Pankaj Ghemawat and Steven A. Altman

DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX 2014

Analyzing global flows and their power to increase prosperity

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DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX 2014

Pankaj Ghemawat
and Steven A. Altman,
NYU Stern School of Business and
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Dear Reader,

Global connectedness is a powerful engine for peace and prosperity. Cross-border flows of people, information, trade, and capital enhance intercultural understanding and tie nations together in sustainable economic relationships. Military conflict is far less likely to occur among connected countries and regions. And just as global connectedness contributes to a more peaceful world, it also drives economic opportunity. Its positive effects have lifted millions out of poverty and created a thriving middle class in many developing countries.

As the world's most globally connected region, Europe is the best example to make the case for more connectedness. The history of European integration—from the beginnings of the European Economic Community in the 1950s to the current EU-28—shows compellingly how rising levels of connectedness can secure peace, strengthen democratic development, and boost economic growth.

However, globalization has increasingly come under pressure. In many countries, public support for measures to promote global connectedness is waning. Likewise, recent initiatives to further liberalize trade have lost steam. The implementation of the Bali Trade Facilitation Agreement, for example, remains highly uncertain and negotiations on a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between Europe and the United States face strong resistance on both sides.

It is perhaps not surprising, then, that the 2014 DHL Global Connectedness Index documents only a very modