.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	53	240.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	124	132.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	73	48.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	78	100.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	86	375.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	125	2.4	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	79	3.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	116	0.07	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	113	2.6	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	81	103.7	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	98	3.9	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	98	1.6	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	93	5.6	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	75	3.9	
4.06 Road quality index	97	3.8	
4.07 Quality of roads	91	3.4	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	87	3.7	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	52	3.1	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	87	2.6	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	81	2.7	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	73	3.3	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	118	3.2	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	97	3.5	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	105	3.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	35	133.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	114	19.0	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	113	0.5	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	76	42.8	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	75	4.5	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	75	4.3	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	134	0.05	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	94	4.0	
7.01 Protection of property	118	3.4	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	103	3.3	
7.03 Access to finance	81	3.8	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	86	4.2	
7.05 Physical security	84	5.2	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Cambodia

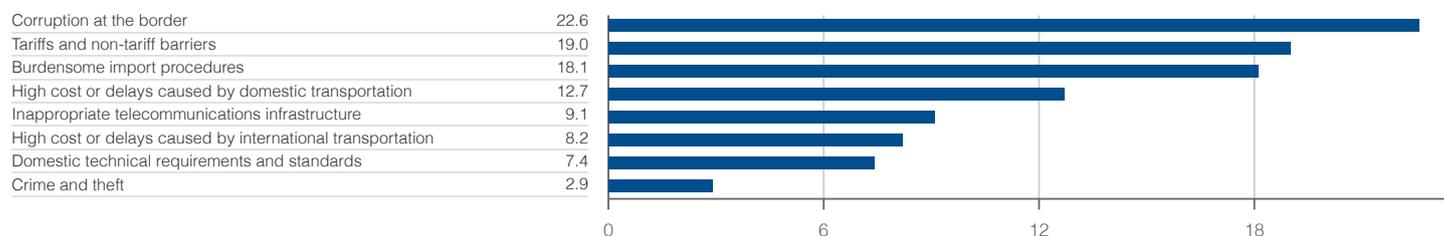
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	15.5	Trade openness % GDP	148.2
GDP US\$ billions	18.2	Share of world trade % world total	0.08
GDP per capita US\$	1168.0	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-2.44

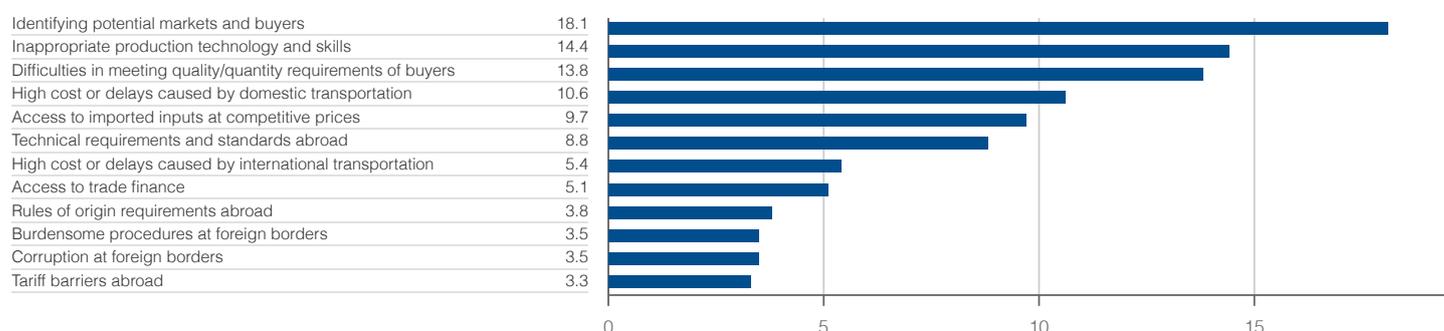
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.40	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	1.29	
Appeal procedures	0.50	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	0.33	
Formalities - automation	0.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.13	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	0.86	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 12/2/2016

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

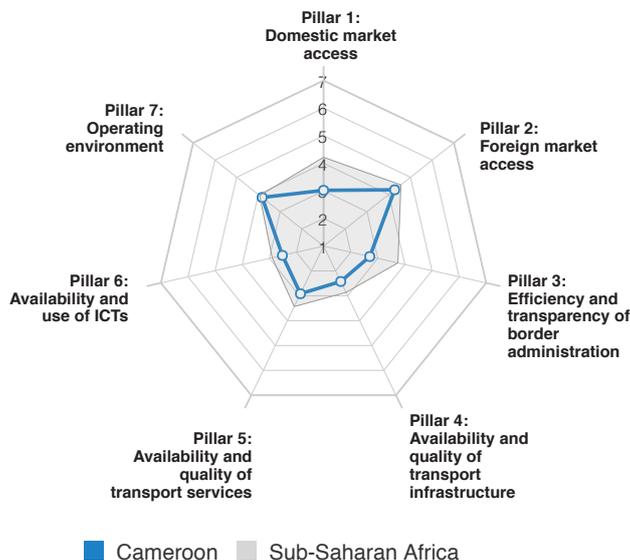
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Cameroon 130th / 136

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	130	3.2			Rank	122 / 134	130 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	114	3.6			Score	3.3	3.2
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	132	3.0					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	63	4.3					
Subindex B: Border administration	133	2.7					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	133	2.7					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	129	2.6					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	121	2.4					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	129	2.9					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	123	2.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment	109	3.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	109	3.8					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	132	3.0	
1.01 Tariff rate %	130	14.6	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	29	6.6	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	131	4.9	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	63	4.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	67	3.6	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	58	46.5	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	133	2.7	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	95	0.42	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	118	2.1	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	121	163.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	130	271.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	132	849.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	133	1406.9	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	103	66.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	133	202.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	126	305.5	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	130	982.8	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	109	2.8	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	129	2.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	105	0.50	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	121	2.4	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	96	54.4	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	128	2.7	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	82	2.4	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	68	15.0	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	110	3.0	
4.06 Road quality index	105	3.6	
4.07 Quality of roads	128	2.5	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	129	2.9	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	135	2.0	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	112	2.3	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	128	2.0	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	131	2.3	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	116	3.3	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	110	3.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	123	2.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	125	71.8	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	110	20.7	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	129	0.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	133	4.3	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	92	4.4	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	98	4.0	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	117	0.22	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	109	3.8	
7.01 Protection of property	65	4.2	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	120	3.1	
7.03 Access to finance	96	3.5	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	95	4.0	
7.05 Physical security	108	4.3	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Cameroon

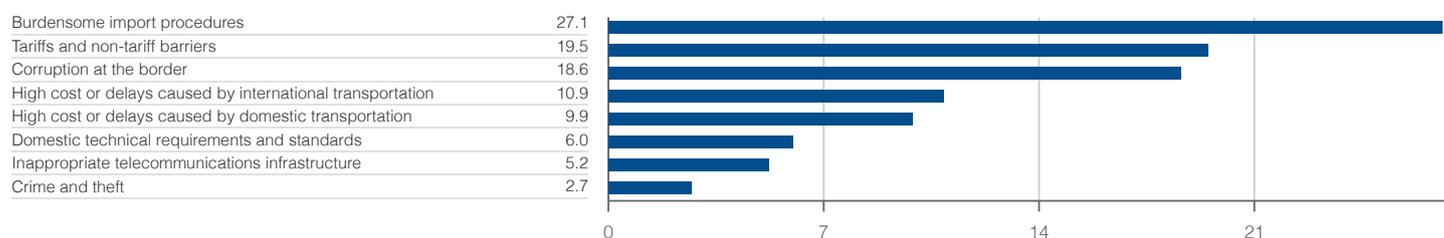
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	23.1	Trade openness % GDP	36.5
GDP US\$ billions	28.5	Share of world trade % world total	0.03
GDP per capita US\$	1232.4	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-2.90

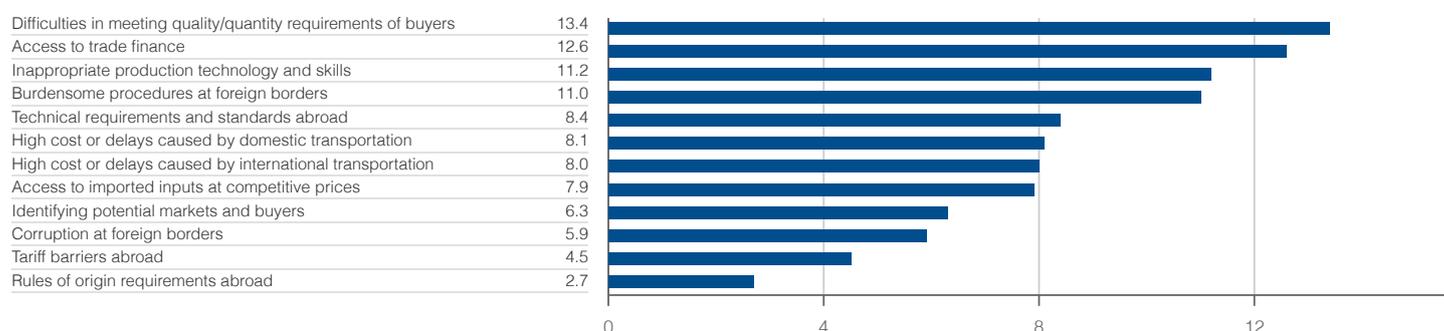
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	0.60	
Involvement of trade community	1.50	
Advance rulings	1.33	
Appeal procedures	1.00	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	0.50	
Formalities - automation	1.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.40	
Border agency cooperation - internal	0.67	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.33	
Governance and impartiality	1.25	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 27/5/2016*

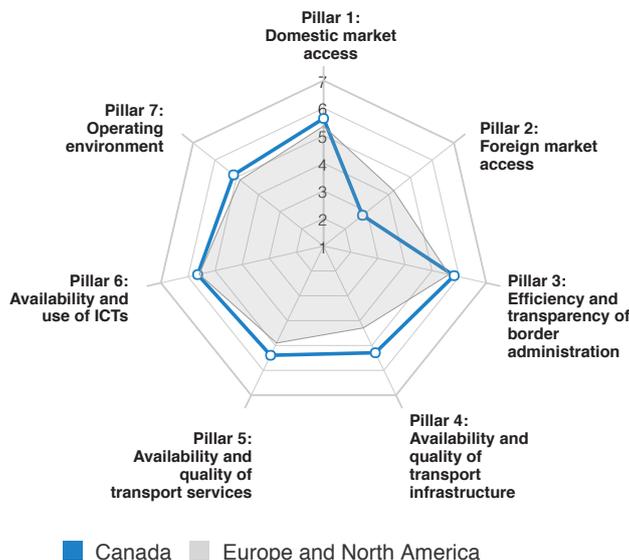
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	1/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	1/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				24	5.2			Rank	19 / 134	24 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				89	4.2			Score	5.2	5.2
	Pillar 1: Domestic market access			20	5.6					
	Pillar 2: Foreign market access			115	2.8					
Subindex B: Border administration				21	5.8					
	Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration			21	5.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				21	5.4					
	Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure			14	5.3					
	Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services			16	5.4					
	Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs			30	5.6					
Subindex D: Operating environment				24	5.1					
	Pillar 7: Operating environment			24	5.1					



Dropping six places, Canada ranks 24th overall on the ETI. As highlighted in the 2014 Report, Canada is a fairly open economy for industrial goods, albeit with a complex tariff structure, but its exports face relatively high tariffs abroad. Canada's trade facilitation environment, although generally positive in terms of efficiency of customs processes, features high costs for documentary

compliance, both for imports and exports. Its score on the key infrastructure for enabling trade are good, especially given its geographical size, with excellent marks especially in terms of air transport and road quality. The number of active mobile broadband subscriptions has also increased markedly, though that remains behind high-income country peers.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
	Pillar 1: Domestic market access		
1.01	20	5.6	
1.01	40	2.8	
1.02	94	4.7	
1.03	35	88.9	
	Pillar 2: Foreign market access		
2.01	115	2.8	
2.01	120	4.7	
2.02	101	25.7	
	Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration		
3.01	21	5.8	
3.01	23	0.79	
3.02	6	4.0	
3.03	26	1.0	
3.04	27	2.0	
3.05	93	162.5	
3.06	42	171.9	
3.07	18	1.0	
3.08	20	2.0	
3.09	100	155.6	
3.10	45	166.7	
3.11	24	5.6	
3.12	35	4.8	
3.13	40	0.90	
	Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure		
4.01	14	5.3	
4.01	12	2566.7	
4.02	16	5.8	
4.03	18	4.8	
4.04	35	42.6	
4.05	19	5.4	
4.06	8	6.6	
4.07	22	5.3	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
	Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services		
5.01	16	5.4	
5.01	29	3.6	
5.02	15	3.9	
5.03	9	4.1	
5.04	25	4.0	
5.05	28	5.8	
5.06	17	5.3	
	Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs		
6.01	30	5.6	
6.01	117	81.9	
6.02	14	88.5	
6.03	13	36.4	
6.04	59	56.3	
6.05	23	5.6	
6.06	16	5.7	
6.07	4	0.96	
	Pillar 7: Operating environment		
7.01	24	5.1	
7.01	13	5.9	
7.02	32	4.4	
7.03	25	4.8	
7.04	69	4.4	
7.05	22	6.1	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Canada

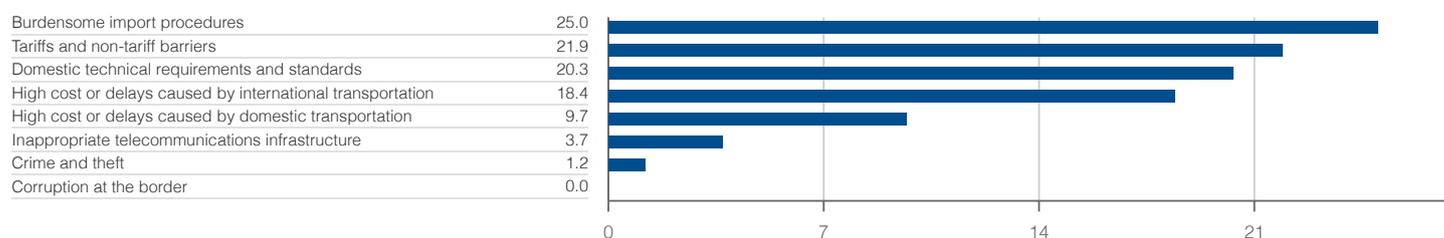
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	35.8	Trade openness % GDP	54.5
GDP US\$ billions	1552.4	Share of world trade % world total	2.54
GDP per capita US\$	43332.0	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-27.90

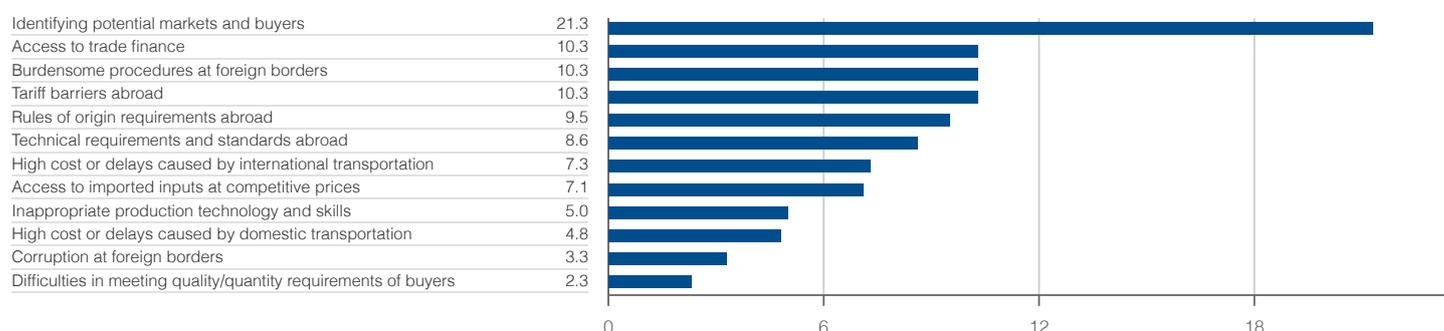
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.83	
Involvement of trade community	1.60	
Advance rulings	2.00	
Appeal procedures	1.67	
Fees and charges	1.50	
Formalities - documents	1.33	
Formalities - automation	1.29	
Formalities - procedures	1.64	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	2.00	

TFA articles not covered by performance assessment

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12... Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

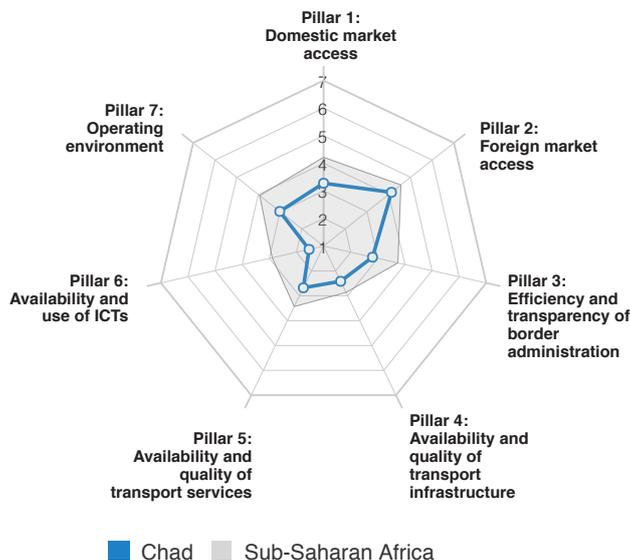
Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Chad 135th / 136

Performance Overview					Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016				
Enabling Trade Index									135	2.9			Rank	132 / 134	135 / 136
Subindex A: Market access									111	3.7			Score	2.9	2.9
Pillar 1: Domestic market access									130	3.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access									76	4.1					
Subindex B: Border administration									131	2.8					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration									131	2.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure									136	2.2					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure									124	2.4					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services									134	2.7					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs									136	1.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment									134	3.0					
Pillar 7: Operating environment									134	3.0					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	130	3.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	129	14.3	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	30	6.6	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	119	16.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	76	4.1	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	13	2.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	121	12.3	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	131	2.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	119	2.1	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	123	172.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	129	242.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	124	500.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	115	669.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	110	87.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	118	106.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	107	187.5	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	76	319.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	135	1.8	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	132	2.6	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	124	2.4	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	128	10.2	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	123	2.9	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	129	2.0	
4.06 Road quality index	98	3.8	
4.07 Quality of roads	125	2.6	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	134	2.7	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	115	2.4	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	131	2.1	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	125	2.1	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	132	2.3	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	129	2.3	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	133	2.6	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	136	1.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	135	40.2	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	135	2.7	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	126	0.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	136	1.4	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	136	3.0	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	136	2.5	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	126	0.14	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	134	3.0	
7.01 Protection of property	131	2.9	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	130	2.8	
7.03 Access to finance	132	2.6	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	134	3.0	
7.05 Physical security	120	3.8	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Chad

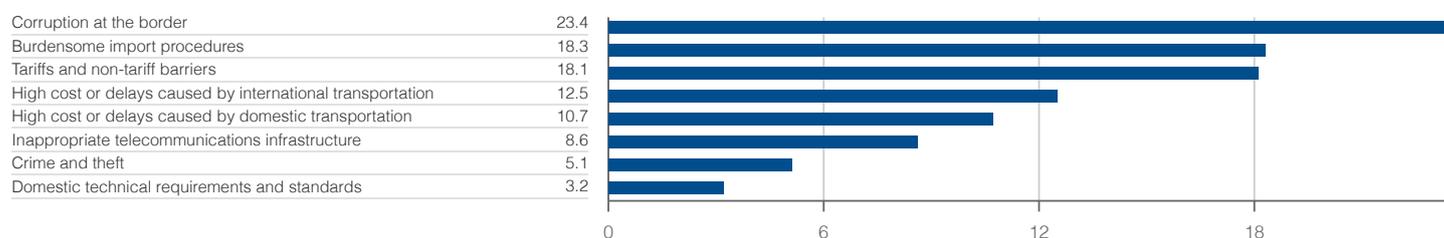
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	11.6	Trade openness % GDP	46.8
GDP US\$ billions	10.9	Share of world trade % world total	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	941.9	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	0.70

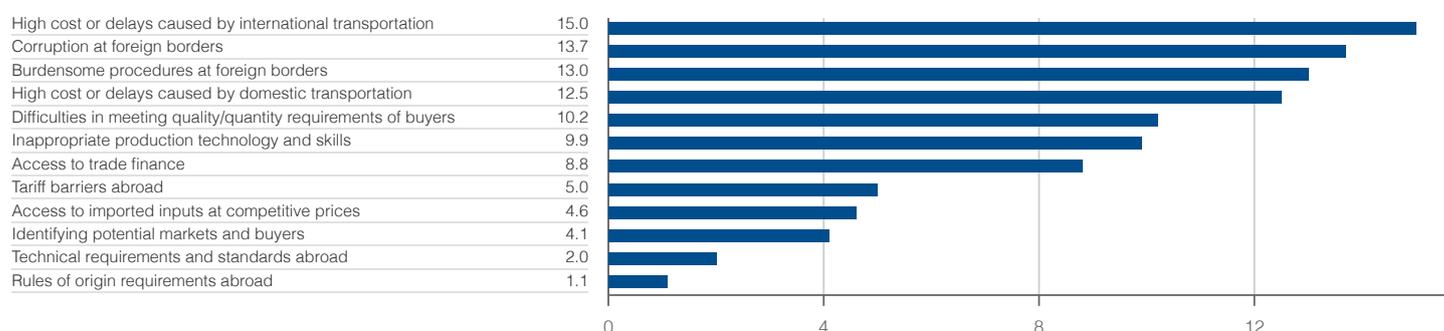
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Low income average
Information availability	0.00	
Involvement of trade community	0.50	
Advance rulings	n.a.	
Appeal procedures	0.20	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	0.20	
Formalities - automation	0.00	
Formalities - procedures	0.44	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	0.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

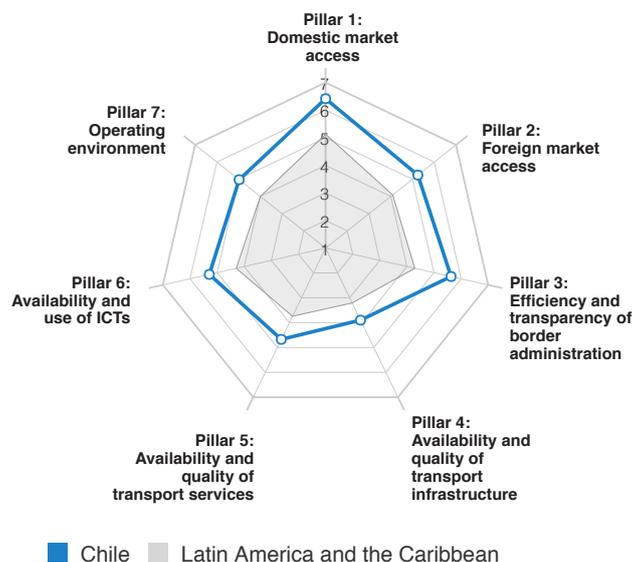
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Chile 21st / 136

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	21	5.3			Rank	18 / 134	21 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	2	5.8			Score	5.2	5.3
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	3	6.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	13	5.2					
Subindex B: Border administration	31	5.6					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	31	5.6					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	42	4.6					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	46	3.9					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	39	4.7					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	43	5.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	29	5.0					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	29	5.0					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	3	6.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	45	3.2	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	2	7.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	21	92.5	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	13	5.2	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	5	2.3	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	61	45.4	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	31	5.6	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	15	0.82	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	35	3.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	70	36.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	72	54.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	40	50.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	58	290.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	68	24.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	91	60.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	40	50.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	67	290.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	23	5.7	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	23	5.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	46	3.9	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	43	463.2	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	46	4.9	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	80	2.4	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	43	36.3	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	34	4.9	
4.06 Road quality index	14	6.4	
4.07 Quality of roads	30	5.0	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	39	4.7	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	43	3.3	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	56	3.0	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	34	3.5	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	44	3.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	44	5.1	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	31	4.7	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	43	5.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	44	129.5	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	59	64.3	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	56	15.2	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	57	57.6	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	33	5.3	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	37	5.1	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	28	0.78	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	29	5.0	
7.01 Protection of property	38	4.8	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	48	4.1	
7.03 Access to finance	19	5.0	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	18	5.1	
7.05 Physical security	40	5.8	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

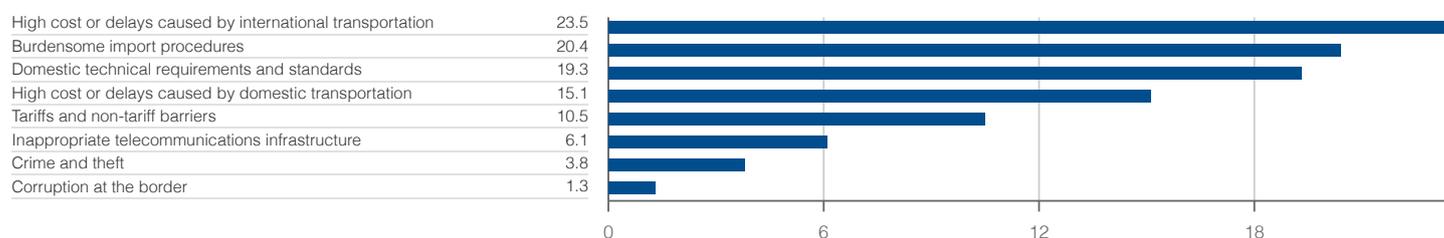
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	18.0	Trade openness % GDP	52.6
GDP US\$ billions	240.2	Share of world trade % world total	0.38
GDP per capita US\$	13340.9	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	0.32

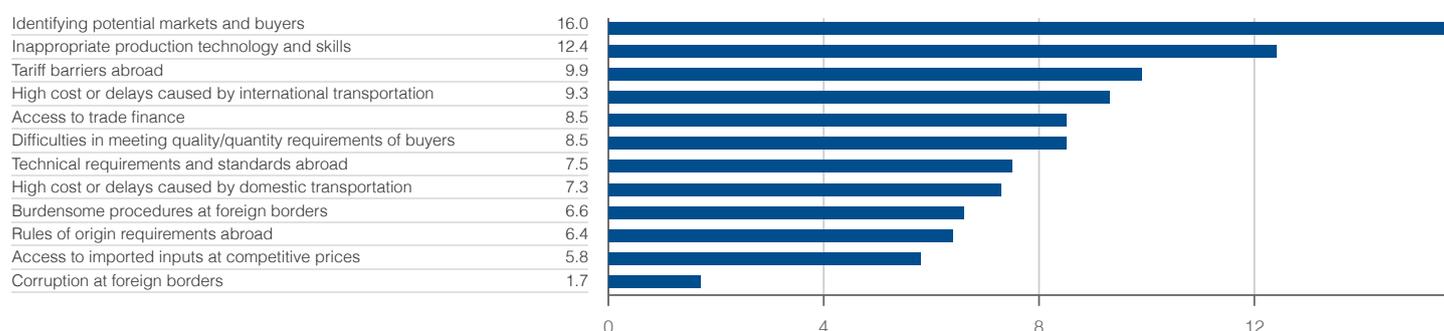
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.47	
Involvement of trade community	1.60	
Advance rulings	1.20	
Appeal procedures	2.00	
Fees and charges	1.75	
Formalities - documents	0.86	
Formalities - automation	1.71	
Formalities - procedures	0.88	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.33	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 23/7/2014*

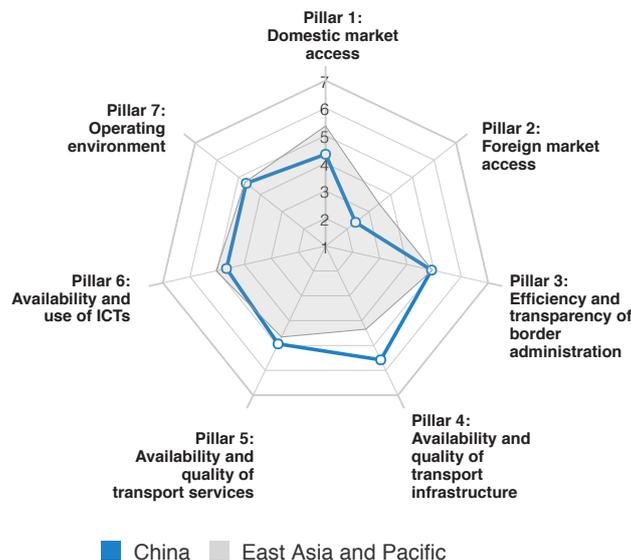
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	9/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	13/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				61	4.5			Rank	63 / 134	61 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				126	3.4			Score	4.4	4.5
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				101	4.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				124	2.4					
Subindex B: Border administration				52	4.9					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				52	4.9					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				27	5.1					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				12	5.6					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				32	4.9					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				64	4.7					
Subindex D: Operating environment				42	4.6					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				42	4.6					



China comes in at 61st, well ahead of the other BRICs, but with significant variation across the ETI pillars. China's transport infrastructure, especially in terms of air and port connectivity, scores overall very well (12th globally), although ICT connectivity lags somewhat behind. In terms of market access, China remains one of the most closed markets, with average applied tariffs of 11.1 percent. At the same time, its exports face relatively high tariffs of around

4.5 percent. In terms of trade facilitation, China performs fairly well according to business leaders, but the overall cost of compliance with trade procedures remains high (about \$950 per container), especially for imports. Given China's dominance as a trading power, it remains the most connected economy in terms of shipping, resulting in good scores on the availability of transport services (32nd).

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	101	4.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	117	11.1	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	43	6.4	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	95	50.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	124	2.4	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	114	4.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	129	6.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	52	4.9	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	50	0.65	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	31	3.3	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	88	65.7	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	101	92.3	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	97	170.9	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	120	776.6	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	66	21.2	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	56	25.9	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	65	84.6	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	108	522.4	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	53	4.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	48	4.4	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	12	5.6	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	4	5192.5	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	48	4.8	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	14	5.1	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	1	167.5	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	42	4.6	
4.06 Road quality index	17	6.3	
4.07 Quality of roads	39	4.8	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	32	4.9	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	12	3.7	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	27	3.6	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	28	3.7	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	31	3.9	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	57	4.8	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	40	4.5	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	64	4.7	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	103	93.2	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	76	50.3	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	48	18.6	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	62	56.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	45	5.0	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	36	5.1	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	31	0.77	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	42	4.6	
7.01 Protection of property	51	4.4	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	24	4.7	
7.03 Access to finance	45	4.3	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	33	4.9	
7.05 Physical security	96	5.0	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

China

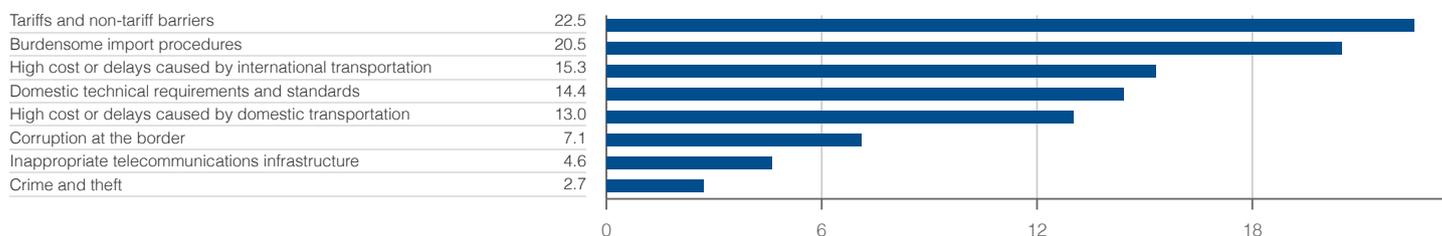
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	1374.6	Trade openness % GDP	35.4
GDP US\$ billions	10982.8	Share of world trade % world total	11.92
GDP per capita US\$	7989.7	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	593.00

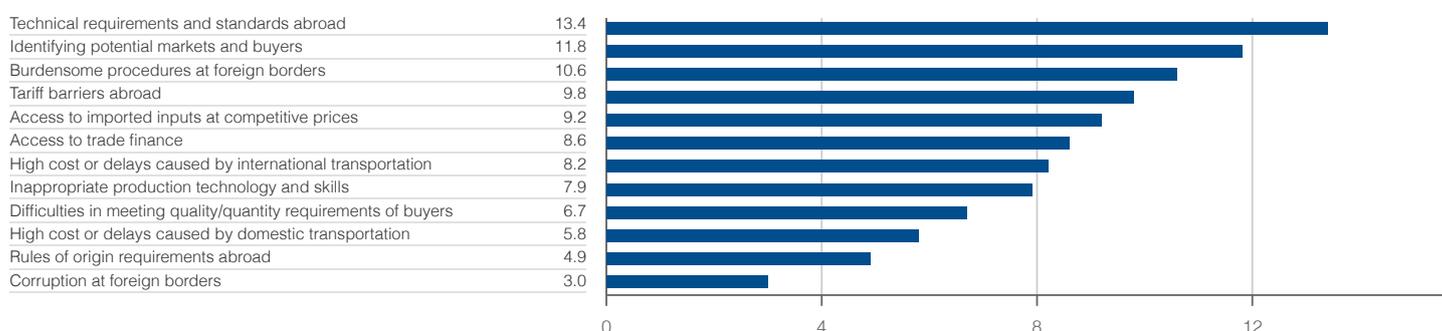
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.80	
Involvement of trade community	1.75	
Advance rulings	1.43	
Appeal procedures	1.13	
Fees and charges	1.75	
Formalities - documents	0.83	
Formalities - automation	1.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.57	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 4/9/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 1/7/2014*

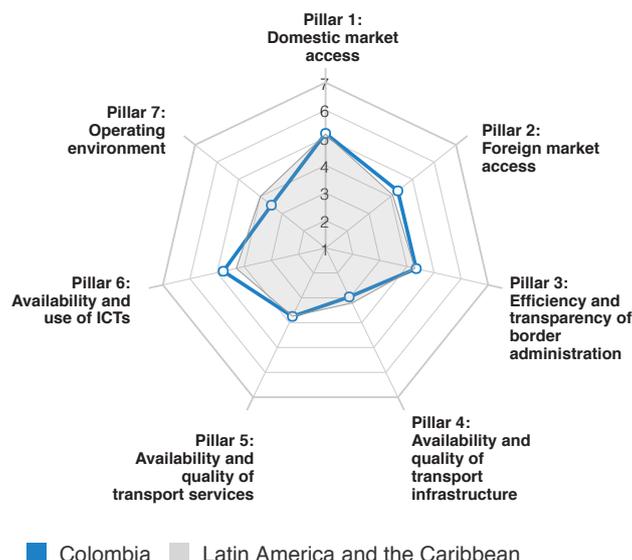
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	8/10			
8					1/1								
8					2/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	11/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				85	4.1			Rank	80 / 134	85 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				56	4.7			Score	4.1	4.1
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				68	5.2					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				57	4.3					
Subindex B: Border administration				80	4.3					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				80	4.3					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				78	3.8					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				94	3.0					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				83	3.7					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				58	4.8					
Subindex D: Operating environment				129	3.5					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				129	3.5					



Colombia drops slightly in the 2016 edition to 85th, approaching the average for the Latin American region. It performs well in terms of market access, with a fairly simple tariff structure, and its exports enjoy friendly terms abroad. Colombia's borders, however, remain key bottlenecks, with compliance on both the import and export side being time intensive and costly. Colombia scores

well on its ICT infrastructure, but transport, especially rails and road, lags behind. The overall operating environment, especially in terms of its public institutions, stands as another barrier to enabling trade over the medium term. On this pillar, Colombia ranks near the bottom globally overall, though with openness to foreign investment serving as a positive note.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	68	5.2	
1.01 Tariff rate %	79	6.4	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	44	6.4	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	81	60.3	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	57	4.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	37	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	59	46.0	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	80	4.3	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	80	0.51	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	115	2.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	86	64.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	109	112.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	40	50.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	95	545.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	98	60.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	123	112.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	68	90.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	109	545.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	73	3.6	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	82	3.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	94	3.0	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	47	434.4	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	75	4.2	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	104	1.4	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	26	53.0	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	82	3.7	
4.06 Road quality index	94	3.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	118	2.8	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	83	3.7	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	99	2.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	81	2.7	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	93	2.6	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	76	3.2	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	64	4.7	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	111	3.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	58	4.8	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	68	115.7	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	68	55.9	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	66	11.2	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	80	41.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	71	4.6	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	60	4.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	27	0.79	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	129	3.5	
7.01 Protection of property	71	4.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	135	2.6	
7.03 Access to finance	67	4.0	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	65	4.5	
7.05 Physical security	136	2.2	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Colombia

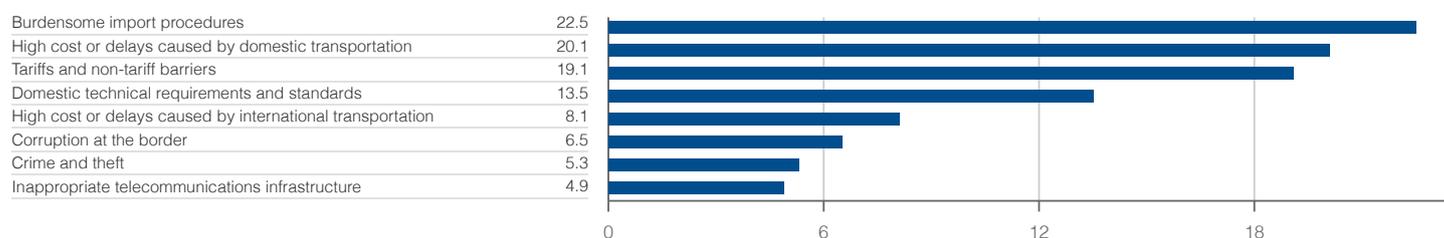
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	48.2	Trade openness % GDP	30.7
GDP US\$ billions	293.2	Share of world trade % world total	0.27
GDP per capita US\$	6083.5	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-18.37

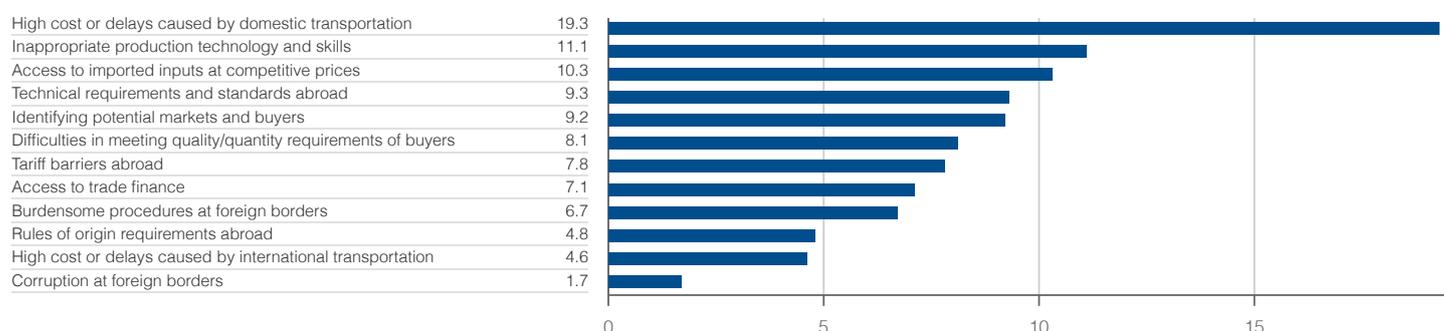
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.90	
Involvement of trade community	2.00	
Advance rulings	1.57	
Appeal procedures	1.38	
Fees and charges	1.50	
Formalities - documents	1.67	
Formalities - automation	1.40	
Formalities - procedures	1.31	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.50	
Governance and impartiality	1.50	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 13/6/2014*

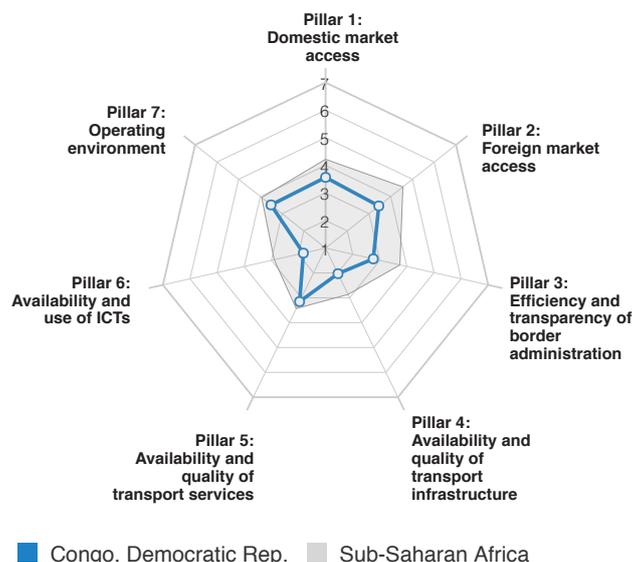
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	12/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2016
Enabling Trade Index	133	3.0	<div style="width: 100%;"><div style="width: 100%;"></div></div>		Rank	133 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	123	3.5	<div style="width: 100%;"><div style="width: 100%;"></div></div>		Score	3.0
🏠 Pillar 1: Domestic market access	123	3.6	<div style="width: 100%;"><div style="width: 100%;"></div></div>			
🌐 Pillar 2: Foreign market access	104	3.4	<div style="width: 100%;"><div style="width: 100%;"></div></div>			
Subindex B: Border administration	132	2.8	<div style="width: 100%;"><div style="width: 100%;"></div></div>			
🏢 Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	132	2.8	<div style="width: 100%;"><div style="width: 100%;"></div></div>			
Subindex C: Infrastructure	135	2.3	<div style="width: 100%;"><div style="width: 100%;"></div></div>			
🚆 Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	136	2.0	<div style="width: 100%;"><div style="width: 100%;"></div></div>			
🚚 Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	122	3.2	<div style="width: 100%;"><div style="width: 100%;"></div></div>			
📶 Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	134	1.8	<div style="width: 100%;"><div style="width: 100%;"></div></div>			
Subindex D: Operating environment	127	3.5	<div style="width: 100%;"><div style="width: 100%;"></div></div>			
👤 Pillar 7: Operating environment	127	3.5	<div style="width: 100%;"><div style="width: 100%;"></div></div>			



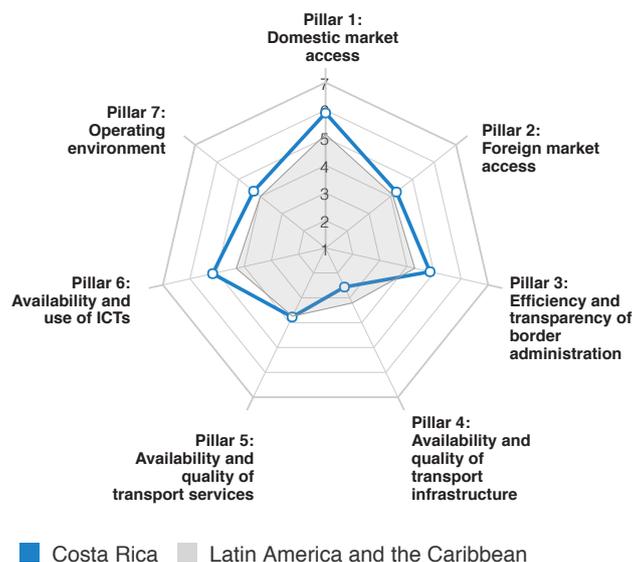
The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
🏠 Pillar 1: Domestic market access	123	3.6	
1.01 Tariff rate %	111	10.2	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	6	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	133	0.3	
🌐 Pillar 2: Foreign market access	104	3.4	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	31	3.4	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	117	13.4	
🏢 Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	132	2.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	95	0.42	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	109	2.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	129	216.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	135	588.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	133	875.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	135	3039.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	135	697.8	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	135	515.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	135	2500.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	135	2222.7	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	113	2.7	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	118	3.2	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	86	0.70	
🚆 Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	136	2.0	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	108	30.7	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	125	2.8	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	101	1.5	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	100	4.1	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	122	2.3	
4.06 Road quality index	99	3.8	
4.07 Quality of roads	135	2.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
🚚 Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	122	3.2	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	121	2.3	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	111	2.3	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	108	2.4	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	98	2.9	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	n/a	n/a	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	128	2.8	
📶 Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	134	1.8	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	130	53.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	134	3.8	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	135	0.0	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	127	8.5	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	133	3.5	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	127	3.3	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	131	0.09	
👤 Pillar 7: Operating environment	127	3.5	
7.01 Protection of property	106	3.6	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	115	3.1	
7.03 Access to finance	125	3.0	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	107	3.9	
7.05 Physical security	117	4.0	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	57	4.5			Rank	55 / 134	57 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	20	5.1			Score	4.5	4.5
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	12	5.9					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	65	4.3					
Subindex B: Border administration	56	4.9					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	56	4.9					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	76	3.8					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	115	2.6					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	81	3.8					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	49	5.2					
Subindex D: Operating environment	66	4.3					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	66	4.3					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	12	5.9	
1.01 Tariff rate %	50	3.6	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	39	6.5	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	57	78.3	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	65	4.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	27	3.1	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	91	32.5	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	56	4.9	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	38	0.70	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	102	2.3	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	65	26.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	91	80.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	55	75.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	83	420.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	68	24.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	44	20.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	61	80.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	86	375.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	71	3.7	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	78	3.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	115	2.6	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	71	162.6	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	58	4.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	97	1.8	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	73	11.5	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	100	3.2	
4.06 Road quality index	107	3.5	
4.07 Quality of roads	123	2.7	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	81	3.8	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	73	2.9	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	92	2.6	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	76	2.8	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	97	3.0	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	80	4.4	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	99	3.5	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	49	5.2	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	20	150.7	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	62	59.8	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	65	11.2	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	16	95.5	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	43	5.0	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	52	4.8	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	55	0.64	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	66	4.3	
7.01 Protection of property	47	4.6	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	101	3.3	
7.03 Access to finance	87	3.7	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	64	4.5	
7.05 Physical security	74	5.4	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Costa Rica

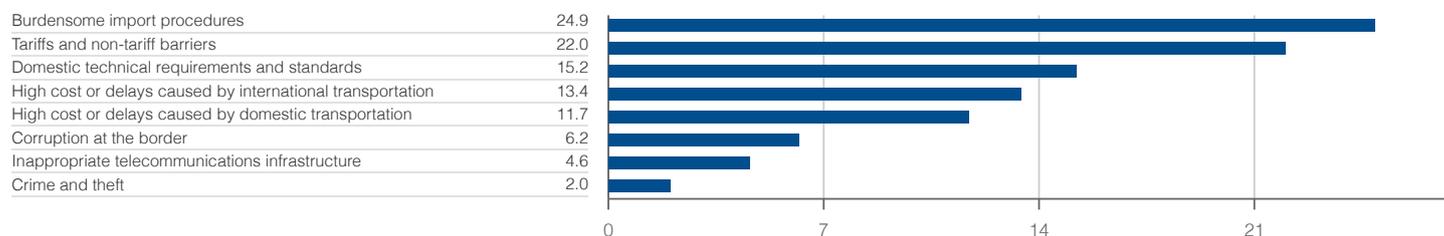
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	4.8	Trade openness % GDP	47.5
GDP US\$ billions	52.9	Share of world trade % world total	0.08
GDP per capita US\$	10936.2	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-5.88

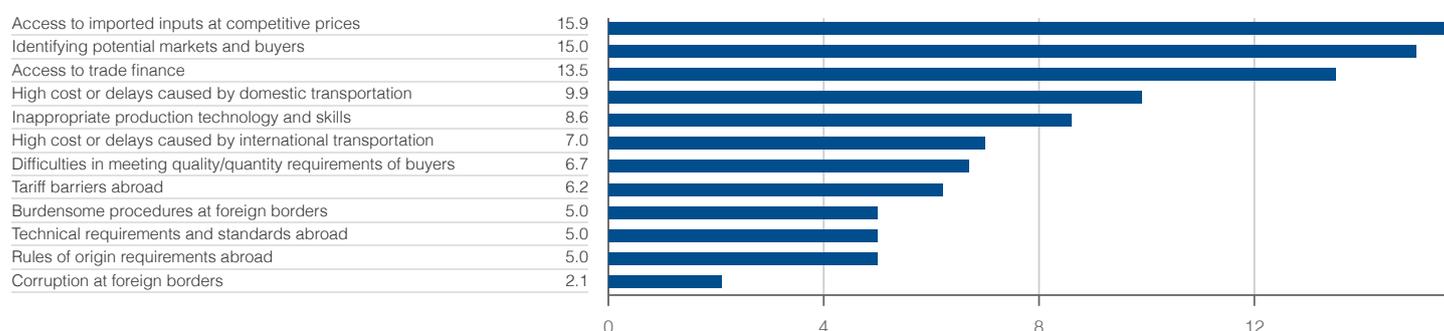
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



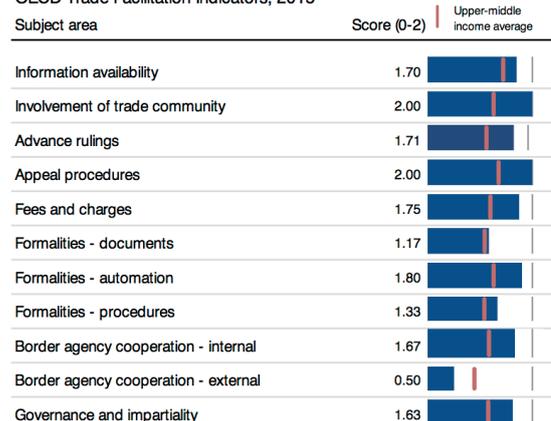
Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

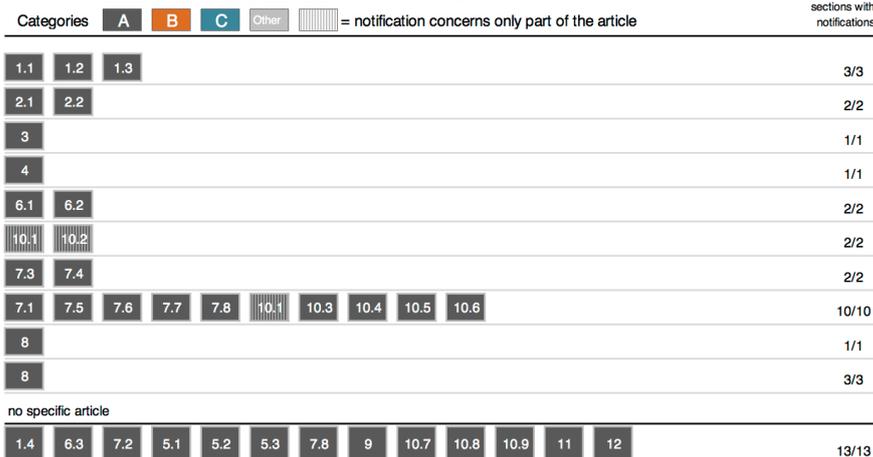
OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015



Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 19/5/2014*

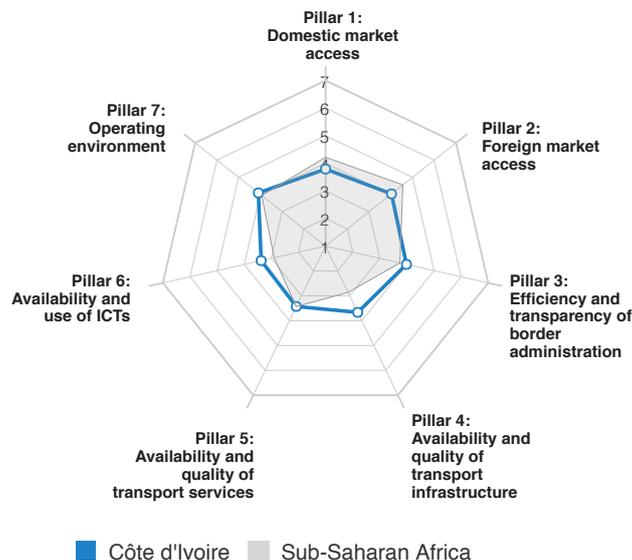


Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Freshment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	105	3.9			Rank	114 / 134	105 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	106	3.9			Score	3.6	3.9
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	115	3.8					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	83	4.0					
Subindex B: Border administration	99	4.0					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	99	4.0					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	95	3.5					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	60	3.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	106	3.4					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	104	3.4					
Subindex D: Operating environment	82	4.1					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	82	4.1					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	115	3.8	
1.01 Tariff rate %	104	9.9	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	17	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	125	10.8	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	83	4.0	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	78	3.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	69	42.2	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	99	4.0	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	80	0.51	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	71	2.7	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	103	89.1	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	111	125.1	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	109	266.7	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	87	455.7	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	119	120.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	122	109.7	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	90	136.1	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	92	387.1	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	79	3.4	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	106	3.4	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	86	0.70	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	60	3.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	91	64.6	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	37	5.2	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	71	2.7	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	58	22.0	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	28	5.2	
4.06 Road quality index	49	5.4	
4.07 Quality of roads	42	4.7	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	106	3.4	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	101	2.5	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	86	2.6	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	89	2.6	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	116	2.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	120	3.1	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	79	3.7	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	104	3.4	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	61	119.3	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	108	21.0	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	115	0.5	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	82	40.4	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	96	4.4	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	104	3.9	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	121	0.19	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	82	4.1	
7.01 Protection of property	84	4.0	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	61	3.9	
7.03 Access to finance	110	3.3	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	75	4.3	
7.05 Physical security	100	4.9	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Côte d'Ivoire

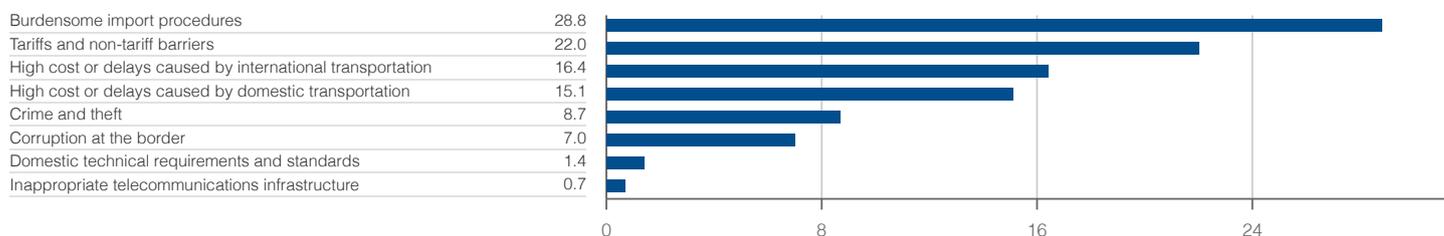
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	23.7	Trade openness % GDP	67.1
GDP US\$ billions	31.2	Share of world trade % world total	0.06
GDP per capita US\$	1314.7	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	1.24

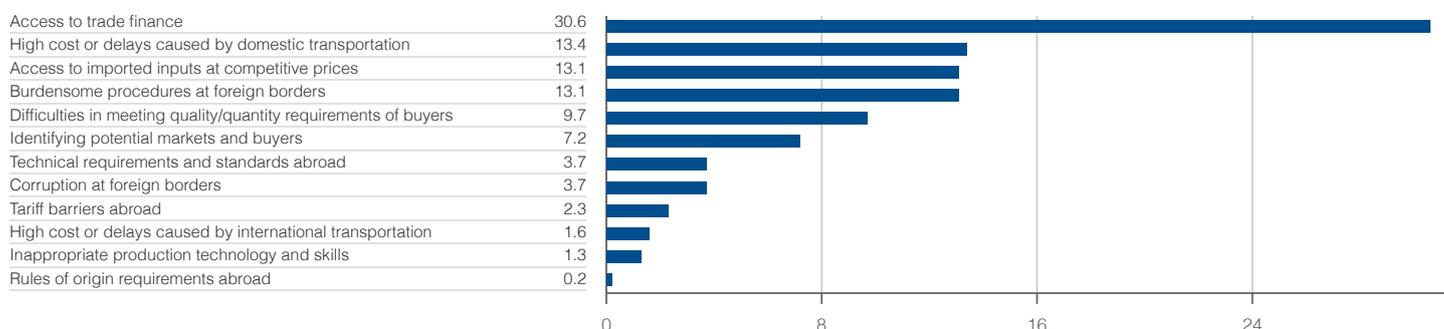
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.70	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	1.00	
Appeal procedures	1.25	
Fees and charges	0.67	
Formalities - documents	0.33	
Formalities - automation	0.25	
Formalities - procedures	1.14	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.50	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 8/12/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 11/8/2014*

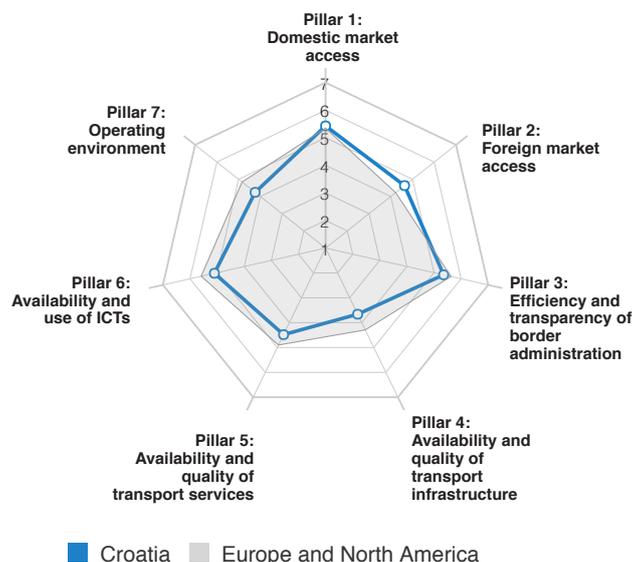
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				1/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	4/10			
8					0/1								
8					1/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	9/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	44	4.8			Rank	47 / 134	44 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	24	5.0			Score	4.6	4.8
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	27	5.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	28	4.6					
Subindex B: Border administration	38	5.4					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	38	5.4					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	50	4.4					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	61	3.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	48	4.5					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	53	5.1					
Subindex D: Operating environment	72	4.2					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	72	4.2					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	27	5.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	7	95.1	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	28	4.6	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	47	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	25	56.9	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	38	5.4	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	76	0.55	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	47	3.1	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	20	0.1	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	15	0.1	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	56	4.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	51	4.2	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	36	0.93	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	61	3.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	79	108.1	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	77	4.1	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	68	2.7	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	47	32.5	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	44	4.6	
4.06 Road quality index	52	5.3	
4.07 Quality of roads	18	5.5	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	48	4.5	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	51	3.1	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	42	3.2	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	52	3.2	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	67	3.4	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	32	5.6	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	69	3.9	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	53	5.1	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	92	103.8	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	47	69.8	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	38	23.2	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	33	75.4	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	80	4.5	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	84	4.2	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	33	0.75	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	72	4.2	
7.01 Protection of property	96	3.8	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	88	3.5	
7.03 Access to finance	107	3.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	72	4.4	
7.05 Physical security	25	6.1	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Croatia

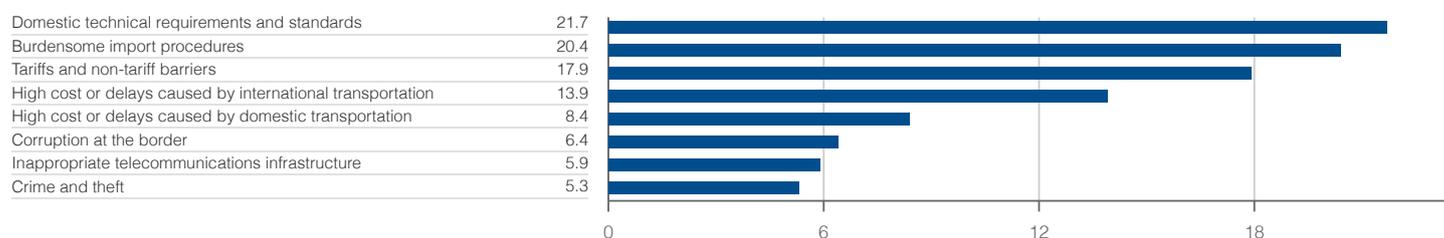
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	4.2	Trade openness % GDP	68.3
GDP US\$ billions	48.9	Share of world trade % world total	0.10
GDP per capita US\$	11572.9	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-7.56

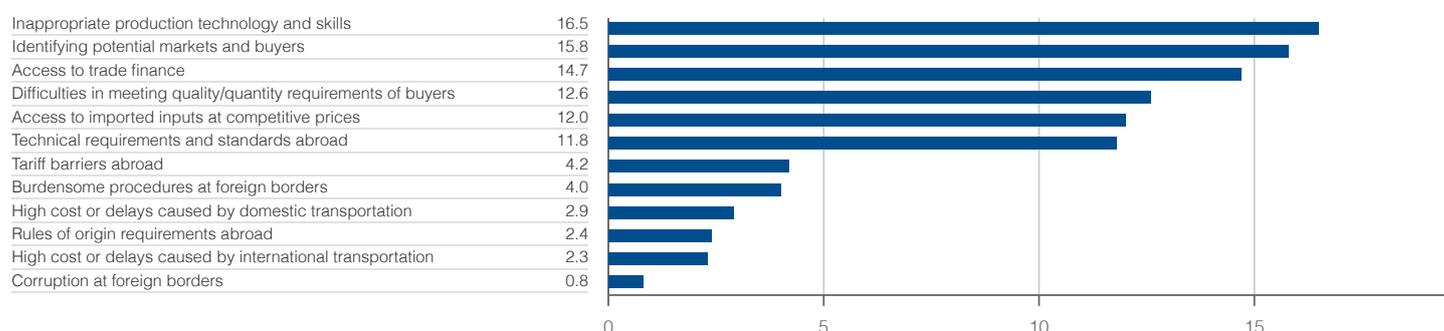
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.80	
Involvement of trade community	2.00	
Advance rulings	1.57	
Appeal procedures	1.50	
Fees and charges	1.50	
Formalities - documents	1.17	
Formalities - automation	1.25	
Formalities - procedures	1.27	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.50	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

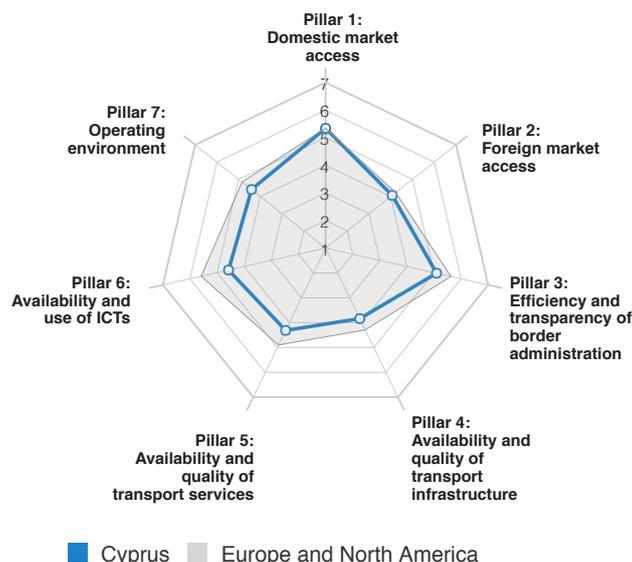
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	47	4.6			Rank	44 / 134	47 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	60	4.7			Score	4.7	4.6
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	44	5.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	80	4.1					
Subindex B: Border administration	43	5.1					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	43	5.1					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	57	4.2					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	52	3.8					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	53	4.3					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	68	4.6					
Subindex D: Operating environment	56	4.4					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	56	4.4					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	44	5.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	28	90.8	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	80	4.1	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	43	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	82	37.9	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	43	5.1	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	55	0.64	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	44	3.1	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	35	2.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	46	14.7	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	40	50.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	68	335.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	28	2.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	41	18.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	40	50.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	68	300.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	48	4.5	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	44	4.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	81	0.73	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	52	3.8	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	64	212.2	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	43	4.9	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	64	19.3	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	60	4.3	
4.06 Road quality index	50	5.4	
4.07 Quality of roads	34	4.9	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	53	4.3	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	78	2.8	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	76	2.7	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	94	2.5	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	38	3.8	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	27	5.8	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	48	4.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	68	4.6	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	101	95.4	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	42	71.7	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	41	22.4	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	63	54.8	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	86	4.4	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	97	4.0	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	78	0.54	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	56	4.4	
7.01 Protection of property	58	4.3	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	65	3.8	
7.03 Access to finance	111	3.3	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	35	4.8	
7.05 Physical security	42	5.8	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Cyprus

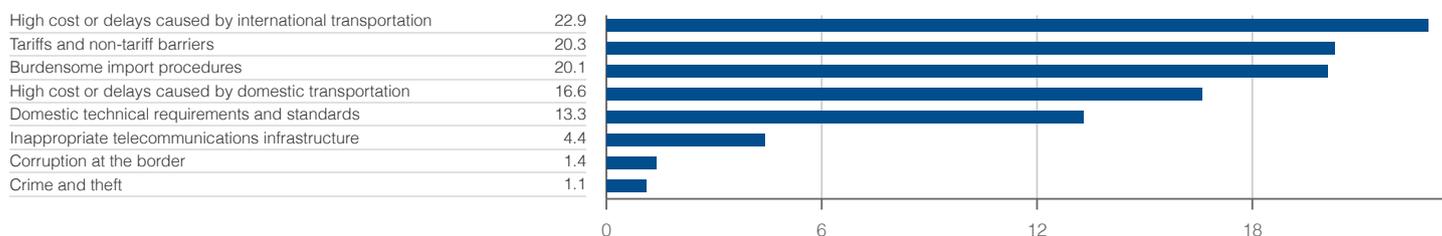
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	0.9	Trade openness % GDP	38.3
GDP US\$ billions	19.3	Share of world trade % world total	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	22587.5	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-3.74

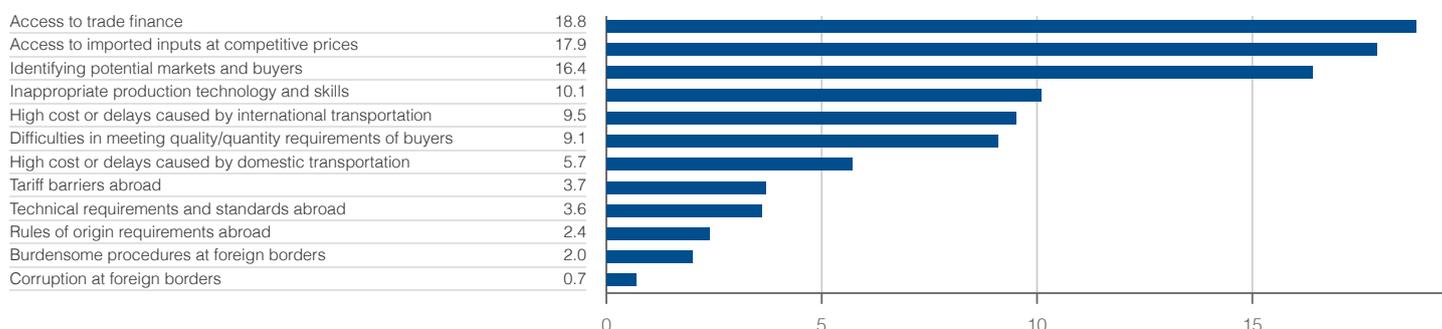
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	2.00	
Involvement of trade community	1.67	
Advance rulings	2.00	
Appeal procedures	1.75	
Fees and charges	1.50	
Formalities - documents	1.50	
Formalities - automation	1.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.44	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.67	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.71	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

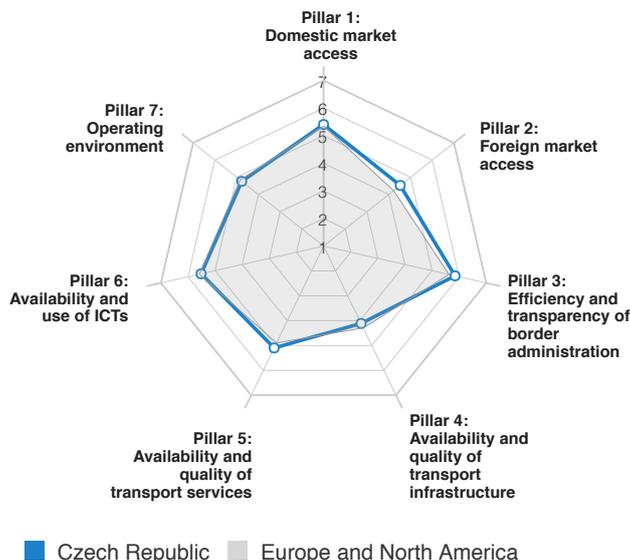
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	25	5.1			Rank	27 / 134	25 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	29	5.0			Score	4.9	5.1
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	32	5.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	38	4.5					
Subindex B: Border administration	18	5.8					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	18	5.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	35	4.9					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	39	4.1					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	25	5.1					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	34	5.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment	35	4.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	35	4.8					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	32	5.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	15	94.0	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	38	4.5	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	40	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	38	53.3	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	18	5.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	32	0.73	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	19	3.6	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	39	4.8	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	26	4.9	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	39	4.1	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	61	235.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	31	5.3	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	22	4.6	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	95	3.4	
4.06 Road quality index	20	6.2	
4.07 Quality of roads	64	4.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	25	5.1	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	18	3.7	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	26	3.6	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	21	3.8	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	28	3.9	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	34	5.6	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	47	4.4	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	34	5.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	47	129.2	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	28	81.3	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	25	27.9	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	41	68.8	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	31	5.4	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	11	5.8	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	88	0.48	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	35	4.8	
7.01 Protection of property	40	4.7	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	96	3.4	
7.03 Access to finance	27	4.7	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	21	5.0	
7.05 Physical security	33	5.9	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Czech Republic

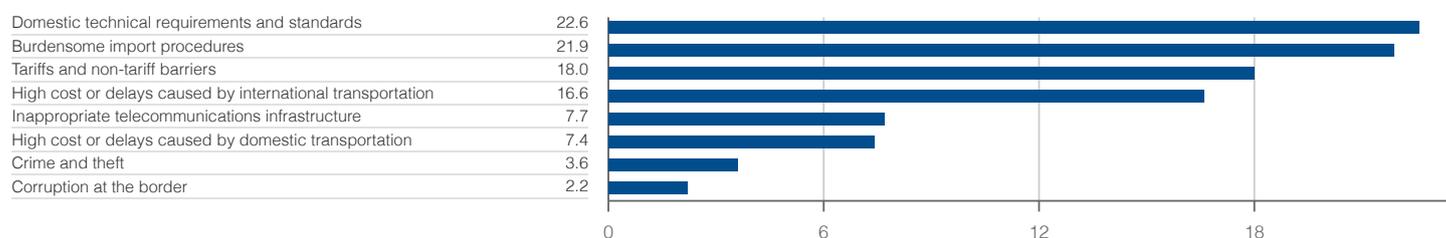
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	10.5	Trade openness % GDP	161.3
GDP US\$ billions	181.9	Share of world trade % world total	0.90
GDP per capita US\$	17256.9	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	17.68

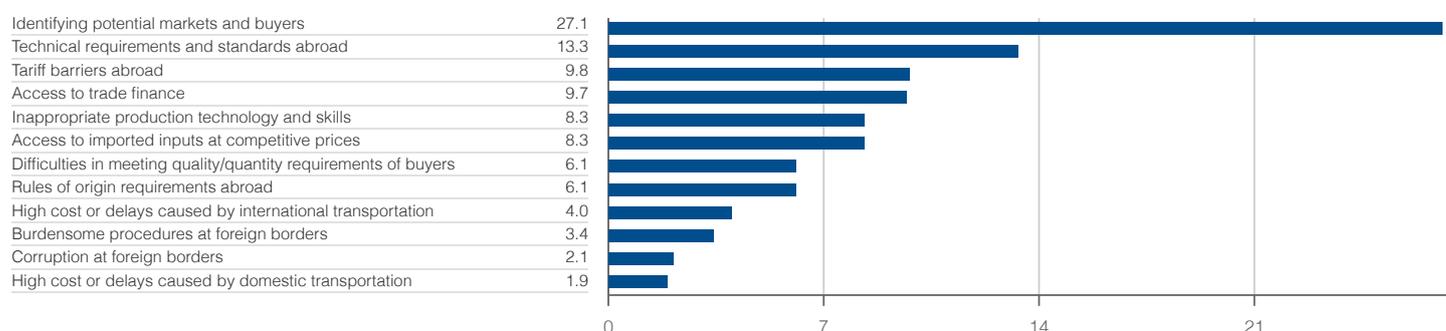
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.33	
Involvement of trade community	1.60	
Advance rulings	1.44	
Appeal procedures	2.00	
Fees and charges	1.25	
Formalities - documents	0.86	
Formalities - automation	1.43	
Formalities - procedures	0.94	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.50	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

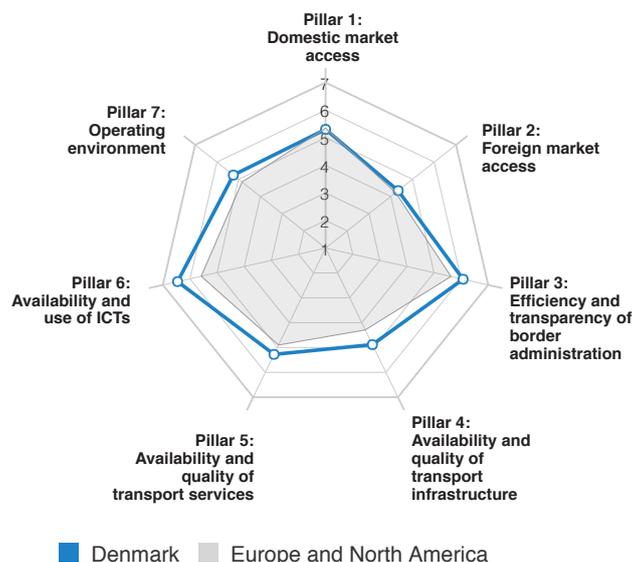
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 .. Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
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3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ... Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ... Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2015	2016
Enabling Trade Index	12	5.4			Rank	10 / 134	12 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	45	4.8			Score	5.3	5.4
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	50	5.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	55	4.3					
Subindex B: Border administration	10	6.1					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	10	6.1					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	18	5.5					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	19	4.9					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	20	5.3					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	4	6.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment	20	5.2					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	20	5.2					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	50	5.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	36	88.9	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	55	4.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	49	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	56	47.1	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	10	6.1	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	31	0.73	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	14	3.8	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	14	6.1	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	33	4.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	19	4.9	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	37	587.1	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	17	5.8	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	20	4.7	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	24	54.9	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	9	5.7	
4.06 Road quality index	35	5.7	
4.07 Quality of roads	10	5.7	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	20	5.3	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	15	3.7	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	9	4.0	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	25	3.7	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	30	3.9	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	38	5.4	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	19	5.2	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	4	6.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	49	128.3	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	4	96.3	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	2	42.5	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	7	116.8	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	11	5.8	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	15	5.7	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	28	0.78	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	20	5.2	
7.01 Protection of property	23	5.7	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	19	4.8	
7.03 Access to finance	39	4.5	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	15	5.2	
7.05 Physical security	28	6.1	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Denmark

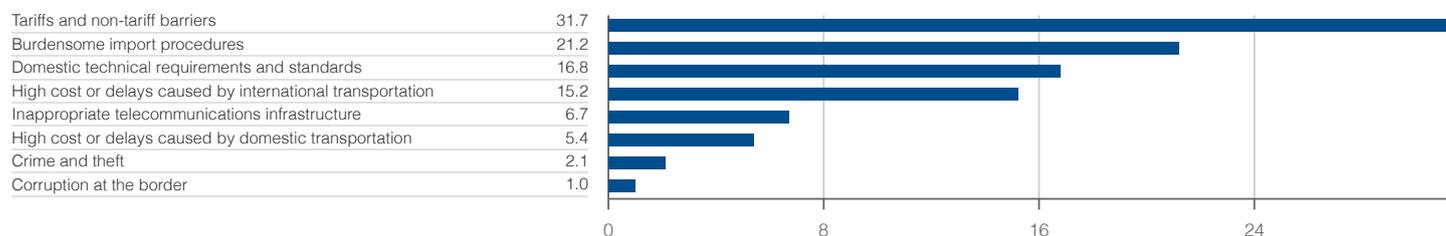
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	5.7	Trade openness % GDP	61.3
GDP US\$ billions	295.0	Share of world trade % world total	0.55
GDP per capita US\$	52114.2	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	9.77

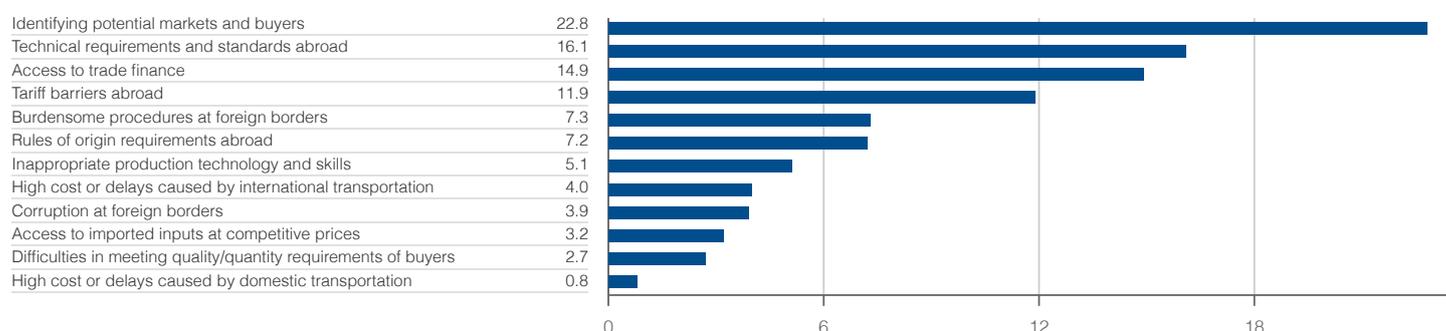
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.78	
Involvement of trade community	1.60	
Advance rulings	1.50	
Appeal procedures	1.43	
Fees and charges	1.75	
Formalities - documents	1.57	
Formalities - automation	1.29	
Formalities - procedures	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	2.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

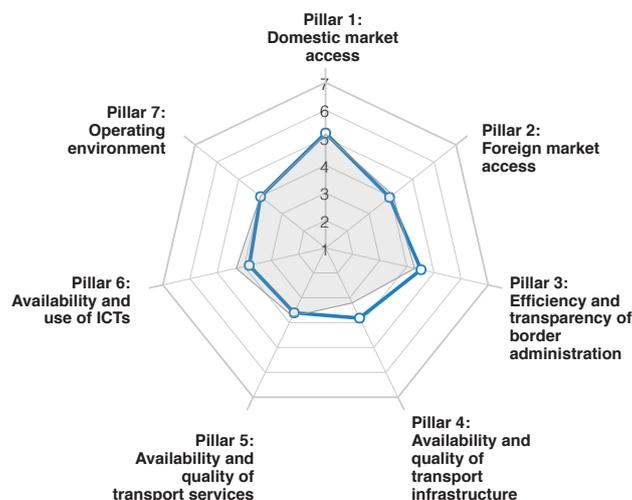
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Freshment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				78	4.2			Rank	77 / 134	78 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				71	4.6			Score	4.1	4.2
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				64	5.2					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				86	3.9					
Subindex B: Border administration				73	4.5					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				73	4.5					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				83	3.7					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				54	3.8					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				93	3.6					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				95	3.8					
Subindex D: Operating environment				93	4.0					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				93	4.0					



■ Dominican Republic ■ Latin America and the Caribbean

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	64	5.2	
1.01 Tariff rate %	77	6.2	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	36	6.5	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	87	57.4	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	86	3.9	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	89	3.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	76	41.0	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	73	4.5	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	75	0.56	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	94	2.4	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	60	13.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	50	24.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	36	40.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	100	579.2	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	58	10.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	39	16.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	21	15.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	105	487.5	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	110	2.8	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	53	4.2	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	66	0.80	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	54	3.8	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	49	427.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	49	4.8	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	57	24.6	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	45	4.6	
4.06 Road quality index	71	4.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	53	4.4	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	93	3.6	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	85	2.7	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	79	2.7	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	88	2.6	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	90	3.1	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	123	3.0	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	60	4.1	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	95	3.8	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	115	82.6	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	73	51.9	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	79	6.4	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	85	39.6	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	60	4.8	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	74	4.3	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	83	0.51	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	93	4.0	
7.01 Protection of property	86	4.0	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	128	2.9	
7.03 Access to finance	62	4.1	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	46	4.7	
7.05 Physical security	110	4.3	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Dominican Republic

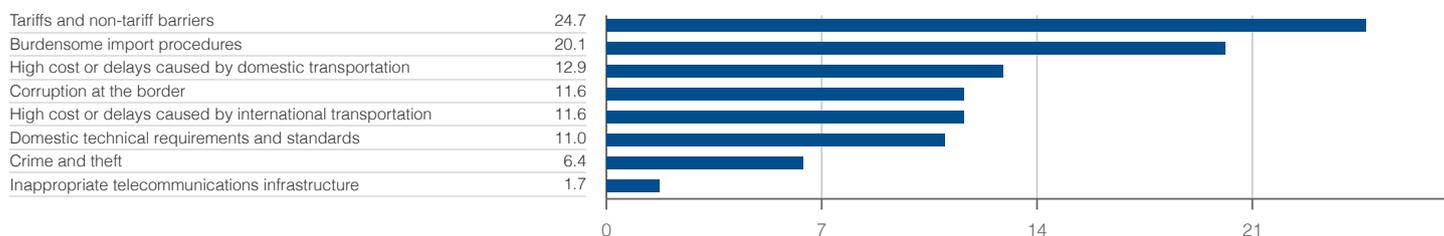
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	10.0	Trade openness % GDP	39.7
GDP US\$ billions	67.5	Share of world trade % world total	0.08
GDP per capita US\$	6755.7	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-7.75

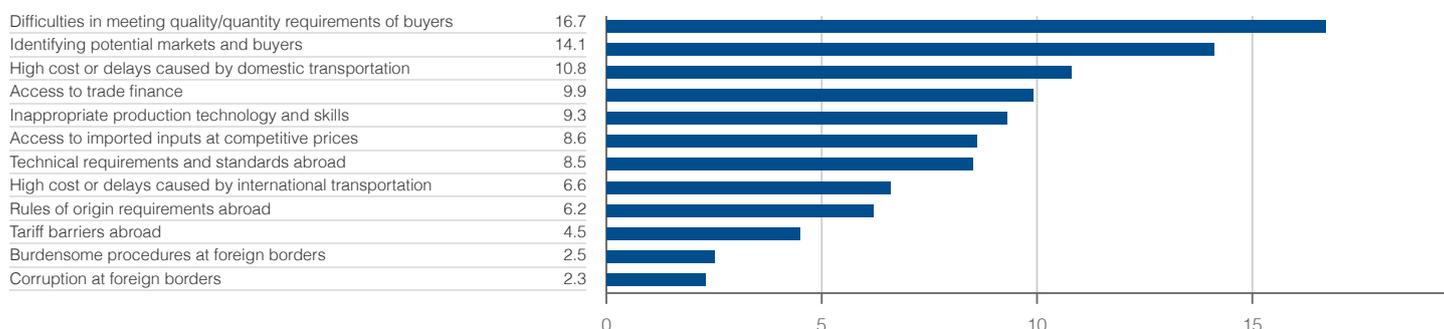
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.90	
Involvement of trade community	1.75	
Advance rulings	1.29	
Appeal procedures	0.88	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	1.83	
Formalities - automation	1.25	
Formalities - procedures	1.44	
Border agency cooperation - internal	0.50	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.14	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 31/7/2014*

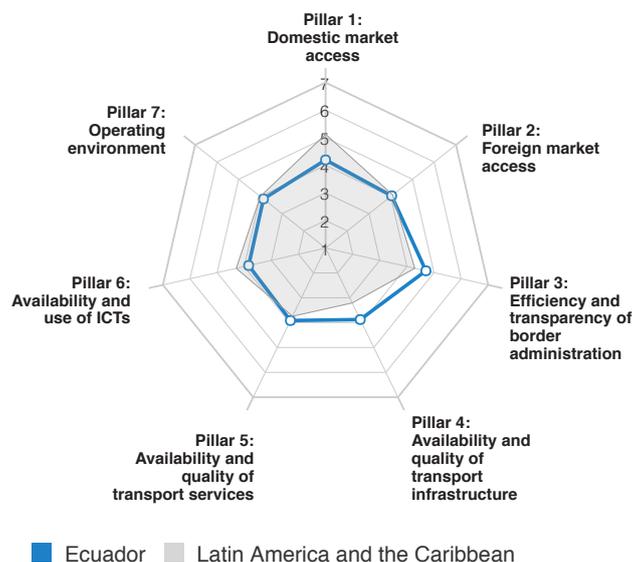
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			2/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				1/2								
10.1	10.2				1/2								
7.3	7.4				1/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	7/10			
8					0/1								
8					2/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	9/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	81	4.1			Rank 71 / 134	81 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	96	4.1			Score 4.3	4.1	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	106	4.2					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	82	4.0					
Subindex B: Border administration	67	4.7					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	67	4.7					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	72	3.9					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	48	3.9					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	75	3.9					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	93	3.8					
Subindex D: Operating environment	105	3.9					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	105	3.9					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	106	4.2	
1.01 Tariff rate %	107	9.9	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	84	5.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	83	59.8	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	82	4.0	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	87	3.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	64	43.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	67	4.7	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	62	0.61	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	74	2.6	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	107	120.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	50	24.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	55	75.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	54	250.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	68	24.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	110	96.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	93	140.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	112	560.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	65	3.9	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	87	3.7	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	48	3.9	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	74	147.8	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	38	5.1	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	49	31.4	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	39	4.7	
4.06 Road quality index	89	4.0	
4.07 Quality of roads	24	5.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	75	3.9	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	65	3.0	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	84	2.7	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	86	2.6	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	75	3.2	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	70	4.6	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	87	3.6	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	93	3.8	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	120	79.4	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	80	48.9	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	71	9.2	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	94	35.1	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	77	4.5	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	93	4.1	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	57	0.63	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	105	3.9	
7.01 Protection of property	103	3.7	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	121	3.1	
7.03 Access to finance	93	3.5	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	114	3.8	
7.05 Physical security	83	5.3	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Ecuador

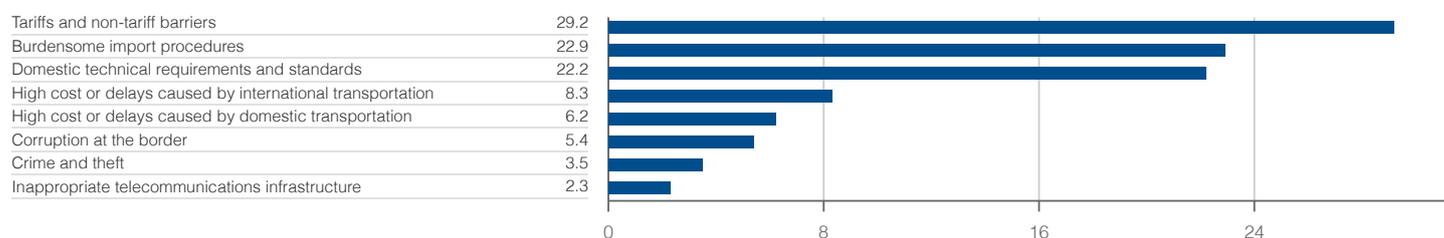
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	16.3	Trade openness % GDP	39.5
GDP US\$ billions	98.8	Share of world trade % world total	0.12
GDP per capita US\$	6071.0	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-3.19

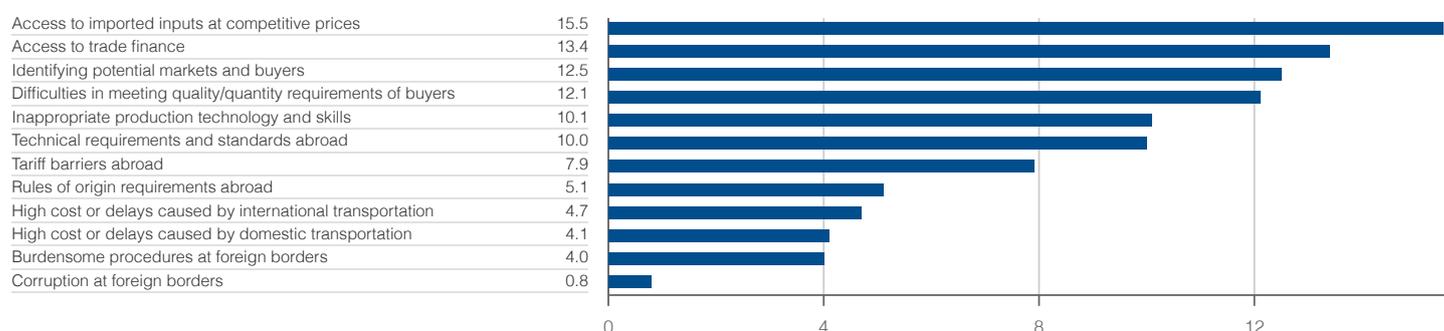
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.90	
Involvement of trade community	1.25	
Advance rulings	1.33	
Appeal procedures	1.13	
Fees and charges	1.33	
Formalities - documents	1.00	
Formalities - automation	1.25	
Formalities - procedures	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.33	
Governance and impartiality	1.86	

TFA articles not covered by performance assessment

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12... Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

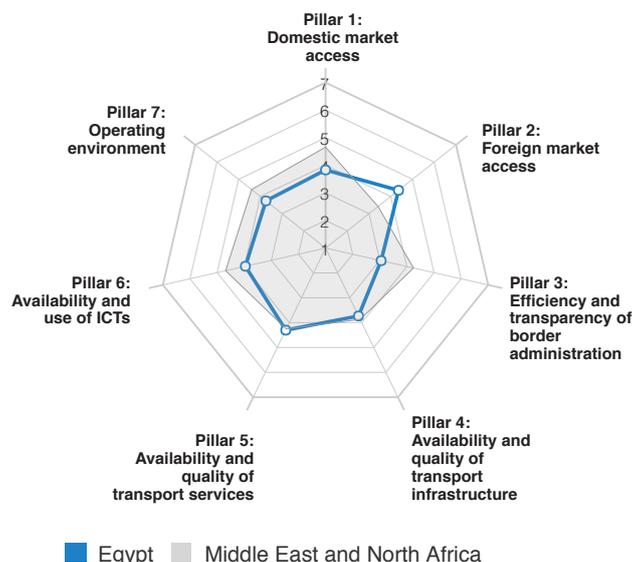
Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 7/8/2014*

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				1/2								
3					0/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	5/10			
8					0/1								
8					1/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	5/13

Egypt 116th / 136

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	116	3.7			Rank 111 / 134	116 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	98	4.1			Score 3.7	3.7	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	113	3.8					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	54	4.4					
Subindex B: Border administration	128	3.1					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	128	3.1					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	67	4.0					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	56	3.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	54	4.3					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	86	4.0					
Subindex D: Operating environment	118	3.7					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	118	3.7					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	113	3.8	
1.01 Tariff rate %	125	13.6	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	76	5.4	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	84	59.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	54	4.4	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	66	3.6	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	51	49.0	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	128	3.1	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	109	0.33	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	66	2.7	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	133	265.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	127	240.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	134	1000.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	97	553.7	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	111	88.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	73	48.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	78	100.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	58	258.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	84	3.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	105	3.4	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	114	0.13	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	56	3.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	38	574.1	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	51	4.8	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	73	2.6	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	20	62.5	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	57	4.3	
4.06 Road quality index	54	5.3	
4.07 Quality of roads	105	3.0	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	54	4.3	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	45	3.3	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	43	3.2	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	54	3.2	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	48	3.6	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	91	3.9	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	65	4.0	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	86	4.0	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	80	111.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	94	35.9	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	86	4.5	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	70	50.7	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	65	4.7	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	94	4.0	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	89	0.47	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	118	3.7	
7.01 Protection of property	107	3.6	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	89	3.5	
7.03 Access to finance	57	4.1	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	88	4.1	
7.05 Physical security	130	3.4	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Egypt

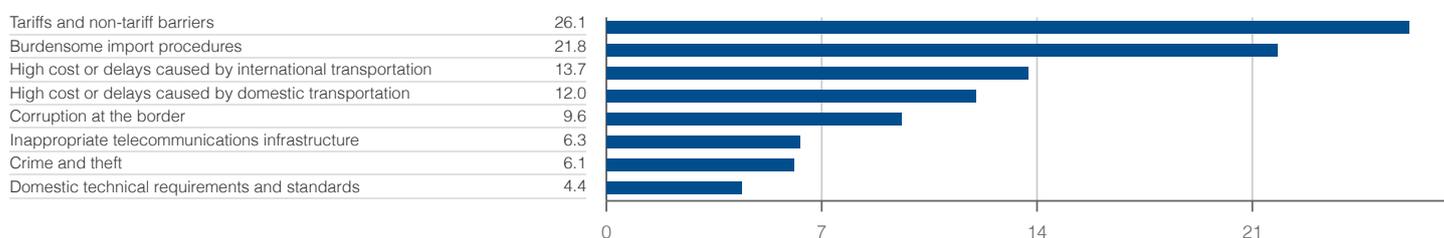
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	88.4	Trade openness % GDP	25.5
GDP US\$ billions	330.8	Share of world trade % world total	0.25
GDP per capita US\$	3740.2	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-45.99

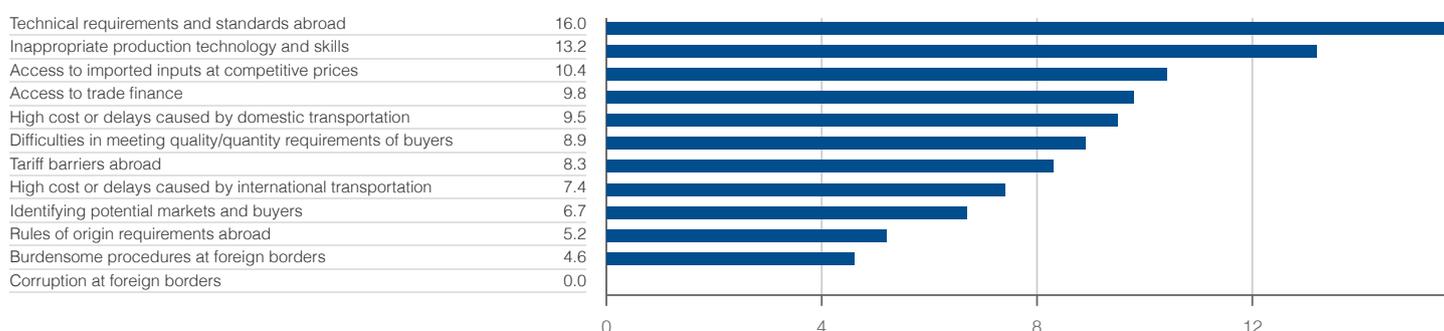
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.10	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	0.86	
Appeal procedures	1.71	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	0.40	
Formalities - automation	0.75	
Formalities - procedures	0.63	
Border agency cooperation - internal	0.67	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.75	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 7/1/2015*

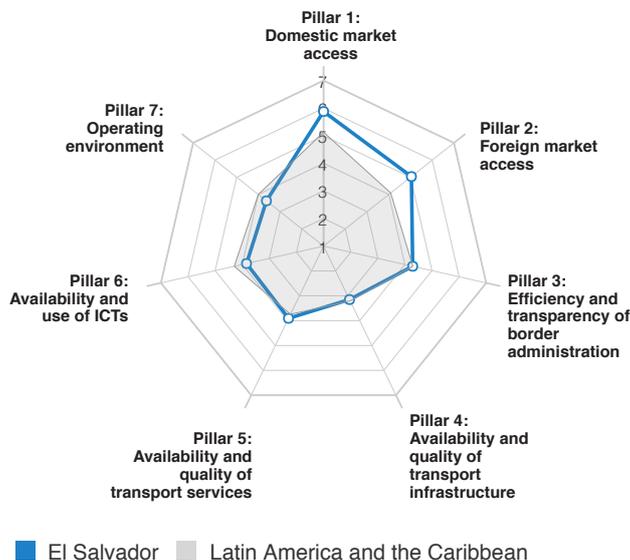
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				1/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				1/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	2/10			
8					0/1								
8					1/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	7/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index					74	4.3			Rank	67 / 134	74 / 136
Subindex A: Market access					6	5.5			Score	4.3	4.3
Pillar 1: Domestic market access					13	5.9					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access					17	5.0					
Subindex B: Border administration					81	4.3					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration					81	4.3					
Subindex C: Infrastructure					87	3.6					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure					84	3.2					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services					76	3.9					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs					92	3.8					
Subindex D: Operating environment					121	3.6					
Pillar 7: Operating environment					121	3.6					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	13	5.9	
1.01 Tariff rate %	61	4.2	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	50	6.4	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	50	82.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	17	5.0	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	86	3.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	4	77.1	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	81	4.3	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	92	0.45	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	97	2.4	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	59	13.3	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	61	39.7	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	52	66.7	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	36	128.3	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	56	9.3	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	67	38.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	40	50.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	34	128.3	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	76	3.5	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	109	3.3	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	105	0.50	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	84	3.2	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	80	104.6	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	73	4.3	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	81	8.9	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	90	3.5	
4.06 Road quality index	77	4.5	
4.07 Quality of roads	71	3.9	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	76	3.9	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	76	2.8	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	83	2.7	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	75	2.8	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	74	3.3	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	71	4.6	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	94	3.5	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	92	3.8	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	25	145.3	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	99	26.9	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	84	5.5	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	108	19.9	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	101	4.2	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	81	4.3	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	87	0.49	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	121	3.6	
7.01 Protection of property	108	3.6	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	114	3.1	
7.03 Access to finance	54	4.2	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	81	4.2	
7.05 Physical security	134	3.0	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

El Salvador

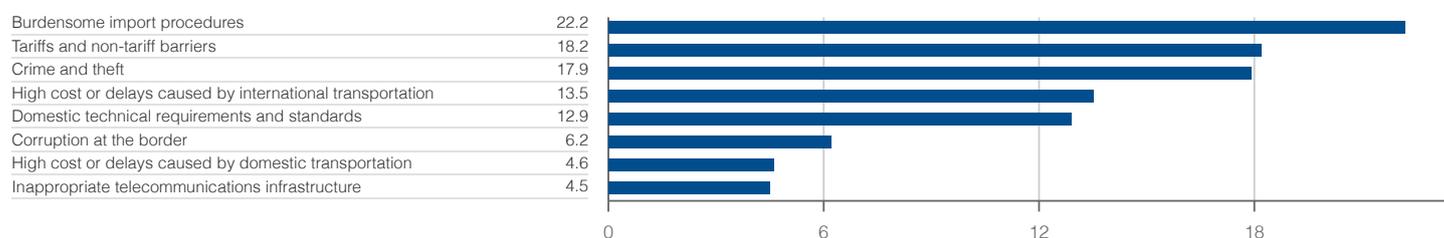
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	6.4	Trade openness % GDP	61.5
GDP US\$ billions	25.8	Share of world trade % world total	0.05
GDP per capita US\$	4040.3	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-4.93

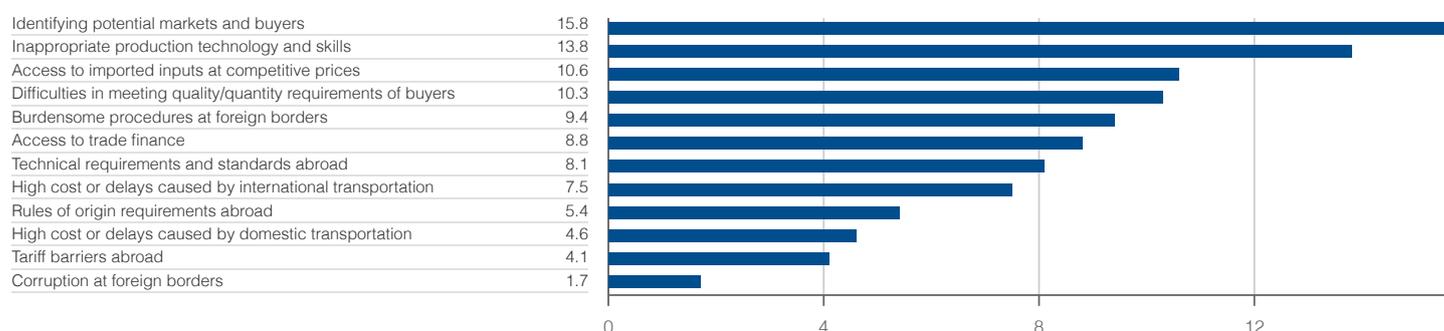
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



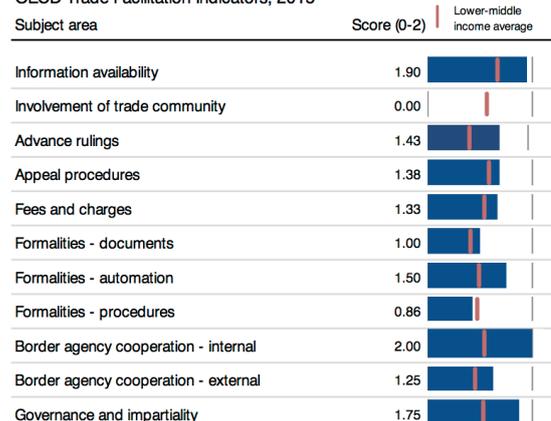
Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

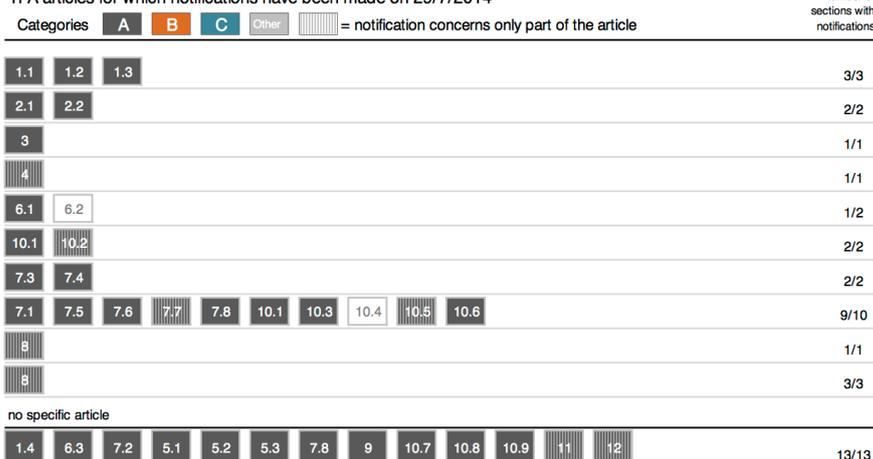
OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015



Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 4/7/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 29/7/2014*

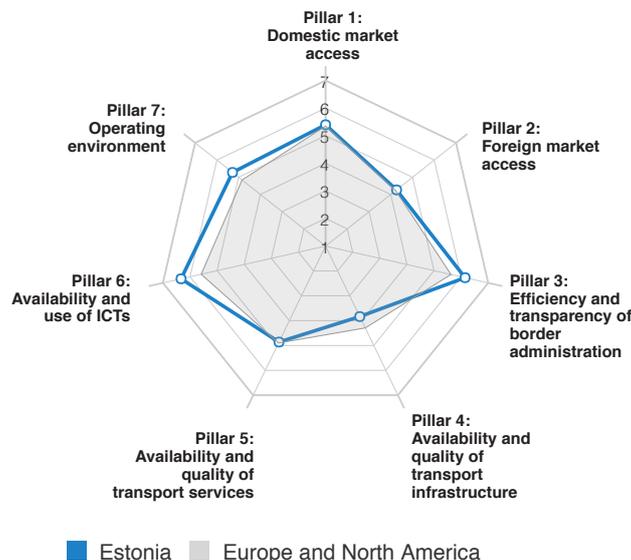


Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Freshment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2015	2016
Enabling Trade Index	14	5.3			Rank	17 / 134	14 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	44	4.8			Score	5.2	5.3
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	34	5.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	64	4.3					
Subindex B: Border administration	7	6.1					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	7	6.1					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	32	5.0					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	53	3.8					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	33	4.9					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	10	6.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	18	5.3					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	18	5.3					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	34	5.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	17	93.6	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	64	4.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	54	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	63	44.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	7	6.1	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	15	0.82	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	29	3.4	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	20	2.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	16	6.0	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	14	5.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	53	3.8	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	112	28.0	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	63	4.5	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	33	4.0	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	95	5.4	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	14	5.6	
4.06 Road quality index	37	5.7	
4.07 Quality of roads	45	4.7	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	33	4.9	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	56	3.1	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	46	3.2	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	48	3.3	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	20	4.1	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	29	5.7	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	22	5.0	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	10	6.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	22	148.7	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	15	88.4	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	22	28.7	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	8	114.3	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	16	5.8	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	6	5.9	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	13	0.89	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	18	5.3	
7.01 Protection of property	26	5.5	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	21	4.8	
7.03 Access to finance	26	4.8	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	25	5.0	
7.05 Physical security	11	6.4	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Estonia

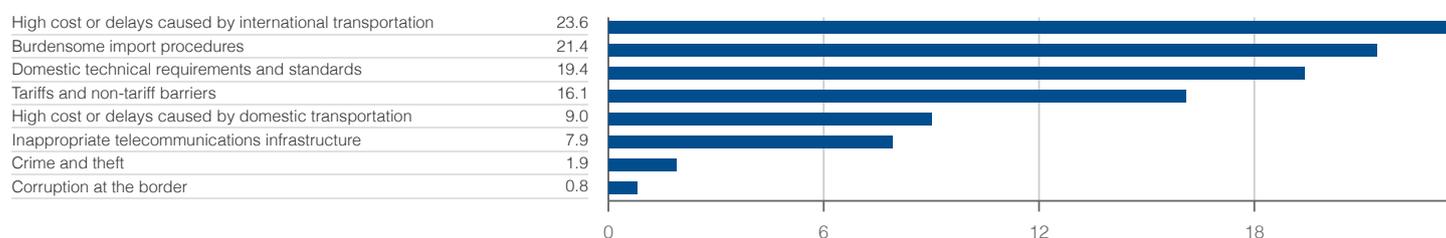
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	1.3	Trade openness % GDP	120.8
GDP US\$ billions	22.7	Share of world trade % world total	0.08
GDP per capita US\$	17288.1	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-1.60

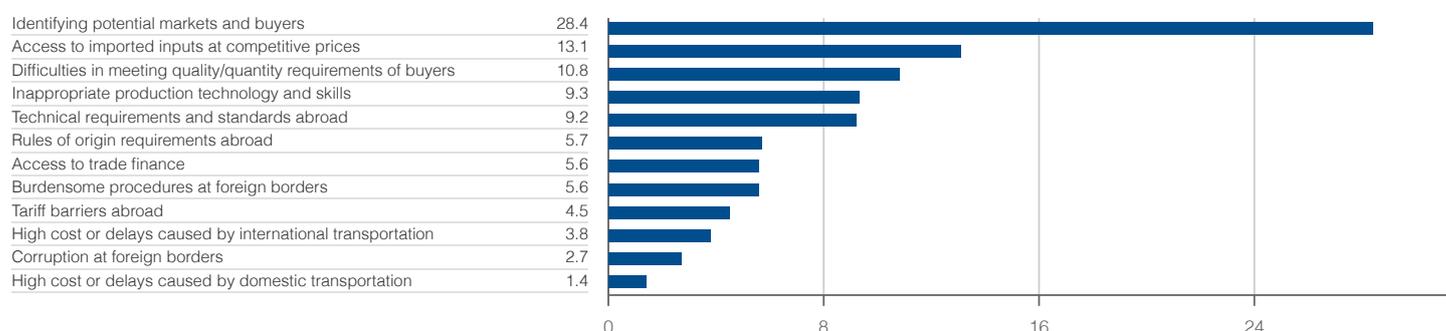
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



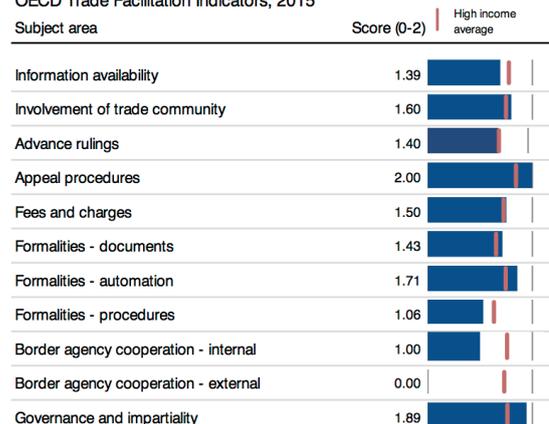
Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

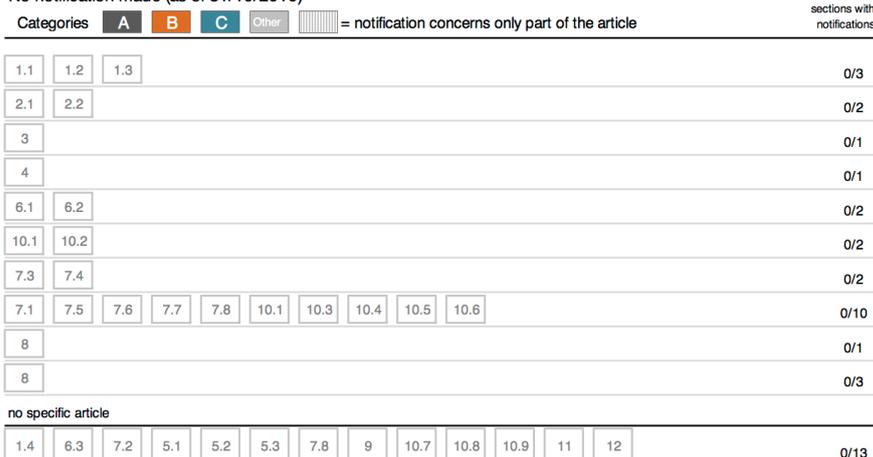
OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015



Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)



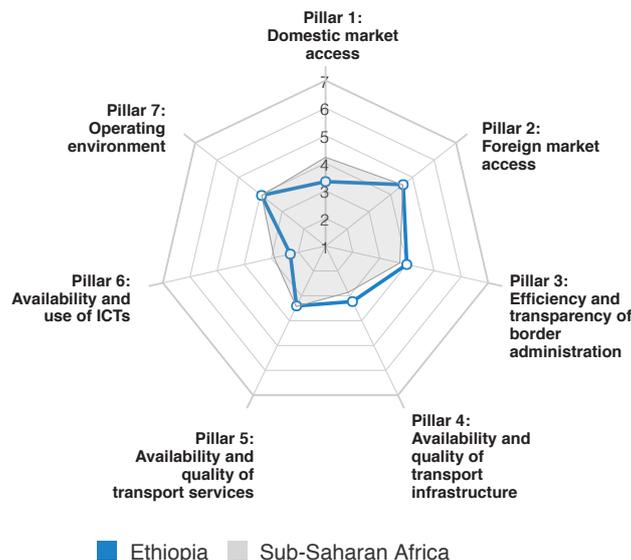
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Ethiopia 117th / 136

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	117	3.7			Rank	117 / 134	117 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	103	4.0			Score	3.5	3.7
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	128	3.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	32	4.6					
Subindex B: Border administration	98	4.0					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	98	4.0					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	118	3.0					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	80	3.2					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	110	3.4					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	130	2.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	97	3.9					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	97	3.9					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	128	3.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	121	13.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	37	6.5	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	123	12.0	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	32	4.6	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	10	2.4	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	102	25.6	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	98	4.0	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	86	0.49	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	78	2.6	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	128	208.8	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	122	203.3	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	130	750.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	114	668.2	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	115	91.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	87	56.9	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	103	175.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	37	144.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	98	3.1	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	77	3.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	80	3.2	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	52	388.8	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	103	3.7	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	48	3.4	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	89	3.5	
4.06 Road quality index	119	2.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	81	3.7	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	110	3.4	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	98	2.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	108	2.4	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	120	2.2	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	128	2.4	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	82	4.4	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	72	3.9	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	130	2.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	134	42.8	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	125	11.6	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	111	0.7	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	121	11.9	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	129	3.6	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	111	3.7	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	79	0.53	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	97	3.9	
7.01 Protection of property	88	3.9	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	56	4.0	
7.03 Access to finance	88	3.7	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	133	3.2	
7.05 Physical security	97	5.0	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Ethiopia

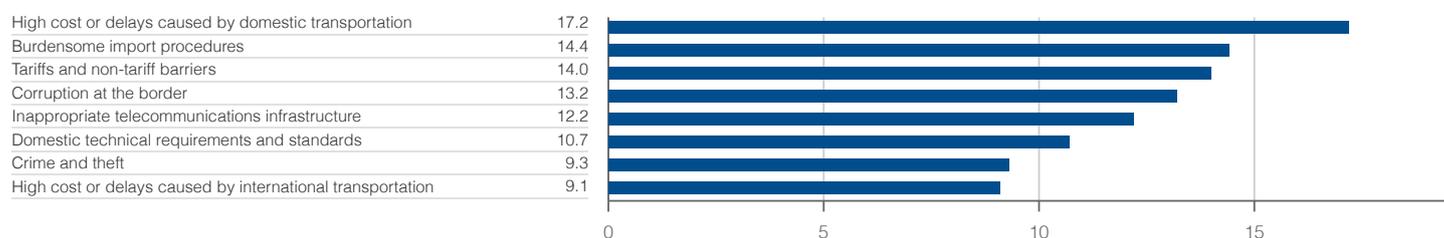
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	89.8	Trade openness % GDP	37.1
GDP US\$ billions	61.6	Share of world trade % world total	0.07
GDP per capita US\$	686.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-15.24

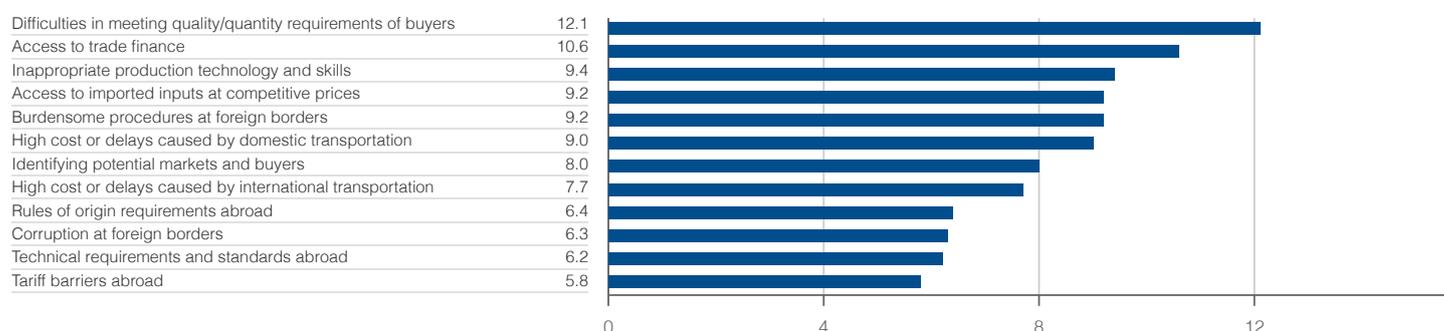
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



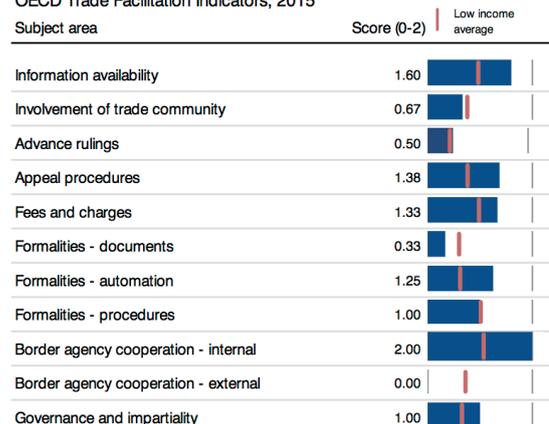
Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

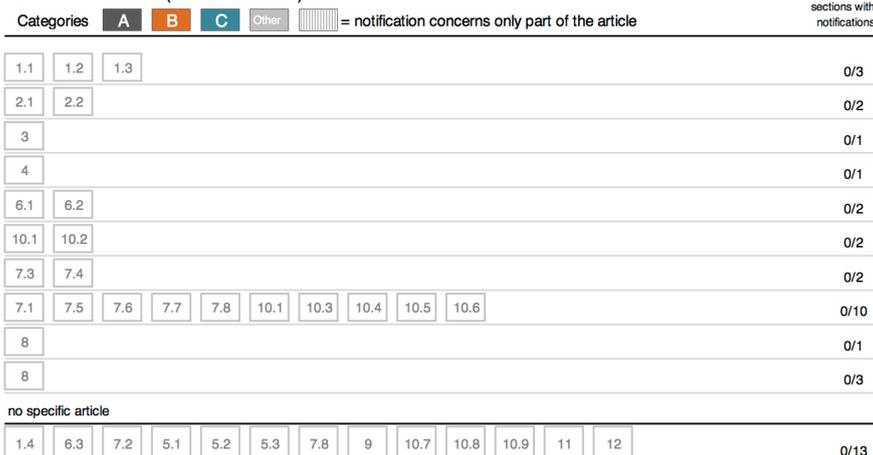
OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015



Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: Not WTO member

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

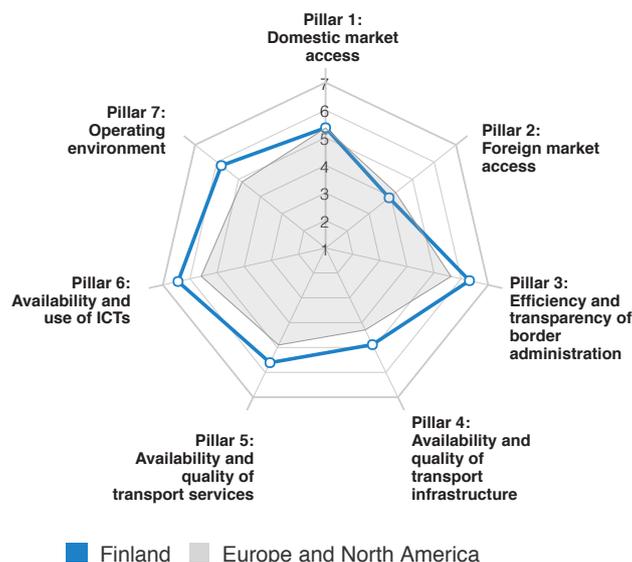


Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	6	5.6			Rank	4 / 134	6 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	64	4.6			Score	5.5	5.6
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	40	5.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	87	3.9					
Subindex B: Border administration	4	6.3					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	4	6.3					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	14	5.6					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	18	4.9					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	12	5.6					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	5	6.4					
Subindex D: Operating environment	4	5.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	4	5.8					



Finland ranks 6th overall, thanks largely to its strong performance in terms of border administration and overall operating environment. Finland brings a strong track record on the rule of law and effective public institutions, and remains one of the world's safest countries. In terms of trade facilitation, it ranks 1st (along with fellow EU members) in terms of import procedures and 3rd in the predictability of import procedures. Finland performs less strongly

when it comes to compliance with border and documentary export, with procedures taking, on average, 38 hours. This is not surprising as the type of exports considered by the World Bank for producing this estimate, are industrial products destined outside of the EU, for China. As with its EU neighbours, Finland performs poorly in terms of market access, given the EU's complex external tariff structure, and its exports face fairly high tariffs abroad.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	40	5.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	24	91.8	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	87	3.9	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	61	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	90	33.3	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	4	6.3	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	10	0.90	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	4	4.0	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	27	2.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	28	2.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	62	36.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	57	70.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	51	212.5	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	1	6.7	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	3	6.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	36	0.93	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	18	4.9	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	44	452.2	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	5	6.2	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	6	5.7	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	77	9.6	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	7	6.2	
4.06 Road quality index	18	6.3	
4.07 Quality of roads	12	5.7	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	12	5.6	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	30	3.5	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	16	3.9	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	11	4.0	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	16	4.1	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	4	6.4	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	5	5.9	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	5	6.4	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	33	135.5	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	9	92.7	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	16	31.7	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	1	144.1	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	9	5.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	31	5.3	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	5	0.94	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	4	5.8	
7.01 Protection of property	2	6.5	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	5	5.3	
7.03 Access to finance	5	5.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	19	5.1	
7.05 Physical security	1	6.7	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Finland

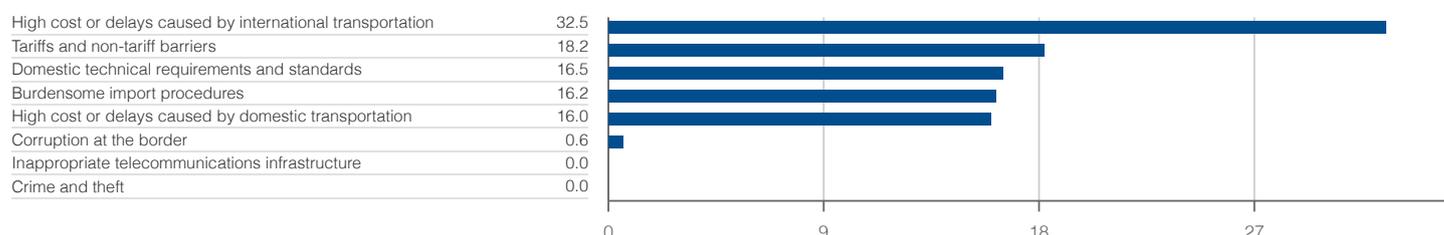
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	5.5	Trade openness % GDP	51.5
GDP US\$ billions	229.7	Share of world trade % world total	0.36
GDP per capita US\$	41974.0	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-0.65

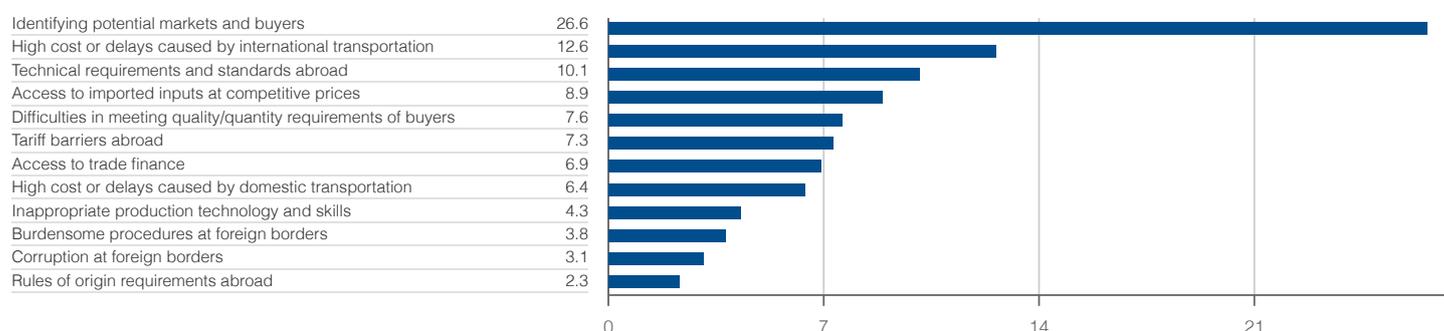
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.44	
Involvement of trade community	1.80	
Advance rulings	1.63	
Appeal procedures	1.71	
Fees and charges	1.50	
Formalities - documents	1.14	
Formalities - automation	1.71	
Formalities - procedures	1.47	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	2.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

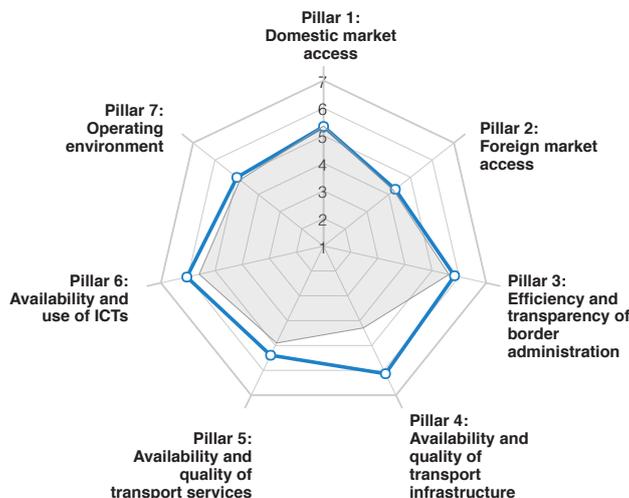
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

France 13th / 136

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	13	5.4			Rank 13 / 134	13 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	47	4.8			Score 5.3	5.4	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	46	5.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	58	4.3					
Subindex B: Border administration	19	5.8					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	19	5.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	9	5.9					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	4	6.1					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	17	5.4					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	21	6.0					
Subindex D: Operating environment	28	5.0					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	28	5.0					



■ France ■ Europe and North America

France places 13th in this year's global rankings and 10th among the EU economies. France retains high scores on the transport infrastructure pillar, with the world's best road infrastructure and 4th best railroad network for trade. Its border administration also scores well, driven by the virtually barrier-free intra-EU trade. However, the transparency of customs and predictability of

import procedures are issues routinely flagged by businesses. Goods entering France outside of Europe face a complex tariff structure, with close to 2,000 distinct tariffs. Similarly, French exports face relatively high tariffs, ranking 58th on the foreign market access pillar.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	46	5.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	29	90.5	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	58	4.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	50	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	60	45.8	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	19	5.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	28	0.75	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	17	3.7	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	34	5.1	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	32	4.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	4	6.1	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	8	3648.2	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	13	5.9	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	4	5.8	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	12	83.9	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	23	5.3	
4.06 Road quality index	9	6.6	
4.07 Quality of roads	6	6.0	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	17	5.4	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	20	3.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	19	3.8	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	15	4.0	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	13	4.2	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	23	5.8	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	28	4.9	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	21	6.0	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	94	102.6	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	23	84.7	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	4	41.3	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	36	74.7	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	27	5.5	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	9	5.8	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	5	0.94	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	28	5.0	
7.01 Protection of property	21	5.7	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	34	4.4	
7.03 Access to finance	32	4.6	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	38	4.8	
7.05 Physical security	70	5.5	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

France

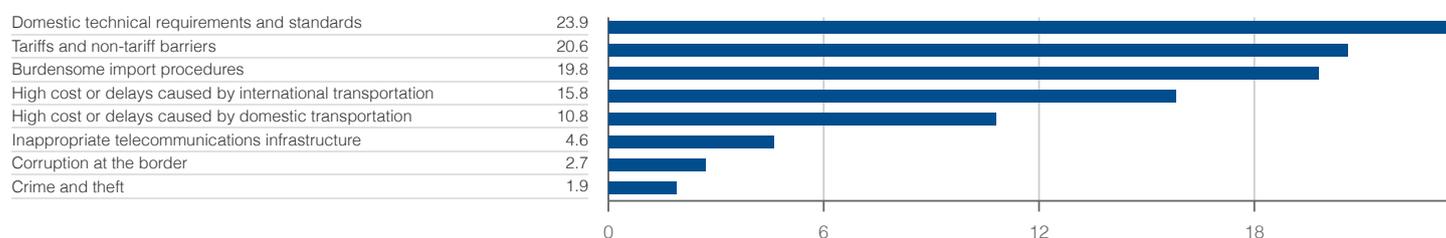
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	64.3	Trade openness % GDP	44.6
GDP US\$ billions	2421.6	Share of world trade % world total	3.25
GDP per capita US\$	37675.0	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-66.76

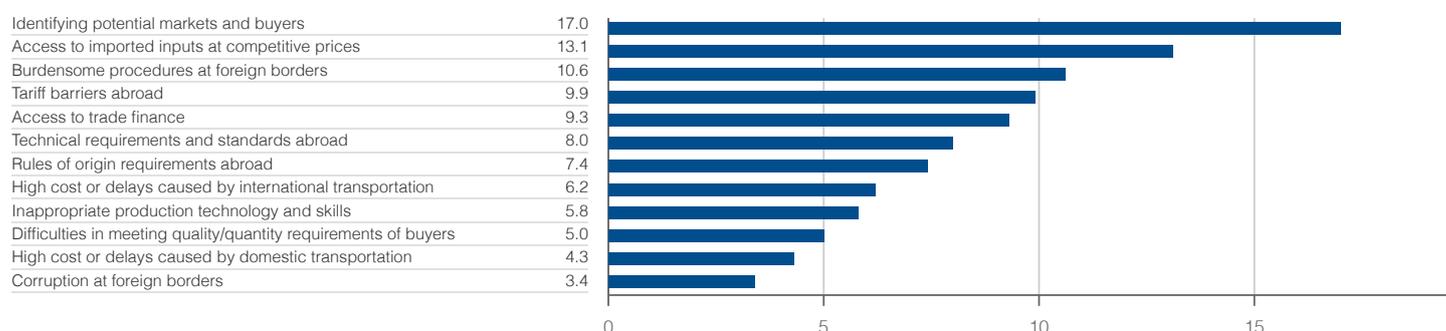
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.61	
Involvement of trade community	1.60	
Advance rulings	2.00	
Appeal procedures	2.00	
Fees and charges	1.33	
Formalities - documents	0.86	
Formalities - automation	1.57	
Formalities - procedures	1.57	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.25	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	2.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

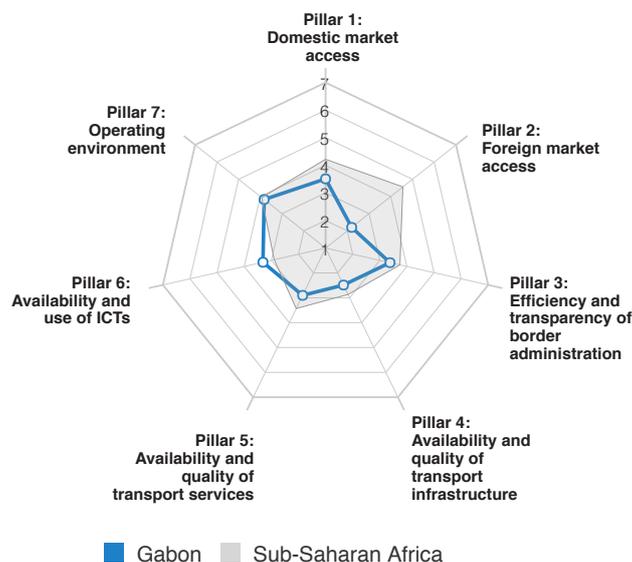
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	129	3.2			Rank 128 / 134	129 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	134	2.9			Score 3.2	3.2	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	125	3.5					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	128	2.2					
Subindex B: Border administration	119	3.4					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	119	3.4					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	120	2.9					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	119	2.5					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	130	2.9					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	107	3.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	110	3.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	110	3.8					



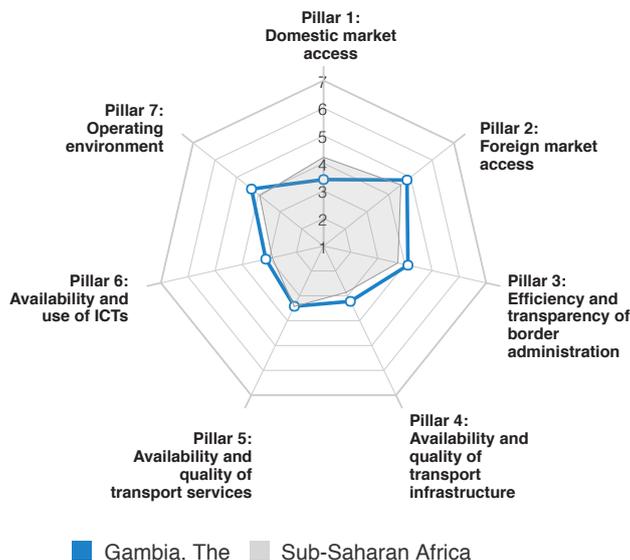
The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	125	3.5	
1.01 Tariff rate %	123	13.4	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	31	6.6	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	117	22.1	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	128	2.2	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	119	4.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	132	5.8	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	119	3.4	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	105	0.38	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	120	2.1	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	107	120.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	95	84.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	96	170.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	131	1320.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	98	60.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	110	96.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	110	200.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	134	1633.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	90	3.2	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	103	3.4	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	86	0.70	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	119	2.5	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	106	32.5	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	106	3.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	64	2.8	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	80	9.4	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	99	3.2	
4.06 Road quality index	127	2.1	
4.07 Quality of roads	119	2.8	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	130	2.9	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	125	2.3	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	126	2.1	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	126	2.1	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	126	2.5	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	124	3.0	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	124	2.9	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	107	3.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	10	168.9	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	102	23.5	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	112	0.6	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	97	33.1	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	120	3.8	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	121	3.5	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	122	0.15	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	110	3.8	
7.01 Protection of property	93	3.8	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	118	3.1	
7.03 Access to finance	124	3.0	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	109	3.9	
7.05 Physical security	82	5.3	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	99	4.0			Rank	101 / 134	99 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	94	4.1			Score	3.8	4.0
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	126	3.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	23	4.8					
Subindex B: Border administration	91	4.1					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	91	4.1					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	101	3.3					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	81	3.2					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	107	3.4					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	110	3.1					
Subindex D: Operating environment	65	4.3					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	65	4.3					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	126	3.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	128	14.3	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	22	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	118	21.4	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	23	4.8	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	30	3.3	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	21	58.5	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	91	4.1	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	83	0.51	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	122	2.1	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	68	31.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	98	87.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	90	151.9	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	67	325.6	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	101	61.3	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	121	109.3	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	106	182.8	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	89	380.6	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	68	3.8	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	60	4.1	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	96	0.60	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	81	3.2	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	126	13.2	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	78	4.1	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	89	6.0	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	67	4.0	
4.06 Road quality index	64	5.0	
4.07 Quality of roads	72	3.9	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	107	3.4	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	86	2.7	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	119	2.2	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	131	2.0	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	127	2.5	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	77	4.4	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	58	4.1	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	110	3.1	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	39	131.3	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	120	17.1	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	121	0.2	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	123	10.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	118	3.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	124	3.4	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	120	0.20	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	65	4.3	
7.01 Protection of property	83	4.0	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	40	4.3	
7.03 Access to finance	92	3.6	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	93	4.1	
7.05 Physical security	54	5.6	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Gambia, The

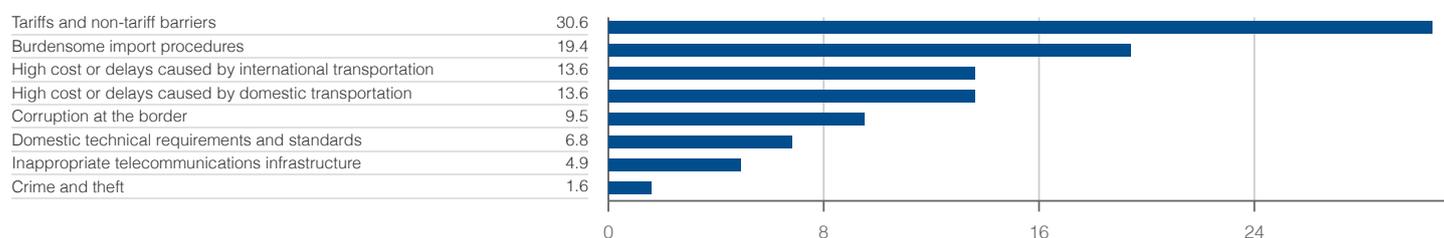
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	2.0	Trade openness % GDP	58.0
GDP US\$ billions	0.9	Share of world trade % world total	0.00
GDP per capita US\$	450.9	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-0.30

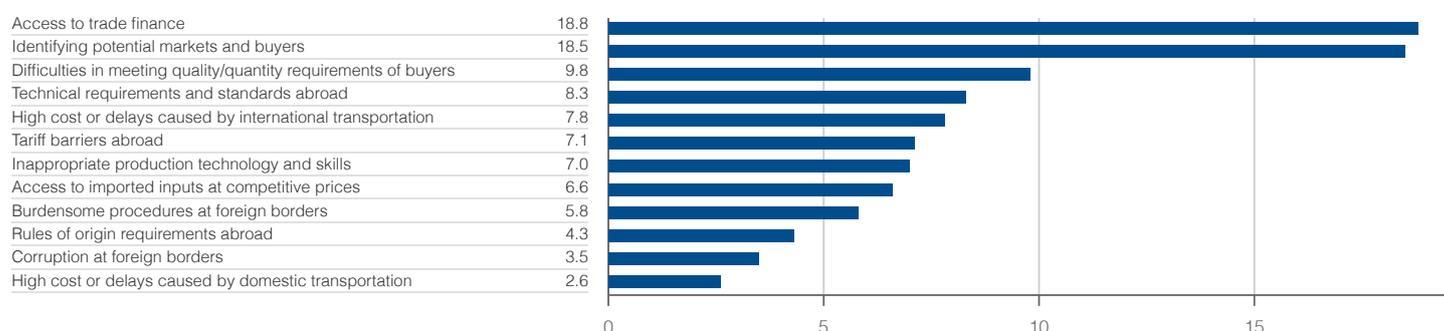
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Low income average
Information availability	0.90	
Involvement of trade community	0.67	
Advance rulings	0.29	
Appeal procedures	0.67	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	1.00	
Formalities - automation	0.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.67	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

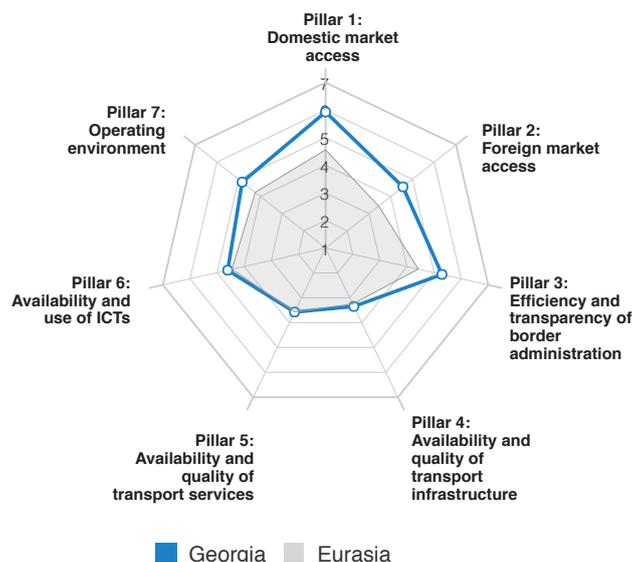
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	41	4.8			Rank	46 / 134	41 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	15	5.2			Score	4.6	4.8
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	9	5.9					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	33	4.6					
Subindex B: Border administration	39	5.3					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	39	5.3					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	73	3.8					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	76	3.3					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	98	3.6					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	65	4.6					
Subindex D: Operating environment	33	4.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	33	4.8					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	9	5.9	
1.01 Tariff rate %	4	0.9	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	98	4.4	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	6	95.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	33	4.6	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	71	3.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	23	57.8	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	39	5.3	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	20	0.80	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	105	2.3	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	35	2.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	47	15.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	101	189.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	79	396.4	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	28	2.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	37	13.5	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	29	35.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	91	383.3	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	19	5.9	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	15	5.4	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	86	0.70	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	76	3.3	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	95	55.3	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	87	4.0	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	38	3.9	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	92	5.7	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	70	4.0	
4.06 Road quality index	69	4.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	76	3.8	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	98	3.6	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	119	2.3	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	129	2.1	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	104	2.4	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	108	2.8	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	90	4.0	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	25	5.0	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	65	4.6	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	48	129.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	84	45.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	57	14.6	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	71	50.4	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	98	4.3	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	87	4.1	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	55	0.64	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	33	4.8	
7.01 Protection of property	64	4.2	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	20	4.8	
7.03 Access to finance	69	4.0	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	17	5.1	
7.05 Physical security	27	6.1	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Georgia

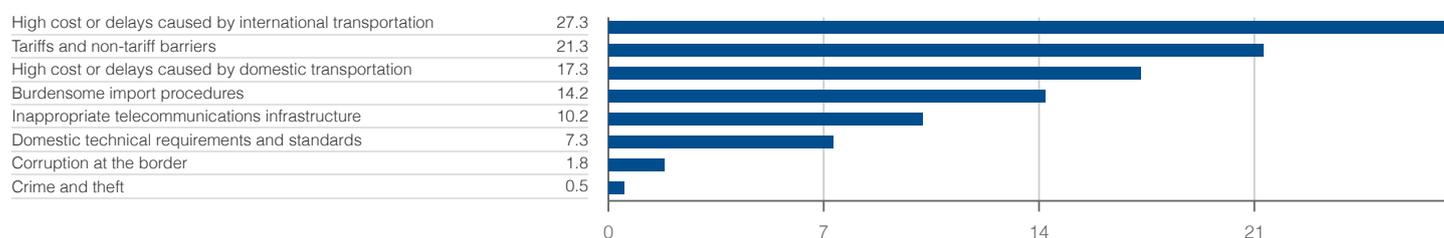
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	3.7	Trade openness % GDP	71.1
GDP US\$ billions	14.0	Share of world trade % world total	0.03
GDP per capita US\$	3788.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-5.52

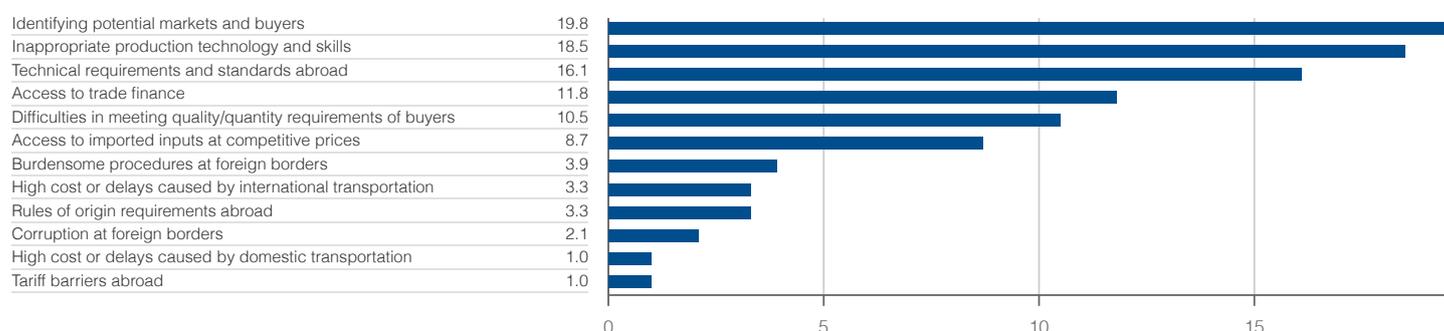
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	0.70	
Involvement of trade community	1.25	
Advance rulings	0.00	
Appeal procedures	1.14	
Fees and charges	0.67	
Formalities - documents	1.83	
Formalities - automation	1.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.25	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	0.43	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 4/1/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 2/2/2016*

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	13/13

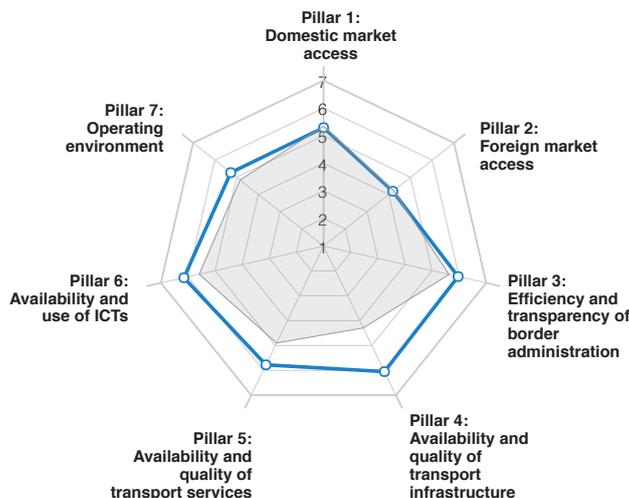
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Germany 9th / 136

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	9	5.5			Rank	8 / 134	9 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	57	4.7			Score	5.4	5.5
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	51	5.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	69	4.2					
Subindex B: Border administration	14	6.0					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	14	6.0					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	7	6.0					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	8	6.0					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	6	5.8					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	17	6.2					
Subindex D: Operating environment	19	5.3					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	19	5.3					



■ Germany ■ Europe and North America

A slight increase in score is not enough for Germany to retain its position and the country slips down one rank to 9th. Similar to other advanced economies, market access is its main weakness, although the country improved its possibility to penetrate foreign markets since 2014 thanks to an improved margin of preference and lower average faced tariff (3.5 percent, down from 4.2). In line with other EU members, Germany's average applied tariff slightly increased but thanks to the country's deep integration within the Union, 88 percent of goods are imported without duty. Germany also enjoys the second most efficient clearance process in the world (14th when it

comes to overall border administration) and the best logistics sector globally. Yet, both transport infrastructure and services have deteriorated in recent years (down four and three to 8th and 6th, respectively), showing the need for the country to increase investment to keep the pace of its economic and trade growth. Finally, the country can boast a strong rate of ICT adoption (17th, up four) and a welcoming operating environment (19th, down five), only marginally disrupted by concerns over terrorism and security over the past years.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	51	5.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	37	88.4	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	69	4.2	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	58	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	71	42.0	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	14	6.0	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	14	0.83	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	2	4.1	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	18	1.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	62	36.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	36	45.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	83	345.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	30	5.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	27	4.9	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	8	6.0	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	5	5052.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	12	5.9	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	11	5.4	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	7	97.8	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	11	5.6	
4.06 Road quality index	6	6.6	
4.07 Quality of roads	16	5.6	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	6	5.8	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	8	3.9	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	1	4.3	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	3	4.3	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	2	4.5	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	15	6.1	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	18	5.2	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	17	6.2	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	66	116.7	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	19	87.6	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	9	37.2	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	35	75.1	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	14	5.8	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	10	5.8	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	21	0.84	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	19	5.3	
7.01 Protection of property	17	5.8	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	16	4.9	
7.03 Access to finance	18	5.1	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	29	4.9	
7.05 Physical security	53	5.7	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Germany

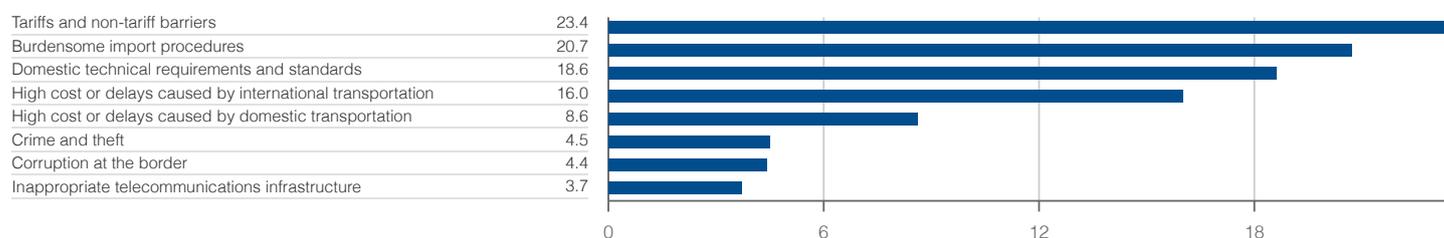
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	81.9	Trade openness % GDP	70.7
GDP US\$ billions	3357.6	Share of world trade % world total	7.17
GDP per capita US\$	40996.5	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	279.44

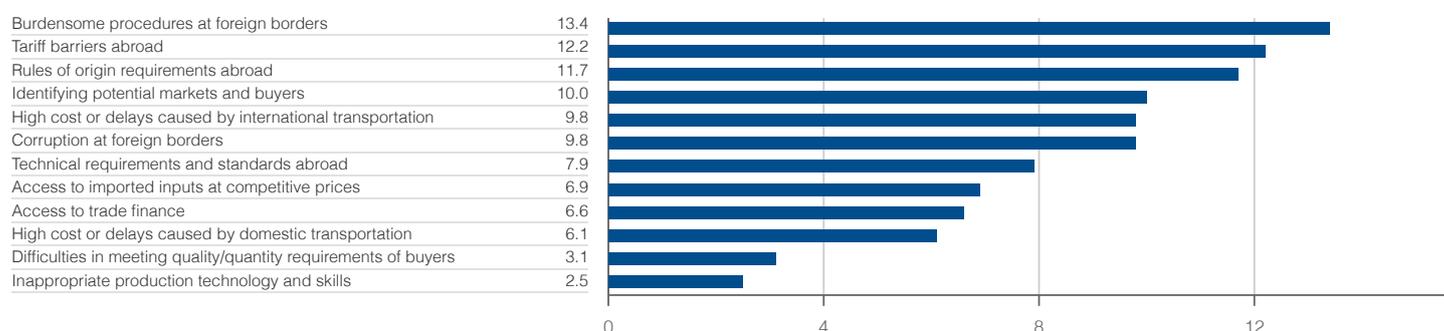
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.39	
Involvement of trade community	1.40	
Advance rulings	1.90	
Appeal procedures	1.20	
Fees and charges	1.75	
Formalities - documents	1.20	
Formalities - automation	1.71	
Formalities - procedures	1.18	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	2.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

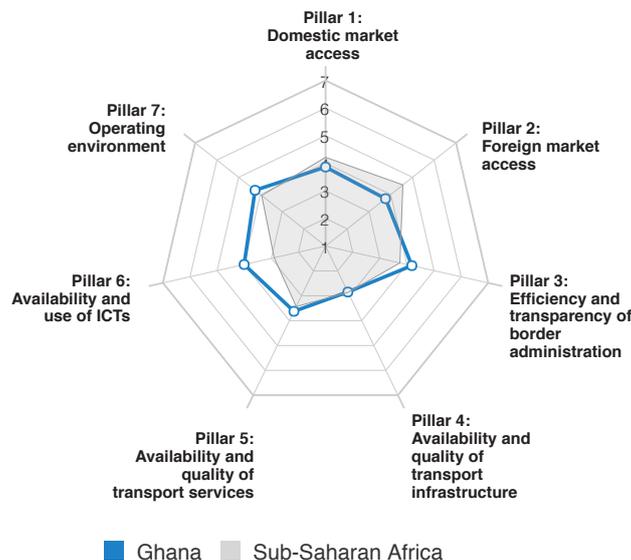
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview					Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index									Rank	109 / 134	100 / 136
Subindex A: Market access									Score	3.7	3.9
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	110	3.9									
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	94	3.8									
Subindex B: Border administration											
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	87	4.2									
Subindex C: Infrastructure											
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	99	2.8									
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	92	3.6									
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	83	4.0									
Subindex D: Operating environment											
Pillar 7: Operating environment	70	4.2									



Ghana ranks 100th in this year's ranking. Ghana has taken significant steps forward to facilitate trade, moving up 26 places in the border administration ranking. The country has removed its mandatory pre-arrival assessment inspection requirement, helping to cut the time for import documentary compliance by 70 percent, and is making improvements to its electronic single window, which will help to reduce the burden for traders over the coming years. At the same time, investment in its transport and ICT infrastructure will be

critical to maintain the momentum, with a significant expansion planned for the Port of Tema, a key hub for the region. The share of Ghanaians with mobile internet subscriptions has doubled, with over two-thirds now having active subscriptions. Access to Ghana's market remains an issue, with goods facing an average tariff of over 10 percent, although the tariff structure is relatively straightforward.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access			
1.01 Tariff rate %	110	10.2	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	7	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	121	15.9	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access			
2.01 Tariffs faced %	90	3.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	84	34.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration			
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	40	0.69	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	89	2.5	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	97	76.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	100	89.4	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	123	474.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	96	552.9	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	112	89.3	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	120	108.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	99	155.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	106	490.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	108	2.8	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	97	3.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure			
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	78	116.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	91	4.0	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	96	1.8	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	61	20.7	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	81	3.7	
4.06 Road quality index	76	4.5	
4.07 Quality of roads	84	3.5	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services			
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	83	2.7	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	95	2.5	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	97	2.5	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	80	3.2	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	105	3.5	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	80	3.7	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs			
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	43	129.7	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	103	23.5	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	118	0.3	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	47	66.8	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	85	4.4	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	90	4.1	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	93	0.45	
Pillar 7: Operating environment			
7.01 Protection of property	74	4.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	81	3.6	
7.03 Access to finance	100	3.5	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	63	4.5	
7.05 Physical security	63	5.5	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Ghana

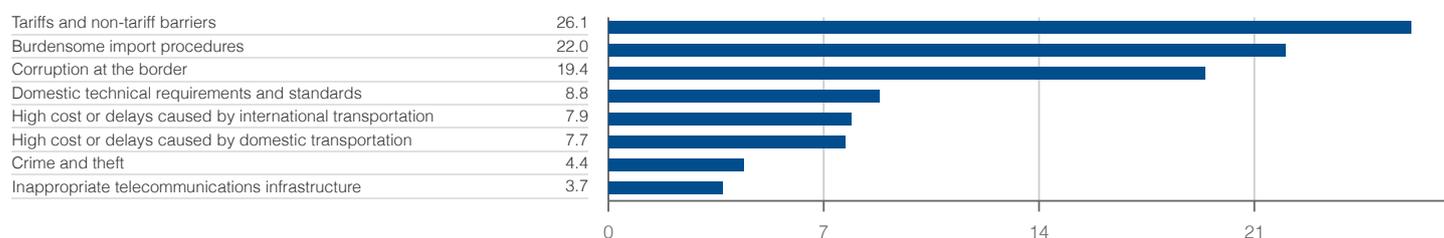
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	26.9	Trade openness % GDP	60.6
GDP US\$ billions	36.0	Share of world trade % world total	0.07
GDP per capita US\$	1340.4	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-3.74

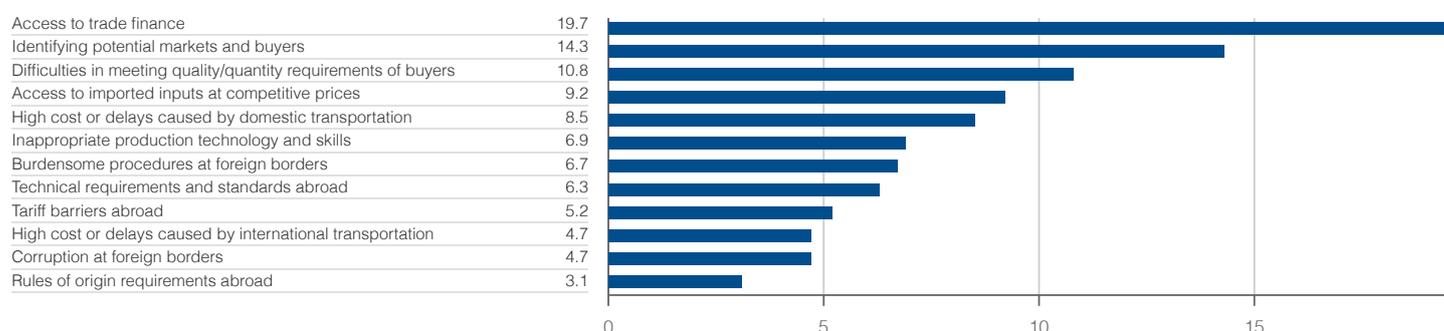
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.20	
Involvement of trade community	0.50	
Advance rulings	0.33	
Appeal procedures	1.13	
Fees and charges	0.67	
Formalities - documents	1.00	
Formalities - automation	1.00	
Formalities - procedures	1.07	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.50	

TFA articles not covered by performance assessment

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

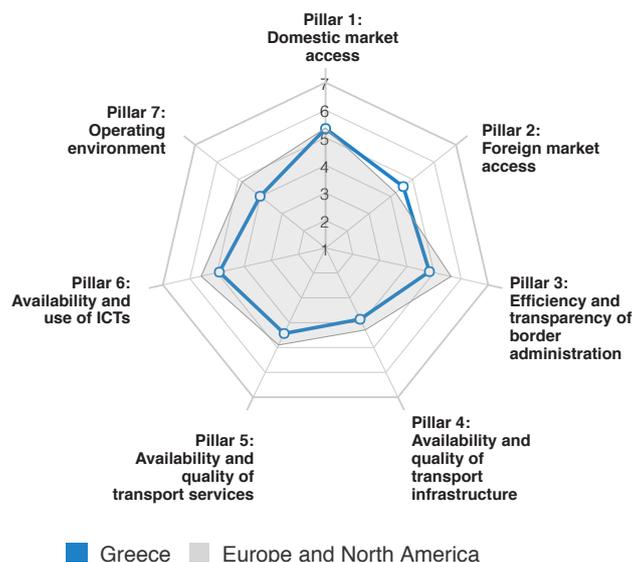
Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	52	4.6			Rank	51 / 134	52 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	32	5.0			Score	4.5	4.6
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	48	5.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	31	4.6					
Subindex B: Border administration	57	4.8					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	57	4.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	51	4.4					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	50	3.9					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	51	4.4					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	56	4.9					
Subindex D: Operating environment	91	4.0					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	91	4.0					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	48	5.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	30	90.3	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	31	4.6	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	59	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	31	55.0	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	57	4.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	72	0.57	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	55	2.9	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	22	0.5	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	18	1.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	50	24.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	27	30.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	68	300.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	62	4.0	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	62	4.1	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	96	0.60	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	50	3.9	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	32	715.0	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	42	4.9	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	62	2.8	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	31	47.4	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	46	4.5	
4.06 Road quality index	62	5.0	
4.07 Quality of roads	58	4.3	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	51	4.4	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	64	3.0	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	60	2.9	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	30	3.6	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	34	3.8	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	45	5.1	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	96	3.5	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	56	4.9	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	72	114.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	53	66.8	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	19	30.7	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	73	45.6	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	97	4.3	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	82	4.2	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	71	0.58	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	91	4.0	
7.01 Protection of property	67	4.2	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	107	3.2	
7.03 Access to finance	133	2.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	51	4.6	
7.05 Physical security	56	5.6	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Greece

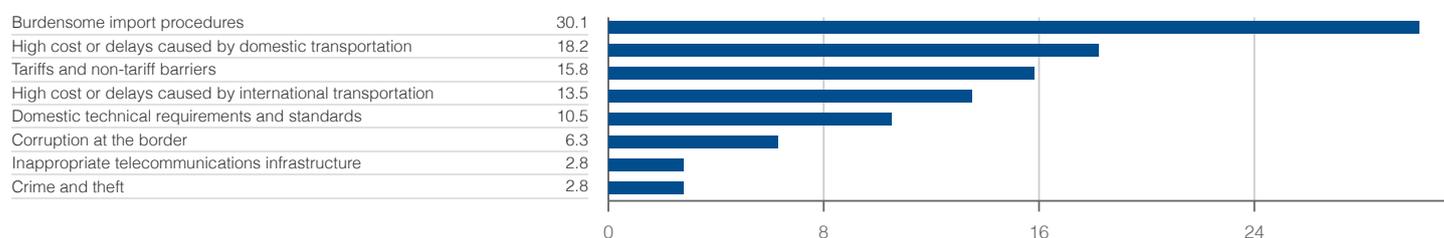
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	10.8	Trade openness % GDP	39.4
GDP US\$ billions	195.3	Share of world trade % world total	0.23
GDP per capita US\$	18064.3	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-19.80

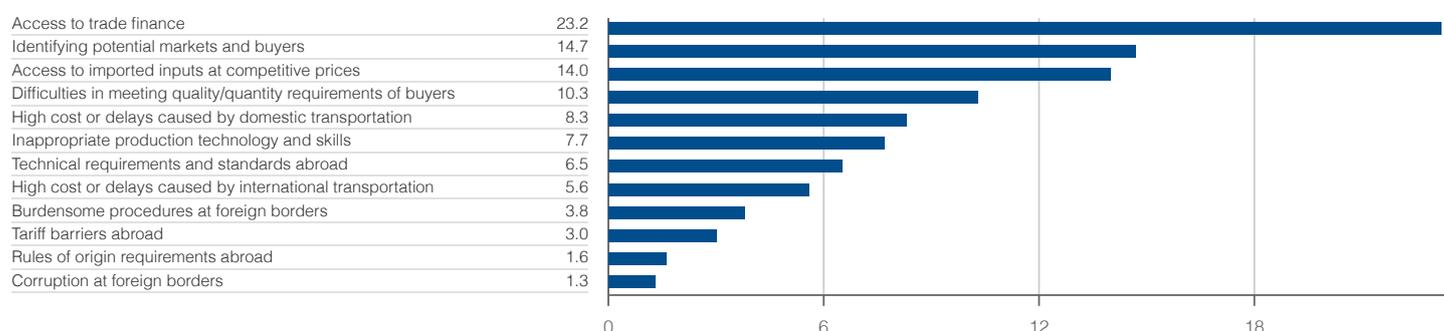
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.22	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	1.44	
Appeal procedures	2.00	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	1.17	
Formalities - automation	1.43	
Formalities - procedures	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.25	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.80	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

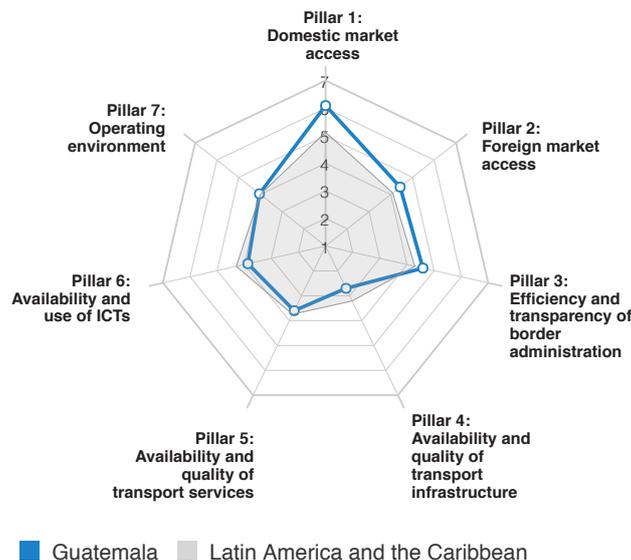
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				69	4.3			Rank	65 / 134	69 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				14	5.3			Score	4.3	4.3
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				5	6.1					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				47	4.4					
Subindex B: Border administration				70	4.6					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				70	4.6					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				97	3.4					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				105	2.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				94	3.6					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				91	3.9					
Subindex D: Operating environment				89	4.0					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				89	4.0					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	5	6.1	
1.01 Tariff rate %	47	3.4	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	24	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	49	83.0	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	47	4.4	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	84	3.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	27	56.4	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	70	4.6	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	79	0.53	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	87	2.5	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	69	32.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	82	72.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	85	140.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	82	405.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	86	48.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	62	36.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	82	105.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	73	310.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	94	3.1	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	91	3.7	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	105	2.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	101	45.0	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	97	3.9	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	62	20.3	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	85	3.7	
4.06 Road quality index	128	1.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	90	3.4	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	94	3.6	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	114	2.4	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	116	2.3	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	102	2.5	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	96	3.0	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	55	4.8	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	95	3.5	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	91	3.9	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	78	111.5	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	98	27.1	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	95	2.8	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	122	10.1	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	49	4.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	64	4.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	51	0.67	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	89	4.0	
7.01 Protection of property	73	4.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	126	3.0	
7.03 Access to finance	21	4.9	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	44	4.7	
7.05 Physical security	128	3.5	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Guatemala

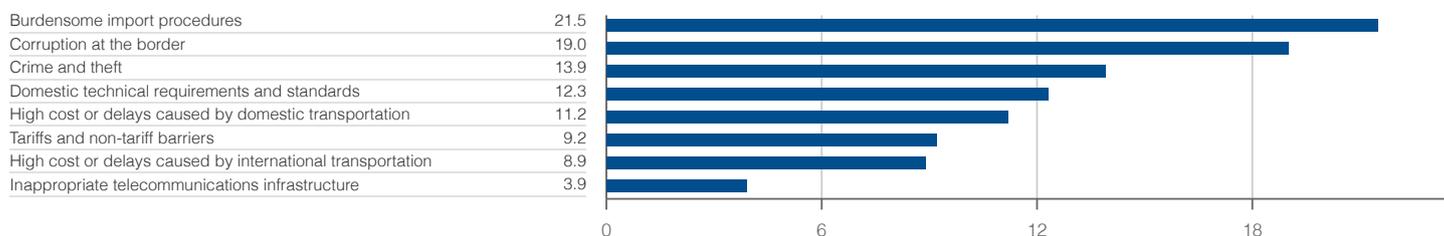
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	16.3	Trade openness % GDP	44.5
GDP US\$ billions	63.9	Share of world trade % world total	0.09
GDP per capita US\$	3929.1	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-6.88

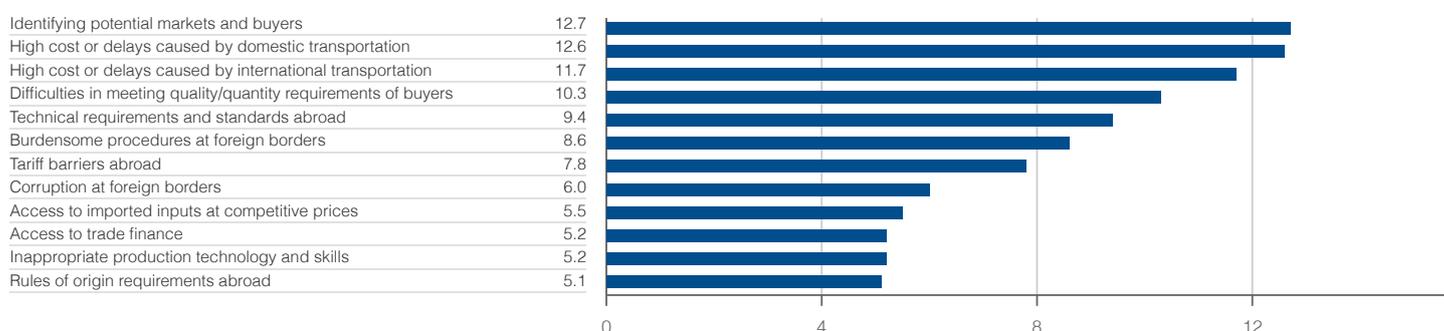
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



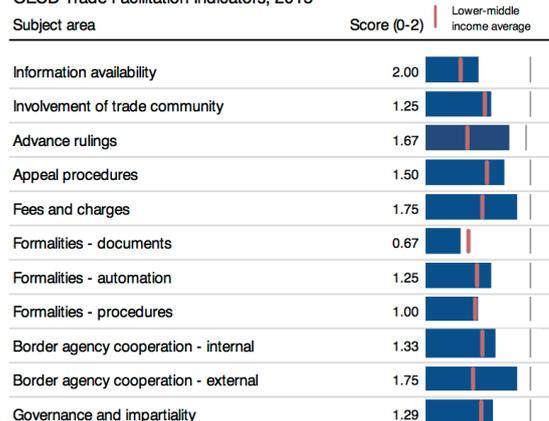
Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

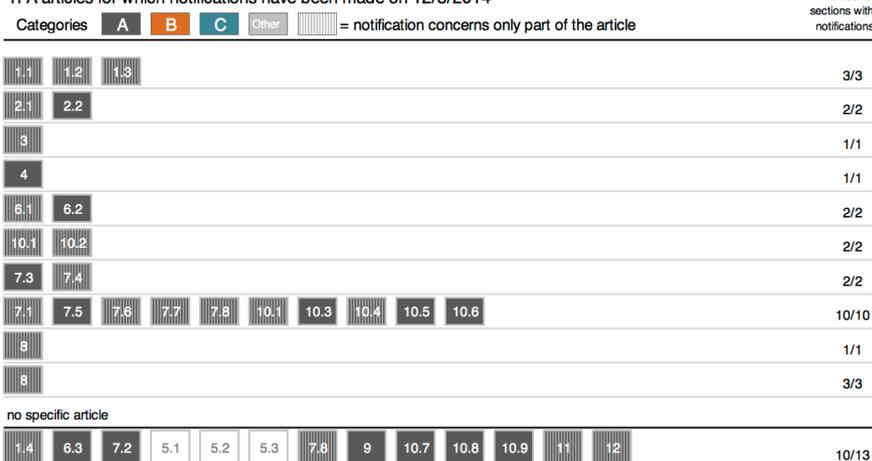
OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015



Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 12/8/2014*

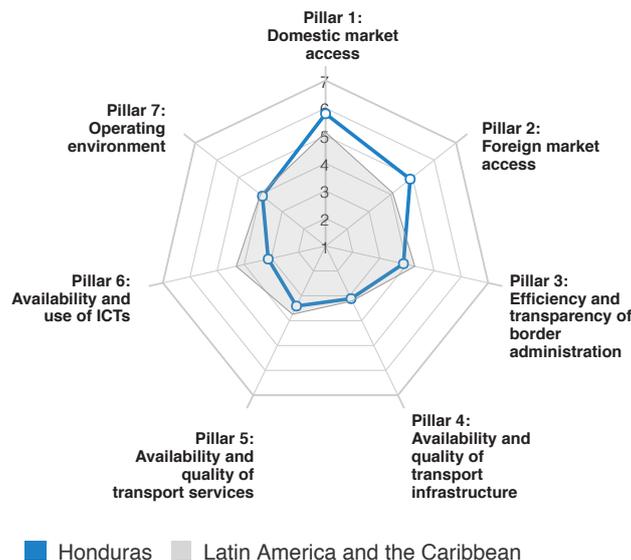


Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	86	4.1			Rank 90 / 134	86 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	10	5.3			Score 3.9	4.1	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	16	5.8					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	20	4.9					
Subindex B: Border administration	109	3.9					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	109	3.9					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	105	3.2					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	86	3.1					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	109	3.4					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	111	3.1					
Subindex D: Operating environment	100	3.9					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	100	3.9					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	16	5.8	
1.01 Tariff rate %	53	4.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	28	6.6	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	64	72.7	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	20	4.9	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	81	3.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	6	71.3	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	109	3.9	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	89	0.47	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	112	2.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	89	72.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	103	96.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	53	70.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	89	482.8	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	86	48.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	108	88.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	61	80.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	116	601.3	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	92	3.2	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	111	3.3	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	96	0.60	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	86	3.1	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	117	24.3	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	82	4.1	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	75	10.0	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	50	4.5	
4.06 Road quality index	103	3.7	
4.07 Quality of roads	74	3.8	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	109	3.4	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	94	2.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	105	2.4	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	95	2.5	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	103	2.9	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	122	3.1	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	82	3.7	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	111	3.1	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	100	95.5	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	111	20.4	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	97	2.3	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	111	17.2	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	63	4.7	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	78	4.3	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	110	0.31	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	100	3.9	
7.01 Protection of property	80	4.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	123	3.0	
7.03 Access to finance	49	4.3	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	43	4.7	
7.05 Physical security	129	3.5	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Honduras

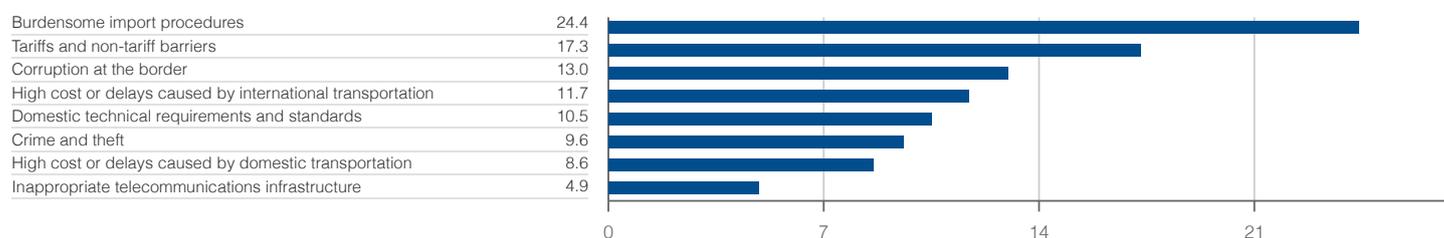
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	8.4	Trade openness % GDP	92.9
GDP US\$ billions	20.3	Share of world trade % world total	0.06
GDP per capita US\$	2406.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-3.37

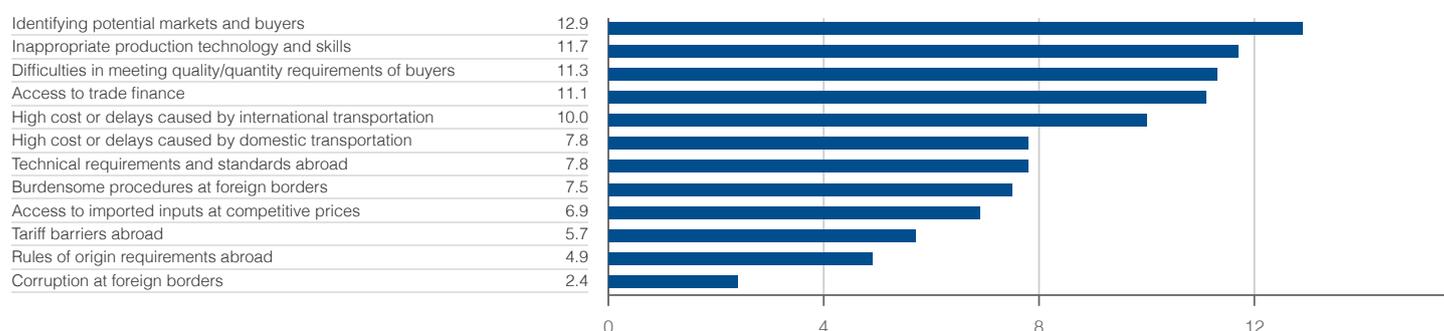
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.90	
Involvement of trade community	0.25	
Advance rulings	1.00	
Appeal procedures	1.29	
Fees and charges	0.33	
Formalities - documents	0.83	
Formalities - automation	1.00	
Formalities - procedures	0.75	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	1.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 14/7/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 18/7/2014*

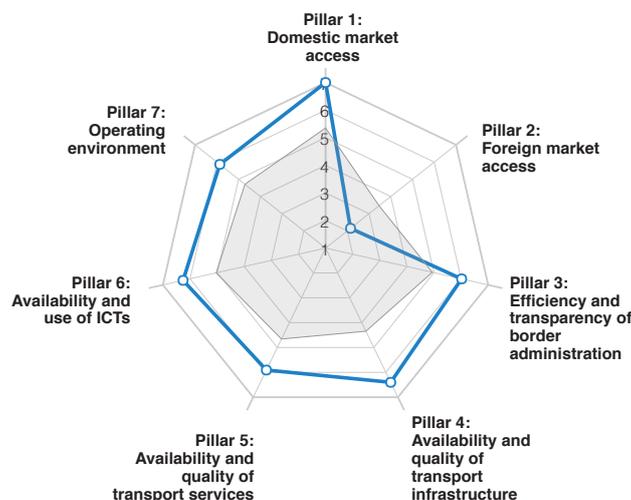
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				1/2								
7.3	7.4				1/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	7/10			
8					1/1								
9					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	10/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 .. Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Freshment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ... Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	3	5.7			Rank	7 / 134	3 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	70	4.6			Score	5.5	5.7
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	1	7.0					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	130	2.1					
Subindex B: Border administration	12	6.0					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	12	6.0					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	1	6.2					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	1	6.4					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	2	5.9					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	14	6.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	1	5.9					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	1	5.9					



■ Hong Kong SAR ■ East Asia and Pacific

Hong Kong SAR ranks 3rd globally, trailing Singapore and the Netherlands. The territory comes in first place on the infrastructure pillar, with the best overall score for its transport infrastructure, and 2nd on the availability of transport services, reflecting the country's role as a key player in global trade. Its border processes are rated as efficient by business, with especially high ranks for predictability. Border compliance is set to become even easier with

the development of a full-fledged electronic single window allowing for around the clock submission of documents and real-time status tracking. Hong Kong's overall operating climate also comes in as the global leader, driven by its role as a financial services hub and openness to foreign investment and workers. Its goods market is also the most open in the world, with all goods entering duty-free. However, its exports continue to face high trade barriers abroad.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	1	7.0	
1.01 Tariff rate %	1	0.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	1	7.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	1	100.0	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	130	2.1	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	124	4.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	127	7.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	12	6.0	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	48	0.67	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	7	3.9	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	30	1.3	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	48	18.5	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	48	56.8	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	56	265.6	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	16	0.7	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	42	18.5	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	47	56.8	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	63	281.8	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	13	6.2	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	2	6.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	1	6.4	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	10	2768.0	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	3	6.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	3	6.4	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	5	101.0	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	4	6.4	
4.06 Road quality index	n/a	n/a	
4.07 Quality of roads	3	6.2	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	2	5.9	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	2	4.1	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	11	4.0	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	14	4.0	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	9	4.3	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	2	6.6	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	1	6.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	14	6.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	2	228.8	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	22	84.9	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	15	31.9	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	14	107.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	20	5.7	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	27	5.4	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	1	5.9	
7.01 Protection of property	10	6.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	3	5.5	
7.03 Access to finance	1	5.9	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	4	5.3	
7.05 Physical security	4	6.6	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Hong Kong SAR

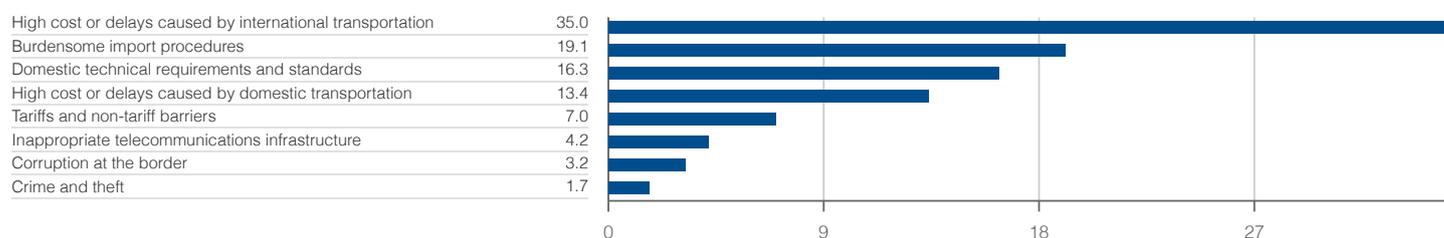
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	7.3	Trade openness % GDP	346.0
GDP US\$ billions	309.9	Share of world trade % world total	3.22
GDP per capita US\$	42389.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-48.83

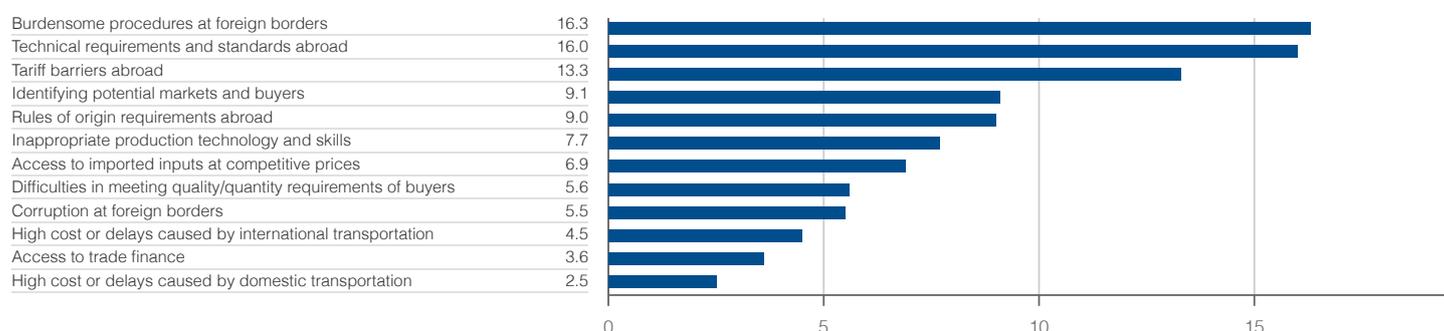
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	2.00	
Involvement of trade community	1.75	
Advance rulings	n.a.	
Appeal procedures	1.71	
Fees and charges	1.50	
Formalities - documents	2.00	
Formalities - automation	1.80	
Formalities - procedures	1.80	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.67	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.50	
Governance and impartiality	1.88	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 8/12/2014

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 13/5/2014*

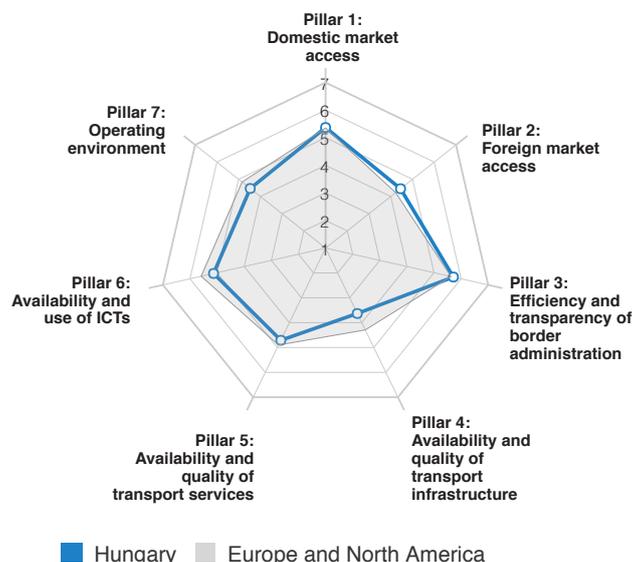
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	13/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	38	4.9			Rank 35 / 134	38 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	36	4.9			Score 4.8	4.9	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	39	5.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	45	4.4					
Subindex B: Border administration	26	5.7					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	26	5.7					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	45	4.5					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	63	3.6					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	38	4.7					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	52	5.1					
Subindex D: Operating environment	55	4.5					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	55	4.5					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	39	5.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	23	92.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	45	4.4	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	41	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	47	50.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	26	5.7	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	32	0.73	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	49	3.0	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	24	0.8	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	17	0.8	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	40	4.8	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	29	4.9	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	63	3.6	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	68	188.1	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	72	4.3	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	44	3.5	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	101	3.2	
4.06 Road quality index	28	5.8	
4.07 Quality of roads	67	4.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	38	4.7	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	34	3.4	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	34	3.4	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	41	3.4	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	33	3.9	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	56	4.8	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	46	4.4	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	52	5.1	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	62	118.9	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	41	72.8	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	31	27.4	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	84	39.8	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	54	4.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	63	4.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	57	0.63	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	55	4.5	
7.01 Protection of property	123	3.3	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	78	3.6	
7.03 Access to finance	55	4.2	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	3	5.4	
7.05 Physical security	48	5.8	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Hungary

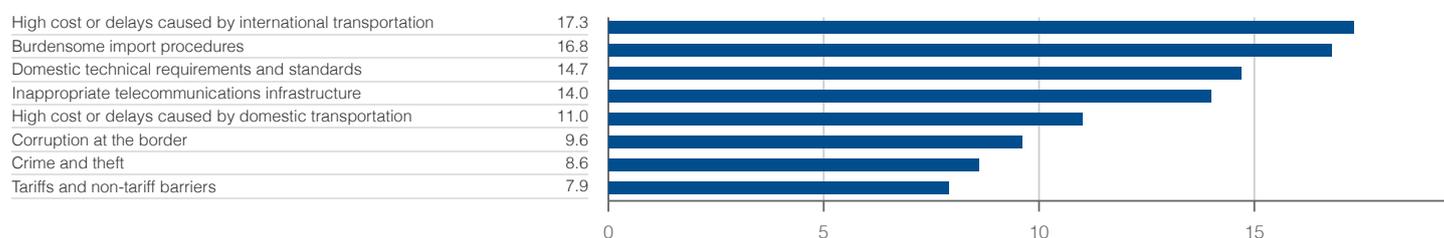
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	9.9	Trade openness % GDP	158.5
GDP US\$ billions	120.6	Share of world trade % world total	0.58
GDP per capita US\$	12239.9	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	5.98

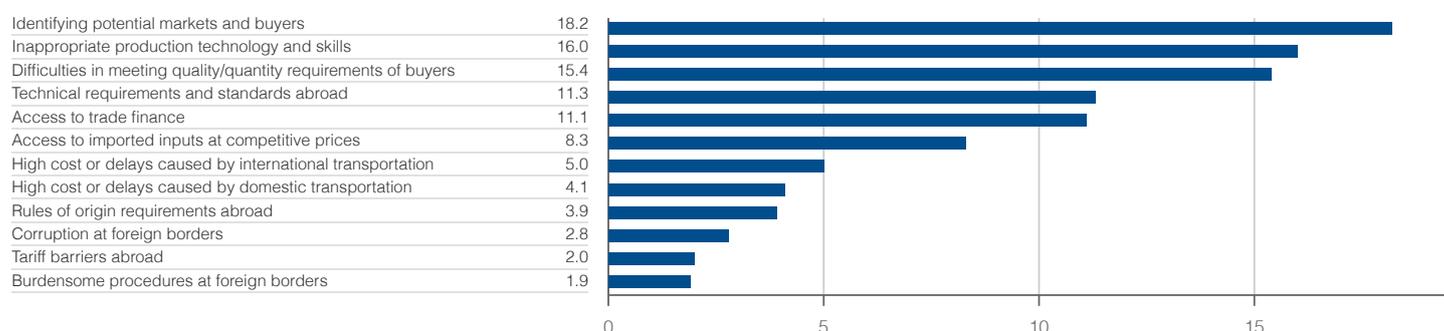
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.80	
Involvement of trade community	1.50	
Advance rulings	1.14	
Appeal procedures	1.50	
Fees and charges	1.75	
Formalities - documents	1.17	
Formalities - automation	1.50	
Formalities - procedures	1.27	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	1.75	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 4/8/2014*

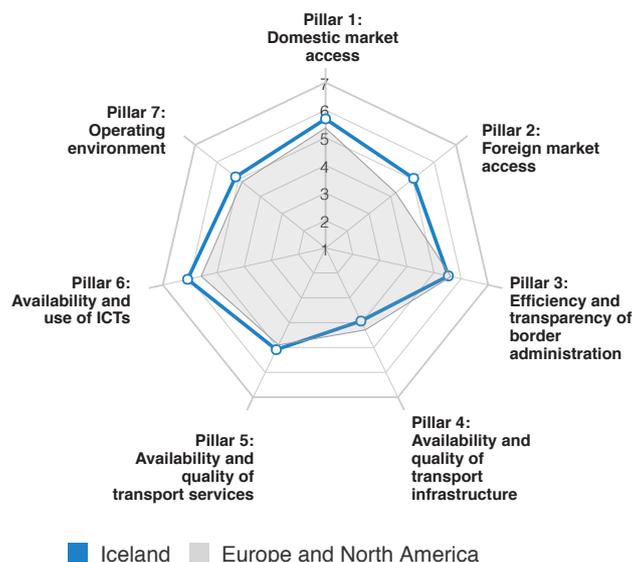
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	2/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	1/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 .. Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Preshipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ... Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	19	5.3			Rank 24 / 134	19 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	8	5.4			Score 5.0	5.3	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	18	5.7					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	16	5.1					
Subindex B: Border administration	34	5.5					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	34	5.5					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	29	5.0					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	44	3.9					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	26	5.1					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	20	6.1					
Subindex D: Operating environment	25	5.1					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	25	5.1					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	18	5.7	
1.01 Tariff rate %	42	2.9	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	96	4.5	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	8	94.9	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	16	5.1	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	24	2.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	41	52.4	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	34	5.5	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	40	0.69	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	43	3.1	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	38	2.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	50	24.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	109	655.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	28	2.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	62	36.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	33	40.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	119	655.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	3	6.6	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	17	5.3	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	44	3.9	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	62	218.4	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	11	6.0	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	99	4.4	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	8	5.9	
4.06 Road quality index	79	4.5	
4.07 Quality of roads	38	4.8	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	26	5.1	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	42	3.3	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	39	3.3	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	40	3.4	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	32	3.9	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	7	6.3	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	14	5.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	20	6.1	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	71	114.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	1	98.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	10	37.0	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	18	93.4	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	15	5.8	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	20	5.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	60	0.62	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	25	5.1	
7.01 Protection of property	18	5.8	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	14	4.9	
7.03 Access to finance	53	4.2	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	82	4.2	
7.05 Physical security	3	6.6	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Iceland

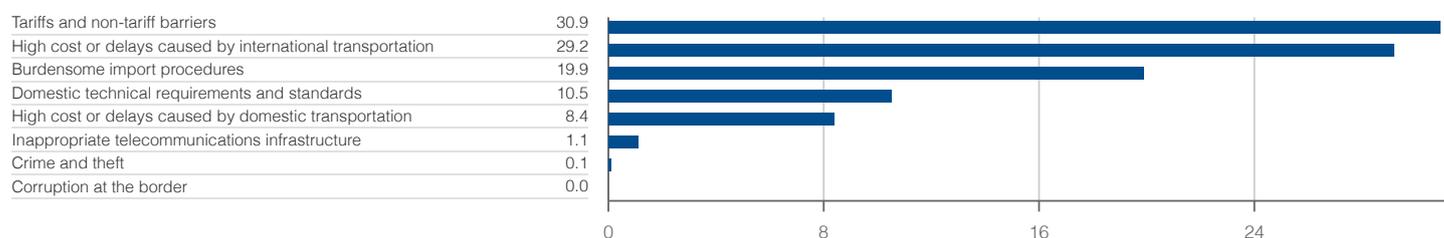
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	0.3	Trade openness % GDP	60.1
GDP US\$ billions	16.7	Share of world trade % world total	0.03
GDP per capita US\$	50854.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-0.55

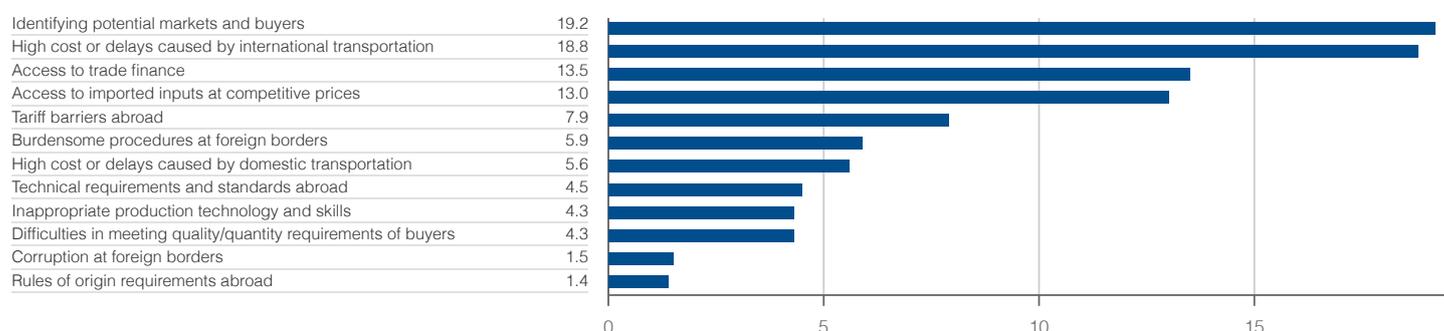
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.47	
Involvement of trade community	1.40	
Advance rulings	1.11	
Appeal procedures	2.00	
Fees and charges	1.75	
Formalities - documents	0.67	
Formalities - automation	1.71	
Formalities - procedures	0.79	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.63	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 31/7/2014*

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	13/13

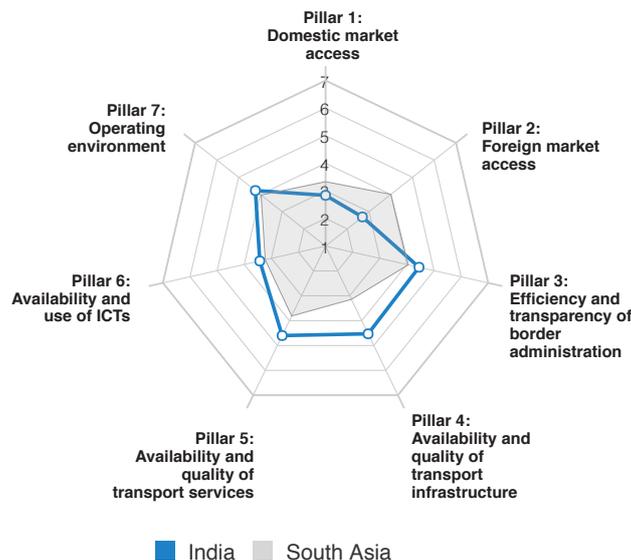
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

India 102nd / 136

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	102	3.9			Rank	106 / 134	102 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	135	2.8			Score	3.7	3.9
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	135	2.8					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	117	2.7					
Subindex B: Border administration	75	4.4					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	75	4.4					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	60	4.2					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	28	4.5					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	44	4.6					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	101	3.4					
Subindex D: Operating environment	76	4.2					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	76	4.2					



India gains four positions but remains at a disappointing 102nd. Improvements in terms of border administration (75th, up eight) and clearance efficiency (38th, up 27) were partially outweighed by a further deterioration of domestic market access conditions (second last globally), with only 13 percent of imported goods free of duty and an increase in average tariffs applied to 13 percent. In terms of overall market access, India is the second most closed (135th) after Iran. There have been large

advancements in terms of transport infrastructure (up three, to 28th) and services (up 14, to 44th), and smaller ones in ICT adoption, with India actually stalling and losing grounds vis-à-vis other countries in the diffusion of the most advanced technologies, such as mobile and fixed broadband (125th and 104th, respectively). Finally, the local operating environment has also slightly improved (up three, to 76th), driven by better efficiency and accountability of public institutions and openness to foreign participation.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	135	2.8	
1.01 Tariff rate %	122	13.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	85	4.9	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	122	13.4	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	117	2.7	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	110	4.2	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	124	8.8	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	75	4.4	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	88	0.48	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	38	3.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	84	61.3	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	131	283.3	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	82	134.8	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	99	574.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	83	38.4	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	119	106.1	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	73	91.9	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	96	413.1	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	55	4.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	46	4.4	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	66	0.80	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	28	4.5	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	17	2185.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	62	4.5	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	23	4.5	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	33	46.2	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	47	4.5	
4.06 Road quality index	74	4.7	
4.07 Quality of roads	50	4.4	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	44	4.6	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	39	3.4	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	32	3.4	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	33	3.5	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	42	3.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	87	4.0	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	38	4.6	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	101	3.4	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	121	78.8	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	100	26.0	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	104	1.3	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	125	9.4	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	83	4.5	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	65	4.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	33	0.75	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	76	4.2	
7.01 Protection of property	62	4.2	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	60	3.9	
7.03 Access to finance	40	4.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	74	4.4	
7.05 Physical security	111	4.2	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

India

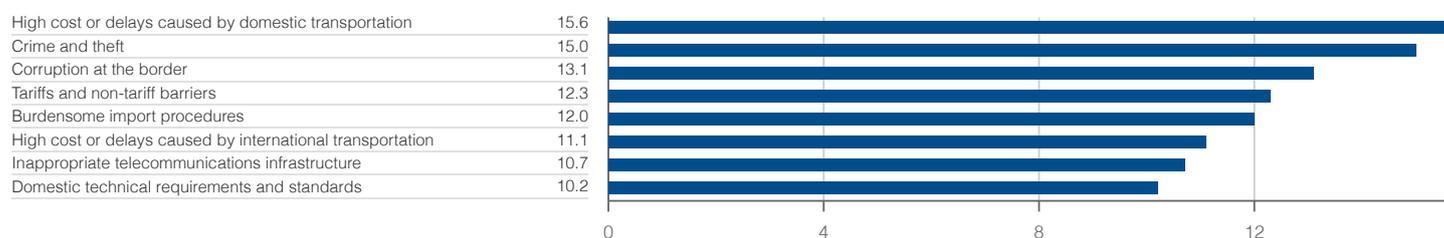
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	1292.7	Trade openness % GDP	31.8
GDP US\$ billions	2090.7	Share of world trade % world total	1.99
GDP per capita US\$	1617.3	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-124.83

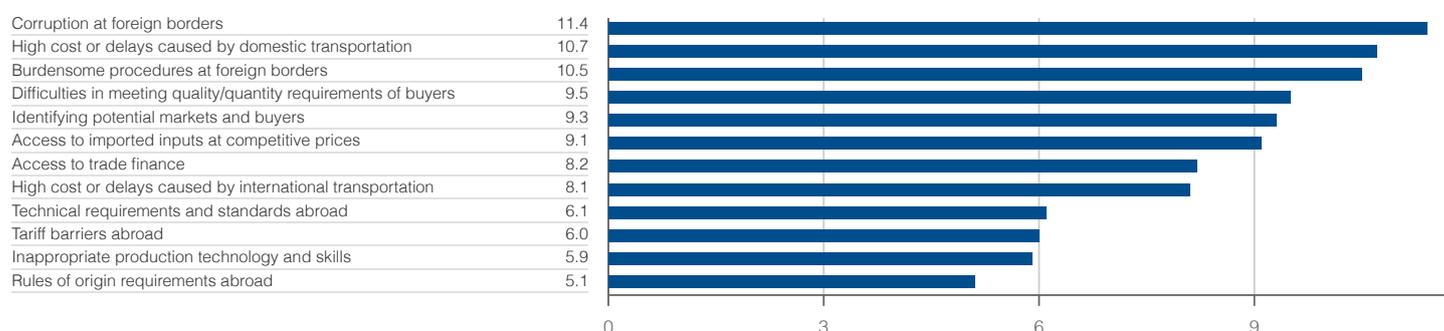
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.61	
Involvement of trade community	1.60	
Advance rulings	1.56	
Appeal procedures	2.00	
Fees and charges	2.00	
Formalities - documents	1.83	
Formalities - automation	2.00	
Formalities - procedures	1.18	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.25	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.89	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

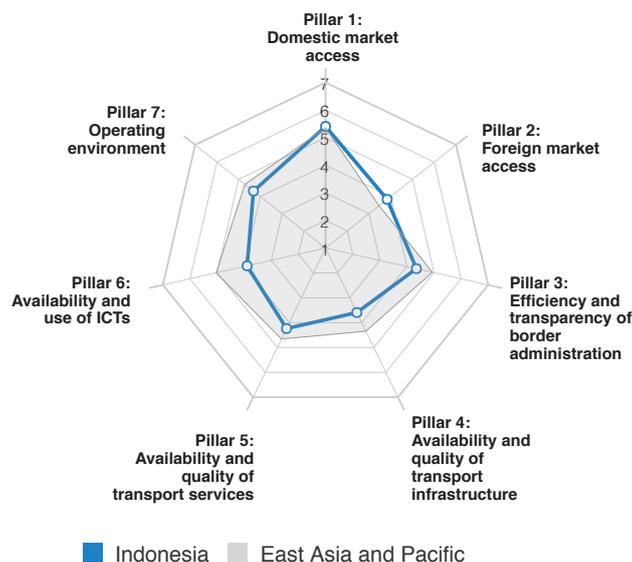
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				70	4.3			Rank	74 / 134	70 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				67	4.6			Score	4.2	4.3
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				30	5.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				92	3.8					
Subindex B: Border administration				79	4.4					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				79	4.4					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				71	3.9					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				64	3.6					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				56	4.2					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				90	3.9					
Subindex D: Operating environment				64	4.3					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				64	4.3					



Indonesia moves up three places in the rankings to 70th. The largest economy in the dynamic ASEAN region performs well on market access, especially in terms of the complexity of its tariff regime. Its exports continue to enjoy fairly low tariffs, although border compliance on the export side is an important bottleneck, taking an average of almost five days and costing over \$500 per container. Import procedures remain burdensome as well, although Indonesia

has seen some improvement in the predictability of these procedures, with upgrades of key functions of the Indonesia National Single Window. Infrastructure is also a barrier for trade given the country's geography, but Indonesia ranks well in terms of its airport connectivity, though internet connectivity rates remain relatively low for the region.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	30	5.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	62	4.4	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	57	6.3	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	78	62.1	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	92	3.8	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	29	3.3	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	104	24.6	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	79	4.4	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	28	0.75	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	70	2.7	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	114	132.9	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	106	99.4	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	94	164.4	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	75	382.6	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	100	61.3	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	84	53.3	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	91	138.8	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	57	253.7	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	80	3.4	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	64	4.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	104	0.53	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	64	3.6	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	26	1090.6	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	61	4.5	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	39	3.8	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	54	27.2	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	74	3.9	
4.06 Road quality index	116	3.1	
4.07 Quality of roads	73	3.9	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	56	4.2	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	71	2.9	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	55	3.0	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	51	3.2	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	62	3.5	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	72	4.6	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	64	4.0	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	90	3.9	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	38	132.3	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	105	22.0	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	106	1.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	77	42.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	58	4.8	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	28	5.4	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	104	0.36	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	64	4.3	
7.01 Protection of property	54	4.4	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	73	3.7	
7.03 Access to finance	31	4.6	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	110	3.8	
7.05 Physical security	91	5.1	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Indonesia

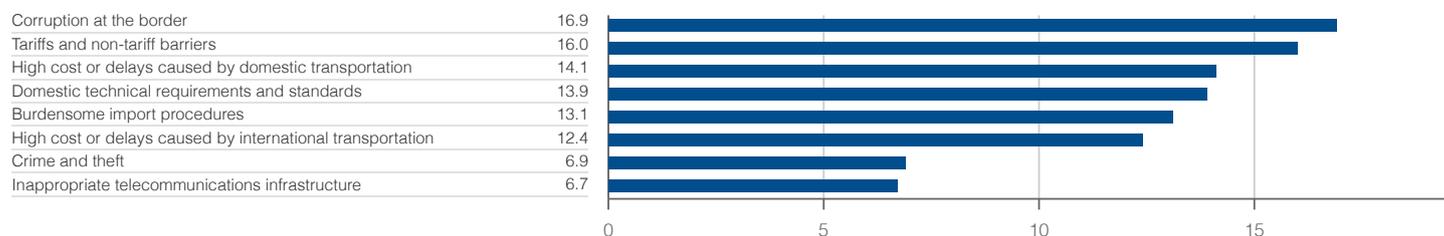
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	255.5	Trade openness % GDP	34.1
GDP US\$ billions	859.0	Share of world trade % world total	0.88
GDP per capita US\$	3362.4	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	7.59

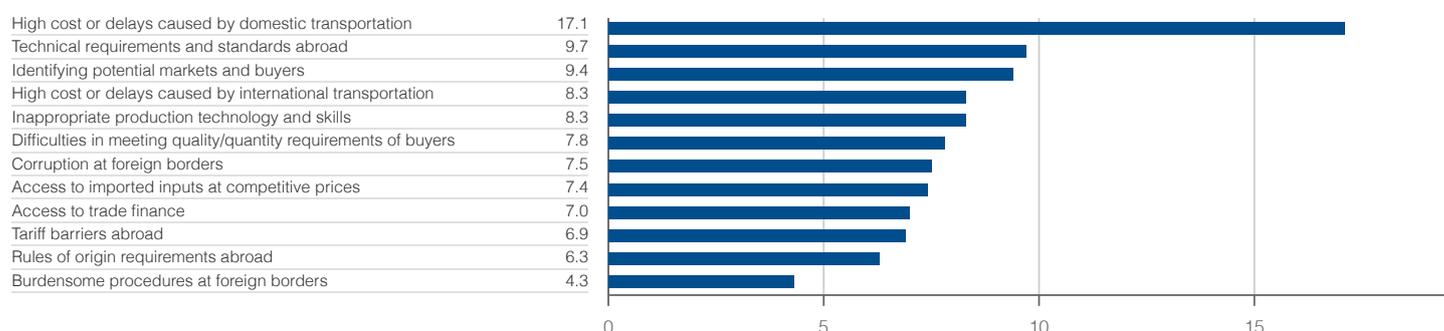
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.90	
Involvement of trade community	1.75	
Advance rulings	2.00	
Appeal procedures	1.63	
Fees and charges	1.50	
Formalities - documents	1.00	
Formalities - automation	1.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.50	
Governance and impartiality	1.63	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 22/4/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 23/3/2016*

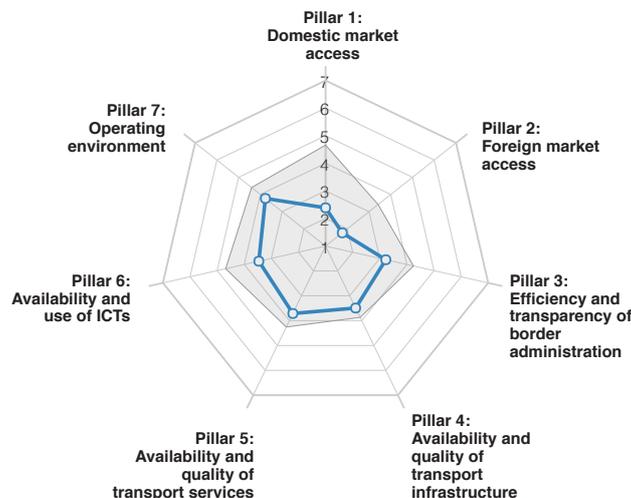
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			2/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	9/10			
8					1/1								
9					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	12/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 .. Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ... Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2015	2016
Enabling Trade Index	132	3.2			Rank	130 / 134	132 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	136	2.1			Score	3.1	3.2
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	136	2.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	136	1.8					
Subindex B: Border administration	123	3.2					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	123	3.2					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	90	3.6					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	69	3.5					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	86	3.7					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	100	3.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment	116	3.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	116	3.8					



■ Iran, Islamic Rep. ■ Middle East and North Africa

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	136	2.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	136	28.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	80	5.2	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	136	0.0	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	136	1.8	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	134	5.0	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	136	0.0	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	123	3.2	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	100	2.3	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	134	270.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	113	141.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	102	196.7	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	113	660.4	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	128	152.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	117	101.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	94	143.3	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	113	565.4	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	86	3.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	113	3.3	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	69	3.5	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	63	212.5	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	109	3.4	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	46	3.5	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	56	24.6	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	72	3.9	
4.06 Road quality index	39	5.6	
4.07 Quality of roads	66	4.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	86	3.7	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	86	2.7	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	82	2.7	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	103	2.4	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	107	2.8	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	66	4.7	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	84	3.7	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	100	3.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	102	93.4	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	87	44.1	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	67	10.9	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	107	20.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	115	4.0	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	105	3.8	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	106	0.33	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	116	3.8	
7.01 Protection of property	111	3.5	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	76	3.7	
7.03 Access to finance	118	3.2	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	132	3.2	
7.05 Physical security	81	5.3	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Iran, Islamic Rep.

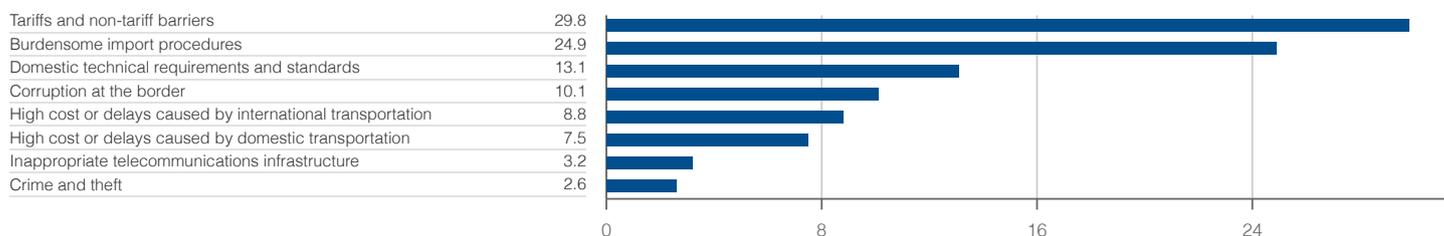
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	79.5	Trade openness % GDP	27.0
GDP US\$ billions	387.6	Share of world trade % world total	0.32
GDP per capita US\$	4877.1	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	20.50

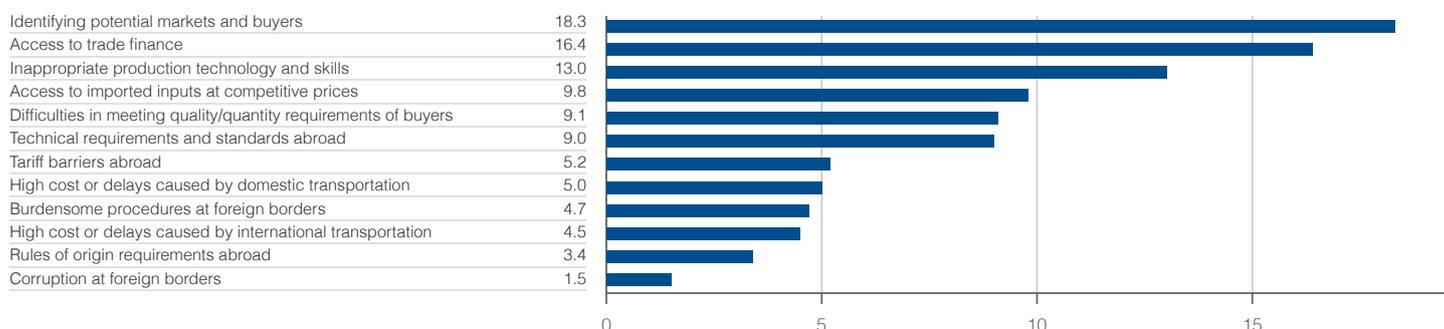
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators: not covered

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	--	
Involvement of trade community	--	
Advance rulings	--	
Appeal procedures	--	
Fees and charges	--	
Formalities - documents	--	
Formalities - automation	--	
Formalities - procedures	--	
Border agency cooperation - internal	--	
Border agency cooperation - external	--	
Governance and impartiality	--	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 31/10/2016

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories **A** **B** **C** Other = notification concerns only part of the article

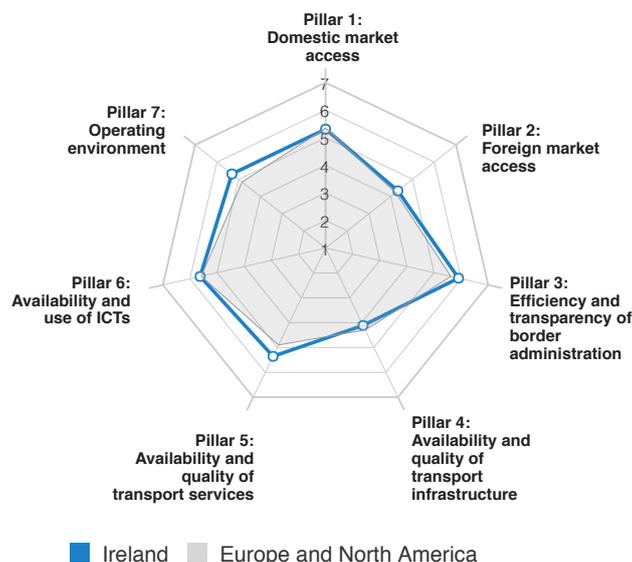
Article	Notification	Number of sections with notifications											
1.1	1.2	1.3	0/3										
2.1	2.2		0/2										
3			0/1										
4			0/1										
6.1	6.2		0/2										
10.1	10.2		0/2										
7.3	7.4		0/2										
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8			0/1										
8			0/3										
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2015	2016
Enabling Trade Index	20	5.3			Rank	20 / 134	20 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	46	4.8			Score	5.2	5.3
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	49	5.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	56	4.3					
Subindex B: Border administration	16	5.9					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	16	5.9					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	30	5.0					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	38	4.1					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	18	5.4					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	31	5.6					
Subindex D: Operating environment	15	5.3					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	15	5.3					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	49	5.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	33	89.3	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	56	4.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	60	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	57	46.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	16	5.9	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	20	0.80	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	25	3.5	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	25	0.8	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	50	24.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	55	75.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	55	253.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	18	1.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	50	24.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	59	75.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	71	305.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	5	6.4	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	4	5.9	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	61	0.88	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	38	4.1	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	36	588.5	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	25	5.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	35	4.0	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	79	9.5	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	26	5.2	
4.06 Road quality index	42	5.6	
4.07 Quality of roads	32	5.0	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	18	5.4	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	10	3.8	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	20	3.8	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	16	4.0	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	29	3.9	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	25	5.8	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	23	5.0	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	31	5.6	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	93	103.7	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	29	80.1	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	28	27.7	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	17	95.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	21	5.7	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	30	5.3	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	39	0.72	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	15	5.3	
7.01 Protection of property	9	6.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	12	5.0	
7.03 Access to finance	83	3.8	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	2	5.5	
7.05 Physical security	23	6.1	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Ireland

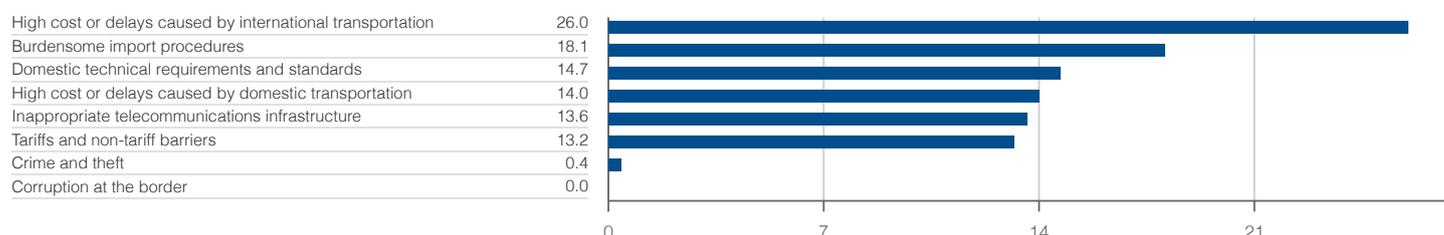
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	4.6	Trade openness % GDP	67.6
GDP US\$ billions	238.0	Share of world trade % world total	0.58
GDP per capita US\$	51350.7	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	49.10

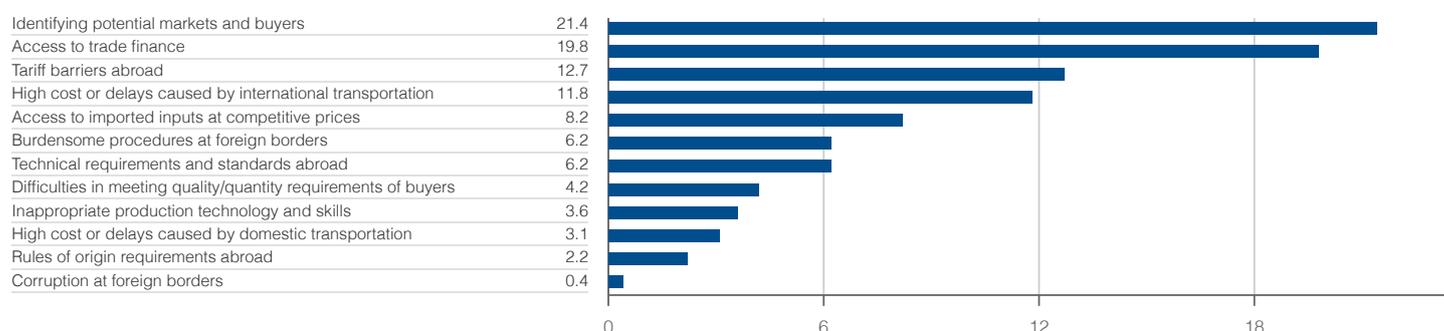
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators: not covered

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	--	
Involvement of trade community	--	
Advance rulings	--	
Appeal procedures	--	
Fees and charges	--	
Formalities - documents	--	
Formalities - automation	--	
Formalities - procedures	--	
Border agency cooperation - internal	--	
Border agency cooperation - external	--	
Governance and impartiality	--	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

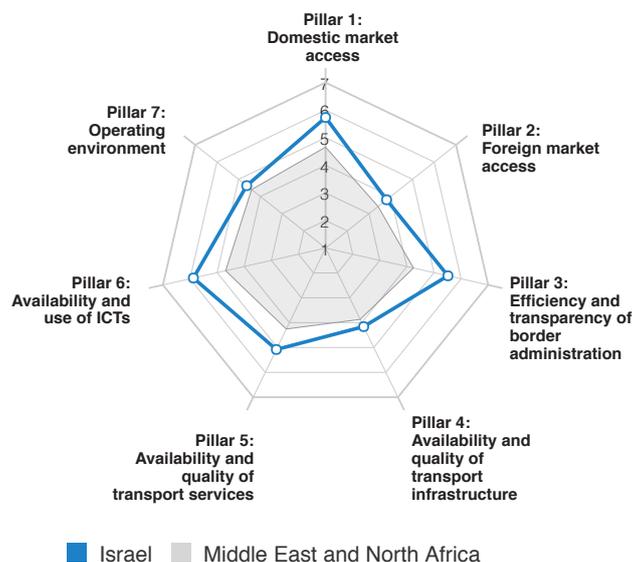
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 .. Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ... Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ... Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	30	5.0			Rank	42 / 134	30 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	54	4.8			Score	4.7	5.0
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	17	5.7					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	93	3.8					
Subindex B: Border administration	35	5.5					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	35	5.5					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	28	5.0					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	36	4.2					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	27	5.1					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	24	5.9					
Subindex D: Operating environment	43	4.6					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	43	4.6					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	17	5.7	
1.01 Tariff rate %	44	3.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	79	5.2	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	43	86.9	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	93	3.8	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	68	3.6	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	95	31.5	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	35	5.5	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	18	0.81	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	23	3.5	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	77	44.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	80	64.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	53	70.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	63	306.7	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	61	12.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	62	36.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	58	72.5	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	38	150.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	25	5.5	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	40	4.6	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	63	0.83	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	36	4.2	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	39	569.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	30	5.4	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	45	3.5	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	39	37.4	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	49	4.5	
4.06 Road quality index	23	6.0	
4.07 Quality of roads	33	4.9	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	27	5.1	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	37	3.4	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	28	3.6	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	26	3.7	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	10	4.3	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	39	5.3	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	33	4.7	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	24	5.9	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	34	133.5	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	31	78.9	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	30	27.4	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	61	56.1	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	13	5.8	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	23	5.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	18	0.86	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	43	4.6	
7.01 Protection of property	25	5.6	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	42	4.2	
7.03 Access to finance	35	4.6	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	85	4.2	
7.05 Physical security	104	4.7	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Israel

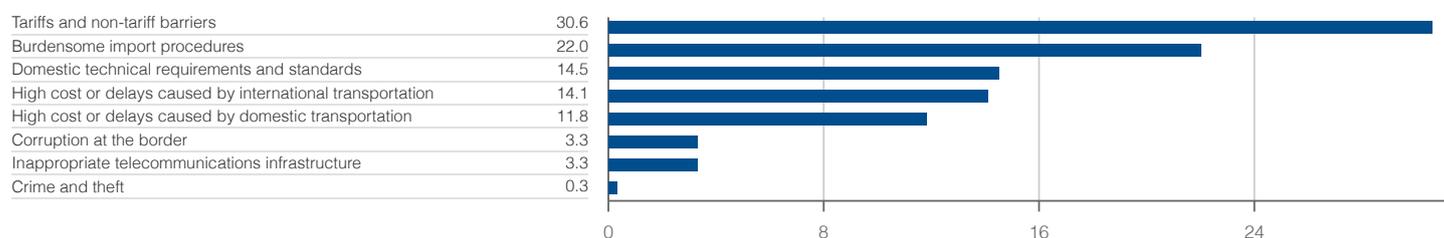
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	8.4	Trade openness % GDP	42.9
GDP US\$ billions	296.1	Share of world trade % world total	0.39
GDP per capita US\$	35343.3	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-1.14

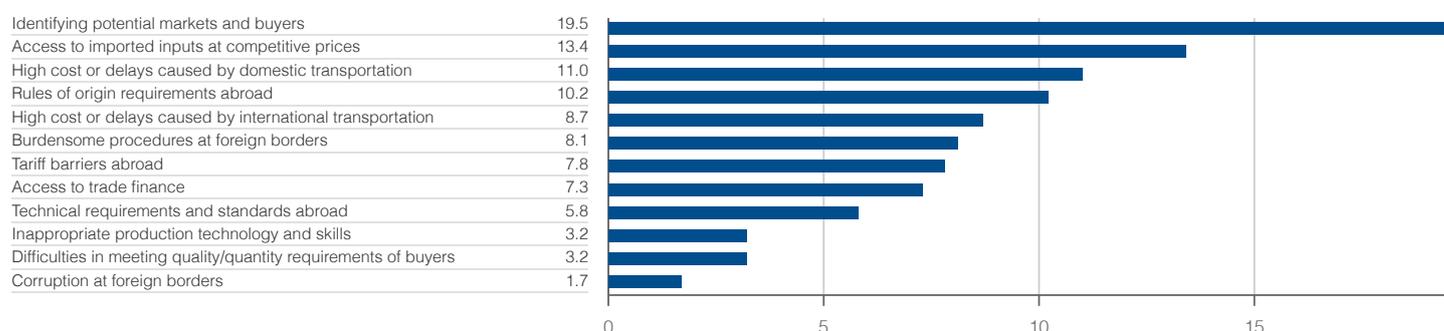
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.33	
Involvement of trade community	1.40	
Advance rulings	1.70	
Appeal procedures	2.00	
Fees and charges	1.25	
Formalities - documents	1.86	
Formalities - automation	1.14	
Formalities - procedures	1.67	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.25	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	2.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

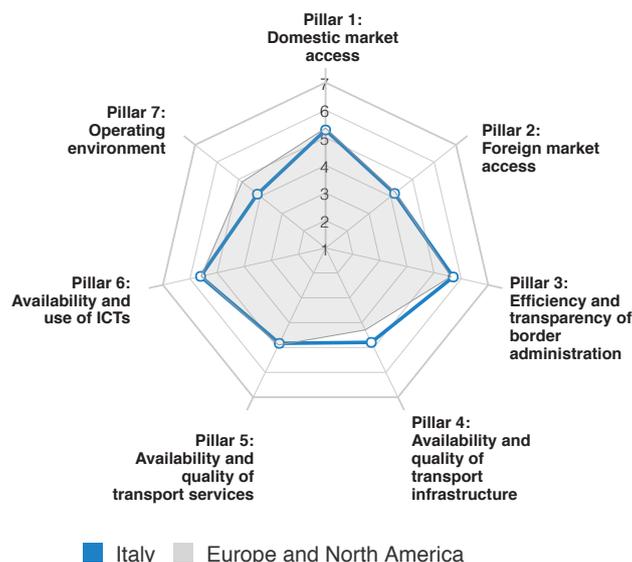
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Italy 36th / 136

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	36	4.9			Rank	43 / 134	36 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	59	4.7			Score	4.7	4.9
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	55	5.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	71	4.2					
Subindex B: Border administration	27	5.7					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	27	5.7					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	26	5.1					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	22	4.8					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	34	4.8					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	32	5.6					
Subindex D: Operating environment	81	4.1					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	81	4.1					



Italy climbs up seven positions to 36th in this year's ranking and makes significant steps to close its gap with other advanced European countries. The country's advancement in the overall ranking is the third largest in Europe and its improvement in border administration was the second widest globally. Since 2014, Italian customs have become more efficient and transparent, allowing clearance at sea in most ports and broadening the use of online procedures. The overall quality of infrastructure has also improved, driven by advancement of the air transport system (up three to 18th), of the road network (up five to 35) and in the availability and use of ICTs (up 13, to 32nd). The

low efficiency of the port system remains one of Italy's missed opportunities, with the country slipping further down in terms of sea connectivity (down three, to 16th) and stalling across most dimensions of logistics and transport services (34th). The current process of reform of port authorities and regulations promises to tackle these issues and trigger investments in this area. The operating environment (81st, down 10) remains Italy's greatest weakness, particularly in terms of the efficiency and accountability of public institutions and access to finance.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	55	5.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	41	87.7	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	71	4.2	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	57	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	74	41.6	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	27	5.7	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	3	0.92	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	27	3.5	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	50	4.4	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	61	4.1	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	22	4.8	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	16	2188.7	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	59	4.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	31	4.1	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	16	67.4	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	55	4.4	
4.06 Road quality index	22	6.0	
4.07 Quality of roads	46	4.6	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	34	4.8	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	17	3.7	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	21	3.8	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	20	3.9	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	22	4.0	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	74	4.5	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	91	3.6	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	32	5.6	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	19	151.3	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	54	65.6	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	36	23.8	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	25	82.1	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	69	4.7	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	55	4.7	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	17	0.87	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	81	4.1	
7.01 Protection of property	68	4.2	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	112	3.1	
7.03 Access to finance	115	3.2	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	45	4.7	
7.05 Physical security	73	5.4	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Italy

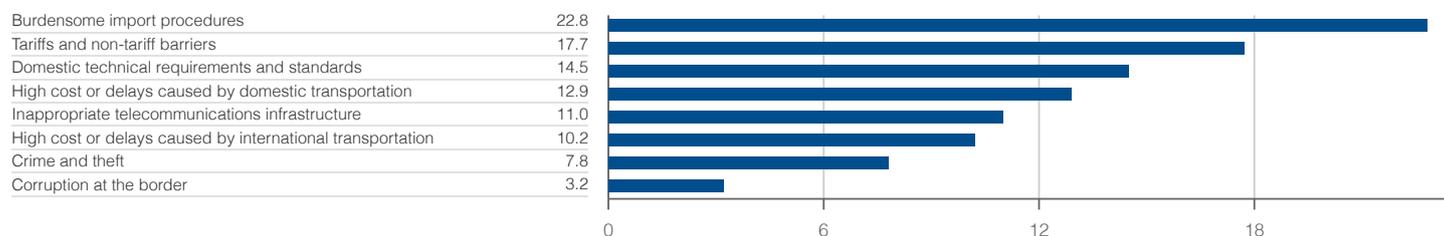
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	60.8	Trade openness % GDP	47.8
GDP US\$ billions	1815.8	Share of world trade % world total	2.61
GDP per capita US\$	29866.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	50.14

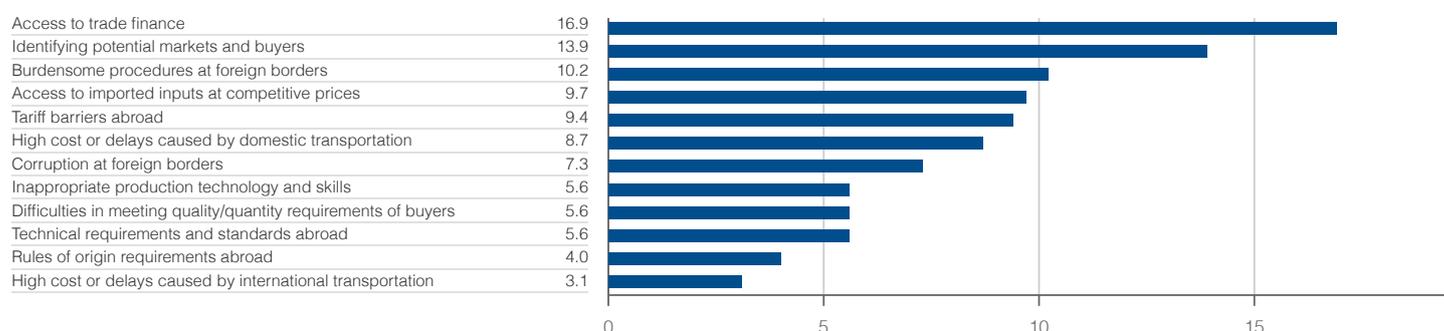
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.33	
Involvement of trade community	1.40	
Advance rulings	1.70	
Appeal procedures	2.00	
Fees and charges	1.25	
Formalities - documents	1.86	
Formalities - automation	1.14	
Formalities - procedures	1.67	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.25	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	2.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

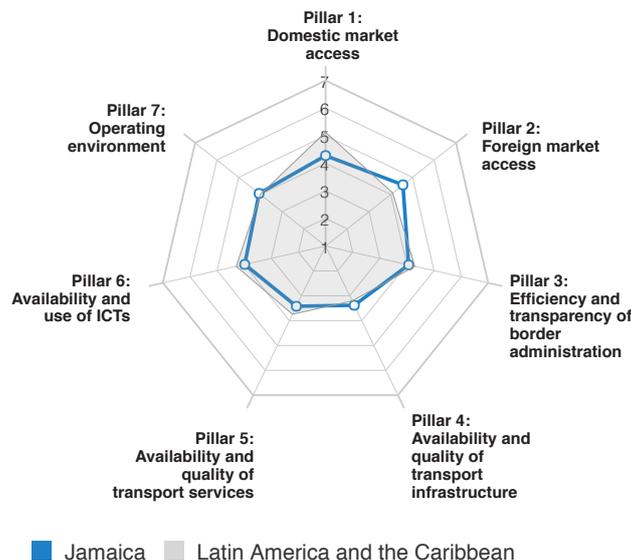
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	89	4.0			Rank	88 / 134	89 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	79	4.4			Score	4.0	4.0
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	103	4.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	34	4.6					
Subindex B: Border administration	94	4.1					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	94	4.1					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	89	3.6					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	75	3.4					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	108	3.4					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	85	4.0					
Subindex D: Operating environment	88	4.1					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	88	4.1					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	103	4.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	98	9.7	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	74	5.5	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	92	53.7	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	34	4.6	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	96	3.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	12	63.3	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	94	4.1	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	66	0.58	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	99	2.4	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	89	72.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	91	80.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	64	90.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	124	906.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	85	47.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	88	57.7	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	68	90.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	128	876.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	93	3.2	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	66	4.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	86	0.70	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	75	3.4	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	73	157.3	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	40	5.0	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	63	20.1	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	40	4.7	
4.06 Road quality index	113	3.2	
4.07 Quality of roads	77	3.8	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	108	3.4	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	111	2.4	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	113	2.3	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	106	2.4	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	122	2.6	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	89	4.0	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	74	3.8	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	85	4.0	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	77	111.5	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	88	43.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	81	5.8	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	64	53.5	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	59	4.8	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	85	4.1	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	105	0.36	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	88	4.1	
7.01 Protection of property	46	4.6	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	85	3.6	
7.03 Access to finance	82	3.8	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	66	4.5	
7.05 Physical security	118	3.9	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Jamaica

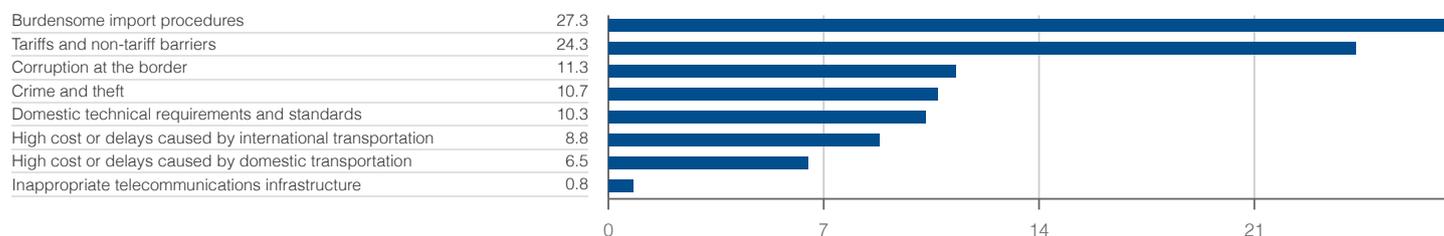
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	2.8	Trade openness % GDP	44.4
GDP US\$ billions	13.9	Share of world trade % world total	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	4948.0	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-3.83

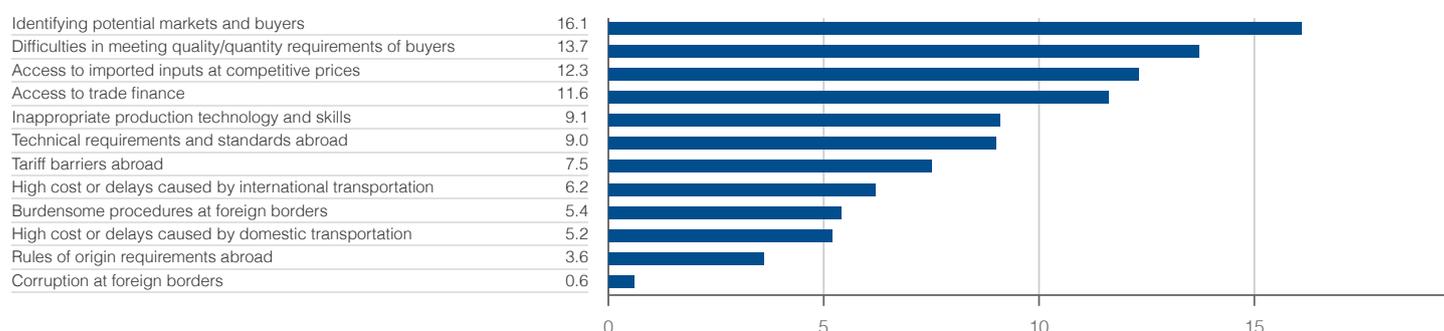
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.20	
Involvement of trade community	1.50	
Advance rulings	0.00	
Appeal procedures	1.63	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	0.67	
Formalities - automation	1.25	
Formalities - procedures	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.83	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 19/1/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 3/3/2015*

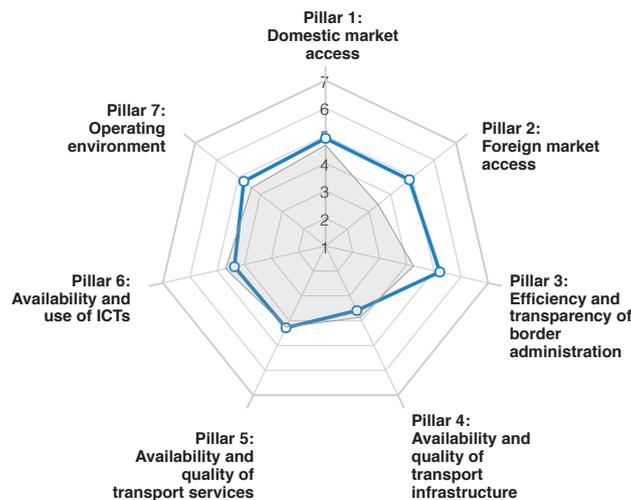
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				1/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	2/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	3/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview		Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index		45	4.7			Rank	45 / 134	45 / 136
Subindex A: Market access		40	4.9			Score	4.6	4.7
	Pillar 1: Domestic market access	80	4.9					
	Pillar 2: Foreign market access	22	4.9					
Subindex B: Border administration		42	5.2					
	Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	42	5.2					
Subindex C: Infrastructure		65	4.1					
	Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	65	3.6					
	Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	55	4.3					
	Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	75	4.4					
Subindex D: Operating environment		36	4.8					
	Pillar 7: Operating environment	36	4.8					



■ Jordan ■ Middle East and North Africa

Jordan occupies the 45th place in the ETI sample, with a fairly consistent performance across the pillars. Jordan's border processes score significantly better than the average in the region, with the cost of documentary and border compliance on both the import and export side being fairly low. However, the time required for border and documentary compliance for imports remains high. In terms of connectivity to markets, Jordan has seen an improvement in

its shipping connectivity and the quality of rail infrastructure, though road infrastructure has slipped slightly. Looking at Jordan's market access, its exports enjoy friendly terms, with an average tariff of 3.5 percent, while imports into the country face an average tariff of 7.4 percent and the overall structure remains complex, especially in terms of tariff peaks.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
	Pillar 1: Domestic market access	80	4.9
1.01	Tariff rate %	87	7.4
1.02	Complexity of tariffs	91	4.9
1.03	Share of duty-free imports %	51	80.6
	Pillar 2: Foreign market access	22	4.9
2.01	Tariffs faced %	34	3.5
2.02	Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	15	62.3
	Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	42	5.2
3.01	Customs services index 0-1 (best)	46	0.68
3.02	Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	82	2.6
3.03	Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	80	54.9
3.04	Time to import: Border compliance hours	89	75.1
3.05	Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	33	30.0
3.06	Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	44	180.7
3.07	Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	28	2.0
3.08	Time to export: Border compliance hours	69	38.1
3.09	Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	22	16.4
3.10	Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	35	131.3
3.11	Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	46	4.6
3.12	Time predictability of import procedures	54	4.2
3.13	Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00
	Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	65	3.6
4.01	Available airline seat kilometres millions	66	198.9
4.02	Quality of air transport infrastructure	33	5.3
4.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	75	2.5
4.04	Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	52	29.3
4.05	Quality of port infrastructure	48	4.5
4.06	Road quality index	53	5.3
4.07	Quality of roads	56	4.3

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
	Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	55	4.3
5.01	Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	49	3.2
5.02	Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	62	2.9
5.03	Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	62	3.0
5.04	Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	71	3.3
5.05	Postal service efficiency	48	5.0
5.06	Efficiency of transport mode change	54	4.2
	Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	75	4.4
6.01	Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	6	179.4
6.02	Internet users % pop.	71	53.4
6.03	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	88	4.2
6.04	Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	93	35.6
6.05	ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	44	5.0
6.06	Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	62	4.6
6.07	Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	90	0.46
	Pillar 7: Operating environment	36	4.8
7.01	Protection of property	35	5.0
7.02	Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	35	4.4
7.03	Access to finance	38	4.5
7.04	Openness to foreign participation	87	4.1
7.05	Physical security	38	5.8

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Jordan

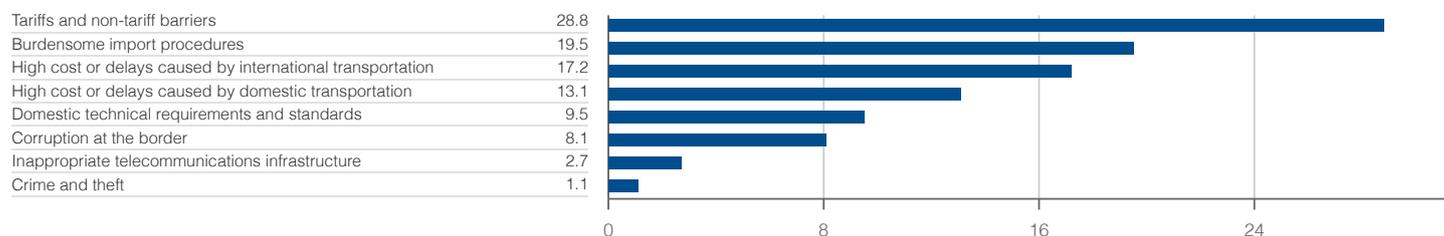
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	6.8	Trade openness % GDP	75.0
GDP US\$ billions	37.6	Share of world trade % world total	0.09
GDP per capita US\$	5513.0	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-12.50

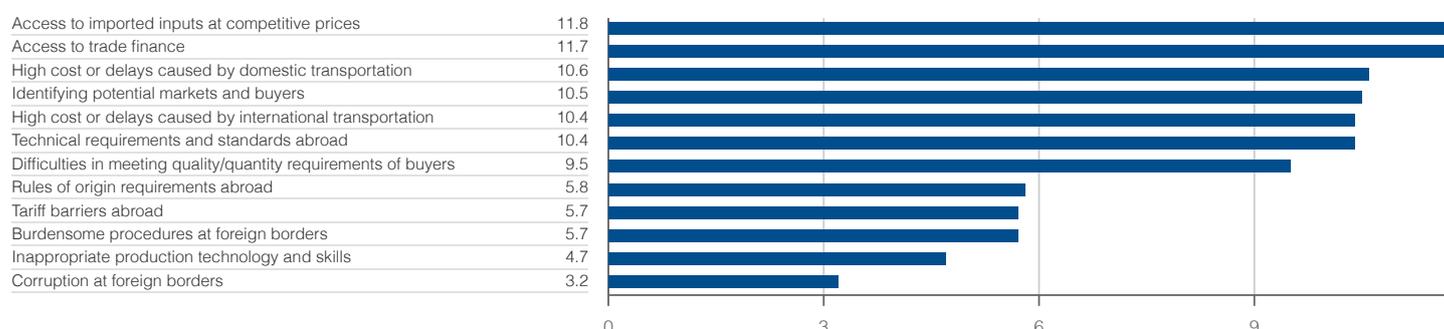
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.40	
Involvement of trade community	2.00	
Advance rulings	1.33	
Appeal procedures	1.63	
Fees and charges	0.33	
Formalities - documents	1.33	
Formalities - automation	1.25	
Formalities - procedures	1.20	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.25	
Governance and impartiality	0.33	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 18/9/2014*

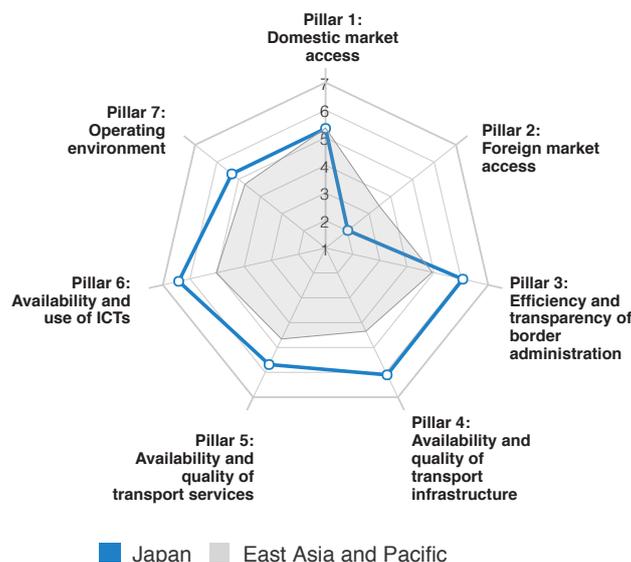
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
2.1					2/2
3					1/1
4					1/1
6.1					1/2
10.1					0/2
7.3					2/2
7.1					7/10
8					1/1
8					3/3
no specific article					
1.4					13/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
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| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
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| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index								Rank	21 / 134	16 / 136
Subindex A: Market access								Score	5.1	5.3
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	47	5.3								
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	133	2.0								
Subindex B: Border administration										
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	11	6.1								
Subindex C: Infrastructure										
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	5	6.1								
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	9	5.7								
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	7	6.4								
Subindex D: Operating environment										
Pillar 7: Operating environment	14	5.3								



Japan ranks 16th overall, retaining the third position in East Asia. As is this case with a number of its regional rivals, Japan performs very well on six of seven pillars, but continues to score poorly in terms of market access for its exports. Indeed, Japan comes in 3rd from the bottom on this pillar, with its exports facing an average tariff level of 4.9% and very low preference margins. For its domestic market, Japan's import duties are relatively low and close to

80% of goods enter duty free, although its tariff structure remains complex with over 750 distinct tariffs. Japan's trade facilitation environment is overall very positive, receiving high marks for efficiency and transparency, though the time and cost for border compliance remains high compared to other advanced economies. Japan's infrastructure receives excellent scores, especially in terms of transport infrastructure, a critical piece of the enabling trade equation.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	47	5.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	38	2.1	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	101	4.1	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	55	79.1	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	133	2.0	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	132	4.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	130	6.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	11	6.1	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	12	0.88	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	11	3.8	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	45	3.4	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	60	39.6	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	68	100.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	60	299.2	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	39	2.4	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	49	22.6	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	53	60.4	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	60	264.9	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	11	6.2	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	11	5.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	5	6.1	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	6	3857.8	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	24	5.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	1	6.7	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	13	78.9	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	22	5.3	
4.06 Road quality index	57	5.2	
4.07 Quality of roads	5	6.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	9	5.7	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	13	3.7	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	12	4.0	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	13	4.0	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	15	4.2	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	1	6.8	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	11	5.5	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	7	6.4	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	56	125.1	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	6	93.3	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	20	30.5	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	5	126.4	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	6	5.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	8	5.9	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	15	0.88	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	14	5.3	
7.01 Protection of property	12	6.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	26	4.6	
7.03 Access to finance	7	5.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	71	4.4	
7.05 Physical security	29	6.1	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Japan

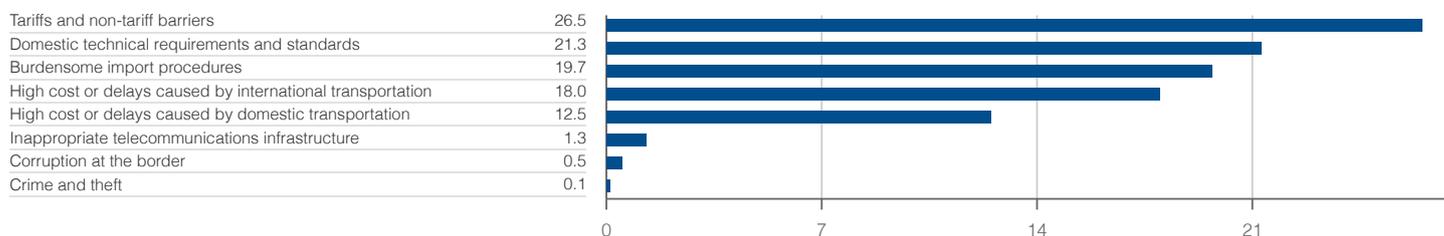
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	126.9	Trade openness % GDP	30.9
GDP US\$ billions	4123.3	Share of world trade % world total	3.83
GDP per capita US\$	32485.5	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-23.55

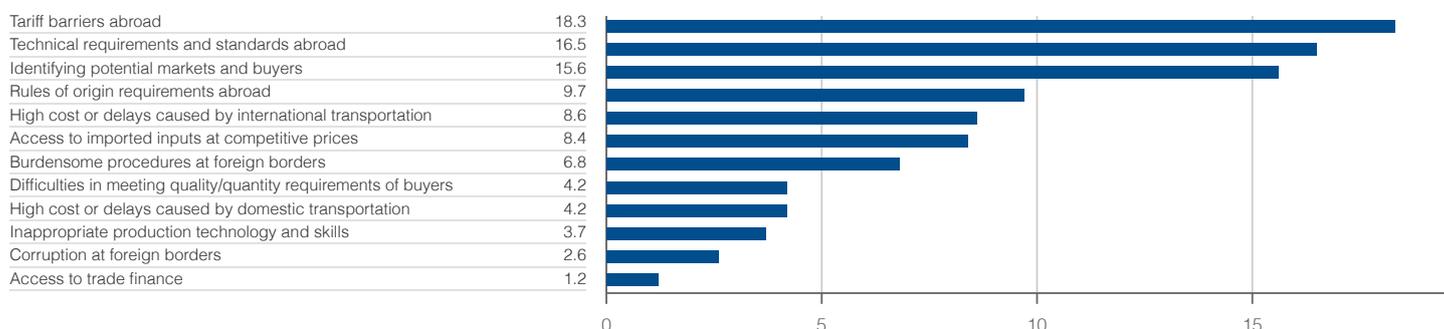
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.71	
Involvement of trade community	1.60	
Advance rulings	1.70	
Appeal procedures	2.00	
Fees and charges	1.75	
Formalities - documents	1.17	
Formalities - automation	1.14	
Formalities - procedures	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	2.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 1/6/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

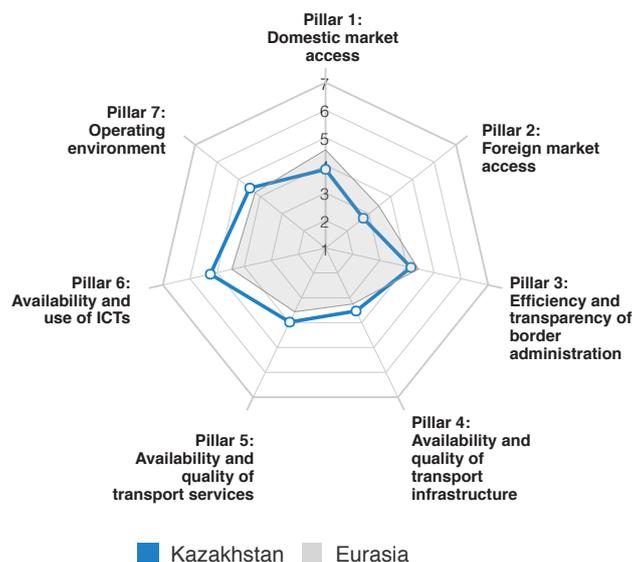
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Freshment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12... Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				88	4.0			Rank	83 / 134	88 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				129	3.3			Score	4.0	4.0
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				111	3.9					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				116	2.7					
Subindex B: Border administration				88	4.2					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				88	4.2					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				54	4.3					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				67	3.5					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				68	4.0					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				46	5.2					
Subindex D: Operating environment				53	4.5					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				53	4.5					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	111	3.9	
1.01 Tariff rate %	75	5.8	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	106	3.5	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	101	40.1	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	116	2.7	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	127	4.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	98	28.2	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	88	4.2	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	114	0.25	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	83	2.5	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	48	5.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	27	2.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	121	128.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	129	133.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	128	320.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	114	573.5	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	61	4.1	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	72	4.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	79	0.77	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	67	3.5	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	72	161.3	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	89	4.0	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	26	4.3	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	105	3.1	
4.06 Road quality index	59	5.1	
4.07 Quality of roads	106	3.0	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	68	4.0	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	81	2.8	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	90	2.6	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	70	2.9	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	89	3.1	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	63	4.7	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	49	4.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	46	5.2	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	4	187.2	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	40	72.9	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	58	13.0	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	55	60.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	89	4.4	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	53	4.7	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	31	0.77	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	53	4.5	
7.01 Protection of property	59	4.3	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	36	4.3	
7.03 Access to finance	84	3.8	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	68	4.5	
7.05 Physical security	58	5.6	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Kazakhstan

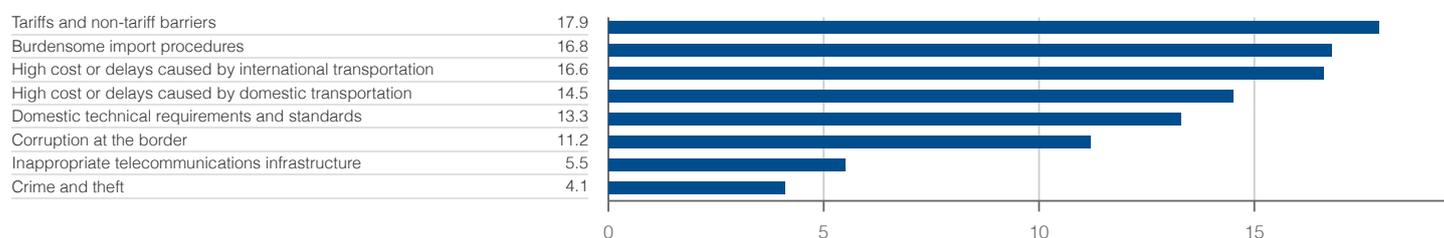
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	17.7	Trade openness % GDP	41.2
GDP US\$ billions	173.2	Share of world trade % world total	0.23
GDP per capita US\$	9795.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	15.54

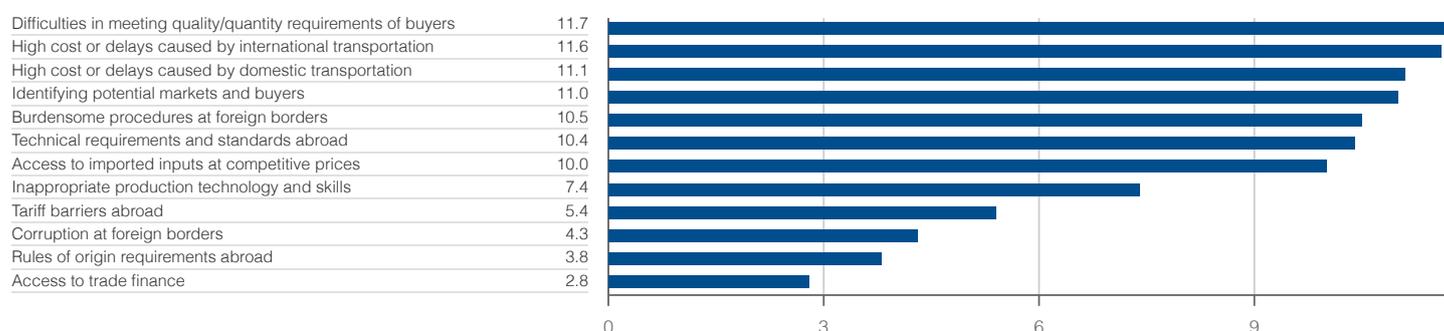
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.50	
Involvement of trade community	2.00	
Advance rulings	1.83	
Appeal procedures	1.25	
Fees and charges	1.33	
Formalities - documents	0.50	
Formalities - automation	0.75	
Formalities - procedures	0.47	
Border agency cooperation - internal	0.67	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	0.17	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 26/5/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 1/3/2016*

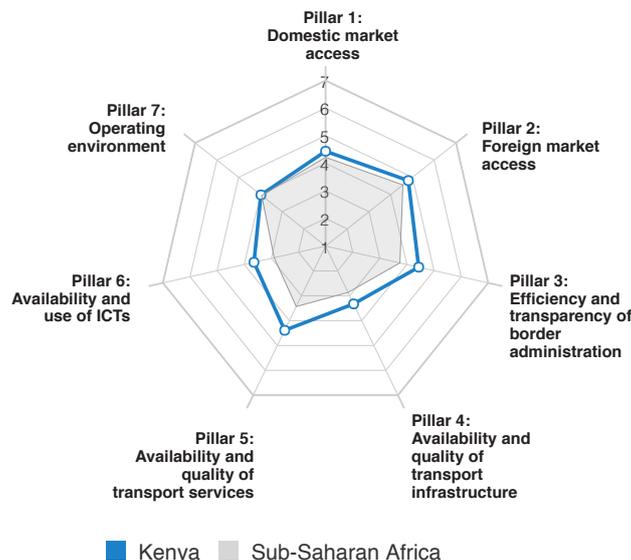
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
2.1					1/2
3					0/1
4					1/1
6.1					2/2
10.1					2/2
7.3					2/2
7.1					5/10
8					1/1
8					2/3
no specific article					
1.4					9/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ... Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				77	4.2			Rank	86 / 134	77 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				66	4.6			Score	4.0	4.2
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				98	4.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				24	4.8					
Subindex B: Border administration				76	4.4					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				76	4.4					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				79	3.8					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				77	3.3					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				52	4.4					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				97	3.6					
Subindex D: Operating environment				96	4.0					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				96	4.0					



Kenya moves up by 10 places, coming in at 77th in the 2016 ETI, driven by a marked improvement in the efficiency of border processes, as well as gains in infrastructure. On the border administration pillar, Kenya moves up 24 places to 76th, driven by a significant improvement in the efficiency of its clearance processes, reducing the cost of documentary compliance for imports from \$550 to \$115. Despite these gains, the time required for compliance remains

high, and irregular payments remain a key concern for business. Kenya performs well in terms of the availability of transport infrastructure, and has a well-developed offer of transport and logistics services. Continued investment at the Port of Mombasa will help to enable both global and intra-regional trade, especially as Kenya's exports enjoy preferential access in a number of key markets.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	98	4.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	96	9.6	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	45	6.4	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	96	46.0	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	24	4.8	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	80	3.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	9	68.3	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	76	4.4	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	80	0.51	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	39	3.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	101	84.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	118	180.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	75	115.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	123	832.5	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	64	19.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	47	21.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	108	190.5	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	36	142.5	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	115	2.7	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	85	3.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	77	3.3	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	60	248.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	47	4.8	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	61	2.8	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	70	13.7	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	63	4.2	
4.06 Road quality index	78	4.5	
4.07 Quality of roads	60	4.2	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	52	4.4	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	46	3.2	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	40	3.2	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	38	3.4	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	46	3.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	95	3.9	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	59	4.1	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	97	3.6	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	119	80.7	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	83	45.6	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	117	0.3	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	114	15.5	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	35	5.3	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	47	4.9	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	75	0.56	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	96	4.0	
7.01 Protection of property	69	4.2	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	67	3.8	
7.03 Access to finance	60	4.1	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	79	4.3	
7.05 Physical security	126	3.6	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Kenya

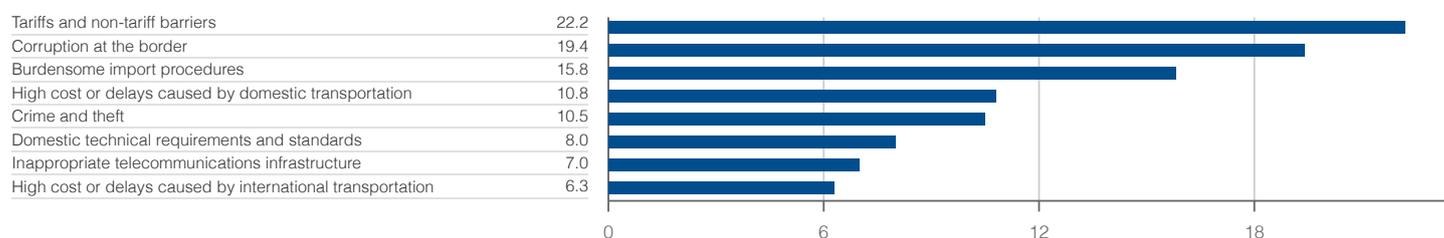
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	44.2	Trade openness % GDP	34.7
GDP US\$ billions	61.4	Share of world trade % world total	0.07
GDP per capita US\$	1388.5	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-10.19

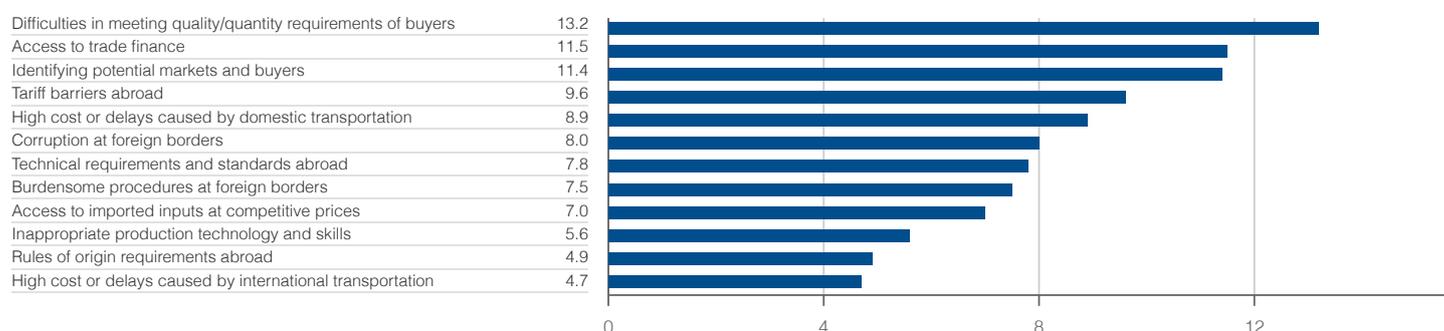
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.70	
Involvement of trade community	1.25	
Advance rulings	0.67	
Appeal procedures	1.38	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	0.67	
Formalities - automation	1.25	
Formalities - procedures	1.31	
Border agency cooperation - internal	0.67	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.38	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 10/12/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 13/5/2015*

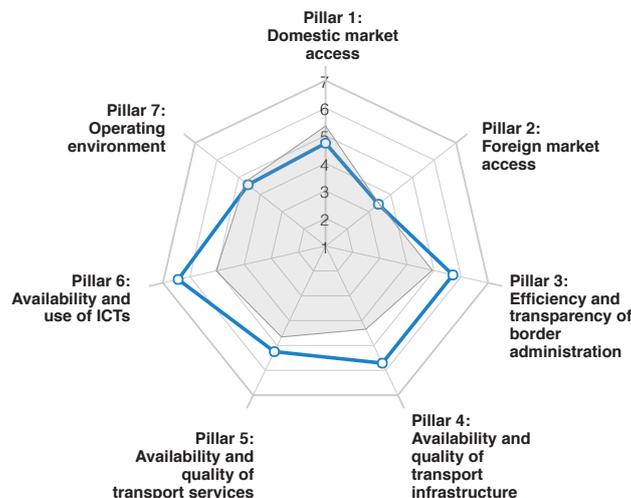
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	2/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	3/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ... Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ... Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview		Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index		27	5.0			Rank	34 / 134	27 / 136
Subindex A: Market access		99	4.1			Score	4.9	5.0
	Pillar 1: Domestic market access	85	4.7					
	Pillar 2: Foreign market access	105	3.4					
Subindex B: Border administration		28	5.7					
	Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	28	5.7					
Subindex C: Infrastructure		10	5.8					
	Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	11	5.7					
	Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	21	5.2					
	Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	6	6.4					
Subindex D: Operating environment		47	4.6					
	Pillar 7: Operating environment	47	4.6					



■ Korea, Rep. ■ East Asia and Pacific

[b]The Republic of Korea ranks 27th, moving up seven places. The economy performs extremely well on infrastructure (10th globally), led by strong port infrastructure and connectivity, as well as a strong uptake of internet by both government and the private sector. Similarly, Korea's border administration remains one of Asia's most efficient, with trade compliance requiring only an average of seven hours on the import side, although the cost remains a

bottleneck. However, Korea retains fairly high tariff rates, including an average of over 60 percent for agricultural goods, the highest for countries covered by the ETI. Bringing in skills from aboard also remains difficult, as does overall compliance with government rules and regulations, despite the country's leadership in rolling out e-government access.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	85	4.7	
1.01 Tariff rate %	86	7.1	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	83	5.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	71	66.7	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	105	3.4	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	32	3.4	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	118	13.0	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	28	5.7	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	7	0.91	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	26	3.5	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	26	1.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	39	6.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	32	26.8	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	64	314.6	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	18	1.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	36	13.4	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	20	11.1	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	48	184.7	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	47	4.5	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	50	4.3	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	11	5.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	14	2433.2	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	21	5.7	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	9	5.5	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	3	115.6	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	27	5.2	
4.06 Road quality index	n/a	n/a	
4.07 Quality of roads	14	5.6	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	21	5.2	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	27	3.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	25	3.7	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	24	3.8	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	23	4.0	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	22	6.0	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	29	4.9	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	6	6.4	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	63	118.5	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	13	89.9	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	5	40.2	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	12	109.7	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	39	5.2	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	5	5.9	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	5	0.94	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	47	4.6	
7.01 Protection of property	42	4.6	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	43	4.2	
7.03 Access to finance	72	3.9	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	80	4.2	
7.05 Physical security	39	5.8	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Korea, Rep.

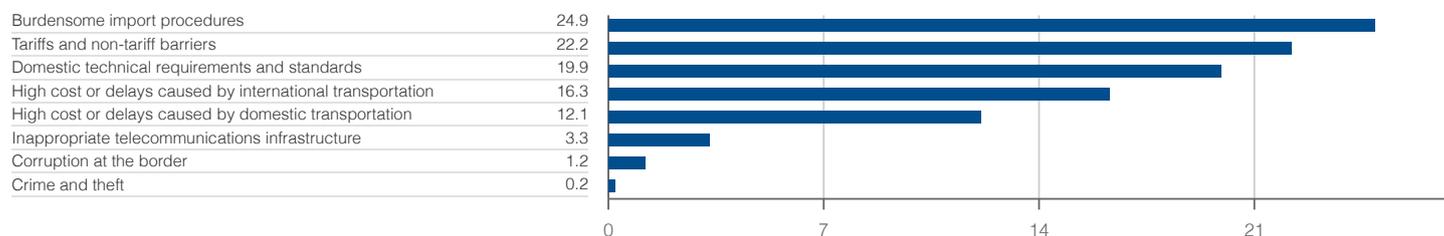
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	50.6	Trade openness % GDP	69.9
GDP US\$ billions	1376.9	Share of world trade % world total	2.90
GDP per capita US\$	27195.2	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	90.26

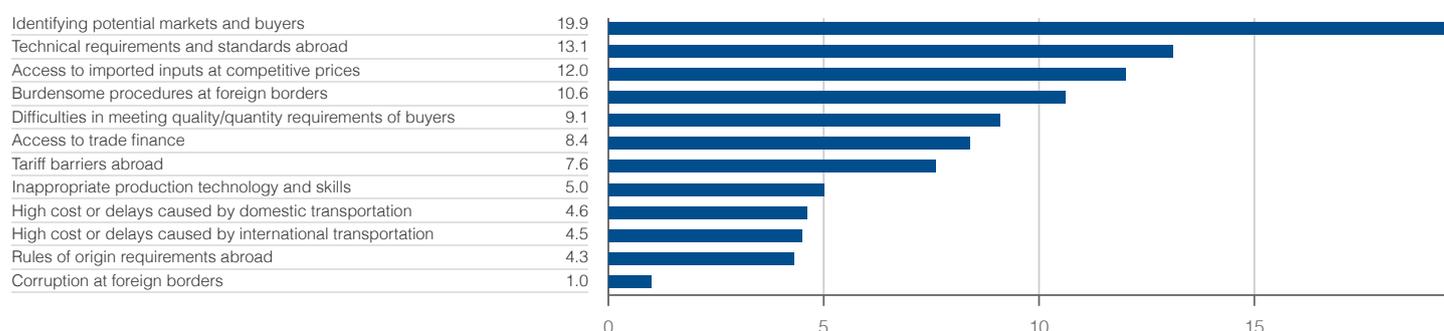
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.89	
Involvement of trade community	1.60	
Advance rulings	1.30	
Appeal procedures	1.67	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	1.71	
Formalities - automation	1.57	
Formalities - procedures	1.41	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.75	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	2.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 30/7/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 4/6/2014*

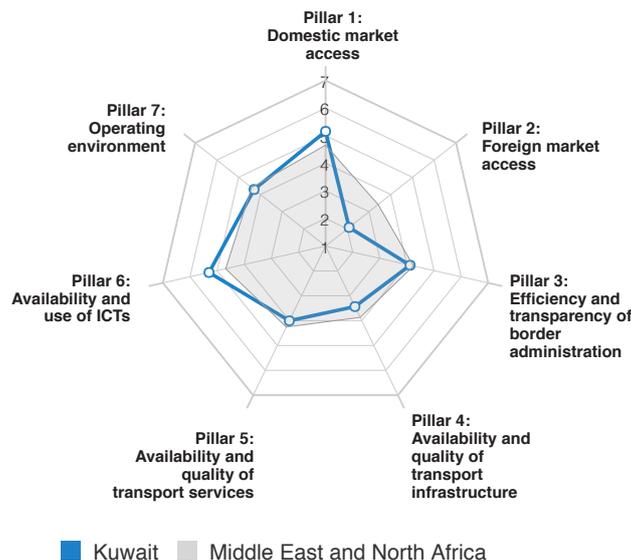
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	13/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				87	4.1			Rank	85 / 134	87 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				115	3.6			Score	4.0	4.1
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				66	5.2					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				132	2.1					
Subindex B: Border administration				90	4.1					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				90	4.1					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				56	4.2					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				71	3.4					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				65	4.0					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				42	5.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment				68	4.3					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				68	4.3					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	66	5.2	
1.01 Tariff rate %	54	4.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	9	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	104	39.4	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	132	2.1	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	125	4.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	131	6.1	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	90	4.1	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	64	0.60	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	56	2.8	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	107	120.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	123	214.9	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	114	331.8	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	108	645.6	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	81	32.4	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	101	72.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	109	191.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	118	602.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	77	3.5	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	107	3.4	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	66	0.80	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	71	3.4	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	54	301.0	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	104	3.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	82	8.9	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	66	4.1	
4.06 Road quality index	47	5.5	
4.07 Quality of roads	52	4.4	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	65	4.0	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	24	3.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	72	2.8	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	53	3.2	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	55	3.5	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	128	2.6	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	75	3.8	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	42	5.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	1	231.8	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	27	82.1	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	103	1.4	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	3	139.3	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	70	4.6	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	56	4.7	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	53	0.65	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	68	4.3	
7.01 Protection of property	76	4.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	71	3.8	
7.03 Access to finance	46	4.3	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	123	3.5	
7.05 Physical security	47	5.8	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

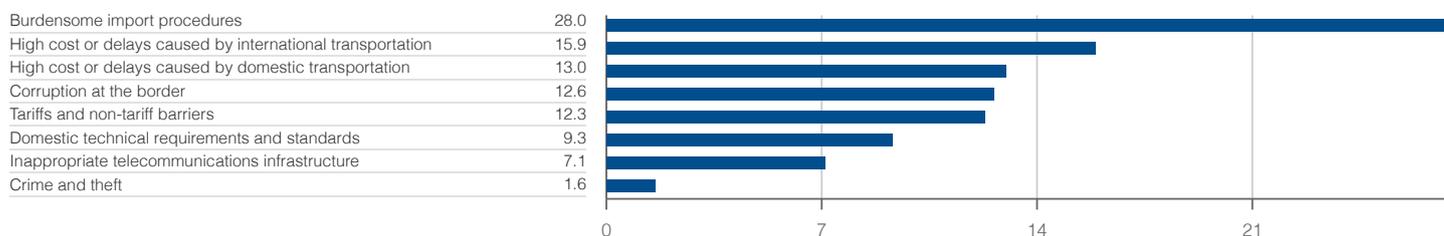
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	4.1	Trade openness % GDP	75.9
GDP US\$ billions	120.7	Share of world trade % world total	0.26
GDP per capita US\$	29363.0	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	23.55

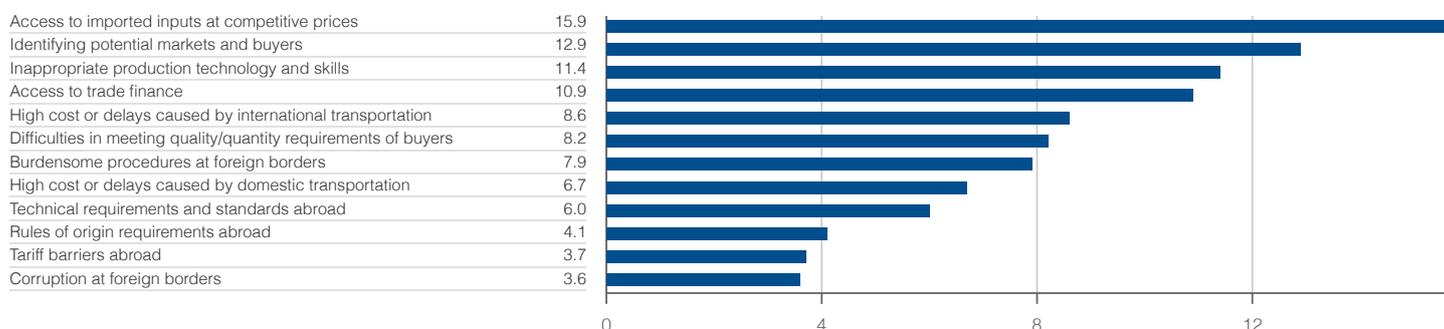
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.30	
Involvement of trade community	0.67	
Advance rulings	0.50	
Appeal procedures	1.13	
Fees and charges	0.50	
Formalities - documents	0.83	
Formalities - automation	0.25	
Formalities - procedures	0.81	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.50	
Governance and impartiality	0.67	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 14/8/2014*

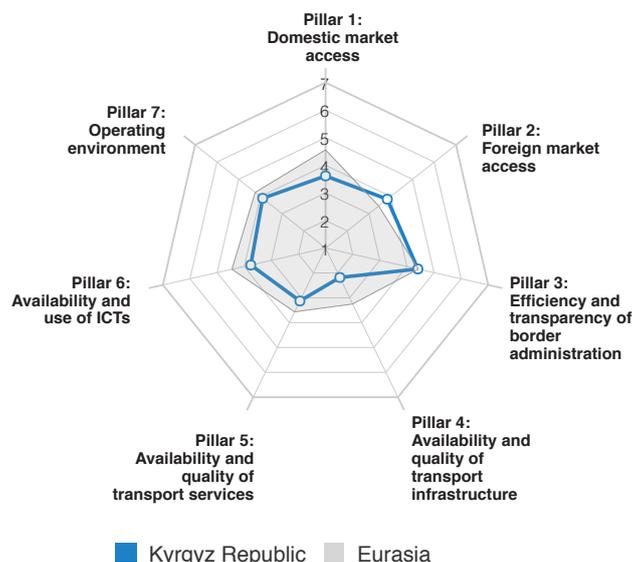
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
5					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				1/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				1/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	7/10			
8					0/1								
8					1/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	12/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	113	3.8			Rank	98 / 134	113 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	110	3.7			Score	3.9	3.8
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	122	3.6					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	91	3.8					
Subindex B: Border administration	77	4.4					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	77	4.4					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	115	3.0					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	132	2.2					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	123	3.1					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	96	3.8					
Subindex D: Operating environment	102	3.9					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	102	3.9					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	122	3.6	
1.01 Tariff rate %	72	5.6	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	104	3.5	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	115	26.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	91	3.8	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	111	4.2	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	50	49.1	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	77	4.4	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	66	0.58	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	135	1.8	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	70	36.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	58	37.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	103	200.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	93	511.5	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	65	21.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	44	20.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	95	145.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	99	445.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	123	2.5	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	89	3.7	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	132	2.2	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	90	64.8	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	124	2.9	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	81	2.4	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	133	1.5	
4.06 Road quality index	112	3.3	
4.07 Quality of roads	129	2.5	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	123	3.1	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	132	2.1	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	132	2.0	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	105	2.4	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	114	2.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	100	3.7	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	108	3.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	96	3.8	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	37	132.8	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	95	30.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	89	3.7	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	100	31.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	132	3.5	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	99	4.0	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	97	0.43	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	102	3.9	
7.01 Protection of property	114	3.4	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	86	3.5	
7.03 Access to finance	103	3.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	98	4.0	
7.05 Physical security	92	5.1	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Kyrgyz Republic

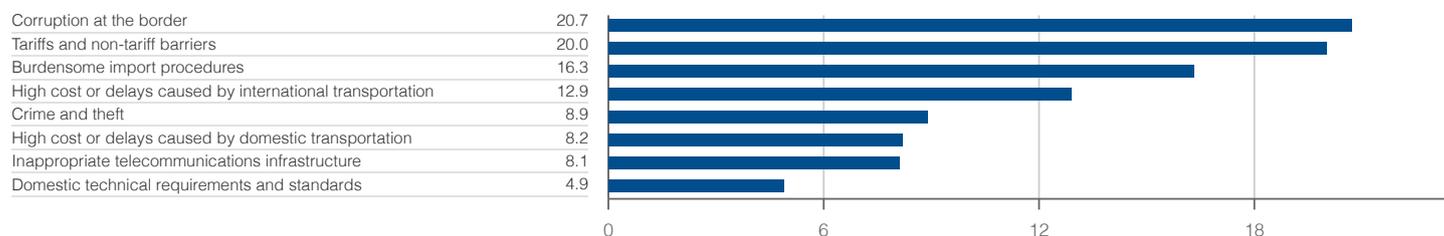
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	6.0	Trade openness % GDP	86.4
GDP US\$ billions	6.7	Share of world trade % world total	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	1112.8	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-2.39

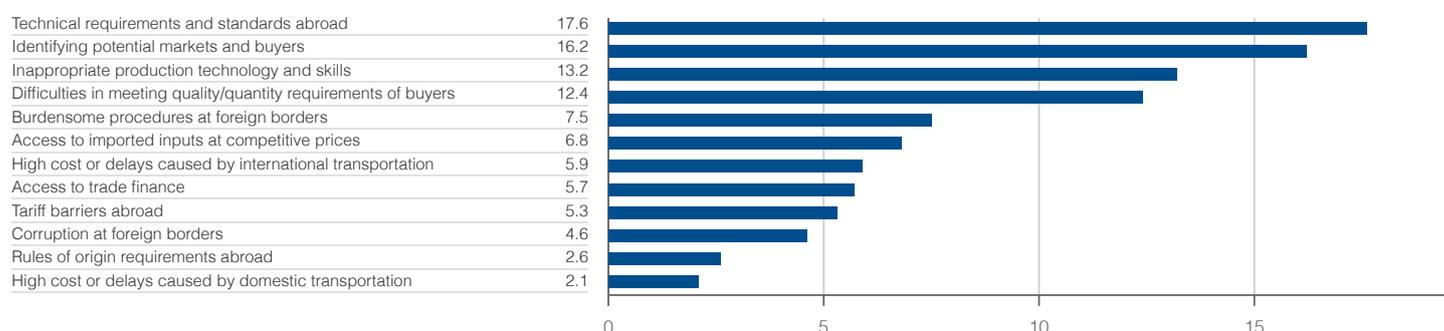
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



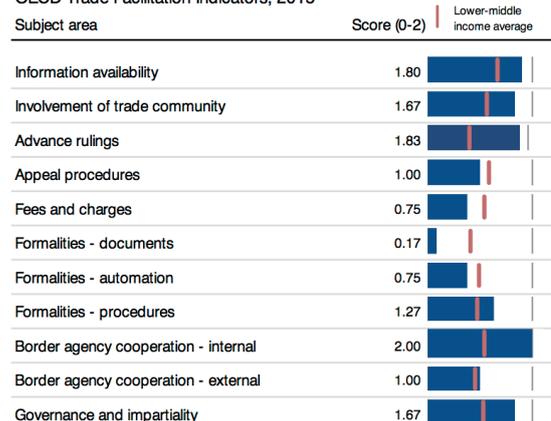
Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

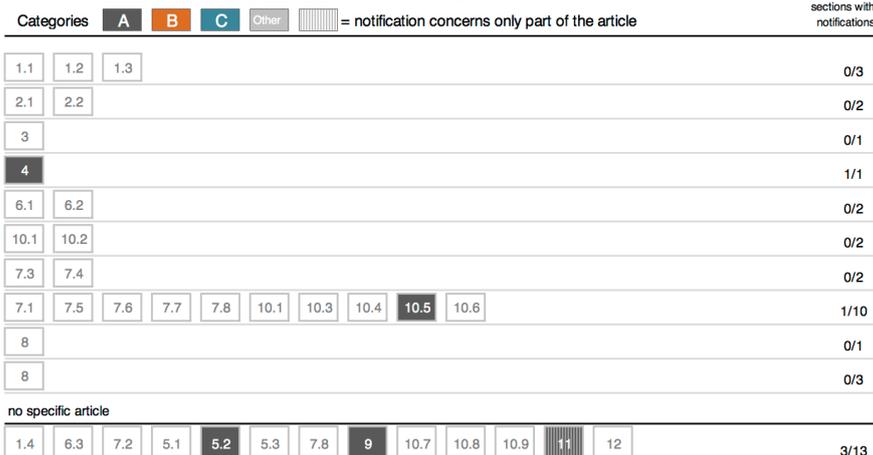
OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015



Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 11/8/2014*

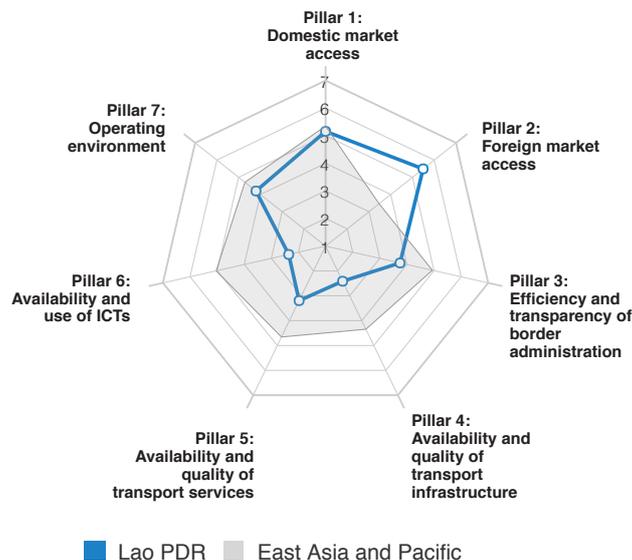


Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
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| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	93	4.0			Rank	100 / 134	93 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	11	5.3			Score	3.8	4.0
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	67	5.2					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	10	5.5					
Subindex B: Border administration	114	3.7					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	114	3.7					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	127	2.7					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	125	2.4					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	121	3.2					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	128	2.4					
Subindex D: Operating environment	79	4.2					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	79	4.2					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	67	5.2	
1.01 Tariff rate %	93	8.2	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	60	6.2	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	59	76.0	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	10	5.5	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	2	2.3	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	42	52.1	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	114	3.7	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	134	1.8	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	129	216.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	44	13.5	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	75	115.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	41	152.5	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	133	216.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	34	12.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	119	235.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	26	73.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	95	3.1	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	80	3.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	125	2.4	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	116	24.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	99	3.8	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	130	2.0	
4.06 Road quality index	126	2.2	
4.07 Quality of roads	89	3.4	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	121	3.2	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	129	2.2	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	128	2.1	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	134	1.8	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	120	2.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	73	4.5	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	90	3.6	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	128	2.4	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	129	53.1	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	116	18.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	114	0.5	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	116	14.2	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	100	4.2	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	89	4.1	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	111	0.28	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	79	4.2	
7.01 Protection of property	101	3.7	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	50	4.1	
7.03 Access to finance	63	4.1	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	120	3.6	
7.05 Physical security	66	5.5	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Lao PDR

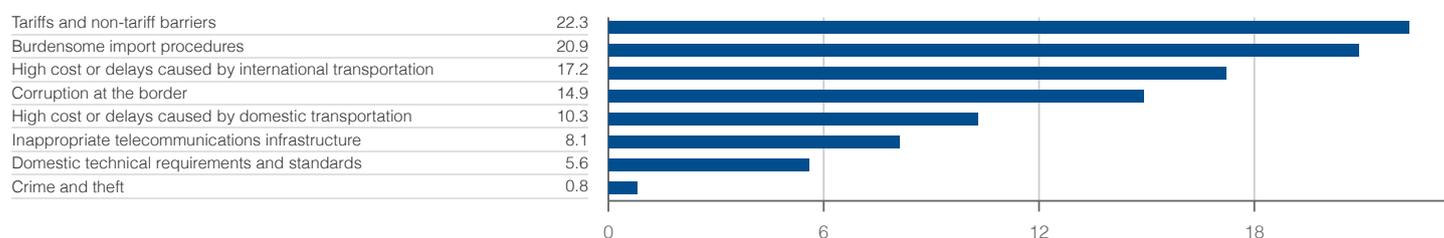
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	7.0	Trade openness % GDP	49.4
GDP US\$ billions	12.5	Share of world trade % world total	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	1778.7	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-1.52

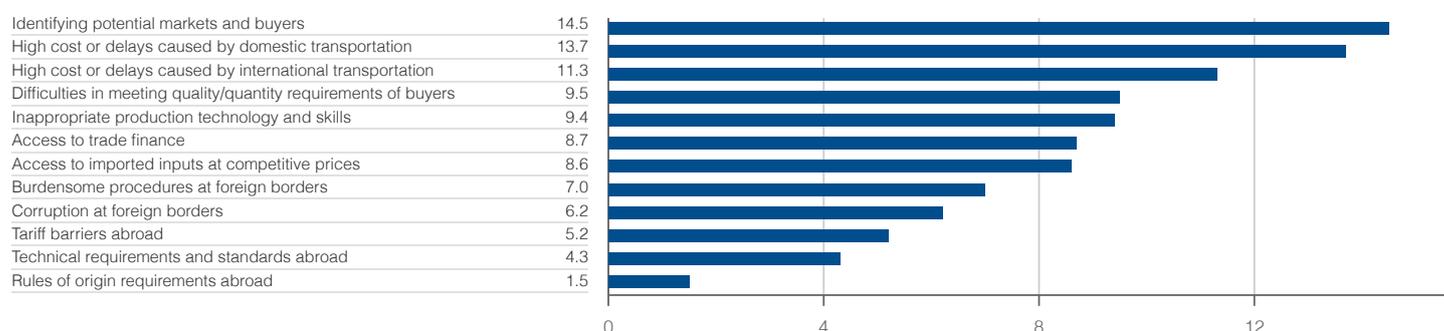
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.00	
Involvement of trade community	0.25	
Advance rulings	0.00	
Appeal procedures	0.63	
Fees and charges	0.00	
Formalities - documents	0.40	
Formalities - automation	0.25	
Formalities - procedures	1.13	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.50	
Governance and impartiality	1.29	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 29/9/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 16/9/2015*

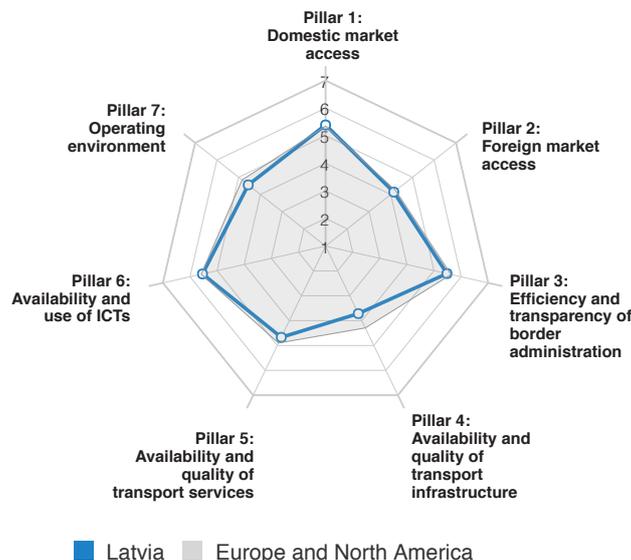
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				1/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	3/10			
8										0/1			
8										0/3			
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	5/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	40	4.9			Rank	33 / 134	40 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	55	4.8			Score	4.9	4.9
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	35	5.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	72	4.1					
Subindex B: Border administration	36	5.5					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	36	5.5					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	39	4.6					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	57	3.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	40	4.7					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	33	5.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment	49	4.6					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	49	4.6					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	35	5.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	18	93.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	72	4.1	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	53	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	80	40.4	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	36	5.5	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	32	0.73	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	45	3.1	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	28	2.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	50	24.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	29	35.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	38	150.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	45	4.6	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	45	4.4	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	57	3.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	88	76.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	39	5.1	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	32	4.1	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	102	3.6	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	32	5.1	
4.06 Road quality index	25	5.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	93	3.2	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	40	4.7	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	44	3.3	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	37	3.3	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	39	3.4	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	49	3.6	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	46	5.1	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	39	4.5	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	33	5.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	51	127.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	30	79.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	34	25.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	46	67.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	42	5.1	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	19	5.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	62	0.61	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	49	4.6	
7.01 Protection of property	56	4.3	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	57	4.0	
7.03 Access to finance	65	4.0	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	53	4.6	
7.05 Physical security	36	5.9	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

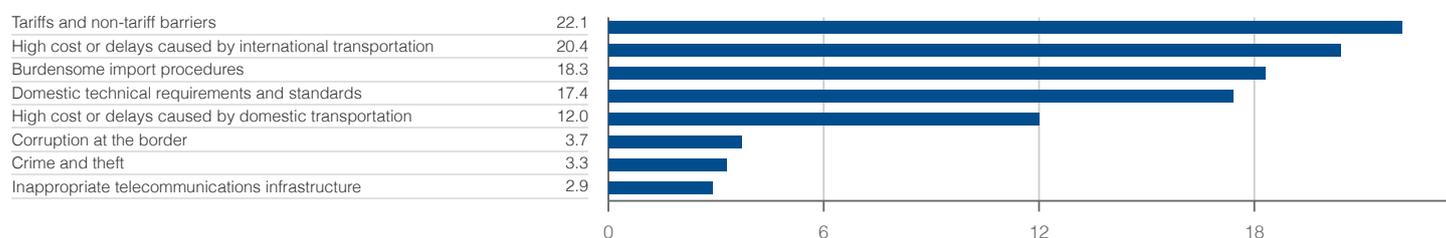
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	2.0	Trade openness % GDP	97.8
GDP US\$ billions	27.0	Share of world trade % world total	0.08
GDP per capita US\$	13618.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-2.26

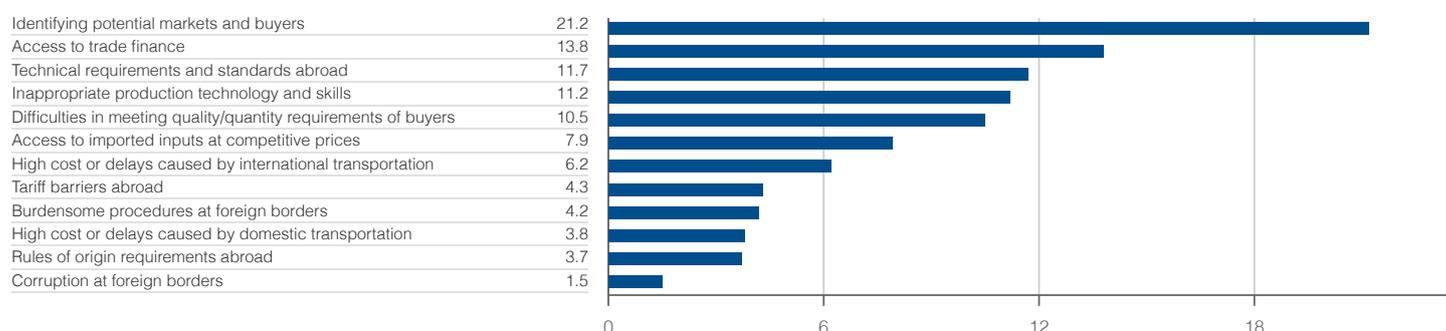
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	2.00	
Involvement of trade community	1.25	
Advance rulings	2.00	
Appeal procedures	1.63	
Fees and charges	2.00	
Formalities - documents	1.67	
Formalities - automation	1.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.47	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.50	
Governance and impartiality	1.88	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

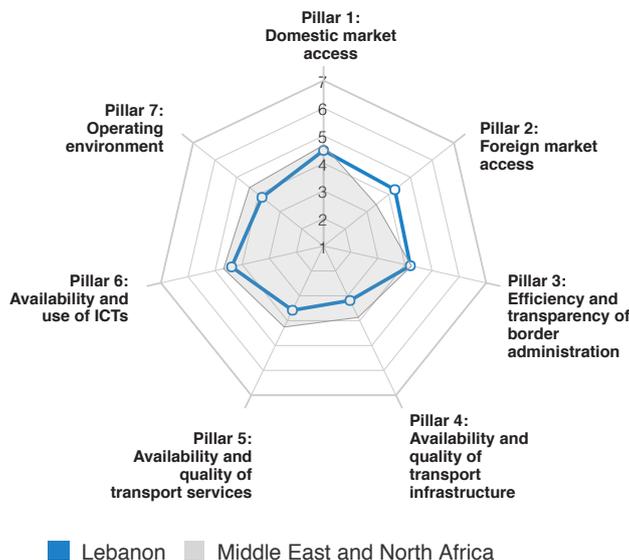
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
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2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best		2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	90	4.0			Rank	92 / 134	90 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	81	4.4			Score	3.9	4.0
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	96	4.5					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	61	4.3					
Subindex B: Border administration	84	4.2					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	84	4.2					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	85	3.7					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	83	3.2					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	96	3.6					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	72	4.4					
Subindex D: Operating environment	108	3.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	108	3.8					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	96	4.5	
1.01 Tariff rate %	67	4.9	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	92	4.8	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	100	42.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	61	4.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	72	3.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	49	49.1	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	84	4.2	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	58	0.63	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	67	2.7	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	89	72.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	118	180.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	83	135.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	117	695.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	86	48.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	110	96.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	78	100.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	95	410.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	118	2.7	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	121	3.1	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	83	3.2	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	69	180.4	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	81	4.1	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	44	35.1	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	79	3.8	
4.06 Road quality index	91	3.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	122	2.8	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	96	3.6	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	75	2.8	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	103	2.5	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	78	2.8	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	106	2.9	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	99	3.7	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	105	3.4	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	72	4.4	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	110	87.1	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	37	74.0	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	39	22.8	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	65	53.4	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	112	4.0	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	112	3.7	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	81	0.51	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	108	3.8	
7.01 Protection of property	97	3.8	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	102	3.3	
7.03 Access to finance	50	4.3	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	91	4.1	
7.05 Physical security	122	3.7	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Lebanon

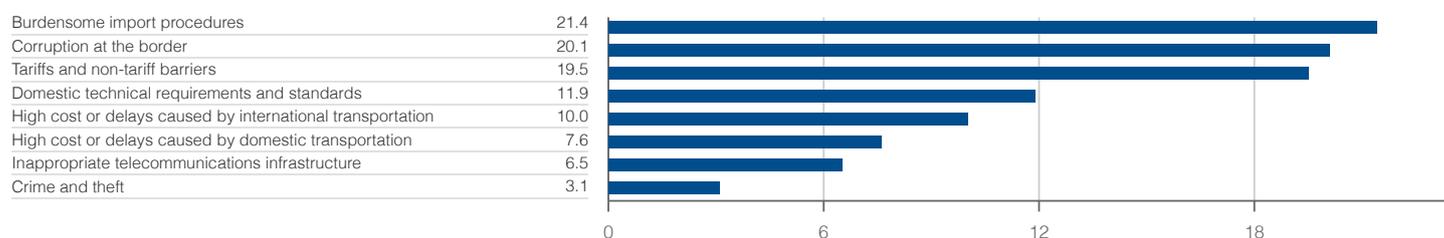
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	4.6	Trade openness % GDP	44.1
GDP US\$ billions	51.2	Share of world trade % world total	0.07
GDP per capita US\$	11236.8	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-14.46

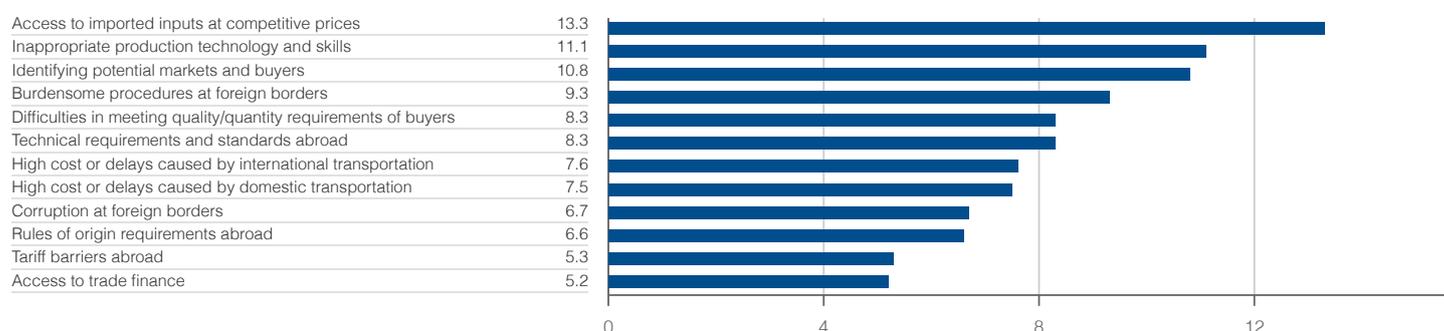
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.50	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	0.33	
Appeal procedures	1.00	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	1.00	
Formalities - automation	1.50	
Formalities - procedures	0.87	
Border agency cooperation - internal	0.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.50	
Governance and impartiality	1.14	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

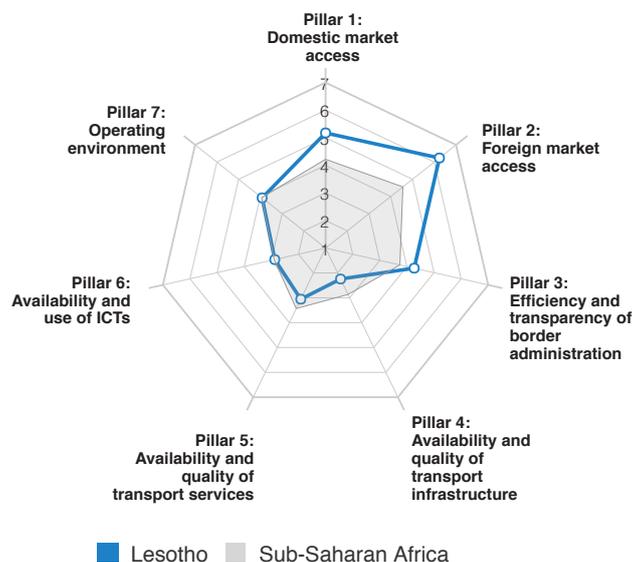
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
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2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 .. Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ... Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	80	4.2			Rank 91 / 134	80 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	3	5.7			Score 3.9	4.2	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	63	5.2					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	2	6.2					
Subindex B: Border administration	82	4.3					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	82	4.3					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	126	2.7					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	129	2.2					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	125	3.1					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	116	2.9					
Subindex D: Operating environment	99	3.9					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	99	3.9					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	63	5.2	
1.01 Tariff rate %	83	6.5	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	87	4.9	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	44	86.8	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	2	6.2	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	14	2.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	3	84.4	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	82	4.3	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	132	1.9	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	39	3.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	35	4.5	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	64	90.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	39	150.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	41	3.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	25	4.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	68	90.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	38	150.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	129	2.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	92	3.7	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	129	2.2	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	136	0.3	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	136	1.0	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.06 Road quality index	101	3.7	
4.07 Quality of roads	97	3.2	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	125	3.1	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	136	1.8	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	122	2.2	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	133	1.9	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	129	2.4	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	81	4.4	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	93	3.6	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	116	2.9	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	88	105.5	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	122	16.1	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	125	0.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	90	37.7	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	134	3.3	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	128	3.2	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	126	0.14	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	99	3.9	
7.01 Protection of property	75	4.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	41	4.2	
7.03 Access to finance	136	2.2	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	112	3.8	
7.05 Physical security	77	5.4	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Lesotho

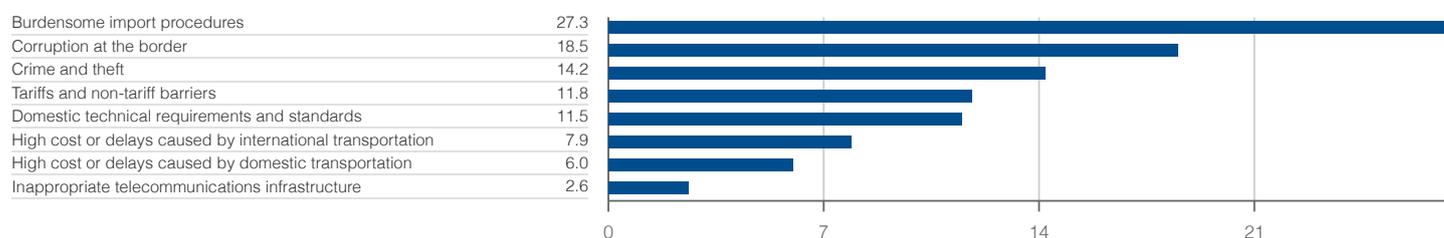
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	1.9	Trade openness % GDP	133.6
GDP US\$ billions	2.0	Share of world trade % world total	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	1051.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-1.18

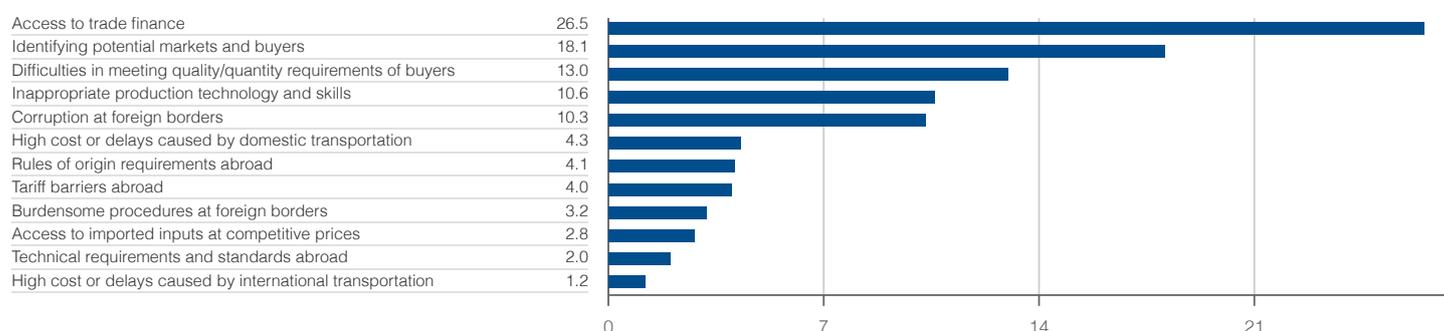
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.50	
Involvement of trade community	0.00	
Advance rulings	0.67	
Appeal procedures	0.83	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	1.00	
Formalities - automation	0.33	
Formalities - procedures	0.80	
Border agency cooperation - internal	0.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.63	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 4/1/2016

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

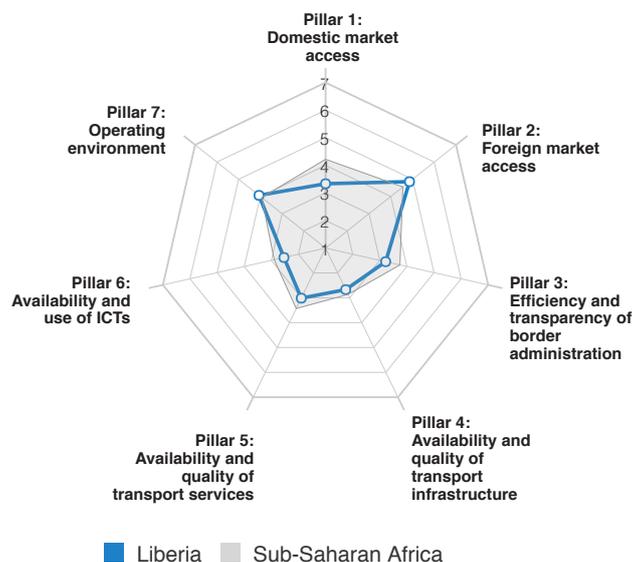
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
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3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index					120	3.5			Rank	131 / 134	120 / 136
Subindex A: Market access					97	4.1			Score	3.0	3.5
Pillar 1: Domestic market access					129	3.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access					21	4.9					
Subindex B: Border administration					124	3.2					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration					124	3.2					
Subindex C: Infrastructure					125	2.7					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure					107	2.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services					128	3.0					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs					122	2.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment					86	4.1					
Pillar 7: Operating environment					86	4.1					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	129	3.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	114	10.7	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	56	6.3	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	135	0.0	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	21	4.9	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	20	2.6	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	77	40.9	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	124	3.2	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	95	0.42	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	121	2.1	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	126	192.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	124	217.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	125	527.5	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	112	660.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	131	186.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	132	193.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	134	627.5	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	123	755.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	72	3.6	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	84	3.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	86	0.70	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	107	2.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	129	10.1	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	112	3.2	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	65	2.8	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	85	7.8	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	92	3.5	
4.06 Road quality index	106	3.6	
4.07 Quality of roads	102	3.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	128	3.0	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	127	2.2	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	130	2.1	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	124	2.1	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	113	2.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	n/a	n/a	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	104	3.4	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	122	2.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	118	81.1	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	130	5.9	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	123	0.2	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	106	20.5	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	124	3.7	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	115	3.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	115	0.24	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	86	4.1	
7.01 Protection of property	87	3.9	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	77	3.6	
7.03 Access to finance	90	3.7	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	106	3.9	
7.05 Physical security	88	5.2	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Liberia

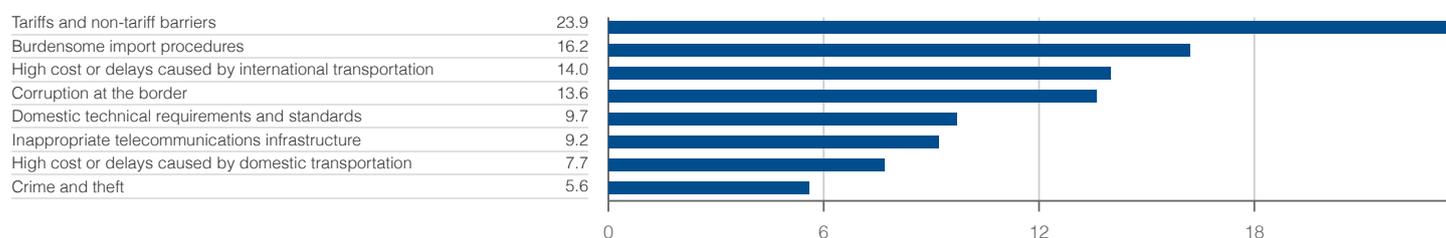
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	4.3	Trade openness % GDP	122.7
GDP US\$ billions	2.0	Share of world trade % world total	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	473.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-1.98

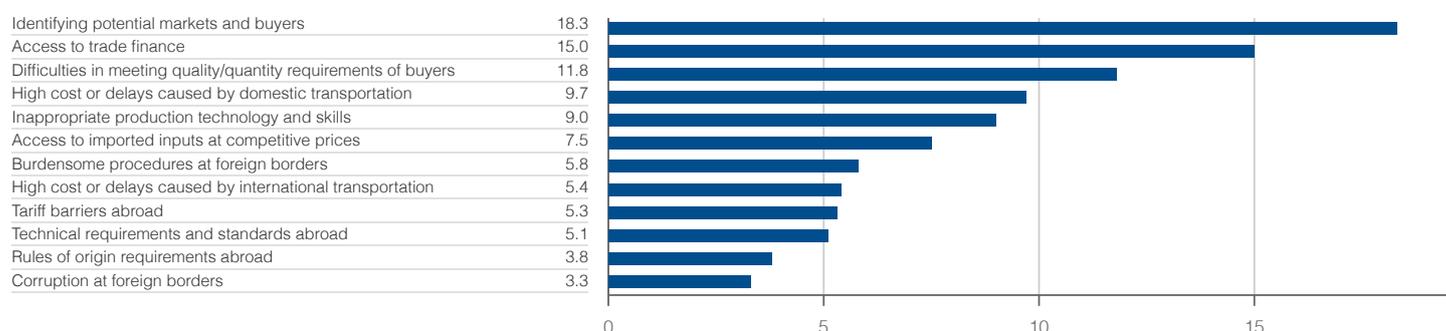
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Low income average
Information availability	0.22	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	0.50	
Appeal procedures	0.33	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	0.50	
Formalities - automation	0.33	
Formalities - procedures	0.55	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

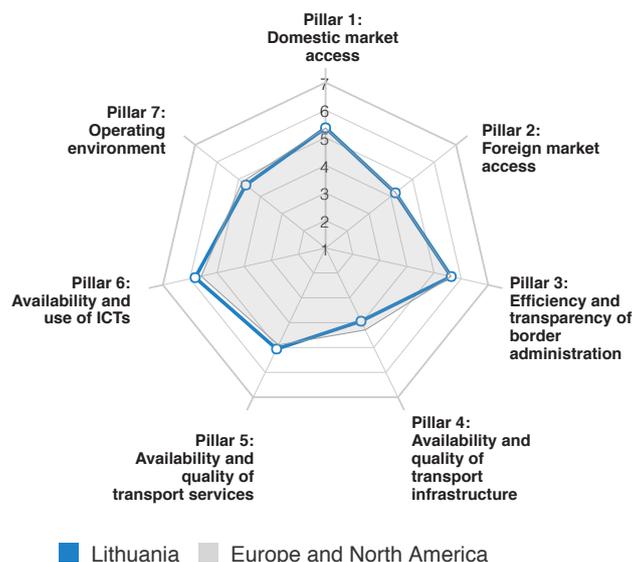
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index									Rank	37 / 134	29 / 136
Subindex A: Market access									Score	4.8	5.0
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	41	5.4									
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	68	4.2									
Subindex B: Border administration											
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	29	5.6									
Subindex C: Infrastructure											
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	43	3.9									
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	28	5.1									
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	27	5.8									
Subindex D: Operating environment											
Pillar 7: Operating environment	40	4.7									



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
 Pillar 1: Domestic market access	41	5.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	25	91.7	
 Pillar 2: Foreign market access	68	4.2	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	64	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	68	42.8	
 Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	29	5.6	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	37	0.71	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	28	3.4	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	40	2.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	32	9.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	26	28.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	23	58.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	36	5.0	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	42	4.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
 Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	43	3.9	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	92	64.1	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	68	4.4	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	24	4.5	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	88	6.2	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	33	4.9	
4.06 Road quality index	21	6.1	
4.07 Quality of roads	36	4.9	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
 Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	28	5.1	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	31	3.5	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	30	3.5	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	27	3.7	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	17	4.1	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	37	5.5	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	35	4.7	
 Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	27	5.8	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	32	139.5	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	43	71.4	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	27	27.8	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	37	74.2	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	34	5.3	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	14	5.7	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	22	0.83	
 Pillar 7: Operating environment	40	4.7	
7.01 Protection of property	52	4.4	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	44	4.2	
7.03 Access to finance	42	4.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	59	4.5	
7.05 Physical security	37	5.9	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Lithuania

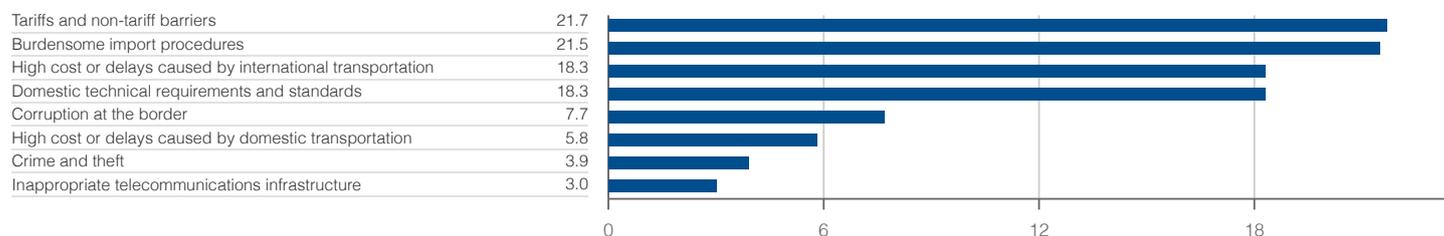
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	2.9	Trade openness % GDP	130.7
GDP US\$ billions	41.3	Share of world trade % world total	0.16
GDP per capita US\$	14210.3	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-2.71

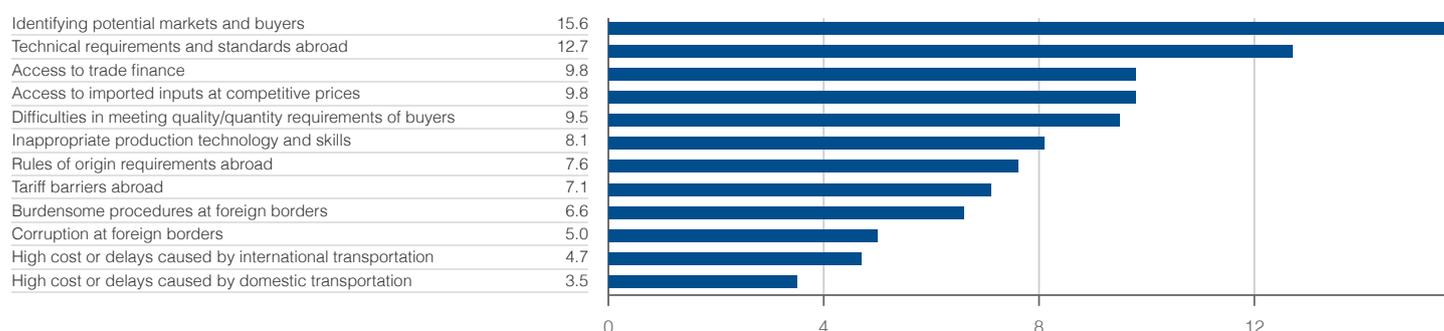
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	2.00	
Involvement of trade community	1.75	
Advance rulings	1.86	
Appeal procedures	1.63	
Fees and charges	2.00	
Formalities - documents	1.83	
Formalities - automation	1.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.86	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.00	
Governance and impartiality	2.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

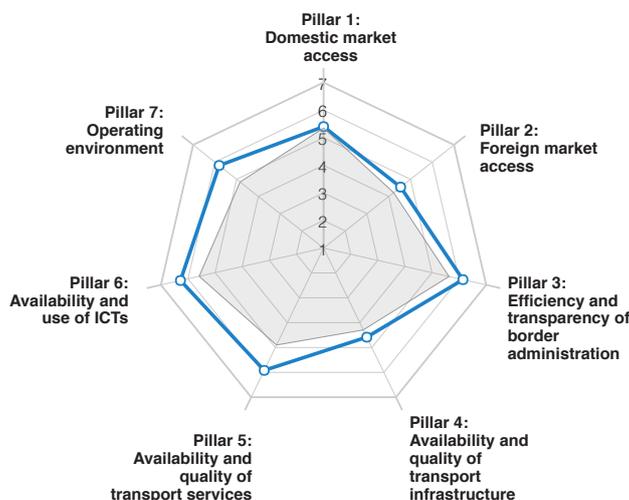
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Luxembourg 4th / 136

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	4	5.6			Rank	3 / 134	4 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	27	5.0			Score	5.6	5.6
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	33	5.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	36	4.5					
Subindex B: Border administration	8	6.1					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	8	6.1					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	16	5.6					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	26	4.6					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	1	5.9					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	12	6.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	3	5.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	3	5.8					



■ Luxembourg ■ Europe and North America

A small open economy at the heart of Europe, Luxembourg loses the lowest step of the podium to Hong Kong SAR and ranks 4th in this year's [i]Report.[i] The country's performance in terms of both market access and border administration has stalled, losing ground to other countries (down 12 to 27th and 4th to 8th, respectively). Conversely, Luxembourg has further improved the quality of transport services it can offer to its businesses, moving up nine

notches and gaining the top position globally. In fact, the country now ranks in the top 10 across all the available indicators in this area and 1st for ease and affordability of shipments and their timeliness in reaching destinations. The quality of its operating environment has also further improved, making Luxembourg the 3rd best country in the world for companies to operate in and the most open to foreign participation.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	33	5.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	16	93.8	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	36	4.5	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	51	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	36	54.0	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	8	6.1	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	48	0.67	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	9	3.9	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	8	6.2	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	16	5.4	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	26	4.6	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	103	39.2	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	27	5.5	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	16	5.1	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	52	4.4	
4.06 Road quality index	n/a	n/a	
4.07 Quality of roads	15	5.6	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	1	5.9	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	1	4.2	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	10	4.0	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	8	4.1	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	1	4.8	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	9	6.2	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	8	5.5	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	12	6.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	23	148.5	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	2	97.3	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	12	36.5	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	24	83.3	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	10	5.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	18	5.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	40	0.72	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	3	5.8	
7.01 Protection of property	3	6.3	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	4	5.3	
7.03 Access to finance	10	5.3	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	1	5.6	
7.05 Physical security	14	6.3	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Luxembourg

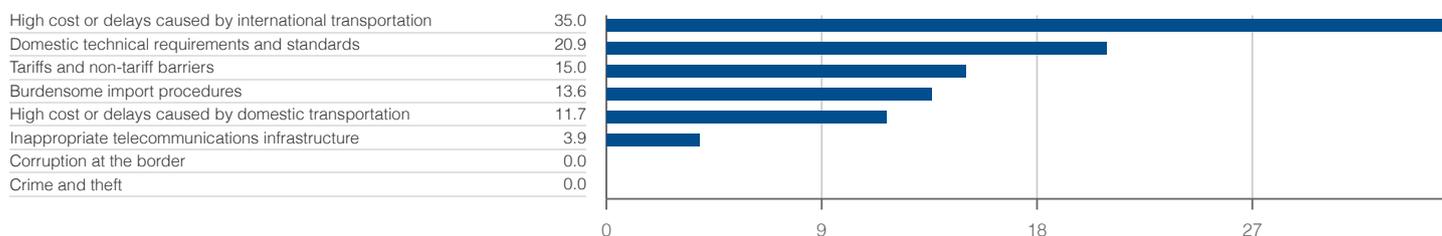
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	0.6	Trade openness % GDP	70.4
GDP US\$ billions	57.4	Share of world trade % world total	0.12
GDP per capita US\$	101994.1	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-6.13

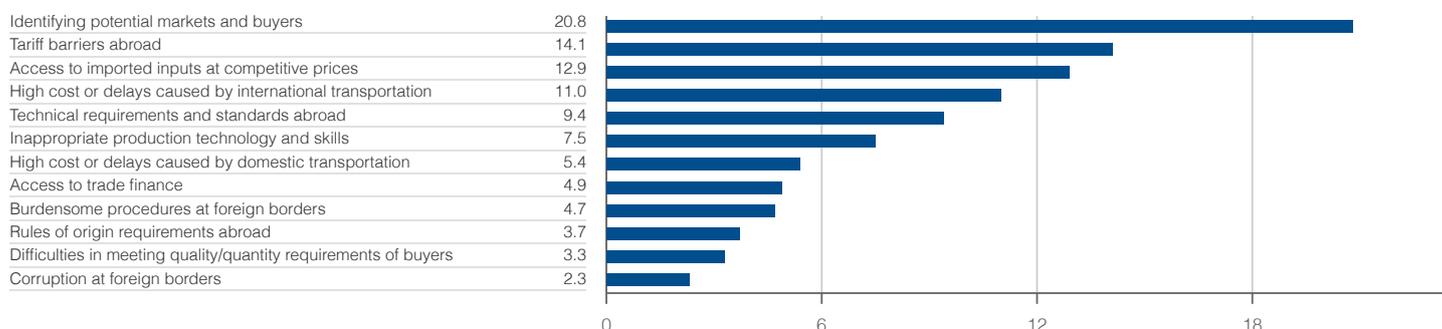
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.00	
Involvement of trade community	1.60	
Advance rulings	1.30	
Appeal procedures	1.71	
Fees and charges	1.25	
Formalities - documents	1.57	
Formalities - automation	1.29	
Formalities - procedures	1.12	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.25	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.33	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

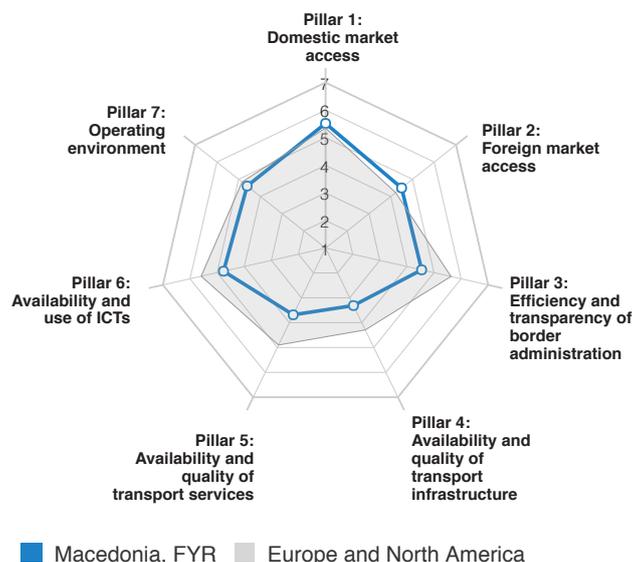
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	56	4.5			Rank	59 / 134	56 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	25	5.0			Score	4.4	4.5
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	23	5.5					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	41	4.5					
Subindex B: Border administration	71	4.5					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	71	4.5					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	70	3.9					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	78	3.3					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	89	3.7					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	59	4.8					
Subindex D: Operating environment	45	4.6					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	45	4.6					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	23	5.5	
1.01 Tariff rate %	71	5.1	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	77	5.3	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	34	89.0	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	41	4.5	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	100	3.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	14	62.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	71	4.5	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	115	0.23	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	113	2.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	39	3.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	40	7.5	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	40	50.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	39	150.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	28	2.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	31	8.5	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	36	45.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	30	102.5	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	35	5.1	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	41	4.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	105	0.50	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	78	3.3	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	119	22.1	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	50	4.8	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	67	2.7	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	77	3.8	
4.06 Road quality index	95	3.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	80	3.7	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	89	3.7	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	110	2.4	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	109	2.4	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	113	2.3	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	86	3.1	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	83	4.3	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	45	4.4	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	59	4.8	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	90	105.4	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	46	70.4	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	50	17.2	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	60	56.2	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	79	4.5	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	71	4.4	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	62	0.61	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	45	4.6	
7.01 Protection of property	85	4.0	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	45	4.2	
7.03 Access to finance	56	4.1	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	16	5.1	
7.05 Physical security	59	5.6	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Macedonia, FYR

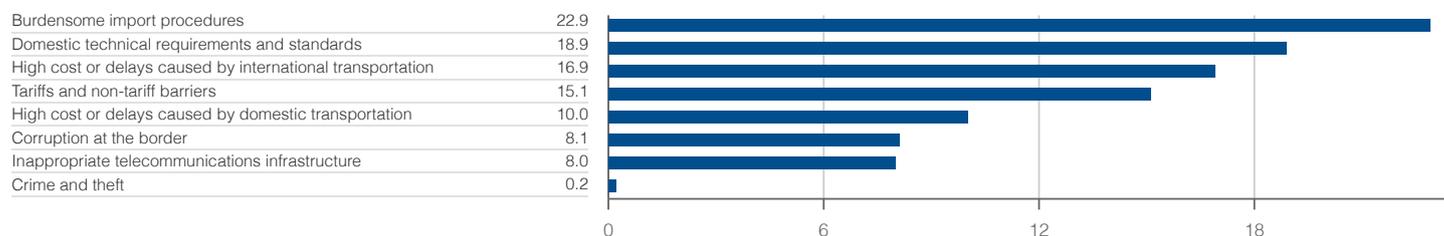
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	2.1	Trade openness % GDP	107.9
GDP US\$ billions	9.9	Share of world trade % world total	0.03
GDP per capita US\$	4786.8	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-1.91

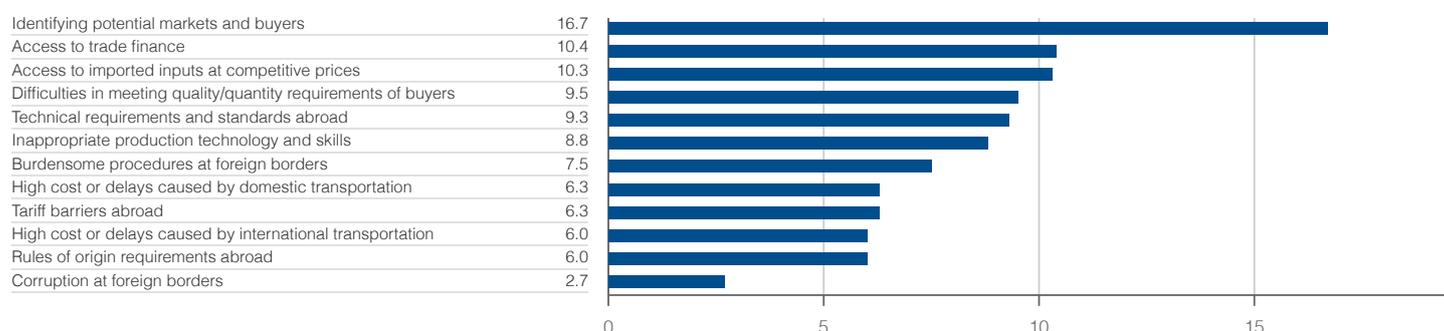
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.60	
Involvement of trade community	1.67	
Advance rulings	2.00	
Appeal procedures	1.67	
Fees and charges	2.00	
Formalities - documents	1.50	
Formalities - automation	1.50	
Formalities - procedures	1.47	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.50	
Governance and impartiality	1.57	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 19/10/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 13/2/2015*

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			2/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	9/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	13/13

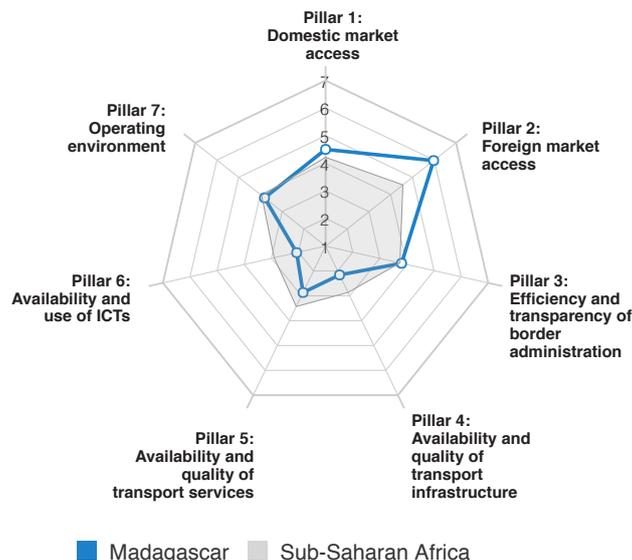
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 .. Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ... Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Madagascar 109th / 136

Performance Overview					Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index					109	3.8			Rank	110 / 134	109 / 136
Subindex A: Market access					16	5.2			Score	3.7	3.8
Pillar 1: Domestic market access					93	4.5					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access					4	6.0					
Subindex B: Border administration					113	3.8					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration					113	3.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure					134	2.4					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure					133	2.2					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services					131	2.9					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs					132	2.1					
Subindex D: Operating environment					112	3.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment					112	3.8					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	93	4.5	
1.01 Tariff rate %	90	7.7	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	8	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	109	31.8	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	4	6.0	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	4	2.3	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	8	69.5	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	113	3.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	93	0.44	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	101	2.3	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	81	57.6	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	105	98.7	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	88	149.5	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	104	595.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	94	48.9	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	97	69.8	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	87	116.8	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	127	867.7	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	121	2.6	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	123	3.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	79	0.77	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	133	2.2	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	111	29.1	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	120	3.2	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	95	1.8	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	74	10.7	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	93	3.5	
4.06 Road quality index	124	2.4	
4.07 Quality of roads	136	2.0	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	131	2.9	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	130	2.2	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	133	1.9	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	130	2.0	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	130	2.3	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	111	3.4	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	119	3.2	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	132	2.1	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	133	46.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	133	4.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	130	0.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	126	9.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	84	4.5	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	91	4.1	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	116	0.22	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	112	3.8	
7.01 Protection of property	124	3.3	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	116	3.1	
7.03 Access to finance	116	3.2	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	73	4.4	
7.05 Physical security	93	5.0	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Madagascar

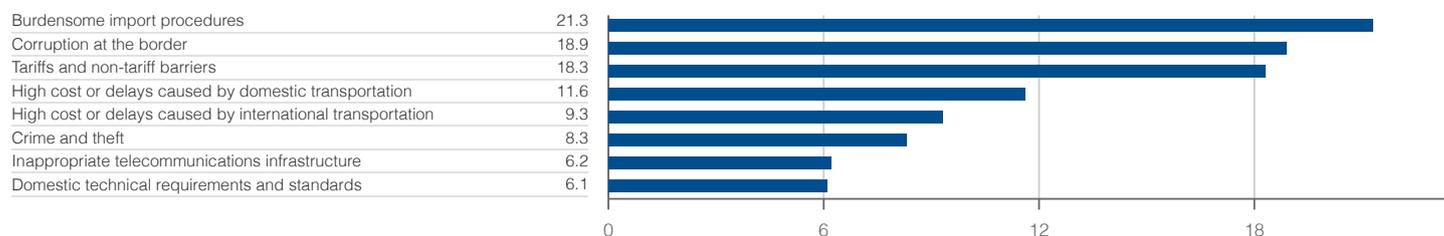
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	24.2	Trade openness % GDP	55.7
GDP US\$ billions	9.7	Share of world trade % world total	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	401.8	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-0.92

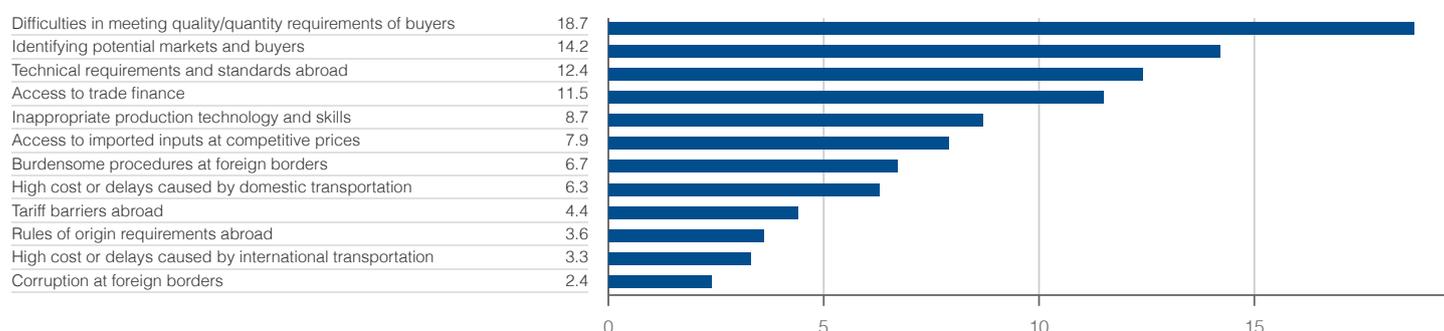
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Low income average
Information availability	1.60	
Involvement of trade community	0.33	
Advance rulings	0.75	
Appeal procedures	1.00	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	0.83	
Formalities - automation	1.00	
Formalities - procedures	1.30	
Border agency cooperation - internal	0.67	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	0.86	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 20/6/2016

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

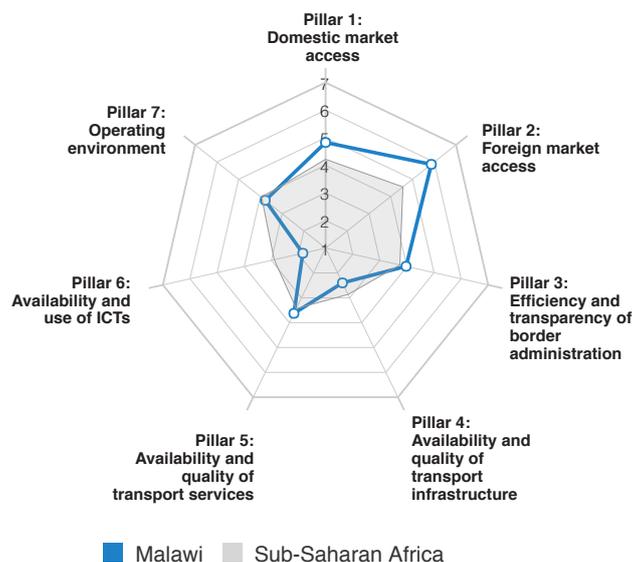
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Rank	94 / 134	101 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	9	5.3			Score	3.9	3.9
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	83	4.8					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	6	5.9					
Subindex B: Border administration	100	4.0					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	100	4.0					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	128	2.6					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	126	2.4					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	91	3.6					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	133	1.8					
Subindex D: Operating environment	114	3.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	114	3.8					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	83	4.8	
1.01 Tariff rate %	108	9.9	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	38	6.5	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	72	66.5	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	6	5.9	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	3	2.3	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	10	65.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	100	4.0	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	57	2.8	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	85	63.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	79	63.7	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	92	161.5	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	37	143.5	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	109	83.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	107	85.1	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	130	341.8	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	56	242.9	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	107	2.8	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	112	3.3	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	126	2.4	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	130	8.1	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	134	2.4	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	94	1.8	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	128	2.2	
4.06 Road quality index	68	4.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	110	2.9	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	91	3.6	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	89	2.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	66	2.9	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	87	2.6	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	95	3.0	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	93	3.9	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	115	3.2	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	133	1.8	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	136	35.3	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	127	9.3	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	134	0.0	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	112	16.6	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	127	3.6	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	131	3.1	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	117	0.22	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	114	3.8	
7.01 Protection of property	104	3.7	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	108	3.2	
7.03 Access to finance	131	2.8	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	113	3.8	
7.05 Physical security	71	5.5	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Malawi

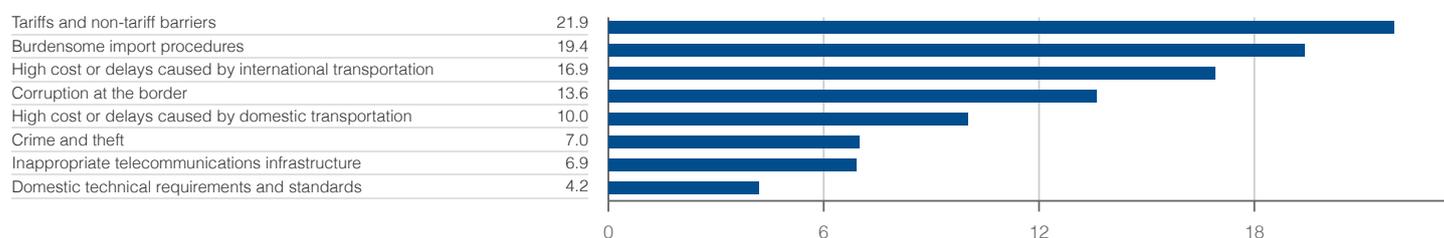
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	18.1	Trade openness % GDP	67.2
GDP US\$ billions	6.4	Share of world trade % world total	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	354.3	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-1.56

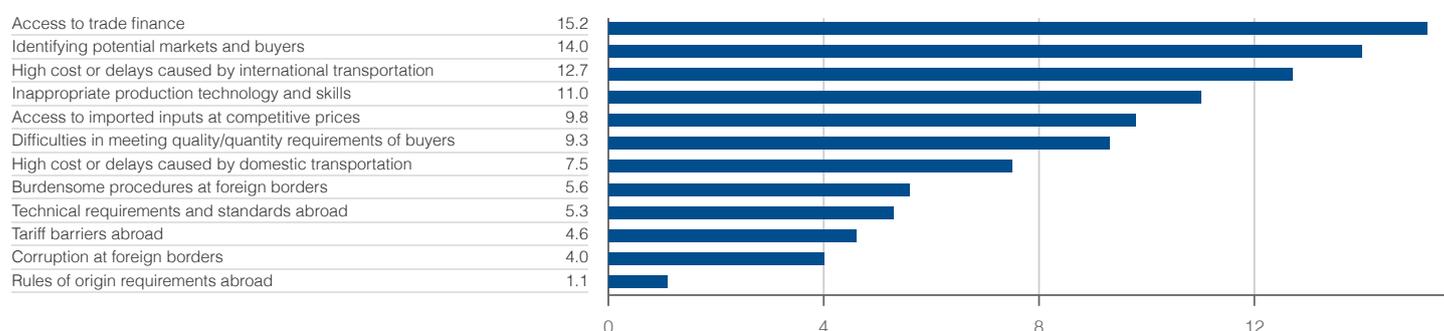
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



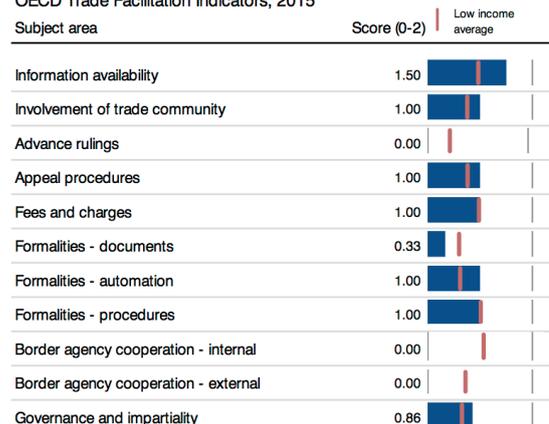
Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

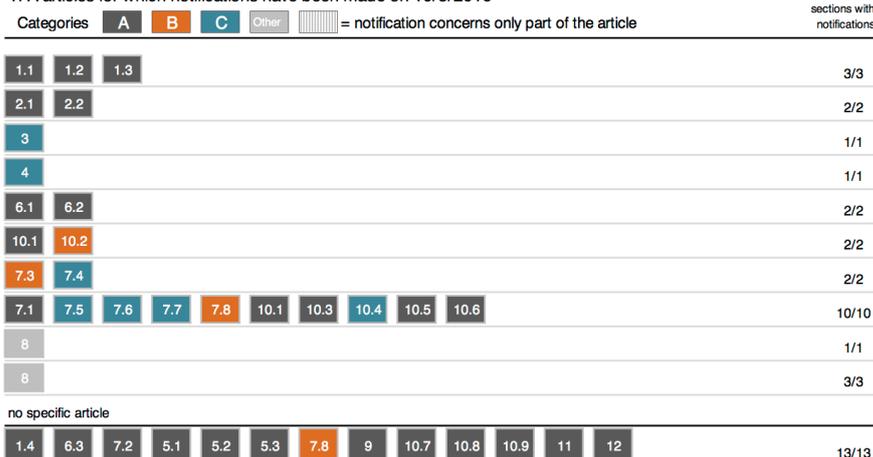
OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015



Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 10/5/2016*

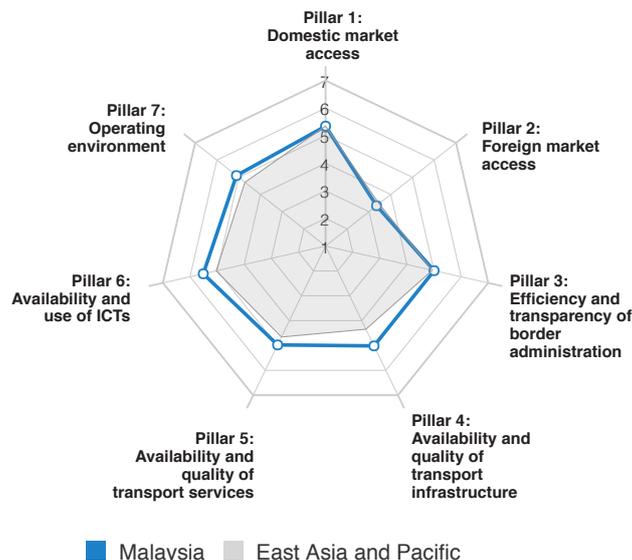


Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
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| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	37	4.9			Rank	38 / 134	37 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	85	4.3			Score	4.8	4.9
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	43	5.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	107	3.3					
Subindex B: Border administration	47	5.0					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	47	5.0					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	22	5.2					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	17	5.0					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	29	5.0					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	35	5.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment	26	5.1					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	26	5.1					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	43	5.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	63	4.5	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	97	4.5	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	31	89.8	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	107	3.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	97	3.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	109	23.0	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	47	5.0	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	90	0.47	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	40	3.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	55	10.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	82	72.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	49	60.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	66	321.2	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	58	10.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	73	48.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	36	45.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	77	321.2	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	43	4.7	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	25	4.9	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	66	0.80	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	17	5.0	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	20	1483.4	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	20	5.7	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	15	5.1	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	4	106.8	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	17	5.4	
4.06 Road quality index	123	2.6	
4.07 Quality of roads	20	5.5	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	29	5.0	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	32	3.5	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	35	3.3	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	36	3.5	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	47	3.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	35	5.6	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	13	5.4	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	35	5.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	27	143.9	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	45	71.1	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	72	9.0	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	21	89.9	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	22	5.6	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	13	5.7	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	40	0.72	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	26	5.1	
7.01 Protection of property	29	5.3	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	17	4.9	
7.03 Access to finance	20	5.0	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	60	4.5	
7.05 Physical security	45	5.8	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Malaysia

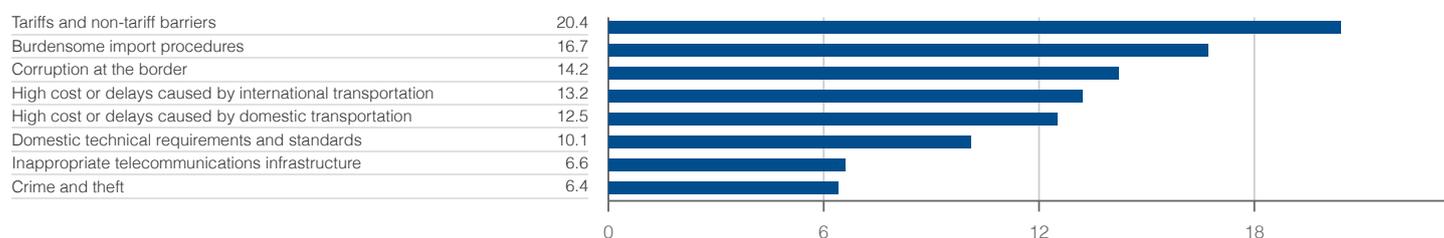
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	31.0	Trade openness % GDP	126.8
GDP US\$ billions	296.2	Share of world trade % world total	1.13
GDP per capita US\$	9556.8	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	23.91

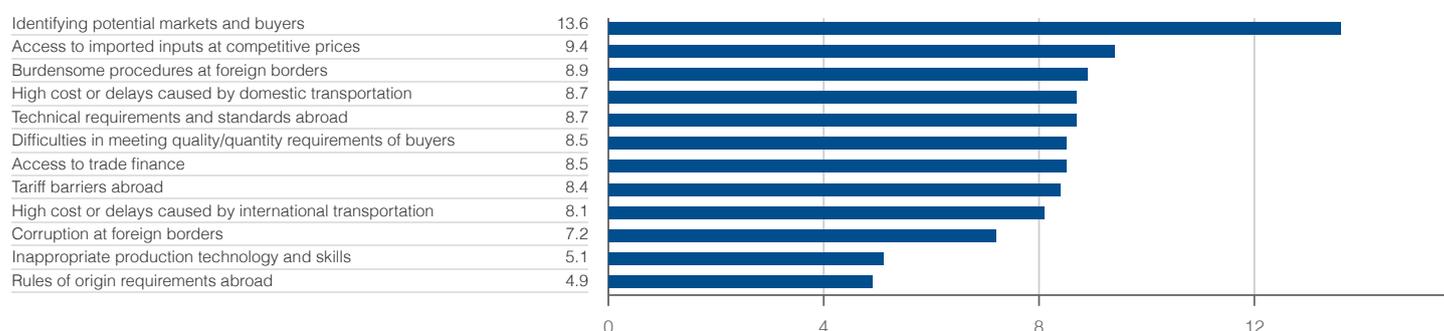
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.60	
Involvement of trade community	1.25	
Advance rulings	1.43	
Appeal procedures	1.75	
Fees and charges	1.75	
Formalities - documents	1.83	
Formalities - automation	1.25	
Formalities - procedures	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.33	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.50	
Governance and impartiality	1.75	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 26/5/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 23/7/2014*

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	9/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	12/13

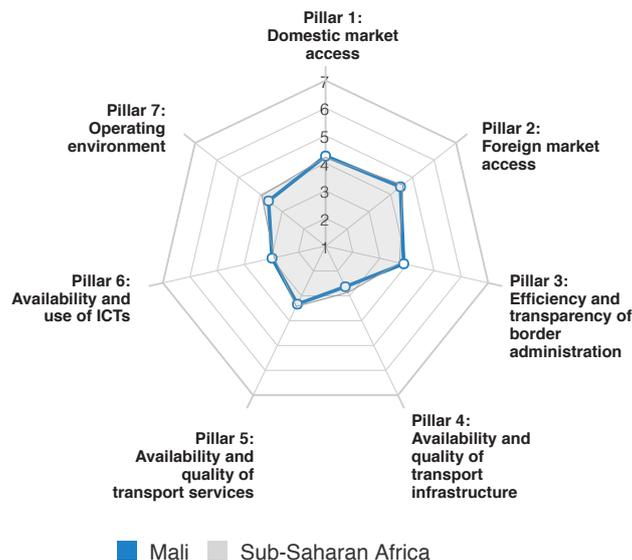
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Mali 118th / 136

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	118	3.7			Rank	116 / 134	118 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	83	4.4			Score	3.5	3.7
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	104	4.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	46	4.4					
Subindex B: Border administration	108	3.9					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	108	3.9					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	117	3.0					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	112	2.6					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	113	3.3					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	114	3.0					
Subindex D: Operating environment	122	3.6					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	122	3.6					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	104	4.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	103	9.9	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	17	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	106	34.5	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	46	4.4	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	18	2.6	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	100	25.8	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	108	3.9	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	90	2.4	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	99	77.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	104	98.3	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	116	375.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	59	297.5	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	86	48.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	79	48.2	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	28	33.3	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	55	241.7	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	122	2.6	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	119	3.2	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	112	2.6	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	107	32.3	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	108	3.5	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	84	2.2	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	123	2.3	
4.06 Road quality index	82	4.4	
4.07 Quality of roads	95	3.2	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	113	3.3	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	107	2.5	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	101	2.5	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	110	2.4	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	101	2.9	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	113	3.3	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	106	3.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	114	3.0	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	31	139.6	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	126	10.3	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	132	0.0	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	109	18.8	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	107	4.1	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	126	3.3	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	130	0.09	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	122	3.6	
7.01 Protection of property	94	3.8	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	91	3.5	
7.03 Access to finance	113	3.2	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	96	4.0	
7.05 Physical security	125	3.6	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Mali

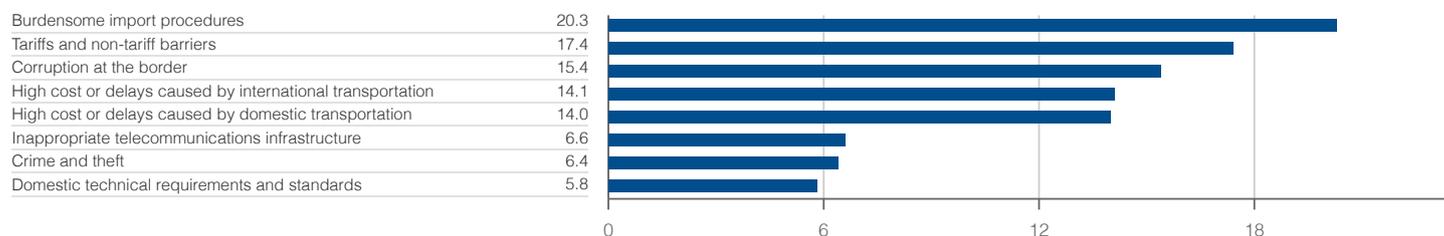
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	16.3	Trade openness % GDP	43.5
GDP US\$ billions	13.1	Share of world trade % world total	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	801.8	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-0.64

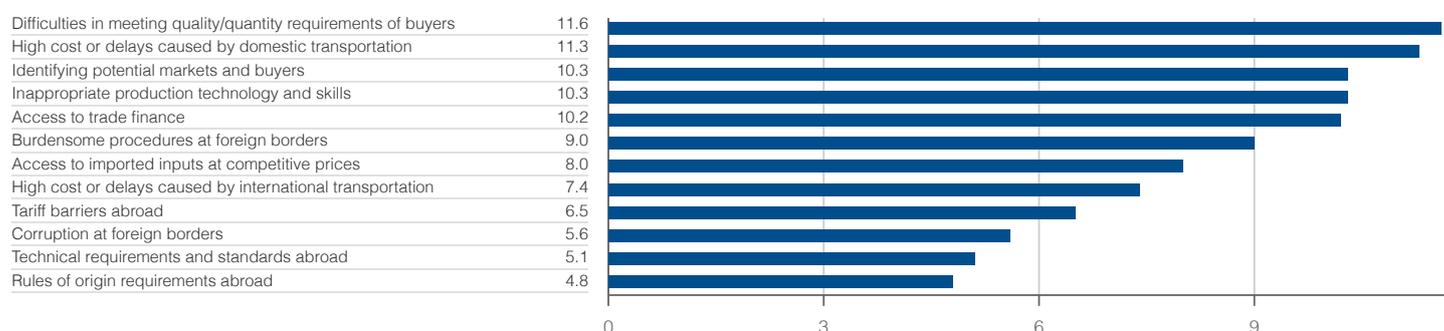
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Low income average
Information availability	0.60	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	0.33	
Appeal procedures	0.75	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	0.83	
Formalities - automation	1.00	
Formalities - procedures	1.36	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.67	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 20/1/2016

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

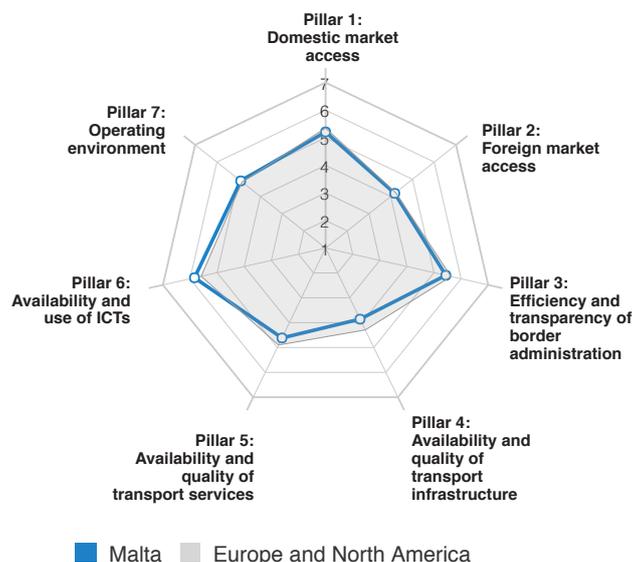
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Malta 33rd / 136

Performance Overview					Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index					33	5.0			Rank	32 / 134	33 / 136
Subindex A: Market access					62	4.7			Score	4.9	5.0
Pillar 1: Domestic market access					61	5.2					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access					70	4.2					
Subindex B: Border administration					37	5.4					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration					37	5.4					
Subindex C: Infrastructure					37	4.8					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure					51	3.9					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services					43	4.6					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs					25	5.8					
Subindex D: Operating environment					31	4.9					
Pillar 7: Operating environment					31	4.9					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	61	5.2	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	46	84.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	70	4.2	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	45	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	73	41.8	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	37	5.4	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	39	0.70	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	60	2.8	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	26	1.6	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	51	230.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	41	3.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	50	24.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	23	25.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	78	325.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	44	4.7	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	30	4.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	51	3.9	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	84	93.7	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	26	5.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	23	57.7	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	25	5.3	
4.06 Road quality index	n/a	n/a	
4.07 Quality of roads	98	3.2	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	43	4.6	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	55	3.1	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	67	2.9	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	56	3.1	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	50	3.6	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	30	5.7	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	26	4.9	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	25	5.8	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	45	129.3	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	34	76.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	7	37.8	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	50	63.2	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	30	5.4	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	61	4.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	26	0.80	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	31	4.9	
7.01 Protection of property	36	4.9	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	46	4.1	
7.03 Access to finance	29	4.6	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	34	4.9	
7.05 Physical security	31	6.0	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

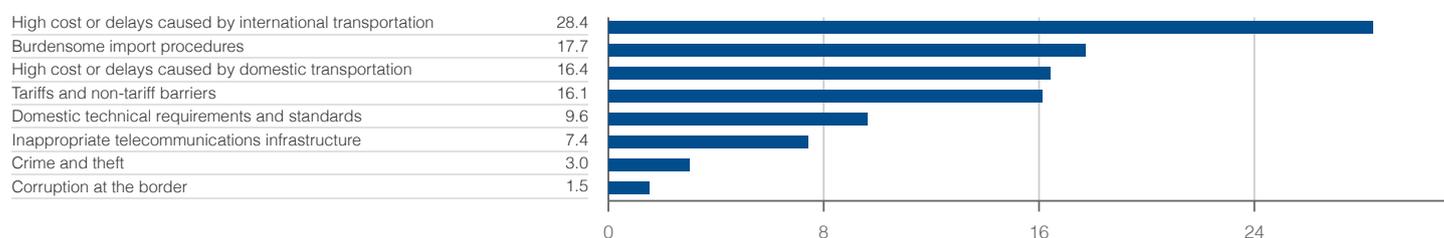
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	0.4	Trade openness % GDP	85.6
GDP US\$ billions	9.8	Share of world trade % world total	0.03
GDP per capita US\$	22734.2	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-3.20

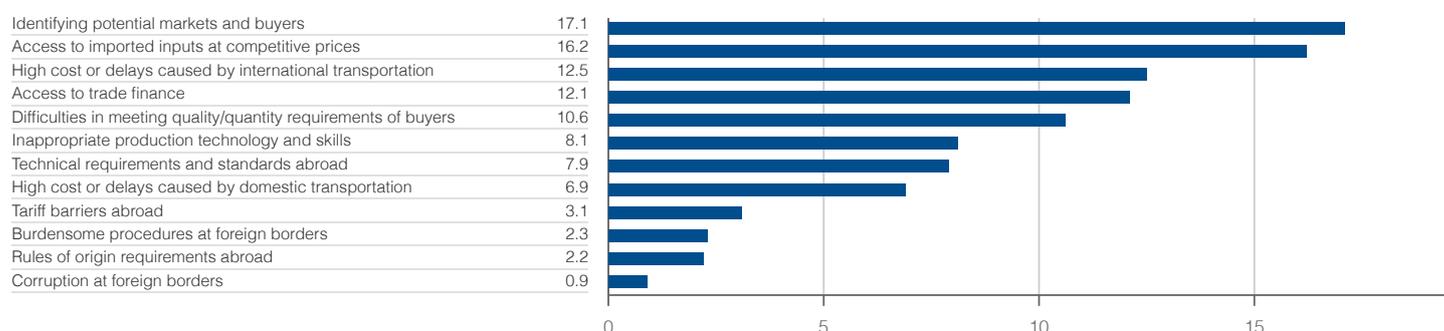
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.90	
Involvement of trade community	1.75	
Advance rulings	2.00	
Appeal procedures	2.00	
Fees and charges	1.50	
Formalities - documents	1.67	
Formalities - automation	1.50	
Formalities - procedures	1.44	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	1.43	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

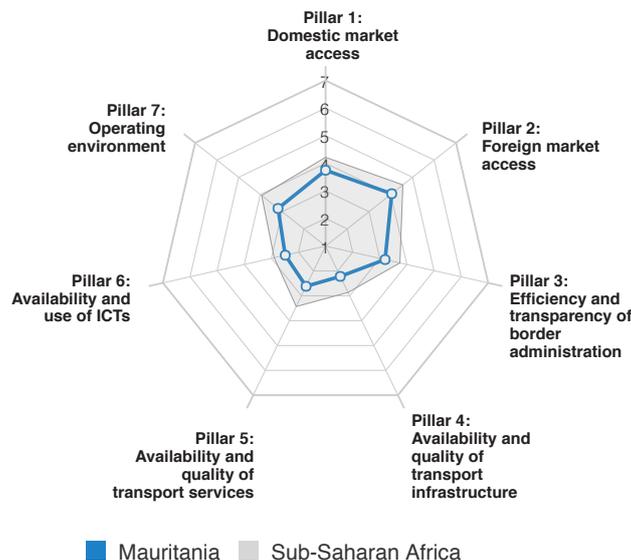
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Mauritania 131st / 136

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	131	3.2			Rank	126 / 134	131 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	107	3.9			Score	3.2	3.2
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	119	3.7					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	81	4.0					
Subindex B: Border administration	125	3.2					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	125	3.2					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	133	2.4					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	130	2.2					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	135	2.6					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	125	2.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment	133	3.2					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	133	3.2					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	119	3.7	
1.01 Tariff rate %	109	9.9	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	10	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	128	8.7	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	81	4.0	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	26	3.0	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	105	24.4	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	125	3.2	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	117	2.1	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	86	64.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	95	84.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	121	400.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	102	582.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	96	50.7	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	101	72.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	74	92.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	121	749.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	133	1.9	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	133	2.6	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	130	2.2	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	127	11.2	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	133	2.4	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	90	2.0	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	87	6.3	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	113	2.9	
4.06 Road quality index	88	4.0	
4.07 Quality of roads	133	2.3	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	135	2.6	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	134	2.0	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	136	1.7	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	136	1.5	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	134	2.1	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	127	2.8	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	81	3.7	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	125	2.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	108	89.3	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	123	15.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	119	0.2	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	103	23.1	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	110	4.0	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	134	2.9	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	132	0.07	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	133	3.2	
7.01 Protection of property	133	2.8	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	84	3.6	
7.03 Access to finance	135	2.2	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	131	3.2	
7.05 Physical security	113	4.2	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Mauritania

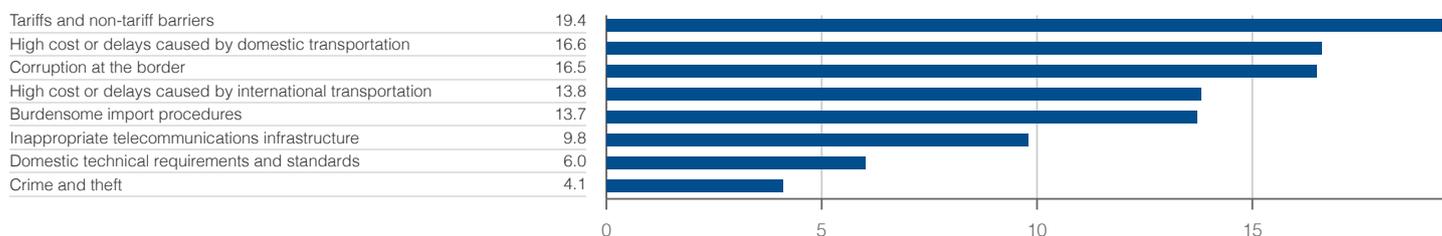
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	3.7	Trade openness % GDP	73.1
GDP US\$ billions	4.8	Share of world trade % world total	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	1282.3	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-0.55

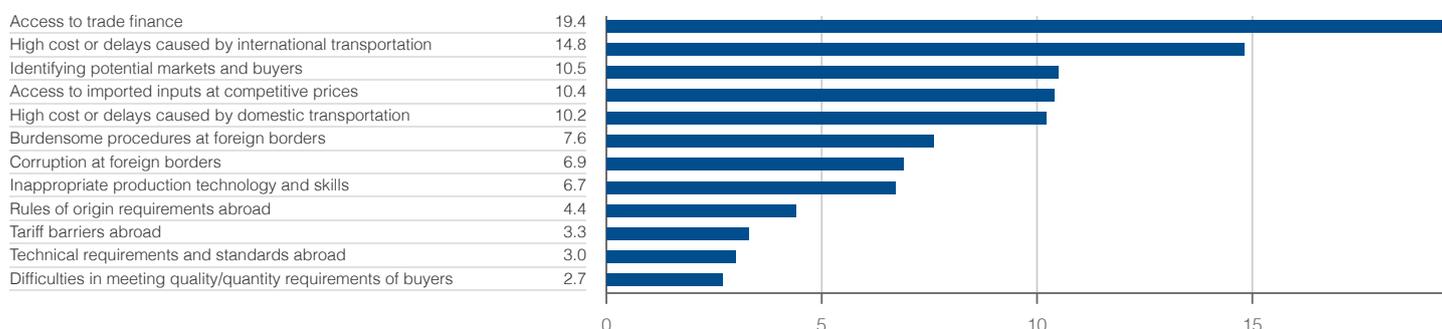
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators: not covered

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Low income average
Information availability	--	
Involvement of trade community	--	
Advance rulings	--	
Appeal procedures	--	
Fees and charges	--	
Formalities - documents	--	
Formalities - automation	--	
Formalities - procedures	--	
Border agency cooperation - internal	--	
Border agency cooperation - external	--	
Governance and impartiality	--	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

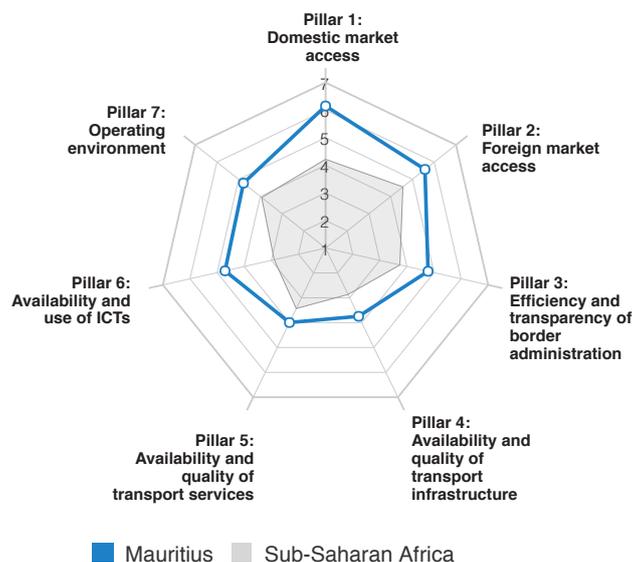
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	39	4.9			Rank 30 / 134	39 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	1	5.9			Score 4.9	4.9	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	4	6.2					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	9	5.6					
Subindex B: Border administration	62	4.8					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	62	4.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	61	4.1					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	55	3.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	66	4.0					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	60	4.7					
Subindex D: Operating environment	34	4.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	34	4.8					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	4	6.2	
1.01 Tariff rate %	3	0.7	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	82	5.1	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	12	94.5	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	9	5.6	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	75	3.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	1	93.1	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	62	4.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	69	0.58	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	106	2.3	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	54	8.6	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	70	51.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	95	165.6	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	72	372.1	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	54	9.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	73	48.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	89	128.1	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	70	302.6	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	57	4.2	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	39	4.6	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	63	0.83	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	55	3.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	67	197.1	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	52	4.8	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	53	28.6	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	62	4.2	
4.06 Road quality index	n/a	n/a	
4.07 Quality of roads	44	4.7	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	66	4.0	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	90	2.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	98	2.5	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	111	2.3	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	105	2.9	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	26	5.8	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	36	4.7	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	60	4.7	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	30	140.6	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	77	50.1	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	54	15.7	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	91	37.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	61	4.8	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	101	3.9	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	45	0.70	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	34	4.8	
7.01 Protection of property	39	4.7	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	39	4.3	
7.03 Access to finance	43	4.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	57	4.6	
7.05 Physical security	30	6.0	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Mauritius

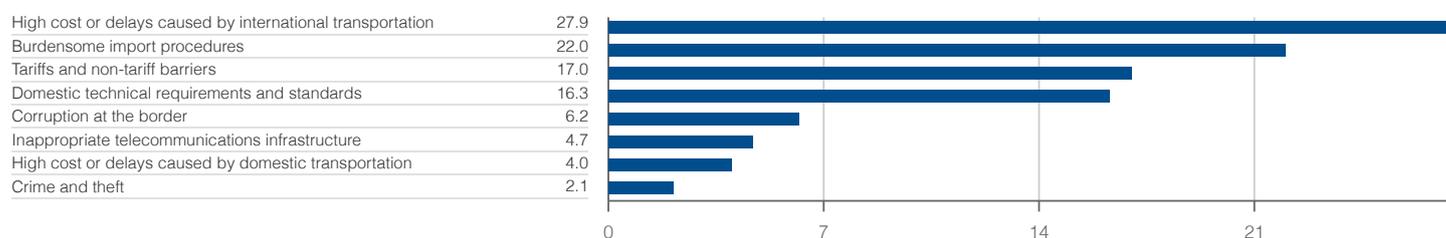
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	1.3	Trade openness % GDP	63.0
GDP US\$ billions	11.6	Share of world trade % world total	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	9218.4	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-2.33

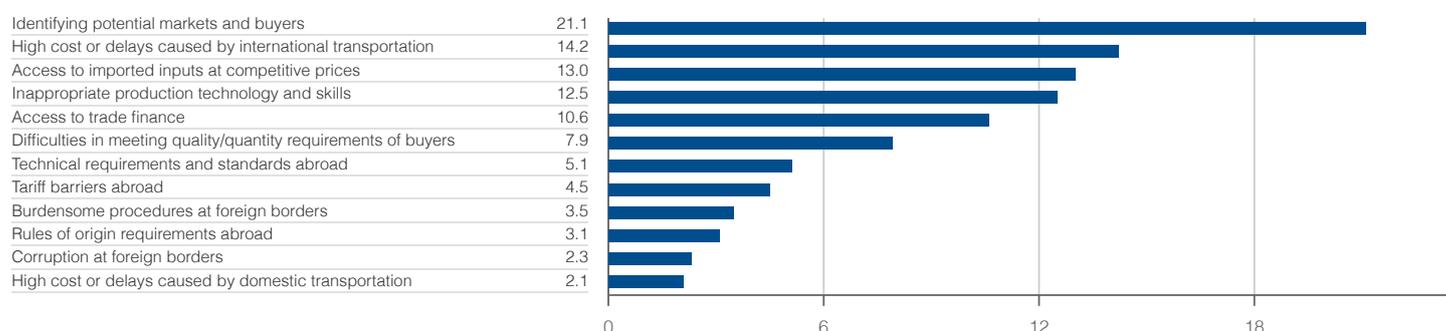
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.60	
Involvement of trade community	2.00	
Advance rulings	1.00	
Appeal procedures	1.25	
Fees and charges	1.33	
Formalities - documents	1.83	
Formalities - automation	1.50	
Formalities - procedures	1.53	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	1.83	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/3/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 8/7/2014*

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	13/13

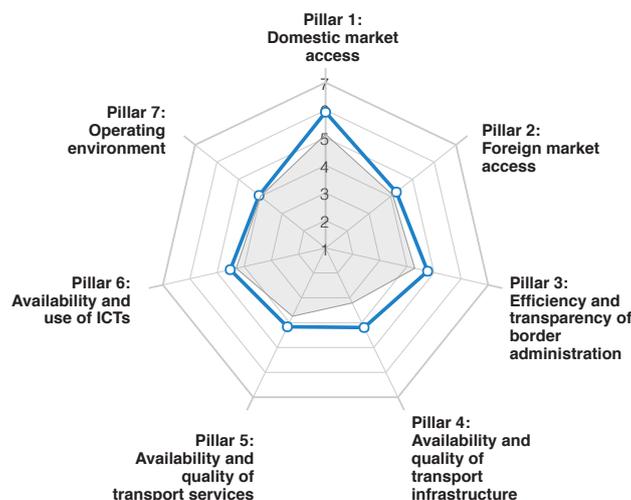
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Mexico 51st / 136

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				51	4.6			Rank	62 / 134	51 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				19	5.1			Score	4.4	4.6
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				10	5.9					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				66	4.3					
Subindex B: Border administration				64	4.8					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				64	4.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				53	4.3					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				34	4.2					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				59	4.2					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				70	4.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment				87	4.1					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				87	4.1					



■ Mexico ■ Latin America and the Caribbean

Mexico is one of the 2016 edition's most improved economies, moving eleven places to 51st. Its domestic market has become one of the world's most open and ranks 10th globally on this pillar, with significant decreases in tariffs on both agricultural and industrial goods. Ninety-three percent of goods enter Mexico duty-free. The regulatory environment for foreign investment is also favourable, as is the ease of hiring foreign skills. On trade facilitation, Mexico performs only moderately, with the cost of compliance with border procedures

on the export side remaining high. Its infrastructure is rated relatively high, especially in terms of the connectivity of its sea and air ports. The share of active mobile broadband users has shot from less than 10 percent to just over 5 percent, and the government ranks well in terms of the availability of online services. Security is a lingering issue, along with the efficiency and accountability of its institutions.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	10	5.9	
1.01 Tariff rate %	68	5.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	59	6.2	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	22	92.5	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	66	4.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	73	3.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	52	48.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	64	4.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	98	0.42	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	54	2.9	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	62	17.6	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	64	44.2	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	68	100.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	86	450.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	53	8.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	46	20.4	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	49	60.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	93	400.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	78	3.4	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	68	4.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	34	4.2	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	25	1355.3	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	60	4.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	59	2.9	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	28	50.9	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	56	4.4	
4.06 Road quality index	7	6.6	
4.07 Quality of roads	57	4.3	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	59	4.2	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	61	3.0	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	48	3.1	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	42	3.4	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	68	3.4	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	103	3.7	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	67	4.0	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	70	4.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	112	85.3	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	65	57.4	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	64	11.6	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	72	50.4	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	53	4.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	70	4.5	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	19	0.85	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	87	4.1	
7.01 Protection of property	72	4.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	100	3.4	
7.03 Access to finance	77	3.9	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	28	5.0	
7.05 Physical security	116	4.0	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Mexico

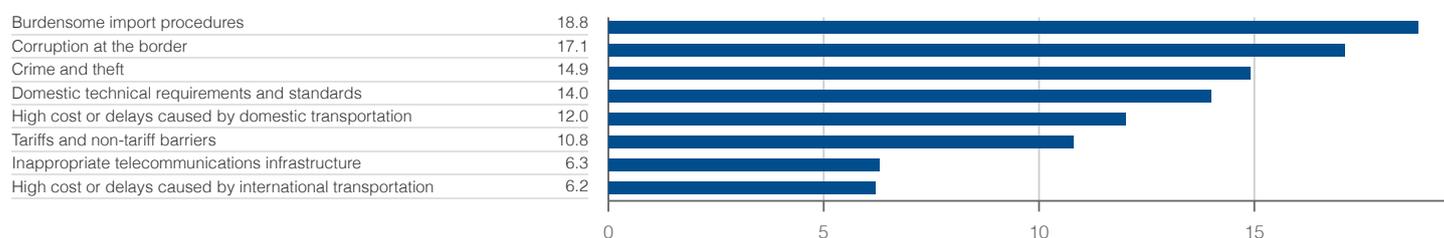
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	127.0	Trade openness % GDP	68.7
GDP US\$ billions	1144.3	Share of world trade % world total	2.37
GDP per capita US\$	9009.3	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-24.51

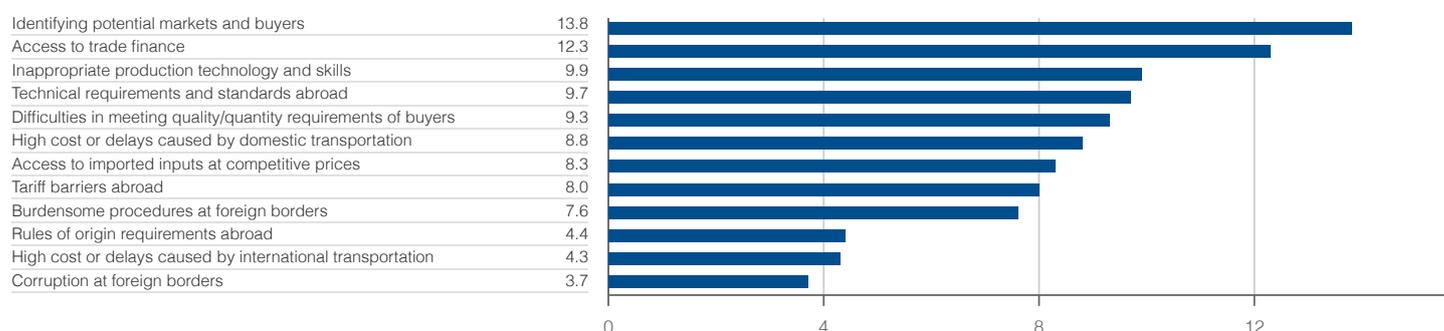
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.06	
Involvement of trade community	1.40	
Advance rulings	1.44	
Appeal procedures	1.43	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	1.00	
Formalities - automation	1.83	
Formalities - procedures	1.36	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.67	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 26/7/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 14/5/2014*

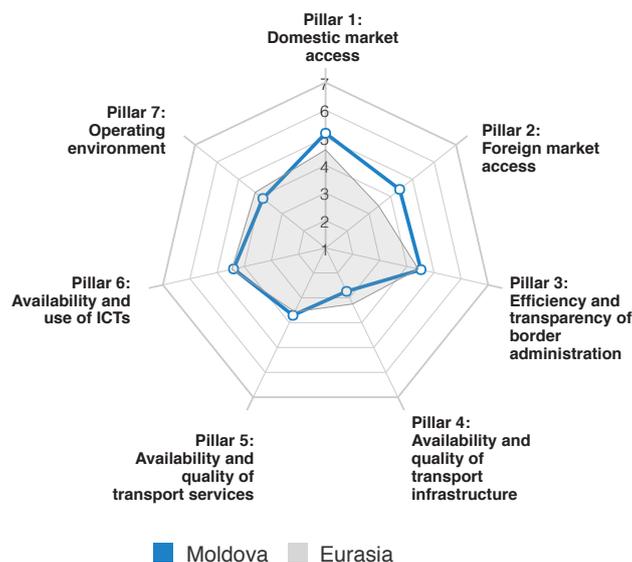
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	13/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				79	4.2			Rank	76 / 134	79 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				50	4.8			Score	4.1	4.2
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				65	5.2					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				49	4.4					
Subindex B: Border administration				74	4.5					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				74	4.5					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				88	3.6					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				102	2.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				88	3.7					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				71	4.4					
Subindex D: Operating environment				103	3.9					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				103	3.9					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	65	5.2	
1.01 Tariff rate %	46	3.3	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	75	5.5	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	91	55.8	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	49	4.4	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	70	3.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	40	52.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	74	4.5	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	92	2.4	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	31	1.6	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	33	4.4	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	38	41.1	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	29	82.8	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	86	48.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	23	3.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	35	43.9	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	28	76.1	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	111	2.7	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	90	3.7	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	102	2.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	109	29.3	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	93	3.9	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	70	2.7	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	125	2.2	
4.06 Road quality index	73	4.7	
4.07 Quality of roads	130	2.5	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	88	3.7	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	91	2.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	99	2.5	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	85	2.7	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	84	3.2	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	69	4.6	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	114	3.2	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	71	4.4	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	84	108.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	78	49.8	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	55	15.5	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	68	51.9	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	105	4.1	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	83	4.2	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	67	0.59	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	103	3.9	
7.01 Protection of property	125	3.2	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	109	3.2	
7.03 Access to finance	121	3.1	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	76	4.3	
7.05 Physical security	67	5.5	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Moldova

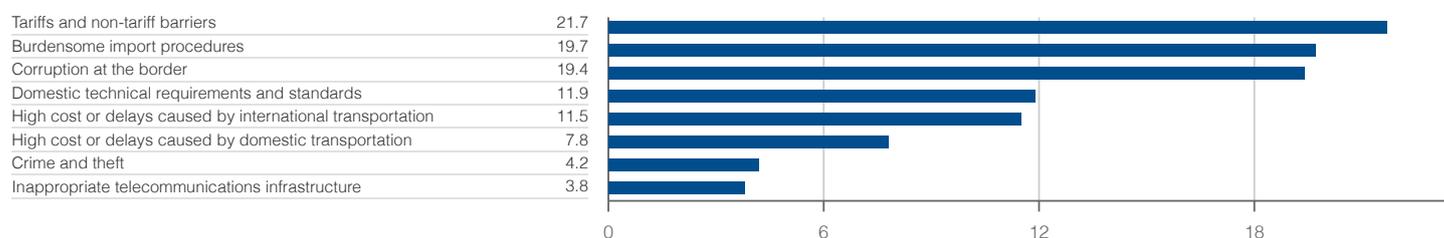
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	3.6	Trade openness % GDP	91.9
GDP US\$ billions	6.4	Share of world trade % world total	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	1804.7	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-2.02

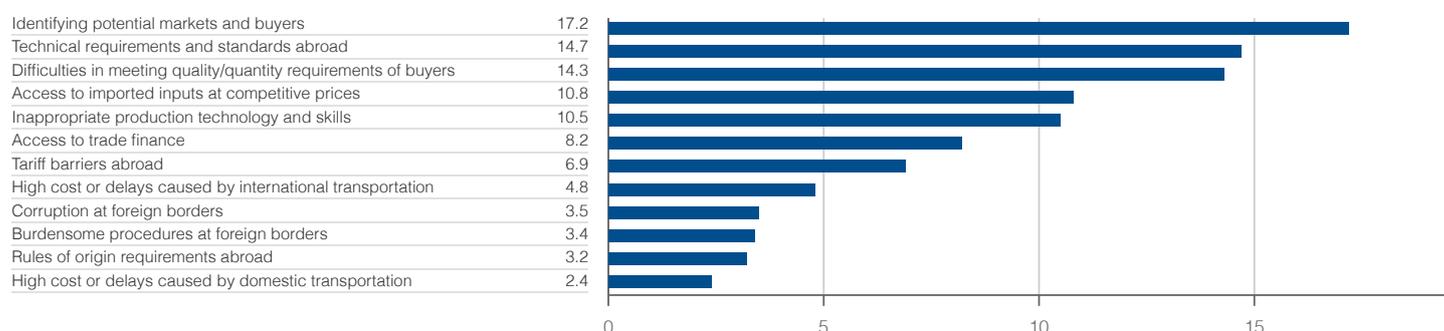
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



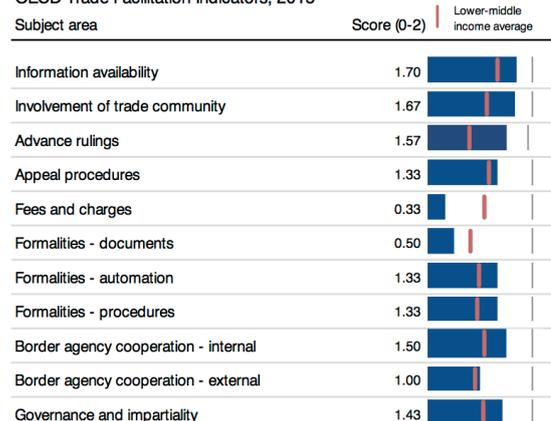
Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

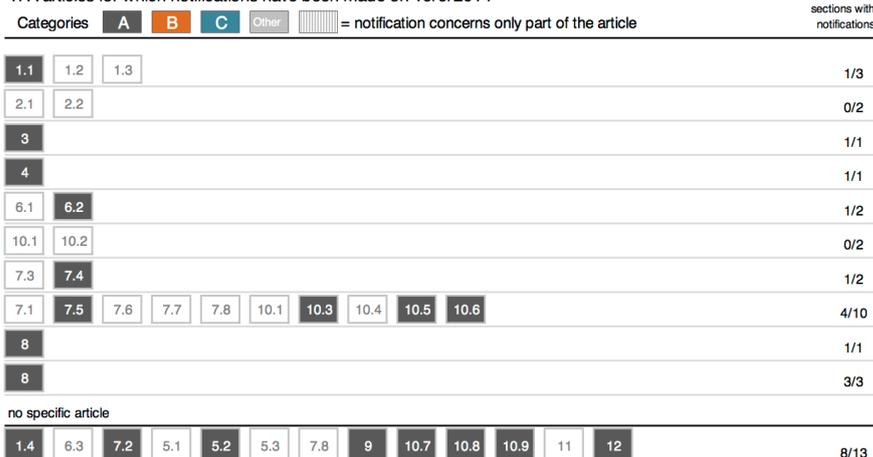
OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015



Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 24/6/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 19/9/2014*



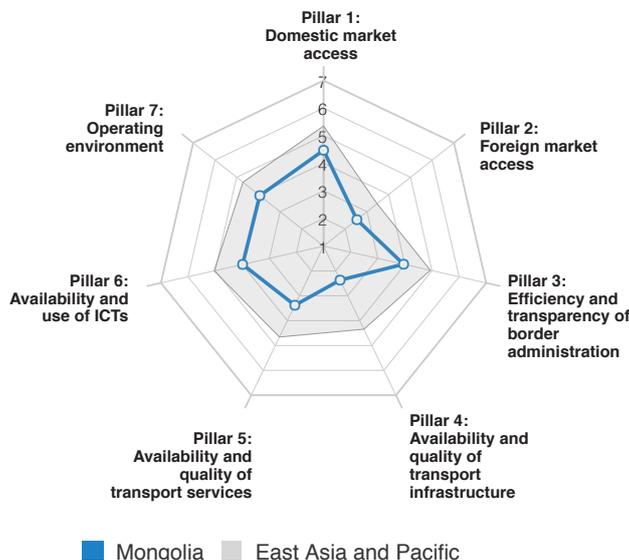
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 .. Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ... Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Mongolia 119th / 136

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	119	3.7			Rank	115 / 134	119 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	124	3.5			Score	3.6	3.7
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	94	4.5					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	121	2.5					
Subindex B: Border administration	102	4.0					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	102	4.0					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	102	3.2					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	127	2.4					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	111	3.4					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	84	4.0					
Subindex D: Operating environment	98	3.9					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	98	3.9					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	94	4.5	
1.01 Tariff rate %	59	4.1	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	4	6.9	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	132	2.1	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	121	2.5	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	108	4.1	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	135	1.6	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	102	4.0	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	93	2.4	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	106	114.7	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	66	48.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	62	82.6	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	47	209.8	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	130	168.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	95	62.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	54	63.9	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	49	191.1	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	82	3.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	108	3.3	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	127	2.4	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	114	26.6	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	122	3.1	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	69	2.7	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	135	1.3	
4.06 Road quality index	102	3.7	
4.07 Quality of roads	107	3.0	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	111	3.4	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	117	2.4	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	115	2.3	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	100	2.5	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	65	3.4	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	117	3.2	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	113	3.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	84	4.0	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	91	105.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	107	21.4	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	78	7.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	32	76.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	50	4.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	72	4.4	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	81	0.51	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	98	3.9	
7.01 Protection of property	110	3.5	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	82	3.6	
7.03 Access to finance	122	3.1	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	118	3.7	
7.05 Physical security	49	5.7	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Mongolia

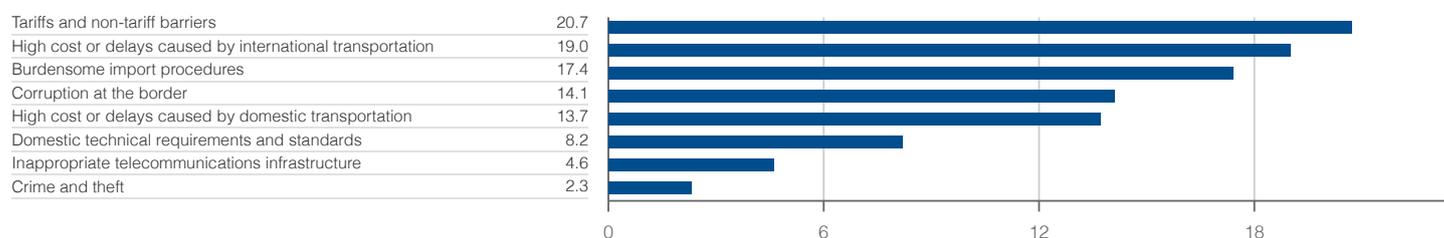
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	3.0	Trade openness % GDP	72.3
GDP US\$ billions	11.7	Share of world trade % world total	0.03
GDP per capita US\$	3951.9	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	0.87

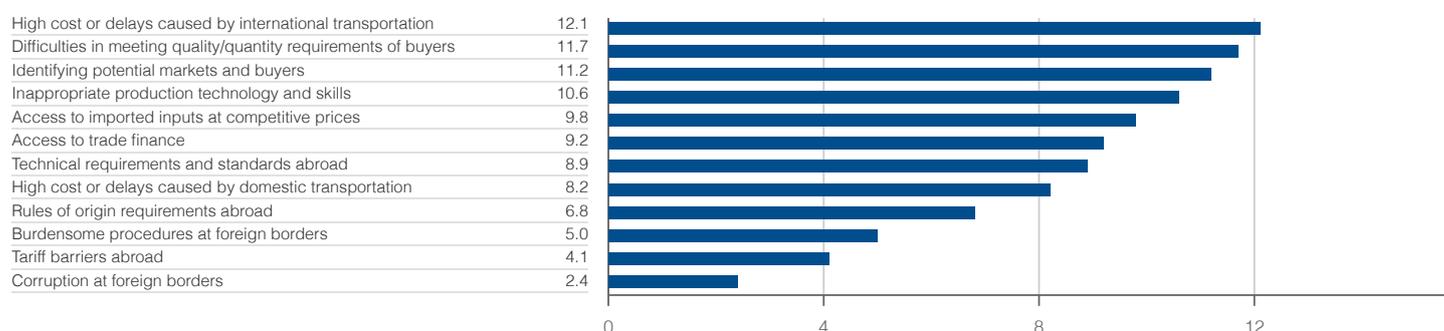
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.90	
Involvement of trade community	1.75	
Advance rulings	1.00	
Appeal procedures	0.88	
Fees and charges	1.25	
Formalities - documents	0.67	
Formalities - automation	1.50	
Formalities - procedures	1.25	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.67	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.75	
Governance and impartiality	1.63	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 29/7/2014*

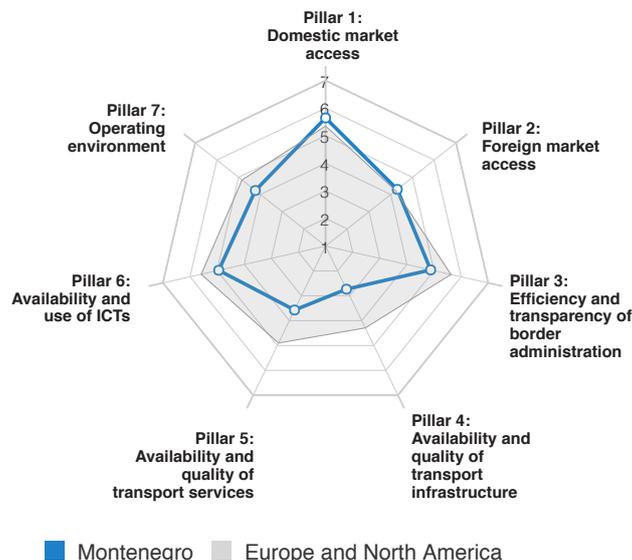
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				1/2								
3					0/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	1/10			
8										0/1			
8										1/3			
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	5/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 .. Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	62	4.5			Rank	49 / 134	62 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	28	5.0			Score	4.5	4.5
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	19	5.6					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	59	4.3					
Subindex B: Border administration	55	4.9					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	55	4.9					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	82	3.7					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	103	2.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	99	3.6					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	55	4.9					
Subindex D: Operating environment	74	4.2					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	74	4.2					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	19	5.6	
1.01 Tariff rate %	48	3.5	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	81	5.1	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	42	87.1	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	59	4.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	103	3.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	26	56.5	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	55	4.9	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	73	0.56	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	111	2.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	56	10.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	49	23.2	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	68	100.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	62	305.6	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	48	5.4	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	29	7.6	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	55	66.7	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	44	158.2	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	67	3.8	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	56	4.2	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	103	2.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	120	20.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	80	4.1	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	60	2.9	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	104	3.2	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	68	4.0	
4.06 Road quality index	121	2.7	
4.07 Quality of roads	100	3.2	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	99	3.6	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	97	2.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	114	2.3	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	107	2.4	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	119	2.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	61	4.7	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	77	3.8	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	55	4.9	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	11	162.2	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	58	64.6	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	49	18.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	74	43.7	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	90	4.4	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	86	4.1	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	47	0.68	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	74	4.2	
7.01 Protection of property	100	3.7	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	52	4.1	
7.03 Access to finance	106	3.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	61	4.5	
7.05 Physical security	69	5.5	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Montenegro

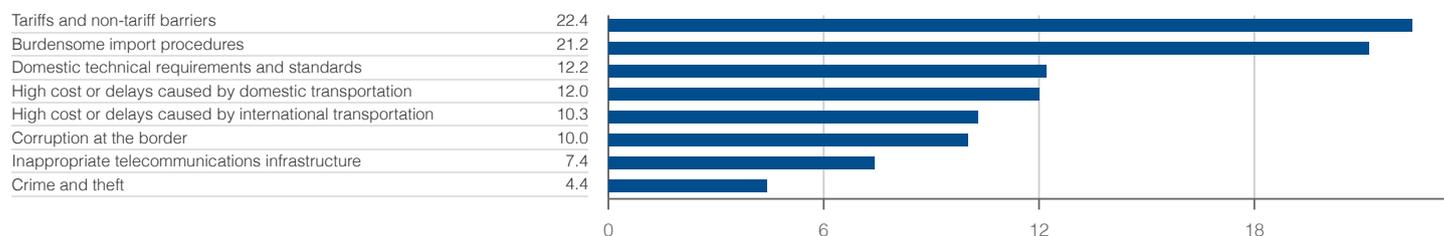
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	0.6	Trade openness % GDP	60.2
GDP US\$ billions	4.0	Share of world trade % world total	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	6489.1	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-1.70

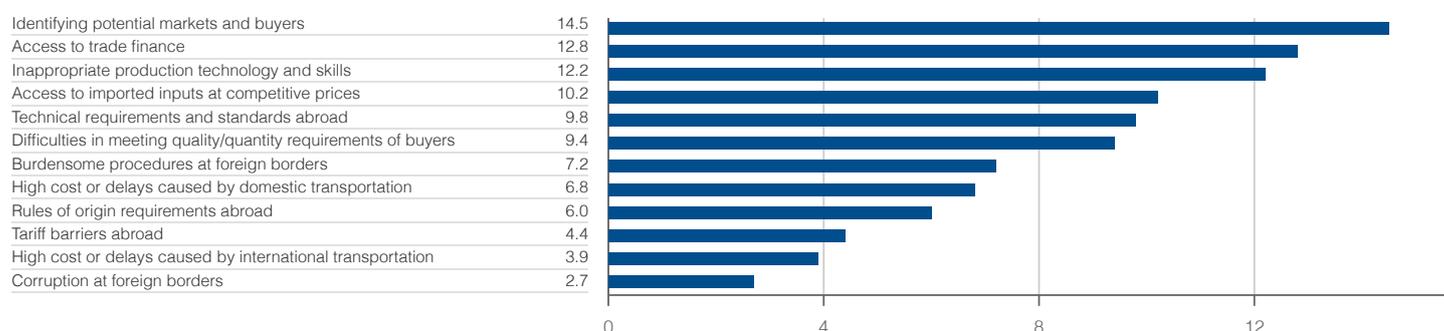
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.40	
Involvement of trade community	0.67	
Advance rulings	1.83	
Appeal procedures	1.67	
Fees and charges	2.00	
Formalities - documents	1.50	
Formalities - automation	1.00	
Formalities - procedures	0.93	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.33	
Governance and impartiality	0.67	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 10/5/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 15/9/2014*

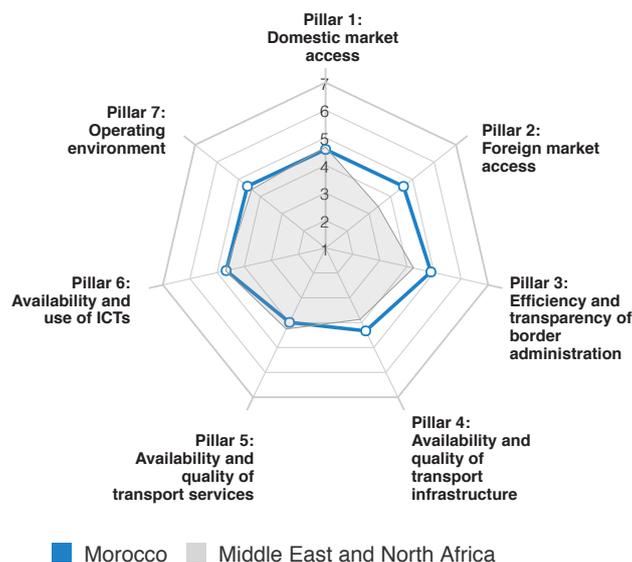
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			1/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				1/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				1/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	5/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	10/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	49	4.6			Rank	52 / 134	49 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	69	4.6			Score	4.5	4.6
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	91	4.6					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	30	4.6					
Subindex B: Border administration	54	4.9					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	54	4.9					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	52	4.3					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	33	4.3					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	67	4.0					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	63	4.7					
Subindex D: Operating environment	46	4.6					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	46	4.6					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	91	4.6	
1.01 Tariff rate %	112	10.4	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	69	5.6	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	66	70.7	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	30	4.6	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	36	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	33	54.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	54	4.9	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	51	0.65	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	110	2.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	65	26.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	107	106.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	77	116.4	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	50	228.1	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	76	25.6	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	43	19.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	84	106.9	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	43	155.8	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	69	3.8	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	71	4.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	33	4.3	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	42	465.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	54	4.7	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	37	3.9	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	17	64.7	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	37	4.8	
4.06 Road quality index	33	5.7	
4.07 Quality of roads	54	4.4	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	67	4.0	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	54	3.1	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	89	2.6	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	112	2.3	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	81	3.2	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	41	5.2	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	70	3.9	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	63	4.7	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	52	126.9	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	66	57.1	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	92	3.4	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	86	39.3	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	93	4.4	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	76	4.3	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	36	0.74	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	46	4.6	
7.01 Protection of property	49	4.5	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	51	4.1	
7.03 Access to finance	89	3.7	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	58	4.5	
7.05 Physical security	20	6.2	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Morocco

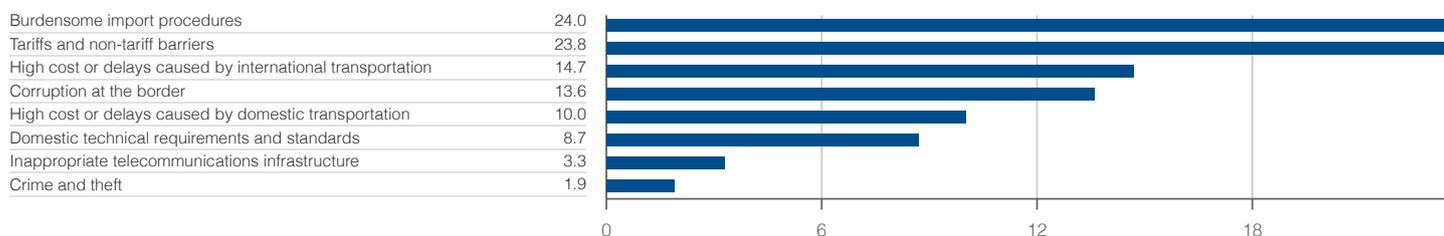
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	33.5	Trade openness % GDP	59.0
GDP US\$ billions	103.1	Share of world trade % world total	0.18
GDP per capita US\$	3078.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-15.63

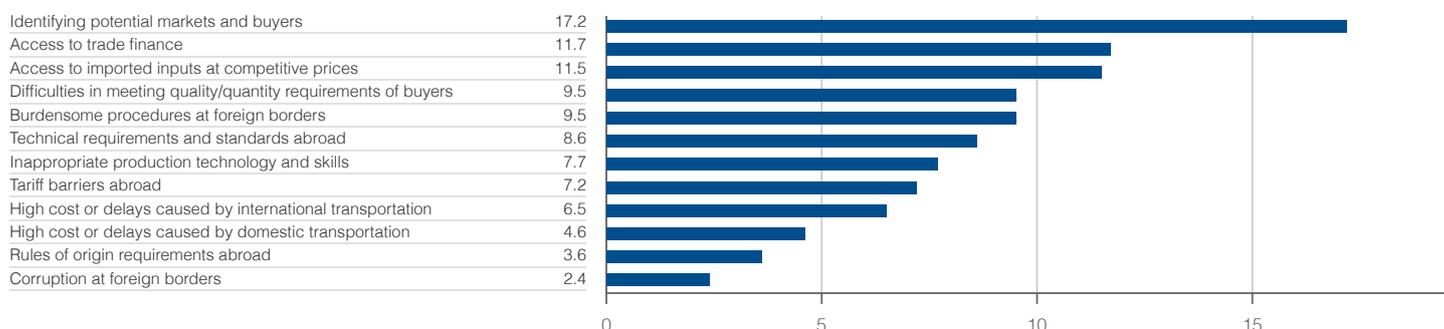
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	2.00	
Involvement of trade community	1.50	
Advance rulings	0.67	
Appeal procedures	1.50	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	1.80	
Formalities - automation	2.00	
Formalities - procedures	1.13	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.71	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 4/8/2014*

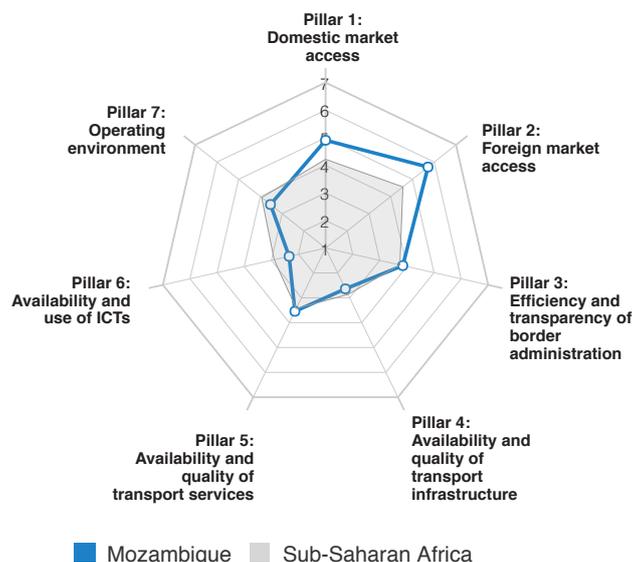
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				1/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	7/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	12/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12... Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	104	3.9			Rank	113 / 134	104 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	12	5.3			Score	3.7	3.9
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	79	4.9					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	7	5.7					
Subindex B: Border administration	111	3.8					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	111	3.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	122	2.8					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	110	2.6					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	101	3.5					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	129	2.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	124	3.5					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	124	3.5					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	79	4.9	
1.01 Tariff rate %	88	7.6	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	16	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	94	51.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	7	5.7	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	7	2.3	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	17	61.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	111	3.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	85	2.5	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	64	24.3	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	45	14.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	98	171.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	70	353.7	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	106	70.3	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	105	78.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	114	220.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	117	601.7	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	124	2.5	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	96	3.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	110	2.6	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	113	27.1	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	111	3.4	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	78	2.4	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	78	9.5	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	91	3.5	
4.06 Road quality index	81	4.4	
4.07 Quality of roads	131	2.4	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	101	3.5	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	58	3.1	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	104	2.4	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	79	2.8	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	93	3.0	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	119	3.2	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	117	3.2	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	129	2.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	124	74.2	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	128	9.0	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	127	0.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	124	9.4	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	108	4.0	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	120	3.5	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	119	0.20	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	124	3.5	
7.01 Protection of property	120	3.4	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	134	2.7	
7.03 Access to finance	117	3.2	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	119	3.7	
7.05 Physical security	103	4.7	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Mozambique

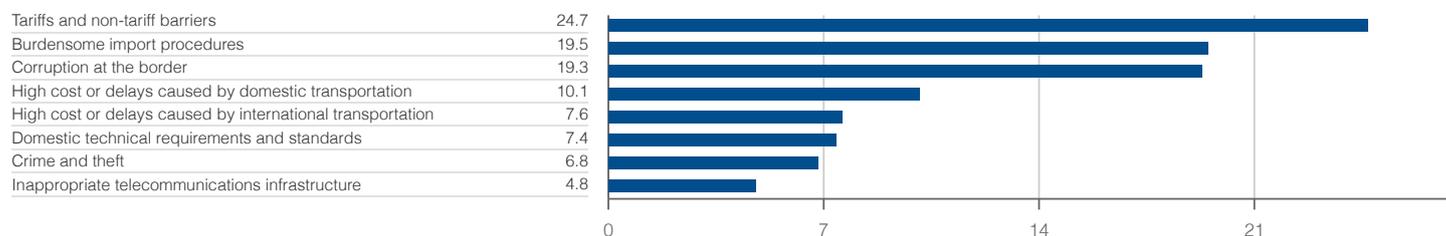
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	28.0	Trade openness % GDP	84.3
GDP US\$ billions	15.0	Share of world trade % world total	0.04
GDP per capita US\$	534.9	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-4.10

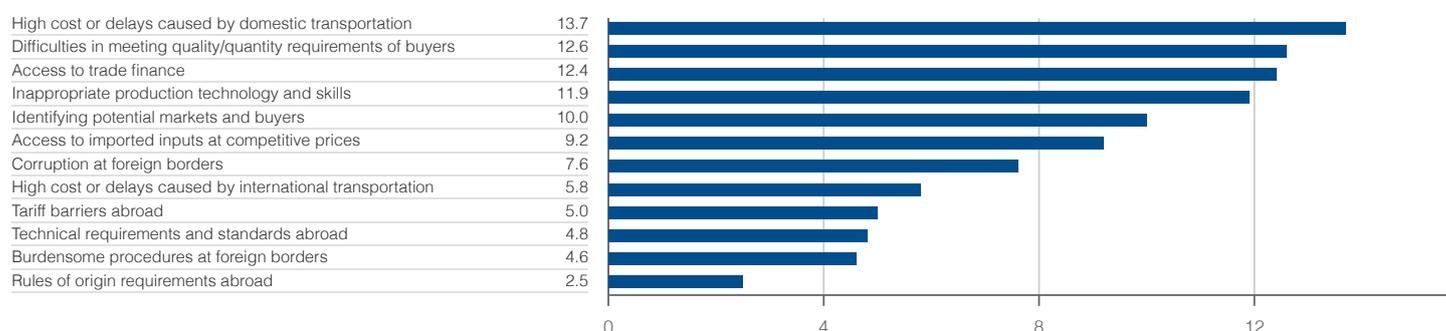
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Low income average
Information availability	0.70	
Involvement of trade community	0.67	
Advance rulings	0.00	
Appeal procedures	0.63	
Fees and charges	1.33	
Formalities - documents	0.33	
Formalities - automation	0.67	
Formalities - procedures	1.10	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.57	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

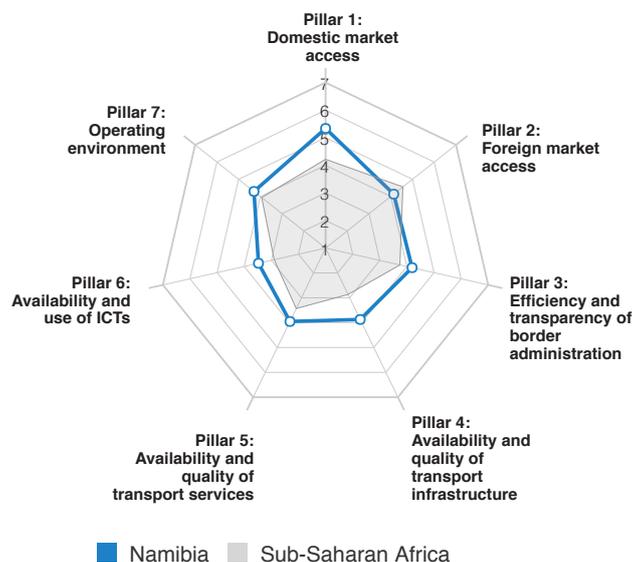
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				75	4.2			Rank	78 / 134	75 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				58	4.7			Score	4.1	4.2
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				45	5.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				73	4.1					
Subindex B: Border administration				85	4.2					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				85	4.2					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				81	3.8					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				49	3.9					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				73	4.0					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				99	3.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment				67	4.3					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				67	4.3					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	45	5.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	82	6.4	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	86	4.9	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	10	94.7	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	73	4.1	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	74	3.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	62	45.2	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	85	4.2	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	73	2.6	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	43	3.3	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	37	5.5	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	50	62.5	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	38	145.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	113	90.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	126	120.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	131	347.5	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	120	745.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	64	4.0	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	67	4.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	49	3.9	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	102	40.2	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	56	4.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	50	3.2	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	69	14.3	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	24	5.3	
4.06 Road quality index	10	6.6	
4.07 Quality of roads	23	5.2	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	73	4.0	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	84	2.7	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	85	2.6	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	96	2.5	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	83	3.2	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	51	4.9	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	50	4.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	99	3.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	95	102.1	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	104	22.3	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	100	1.7	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	52	62.1	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	48	4.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	96	4.0	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	111	0.28	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	67	4.3	
7.01 Protection of property	34	5.0	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	54	4.0	
7.03 Access to finance	61	4.1	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	126	3.4	
7.05 Physical security	94	5.0	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Namibia

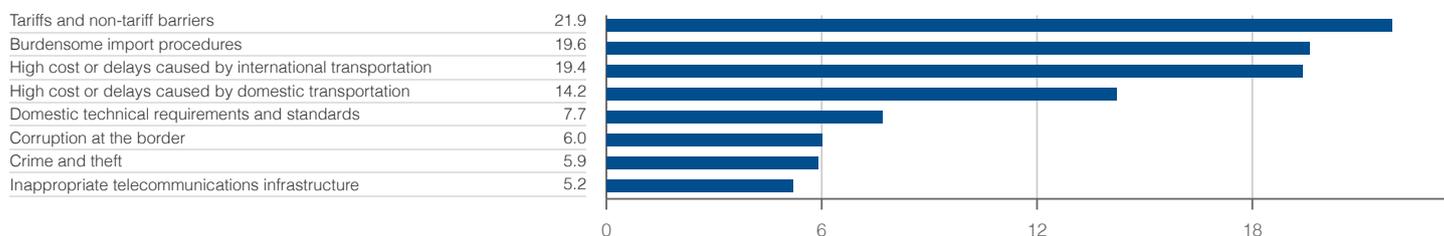
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	2.2	Trade openness % GDP	100.1
GDP US\$ billions	12.8	Share of world trade % world total	0.04
GDP per capita US\$	5776.9	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-3.34

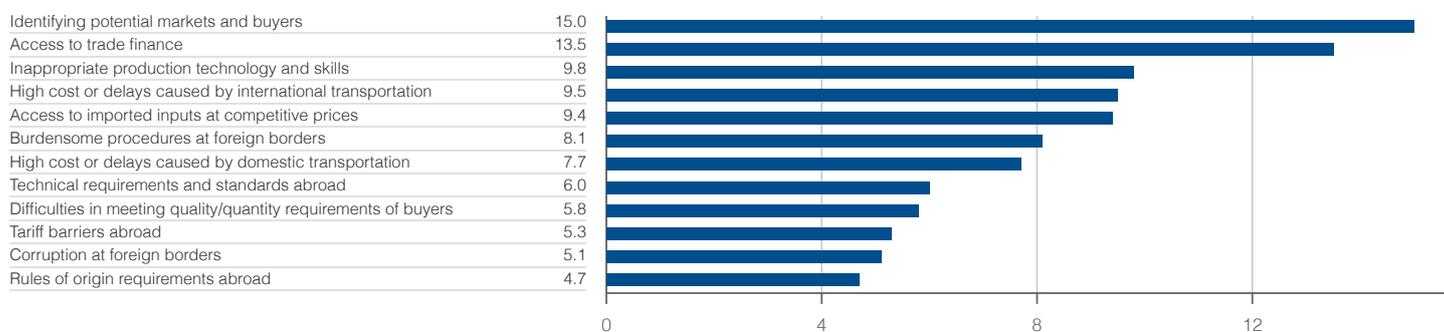
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	0.75	
Involvement of trade community	1.33	
Advance rulings	0.00	
Appeal procedures	1.50	
Fees and charges	1.33	
Formalities - documents	0.83	
Formalities - automation	0.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.07	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.50	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 4/4/2016*

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					0/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				1/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				1/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	4/10			
8										0/1			
8										2/3			
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	11/13

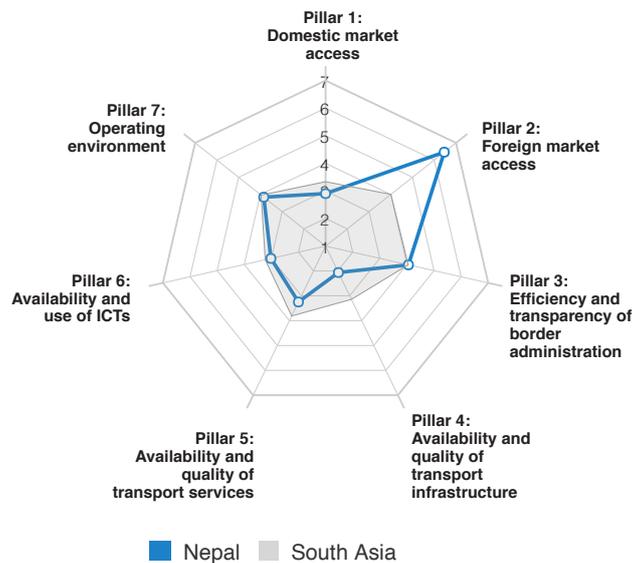
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Nepal 108th / 136

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	108	3.8			Rank	112 / 134	108 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	63	4.7			Score	3.7	3.8
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	134	2.9					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	1	6.5					
Subindex B: Border administration	96	4.1					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	96	4.1					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	124	2.8					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	135	2.1					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	119	3.2					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	113	3.0					
Subindex D: Operating environment	106	3.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	106	3.8					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	134	2.9	
1.01 Tariff rate %	133	16.8	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	52	6.4	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	129	5.9	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	1	6.5	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	12	2.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	2	89.9	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	96	4.1	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	104	0.38	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	130	1.9	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	79	48.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	76	60.8	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	59	80.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	45	190.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	63	18.6	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	86	56.3	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	66	85.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	66	287.9	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	127	2.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	94	3.6	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	81	0.73	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	135	2.1	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	83	97.5	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	129	2.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	134	1.3	
4.06 Road quality index	118	3.1	
4.07 Quality of roads	116	2.8	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	119	3.2	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	105	2.5	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	124	2.1	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	101	2.5	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	100	2.9	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	109	3.4	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	123	3.0	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	113	3.0	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	98	96.7	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	119	17.6	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	107	1.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	104	21.1	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	126	3.6	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	125	3.4	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	100	0.40	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	106	3.8	
7.01 Protection of property	99	3.7	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	95	3.4	
7.03 Access to finance	76	3.9	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	128	3.2	
7.05 Physical security	99	4.9	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Nepal

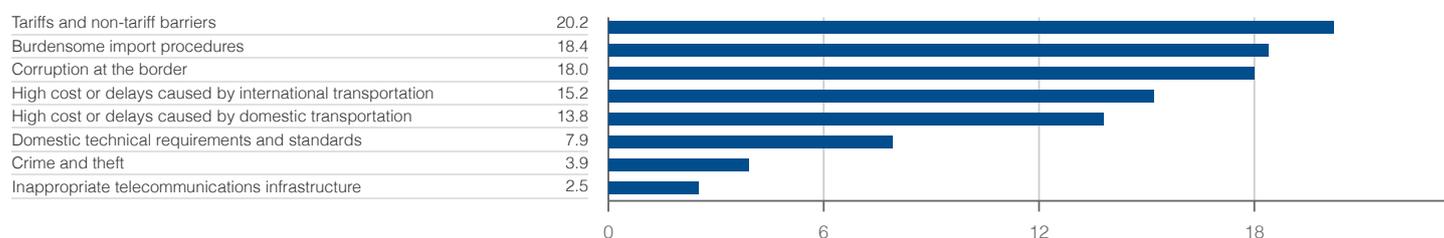
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	28.4	Trade openness % GDP	33.3
GDP US\$ billions	21.4	Share of world trade % world total	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	751.1	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-5.66

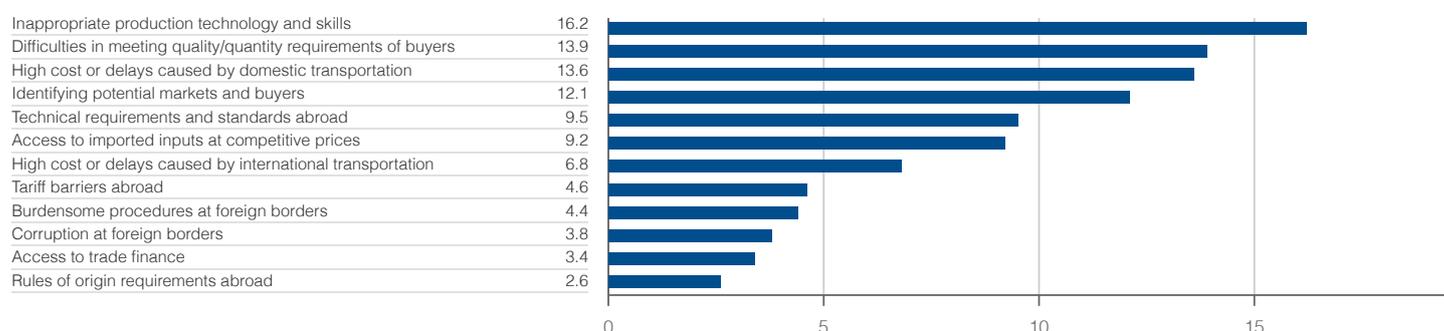
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Low income average
Information availability	1.40	
Involvement of trade community	0.33	
Advance rulings	0.33	
Appeal procedures	1.13	
Fees and charges	0.00	
Formalities - documents	0.40	
Formalities - automation	0.00	
Formalities - procedures	0.85	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	1.60	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 27/10/2015*

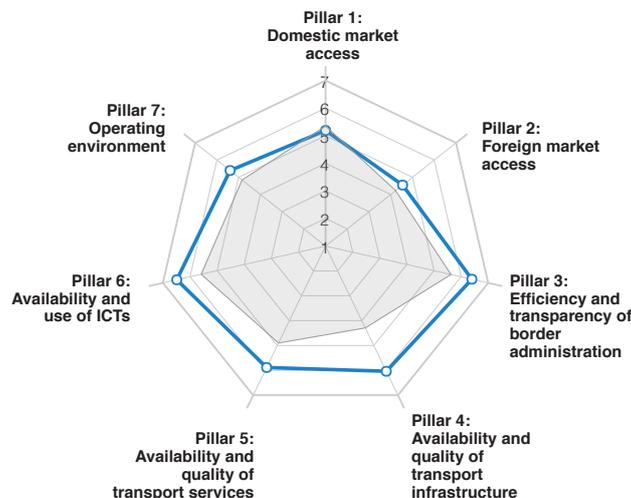
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	2/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	8 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				2	5.7			Rank	2 / 134	2 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				42	4.9			Score	5.6	5.7
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				62	5.2					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				35	4.5					
Subindex B: Border administration				2	6.4					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				2	6.4					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				3	6.1					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				9	6.0					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				4	5.9					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				3	6.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment				11	5.4					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				11	5.4					



■ Netherlands ■ Europe and North America

The Netherlands retains its 2nd rank globally and best in Europe in enabling trade across borders. The country remains a strong performer in terms of both border administration (2nd globally, but losing the top rank to Singapore) and infrastructure (3rd), coming in the top 10 worldwide for transport infrastructure (9th), services (4th) and ICT adoption (3rd). A global shipping hub, the Netherlands can boast the best port infrastructure in the world, with the ninth-best connectivity, complemented by an air transport system that links it to the furthest markets, and an extensive road network

with the rest of Europe. Since 2014, its access to foreign markets has improved—in large part due to both a decrease of its trade-weighted faced tariff from 4 to 3.5 percent and improvement in its margin of preference vis-à-vis other countries. However, this improvement is partially outweighed by the deterioration in its domestic market access and an increase in the average applied tariff, common to other members of the European Union, from 0.8 to 1 percent.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	62	5.2	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	47	83.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	35	4.5	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	56	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	35	54.0	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	2	6.4	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	3	0.92	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	3	4.1	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	15	6.1	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	7	5.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	9	6.0	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	18	1977.0	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	4	6.5	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	7	5.6	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	9	95.7	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	1	6.8	
4.06 Road quality index	24	5.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	4	6.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	4	5.9	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	6	3.9	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	3	4.2	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	6	4.2	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	5	4.4	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	12	6.2	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	3	6.0	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	3	6.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	57	123.5	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	7	93.1	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	3	41.7	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	40	70.5	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	5	6.0	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	4	6.1	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	9	0.93	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	11	5.4	
7.01 Protection of property	6	6.2	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	18	4.8	
7.03 Access to finance	34	4.6	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	12	5.2	
7.05 Physical security	21	6.2	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Netherlands

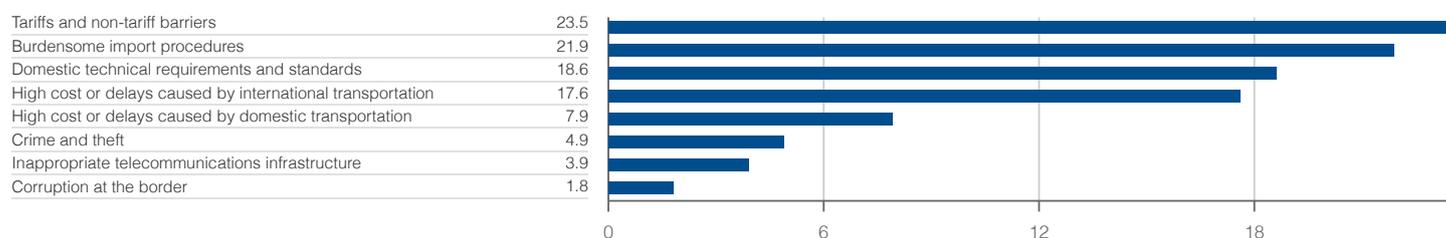
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	16.9	Trade openness % GDP	142.9
GDP US\$ billions	738.4	Share of world trade % world total	3.23
GDP per capita US\$	43603.1	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	61.41

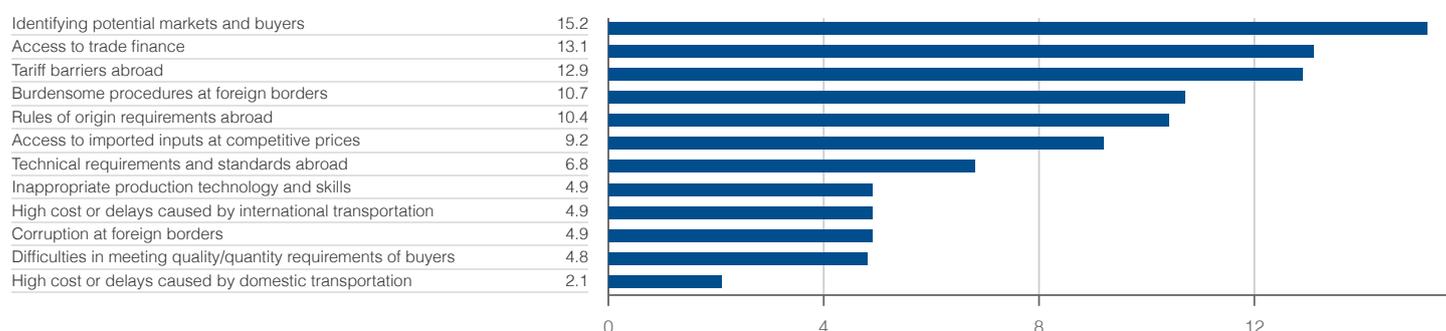
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.56	
Involvement of trade community	2.00	
Advance rulings	1.80	
Appeal procedures	1.43	
Fees and charges	2.00	
Formalities - documents	1.43	
Formalities - automation	1.71	
Formalities - procedures	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.75	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.89	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

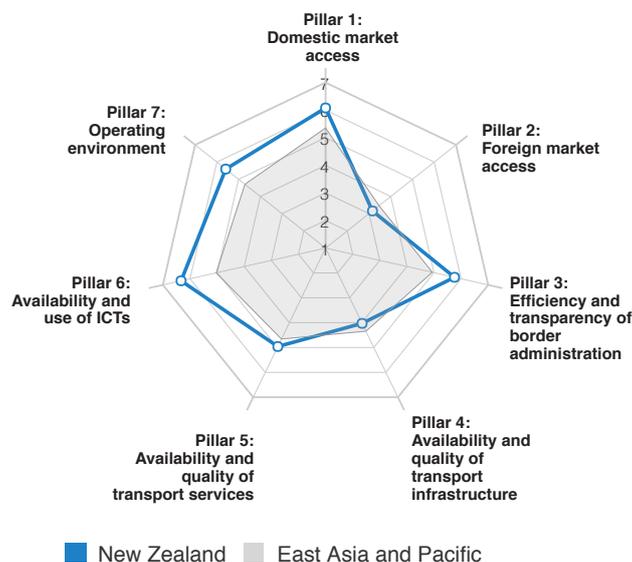
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	18	5.3			Rank 14 / 134	18 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	68	4.6			Score 5.2	5.3	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	6	6.1					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	111	3.2					
Subindex B: Border administration	23	5.8					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	23	5.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	24	5.1					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	41	4.0					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	31	5.0					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	9	6.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	8	5.6					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	8	5.6					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	6	6.1	
1.01 Tariff rate %	34	1.5	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	53	6.3	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	60	75.6	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	111	3.2	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	102	3.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	113	18.3	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	23	5.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	23	0.79	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	37	3.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	26	1.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	55	25.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	59	80.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	71	366.5	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	41	3.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	67	38.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	56	67.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	81	337.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	4	6.4	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	8	5.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	41	4.0	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	31	756.6	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	23	5.7	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	47	3.4	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	60	20.8	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	21	5.3	
4.06 Road quality index	56	5.2	
4.07 Quality of roads	47	4.5	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	31	5.0	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	79	2.8	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	41	3.2	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	32	3.6	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	19	4.1	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	8	6.2	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	24	5.0	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	9	6.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	59	121.8	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	16	88.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	17	31.5	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	9	114.2	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	25	5.6	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	24	5.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	5	0.94	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	8	5.6	
7.01 Protection of property	8	6.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	7	5.3	
7.03 Access to finance	6	5.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	40	4.8	
7.05 Physical security	13	6.3	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

New Zealand

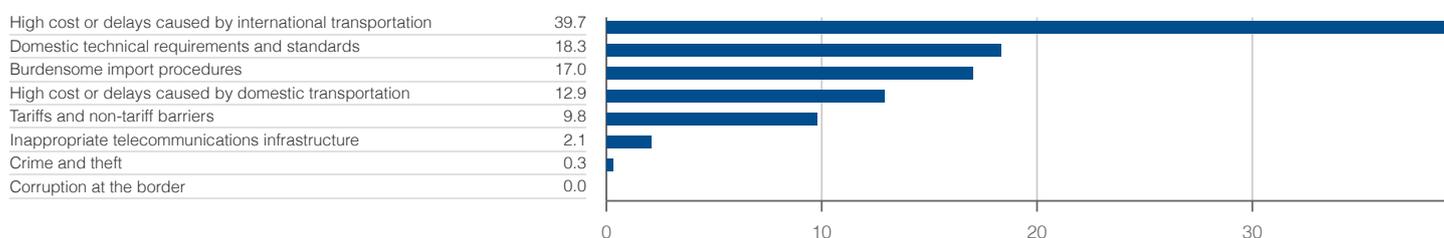
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	4.7	Trade openness % GDP	41.2
GDP US\$ billions	172.2	Share of world trade % world total	0.21
GDP per capita US\$	37044.9	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-2.20

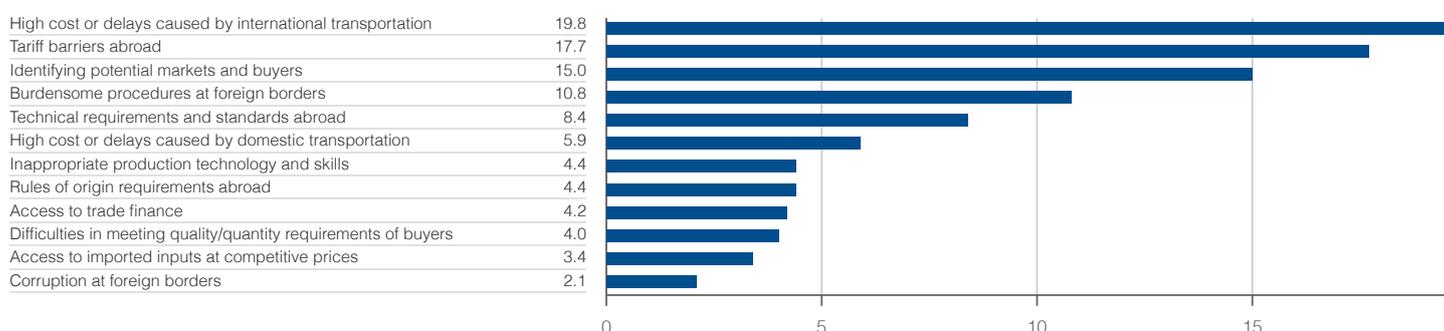
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.61	
Involvement of trade community	1.80	
Advance rulings	1.20	
Appeal procedures	1.67	
Fees and charges	1.75	
Formalities - documents	1.29	
Formalities - automation	1.71	
Formalities - procedures	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.75	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	2.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 29/9/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

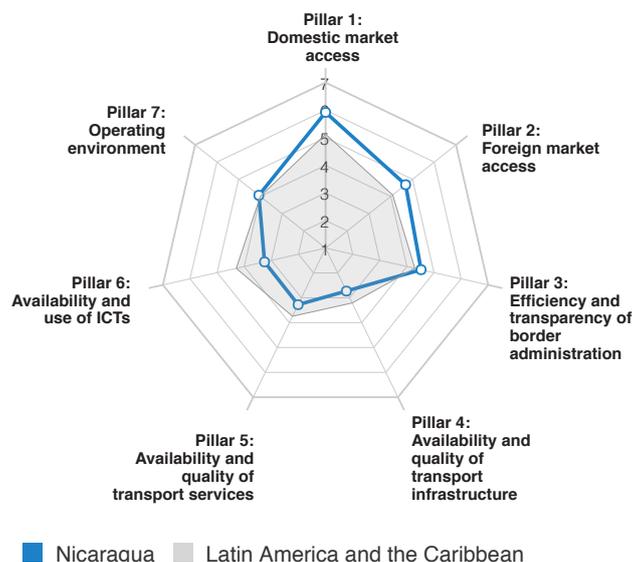
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 .. Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ... Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ... Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	76	4.2			Rank 69 / 134	76 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	13	5.3			Score 4.3	4.2	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	11	5.9					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	26	4.7					
Subindex B: Border administration	72	4.5					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	72	4.5					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	109	3.1					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	104	2.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	117	3.3					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	109	3.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	85	4.1					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	85	4.1					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	11	5.9	
1.01 Tariff rate %	51	3.9	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	33	6.6	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	56	79.0	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	26	4.7	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	79	3.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	11	64.0	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	72	4.5	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	54	0.64	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	86	2.5	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	61	16.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	82	72.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	63	86.1	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	81	399.8	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	86	48.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	91	60.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	39	46.7	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	38	150.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	102	2.9	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	131	2.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	36	0.93	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	104	2.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	115	24.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	107	3.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	83	8.8	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	114	2.8	
4.06 Road quality index	92	3.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	82	3.6	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	117	3.3	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	103	2.5	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	94	2.5	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	99	2.5	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	121	2.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	106	3.5	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	127	2.9	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	109	3.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	67	116.1	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	112	19.7	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	98	1.9	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	130	7.2	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	114	4.0	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	122	3.4	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	101	0.38	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	85	4.1	
7.01 Protection of property	129	3.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	106	3.3	
7.03 Access to finance	91	3.6	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	56	4.6	
7.05 Physical security	44	5.8	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Nicaragua

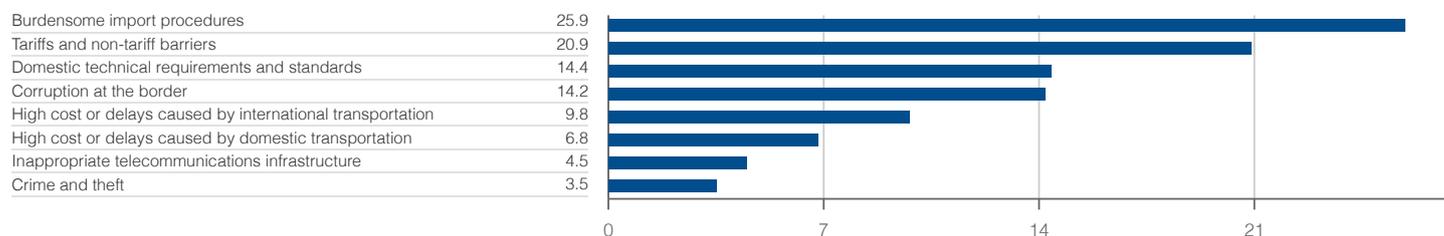
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	6.3	Trade openness % GDP	94.0
GDP US\$ billions	12.2	Share of world trade % world total	0.04
GDP per capita US\$	1949.2	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-2.25

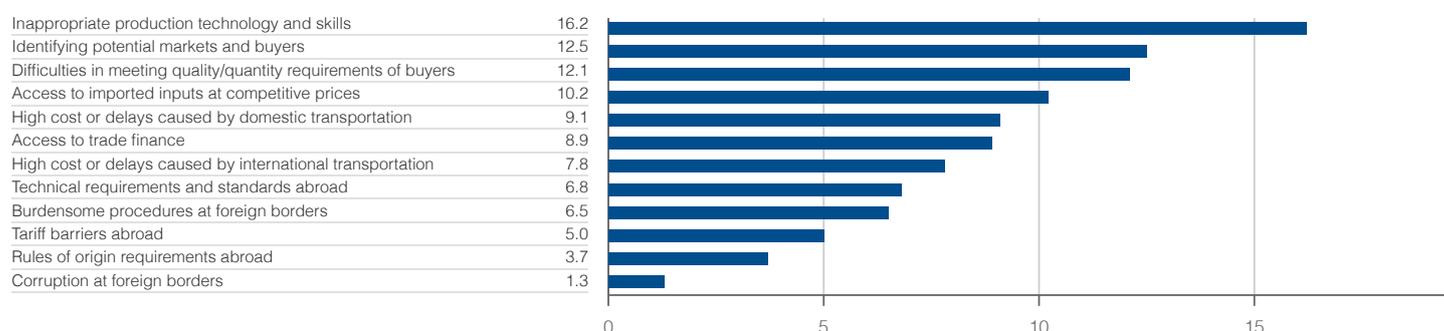
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.90	
Involvement of trade community	1.75	
Advance rulings	1.86	
Appeal procedures	1.13	
Fees and charges	1.25	
Formalities - documents	1.00	
Formalities - automation	1.50	
Formalities - procedures	0.87	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.33	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.50	
Governance and impartiality	1.25	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 4/8/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 3/7/2014*

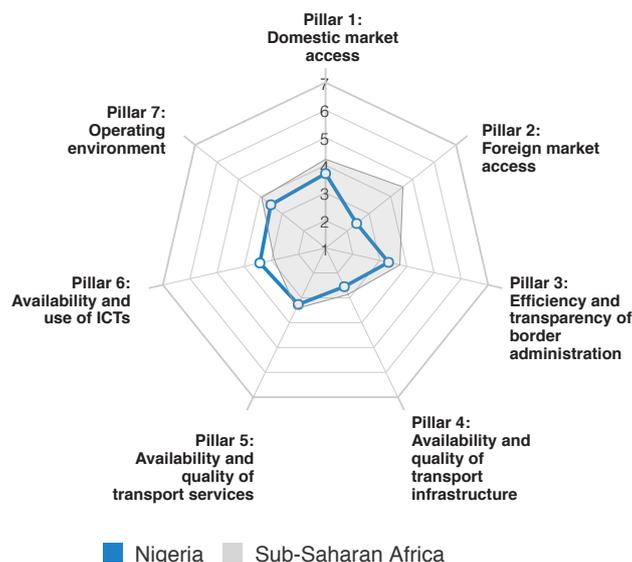
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			1/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				1/2								
10.1	10.2				1/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	7/10			
8					0/1								
8					2/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	10/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 .. Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index								Rank	129 / 134	127 / 136
Subindex A: Market access								Score	3.2	3.2
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	120	3.7								
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	123	2.4								
Subindex B: Border administration										
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	121	3.3								
Subindex C: Infrastructure										
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	117	2.6								
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	118	3.3								
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	102	3.4								
Subindex D: Operating environment										
Pillar 7: Operating environment	126	3.5								



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	120	3.7	
1.01 Tariff rate %	101	9.7	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	21	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	130	5.1	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	123	2.4	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	113	4.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	128	7.3	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	121	3.3	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	85	0.49	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	88	2.5	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	124	172.7	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	132	283.7	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	128	564.3	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	127	1076.8	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	123	131.4	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	130	135.4	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	120	250.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	125	785.7	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	132	1.9	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	126	3.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	117	2.6	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	59	254.6	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	117	3.2	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	103	1.5	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	59	21.9	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	115	2.8	
4.06 Road quality index	63	5.0	
4.07 Quality of roads	124	2.6	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	118	3.3	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	112	2.4	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	74	2.7	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	82	2.7	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	92	3.0	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	126	2.9	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	135	2.4	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	102	3.4	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	116	82.2	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	82	47.4	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	133	0.0	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	105	21.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	74	4.6	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	77	4.3	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	99	0.41	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	126	3.5	
7.01 Protection of property	102	3.7	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	122	3.0	
7.03 Access to finance	126	3.0	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	36	4.8	
7.05 Physical security	133	3.1	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Nigeria

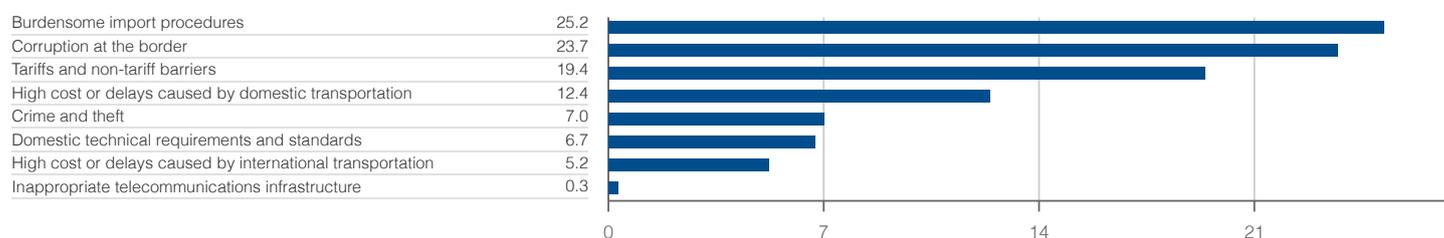
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	178.7	Trade openness % GDP	19.5
GDP US\$ billions	490.2	Share of world trade % world total	0.29
GDP per capita US\$	2742.9	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	0.40

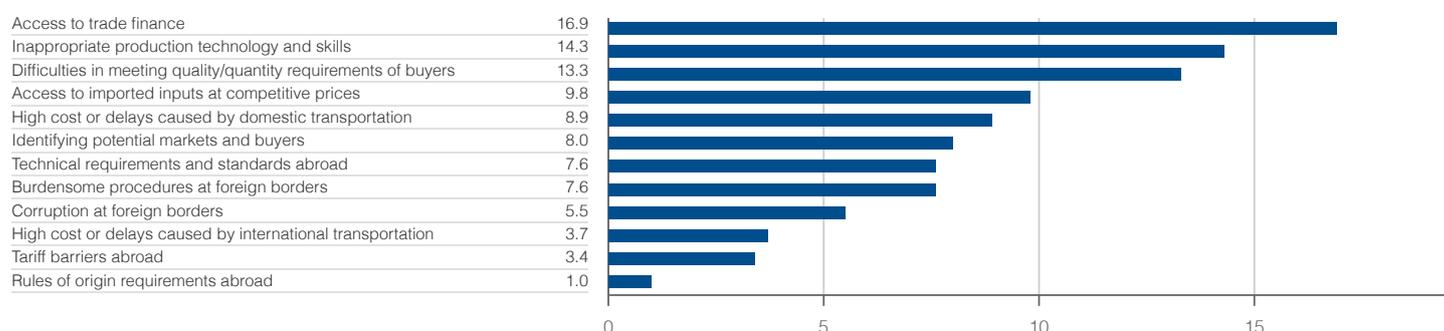
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.40	
Involvement of trade community	1.25	
Advance rulings	0.33	
Appeal procedures	1.14	
Fees and charges	0.75	
Formalities - documents	0.67	
Formalities - automation	0.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.33	
Border agency cooperation - internal	0.67	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.63	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 7/11/2014*

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				1/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	1/10			
8					0/1								
8					1/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	5/13

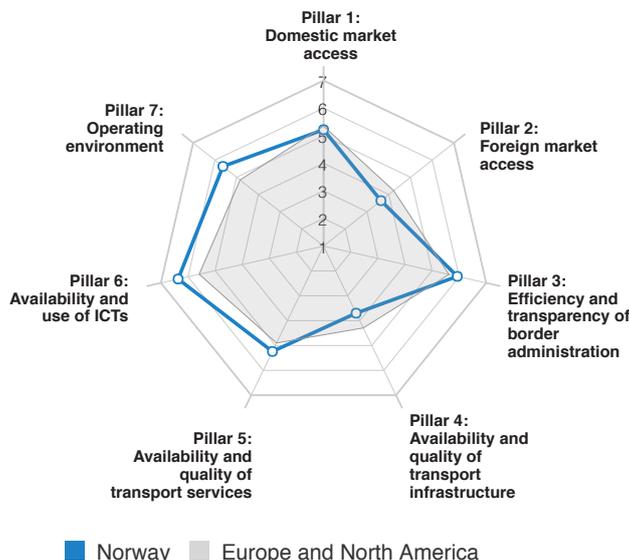
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Norway 17th / 136

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	17	5.3			Rank	16 / 134	17 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	78	4.4			Score	5.2	5.3
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	58	5.2					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	98	3.6					
Subindex B: Border administration	15	5.9					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	15	5.9					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	25	5.1					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	58	3.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	22	5.2					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	8	6.4					
Subindex D: Operating environment	7	5.6					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	7	5.6					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	58	5.2	
1.01 Tariff rate %	43	3.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	107	3.1	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	5	95.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	98	3.6	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	82	3.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	96	29.6	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	15	5.9	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	42	0.69	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	20	3.6	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	35	2.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	27	2.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	35	125.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	28	2.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	20	2.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	33	125.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	10	6.2	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	12	5.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	58	3.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	51	404.5	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	15	5.8	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	42	3.6	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	90	5.9	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	18	5.4	
4.06 Road quality index	87	4.0	
4.07 Quality of roads	65	4.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	22	5.2	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	25	3.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	24	3.7	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	22	3.8	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	39	3.8	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	13	6.2	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	30	4.9	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	8	6.4	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	73	113.6	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	3	96.8	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	6	38.9	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	19	92.8	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	1	6.1	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	7	5.9	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	25	0.80	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	7	5.6	
7.01 Protection of property	11	6.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	6	5.3	
7.03 Access to finance	12	5.3	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	23	5.0	
7.05 Physical security	8	6.4	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Norway

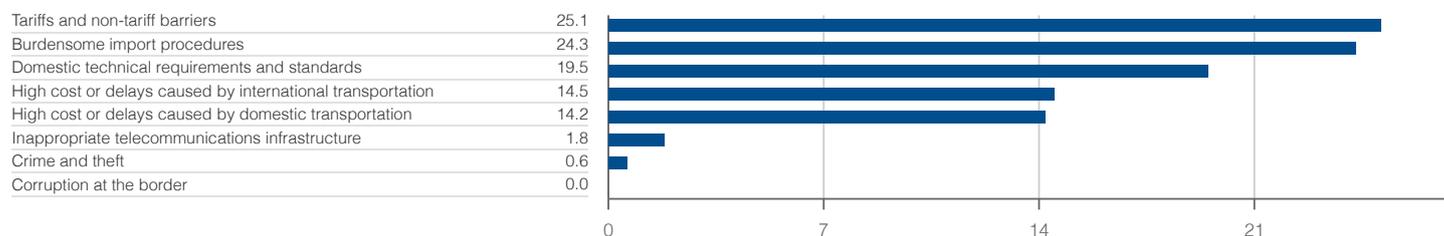
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	5.2	Trade openness % GDP	46.8
GDP US\$ billions	389.5	Share of world trade % world total	0.55
GDP per capita US\$	74822.1	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	29.14

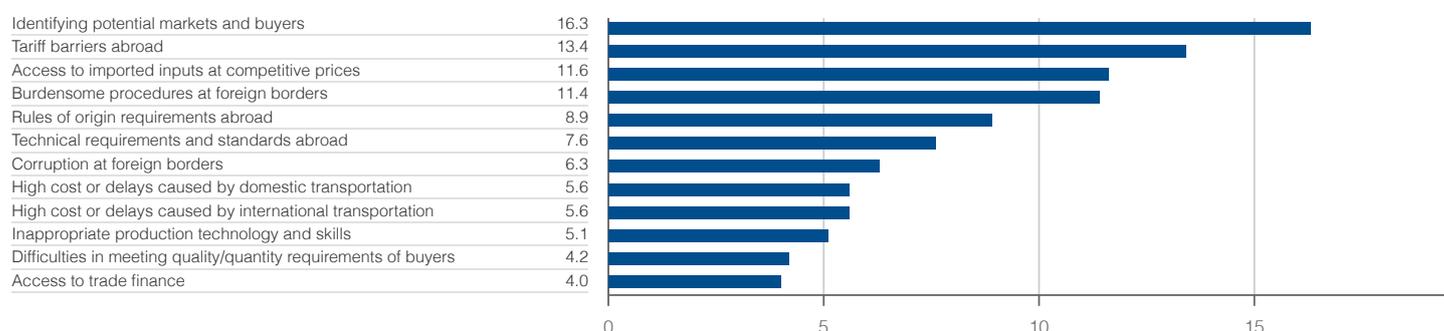
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.41	
Involvement of trade community	1.60	
Advance rulings	1.75	
Appeal procedures	1.67	
Fees and charges	1.75	
Formalities - documents	1.14	
Formalities - automation	1.71	
Formalities - procedures	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.50	
Governance and impartiality	1.44	

TFA articles not covered by performance assessment

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

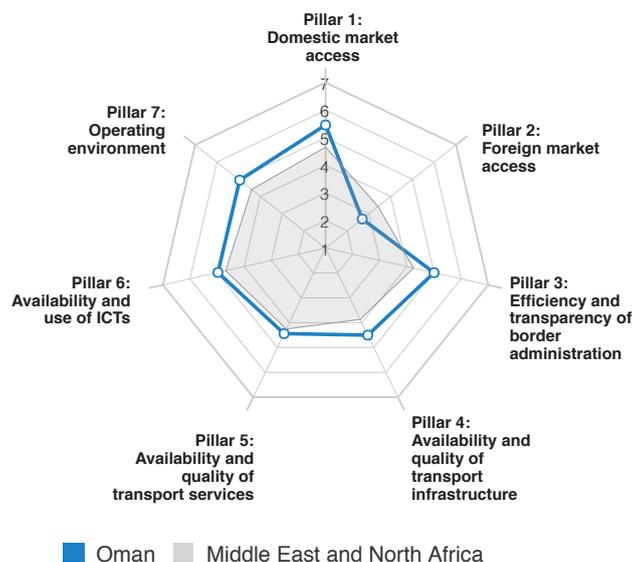
Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 16/12/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	46	4.7			Rank	39 / 134	46 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	100	4.1			Score	4.8	4.7
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	25	5.5					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	118	2.7					
Subindex B: Border administration	48	5.0					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	48	5.0					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	41	4.6					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	32	4.5					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	50	4.4					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	54	5.0					
Subindex D: Operating environment	30	5.0					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	30	5.0					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	25	5.5	
1.01 Tariff rate %	60	4.1	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	42	6.4	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	82	60.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	118	2.7	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	118	4.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	111	21.9	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	48	5.0	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	77	0.54	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	62	2.8	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	63	23.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	81	70.3	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	31	20.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	69	353.6	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	67	22.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	83	52.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	85	107.1	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	54	222.9	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	37	4.9	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	52	4.2	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	39	0.92	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	32	4.5	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	55	299.3	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	53	4.7	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	32	47.4	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	43	4.6	
4.06 Road quality index	12	6.5	
4.07 Quality of roads	19	5.5	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	50	4.4	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	40	3.3	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	38	3.3	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	57	3.1	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	57	3.5	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	67	4.7	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	56	4.2	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	54	5.0	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	14	159.9	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	36	74.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	82	5.6	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	30	78.3	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	88	4.4	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	103	3.9	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	67	0.59	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	30	5.0	
7.01 Protection of property	31	5.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	33	4.4	
7.03 Access to finance	33	4.6	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	89	4.1	
7.05 Physical security	6	6.5	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Oman

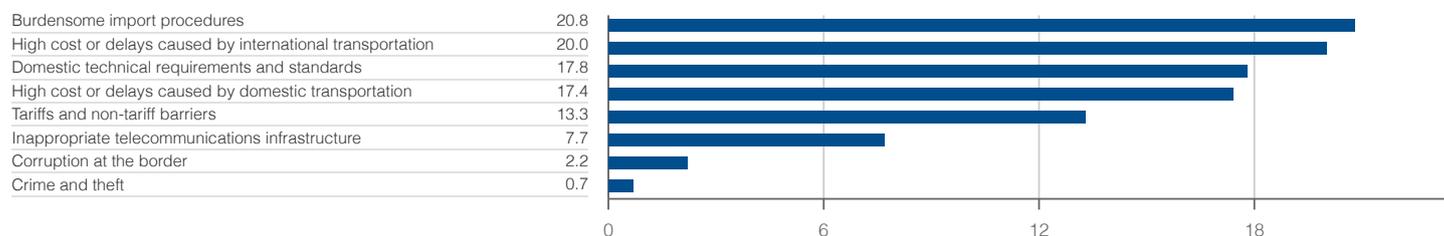
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	3.8	Trade openness % GDP	100.9
GDP US\$ billions	58.5	Share of world trade % world total	0.22
GDP per capita US\$	15233.0	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	23.92

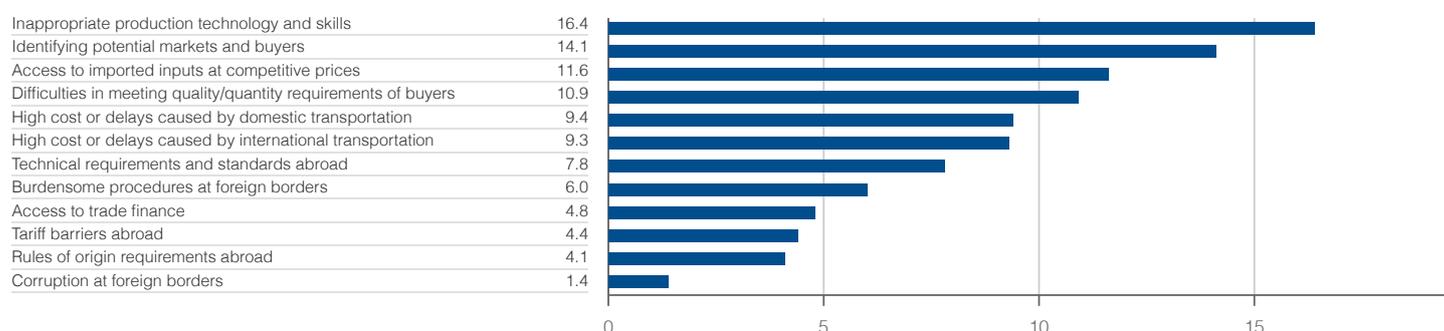
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.60	
Involvement of trade community	1.33	
Advance rulings	1.43	
Appeal procedures	1.63	
Fees and charges	0.50	
Formalities - documents	1.17	
Formalities - automation	1.00	
Formalities - procedures	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	0.67	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 14/8/2014*

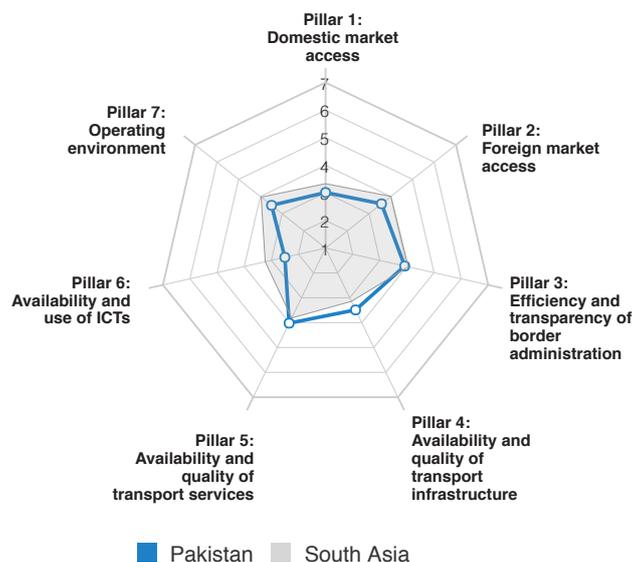
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			1/3								
2.1	2.2				1/2								
3					0/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				1/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	3/10			
8										0/1			
8										1/3			
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	9/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 .. Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ... Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ... Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	122	3.5			Rank	119 / 134	122 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	128	3.3			Score	3.4	3.5
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	133	3.0					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	101	3.6					
Subindex B: Border administration	105	3.9					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	105	3.9					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	99	3.3					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	70	3.5					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	64	4.0					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	124	2.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment	130	3.5					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	130	3.5					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	133	3.0	
1.01 Tariff rate %	132	16.6	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	51	6.4	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	124	11.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	101	3.6	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	69	3.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	103	24.8	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	105	3.9	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	56	0.64	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	72	2.7	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	120	147.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	112	129.3	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	131	785.7	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	125	957.1	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	97	59.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	103	75.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	127	307.1	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	97	426.4	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	100	3.0	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	99	3.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	66	0.80	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	70	3.5	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	45	446.5	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	90	4.0	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	53	3.1	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	41	36.6	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	83	3.7	
4.06 Road quality index	61	5.0	
4.07 Quality of roads	75	3.8	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	64	4.0	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	66	2.9	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	70	2.8	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	67	2.9	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	58	3.5	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	84	4.2	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	86	3.7	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	124	2.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	128	66.9	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	117	18.0	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	108	1.0	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	119	13.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	125	3.7	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	114	3.7	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	108	0.33	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	130	3.5	
7.01 Protection of property	115	3.4	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	94	3.4	
7.03 Access to finance	95	3.5	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	108	3.9	
7.05 Physical security	132	3.2	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Pakistan

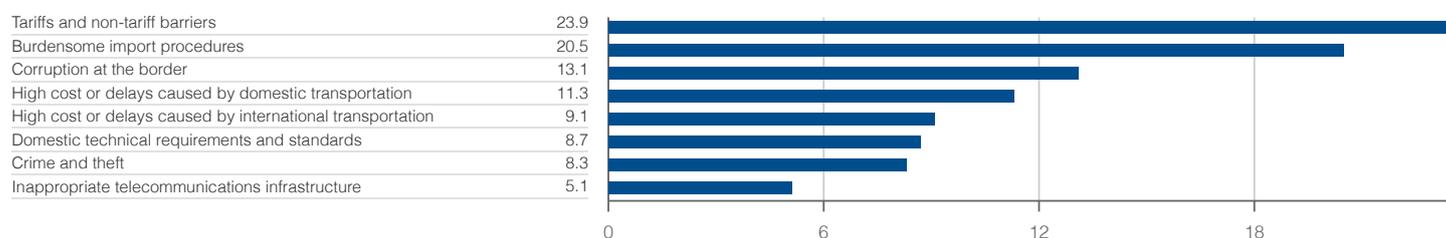
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	186.2	Trade openness % GDP	24.5
GDP US\$ billions	270.0	Share of world trade % world total	0.20
GDP per capita US\$	1450.0	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-22.03

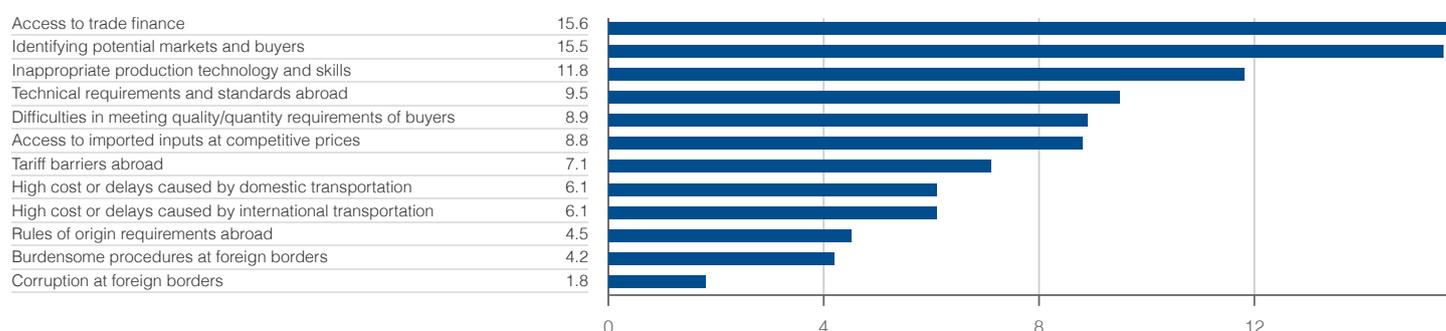
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.70	
Involvement of trade community	1.75	
Advance rulings	1.43	
Appeal procedures	1.50	
Fees and charges	1.25	
Formalities - documents	1.00	
Formalities - automation	0.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.31	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.67	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.25	
Governance and impartiality	1.38	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 27/10/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 5/3/2015*

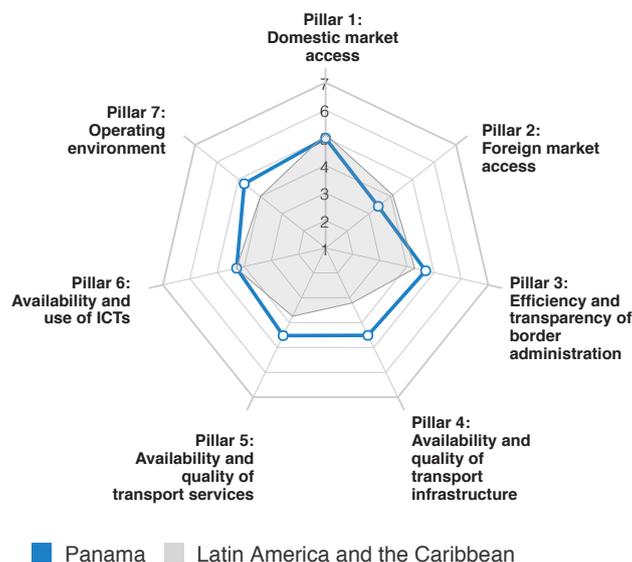
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications									
1	1.1	1.2	1.3		3/3									
2	2.1	2.2			0/2									
3	3				0/1									
4	4				0/1									
6	6.1	6.2			1/2									
10	10.1	10.2			1/2									
7	7.3	7.4			1/2									
7	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	3/10			
8	8				0/1									
8	8				1/3									
no specific article														
	1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	6/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 .. Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Freshment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 .. Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ... Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	58	4.5			Rank	57 / 134	58 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	90	4.2			Score	4.4	4.5
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	72	5.0					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	106	3.4					
Subindex B: Border administration	68	4.7					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	68	4.7					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	49	4.4					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	30	4.5					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	46	4.5					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	79	4.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	38	4.7					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	38	4.7					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	72	5.0	
1.01 Tariff rate %	65	4.7	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	40	6.4	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	103	39.5	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	106	3.4	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	83	3.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	110	22.5	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	68	4.7	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	99	0.41	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	42	3.1	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	49	6.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	50	24.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	40	50.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	91	490.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	49	6.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	50	24.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	49	60.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	61	270.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	63	4.0	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	37	4.7	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	96	0.60	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	30	4.5	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	46	439.8	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	6	6.2	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	27	4.2	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	25	53.4	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	5	6.3	
4.06 Road quality index	85	4.3	
4.07 Quality of roads	48	4.5	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	46	4.5	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	16	3.7	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	45	3.2	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	63	3.0	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	41	3.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	112	3.4	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	10	5.5	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	79	4.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	8	174.2	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	75	51.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	76	7.9	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	98	32.7	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	37	5.2	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	45	4.9	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	106	0.33	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	38	4.7	
7.01 Protection of property	37	4.9	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	87	3.5	
7.03 Access to finance	4	5.5	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	42	4.8	
7.05 Physical security	90	5.1	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Panama

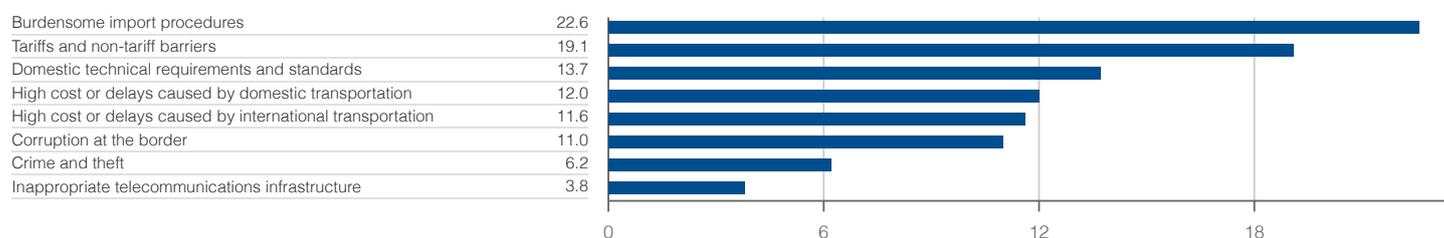
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	4.0	Trade openness % GDP	57.7
GDP US\$ billions	52.1	Share of world trade % world total	0.09
GDP per capita US\$	13012.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-7.47

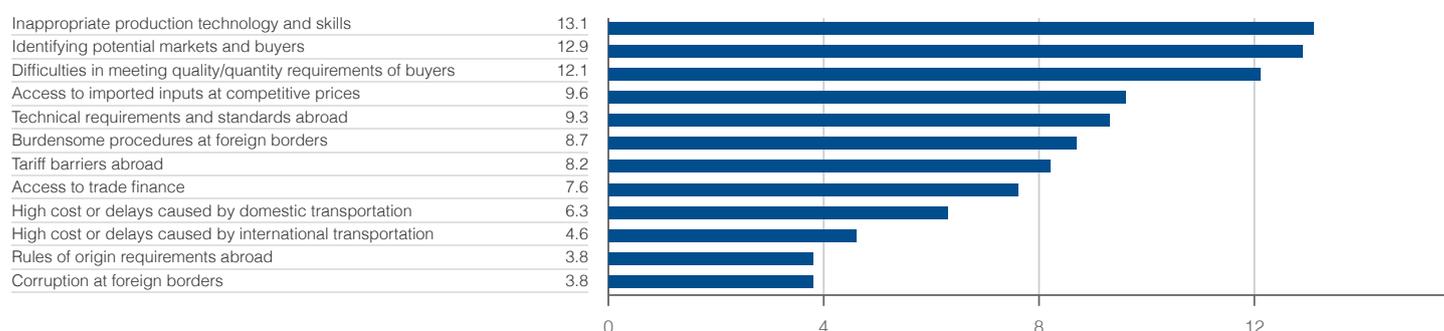
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.90	
Involvement of trade community	0.75	
Advance rulings	0.86	
Appeal procedures	1.50	
Fees and charges	1.33	
Formalities - documents	1.67	
Formalities - automation	0.50	
Formalities - procedures	1.07	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.75	
Governance and impartiality	1.88	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 17/11/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 6/8/2014*

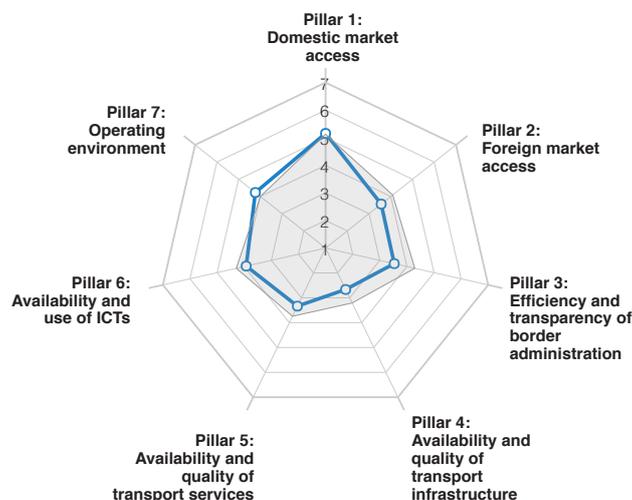
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			1/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	9/10			
8					0/1								
8					1/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	9/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	107	3.9			Rank	108 / 134	107 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	82	4.4			Score	3.7	3.9
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	69	5.2					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	102	3.6					
Subindex B: Border administration	117	3.5					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	117	3.5					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	100	3.3					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	108	2.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	114	3.3					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	88	3.9					
Subindex D: Operating environment	75	4.2					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	75	4.2					



■ Paraguay ■ Latin America and the Caribbean

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	69	5.2	
1.01 Tariff rate %	84	6.6	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	12	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	88	57.1	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	102	3.6	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	88	3.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	99	28.1	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	117	3.5	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	99	0.41	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	95	2.4	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	70	36.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	66	48.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	83	135.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	92	500.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	68	24.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	126	120.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	88	120.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	126	815.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	116	2.7	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	47	4.4	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	112	0.20	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	108	2.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	110	29.1	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	130	2.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	106	3.1	
4.06 Road quality index	96	3.8	
4.07 Quality of roads	134	2.2	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	114	3.3	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	93	2.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	78	2.7	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	115	2.3	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	102	2.9	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	125	2.9	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	107	3.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	88	3.9	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	89	105.4	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	86	44.4	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	93	3.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	87	39.2	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	121	3.8	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	110	3.7	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	64	0.60	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	75	4.2	
7.01 Protection of property	109	3.6	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	105	3.3	
7.03 Access to finance	51	4.3	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	6	5.3	
7.05 Physical security	102	4.7	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Paraguay

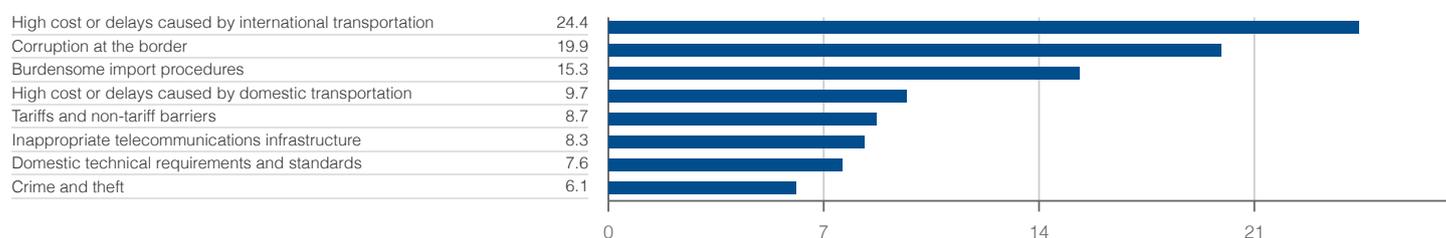
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	7.0	Trade openness % GDP	67.3
GDP US\$ billions	28.1	Share of world trade % world total	0.06
GDP per capita US\$	4009.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-1.93

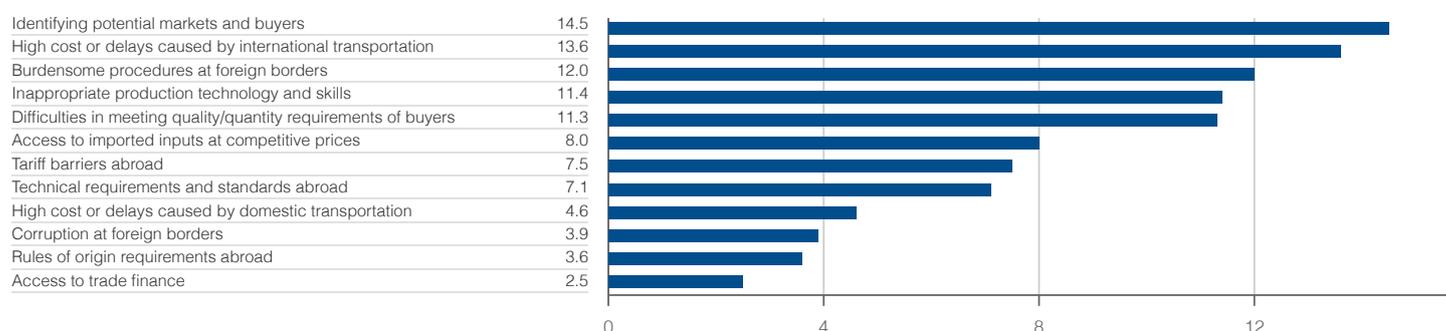
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.50	
Involvement of trade community	0.75	
Advance rulings	1.43	
Appeal procedures	0.88	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	0.83	
Formalities - automation	1.50	
Formalities - procedures	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - internal	0.67	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.67	
Governance and impartiality	1.50	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 1/3/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 25/6/2014*

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				1/2								
7.3	7.4				1/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	4/10			
8										0/1			
8										1/3			
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	7/13

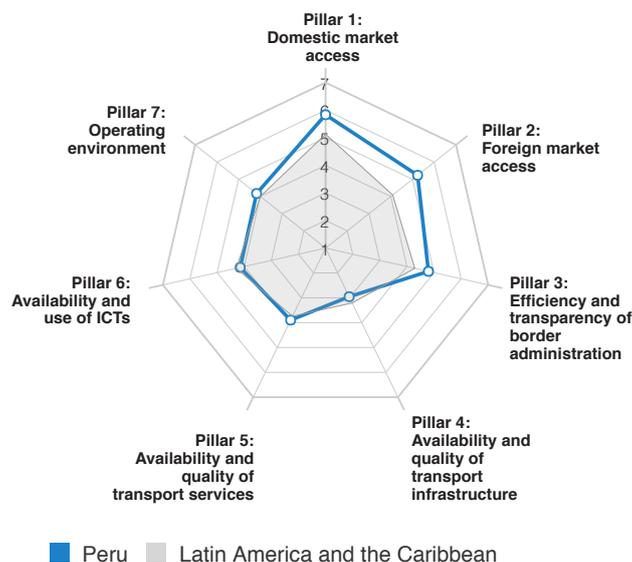
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 .. Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ... Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ... Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Peru 54th / 136

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	54	4.5			Rank 61 / 134	54 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	4	5.5			Score	4.4	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	14	5.8					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	14	5.2					
Subindex B: Border administration	60	4.8					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	60	4.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	86	3.7					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	95	3.0					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	78	3.9					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	81	4.1					
Subindex D: Operating environment	80	4.2					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	80	4.2					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	14	5.8	
1.01 Tariff rate %	36	1.8	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	67	5.8	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	62	74.0	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	14	5.2	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	22	2.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	32	54.8	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	60	4.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	51	0.65	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	64	2.8	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	89	72.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	82	72.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	59	80.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	103	582.7	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	86	48.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	73	48.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	40	50.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	101	460.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	51	4.4	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	57	4.1	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	95	3.0	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	50	425.6	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	79	4.1	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	91	1.9	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	38	37.8	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	87	3.6	
4.06 Road quality index	93	3.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	108	3.0	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	78	3.9	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	68	2.9	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	65	2.9	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	65	2.9	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	78	3.2	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	88	4.0	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	102	3.4	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	81	4.1	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	82	109.9	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	89	40.9	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	80	6.4	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	92	36.7	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	76	4.5	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	79	4.3	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	57	0.63	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	80	4.2	
7.01 Protection of property	95	3.8	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	111	3.2	
7.03 Access to finance	36	4.6	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	41	4.8	
7.05 Physical security	105	4.6	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Peru

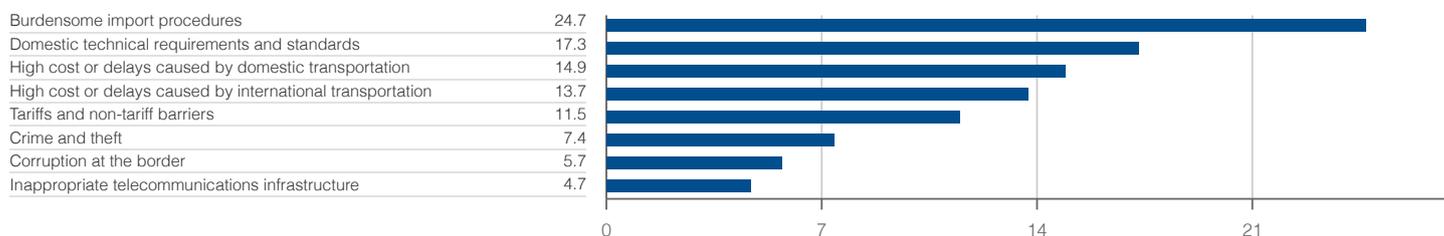
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	31.9	Trade openness % GDP	37.5
GDP US\$ billions	192.1	Share of world trade % world total	0.22
GDP per capita US\$	6021.1	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-3.69

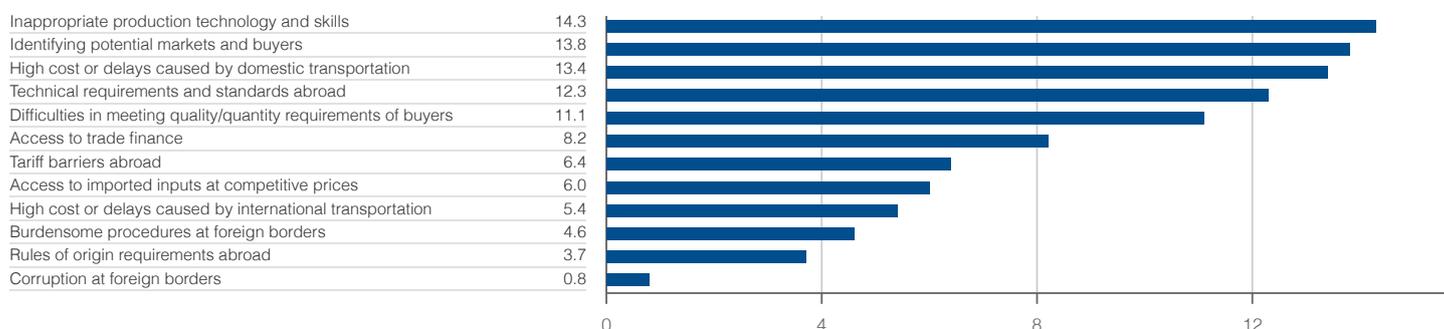
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.70	
Involvement of trade community	1.75	
Advance rulings	2.00	
Appeal procedures	1.50	
Fees and charges	1.50	
Formalities - documents	1.33	
Formalities - automation	2.00	
Formalities - procedures	1.27	
Border agency cooperation - internal	0.67	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.50	
Governance and impartiality	1.75	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 27/7/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 25/7/2014*

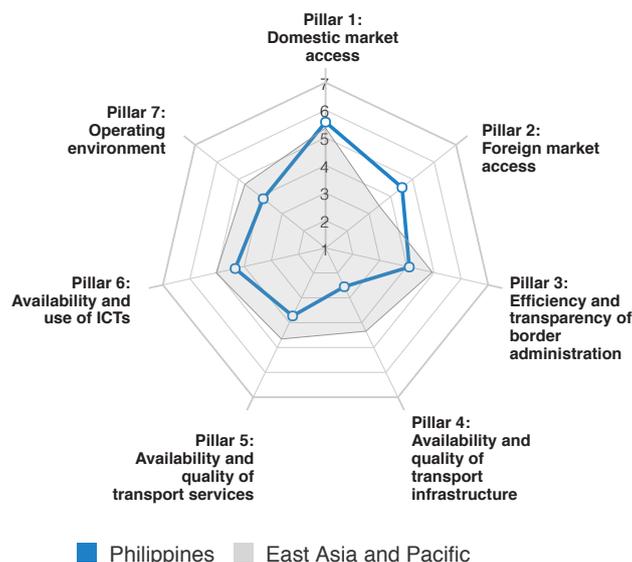
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					0/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	9/10			
8					0/1								
8					1/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	9/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	82	4.1			Rank 81 / 134	82 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	22	5.0			Score 4.1	4.1	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	22	5.6					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	39	4.5					
Subindex B: Border administration	93	4.1					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	93	4.1					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	91	3.5					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	116	2.6					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	85	3.7					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	76	4.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	104	3.9					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	104	3.9					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	22	5.6	
1.01 Tariff rate %	49	3.6	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	61	6.2	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	73	65.7	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	39	4.5	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	25	2.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	83	35.8	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	93	4.1	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	35	0.71	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	77	2.6	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	104	96.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	82	72.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	40	50.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	101	579.5	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	107	72.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	71	42.5	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	46	52.5	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	100	456.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	112	2.7	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	100	3.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	105	0.50	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	116	2.6	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	28	979.2	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	114	3.2	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	89	2.0	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	66	17.8	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	111	2.9	
4.06 Road quality index	125	2.4	
4.07 Quality of roads	104	3.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	85	3.7	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	60	3.0	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	77	2.7	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	72	2.9	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	70	3.3	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	107	3.4	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	121	3.1	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	76	4.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	64	118.1	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	90	40.7	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	91	3.4	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	78	41.6	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	66	4.7	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	66	4.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	51	0.67	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	104	3.9	
7.01 Protection of property	78	4.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	110	3.2	
7.03 Access to finance	41	4.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	90	4.1	
7.05 Physical security	127	3.6	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Philippines

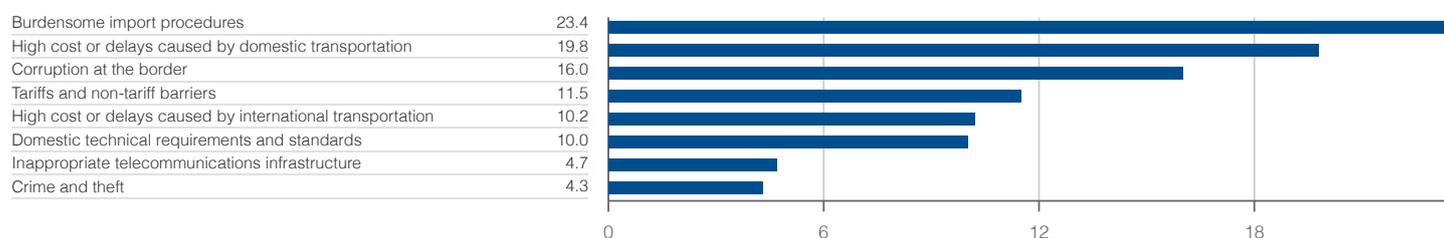
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	102.2	Trade openness % GDP	44.0
GDP US\$ billions	292.0	Share of world trade % world total	0.39
GDP per capita US\$	2858.1	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-11.27

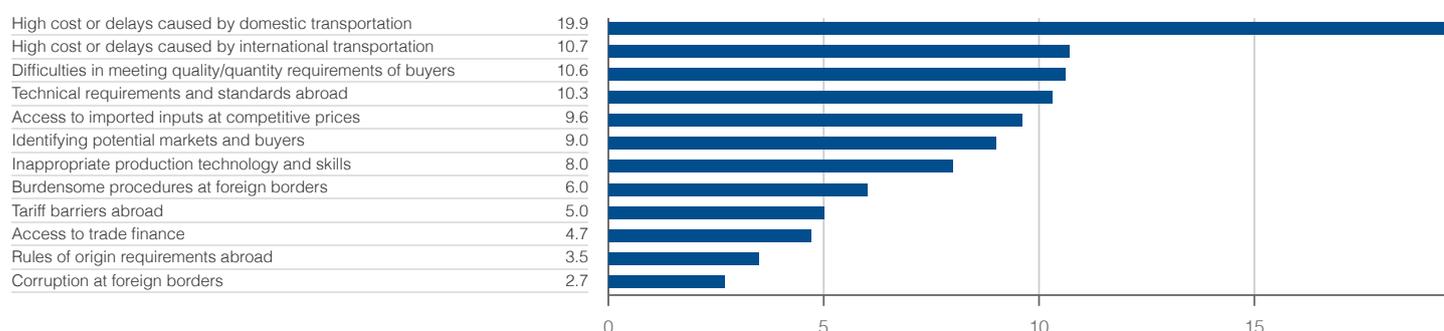
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.90	
Involvement of trade community	1.50	
Advance rulings	0.57	
Appeal procedures	1.00	
Fees and charges	1.25	
Formalities - documents	1.17	
Formalities - automation	1.00	
Formalities - procedures	1.38	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.75	
Governance and impartiality	1.38	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 27/10/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 1/8/2014*

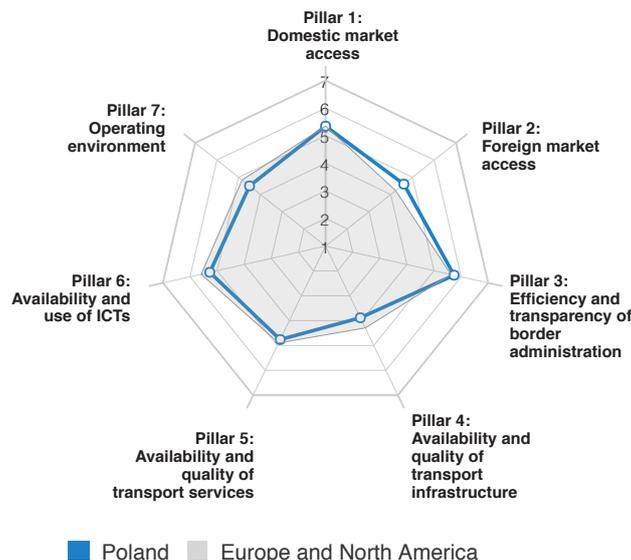
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				1/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				1/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	7/10			
8					0/1								
8					2/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	10/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 .. Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ... Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	31	5.0			Rank 36 / 134	31 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	26	5.0			Score 4.8	5.0	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	42	5.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	29	4.6					
Subindex B: Border administration	24	5.7					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	24	5.7					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	40	4.6					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	47	3.9					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	37	4.8					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	44	5.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	52	4.5					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	52	4.5					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	42	5.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	27	91.1	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	29	4.6	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	42	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	29	55.8	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	24	5.7	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	27	0.77	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	33	3.3	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	38	4.8	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	49	4.3	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	47	3.9	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	48	429.0	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	71	4.3	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	49	3.3	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	27	52.5	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	65	4.1	
4.06 Road quality index	34	5.7	
4.07 Quality of roads	70	4.0	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	37	4.8	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	33	3.4	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	31	3.4	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	37	3.5	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	37	3.8	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	59	4.8	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	34	4.7	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	44	5.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	21	148.7	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	52	68.0	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	45	19.5	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	54	60.2	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	67	4.7	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	39	5.1	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	45	0.70	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	52	4.5	
7.01 Protection of property	70	4.2	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	69	3.8	
7.03 Access to finance	48	4.3	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	62	4.5	
7.05 Physical security	51	5.7	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Poland

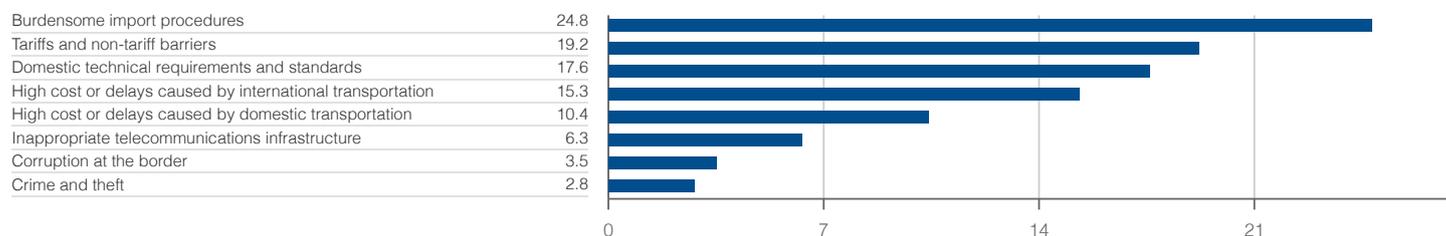
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	38.0	Trade openness % GDP	82.3
GDP US\$ billions	474.9	Share of world trade % world total	1.18
GDP per capita US\$	12495.3	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	5.64

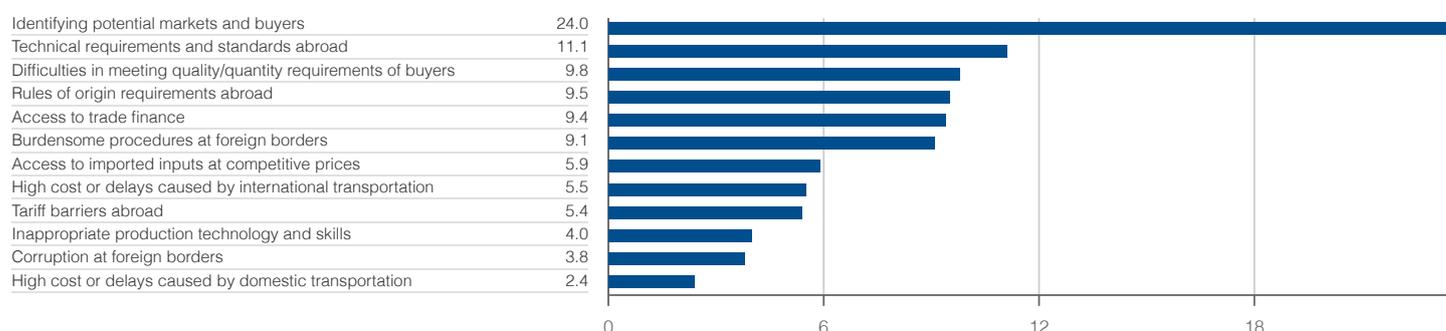
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.39	
Involvement of trade community	1.60	
Advance rulings	2.00	
Appeal procedures	2.00	
Fees and charges	1.75	
Formalities - documents	0.86	
Formalities - automation	1.86	
Formalities - procedures	1.12	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.78	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

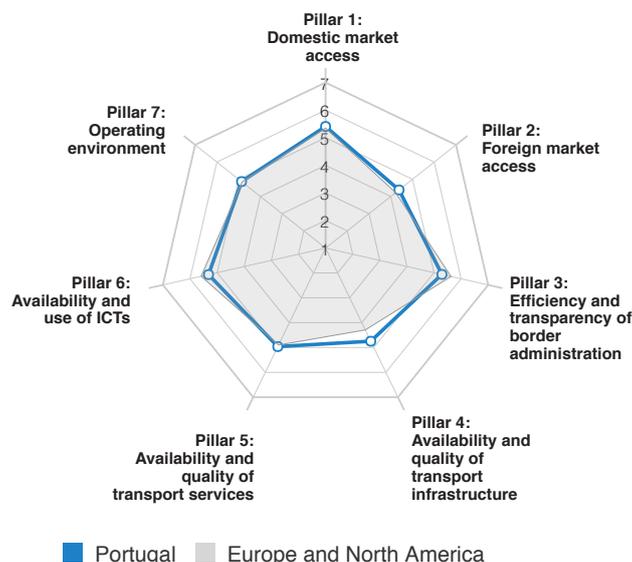
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2015	2016
Enabling Trade Index	28	5.0			Rank	26 / 134	28 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	39	4.9			Score	5.0	5.0
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	31	5.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	51	4.4					
Subindex B: Border administration	40	5.3					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	40	5.3					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	31	5.0					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	23	4.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	30	5.0					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	41	5.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	32	4.9					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	32	4.9					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	31	5.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	14	94.1	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	51	4.4	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	52	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	54	48.5	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	40	5.3	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	90	0.47	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	30	3.4	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	26	1.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	18	1.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	31	5.2	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	20	5.1	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	96	0.60	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	23	4.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	30	857.8	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	28	5.4	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	28	4.2	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	30	48.2	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	29	5.1	
4.06 Road quality index	15	6.4	
4.07 Quality of roads	9	5.9	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	30	5.0	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	47	3.2	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	47	3.2	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	29	3.6	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	27	3.9	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	11	6.2	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	37	4.6	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	41	5.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	81	110.4	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	51	68.6	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	21	29.6	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	66	52.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	29	5.5	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	38	5.1	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	33	0.75	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	32	4.9	
7.01 Protection of property	43	4.6	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	53	4.0	
7.03 Access to finance	64	4.0	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	7	5.3	
7.05 Physical security	12	6.3	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Portugal

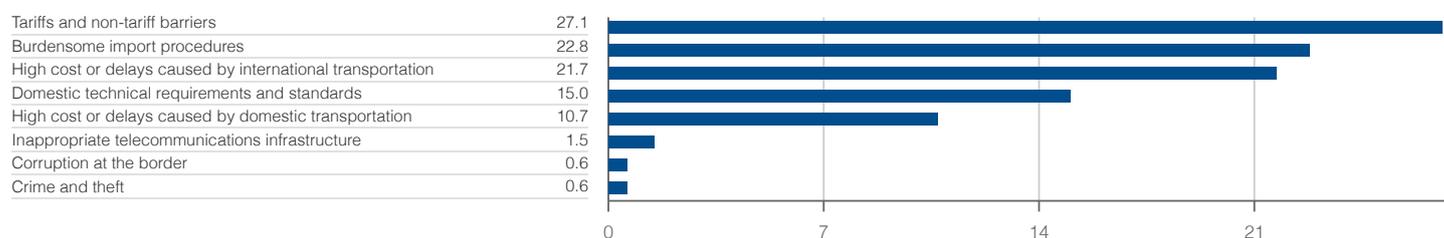
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	10.4	Trade openness % GDP	61.3
GDP US\$ billions	199.1	Share of world trade % world total	0.37
GDP per capita US\$	19121.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-11.43

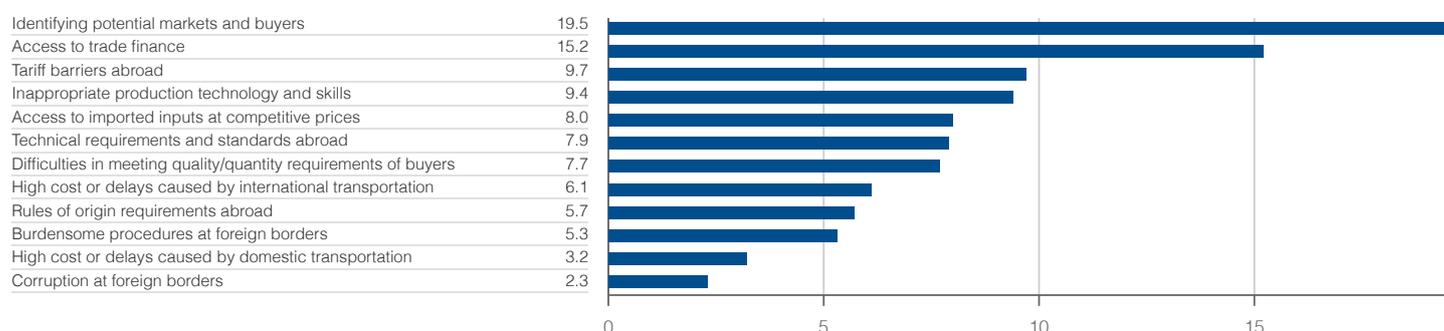
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.39	
Involvement of trade community	1.50	
Advance rulings	1.30	
Appeal procedures	2.00	
Fees and charges	1.67	
Formalities - documents	1.00	
Formalities - automation	1.86	
Formalities - procedures	1.41	
Border agency cooperation - internal	0.75	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.83	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

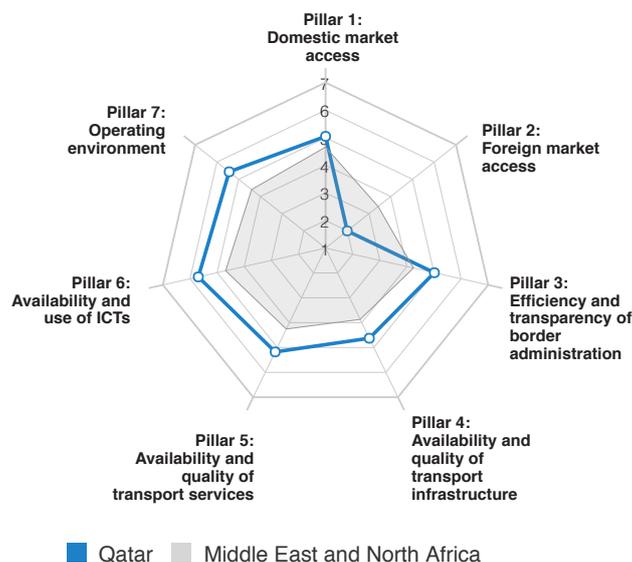
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview					Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index					43	4.8			Rank	25 / 134	43 / 136
Subindex A: Market access					121	3.5			Score	5.0	4.8
Pillar 1: Domestic market access					71	5.0					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access					134	2.0					
Subindex B: Border administration					46	5.0					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration					46	5.0					
Subindex C: Infrastructure					23	5.2					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure					25	4.6					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services					24	5.2					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs					29	5.7					
Subindex D: Operating environment					10	5.4					
Pillar 7: Operating environment					10	5.4					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	71	5.0	
1.01 Tariff rate %	55	4.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	14	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	107	34.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	134	2.0	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	126	4.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	134	3.5	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	46	5.0	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	87	0.48	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	21	3.6	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	89	72.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	99	88.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	129	616.9	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	119	754.4	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	57	9.8	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	60	29.8	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	96	150.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	90	381.7	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	12	6.2	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	22	5.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	66	0.80	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	25	4.6	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	19	1682.4	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	7	6.2	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	97	5.2	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	15	5.5	
4.06 Road quality index	45	5.5	
4.07 Quality of roads	26	5.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	24	5.2	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	26	3.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	29	3.5	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	35	3.5	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	35	3.8	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	16	6.1	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	16	5.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	29	5.7	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	18	153.6	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	8	92.9	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	68	10.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	29	80.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	18	5.8	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	29	5.4	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	49	0.67	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	10	5.4	
7.01 Protection of property	19	5.8	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	11	5.0	
7.03 Access to finance	8	5.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	52	4.6	
7.05 Physical security	10	6.4	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

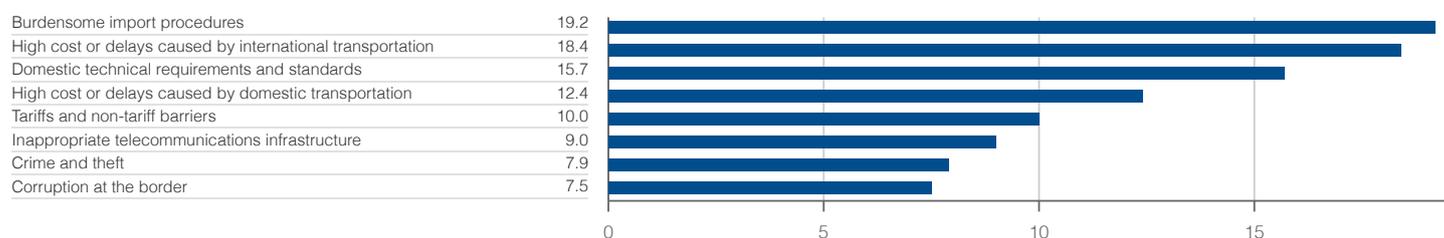
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	2.4	Trade openness % GDP	68.5
GDP US\$ billions	185.4	Share of world trade % world total	0.34
GDP per capita US\$	76576.1	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	40.29

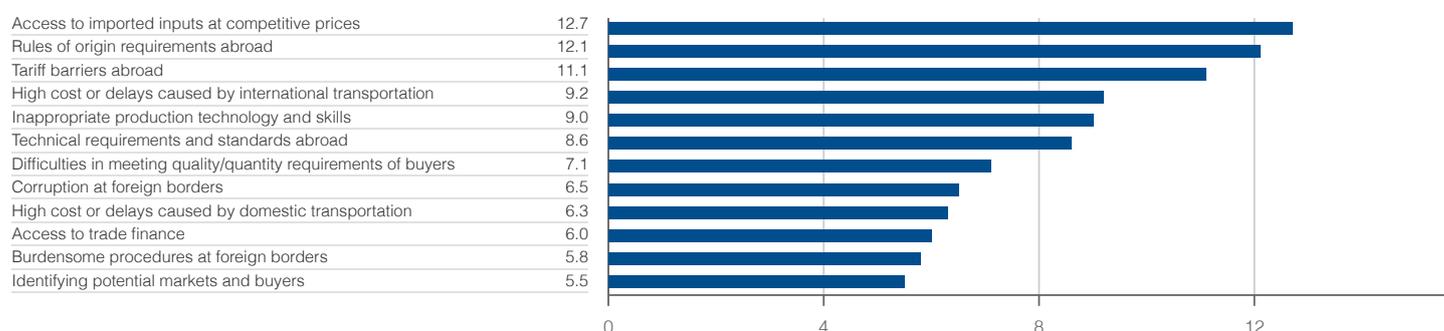
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.40	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	0.00	
Appeal procedures	1.63	
Fees and charges	1.50	
Formalities - documents	1.33	
Formalities - automation	1.25	
Formalities - procedures	1.14	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.75	
Governance and impartiality	0.63	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 25/7/2014*

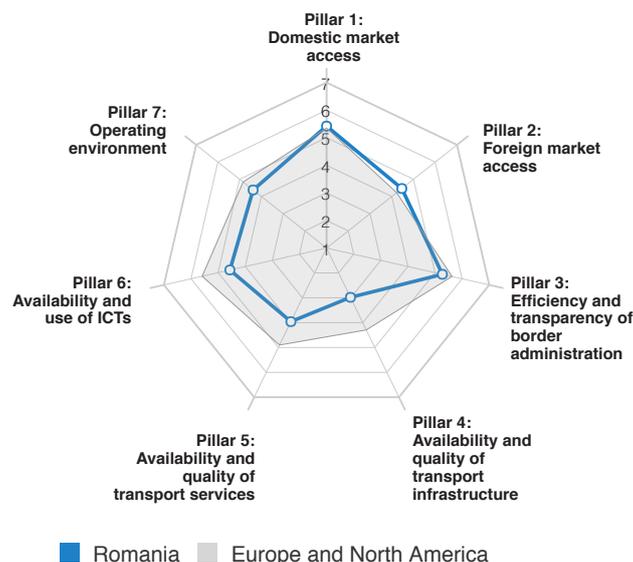
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	9/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	13/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	48	4.6			Rank	53 / 134	48 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	34	4.9			Score	4.5	4.6
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	28	5.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	43	4.5					
Subindex B: Border administration	41	5.3					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	41	5.3					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	75	3.8					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	93	3.0					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	72	4.0					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	69	4.6					
Subindex D: Operating environment	58	4.4					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	58	4.4					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	28	5.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	9	94.8	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	43	4.5	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	38	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	45	51.1	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	41	5.3	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	20	0.80	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	50	3.0	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	21	0.4	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	16	0.4	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	87	3.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	59	4.1	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	66	0.80	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	93	3.0	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	58	257.7	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	100	3.7	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	79	2.4	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	51	29.9	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	96	3.4	
4.06 Road quality index	65	5.0	
4.07 Quality of roads	126	2.6	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	72	4.0	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	57	3.1	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	69	2.8	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	64	2.9	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	79	3.2	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	79	4.4	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	109	3.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	69	4.6	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	86	107.1	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	69	55.8	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	43	19.8	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	49	63.5	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	73	4.6	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	43	5.0	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	90	0.46	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	58	4.4	
7.01 Protection of property	81	4.0	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	83	3.6	
7.03 Access to finance	119	3.1	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	5	5.3	
7.05 Physical security	43	5.8	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Romania

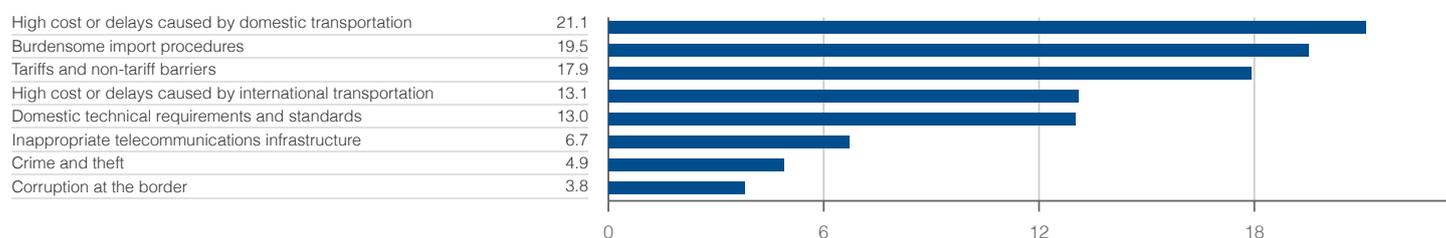
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	19.9	Trade openness % GDP	73.3
GDP US\$ billions	177.3	Share of world trade % world total	0.39
GDP per capita US\$	8906.3	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-9.28

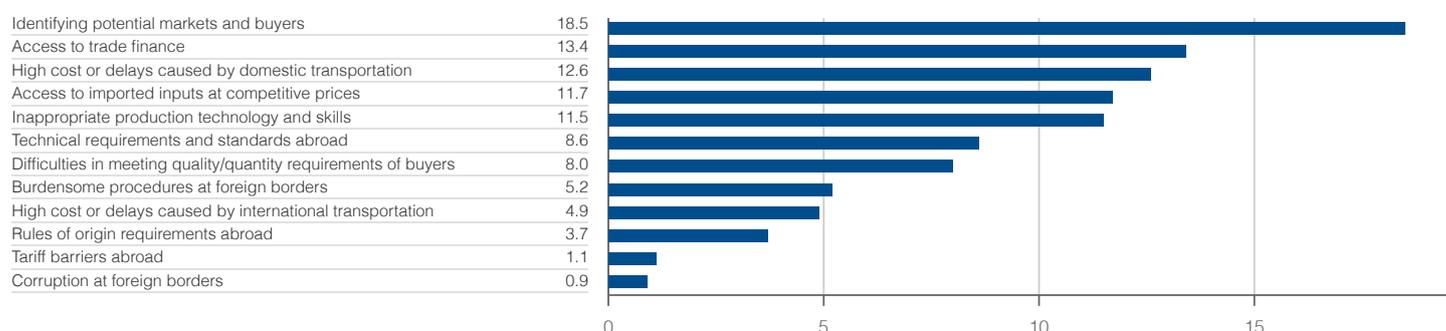
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.90	
Involvement of trade community	1.25	
Advance rulings	2.00	
Appeal procedures	1.38	
Fees and charges	1.75	
Formalities - documents	1.33	
Formalities - automation	1.50	
Formalities - procedures	1.33	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.33	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.67	
Governance and impartiality	1.43	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

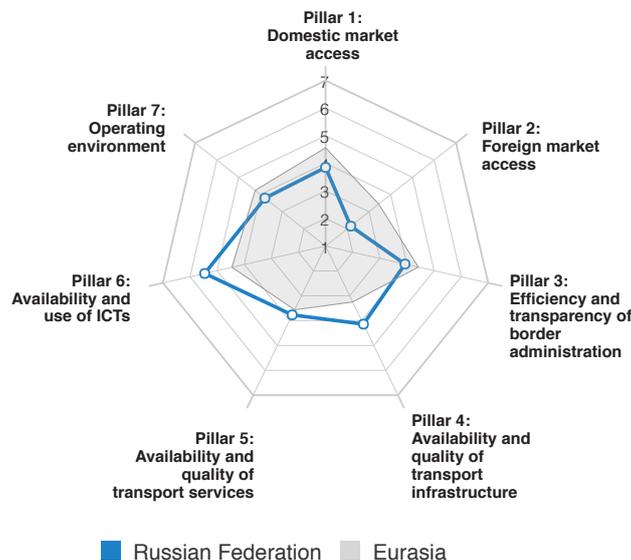
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 .. Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ... Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ... Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview		Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index		111	3.8			Rank	105 / 134	111 / 136
Subindex A: Market access		133	3.0			Score	3.7	3.8
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	112	3.9						
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	129	2.2						
Subindex B: Border administration		104	3.9					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	104	3.9						
Subindex C: Infrastructure		47	4.5					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	37	4.1						
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	82	3.8						
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	37	5.5						
Subindex D: Operating environment		113	3.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	113	3.8						



The Russian Federation slips six positions to 111th and remains among the large emerging economies that are lagging behind when it comes to fully integrating into the world trade system. The further roll-out of the country's commitments under its WTO accession has improved its domestic market access, thanks to a decrease of applied tariff rate from 9.5 to 5.8 percent, but from a global perspective its level of openness remains poor (112th), with only 39.7 percent of goods entering the market free of duty (102nd) and a fairly complex tariff structure (105th, down one). In addition, the Russian Federation has further lost access to foreign markets, as its average faced tariff has increased (4.9 percent, 133rd) and margin of preference eroded (120th, down 33). Yet

improving market access alone will not fix the country's problems in integrating into world trade. Trade facilitation will also need to improve: importing 15 tons of automotive components currently costs more than US\$ 1,200 for border and documentary compliance, with the Russian clearance procedures rated 124th in the world. In spite of good infrastructure (37th), transport services are inefficient (82nd), making shipments difficult and unaffordable (109th). Finally, the private sector suffers from uncertain protection of property rights (119th) and difficult access to finance (112nd), increasing the difficulties of operating in the local business environment (113th).

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	112	3.9	
1.01 Tariff rate %	73	5.8	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	105	3.5	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	102	39.7	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	129	2.2	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	133	5.0	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	120	12.4	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	104	3.9	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	42	0.69	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	124	2.0	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	76	42.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	102	96.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	91	152.5	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	128	1125.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	75	25.4	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	109	96.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	74	92.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	124	765.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	70	3.7	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	102	3.4	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	96	0.60	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	37	4.1	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	24	1390.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	64	4.4	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	25	4.4	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	36	42.6	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	71	4.0	
4.06 Road quality index	38	5.7	
4.07 Quality of roads	121	2.8	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	82	3.8	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	109	2.5	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	73	2.8	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	90	2.6	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	85	3.2	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	94	3.9	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	51	4.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	37	5.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	13	160.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	38	73.4	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	46	18.8	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	39	71.3	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	68	4.7	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	33	5.3	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	37	0.73	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	113	3.8	
7.01 Protection of property	119	3.4	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	64	3.9	
7.03 Access to finance	112	3.3	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	94	4.1	
7.05 Physical security	109	4.3	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Russian Federation

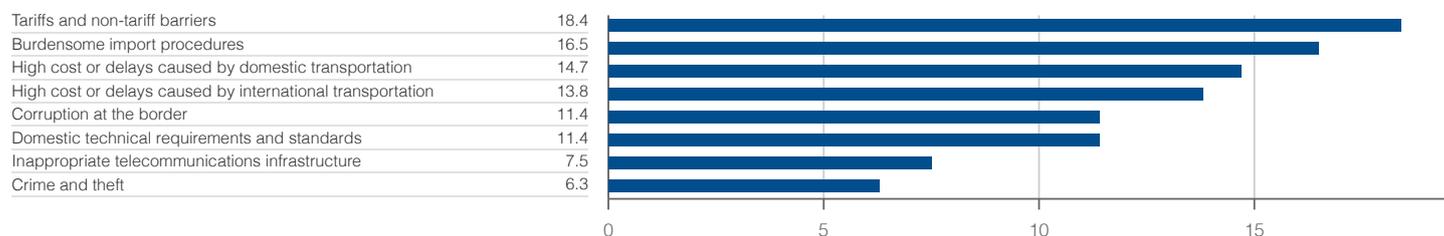
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	146.3	Trade openness % GDP	40.3
GDP US\$ billions	1324.7	Share of world trade % world total	1.61
GDP per capita US\$	9054.9	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	146.26

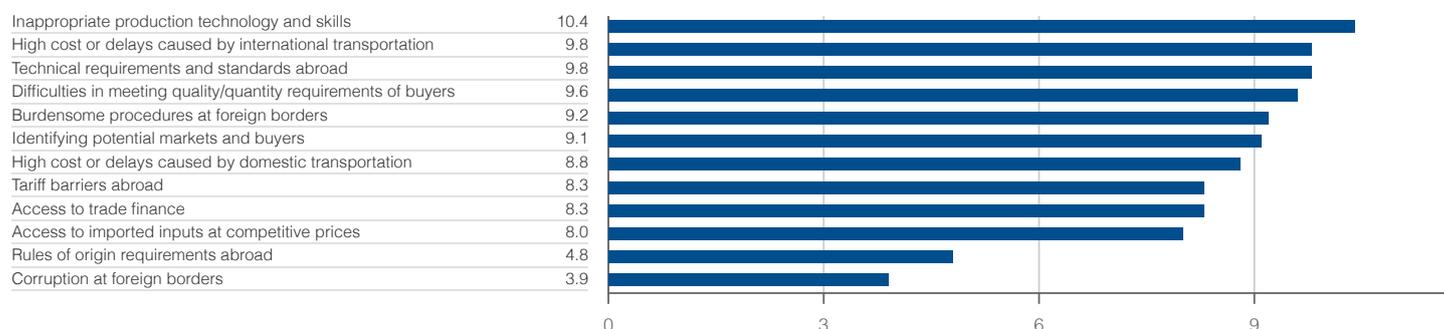
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.40	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	1.71	
Appeal procedures	1.38	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	0.67	
Formalities - automation	1.00	
Formalities - procedures	0.73	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.67	
Governance and impartiality	1.38	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 22/4/2016

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

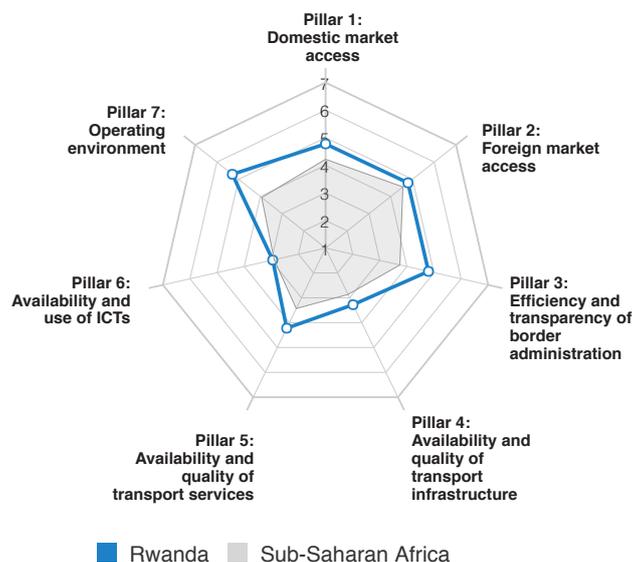
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	50	4.6			Rank	60 / 134	50 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	52	4.8			Score	4.4	4.6
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	84	4.8					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	25	4.8					
Subindex B: Border administration	59	4.8					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	59	4.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	96	3.5					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	79	3.3					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	57	4.2					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	115	2.9					
Subindex D: Operating environment	17	5.3					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	17	5.3					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	84	4.8	
1.01 Tariff rate %	99	9.7	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	47	6.4	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	75	63.6	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	25	4.8	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	11	2.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	85	34.3	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	59	4.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	111	0.32	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	52	2.9	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	89	72.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	97	85.7	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	80	121.1	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	57	282.1	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	84	42.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	114	97.3	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	86	110.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	47	183.3	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	21	5.8	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	21	5.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	81	0.73	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	79	3.3	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	118	24.2	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	55	4.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	102	3.2	
4.06 Road quality index	122	2.6	
4.07 Quality of roads	31	5.0	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	57	4.2	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	59	3.1	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	64	2.9	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	58	3.0	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	69	3.4	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	78	4.4	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	42	4.5	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	115	2.9	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	126	70.5	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	117	18.0	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	122	0.2	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	102	25.9	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	55	4.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	92	4.1	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	90	0.46	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	17	5.3	
7.01 Protection of property	27	5.5	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	10	5.2	
7.03 Access to finance	66	4.0	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	8	5.3	
7.05 Physical security	5	6.5	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Rwanda

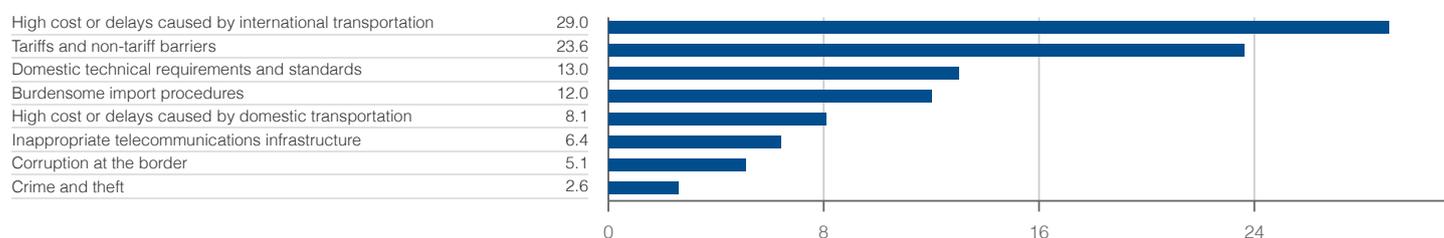
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	11.3	Trade openness % GDP	39.8
GDP US\$ billions	8.3	Share of world trade % world total	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	731.5	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-1.91

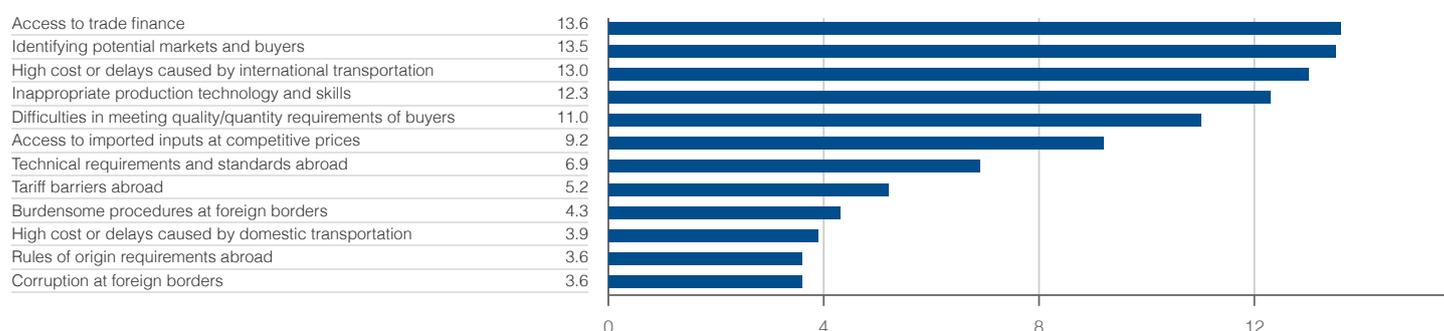
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Low income average
Information availability	1.80	
Involvement of trade community	0.67	
Advance rulings	0.33	
Appeal procedures	1.25	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	1.00	
Formalities - automation	0.67	
Formalities - procedures	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.75	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 27/4/2015*

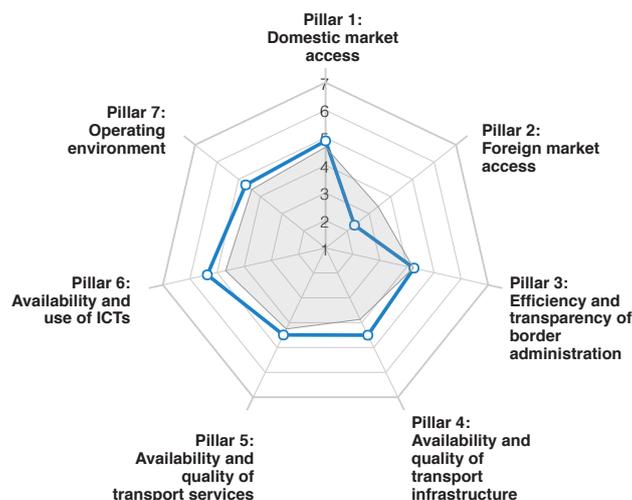
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				1/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				1/2								
10.1	10.2				1/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	3/10			
8					0/1								
8					1/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	7/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				67	4.3			Rank	56 / 134	67 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				116	3.6			Score	4.4	4.3
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				81	4.9					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				125	2.3					
Subindex B: Border administration				83	4.3					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				83	4.3					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				36	4.8					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				31	4.5					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				47	4.5					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				40	5.4					
Subindex D: Operating environment				39	4.7					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				39	4.7					



In spite of the availability of good transport and ICT infrastructure, Saudi Arabia enters the ranking at 67th this year, down 11 positions since 2014. Market access (116th) and border administration (83rd) remain the two weak spots of the country. Only 27 percent of imports enter the Saudi market free of duty, while exports face the sixth-highest average tariffs in the world (4.9 percent). Border compliance for importing is both costly (121st) and time-consuming

(126th), with low information publicly available to traders (96th). Transport infrastructure (31st) benefits from good international air connectivity (23rd) and one of the best road systems in the world (2nd after the United States for speed of connection between the main cities). The operating environment suffers from restrictions to foreign participation, especially in terms of labour (105th) and foreign direct investment (116th).

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	81	4.9	
1.01 Tariff rate %	58	4.1	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	25	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	113	27.3	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	125	2.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	131	4.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	115	16.0	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	83	4.3	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	63	0.61	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	69	2.7	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	112	131.1	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	126	228.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	119	390.4	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	121	778.8	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	113	90.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	96	69.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	82	105.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	59	264.2	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	32	5.2	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	58	4.1	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	96	0.60	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	31	4.5	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	23	1400.5	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	44	4.9	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	56	3.0	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	21	61.8	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	41	4.6	
4.06 Road quality index	2	7.0	
4.07 Quality of roads	37	4.9	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	47	4.5	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	48	3.2	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	54	3.0	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	49	3.3	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	53	3.5	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	47	5.0	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	43	4.4	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	40	5.4	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	7	176.6	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	48	69.6	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	62	12.0	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	11	111.7	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	38	5.2	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	59	4.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	49	0.67	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	39	4.7	
7.01 Protection of property	32	5.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	29	4.6	
7.03 Access to finance	44	4.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	117	3.7	
7.05 Physical security	57	5.6	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Saudi Arabia

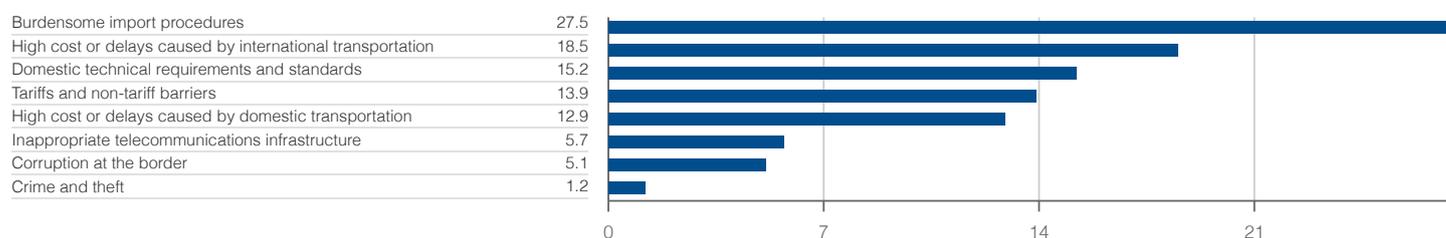
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	31.4	Trade openness % GDP	57.9
GDP US\$ billions	653.2	Share of world trade % world total	1.13
GDP per capita US\$	20812.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	29.49

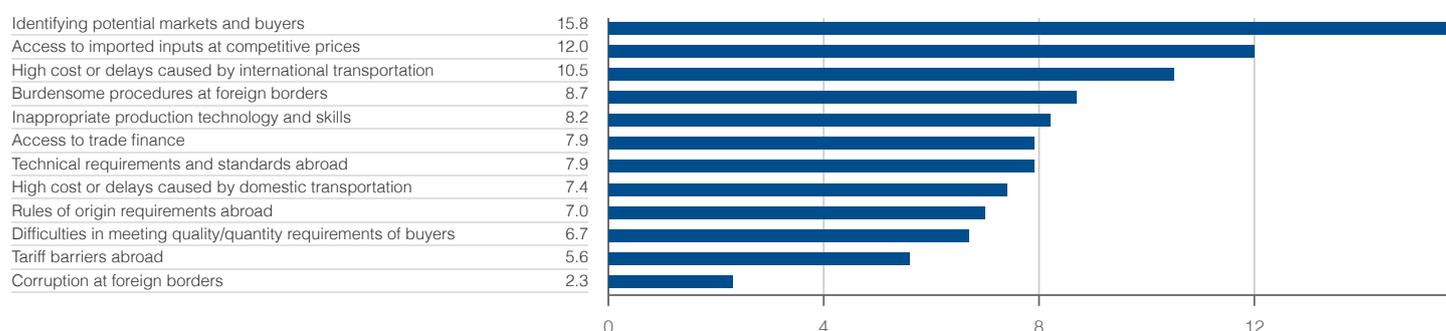
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.40	
Involvement of trade community	1.25	
Advance rulings	0.86	
Appeal procedures	1.00	
Fees and charges	1.33	
Formalities - documents	1.50	
Formalities - automation	1.50	
Formalities - procedures	0.93	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	1.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 28/7/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 22/7/2014*

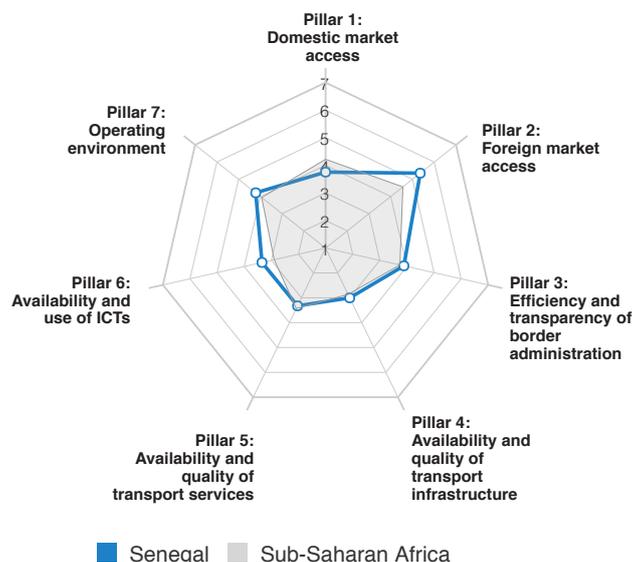
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				1/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	9/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	13/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12... Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	96	4.0			Rank	107 / 134	96 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	72	4.6			Score	3.7	4.0
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	118	3.8					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	11	5.4					
Subindex B: Border administration	106	3.9					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	106	3.9					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	104	3.2					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	91	3.0					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	115	3.3					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	106	3.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	78	4.2					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	78	4.2					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	118	3.8	
1.01 Tariff rate %	105	9.9	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	17	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	127	9.0	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	11	5.4	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	17	2.6	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	28	56.1	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	106	3.9	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	103	2.3	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	89	72.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	71	53.3	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	127	545.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	118	701.7	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	77	26.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	94	61.5	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	76	96.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	110	546.7	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	85	3.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	73	4.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	91	3.0	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	87	84.7	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	84	4.1	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	85	2.2	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	71	12.8	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	53	4.4	
4.06 Road quality index	83	4.3	
4.07 Quality of roads	69	4.0	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	115	3.3	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	126	2.2	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	107	2.4	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	122	2.2	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	123	2.6	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	96	3.8	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	62	4.0	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	106	3.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	96	99.9	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	106	21.7	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	110	0.7	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	101	26.4	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	72	4.6	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	68	4.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	102	0.38	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	78	4.2	
7.01 Protection of property	61	4.2	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	75	3.7	
7.03 Access to finance	108	3.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	77	4.3	
7.05 Physical security	68	5.5	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Senegal

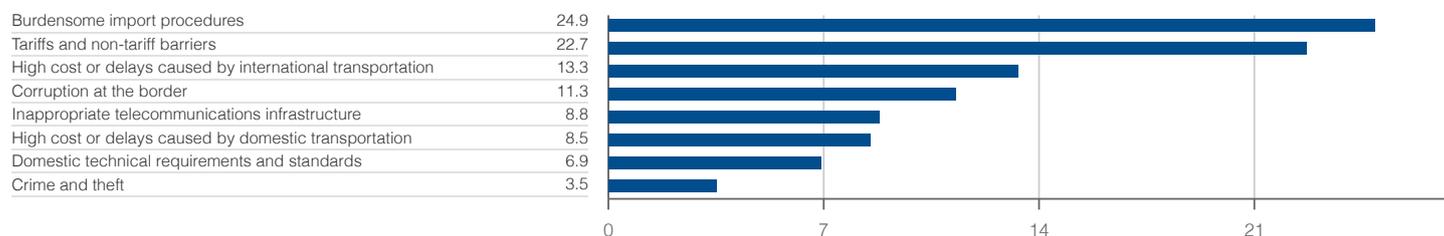
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	15.0	Trade openness % GDP	60.1
GDP US\$ billions	13.7	Share of world trade % world total	0.03
GDP per capita US\$	913.0	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-3.14

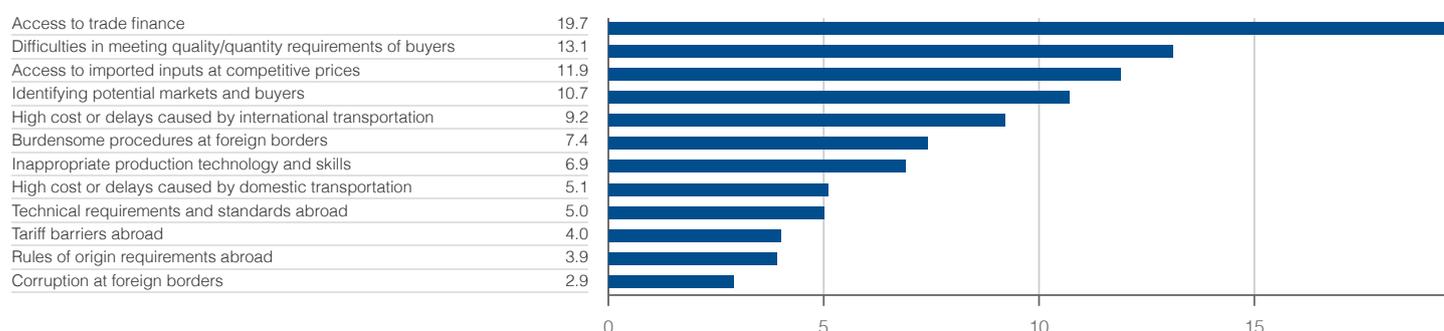
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Low income average
Information availability	1.44	
Involvement of trade community	1.50	
Advance rulings	1.50	
Appeal procedures	1.29	
Fees and charges	1.50	
Formalities - documents	1.67	
Formalities - automation	1.00	
Formalities - procedures	1.43	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 24/8/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 27/10/2014*

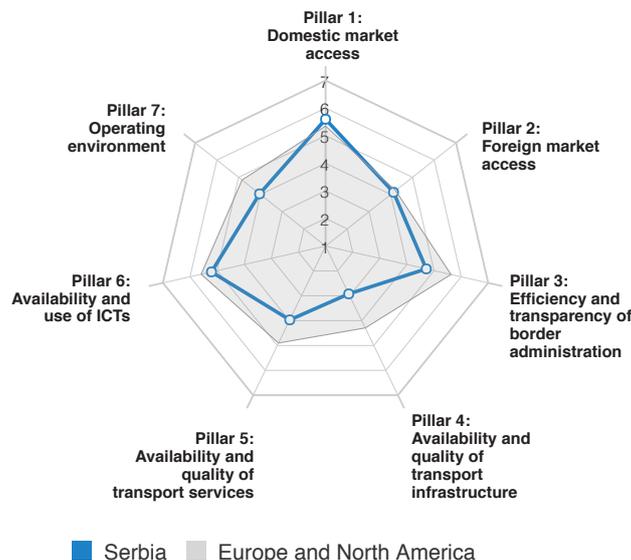
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					0/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				1/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	5/10			
8					0/1								
8					2/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	8/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 .. Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ... Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	64	4.4			Rank	82 / 134	64 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	43	4.9			Score	4.1	4.4
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	21	5.6					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	75	4.1					
Subindex B: Border administration	66	4.7					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	66	4.7					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	66	4.0					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	97	2.9					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	71	4.0					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	47	5.2					
Subindex D: Operating environment	90	4.0					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	90	4.0					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	21	5.6	
1.01 Tariff rate %	70	5.1	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	65	6.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	54	80.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	75	4.1	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	105	4.0	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	43	51.3	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	66	4.7	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	77	0.54	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	84	2.5	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	39	3.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	32	4.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	35	35.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	27	52.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	38	2.3	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	24	3.7	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	29	35.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	19	47.3	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	74	3.6	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	101	3.4	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	95	0.67	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	97	2.9	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	86	87.4	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	92	3.9	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	86	2.1	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	116	2.7	
4.06 Road quality index	43	5.6	
4.07 Quality of roads	113	2.9	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	71	4.0	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	88	2.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	71	2.8	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	66	2.9	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	77	3.2	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	42	5.2	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	112	3.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	47	5.2	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	60	120.5	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	55	65.3	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	51	16.8	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	38	71.8	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	94	4.4	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	88	4.1	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	24	0.82	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	90	4.0	
7.01 Protection of property	126	3.2	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	99	3.4	
7.03 Access to finance	101	3.5	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	47	4.7	
7.05 Physical security	72	5.4	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Serbia

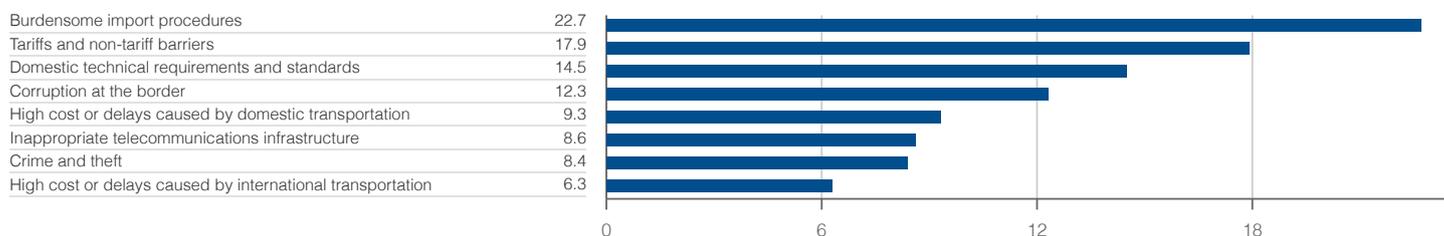
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	7.1	Trade openness % GDP	86.3
GDP US\$ billions	36.5	Share of world trade % world total	0.10
GDP per capita US\$	5119.8	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-4.82

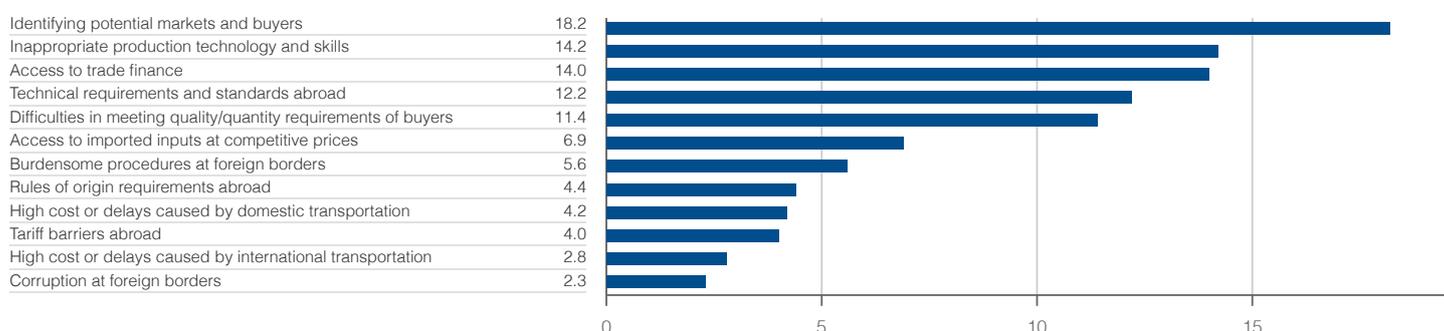
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.20	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	1.67	
Appeal procedures	1.25	
Fees and charges	1.67	
Formalities - documents	1.33	
Formalities - automation	1.50	
Formalities - procedures	1.53	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.25	
Governance and impartiality	0.83	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

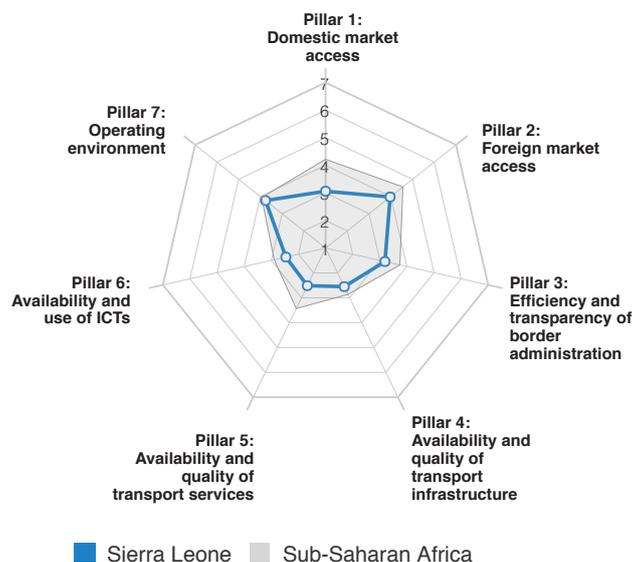
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	128	3.2			Rank	124 / 134	128 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	122	3.5			Score	3.2	3.2
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	131	3.1					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	85	4.0					
Subindex B: Border administration	126	3.2					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	126	3.2					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	131	2.5					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	118	2.6					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	136	2.5					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	127	2.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment	117	3.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	117	3.8					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	131	3.1	
1.01 Tariff rate %	127	13.8	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	11	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	134	0.3	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	85	4.0	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	19	2.6	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	122	10.6	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	126	3.2	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	112	0.28	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	133	1.9	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	116	137.1	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	120	181.7	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	118	387.1	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	122	781.7	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	125	133.7	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	85	54.9	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	117	227.1	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	111	551.9	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	130	2.0	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	114	3.3	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	86	0.70	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	118	2.6	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	131	7.7	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	126	2.7	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	86	7.6	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	109	3.0	
4.06 Road quality index	80	4.4	
4.07 Quality of roads	120	2.8	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	136	2.5	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	123	2.3	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	135	1.8	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	135	1.7	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	133	2.2	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	130	2.2	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	130	2.7	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	127	2.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	107	89.5	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	136	2.5	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	n/a	n/a	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	115	15.2	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	131	3.5	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	135	2.8	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	129	0.12	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	117	3.8	
7.01 Protection of property	122	3.4	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	98	3.4	
7.03 Access to finance	128	2.9	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	101	4.0	
7.05 Physical security	86	5.2	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Sierra Leone

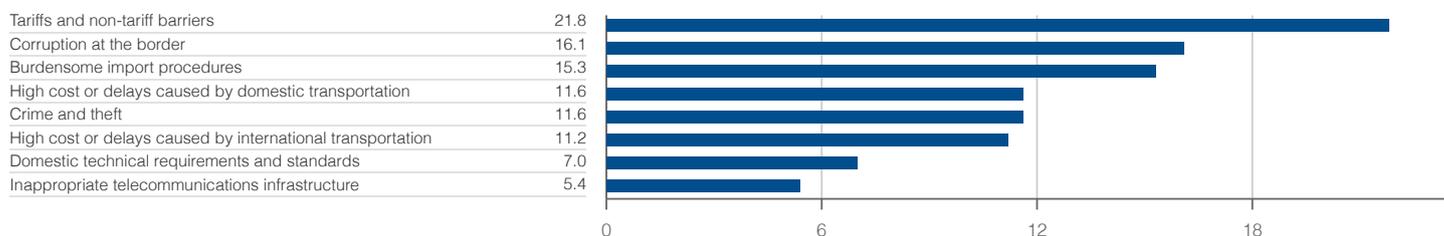
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	6.3	Trade openness % GDP	50.1
GDP US\$ billions	4.2	Share of world trade % world total	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	659.4	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-0.75

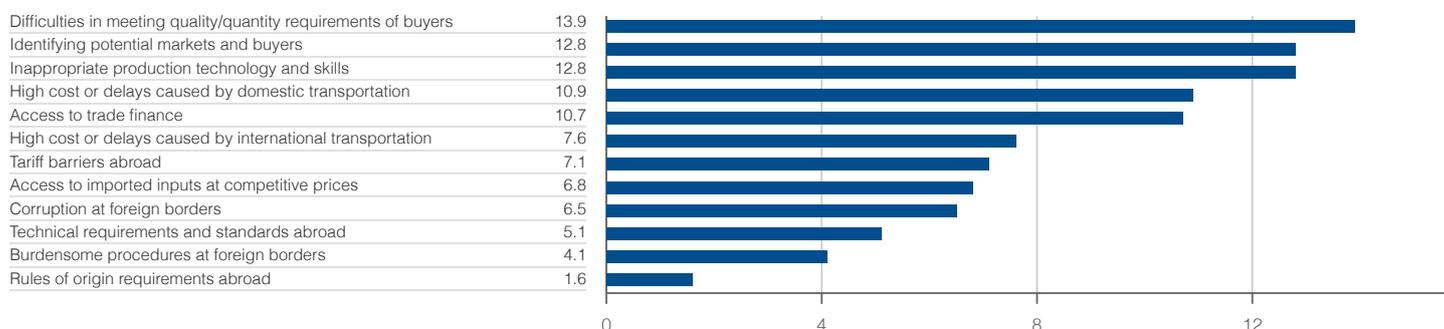
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Low income average
Information availability	1.20	
Involvement of trade community	1.25	
Advance rulings	1.00	
Appeal procedures	0.75	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	0.50	
Formalities - automation	0.00	
Formalities - procedures	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.25	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

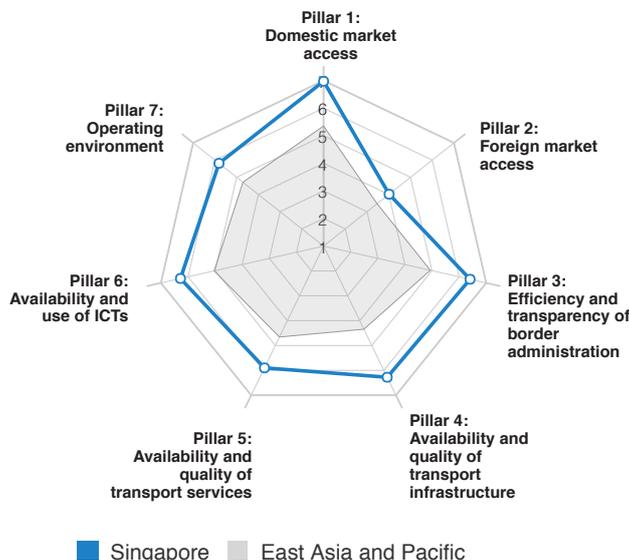
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				1	6.0			Rank	1 / 134	1 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				5	5.5			Score	5.8	6.0
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				2	7.0					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				84	4.0					
Subindex B: Border administration				1	6.4					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				1	6.4					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				2	6.2					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				3	6.3					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				3	5.9					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				13	6.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment				2	5.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				2	5.8					



Singapore remains the global leader on enabling trade, topping the ETI for the fifth consecutive edition. Singapore scores in the top 3 on five pillars. Its domestic market is one of the world's most open, with 99.7 percent of goods entering duty free. Its border clearance processes rank as the best in the world, led by top marks for efficiency, predictability and transparency. Singapore Customs is world renowned for implementing the first single-window system three decades ago, but more recently has served as an example of best practice in the difficult mission of moving the institutional

mindset from a regulatory to a more service-oriented, trade-facilitation focus. On the private sector side, Singapore ranks 3rd globally for its offer of transport services, and 2nd for its overall operating environment, with especially high marks for the efficiency and trust in public institutions. The only pillar where Singapore lags behind is on access to foreign markets, where its exports enjoy low tariff preferences relative to peers.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	2	7.0	
1.01 Tariff rate %	2	0.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	3	6.9	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	2	100.0	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	84	4.0	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	33	3.4	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	88	34.0	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	1	6.4	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	1	0.98	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	1	4.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	39	3.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	57	35.4	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	36	40.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	48	220.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	28	2.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	34	12.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	32	37.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	79	335.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	2	6.6	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	1	6.1	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	3	6.3	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	13	2479.8	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	1	6.9	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	5	5.7	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	2	122.7	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	2	6.7	
4.06 Road quality index	n/a	n/a	
4.07 Quality of roads	2	6.3	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	3	5.9	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	5	4.0	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	5	4.1	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	10	4.0	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	6	4.4	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	5	6.4	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	2	6.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	13	6.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	24	146.1	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	26	82.1	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	32	26.5	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	2	142.2	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	8	5.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	22	5.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	3	0.97	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	2	5.8	
7.01 Protection of property	4	6.3	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	1	5.9	
7.03 Access to finance	2	5.7	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	50	4.7	
7.05 Physical security	7	6.5	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Singapore

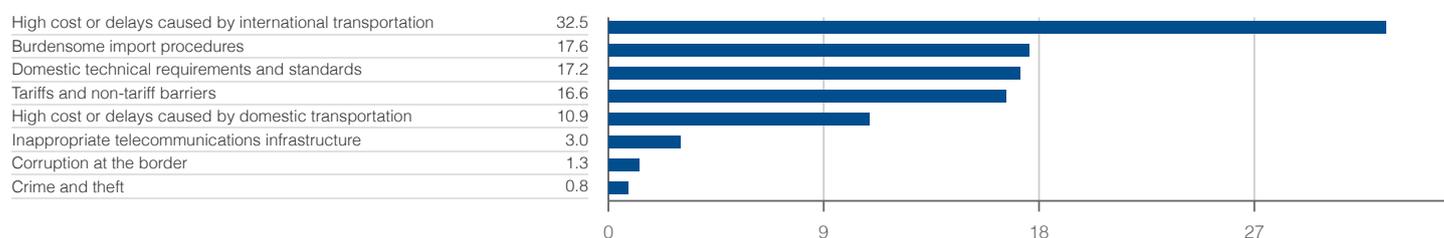
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	5.5	Trade openness % GDP	221.1
GDP US\$ billions	292.7	Share of world trade % world total	1.95
GDP per capita US\$	52887.8	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	53.76

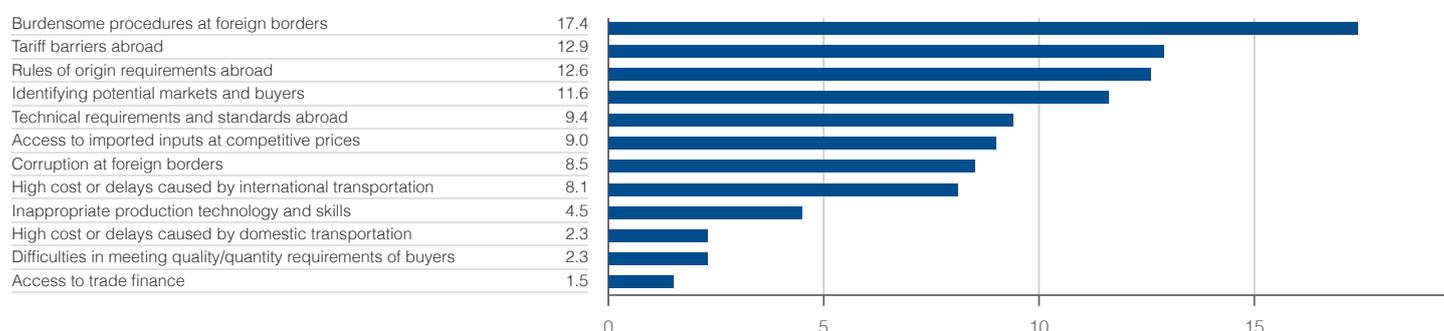
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	2.00	
Involvement of trade community	2.00	
Advance rulings	2.00	
Appeal procedures	2.00	
Fees and charges	1.75	
Formalities - documents	1.83	
Formalities - automation	1.80	
Formalities - procedures	1.80	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.50	
Governance and impartiality	2.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 8/1/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 18/6/2014*

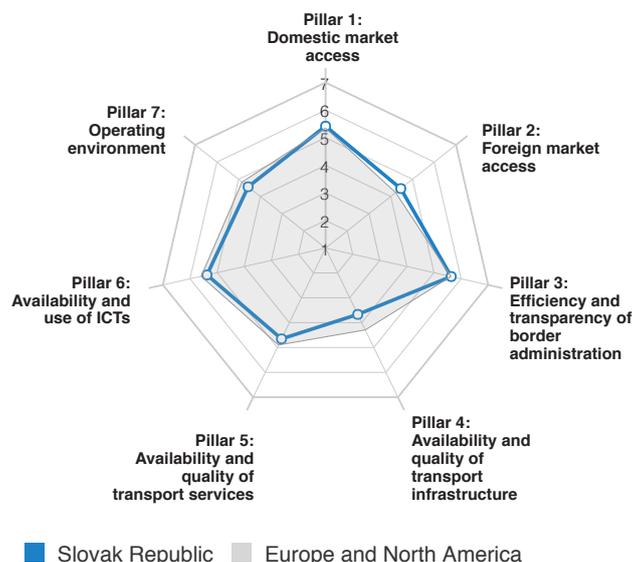
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	13/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Freshment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2015	2016
Enabling Trade Index	34	4.9			Rank	40 / 134	34 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	35	4.9			Score	4.8	4.9
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	29	5.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	44	4.5					
Subindex B: Border administration	30	5.6					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	30	5.6					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	44	4.6					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	59	3.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	42	4.7					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	39	5.4					
Subindex D: Operating environment	48	4.6					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	48	4.6					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	29	5.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	11	94.6	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	44	4.5	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	44	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	46	51.0	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	30	5.6	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	28	0.75	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	32	3.3	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	52	4.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	31	4.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	59	3.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	105	36.4	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	110	3.4	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	21	4.6	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	108	3.0	
4.06 Road quality index	44	5.6	
4.07 Quality of roads	63	4.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	42	4.7	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	36	3.4	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	51	3.1	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	55	3.1	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	36	3.8	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	31	5.7	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	63	4.0	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	39	5.4	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	58	122.3	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	21	85.0	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	37	23.3	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	43	67.5	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	32	5.3	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	21	5.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	95	0.44	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	48	4.6	
7.01 Protection of property	60	4.2	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	119	3.1	
7.03 Access to finance	30	4.6	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	10	5.2	
7.05 Physical security	55	5.6	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Slovak Republic

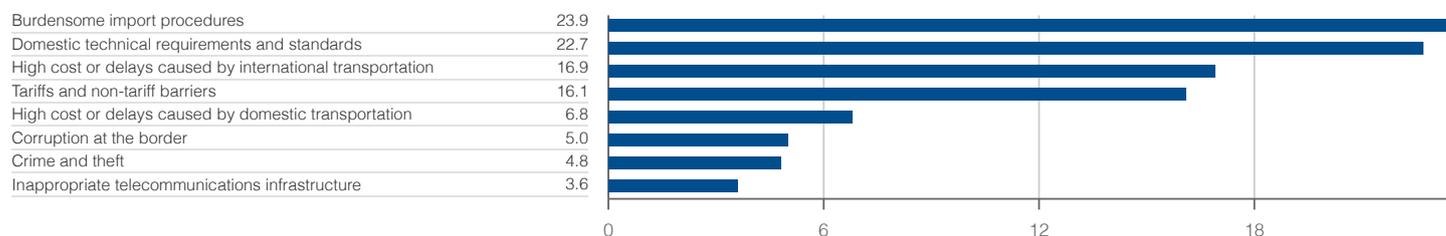
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	5.4	Trade openness % GDP	172.1
GDP US\$ billions	86.6	Share of world trade % world total	0.45
GDP per capita US\$	15991.7	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	2.07

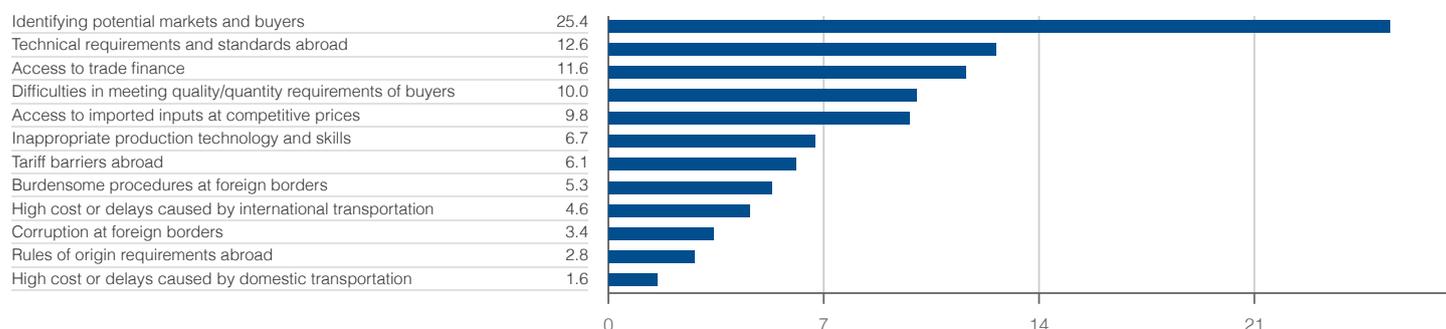
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.39	
Involvement of trade community	1.60	
Advance rulings	1.75	
Appeal procedures	2.00	
Fees and charges	1.67	
Formalities - documents	0.71	
Formalities - automation	1.71	
Formalities - procedures	1.29	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.75	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.89	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

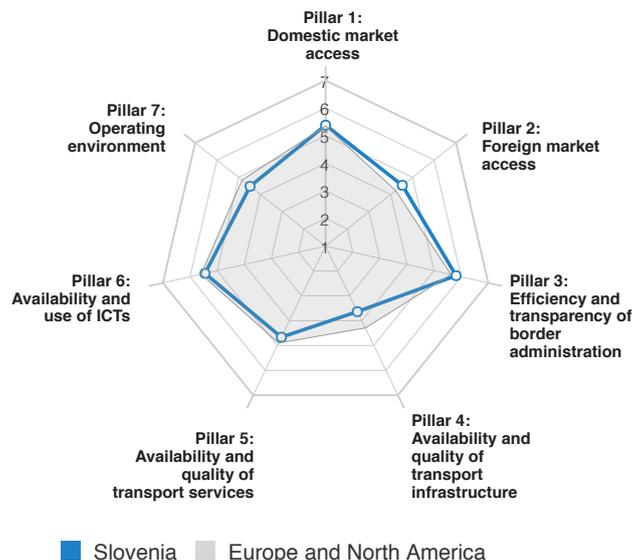
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	32	5.0			Rank	31 / 134	32 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	31	5.0			Score	4.9	5.0
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	37	5.4					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	37	4.5					
Subindex B: Border administration	22	5.8					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	22	5.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	43	4.6					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	62	3.6					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	41	4.7					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	38	5.4					
Subindex D: Operating environment	54	4.5					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	54	4.5					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	37	5.4	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	20	92.9	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	37	4.5	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	45	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	37	53.5	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	22	5.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	23	0.79	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	53	2.9	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	27	5.5	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	38	4.7	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	62	3.6	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	124	16.2	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	69	4.3	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	58	3.0	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	46	33.2	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	31	5.1	
4.06 Road quality index	58	5.2	
4.07 Quality of roads	51	4.4	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	41	4.7	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	53	3.1	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	44	3.2	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	46	3.3	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	60	3.5	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	10	6.2	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	53	4.2	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	38	5.4	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	74	113.2	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	39	73.1	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	29	27.6	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	67	52.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	40	5.1	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	48	4.9	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	19	0.85	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	54	4.5	
7.01 Protection of property	48	4.5	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	92	3.5	
7.03 Access to finance	102	3.5	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	49	4.7	
7.05 Physical security	17	6.2	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Slovenia

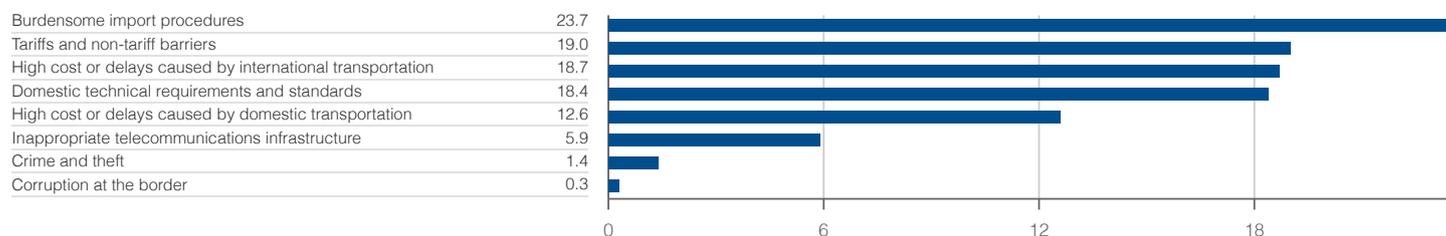
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	2.1	Trade openness % GDP	144.1
GDP US\$ billions	42.8	Share of world trade % world total	0.19
GDP per capita US\$	20732.5	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	2.24

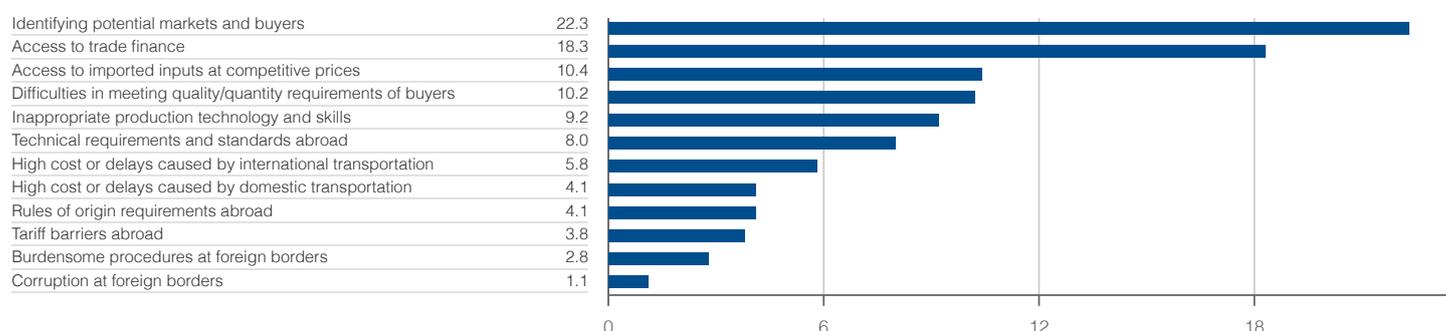
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.67	
Involvement of trade community	1.20	
Advance rulings	1.30	
Appeal procedures	1.71	
Fees and charges	1.75	
Formalities - documents	1.43	
Formalities - automation	2.00	
Formalities - procedures	1.47	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.89	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

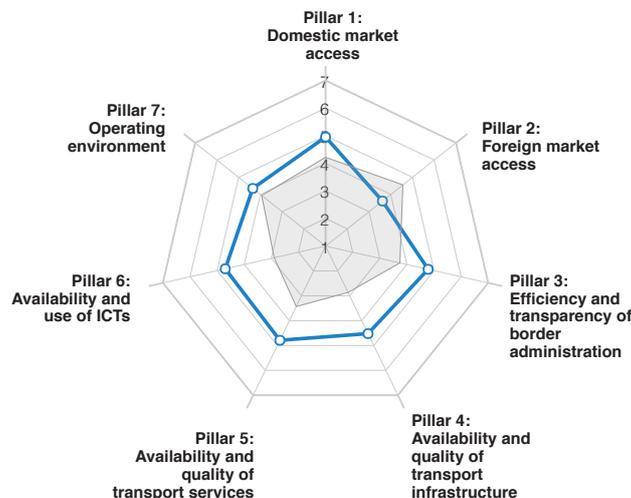
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				55	4.5			Rank	58 / 134	55 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				87	4.3			Score	4.4	4.5
	Pillar 1: Domestic market access			76	5.0					
	Pillar 2: Foreign market access			100	3.6					
Subindex B: Border administration				61	4.8					
	Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration			61	4.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				38	4.7					
	Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure			29	4.5					
	Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services			35	4.8					
	Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs			61	4.7					
Subindex D: Operating environment				61	4.4					
	Pillar 7: Operating environment			61	4.4					



■ South Africa ■ Sub-Saharan Africa

South Africa has improved its ranking slightly from the previous ETI iteration, coming in 55th overall and 3rd overall for Sub-Saharan Africa, behind Mauritius and Rwanda. South Africa's infrastructure remains the continent's most advanced, earning good marks across air, rail, road and port measures. The Port of Durban is the region's busiest, handling close to 3 million TEUS annually, and the country's road network ranks well globally. South Africa enjoys a competitive transport and logistics sector, with strong scores for the

ease and reliability of shipments, and has seen an improvement in the efficiency of its inter-modal system. However, in terms of the country's performance of customs and border agencies in enabling trade, the time and cost of documentary and border compliance remain high on both the import and export side, although the efficiency clearance process has improved slightly since 2014.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	76	5.0	
1.01 Tariff rate %	78	6.2	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	89	4.9	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	63	74.0	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	100	3.6	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	104	4.0	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	86	34.1	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	61	4.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	51	0.65	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	18	3.6	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	70	36.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	114	144.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	106	213.3	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	111	656.7	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	105	68.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	116	100.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	101	170.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	98	428.3	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	59	4.1	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	86	3.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	29	4.5	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	29	884.7	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	10	6.0	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	40	3.8	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	40	37.1	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	36	4.9	
4.06 Road quality index	5	6.7	
4.07 Quality of roads	29	5.0	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	35	4.8	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	23	3.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	22	3.7	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	17	3.9	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	24	4.0	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	102	3.7	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	57	4.1	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	61	4.7	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	15	159.3	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	74	51.9	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	85	5.3	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	56	59.5	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	28	5.5	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	51	4.8	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	75	0.56	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	61	4.4	
7.01 Protection of property	24	5.6	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	97	3.4	
7.03 Access to finance	13	5.3	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	115	3.8	
7.05 Physical security	121	3.7	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

South Africa

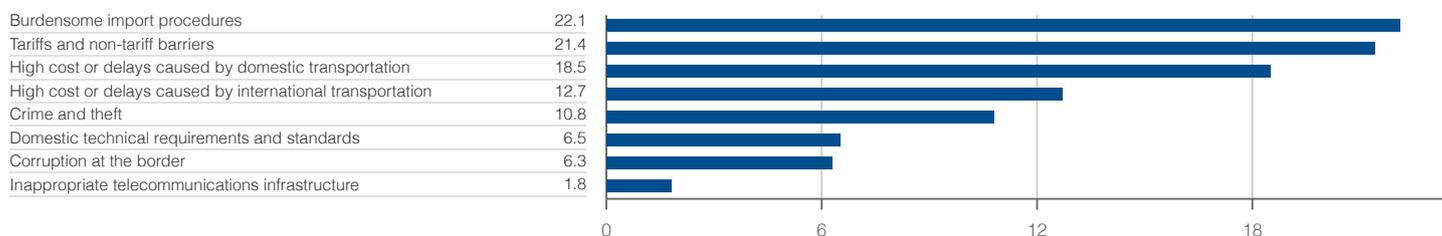
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	55.0	Trade openness % GDP	59.2
GDP US\$ billions	313.0	Share of world trade % world total	0.56
GDP per capita US\$	5694.6	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-22.95

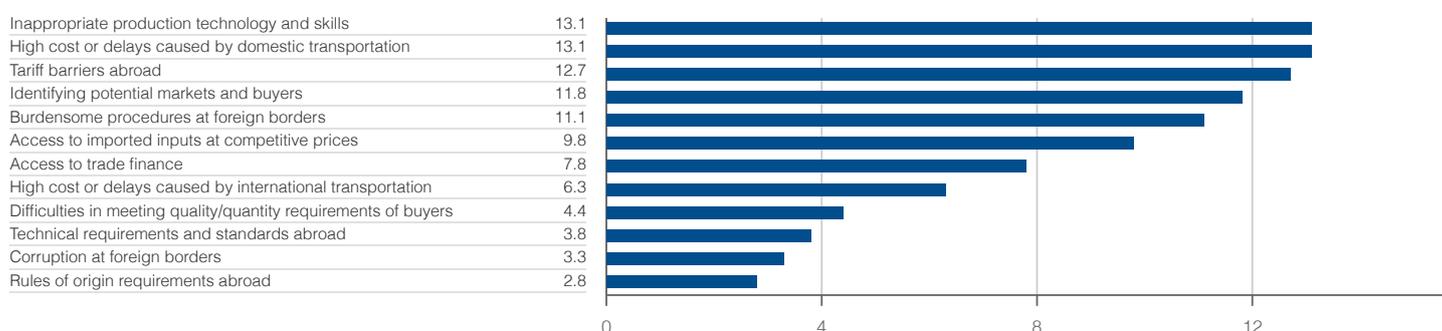
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	2.00	
Involvement of trade community	1.25	
Advance rulings	1.86	
Appeal procedures	1.86	
Fees and charges	1.25	
Formalities - documents	1.50	
Formalities - automation	1.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.60	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.67	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	2.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

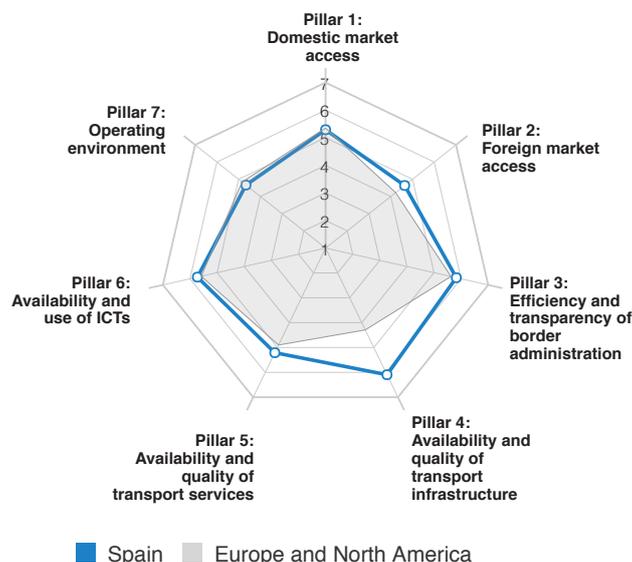
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
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1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12... Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	15	5.3			Rank	15 / 134	15 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	30	5.0			Score	5.2	5.3
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	52	5.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	27	4.6					
Subindex B: Border administration	20	5.8					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	20	5.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	13	5.7					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	6	6.1					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	23	5.2					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	28	5.7					
Subindex D: Operating environment	41	4.7					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	41	4.7					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	52	5.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	38	88.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	27	4.6	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	62	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	24	57.1	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	20	5.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	7	0.91	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	24	3.5	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	41	4.7	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	43	4.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	6	6.1	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	7	3779.6	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	14	5.8	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	8	5.6	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	11	86.1	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	16	5.5	
4.06 Road quality index	3	6.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	17	5.5	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	23	5.2	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	22	3.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	23	3.7	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	23	3.8	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	26	4.0	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	17	6.1	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	44	4.4	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	28	5.7	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	85	107.9	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	32	78.7	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	24	28.3	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	26	82.1	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	46	5.0	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	44	5.0	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	11	0.91	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	41	4.7	
7.01 Protection of property	44	4.6	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	74	3.7	
7.03 Access to finance	80	3.9	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	26	5.0	
7.05 Physical security	18	6.2	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Spain

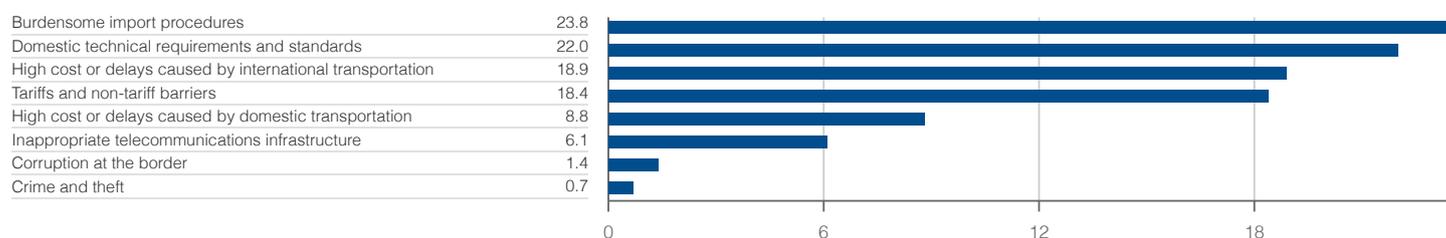
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	46.4	Trade openness % GDP	49.3
GDP US\$ billions	1199.7	Share of world trade % world total	1.78
GDP per capita US\$	25864.7	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-27.46

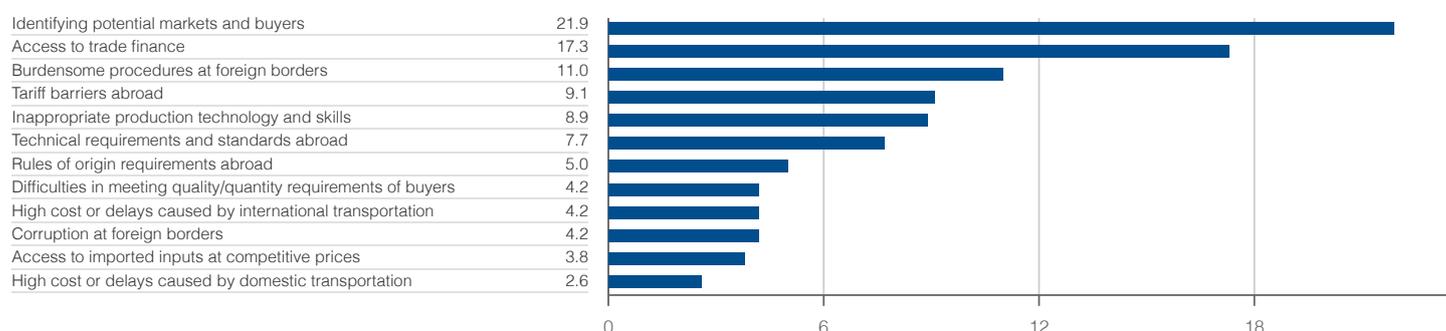
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.61	
Involvement of trade community	1.75	
Advance rulings	1.60	
Appeal procedures	1.43	
Fees and charges	0.67	
Formalities - documents	1.57	
Formalities - automation	1.57	
Formalities - procedures	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.89	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

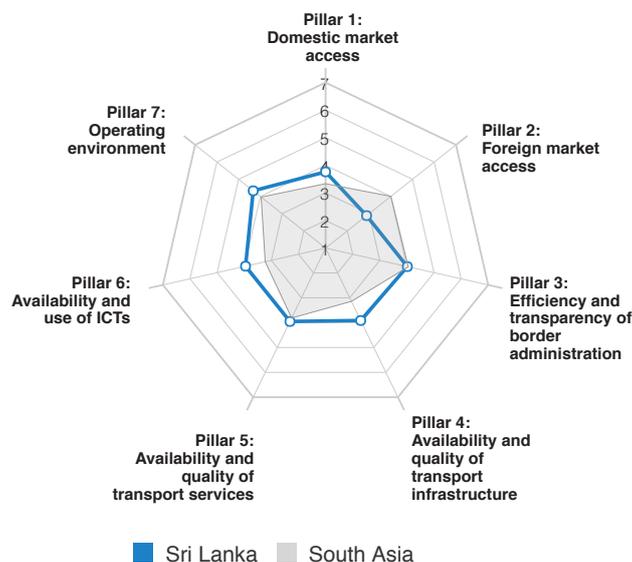
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
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7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
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1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	103	3.9			Rank	96 / 134	103 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	127	3.3			Score	3.9	3.9
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	117	3.8					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	113	2.9					
Subindex B: Border administration	97	4.0					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	97	4.0					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	68	3.9					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	45	3.9					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	74	4.0					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	87	4.0					
Subindex D: Operating environment	63	4.3					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	63	4.3					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	117	3.8	
1.01 Tariff rate %	134	17.6	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	73	5.5	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	77	63.3	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	113	2.9	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	109	4.2	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	116	14.8	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	97	4.0	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	116	0.23	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	81	2.6	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	82	58.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	82	72.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	110	282.8	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	61	299.7	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	108	76.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	72	43.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	48	57.6	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	84	366.1	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	101	2.9	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	65	4.0	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	86	0.70	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	45	3.9	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	53	352.0	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	57	4.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	43	3.6	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	18	63.2	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	59	4.3	
4.06 Road quality index	100	3.7	
4.07 Quality of roads	43	4.7	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	74	4.0	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	96	2.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	61	2.9	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	77	2.8	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	87	3.1	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	76	4.4	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	52	4.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	87	4.0	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	76	112.8	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	96	30.0	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	94	3.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	113	15.8	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	56	4.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	57	4.7	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	53	0.65	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	63	4.3	
7.01 Protection of property	50	4.4	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	90	3.5	
7.03 Access to finance	52	4.2	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	104	3.9	
7.05 Physical security	61	5.6	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Sri Lanka

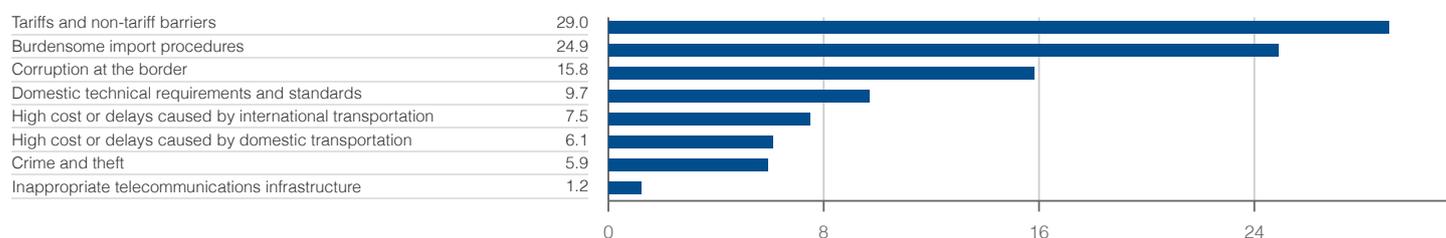
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	21.1	Trade openness % GDP	36.3
GDP US\$ billions	82.1	Share of world trade % world total	0.09
GDP per capita US\$	3889.4	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-8.58

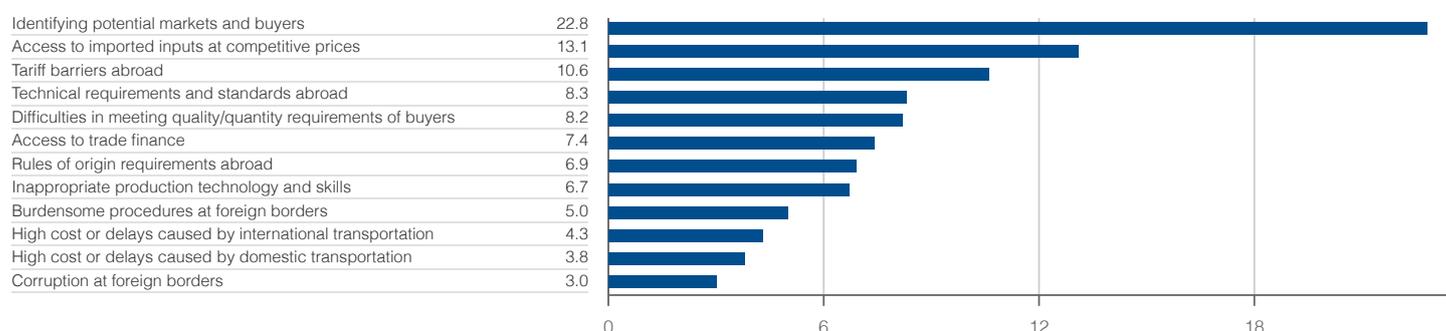
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.50	
Involvement of trade community	1.75	
Advance rulings	0.86	
Appeal procedures	1.29	
Fees and charges	1.25	
Formalities - documents	1.33	
Formalities - automation	1.25	
Formalities - procedures	1.40	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	1.25	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 31/5/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 31/7/2014*

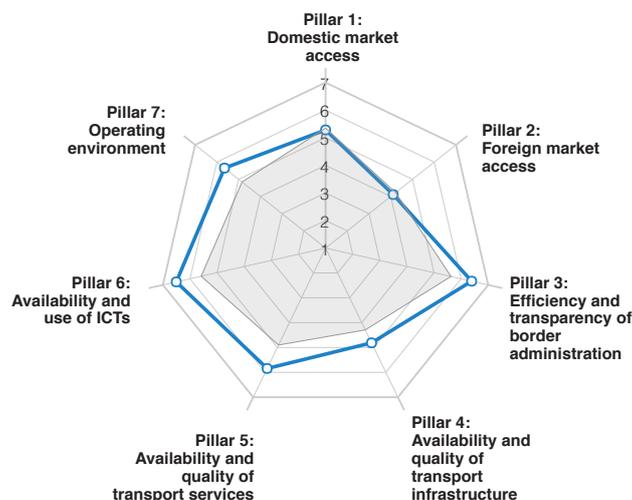
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	2/10			
8					0/1								
8					1/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	9/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	5	5.6			Rank	5 / 134	5 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	61	4.7			Score	5.5	5.6
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	54	5.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	77	4.1					
Subindex B: Border administration	3	6.4					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	3	6.4					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	12	5.7					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	21	4.8					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	5	5.8					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	2	6.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment	6	5.6					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	6	5.6					



■ Sweden ■ Europe and North America

Sweden ranks 5th overall in the ETI, driven by its streamlined border processes and excellent ICT infrastructure. As its main trading partners are within the European Union, documentary and border compliance procedures are minimal. Irregular customs payments are extremely rare, and the country receives among the best ratings for the time predictability of border procedures. Sweden also scores well in terms of the availability of transport

services, particularly in terms of the capacity of logistics operators and the timeliness and traceability of shipments. At the same time, the EU's common external tariff structure remains complex, making access to Sweden's market difficult for exports outside of the region and its exports—primarily industrial goods—face significant tariffs abroad.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	54	5.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	40	87.8	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	77	4.1	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	55	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0–100 (best)	81	39.5	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	3	6.4	
3.01 Customs services index 0–1 (best)	3	0.92	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1–5 (best)	8	3.9	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	1	0.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	1	0.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	18	1.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	19	1.8	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	33	40.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	21	55.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	7	6.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	5	5.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0–1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	21	4.8	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	40	541.6	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	22	5.7	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	30	4.1	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0–157.1 (best)	22	58.8	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	13	5.6	
4.06 Road quality index	4	6.8	
4.07 Quality of roads	21	5.3	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	5	5.8	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1–5 (best)	4	4.0	
5.02 Logistics competence 1–5 (best)	2	4.2	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1–5 (best)	1	4.4	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1–5 (best)	3	4.5	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	20	6.0	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	12	5.4	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	2	6.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	41	130.4	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	12	90.6	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	14	36.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	6	122.1	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	4	6.0	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	3	6.2	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0–1 (best)	15	0.88	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	6	5.6	
7.01 Protection of property	5	6.2	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	9	5.2	
7.03 Access to finance	9	5.3	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	9	5.3	
7.05 Physical security	16	6.2	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Sweden

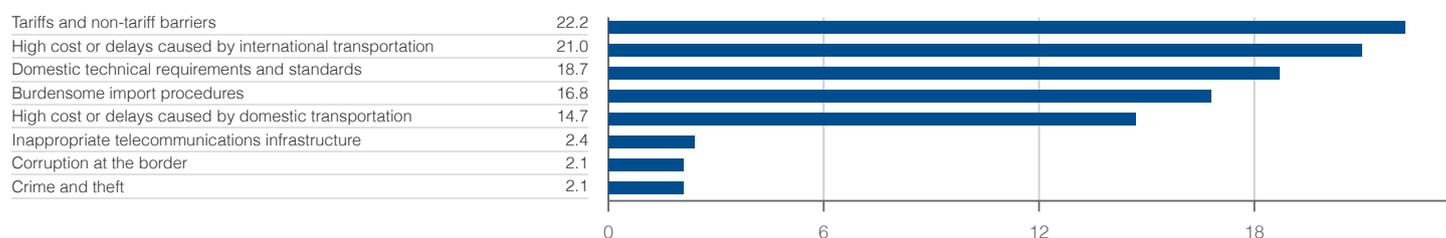
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	9.9	Trade openness % GDP	56.3
GDP US\$ billions	492.6	Share of world trade % world total	0.84
GDP per capita US\$	49866.3	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	2.26

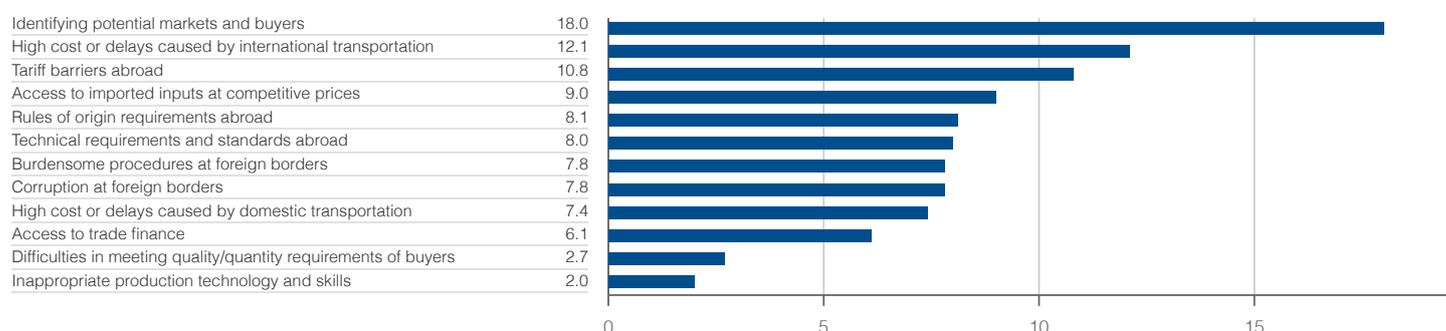
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.44	
Involvement of trade community	2.00	
Advance rulings	1.63	
Appeal procedures	1.67	
Fees and charges	1.75	
Formalities - documents	1.43	
Formalities - automation	1.71	
Formalities - procedures	1.41	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.89	

TFA articles not covered by performance assessment

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ... Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ... Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

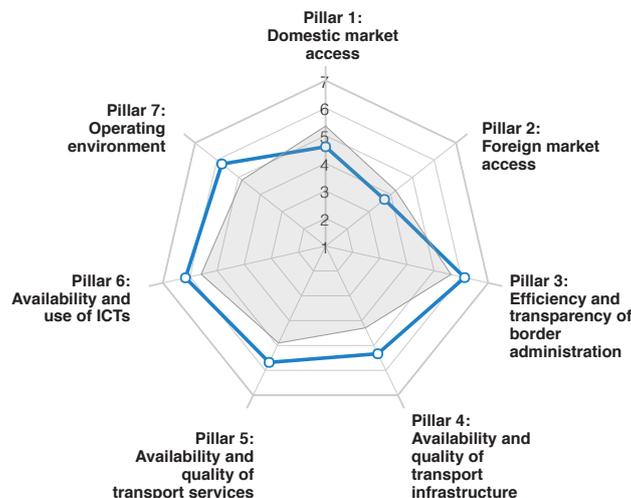
Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories A B C Other = notification concerns only part of the article Number of sections with notifications

1.1	1.2	1.3	0/3										
2.1	2.2		0/2										
3			0/1										
4			0/1										
6.1	6.2		0/2										
10.1	10.2		0/2										
7.3	7.4		0/2										
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8										0/1			
8										0/3			
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				11	5.4			Rank	12 / 134	11 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				92	4.2			Score	5.3	5.4
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				90	4.6					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				95	3.7					
Subindex B: Border administration				9	6.1					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				9	6.1					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				11	5.7					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				13	5.3					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				10	5.7					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				16	6.2					
Subindex D: Operating environment				5	5.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				5	5.8					



■ Switzerland ■ Europe and North America

Switzerland ranks 11th in the 2016 edition of the Enabling Trade Index. Although it performs well across five pillars, Switzerland's domestic market remains fairly closed, with one of the world's most complex tariff structures, and its exports face, overall, low levels of margin preferences. Agricultural imports face particularly high barriers, with an average applied tariff of 55 percent. Its customs and border procedures are efficient, with very high ratings for predictability coupled with low levels of irregular payments. Switzerland has

world-class transport infrastructure and is ranked 2nd globally for its rail network, with \$23 billion in investment in the Rhine-Alpine transport corridor, Switzerland's largest construction project to date. The overall operating environment is also a strong enabler of trade, with a 1st place rank on the protection of property rights as well as high marks for the efficiency of public institutions.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	90	4.6	
1.01 Tariff rate %	57	4.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	136	1.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	13	94.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	95	3.7	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	35	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	106	24.4	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	9	6.1	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	18	0.81	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	10	3.9	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	31	1.6	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	24	1.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	55	75.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	46	200.6	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	26	1.6	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	17	1.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	59	75.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	50	200.6	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	9	6.2	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	9	5.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	13	5.3	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	27	1067.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	8	6.1	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	2	6.6	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	54	4.4	
4.06 Road quality index	40	5.6	
4.07 Quality of roads	7	6.0	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	10	5.7	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	14	3.7	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	14	3.9	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	12	4.0	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	14	4.2	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	3	6.5	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	6	5.7	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	16	6.2	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	29	142.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	18	88.0	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	1	44.8	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	15	97.6	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	2	6.1	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	12	5.8	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	64	0.60	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	5	5.8	
7.01 Protection of property	1	6.5	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	8	5.3	
7.03 Access to finance	3	5.6	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	20	5.1	
7.05 Physical security	9	6.4	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Switzerland

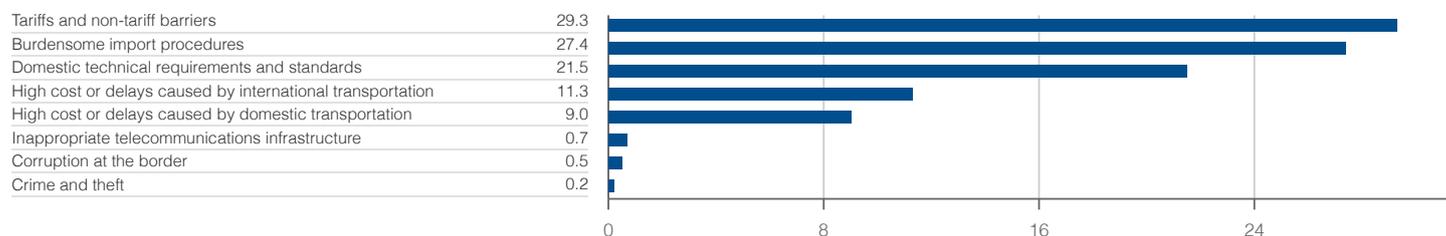
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	8.2	Trade openness % GDP	81.6
GDP US\$ billions	664.6	Share of world trade % world total	1.63
GDP per capita US\$	80675.3	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	38.00

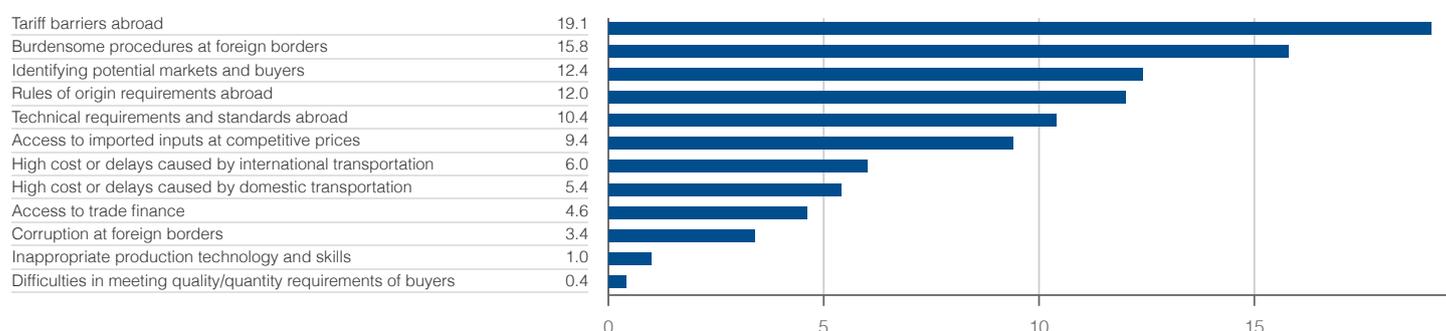
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.56	
Involvement of trade community	1.60	
Advance rulings	2.00	
Appeal procedures	1.14	
Fees and charges	1.50	
Formalities - documents	1.86	
Formalities - automation	2.00	
Formalities - procedures	1.35	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.67	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 2/9/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

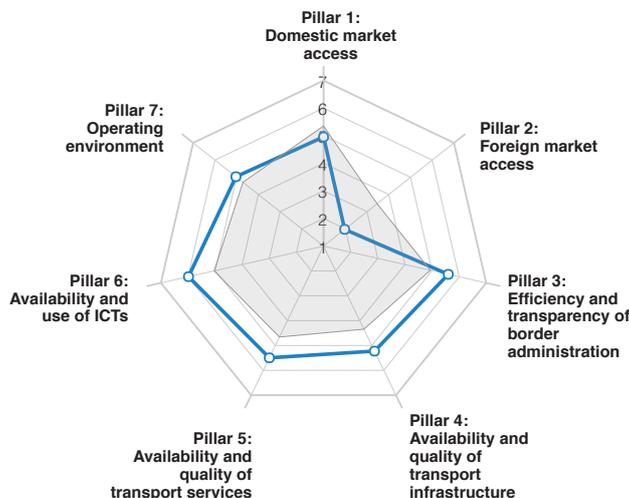
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Pre-shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2015	2016
Enabling Trade Index	35	4.9			Rank	29 / 134	35 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	125	3.5			Score	4.9	4.9
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	74	5.0					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	135	2.0					
Subindex B: Border administration	33	5.6					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	33	5.6					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	17	5.6					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	16	5.2					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	15	5.5					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	23	6.0					
Subindex D: Operating environment	27	5.0					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	27	5.0					



■ Taiwan, China ■ East Asia and Pacific

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	74	5.0	
1.01 Tariff rate %	69	5.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	90	4.9	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	70	66.8	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	135	2.0	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	135	5.1	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	126	7.8	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	33	5.6	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	23	0.79	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	34	3.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	75	40.6	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	65	47.4	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	66	90.2	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	76	389.2	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	79	31.4	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	40	16.8	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	64	84.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	80	335.4	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	28	5.5	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	18	5.2	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	16	5.2	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	22	1423.1	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	32	5.3	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	10	5.4	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	14	75.8	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	20	5.3	
4.06 Road quality index	66	4.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	11	5.7	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	15	5.5	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	28	3.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	13	4.0	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	31	3.6	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	12	4.2	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	6	6.4	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	7	5.6	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	23	6.0	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	50	127.3	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	17	88.0	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	35	24.3	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	28	80.2	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	24	5.6	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	42	5.0	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	27	5.0	
7.01 Protection of property	28	5.4	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	27	4.6	
7.03 Access to finance	16	5.1	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	103	3.9	
7.05 Physical security	26	6.1	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Taiwan, China

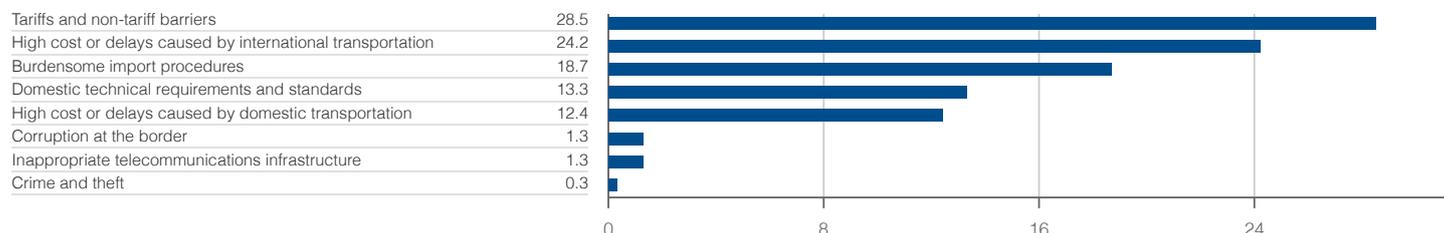
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	23.5	GDP per capita US\$	22287.6
GDP US\$ billions	523.6		

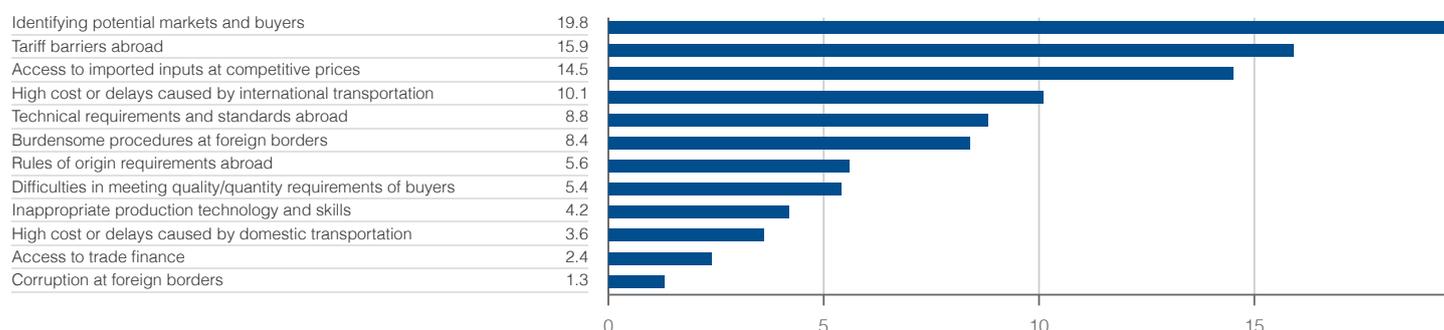
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	2.00	
Involvement of trade community	1.75	
Advance rulings	1.86	
Appeal procedures	1.88	
Fees and charges	2.00	
Formalities - documents	1.33	
Formalities - automation	1.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.87	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	2.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 17/8/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 26/6/2014*

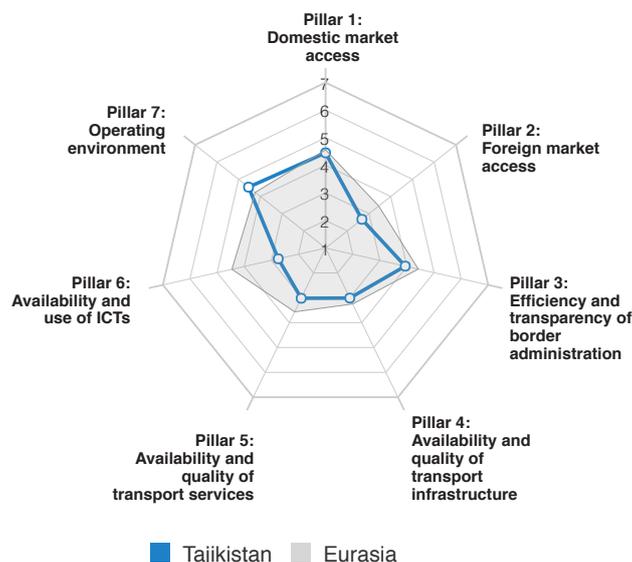
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	13/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Preshipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2016
Enabling Trade Index	114	3.7			Rank	114 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	120	3.6			Score	3.7
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	97	4.5				
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	119	2.7				
Subindex B: Border administration	103	3.9				
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	103	3.9				
Subindex C: Infrastructure	119	2.9				
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	89	3.0				
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	127	3.0				
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	120	2.7				
Subindex D: Operating environment	51	4.5				
Pillar 7: Operating environment	51	4.5				



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	97	4.5	
1.01 Tariff rate %	74	5.8	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	55	6.3	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	116	22.9	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	119	2.7	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	112	4.3	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	119	12.5	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	103	3.9	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	130	1.9	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	111	126.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	108	107.8	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	108	260.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	49	223.3	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	103	66.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	104	75.3	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	129	330.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	74	313.3	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	60	4.1	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	75	3.9	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	89	3.0	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	93	62.1	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	70	4.3	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	41	3.7	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	131	2.0	
4.06 Road quality index	115	3.1	
4.07 Quality of roads	68	4.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	127	3.0	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	131	2.1	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	127	2.1	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	127	2.0	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	136	2.0	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	108	3.4	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	55	4.2	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	120	2.7	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	97	98.6	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	115	19.0	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	128	0.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	120	12.1	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	113	4.0	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	109	3.7	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	128	0.12	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	51	4.5	
7.01 Protection of property	55	4.3	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	28	4.6	
7.03 Access to finance	59	4.1	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	99	4.0	
7.05 Physical security	50	5.7	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Tajikistan

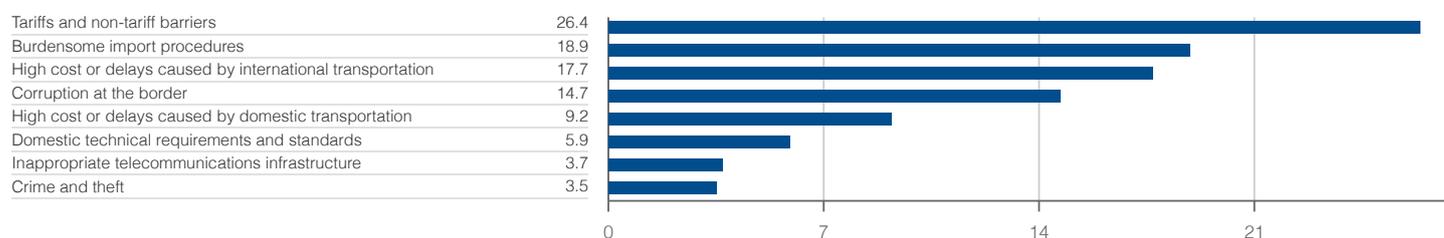
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	8.5	Trade openness % GDP	55.0
GDP US\$ billions	7.8	Share of world trade % world total	0.01
GDP per capita US\$	922.1	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-2.50

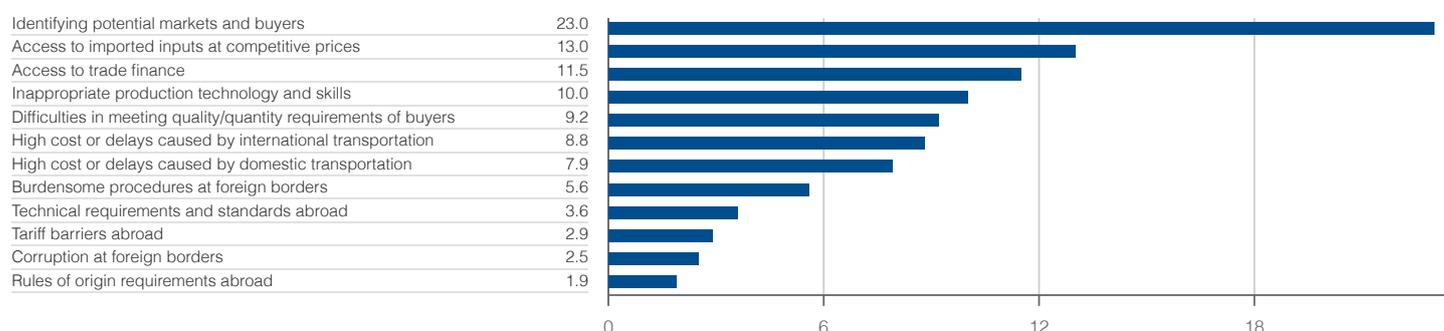
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	0.20	
Involvement of trade community	1.67	
Advance rulings	1.33	
Appeal procedures	0.67	
Fees and charges	0.67	
Formalities - documents	0.00	
Formalities - automation	1.25	
Formalities - procedures	0.27	
Border agency cooperation - internal	n.a.	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.25	
Governance and impartiality	0.25	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 4/8/2014*

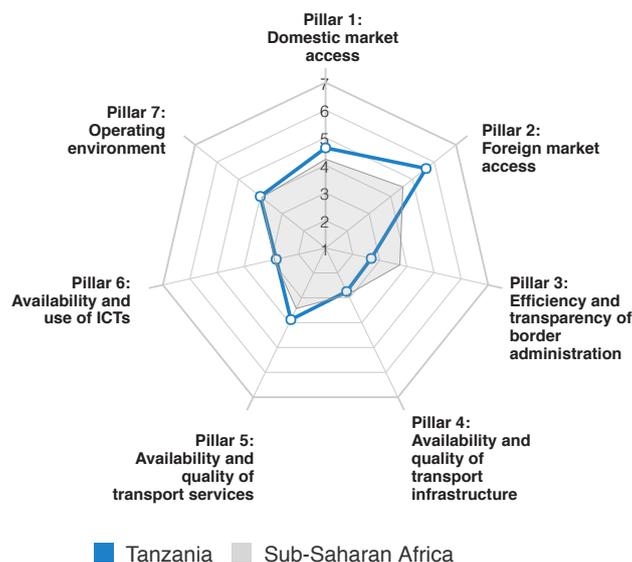
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			2/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	8/10			
8					1/1								
9					2/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	9/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 .. Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 .. Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ... Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Edition	
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	115	3.7			Rank 121 / 134	115 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	18	5.1			Score 3.4	3.7
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	89	4.6				
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	8	5.6				
Subindex B: Border administration	134	2.7				
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	134	2.7				
Subindex C: Infrastructure	107	3.1				
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	101	2.7				
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	79	3.9				
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	117	2.8				
Subindex D: Operating environment	92	4.0				
Pillar 7: Operating environment	92	4.0				



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	89	4.6	
1.01 Tariff rate %	102	9.8	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	49	6.4	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	86	57.6	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	8	5.6	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	6	2.3	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	20	58.6	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	134	2.7	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	61	2.8	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	131	240.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	134	402.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	116	375.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	132	1350.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	116	96.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	110	96.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	123	275.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	132	1160.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	103	2.9	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	110	3.3	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	101	2.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	85	90.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	121	3.2	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	76	2.5	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	76	9.7	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	97	3.4	
4.06 Road quality index	84	4.3	
4.07 Quality of roads	88	3.4	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	79	3.9	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	63	3.0	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	58	2.9	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	60	3.0	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	64	3.4	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	114	3.3	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	101	3.5	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	117	2.8	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	122	75.9	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	131	5.4	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	120	0.2	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	135	3.2	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	99	4.3	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	106	3.8	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	72	0.57	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	92	4.0	
7.01 Protection of property	98	3.8	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	70	3.8	
7.03 Access to finance	97	3.5	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	111	3.8	
7.05 Physical security	89	5.1	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Tanzania

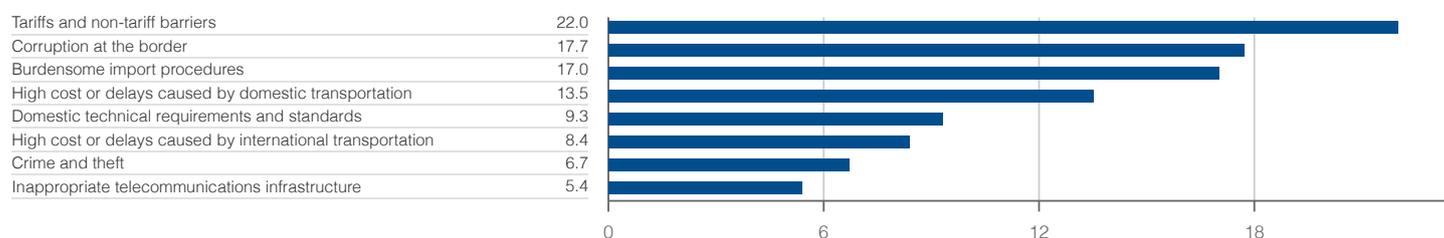
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	47.7	Trade openness % GDP	33.3
GDP US\$ billions	44.9	Share of world trade % world total	0.05
GDP per capita US\$	941.8	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-5.36

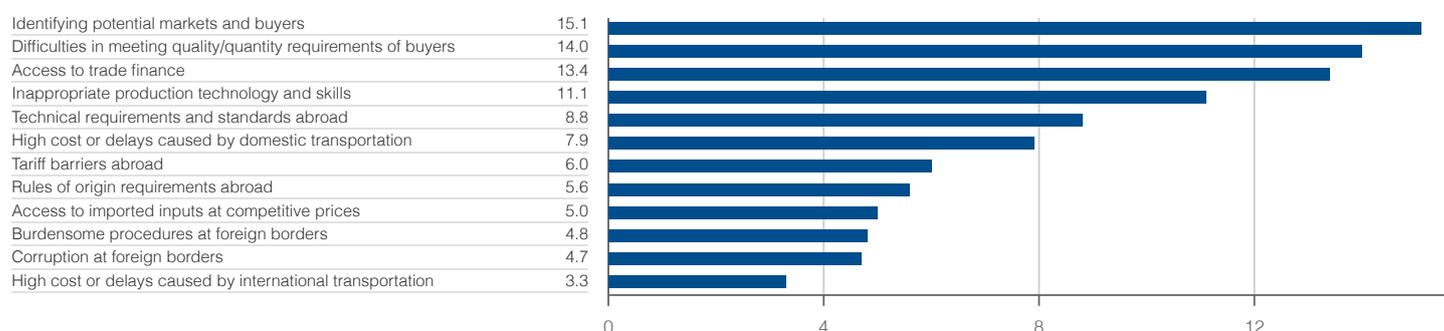
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Low income average
Information availability	1.50	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	0.86	
Appeal procedures	1.14	
Fees and charges	0.50	
Formalities - documents	0.83	
Formalities - automation	1.00	
Formalities - procedures	0.83	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.50	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	0.50	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 18/5/2015*

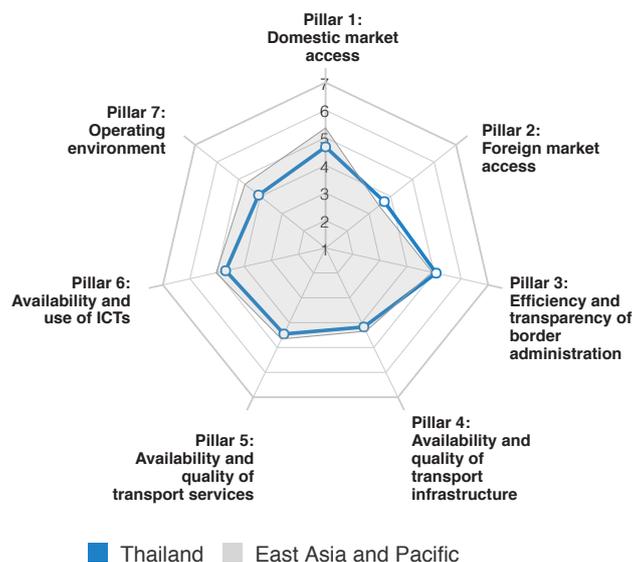
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	3/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	3/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2015	2016
Enabling Trade Index	63	4.4			Rank	72 / 134	63 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	91	4.2			Score	4.2	4.4
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	88	4.7					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	96	3.7					
Subindex B: Border administration	44	5.1					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	44	5.1					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	48	4.4					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	35	4.2					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	49	4.5					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	62	4.7					
Subindex D: Operating environment	83	4.1					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	83	4.1					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	88	4.7	
1.01 Tariff rate %	85	6.8	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	100	4.2	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	61	75.3	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	96	3.7	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	91	3.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	89	33.5	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	44	5.1	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	13	0.87	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	46	3.1	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	46	4.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	69	50.2	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	39	43.5	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	52	232.5	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	60	11.3	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	82	51.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	77	96.9	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	53	222.6	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	89	3.2	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	88	3.7	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	61	0.88	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	35	4.2	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	11	2632.6	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	41	5.0	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	77	2.5	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	34	44.3	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	64	4.2	
4.06 Road quality index	55	5.2	
4.07 Quality of roads	59	4.2	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	49	4.5	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	38	3.4	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	49	3.1	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	50	3.2	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	52	3.6	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	43	5.2	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	83	3.7	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	62	4.7	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	54	125.8	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	92	39.3	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	70	9.2	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	34	75.3	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	41	5.1	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	34	5.2	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	77	0.55	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	83	4.1	
7.01 Protection of property	105	3.6	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	66	3.8	
7.03 Access to finance	28	4.6	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	84	4.2	
7.05 Physical security	114	4.1	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Thailand

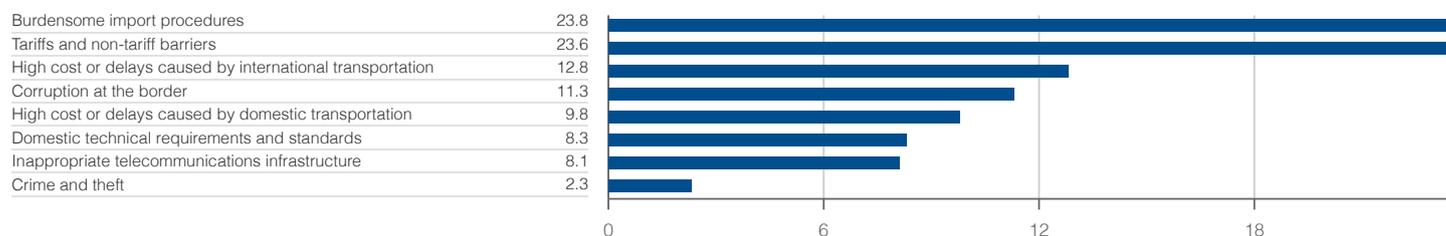
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	68.8	Trade openness % GDP	105.5
GDP US\$ billions	395.3	Share of world trade % world total	1.26
GDP per capita US\$	5742.3	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	11.72

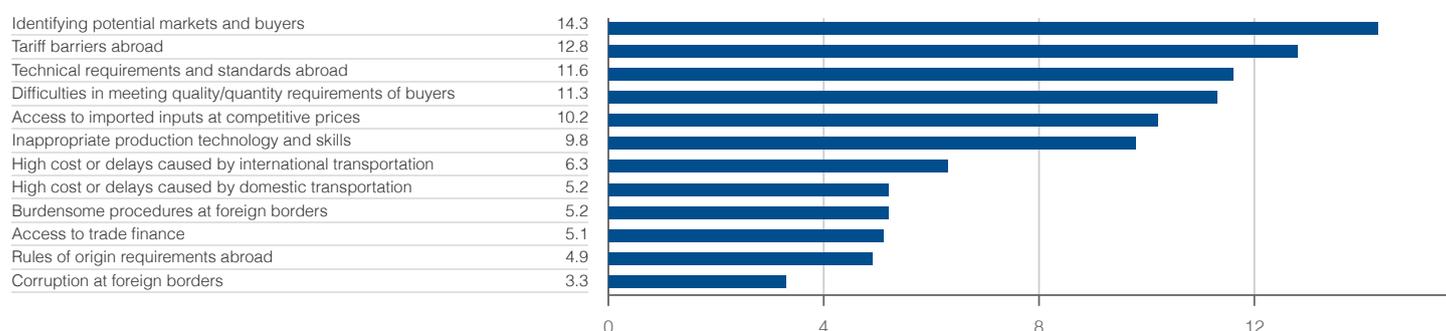
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.90	
Involvement of trade community	1.50	
Advance rulings	1.29	
Appeal procedures	1.75	
Fees and charges	1.25	
Formalities - documents	1.33	
Formalities - automation	1.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.67	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.75	
Governance and impartiality	1.57	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 25/7/2014*

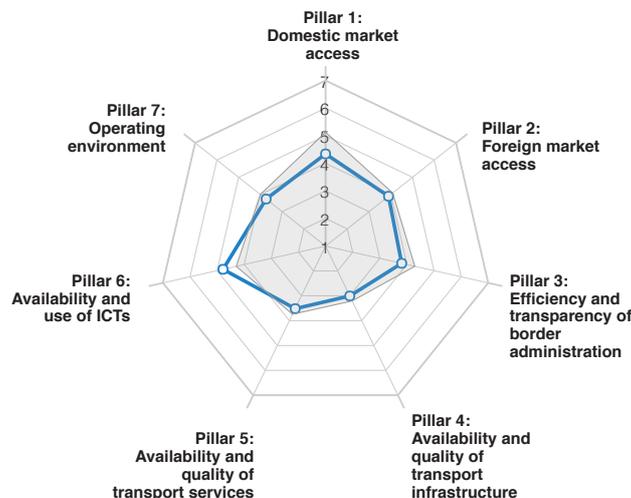
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	12/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	106	3.9			Rank	93 / 134	106 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	95	4.1			Score	3.9	3.9
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	100	4.3					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	89	3.9					
Subindex B: Border administration	112	3.8					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	112	3.8					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	80	3.8					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	90	3.0					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	102	3.5					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	57	4.8					
Subindex D: Operating environment	119	3.7					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	119	3.7					



■ Trinidad and Tobago ■ Latin America and the Caribbean

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	100	4.3	
1.01 Tariff rate %	116	10.8	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	72	5.5	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	76	63.5	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	89	3.9	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	98	3.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	70	42.1	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	112	3.8	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	117	0.21	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	96	2.4	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	77	44.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	90	78.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	107	250.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	107	635.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	80	32.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	91	60.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	120	250.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	107	498.5	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	104	2.8	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	115	3.2	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	66	0.80	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	90	3.0	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	94	57.1	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	74	4.3	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	67	17.4	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	80	3.8	
4.06 Road quality index	120	2.8	
4.07 Quality of roads	62	4.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	102	3.5	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	122	2.3	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	118	2.3	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	116	2.3	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	110	2.8	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	60	4.8	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	73	3.8	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	57	4.8	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	16	157.7	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	50	69.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	42	20.7	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	99	32.2	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	91	4.4	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	95	4.0	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	79	0.53	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	119	3.7	
7.01 Protection of property	90	3.8	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	124	3.0	
7.03 Access to finance	75	3.9	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	78	4.3	
7.05 Physical security	123	3.7	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Trinidad and Tobago

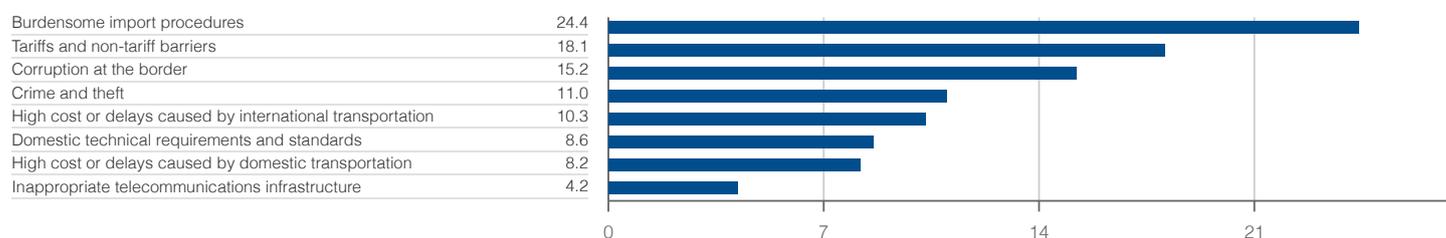
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	1.4	Trade openness % GDP	55.9
GDP US\$ billions	24.6	Share of world trade % world total	0.04
GDP per capita US\$	18085.8	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	0.79

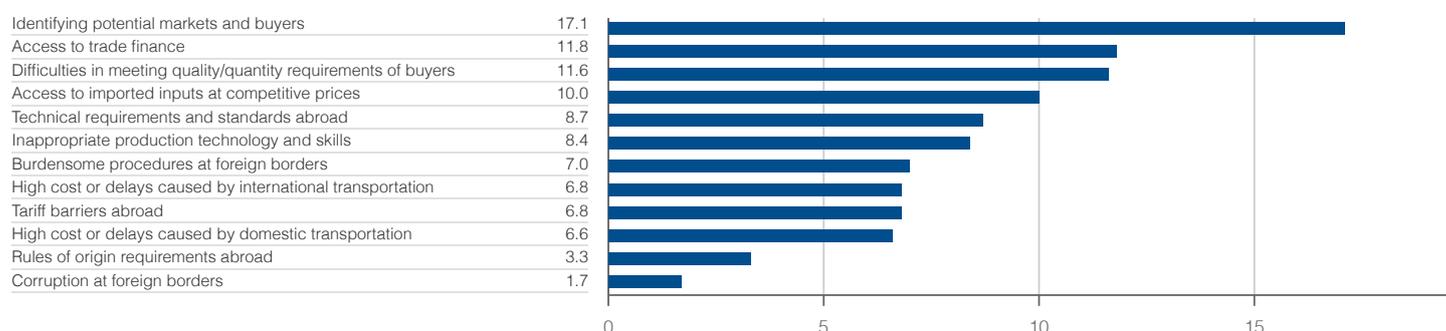
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.50	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	1.67	
Appeal procedures	1.50	
Fees and charges	0.50	
Formalities - documents	1.00	
Formalities - automation	0.67	
Formalities - procedures	1.38	
Border agency cooperation - internal	n.a.	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.25	
Governance and impartiality	0.17	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 29/7/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 12/6/2015*

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				1/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				1/2								
10.1	10.2				1/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	2/10			
8										0/1			
8										1/3			
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	5/13

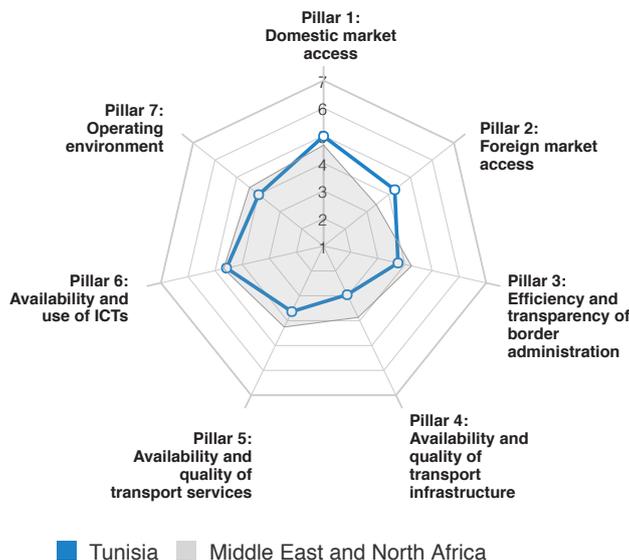
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 .. Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Freshment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ... Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Tunisia 91st / 136

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	91	4.0			Rank	89 / 134	91 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	65	4.6			Score	4.0	4.0
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	73	5.0					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	62	4.3					
Subindex B: Border administration	115	3.7					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	115	3.7					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	84	3.7					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	96	3.0					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	90	3.6					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	67	4.6					
Subindex D: Operating environment	95	4.0					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	95	4.0					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	73	5.0	
1.01 Tariff rate %	115	10.8	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	41	6.4	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	53	80.4	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	62	4.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	92	3.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	39	52.8	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	115	3.7	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	128	2.0	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	67	26.9	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	91	80.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	87	144.4	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	105	596.2	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	41	3.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	81	50.5	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	110	200.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	103	469.1	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	99	3.0	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	127	2.9	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	96	3.0	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	75	137.9	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	96	3.9	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	63	2.8	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	96	5.3	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	98	3.3	
4.06 Road quality index	70	4.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	85	3.5	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	90	3.6	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	120	2.3	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	88	2.6	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	84	2.7	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	94	3.0	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	53	4.8	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	120	3.1	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	67	4.6	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	42	129.9	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	81	48.5	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	87	4.3	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	51	62.6	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	109	4.0	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	119	3.5	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	40	0.72	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	95	4.0	
7.01 Protection of property	63	4.2	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	62	3.9	
7.03 Access to finance	105	3.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	121	3.6	
7.05 Physical security	101	4.8	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Tunisia

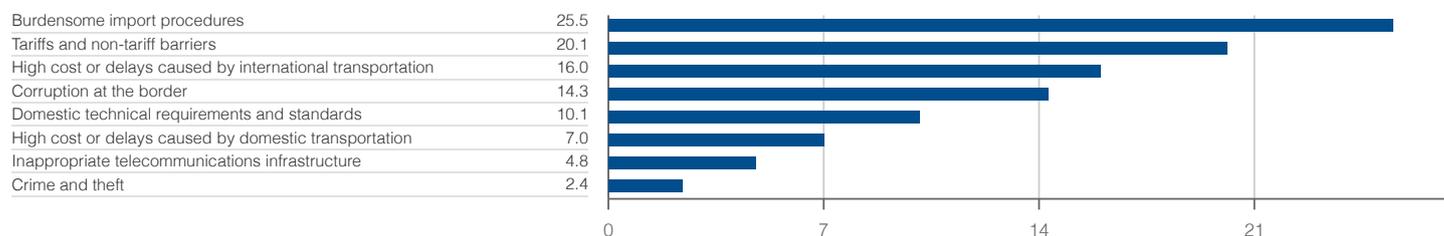
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	11.1	Trade openness % GDP	78.7
GDP US\$ billions	43.6	Share of world trade % world total	0.10
GDP per capita US\$	3922.7	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-6.15

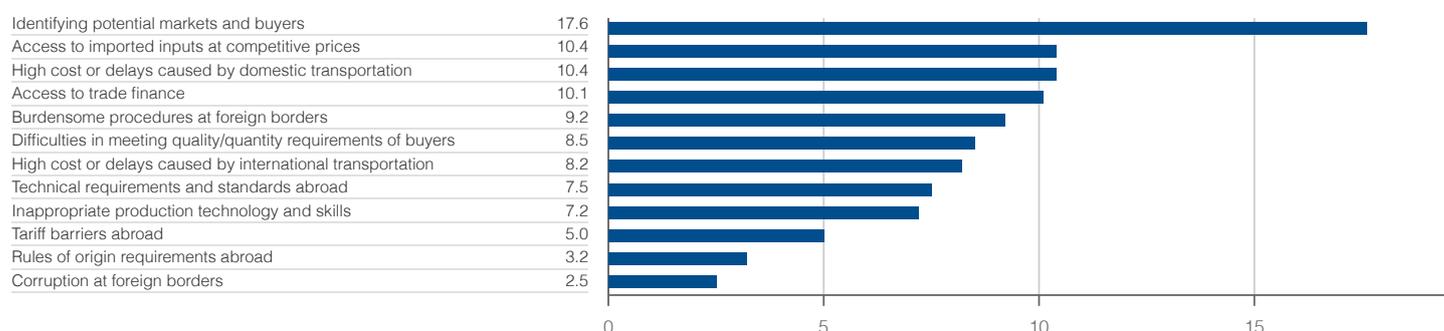
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.70	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	0.86	
Appeal procedures	1.17	
Fees and charges	1.67	
Formalities - documents	1.33	
Formalities - automation	1.00	
Formalities - procedures	0.47	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.33	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.83	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 2/9/2014*

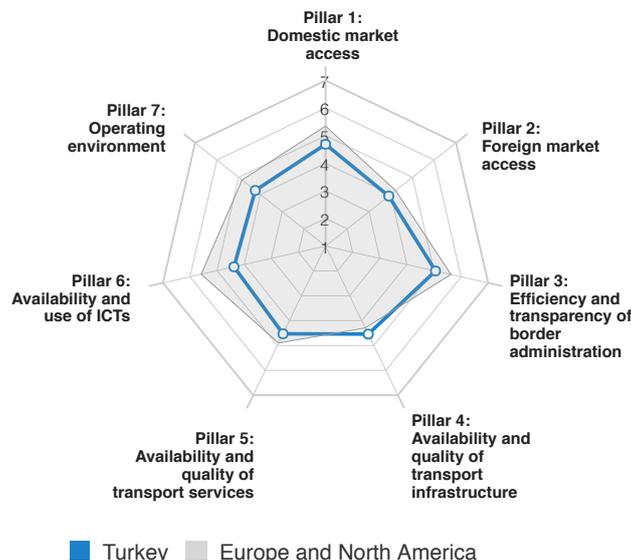
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				1/2								
3					0/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				1/2								
7.3	7.4				1/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	3/10			
8					0/1								
8					2/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	9/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				59	4.5			Rank	48 / 134	59 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				86	4.3			Score	4.5	4.5
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				87	4.7					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				88	3.9					
Subindex B: Border administration				45	5.1					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				45	5.1					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				46	4.5					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				27	4.5					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				45	4.5					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				74	4.4					
Subindex D: Operating environment				73	4.2					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				73	4.2					



Turkey slips 11 positions to place 58th in this year's rankings. This outcome is mainly the result of the more restricted access to its domestic market granted by the country, and of the deterioration in its operating environment. Since 2014, the average tariff rate applied by Turkey increased from 5.1 to 6 percent, with a lower number of goods entering the market free of duty (70.6 percent, down from 79). The country has also increased the number of distinct tariffs it applies, including those levied per unit and not [i]ad valorem,[i] thus further increasing the complexity of its tariff structure (99th). Its

operating environment (73rd, down 20) has suffered from reduced physical security (112th) and decreased access to finance (68th). The country did not make significant improvements in its border administration procedures (45th, up one), as border and documentary compliance still cost a total of US\$ 797 when importing 15 tons of automotive components. Turkey has further consolidated its role as an international air transport hub (15th, up four places), contributing to the improvement in its overall transport infrastructure (27th, up three places).

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	87	4.7	
1.01 Tariff rate %	76	6.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	99	4.2	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	67	70.6	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	88	3.9	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	93	3.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	78	40.9	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	45	5.1	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	59	0.63	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	36	3.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	57	11.1	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	63	41.1	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	86	141.6	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	110	655.3	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	47	5.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	38	15.8	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	67	87.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	88	376.4	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	66	3.9	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	55	4.2	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	27	4.5	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	15	2257.6	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	29	5.4	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	55	3.0	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	29	49.6	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	51	4.5	
4.06 Road quality index	27	5.9	
4.07 Quality of roads	28	5.0	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	45	4.5	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	35	3.4	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	36	3.3	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	43	3.4	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	40	3.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	49	4.9	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	100	3.5	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	74	4.4	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	99	96.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	70	53.7	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	60	12.4	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	69	50.9	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	52	4.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	46	4.9	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	64	0.60	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	73	4.2	
7.01 Protection of property	82	4.0	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	38	4.3	
7.03 Access to finance	68	4.0	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	48	4.7	
7.05 Physical security	112	4.2	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Turkey

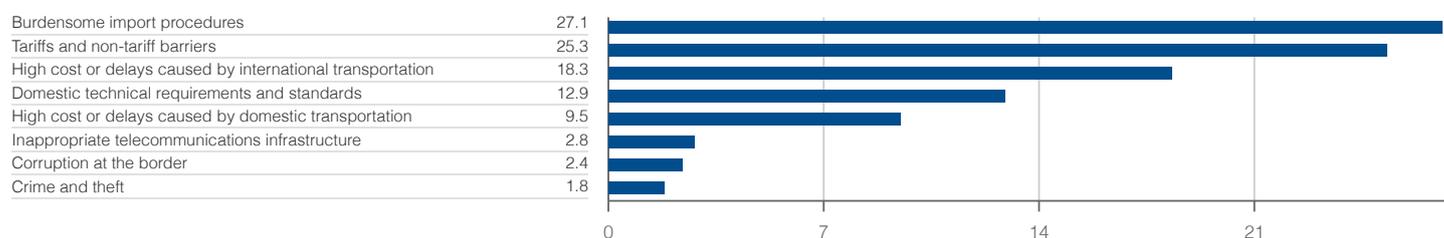
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	77.7	Trade openness % GDP	48.9
GDP US\$ billions	733.6	Share of world trade % world total	1.06
GDP per capita US\$	9437.4	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-63.32

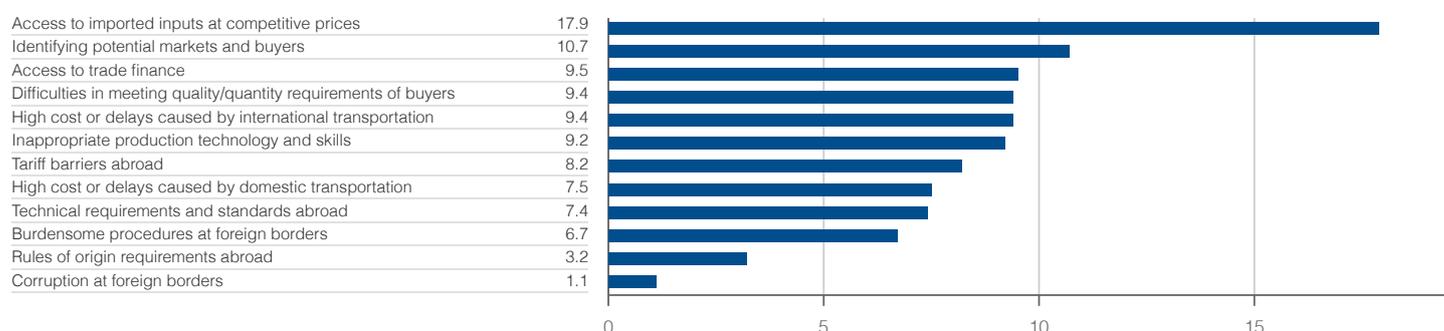
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.28	
Involvement of trade community	1.40	
Advance rulings	1.71	
Appeal procedures	2.00	
Fees and charges	1.25	
Formalities - documents	0.71	
Formalities - automation	1.83	
Formalities - procedures	1.20	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.25	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.89	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 16/3/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 16/7/2014*

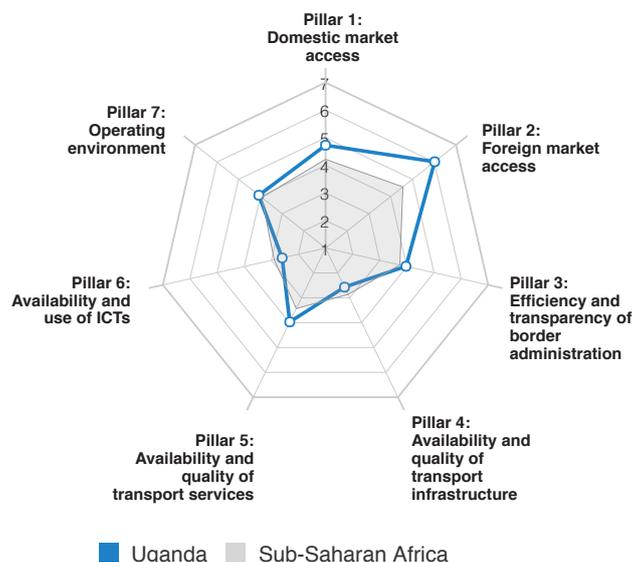
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	13/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 .. Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ... Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	84	4.1			Rank 95 / 134	84 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	7	5.4			Score 3.9	4.1	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	86	4.7					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	3	6.0					
Subindex B: Border administration	101	4.0					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	101	4.0					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	112	3.0					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	114	2.6					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	70	4.0					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	121	2.6					
Subindex D: Operating environment	84	4.1					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	84	4.1					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	86	4.7	
1.01 Tariff rate %	100	9.7	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	48	6.4	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	79	61.3	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	3	6.0	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	8	2.4	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	5	72.3	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	101	4.0	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	106	0.36	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	51	3.0	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	117	138.4	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	115	154.3	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	113	295.6	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	90	489.2	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	102	63.8	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	98	70.5	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	81	101.9	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	65	286.9	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	114	2.7	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	93	3.6	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	81	0.73	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	114	2.6	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	99	45.4	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	118	3.2	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	99	1.6	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	119	2.5	
4.06 Road quality index	75	4.6	
4.07 Quality of roads	86	3.5	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	70	4.0	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	74	2.9	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	57	2.9	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	59	3.0	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	45	3.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	104	3.5	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	98	3.5	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	121	2.6	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	131	50.4	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	113	19.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	116	0.3	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	110	18.3	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	81	4.5	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	117	3.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	85	0.50	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	84	4.1	
7.01 Protection of property	89	3.9	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	79	3.6	
7.03 Access to finance	86	3.7	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	54	4.6	
7.05 Physical security	106	4.6	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Uganda

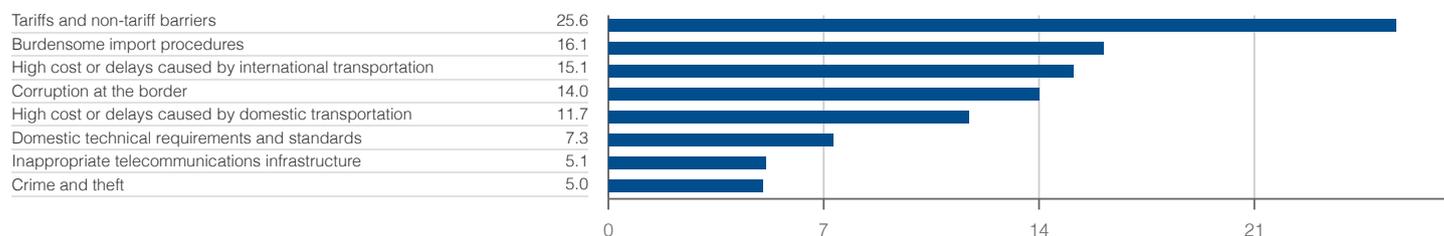
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	39.9	Trade openness % GDP	33.0
GDP US\$ billions	24.7	Share of world trade % world total	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	620.2	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-3.54

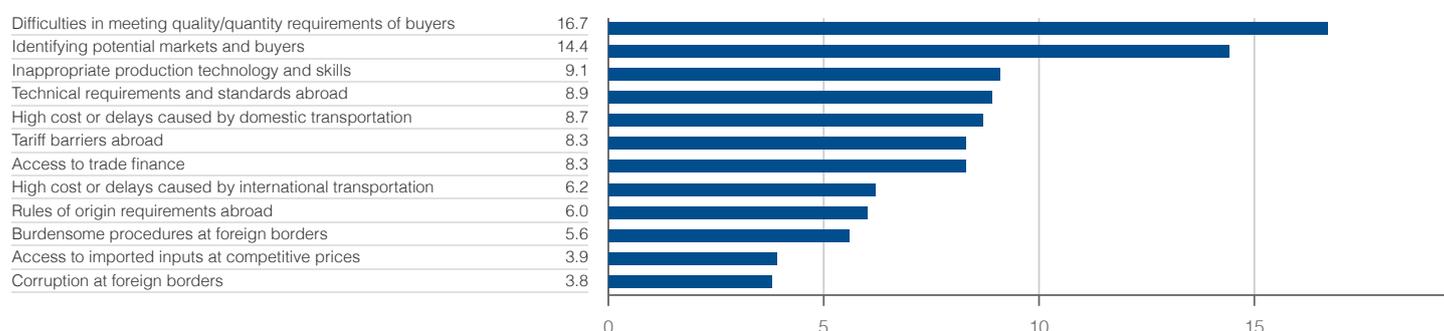
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Low income average
Information availability	1.40	
Involvement of trade community	0.50	
Advance rulings	0.33	
Appeal procedures	1.00	
Fees and charges	0.67	
Formalities - documents	1.00	
Formalities - automation	0.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.13	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.75	
Governance and impartiality	0.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 7/8/2015*

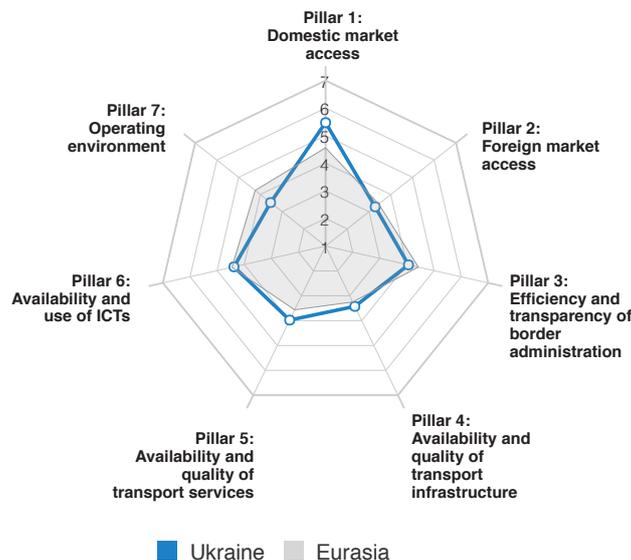
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					
7.5					3/10
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	95	4.0			Rank 84 / 134	95 / 136	
Subindex A: Market access	80	4.4			Score 4.0	4.0	
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	24	5.5					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	110	3.3					
Subindex B: Border administration	95	4.1					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	95	4.1					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	69	3.9					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	72	3.4					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	69	4.0					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	73	4.4					
Subindex D: Operating environment	125	3.5					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	125	3.5					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	24	5.5	
1.01 Tariff rate %	41	2.8	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	66	5.9	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	80	60.4	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	110	3.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	106	4.0	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	107	24.1	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	95	4.1	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	110	0.33	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	104	2.3	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	122	168.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	82	72.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	105	212.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	31	100.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	116	96.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	57	26.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	124	292.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	27	75.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	120	2.6	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	116	3.2	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	40	0.90	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	72	3.4	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	57	262.5	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	101	3.7	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	34	4.0	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	48	31.4	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	94	3.4	
4.06 Road quality index	51	5.4	
4.07 Quality of roads	132	2.4	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	69	4.0	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	92	2.6	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	93	2.5	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	61	3.0	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	54	3.5	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	68	4.7	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	78	3.8	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	73	4.4	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	26	144.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	79	49.3	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	63	11.8	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	128	8.1	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	103	4.2	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	35	5.1	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	70	0.59	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	125	3.5	
7.01 Protection of property	127	3.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	93	3.5	
7.03 Access to finance	114	3.2	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	83	4.2	
7.05 Physical security	124	3.6	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Ukraine

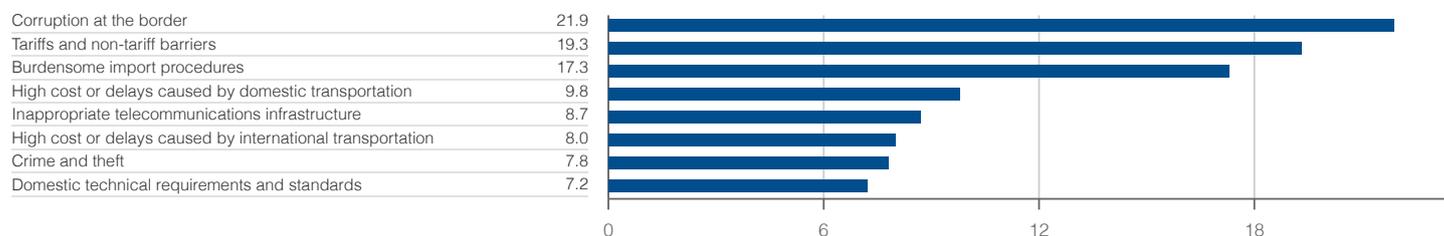
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	42.6	Trade openness % GDP	81.9
GDP US\$ billions	90.5	Share of world trade % world total	0.22
GDP per capita US\$	2125.4	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	1.54

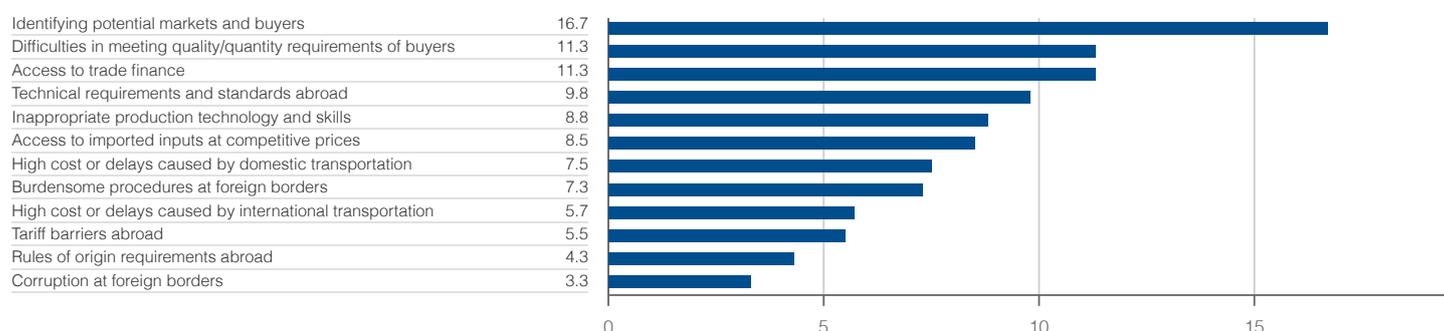
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.70	
Involvement of trade community	1.25	
Advance rulings	1.67	
Appeal procedures	1.38	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	0.50	
Formalities - automation	0.75	
Formalities - procedures	0.69	
Border agency cooperation - internal	0.50	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.50	
Governance and impartiality	0.50	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 16/12/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 14/8/2014*

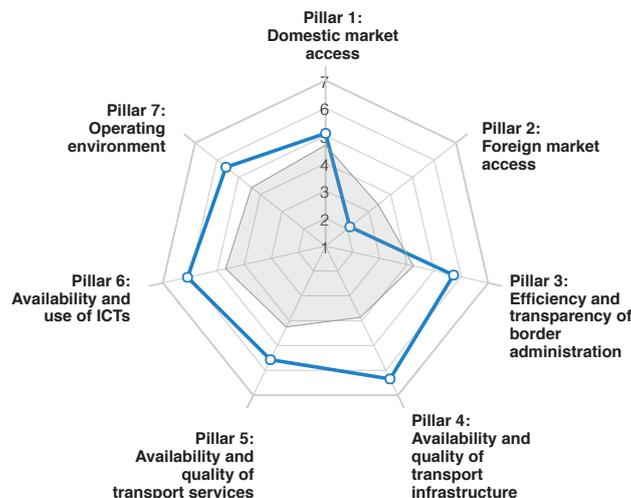
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			2/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				1/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	3/10			
8										1/1			
8										1/3			
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	5/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 .. Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				23	5.2			Rank	23 / 134	23 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				118	3.6			Score	5.1	5.2
Pillar 1: Domestic market access				70	5.1					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access				131	2.1					
Subindex B: Border administration				25	5.7					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration				25	5.7					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				6	6.0					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure				2	6.3					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services				13	5.6					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs				19	6.1					
Subindex D: Operating environment				9	5.6					
Pillar 7: Operating environment				9	5.6					



■ United Arab Emirates ■ Middle East and North Africa

The United Arab Emirates leads the Middle East and North Africa region in enabling trade, ranking 23rd globally. The UAE performs well largely due to its overall infrastructure (6th globally), with excellent scores for its air, port and road infrastructure. Since 2014, Dubai International Airport has become one of the world's busiest airports in terms of international passengers, with expanding connections. The Jebel Ali Port is the region's largest and set to grow with

investment in its 3rd and 4th terminals. On the border administration front, UAE has seen improvements in its trade facilitation environment especially in terms of the services provided by customs and border agencies. However, import procedures remain burdensome and costly, with export processes only slightly better. In terms of market access, the UAE ranks 118th, with exports facing fairly high tariffs abroad and with very limited preference margins.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	70	5.1	
1.01 Tariff rate %	56	4.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	15	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	105	36.0	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	131	2.1	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	129	4.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	125	8.2	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	25	5.7	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	2	0.95	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	12	3.8	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	58	12.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	72	54.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	111	283.3	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	116	677.8	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	51	6.2	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	58	27.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	104	177.8	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	102	461.7	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	6	6.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	6	5.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	66	0.80	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	2	6.3	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	3	5966.1	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	2	6.7	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	15	70.6	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	3	6.4	
4.06 Road quality index	32	5.8	
4.07 Quality of roads	1	6.5	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	13	5.6	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	7	3.9	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	18	3.8	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	18	3.9	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	18	4.1	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	24	5.8	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	4	5.9	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	19	6.1	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	3	187.3	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	11	91.2	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	59	12.8	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	20	92.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	7	5.9	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	17	5.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	13	0.89	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	9	5.6	
7.01 Protection of property	22	5.7	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	2	5.6	
7.03 Access to finance	17	5.1	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	30	4.9	
7.05 Physical security	2	6.6	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

United Arab Emirates

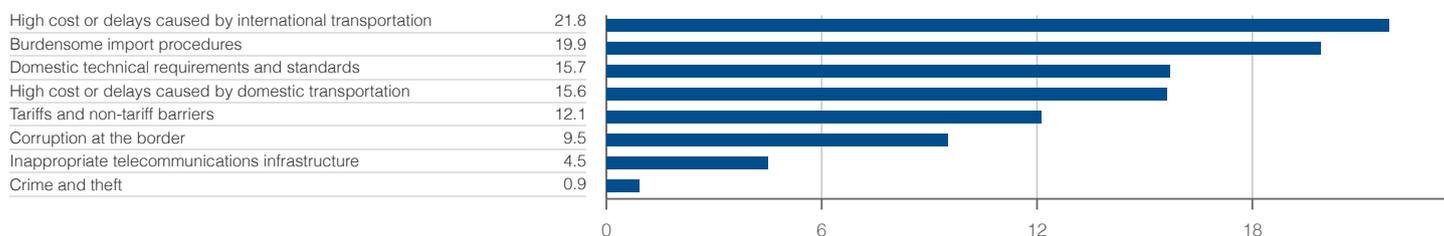
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	9.6	Trade openness % GDP	133.7
GDP US\$ billions	345.5	Share of world trade % world total	1.49
GDP per capita US\$	36060.0	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	35.00

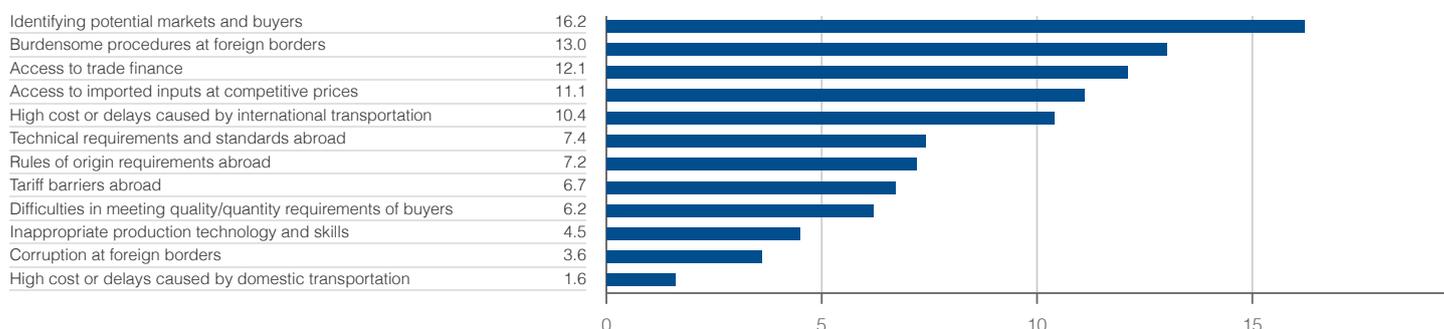
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



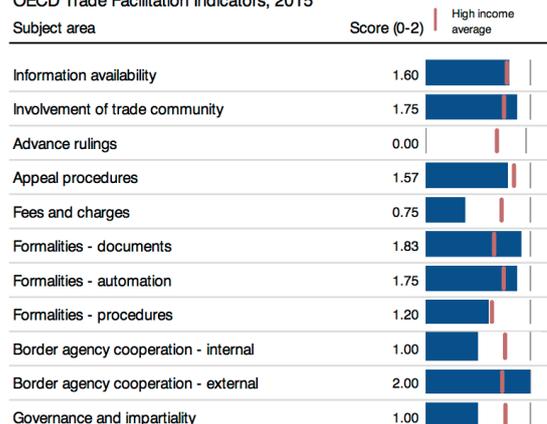
Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

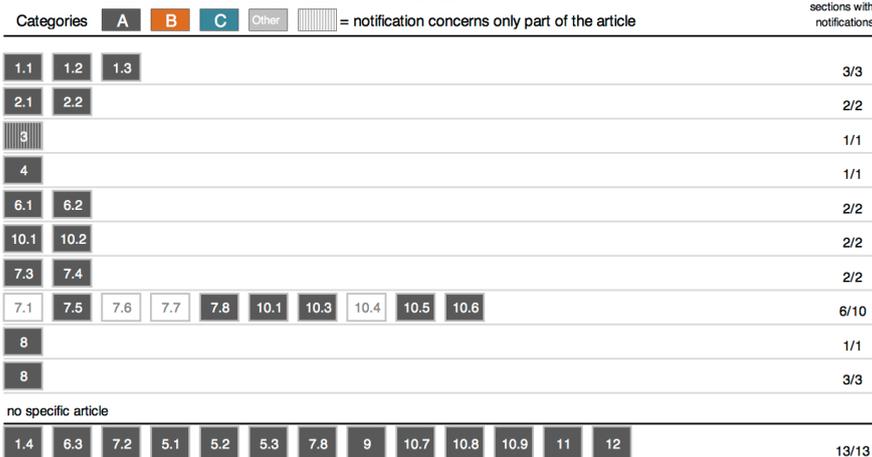
OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015



Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 18/4/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 2/6/2015*

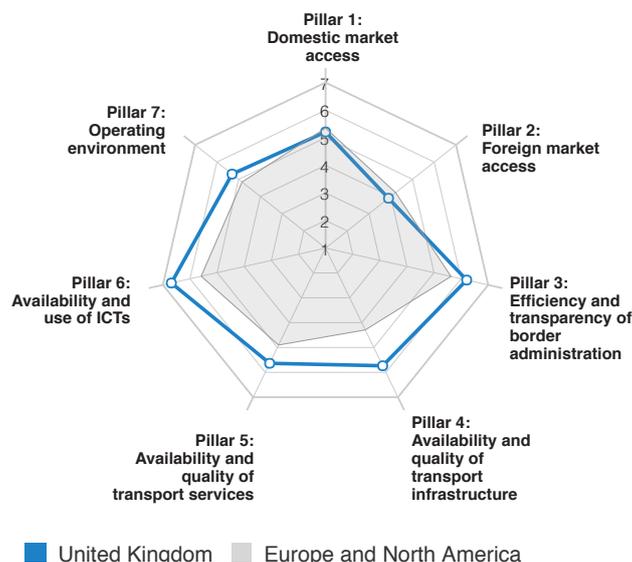


Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	8	5.5			Rank	6 / 134	8 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	73	4.6			Score	5.5	5.5
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	60	5.2					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	90	3.9					
Subindex B: Border administration	6	6.2					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	6	6.2					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	5	6.0					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	10	5.7					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	11	5.6					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	1	6.7					
Subindex D: Operating environment	16	5.3					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	16	5.3					



The United Kingdom slips two positions to 8th but remains the best performer among large European economies. The results predate the referendum held in June 2016 and therefore do not reflect any change potentially triggered by the country's exit from the EU. As of today, the country continues to benefit from integration with its European partners, with 84 percent of goods imported free of duty. Access to other markets also improved over the past two years, but more slowly than elsewhere causing a drop of two positions to 90th. The United Kingdom continues to rely on one of the most efficient and transparent border administration systems (6th). Its government is also

one of the best at providing online services to its citizens and the country having adopted ICT technologies more than anywhere else in the world. Transport infrastructure and services are also widely available, with British businesses and citizens enjoying the second best international air connectivity in the world, after the United States. Finally, the country's operating environment remains solid (16th, down four), especially when it comes to protection of property rights (7th) and efficiency of public institutions (13th).

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	60	5.2	
1.01 Tariff rate %	5	1.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	108	3.0	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	45	84.2	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	90	3.9	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	48	3.5	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	92	32.4	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	6	6.2	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	7	0.91	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	5	4.0	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	34	1.7	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	31	3.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	1	0.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	45	4.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	50	24.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	23	25.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	62	280.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	18	5.9	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	13	5.5	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	10	5.7	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	2	7148.1	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	18	5.8	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	19	4.8	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	8	97.2	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	12	5.6	
4.06 Road quality index	29	5.8	
4.07 Quality of roads	27	5.1	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	11	5.6	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	11	3.8	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	7	4.0	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	7	4.1	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	8	4.3	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	18	6.1	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	15	5.3	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	1	6.7	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	55	125.8	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	10	92.0	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	8	37.7	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	23	87.8	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	3	6.0	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	1	6.4	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	16	5.3	
7.01 Protection of property	7	6.2	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	13	5.0	
7.03 Access to finance	22	4.9	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	22	5.0	
7.05 Physical security	76	5.4	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

United Kingdom

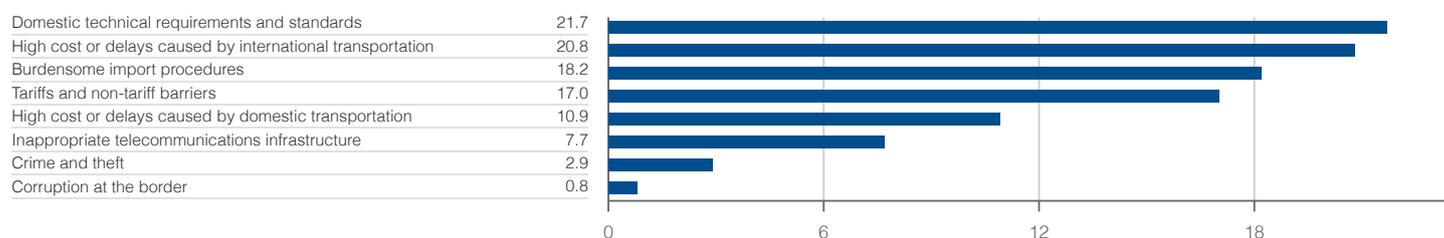
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	65.1	Trade openness % GDP	38.0
GDP US\$ billions	2849.3	Share of world trade % world total	3.27
GDP per capita US\$	43770.7	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-165.36

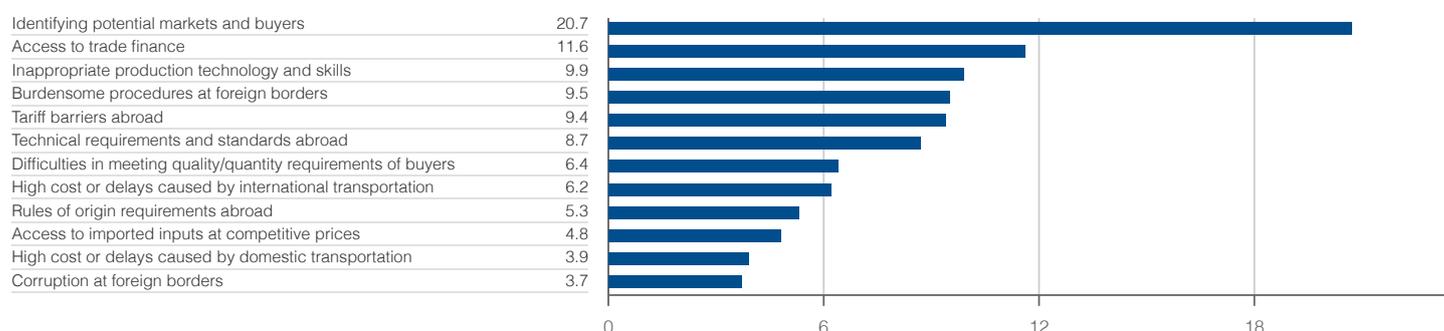
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



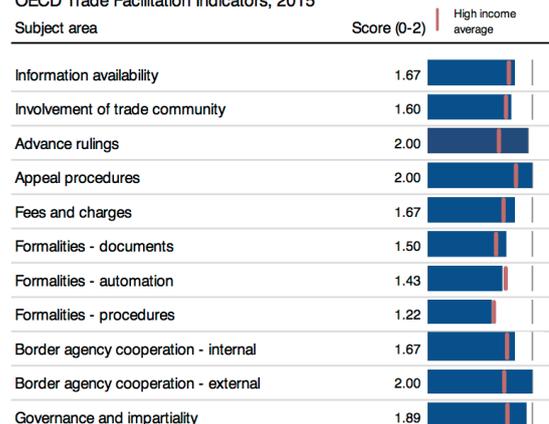
Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

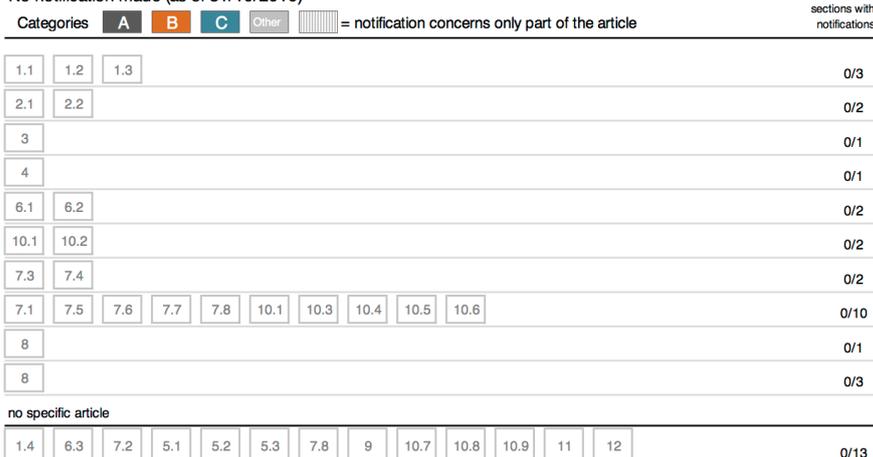
OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015



Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 5/10/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

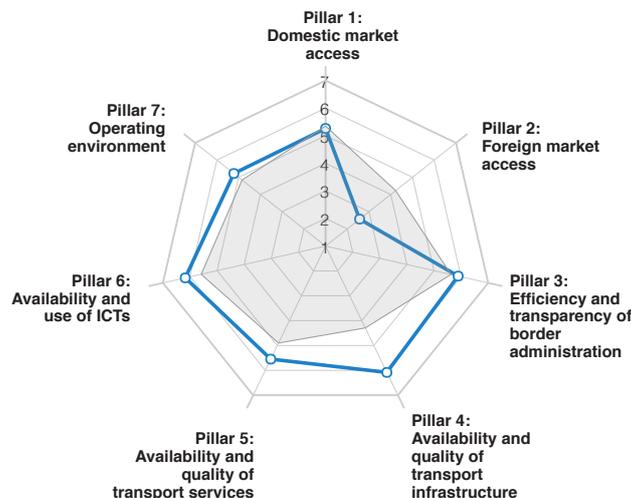


Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview				Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index				22	5.2			Rank	22 / 134	22 / 136
Subindex A: Market access				105	3.9			Score	5.1	5.2
	Pillar 1: Domestic market access			56	5.3					
	Pillar 2: Foreign market access			120	2.6					
Subindex B: Border administration				17	5.9					
	Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration			17	5.9					
Subindex C: Infrastructure				8	5.9					
	Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure			7	6.1					
	Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services			14	5.5					
	Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs			15	6.2					
Subindex D: Operating environment				22	5.2					
	Pillar 7: Operating environment			22	5.2					



■ United States ■ Europe and North America

The United States holds the 22nd rank globally, although with an improved score. At 105th globally, market access continues to be the country's weakest spot. Unlike other members of NAFTA or the EU countries, the United States is less integrated within its own trading block and relatively more open to partners from other parts of the world. In 2014, NAFTA represented only 28 percent of its imports and 30 percent of exports, against figures of 60 and 75 percent for Canada and 53 and 79 percent for Mexico. Asia and Europe together accounted for 63 percent of US imports and 55 percent of its exports, making it particularly important for the country to negotiate trade agreements with these regions. As of today, the United States continues to be penalized by poor

access to foreign markets, with the seventh highest average faced tariff in the world (4.9 percent, slightly lower than in 2014) and a very low margin of preference vis-à-vis other countries (108th globally). On the domestic front, only 77 percent of its imports enter the country without duty, against a rate of 89 and 93 percent for Canada and Mexico, respectively. Across the other pillars of the ETI, the United States scores relatively better, being in the top twenty across most dimensions of border administration and transport infrastructure and services, and 22nd in terms of operating environment, with physical security and openness to foreign participation pulling down its performance.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
	Pillar 1: Domestic market access		
1.01 Tariff rate %	33	1.4	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	103	3.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	58	77.3	
	Pillar 2: Foreign market access		
2.01 Tariffs faced %	130	4.9	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	108	23.5	
	Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration		
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	15	0.82	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	16	3.8	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	50	7.5	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	25	1.5	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	68	100.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	43	175.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	25	1.5	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	18	1.5	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	49	60.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	46	175.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	29	5.3	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	28	4.9	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	1	1.00	
	Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure		
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	1	13928.6	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	9	6.1	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	13	5.1	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	6	98.7	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	10	5.7	
4.06 Road quality index	1	7.0	
4.07 Quality of roads	13	5.6	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
	Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services		
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	19	3.7	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	8	4.0	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	5	4.2	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	11	4.3	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	33	5.6	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	9	5.5	
	Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs		
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	65	117.6	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	35	74.5	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	18	31.5	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	13	109.2	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	12	5.8	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	2	6.4	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	9	0.93	
	Pillar 7: Operating environment		
7.01 Protection of property	20	5.7	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	22	4.8	
7.03 Access to finance	11	5.3	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	31	4.9	
7.05 Physical security	78	5.3	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

United States

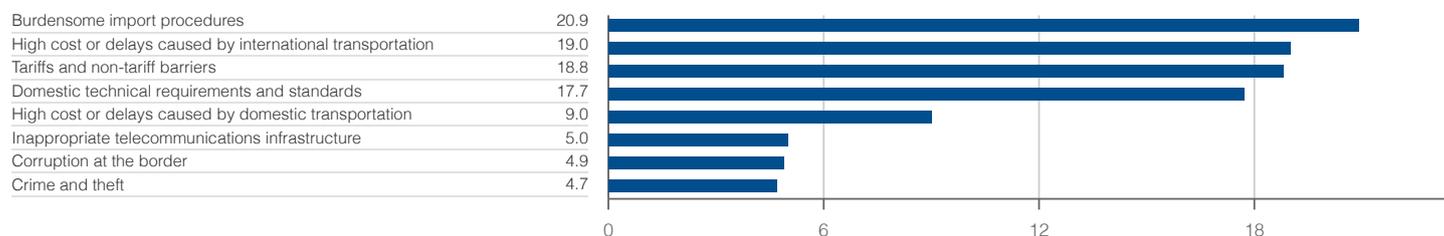
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	321.6	Trade openness % GDP	21.1
GDP US\$ billions	17947.0	Share of world trade % world total	11.48
GDP per capita US\$	55805.2	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-803.03

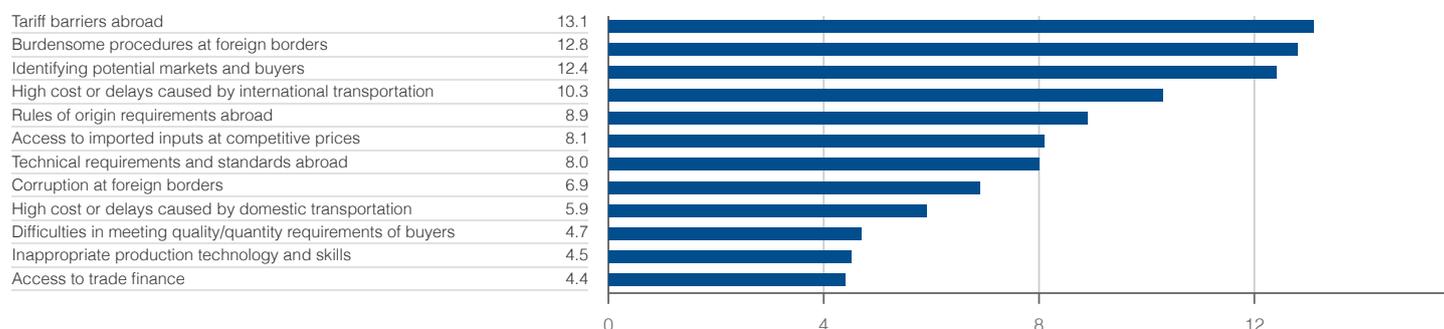
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.67	
Involvement of trade community	1.80	
Advance rulings	2.00	
Appeal procedures	1.50	
Fees and charges	1.50	
Formalities - documents	1.17	
Formalities - automation	1.71	
Formalities - procedures	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - internal	2.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.89	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 24/1/2015

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

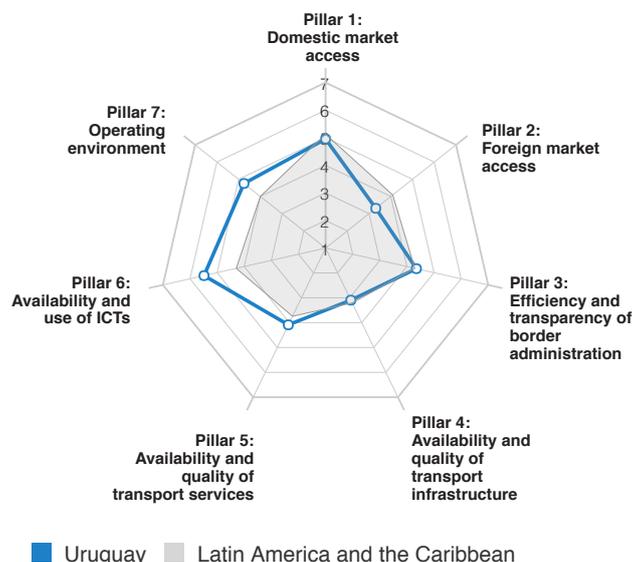
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
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| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	66	4.4			Rank	73 / 134	66 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	93	4.1			Score	4.2	4.4
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	75	5.0					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	108	3.3					
Subindex B: Border administration	78	4.4					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	78	4.4					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	59	4.2					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	87	3.1					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	63	4.1					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	36	5.5					
Subindex D: Operating environment	37	4.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	37	4.8					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	75	5.0	
1.01 Tariff rate %	92	8.0	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	23	6.7	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	89	56.9	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	108	3.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	115	4.6	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	79	40.8	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	78	4.4	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	107	0.36	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	59	2.8	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	89	72.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	43	13.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	112	285.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	73	375.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	68	24.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	126	120.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	118	231.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	131	1095.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	33	5.1	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	34	4.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	81	0.73	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	87	3.1	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	89	66.4	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	65	4.4	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	106	1.2	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	45	34.9	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	38	4.8	
4.06 Road quality index	46	5.5	
4.07 Quality of roads	96	3.2	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	63	4.1	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	69	2.9	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	53	3.0	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	73	2.8	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	59	3.5	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	85	4.2	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	68	3.9	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	36	5.5	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	12	160.2	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	57	64.6	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	33	26.3	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	31	77.7	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	64	4.7	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	67	4.6	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	28	0.78	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	37	4.8	
7.01 Protection of property	33	5.0	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	58	4.0	
7.03 Access to finance	47	4.3	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	27	5.0	
7.05 Physical security	64	5.5	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Uruguay

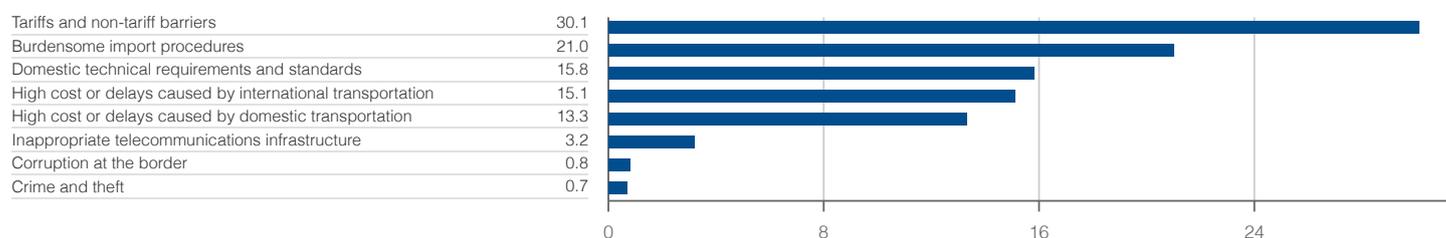
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	3.4	Trade openness % GDP	32.3
GDP US\$ billions	53.8	Share of world trade % world total	0.05
GDP per capita US\$	15748.2	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-1.81

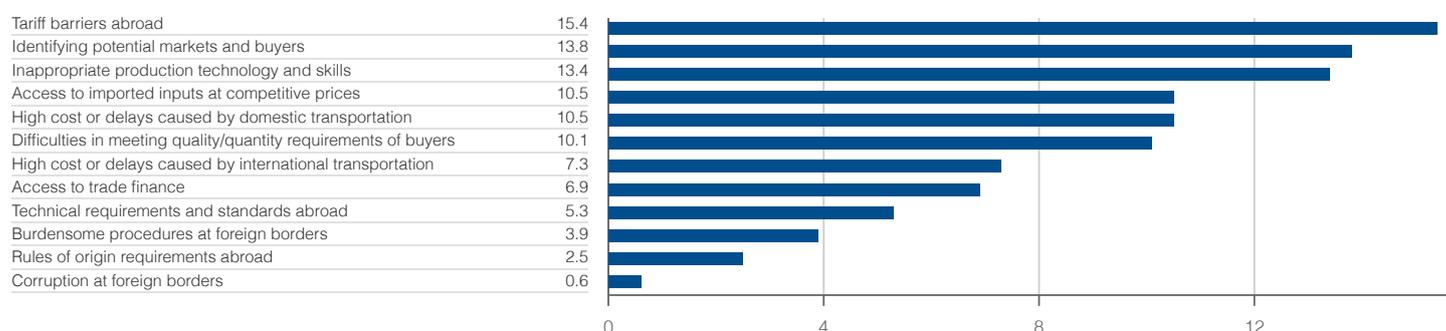
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	High income average
Information availability	1.40	
Involvement of trade community	1.50	
Advance rulings	1.14	
Appeal procedures	1.50	
Fees and charges	0.67	
Formalities - documents	0.83	
Formalities - automation	0.75	
Formalities - procedures	1.13	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.25	
Governance and impartiality	1.00	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 30/8/2016

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 31/7/2014*

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				1/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	13/13

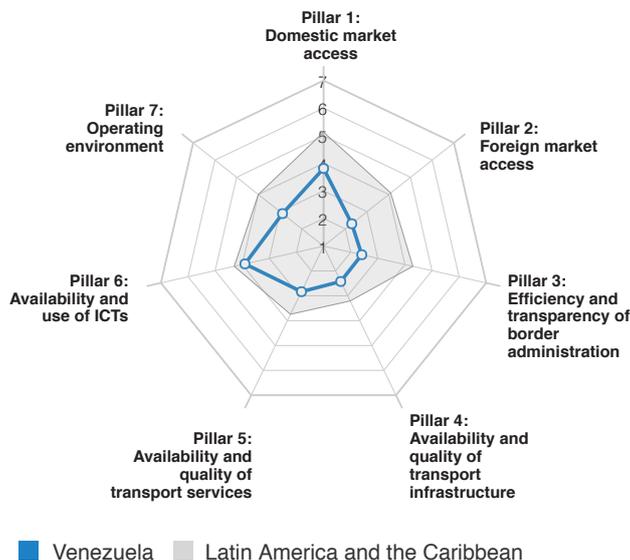
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and Information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Venezuela 136th / 136

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	136	2.9			Rank	133 / 134	136 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	132	3.1			Score	2.9	2.9
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	114	3.8					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	126	2.3					
Subindex B: Border administration	135	2.4					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	135	2.4					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	111	3.1					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	122	2.4					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	132	2.8					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	89	3.9					
Subindex D: Operating environment	135	2.9					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	135	2.9					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	114	3.8	
1.01 Tariff rate %	120	11.8	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	32	6.6	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	114	26.7	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	126	2.3	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	121	4.7	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	123	10.2	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	135	2.4	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	101	0.40	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	126	2.0	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	135	1090.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	127	240.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	121	400.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	134	1500.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	134	528.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	134	288.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	133	375.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	133	1250.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	134	1.8	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	136	2.1	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	86	0.70	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	122	2.4	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	77	117.6	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	127	2.7	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	102	1.5	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	84	8.5	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	117	2.6	
4.06 Road quality index	41	5.6	
4.07 Quality of roads	117	2.8	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	132	2.8	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	108	2.5	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	110	2.3	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	98	2.5	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	115	2.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	131	1.9	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	136	2.1	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	89	3.9	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	104	93.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	61	61.9	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	73	8.2	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	75	43.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	128	3.6	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	100	3.9	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	96	0.43	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	135	2.9	
7.01 Protection of property	136	1.8	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	136	2.2	
7.03 Access to finance	74	3.9	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	129	3.2	
7.05 Physical security	131	3.3	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Venezuela

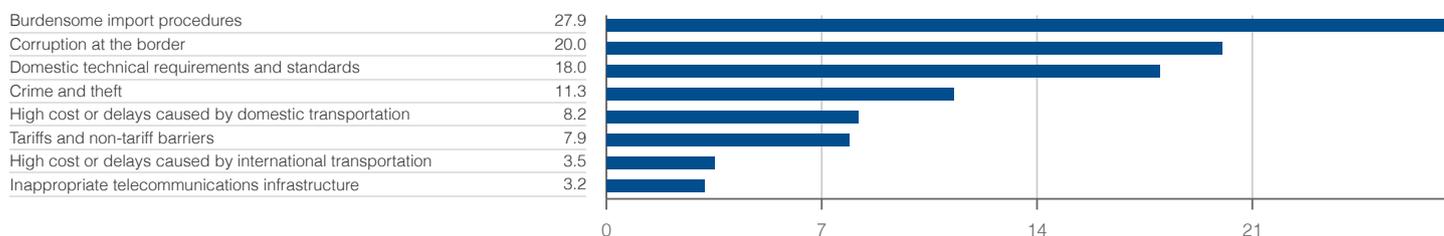
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	30.9	Trade openness % GDP	26.8
GDP US\$ billions	239.6	Share of world trade % world total	0.21
GDP per capita US\$	7744.7	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	3.70

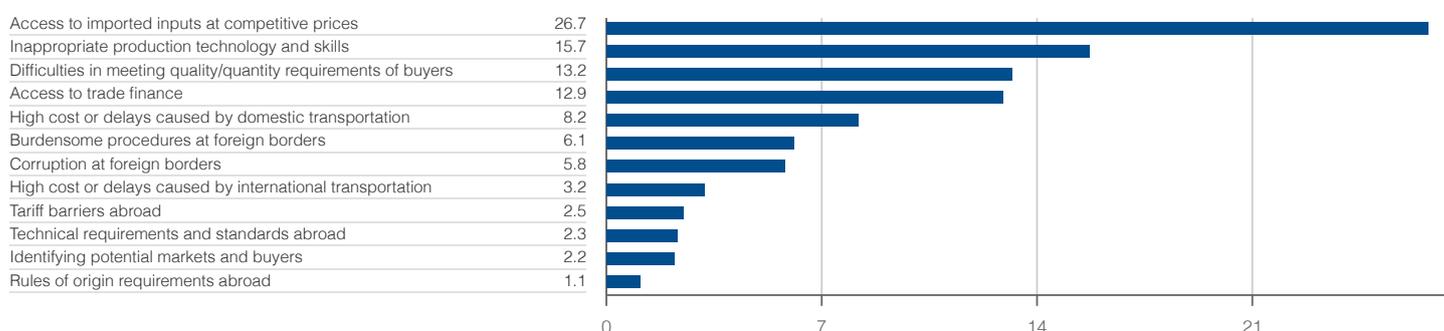
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Upper-middle income average
Information availability	1.60	
Involvement of trade community	0.25	
Advance rulings	1.14	
Appeal procedures	1.00	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	0.17	
Formalities - automation	1.25	
Formalities - procedures	0.33	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	1.25	
Governance and impartiality	0.80	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

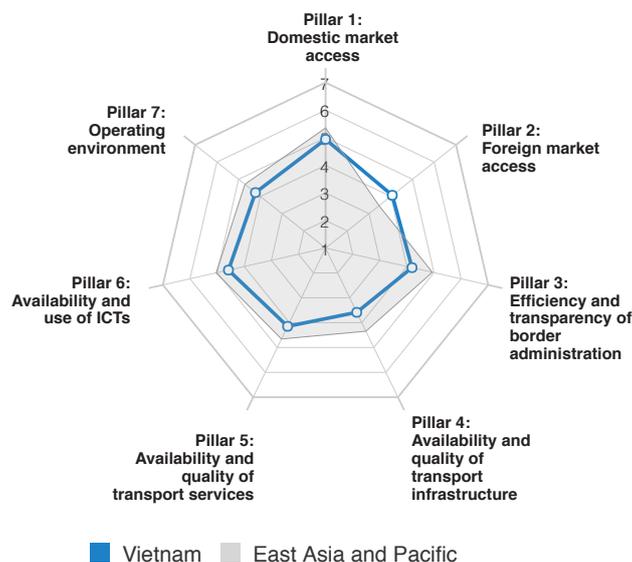
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

Performance Overview		Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index		73	4.3			Rank	87 / 134	73 / 136
Subindex A: Market access		74	4.5			Score	4.0	4.3
	Pillar 1: Domestic market access	77	4.9					
	Pillar 2: Foreign market access	79	4.1					
Subindex B: Border administration		86	4.2					
	Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	86	4.2					
Subindex C: Infrastructure		64	4.1					
	Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	66	3.6					
	Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	60	4.1					
	Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	66	4.6					
Subindex D: Operating environment		77	4.2					
	Pillar 7: Operating environment	77	4.2					



Vietnam has improved significantly its capacity to enable trade and climbs 14 ranks in this year's ETI, to 73rd. This is largely driven by improvements in border administration, with improved customs efficiency (now at 66th) and reduced times for documentary and border compliance for both importing and exporting (a reduction of approximately 30 total hours for both cases). These changes reflect recent efforts by the government to streamline procedures at the border and reduce the burden of inspections by multiple agencies, but the country has a long way to go and rise to international standards, ranking 86th (up 16) in this dimension. Vietnam has also improved access to its domestic market (74th, up four), increasing the share of goods imported free of

duty (71 percent, up from 55 two years ago), but also the average tariff applied to dutiable imports (7.9 percent, from 6.8). Vietnam's possibility to penetrate foreign markets has also improved, thanks to a lower average faced tariff (3.3 percent, down from 3.8) and increased margin of preference vis-à-vis other countries. Infrastructure performance has been uneven, with improvements in transport infrastructure (up 14, to 66th), including a significance advancement in maritime connectivity (19th, up eight), and a deterioration of services (down nine, to 60th). Operating environment has also been enhanced, thanks in particular to stronger protection of property rights and increased efficiency of public institutions.

The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
	Pillar 1: Domestic market access	77	4.9
1.01	Tariff rate %	91	7.9
1.02	Complexity of tariffs	68	5.7
1.03	Share of duty-free imports %	65	70.9
	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
	Pillar 2: Foreign market access	79	4.1
2.01	Tariffs faced %	28	3.3
2.02	Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	94	31.7
	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
	Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	86	4.2
3.01	Customs services index 0-1 (best)	66	0.58
3.02	Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	65	2.8
3.03	Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	97	76.0
3.04	Time to import: Border compliance hours	77	62.0
3.05	Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	100	182.5
3.06	Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	77	392.1
3.07	Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	95	50.0
3.08	Time to export: Border compliance hours	89	57.7
3.09	Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	92	139.2
3.10	Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	72	309.1
3.11	Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	106	2.8
3.12	Time predictability of import procedures	95	3.6
3.13	Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	96	0.60
	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
	Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	66	3.6
4.01	Available airline seat kilometres millions	34	651.2
4.02	Quality of air transport infrastructure	85	4.1
4.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	52	3.1
4.04	Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	19	62.8
4.05	Quality of port infrastructure	76	3.8
4.06	Road quality index	104	3.7
4.07	Quality of roads	87	3.5

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
	Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	60	4.1
5.01	Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	50	3.1
5.02	Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	63	2.9
5.03	Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	74	2.8
5.04	Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	56	3.5
5.05	Postal service efficiency	58	4.8
5.06	Efficiency of transport mode change	88	3.6
	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
	Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	66	4.6
6.01	Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	40	130.6
6.02	Internet users % pop.	72	52.7
6.03	Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	74	8.1
6.04	Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	89	39.0
6.05	ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	57	4.8
6.06	Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	49	4.9
6.07	Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	72	0.57
	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
	Pillar 7: Operating environment	77	4.2
7.01	Protection of property	92	3.8
7.02	Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	63	3.9
7.03	Access to finance	79	3.9
7.04	Openness to foreign participation	102	4.0
7.05	Physical security	62	5.6

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Vietnam

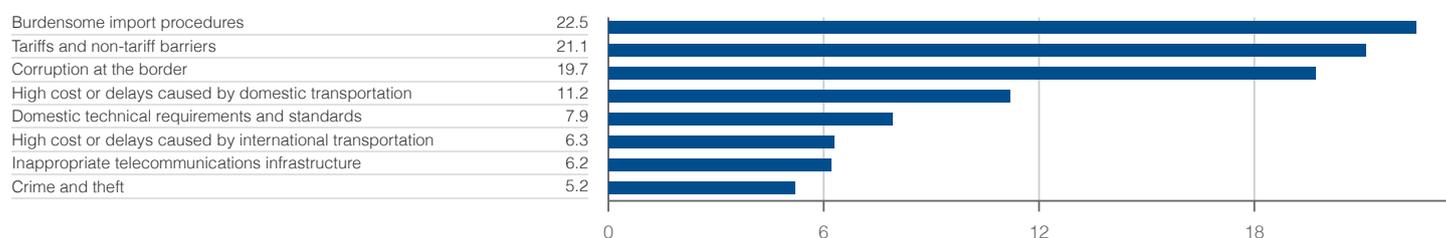
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	91.7	Trade openness % GDP	171.4
GDP US\$ billions	191.5	Share of world trade % world total	0.99
GDP per capita US\$	2088.3	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-4.00

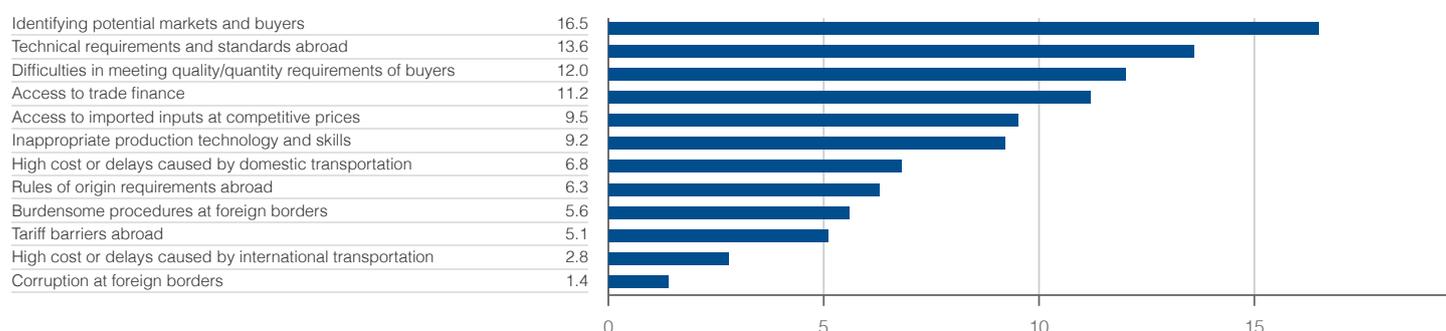
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.80	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	1.57	
Appeal procedures	1.75	
Fees and charges	1.00	
Formalities - documents	1.00	
Formalities - automation	1.25	
Formalities - procedures	1.31	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.33	
Border agency cooperation - external	0.75	
Governance and impartiality	1.63	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 15/12/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 31/7/2014*

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			1/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					0/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	3/10			
8					0/1								
8					1/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	5/13

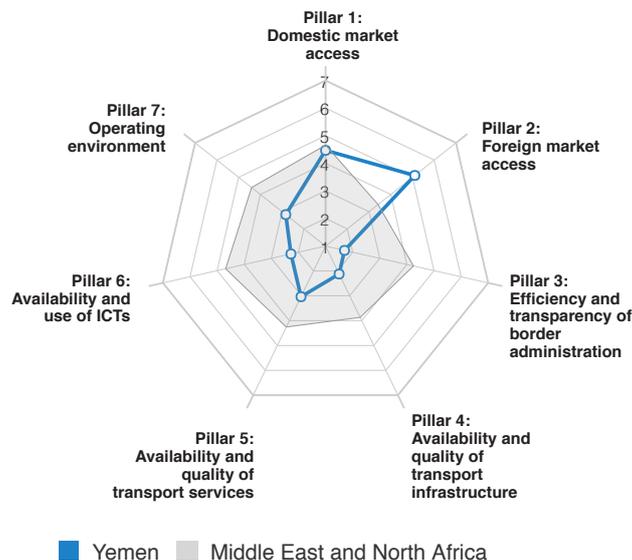
Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 .. Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 .. Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ... Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ... Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Yemen 134th / 136

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	134	2.9			Rank	134 / 134	134 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	49	4.8			Score	2.8	2.9
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	95	4.5					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	15	5.1					
Subindex B: Border administration	136	1.7					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	136	1.7					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	132	2.5					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	134	2.1					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	126	3.0					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	131	2.3					
Subindex D: Operating environment	136	2.8					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	136	2.8					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	95	4.5	
1.01 Tariff rate %	81	6.4	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	62	6.1	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	112	30.7	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	15	5.1	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	9	2.4	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	66	43.1	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	136	1.7	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	136	1.6	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	136	No Practice	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	136	No Practice	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	136	No Practice	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	136	No Practice	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	136	No Practice	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	136	No Practice	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	136	No Practice	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	136	No Practice	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	136	1.8	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	130	2.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	134	2.1	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	135	0.6	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	135	2.2	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	n/a	n/a	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	91	5.8	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	118	2.6	
4.06 Road quality index	114	3.2	
4.07 Quality of roads	127	2.5	
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	126	3.0	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	118	2.4	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	120	2.2	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	118	2.2	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	111	2.8	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	115	3.3	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	132	2.6	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	131	2.3	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	127	68.0	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	101	25.1	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	102	1.5	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	131	5.9	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	122	3.7	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	133	2.9	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	124	0.14	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	136	2.8	
7.01 Protection of property	135	2.6	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	125	3.0	
7.03 Access to finance	134	2.4	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	130	3.2	
7.05 Physical security	135	2.9	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Yemen

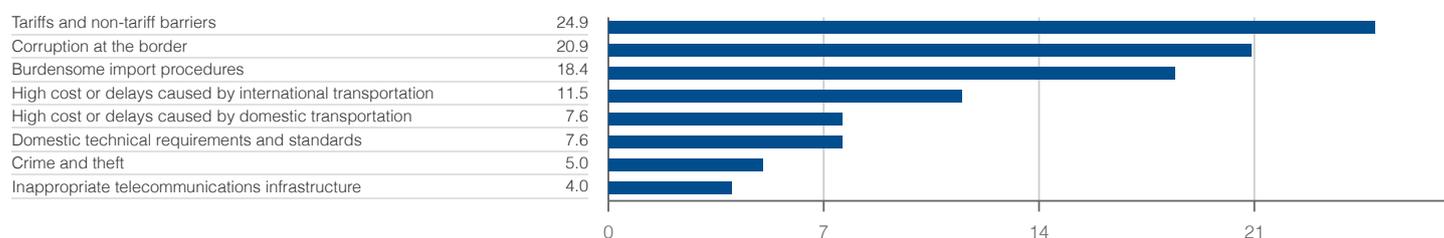
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	28.3	Trade openness % GDP	36.8
GDP US\$ billions	36.9	Share of world trade % world total	0.04
GDP per capita US\$	1302.9	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-11.90

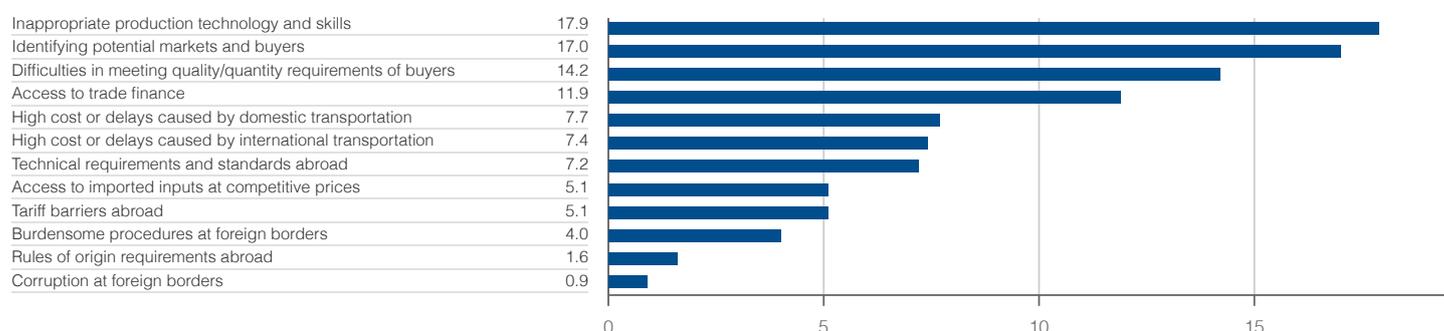
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2014



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2014



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	0.67	
Involvement of trade community	n.a.	
Advance rulings	0.00	
Appeal procedures	n.a.	
Fees and charges	n.a.	
Formalities - documents	0.67	
Formalities - automation	0.33	
Formalities - procedures	0.73	
Border agency cooperation - internal	0.33	
Border agency cooperation - external	n.a.	
Governance and impartiality	n.a.	

TFA articles not covered by performance assessment

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

1.1 ..Publication	5.3 ..Test procedures	7.5 ..Post-clearance audit	10.3 Use of international standards
1.2 ..Information available through Internet	6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times	10.4 Single window
1.3 ..Enquiry Points	6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation	7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators	10.5 Shipment inspection
1.4 ..Notification	6.3 ..Penalty disciplines	7.8 ..Expedited shipments	10.6 Use of customs brokers
2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force	7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing	7.9 ..Perishable goods	10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements
2.2 ..Consultations	7.2 ..Electronic payment	8 ..Border agency cooperation	10.8 Rejected goods
3 ..Advance rulings	7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges	9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import	10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing
4 ..Right to appeal or review	7.4 ..Risk management	10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements	11 ...Transit
5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections		10.2 Acceptance of copies	12 ...Customs cooperation
5.2 ..Detention			

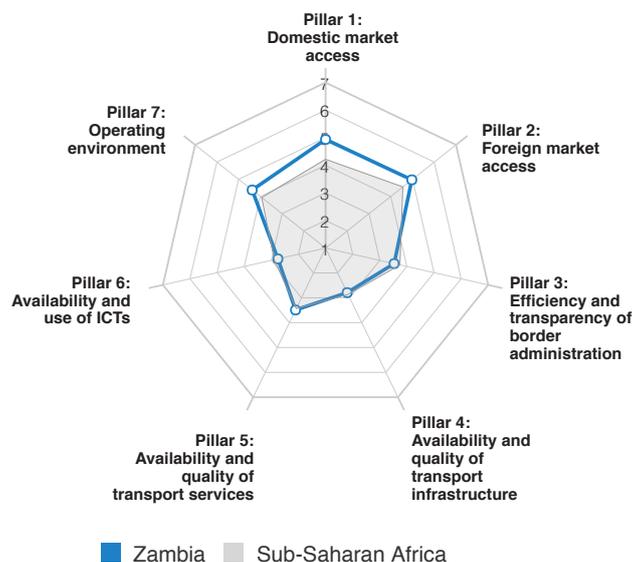
Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications
1.1					0/3
1.2					
1.3					
2.1					0/2
2.2					
3					0/1
4					0/1
6.1					0/2
6.2					
10.1					0/2
10.2					
7.3					0/2
7.4					
7.1					0/10
7.5					
7.6					
7.7					
7.8					
10.1					
10.3					
10.4					
10.5					
10.6					
8					0/1
8					0/3
no specific article					
1.4					0/13
6.3					
7.2					
5.1					
5.2					
5.3					
7.8					
9					
10.7					
10.8					
10.9					
11					
12					

Performance Overview					Edition		
	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	2014	2016	
Enabling Trade Index	97	4.0			Rank	79 / 134	97 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	33	5.0			Score	4.1	4.0
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	78	4.9					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	18	5.0					
Subindex B: Border administration	118	3.5					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	118	3.5					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	116	3.0					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	100	2.8					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	104	3.5					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	119	2.8					
Subindex D: Operating environment	60	4.4					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	60	4.4					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	78	4.9	
1.01 Tariff rate %	113	10.6	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	58	6.2	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	52	80.5	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	18	5.0	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	15	2.6	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	67	42.9	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	118	3.5	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	107	2.2	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	115	134.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	117	163.0	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	99	175.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	74	380.0	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	122	130.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	131	148.0	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	110	200.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	85	370.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	96	3.1	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	74	3.9	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	100	2.8	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	104	37.5	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	119	3.2	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	74	2.6	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	126	2.2	
4.06 Road quality index	60	5.0	
4.07 Quality of roads	83	3.5	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	104	3.5	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	102	2.5	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	106	2.4	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	109	2.4	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	112	2.7	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	86	4.2	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	85	3.7	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	119	2.8	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	123	74.5	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	108	21.0	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	124	0.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	117	13.8	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	102	4.2	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	113	3.7	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	103	0.37	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	60	4.4	
7.01 Protection of property	53	4.4	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	72	3.7	
7.03 Access to finance	98	3.5	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	37	4.8	
7.05 Physical security	65	5.5	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Zambia

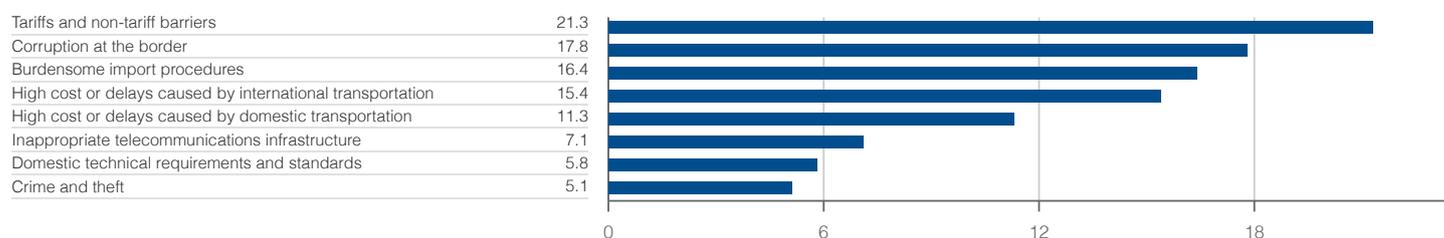
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	16.2	Trade openness % GDP	70.3
GDP US\$ billions	21.9	Share of world trade % world total	0.05
GDP per capita US\$	1350.2	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-1.49

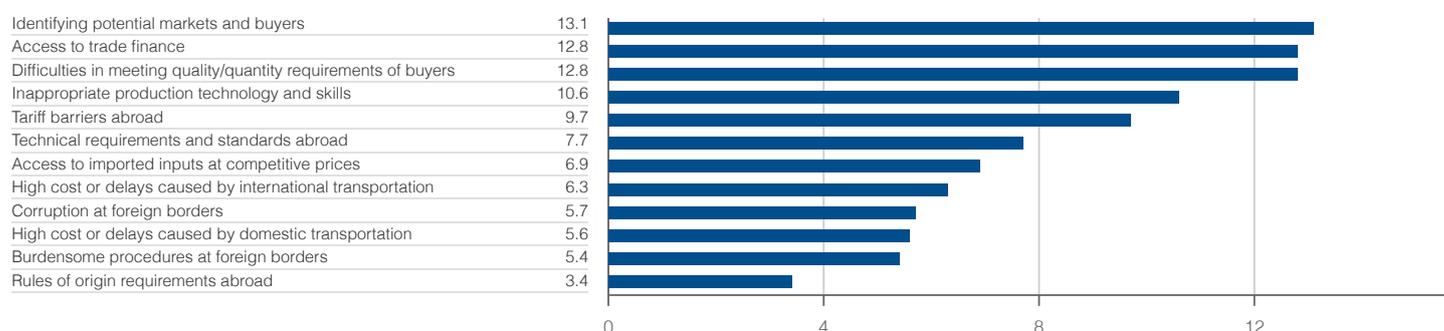
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Lower-middle income average
Information availability	1.60	
Involvement of trade community	1.00	
Advance rulings	0.29	
Appeal procedures	1.25	
Fees and charges	0.67	
Formalities - documents	0.83	
Formalities - automation	1.50	
Formalities - procedures	0.69	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.00	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	0.75	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: 16/12/2015

TFA articles for which notifications have been made on 18/1/2016*

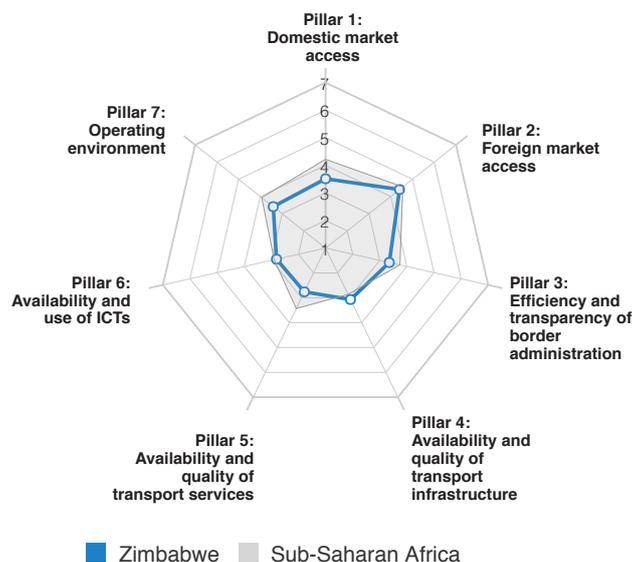
Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			3/3								
2.1	2.2				2/2								
3					1/1								
4					1/1								
6.1	6.2				2/2								
10.1	10.2				2/2								
7.3	7.4				2/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10/10			
8					1/1								
8					3/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	13/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Performance Overview	Rank / 136	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2014	2016
Enabling Trade Index	126	3.4			Rank	118 / 134	126 / 136
Subindex A: Market access	102	4.0			Score	3.4	3.4
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	124	3.5					
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	50	4.4					
Subindex B: Border administration	120	3.4					
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	120	3.4					
Subindex C: Infrastructure	121	2.9					
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	88	3.1					
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	133	2.8					
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	118	2.8					
Subindex D: Operating environment	131	3.4					
Pillar 7: Operating environment	131	3.4					



The Enabling Trade Index in detail

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 1: Domestic market access	124	3.5	
1.01 Tariff rate %	131	14.6	
1.02 Complexity of tariffs	95	4.5	
1.03 Share of duty-free imports %	74	64.3	
Pillar 2: Foreign market access	50	4.4	
2.01 Tariffs faced %	85	3.8	
2.02 Margin of pref. in destination markets 0-100 (best)	30	55.7	
Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration	120	3.4	
3.01 Customs services index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process 1-5 (best)	125	2.0	
3.03 Time to import: Documentary compliance hours	100	81.0	
3.04 Time to import: Border compliance hours	125	227.7	
3.05 Cost to import: Documentary compliance US\$	89	150.0	
3.06 Cost to import: Border compliance US\$	98	561.7	
3.07 Time to export: Documentary compliance hours	118	99.0	
3.08 Time to export: Border compliance hours	100	71.7	
3.09 Cost to export: Documentary compliance US\$	101	170.0	
3.10 Cost to export: Border compliance US\$	64	285.0	
3.11 Irregular payments and bribes: imports/exports	105	2.8	
3.12 Time predictability of import procedures	128	2.8	
3.13 Customs transparency index 0-1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure	88	3.1	
4.01 Available airline seat kilometres millions	121	20.5	
4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure	105	3.6	
4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	83	2.3	
4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index 0-157.1 (best)	n/a	n/a	
4.05 Quality of port infrastructure	104	3.2	
4.06 Road quality index	31	5.8	
4.07 Quality of roads	99	3.2	

	Rank / 136	Value	Trend
Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services	133	2.8	
5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment 1-5 (best)	133	2.1	
5.02 Logistics competence 1-5 (best)	125	2.1	
5.03 Tracking and tracing ability 1-5 (best)	132	1.9	
5.04 Timeliness of shipments to destination 1-5 (best)	135	2.1	
5.05 Postal service efficiency	121	3.1	
5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change	122	3.0	
Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs	118	2.8	
6.01 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	113	84.8	
6.02 Internet users % pop.	121	16.4	
6.03 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	105	1.1	
6.04 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	88	39.0	
6.05 ICT use for biz-to-biz transactions	106	4.1	
6.06 Internet use for biz-to-consumer transactions	130	3.2	
6.07 Government Online Service Index 0-1 (best)	114	0.26	
Pillar 7: Operating environment	131	3.4	
7.01 Protection of property	128	3.1	
7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions	133	2.8	
7.03 Access to finance	129	2.8	
7.04 Openness to foreign participation	136	2.7	
7.05 Physical security	60	5.6	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://wef.ch/getr16>

Zimbabwe

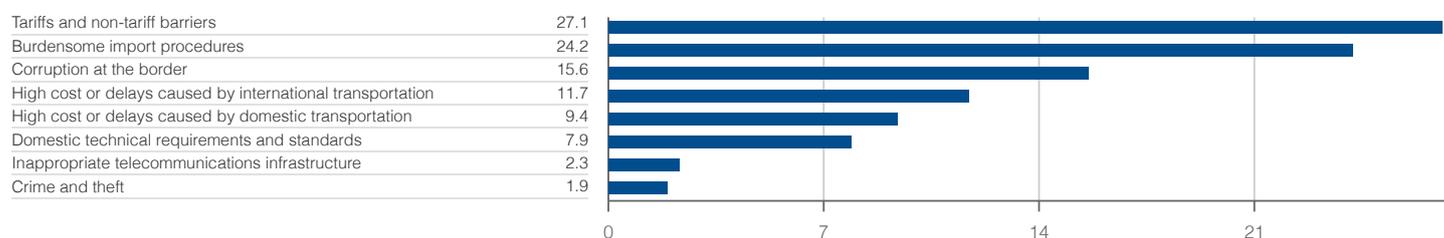
Key Indicators, 2015

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2016); World Trade Organization, *Merchandise Trade Statistics* (22 November 16)

Population millions	13.4	Trade openness % GDP	47.4
GDP US\$ billions	14.3	Share of world trade % world total	0.02
GDP per capita US\$	1064.3	Merchandise trade balance US\$ billions	-1.28

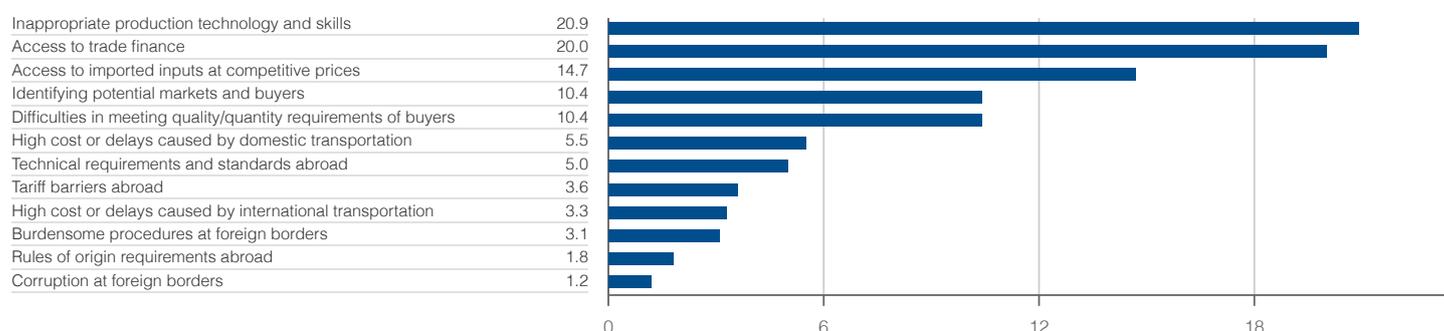
Most problematic factors for importing

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Most problematic factors for exporting

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2015



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Trade facilitation in focus

Source: OECD; World Trade Organization, Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility

Trade facilitation performance

OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators, 2015

Subject area	Score (0-2)	Low income average
Information availability	1.40	
Involvement of trade community	1.25	
Advance rulings	0.86	
Appeal procedures	0.75	
Fees and charges	1.33	
Formalities - documents	0.83	
Formalities - automation	1.50	
Formalities - procedures	1.40	
Border agency cooperation - internal	1.33	
Border agency cooperation - external	2.00	
Governance and impartiality	1.25	

Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)

Ratification: No (as of 31/10/2016)

No notification made (as of 31/10/2016)

Categories	A	B	C	Other	Number of sections with notifications								
1.1	1.2	1.3			0/3								
2.1	2.2				0/2								
3					0/1								
4					0/1								
6.1	6.2				0/2								
10.1	10.2				0/2								
7.3	7.4				0/2								
7.1	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	0/10			
8					0/1								
8					0/3								
no specific article													
1.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	7.8	9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11	12	0/13

Note: performance does not indicate level of compliance with TFA

* List of TFA articles

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 ..Publication | 5.3 ..Test procedures | 7.5 ..Post-clearance audit | 10.3 Use of international standards |
| 1.2 ..Information available through Internet | 6.1 ..General disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.6 ..Establishment and publication of average release times | 10.4 Single window |
| 1.3 ..Enquiry Points | 6.2 ..Specific disciplines on fees and charges imposed on/in connection with importation and exportation | 7.7 ..trade facilitation measures for authorized operators | 10.5 Pre-shipment inspection |
| 1.4 ..Notification | 6.3 ..Penalty disciplines | 7.8 ..Expedited shipments | 10.6 Use of customs brokers |
| 2.1 ..Opportunity to comment and information before entry into force | 7.1 ..Pre-arrival processing | 7.9 ..Perishable goods | 10.7 Common border procedures and uniform documentation requirements |
| 2.2 ..Consultations | 7.2 ..Electronic payment | 8 ..Border agency cooperation | 10.8 Rejected goods |
| 3 ..Advance rulings | 7.3 ..Separation of release from final determination of customs duties, taxes, fees and charges | 9 ..Movement of goods under customs control intended for import | 10.9 Temporary admission of goods and inward and outward processing |
| 4 ..Right to appeal or review | 7.4 ..Risk management | 10.1 Formalities and documentation requirements | 11 ...Transit |
| 5.1 ..Notifications for enhanced controls or inspections | | 10.2 Acceptance of copies | 12 ...Customs cooperation |
| 5.2 ..Detention | | | |

Technical Notes and Sources

The data in this Report represent the best available estimates at the time the Report was prepared. It is possible that some data will have been revised or updated by the providers after publication. The following pages provide detailed information for all the indicators composing the Enabling Trade Index. The title of each indicator appears on the first line, preceded by an identification number to allow for quick reference. Numbering is consistent with the system adopted in Appendix B of Chapter 2. Below each title is a description of the indicator or, in the case of Executive Opinion Survey data, the full question and associated answers. If necessary, additional information is provided underneath. Interactive rankings for all indicators are available at <http://wef.ch/getr16>.

Pillar 1: Domestic market access

1.01 Tariff rate

Trade-weighted average applied tariff rate (%) | 2015 or most recent year available

This indicator is calculated as a trade-weighted average of all the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country's reference group (2014 data). An applied tariff is a customs duty that is levied on imports of merchandise goods.

Source: International Trade Centre, *Market Access Map* database, <http://www.macmap.org/>
Note: higher value means worse outcome

1.02 Complexity of tariffs

Index of complexity of tariffs, 1–7 (least complex) scale | 2015 or most recent year available

This indicator is calculated as the average of the following indicators: Tariff dispersion, Specific tariffs and Number of distinct tariffs. See description of each individual indicator for more details. Prior to averaging, values for each indicator were transformed to a 1-to-7 score, using the min-max method.

Source: World Economic Forum's calculations based on data from International Trade Centre, *Market Access Map* database, <http://www.macmap.org/>

1.02.a Tariff dispersion

Standard deviation of applied tariff rates | 2015 or most recent year available

This indicator reflects differences in tariffs across product categories in a country's tariff structure. The variance is calculated across all the tariffs on imported merchandise goods, at the six-digit level of the Harmonized Schedule (HS) classification.

Source: International Trade Centre, *Market Access Map* database, <http://www.macmap.org/>
Note: higher value means worse outcome

1.02.b Tariff peaks

Share of tariff lines with domestic peaks (%) | 2015 or most recent year available

This indicator is the ratio of the number of tariff lines exceeding three times the average domestic tariff (across all products) to the MFN (most-favoured nation) tariff schedule. The tariff schedule is equal to the total number of tariff lines for each country. These tariffs are revised on a yearly basis.

Source: International Trade Centre, *Market Access Map* database, <http://www.macmap.org/>
Note: higher value means worse outcome

1.02.c Specific tariffs

Share of tariff lines with specific tariffs (%) | 2015 or most recent year available

This indicator is the ratio of the number of Harmonized System (HS) tariff lines, with at least one specific tariff, to the total number of HS tariff lines. A specific tariff is a tariff rate charged on a fixed amount per quantity (as opposed to ad valorem) basis.

Source: International Trade Centre, *Market Access Map* database, <http://www.macmap.org/>
Note: higher value means worse outcome

1.02.d Number of distinct tariffs

Number of distinct tariffs for all sectors | 2015 or most recent year available

This indicator reflects the number of distinct tariff rates applied by a country to its imports, across all sectors.

Source: International Trade Centre, *Market Access Map* database, <http://www.macmap.org/>
Note: higher value means worse outcome

1.03 Share of duty-free imports

Duty-free imports as a share of total imports (%) | 2015 or most recent year available

Share of trade, excluding petroleum, that is imported free of tariff duties, taking into account MFN tariffs and preferential agreements. Tariff data is from 2015 or most recent year available, and imports data is from 2014.

Source: International Trade Centre, *Market Access Map* database, <http://www.macmap.org/>

Pillar 2: Foreign market access

2.01 Tariffs faced

Trade-weighted average tariffs faced in destination markets (%) | 2015

This indicator is calculated as the trade-weighted average of the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that the rest of the world applies to each country. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country's reference group (2014 trade data). The reference year for tariffs changes according to the destination market. The majority of countries included in the data report 2015 tariff data. A tariff is a customs duty that is levied by the destination country on imports of merchandise goods.

Source: International Trade Centre, *Market Access Map* database, <http://www.macmap.org/>
Note: higher value means worse outcome

2.02 Margin of preference in destination markets

[Index of margin of preference in destination markets, 0–100 \(best\) | 2015](#)

This indicator measures the percentage by which particular imports from one country are subject to lower tariffs than the MFN rate. It is calculated as the average of two components: 1) the trade-weighted average difference between the MFN tariff and the most advantageous preferential duty (advantage score), and 2) the ratio of the advantage score to the trade-weighted average MFN tariff level. This allows capturing both the absolute and the relative margin of preference. The reference year for tariffs changes according to the destination market. The majority of countries report 2015 tariff data.

Source: International Trade Centre, *Market Access Map* database, <http://www.macmap.org/>

Pillar 3: Efficiency and transparency of border administration

3.01 Customs services index

[Index of extent of quality and comprehensiveness of services provided by customs authorities and related agencies \(0 = worst, 1 = best\) | 2015 or most recent year](#)

This indicator is based on 17 survey questions taken from the *GEA Customs Capabilities Reports*, which evaluate the quality and comprehensiveness of services offered by customs and related agencies. The services included: clearance of shipments via electronic data interchange; separation of physical release of goods from fiscal control; full-time (24 hours/7 days a week) automated processing; customs working hours adapted to commercial needs; fee for services conducted during normal service hours; inspection and release of goods arriving by air by the operator's facility; automated risk assessment as primary basis for physical examination of shipments; multiple inspections (inspections by agencies other than customs) and the promptness of those inspections; exemptions from full customs formalities for shipments of minimal value; exemptions from duties and taxes for shipments of minimal value; clearance of shipments by a third party; appeal of customs decisions to a higher level or an independent tribunal; and use of reference prices or arbitrary uplifts to invoice values. The maximum score an economy can obtain is 1.

Source: World Economic Forum's calculations based on data from Global Express Association (GEA) *Customs Capabilities* database

3.02 Efficiency of the clearance process

[Efficiency of the clearance process by customs and border control agencies \(1 = very low, 5 = very high\) | 2015 or most recent year](#)

This indicator assesses the effectiveness and efficiency of the clearance process by customs and other border control agencies in the eight major trading partners of each country. Respondents to the LPI survey were asked to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of clearance in the country in which they work, based on their experience in international logistics, on a 1-5 scale compared with generally accepted industry standards or practices.

Source: The World Bank, *Logistics Performance Index*

3.03 Time to import: documentary compliance

[Time \(hours\) associated with compliance with the documentary requirements of all government agencies of the origin economy, the destination economy and any transit economies | 2016](#)

The estimate is based on a scenario whereby 15 metric tons of containerized auto parts (HS 8708) are being imported from the country's natural import partner—the economy from which it imports the largest value (price times quantity) of auto parts.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business: Trading Across Borders* database

Note: higher value means worse outcome

3.04 Time to import: border compliance

[Time \(hours\) associated with compliance with the economy's customs regulations and with regulations relating to other inspections that are mandatory in order for the shipment to cross the economy's border, as well as the time and cost for handling that takes place at its port or border | 2016](#)

The estimate is based on a scenario whereby 15 metric tons of containerized auto parts (HS 8708) are being imported from the country's natural import partner—the economy from which it imports the largest value (price times quantity) of auto parts. For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodology/trading-across-borders>.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business: Trading Across Borders* database

Note: higher value means worse outcome

3.05 Cost to import: documentary compliance

[Cost \(US\\$ per 15 metric tons\) associated with compliance with the documentary requirements of all government agencies of the origin economy, the destination economy and any transit economies | 2016](#)

The estimate is based on a scenario whereby 15 metric tons of containerized auto parts (HS 8708) are being imported from the country's natural import partner—the economy from which it imports the largest value (price times quantity) of auto parts. For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodology/trading-across-borders>.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business: Trading Across Borders* database

Note: higher value means worse outcome

3.06 Cost to import: border compliance

[Cost \(US\\$ per 15 metric tons\) associated with compliance with the economy's customs regulations and with regulations relating to other inspections that are mandatory in order for the shipment to cross the economy's border, as well as the time and cost for handling that takes place at its port or border | 2016](#)

The estimate is based on a scenario whereby 15 metric tons of containerized auto parts (HS 8708) are being imported from the country's natural import partner—the economy from which it imports the largest value (price times quantity) of auto parts. For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodology/trading-across-borders>.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business: Trading Across Borders* database

Note: higher value means worse outcome

3.07 Time to export: documentary compliance

[Time \(hours\) associated with compliance with the documentary requirements of all government agencies of the origin economy, the destination economy and any transit economies | 2016](#)

The estimate takes into account exclusively exports of the product of the country's comparative advantage (defined by the largest export value) to its natural export partner—the economy that is the largest purchaser of this product. Precious metals and gems, mineral fuels, oil products, live animals, residues and waste of foods and products as well as pharmaceuticals are excluded from the list of possible export products, however, and in these cases the second-largest product category is considered as needed. For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodology/trading-across-borders>.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business: Trading Across Borders* database

Note: higher value means worse outcome

3.08 Time to export: border compliance

Time (hours) associated with compliance with the economy's customs regulations and with regulations relating to other inspections that are mandatory in order for the shipment to cross the economy's border, as well as the time and cost for handling that takes place at its port or border | 2016

The estimate takes into account exclusively exports of the product of the country's comparative advantage (defined by the largest export value) to its natural export partner—the economy that is the largest purchaser of this product. Precious metal and gems, mineral fuels, oil products, live animals, residues and waste of foods and products as well as pharmaceuticals are excluded from the list of possible export products, however, and in these cases the second largest product category is considered as needed. For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodology/trading-across-borders>.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business: Trading Across Borders* database

Note: higher value means worse outcome

3.09 Cost to export: documentary compliance

Cost (US\$ per 15 metric tons) associated with compliance with the documentary requirements of all government agencies of the origin economy, the destination economy and any transit economies | 2016

The estimate takes into account exclusively exports of the product of the country's comparative advantage (defined by the largest export value) to its natural export partner—the economy that is the largest purchaser of this product. Precious metal and gems, mineral fuels, oil products, live animals, residues and waste of foods and products as well as pharmaceuticals are excluded from the list of possible export products, however, and in these cases the second largest product category is considered as needed. For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodology/trading-across-borders>.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business: Trading Across Borders* database

Note: higher value means worse outcome

3.10 Cost to export: border compliance

Cost (US\$ per 15 metric tons) associated with compliance with the economy's customs regulations and with regulations relating to other inspections that are mandatory in order for the shipment to cross the economy's border, as well as the time and cost for handling that takes place at its port or border | 2016

The estimate takes into account exclusively exports of the product of the country's comparative advantage (defined by the largest export value) to its natural export partner—the economy that is the largest purchaser of this product. Precious metal and gems, mineral fuels, oil products, live animals, residues and waste of foods and products as well as pharmaceuticals are excluded from the list of possible export products, however, and in these cases the second largest product category is considered as needed. For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodology/trading-across-borders>.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business: Trading Across Borders* database

Note: higher value means worse outcome

3.11 Irregular payments in exports and imports

In your country, how common is it for companies to make undocumented extra payments or bribes in connection with imports and exports (1 = very common; 7 = never occurs) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

3.12 Time predictability of import procedures

In your country, how much does the time required for border clearance of imported goods fluctuate? (1 = fluctuates significantly, 7 = hardly fluctuates at all) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

3.13 Customs transparency index

Index of transparency of procedures and regulations related to customs clearance (0 = worst, 1 = best) | 2015 or most recent year

This indicator is based on seven survey questions taken from the *GEA Customs Capabilities Reports*, which evaluate the overall transparency of the procedures and regulations related to customs clearance. The maximum score an economy can obtain is 1.

Source: World Economic Forum's calculations based on data from Global Express Association

Pillar 4: Availability and quality of transport infrastructure**4.01 Available airline seat kilometres**

Scheduled available international airline seat kilometres per week originating in country (in millions) | 2016 monthly average

This indicator measures the total passenger-carrying capacity of all scheduled international flights originating in a country. It is computed by taking the number of seats available on each flight multiplied by the flight distance in kilometres, summing the result across all scheduled flights in a week during January (winter schedule) and July (summer schedule) 2013, and taking the average capacity of the two weeks.

Source: International Air Transport Association, SRS Analyser

4.02 Quality of air transport infrastructure

In your country, how is the quality (extensiveness and condition) of transport infrastructure for air transport (1 = extremely underdeveloped, among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient, among the best in the world) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

4.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure

In your country, how is the quality (extensiveness and condition) of transport infrastructure for railroads (1 = extremely underdeveloped, among the worst in the world, 7 = extensive and efficient, among the best in the world) | 2015-2016 weighted average

N/Appl. is used for economies where the railroad network totals less than 50 kilometres. Assessment of the existence of a network was conducted by the World Economic Forum based on various sources.

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

4.04 Liner Shipping Connectivity Index

Quantity of services provided by liner companies | 2016

This indicator captures how well countries are connected to global shipping networks. It is based on five components of the maritime transport sector: number of ships, their container-carrying capacity, maximum vessel size, number of services and number of companies that deploy container ships in a country's ports. For each component, a country's value is divided by the maximum value of each component in 2004. The five components are then averaged for each country, and the average is divided by the maximum average for 2004 and multiplied by 100. The index generates a value of 100 for the country with the highest average index in 2004.

Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Transport Section, Trade Logistics Branch

4.05 Quality of port infrastructure

In your country, how is the quality (extensiveness and condition) of transport infrastructure for seaports (for landlocked countries – please assess access to seaports) (1 = extremely underdeveloped, among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient, among the best in the world) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

4.06 Road Quality Index

Average speed and straightness of a driving itinerary connecting the 10 or more largest cities that together account for at least 15 percent of the economy's total population (1 = worst, 7 = best) | 19 October 2016

The Road Quality Index developed by the World Economic Forum comprises two elements: a measure of the average speed of a driving itinerary connecting the 10 or more largest cities in an economy accounting for at least 15 percent of the economy's total population; and a measure of road straightness. The itinerary was not optimized and connects the cities from the largest to the smallest. Any leg involving a ferry is excluded from the average speed calculation. As a first step to the identification of cities to include in the itinerary, pairwise distances ("as the crow flies") were calculated, and when the distance was less than 20 kilometers, the smallest city in the pair was excluded. The road straightness corresponds to the ratio of the sum of driving distances between each city in the journey to the sum of crow fly distances between each city in the journey. For this component, legs involving a ferry were included. The APIs of Google Directions and Open Street Map were used to compute the itinerary. The Geonames database was used for city populations and coordinates. For more information about this indicator, email tge@weforum.org.

Source: World Economic Forum's calculations

4.07 Quality of roads

In your country, how is the quality (extensiveness and condition) of transport infrastructure for roads (1 = extremely underdeveloped, among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient, among the best in the world) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

Pillar 5: Availability and quality of transport services

5.01 Ease and affordability of shipment

Ease of arranging competitively priced international shipments (1 = very low, 5 = very high) | 2015 or most recent year

This indicator assesses the ease and affordability associated with arranging international shipments. Respondents to the LPI survey were asked to evaluate the ease and affordability associated with arranging international shipments to or from eight countries (major trading partners) with which they conduct business. Performance was evaluated using a five-point scale (1 for the lowest score, 5 for the highest), based on their experience in international logistics and in accordance with generally accepted industry standards or practices.

Source: The World Bank, *Logistics Performance Index*

5.02 Logistics competence

Competence and quality of logistics services, e.g. transport operators and customs brokers (1 = very low, 5 = very high) | 2015 or most recent year

This indicator evaluates the competence of the local logistics industry. Respondents to the LPI survey were asked to evaluate the competence of the local logistics industry in the eight countries (major trading partners) with which they conduct business. Performance was evaluated using a five-point scale (1 for the lowest score, 5 for the highest), based on their experience in international logistics and in accordance with generally accepted industry standards or practices.

Source: The World Bank, *Logistics Performance Index*

5.03 Tracking and tracing ability

Ability to track and trace consignments (1 = very low, 5 = very high) | 2015 or most recent year

This indicator assesses the ability to track and trace international shipments (consignments). Respondents to the LPI survey were asked to evaluate the ability to track and trace international shipments (consignments) when shipping to or from eight countries (major trading partners) with which they conduct business. Performance was evaluated using a five-point scale (1 for the lowest score, 5 for the highest), based on their experience in international logistics and in accordance with generally accepted industry standards or practices.

Source: The World Bank, *Logistics Performance Index*

5.04 Timeliness of shipments in reaching destination

Frequency of shipments reaching the consignee within the scheduled delivery time (1 = very low, 5 = very high) | 2015 or most recent year

This indicator assesses how often shipments reach the consignee within the scheduled delivery time. Respondents to the LPI survey were asked to evaluate the timeliness of shipments in reaching their destination when arranging shipments to eight countries (major trading partners) with which they conduct business. Performance was evaluated using a five-point scale (1 for the lowest score, 5 for the highest), based on their experience in international logistics and in accordance with generally accepted industry standards or practices.

Source: The World Bank, *Logistics Performance Index*

5.05 Postal service efficiency

In your country, how efficient is the postal system? (1 = not efficient at all, 7 = extremely efficient) | 2013-2014 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2013 and 2014 editions

5.06 Efficiency of transport mode change

In your country, how efficient are changes between different modes of transport for cargo (e.g. from port to rail or airport to roads)? (1 = extremely inefficient, 7 = extremely efficient) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

Pillar 6: Availability and use of ICTs (1–7)**6.01 Mobile telephone subscriptions**

Mobile telephone subscriptions (post-paid and pre-paid) per 100 population | 2015

According to the World Bank, mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to switched telephone technology. Postpaid and prepaid subscriptions are included. This can also include analogue and digital cellular systems but should not include non-cellular systems. Subscribers to fixed wireless, public mobile data services or radio paging services are not included.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2016* (June 2016 edition)

6.02 Internet users

Percentage of individuals using the internet | 2015

Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2016* (June 2016 edition)

6.03 Fixed broadband internet subscriptions

Fixed broadband internet subscriptions per 100 population | 2015

The International Telecommunication Union considers broadband to be any dedicated connection to the internet of 256 kilobits per second or faster, in both directions. Broadband subscriptions refers to the sum of DSL, cable modem and other broadband (for example, fibre optic, fixed wireless, apartment LANs, satellite connections) subscribers.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2016* (June 2016 edition)

6.04 Active mobile broadband subscriptions

Active mobile broadband internet subscriptions per 100 population | 2015

The International Telecommunication Union considers active mobile broadband internet subscriptions all “Standard mobile-broadband subscriptions (via a mobile-cellular telephone)” and “Dedicated mobile-broadband subscriptions (via USB dongle/modem or as add-on data package to voice package)”. Other wireless-broadband subscriptions, such as “Terrestrial fixed (wireless)-broadband subscriptions” (e.g. WiMAX) and “Satellite-broadband subscriptions”, are excluded from this indicator.

Source: International Telecommunication Union, *ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database 2016* (June 2016 edition)

6.05 ICT use for business-to-business transactions

In your country, to what extent do businesses use ICTs for transactions with other businesses? (1 = not at all, 7 = to a great extent) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

6.06 Internet use for business-to-consumer transactions

In your country, to what extent do businesses use the internet for selling their goods and services to consumers? (1 = not at all, 7 = to a great extent) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

6.07 Government Online Service Index

The Government Online Service Index assesses the quality of government's delivery of online services (0 = very low, 1 = very high) | 2016

The Index captures a government's performance in delivering online services to the citizens. There are four stages of service delivery: Emerging, Enhanced, Transactional and Connected. Online services are assigned to each stage according to their degree of sophistication, from the more basic to the more sophisticated. In each country, the performance of the government in each of the four stages is measured as the number of services provided as a percentage of the maximum services in the corresponding stage. Examples of services include online presence, deployment of multimedia content, government solicitation of citizen input, widespread data sharing, and use of social networking. For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, please consult the UN's Global E-Government Survey 2012's dedicated page at http://www2.unpan.org/egovkb/global_reports/12report.htm.

Source: United Nations, *UN E-Government Survey 2016: E-Government in support of sustainable development*

Pillar 7: Operating environment**7.01 Protection of property**

Index of protection of property (1 = extremely weak, 7 = extremely strong) | 2015-2016 weighted average

This indicator is a combination of two indicators derived from the World Economic Forum's *Executive Opinion Survey*: Protection of property rights and Intellectual property protection. See description of each individual indicator for more details.

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

7.01.a Property rights

In your country, to what extent are property rights, including financial assets, protected? (1 = not at all, 7 = to a great extent) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

7.01.b Intellectual property protection

In your country, to what extent is intellectual property protected? (1 = not at all, 7 = to a great extent) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

7.02 Efficiency and accountability of public institutions

Index of efficiency and accountability of public institutions (1 = worst, 7 = best) | Various years

This indicator is a combination of three indicators derived from the World Bank's *Doing Business* database and the World Economic Forum's *Executive Opinion Survey*: Enforcing contracts; Diversion of public funds and Burden of government regulation. See description of each individual indicator for more details.

Source: World Economic Forum's calculations based on data from World Economic Forum and World Bank.

7.02.a Enforcing contracts

Enforcing contracts: efficiency and quality of commercial dispute resolution (0 = worst, 100 = best) | 2016

The index is the result of the aggregation, with equal weighting, of three elements: number of days to resolve a commercial sale dispute through the courts; attorney, court and enforcement costs as a percentage of the claim value; and overall quality of judicial processes as measured through the application of good practices to promote quality and efficiency of the judicial system (in particular, this assesses the court structure and proceedings, case management practices, level of court automation, and alternative dispute resolution framework). For more details about the methodology employed and the assumptions made to compute this indicator, visit <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Methodology/Enforcing-Contracts>.

Source: The World Bank, *Doing Business: Enforcing Contracts* database

7.02.b Diversion of public funds

In your country, how common is illegal diversion of public funds to companies, individuals or groups? (1 = very commonly occurs, 7 = never occurs) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

7.02.c Burden of government regulation

In your country, how burdensome is it for companies to comply with public administration's requirements (e.g. permits, regulations, reporting)? (1 = extremely burdensome, 7 = not burdensome at all) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

7.03 Access to finance

Index of access to finance (1 = worst, 7 = best) | 2015-2016 weighted average

This indicator is a combination of three indicators derived from the World Economic Forum's *Executive Opinion Survey*: Financial services meeting business needs, Affordability of financial services, and Ease of access to loans. See description of each individual indicator for more details.

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

7.03.a Financial services meeting business needs

In your country, to what extent does the financial sector provide the products and services that meet the needs of businesses? (1 = not at all; 7 = to a great extent) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

7.03.b Affordability of financial services

In your country, to what extent does the cost of financial services (e.g. insurance, loans, trade finance) impede business activity? (1 = impedes business to a great extent; 7 = not at all) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

7.03.c Ease of access to loans

In your country, how easy is it for businesses to obtain a bank loan? (1 = extremely difficult, 7 = extremely easy) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

7.04 Openness to foreign participation

Index of openness to foreign participation (1 = worst, 7 = best) | Various years

This indicator is a combination of the Ease of hiring foreign labour, Business impact of rules on FDI (both derived from the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey) and Openness to multilateral trade rules (International Trade Centre) indicators. See description of each individual indicator for more details.

Source: World Economic Forum's calculations based on data from World Economic Forum and International Trade Centre

7.04.a Ease of hiring foreign labour

In your country, how restrictive are regulations related to the hiring of foreign labour? (1 = highly restrictive, 7 = not restrictive at all) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

7.04.b Business impact of rules on FDI

In your country, how restrictive are rules and regulations on foreign direct investment (FDI)? (1 = extremely restrictive, 7 = not restrictive at all) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

7.04.c Openness to multilateral trade rules

Index of openness to multilateral trade rules (0 = lowest, 100 = highest) | Situation as of February 2016

This index evaluates the overall participation of countries in multilateral trade rules or instruments (MTRs). These rules are all internationally elaborated legal standards currently regulating trade in specific areas. MTRs are primarily comprised of conventions and treaties that countries ratify or accede to, and international model laws that are incorporated into national law. The index is based on ITC's Trade Treaties map - LegaCarta system, which analyses the position of each country (accession/nonaccession and incorporation/nonincorporation) regarding some 280 MTRs as well as 450 protocols or amendments overseen by 28 different international organizations. For the purposes of this index, 40 core MTRs were selected, and each was rated with a score depending on its importance and relevance to trade. The 40 core instruments belong to seven categories (contracts, customs, dispute resolution, governance, intellectual property, investment and air transport). Each category is given an equal weight in the calculation of the index. Selection of the core instruments is based on their importance and relevance to trade and their universality. The importance and relevance to trade of an instrument is determined by taking into account several criteria including: the impact of its provisions on international trade (reduction of transactional costs, trade facilitation, harmonization, transparency, predictability, creation of a business-friendly business climate, support of private-sector activities and encouragement of foreign direct investment), the opinion of international legal experts and the views of the international bodies administering these instruments. Universality means that the selected MTRs can potentially be applied by all countries, notwithstanding their geographical position or economic level. For example, maritime transport conventions, however important, were not taken into account because of their weak relevance for landlocked countries; treaties dealing with securities and insider trading were not included because they do not represent a priority in countries that have not developed sophisticated financial markets. Accession to the WTO Agreements is not taken into account in this index as WTO accession does not depend exclusively on the will of a non-member state to join the WTO.

Source: International Trade Centre, based on data from the *Trade Treaties map – LegaCarta* database

7.05 Physical security

Index of physical security (1 = lowest, 7 = highest) | Various years

This indicator is a combination of the Reliability of police services, Business costs of crime and violence, Business costs of terrorism (all derived from the World Economic Forum's *Executive Opinion Survey*), Homicide rate and Terrorism incidence indicators. See description of each individual indicator for more details.

Source: World Economic Forum's calculations based on data from World Economic Forum, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and *START Global Terrorism Database*

7.05.a Reliability of police services

In your country, to what extent can police services be relied upon to enforce law and order? (1 = not at all, 7 = to a great extent) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

7.05.b Business costs of crime and violence

In your country, to what extent does the incidence of crime and violence impose costs on businesses? (1 = to a great extent, imposes huge costs; 7 = no costs at all) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

7.05.c Business costs of terrorism

In your country, to what extent does the threat of terrorism impose costs on businesses? (1 = to a great extent, imposes huge costs; 7 = no costs at all) | 2015-2016 weighted average

Source: World Economic Forum, *Executive Opinion Survey*, 2015 and 2016 editions

7.05.d Homicide rate

Number of homicide cases per 100,000 population | 2011 or most recent year available

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) collects statistics on homicide occurrences worldwide, pooling information from national sources as well as other international institutions such as Interpol, Eurostat, the Organization of American States, UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Note: higher value means worse outcome

7.05.e Terrorism incidence

Simple average of the number of terrorism-related casualties (injuries and fatalities) and the number of terrorist attacks, each normalized on a scale of 1 to 7 | 2013-2015 total

This index has been created on the basis of data contained in the Database (National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism). It is the average of the three-year (2013-2015) total number of "terrorism attacks" and "terrorism casualties" (fatalities plus injured people) normalized according to the min-max methodology, with the maximum value corresponding to the 95th percentile of each of the two datasets.

Source: World Economic Forum's calculations based on data from *National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START): Global Terrorism Database*. Retrieved from <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd> on 28 September 2016.



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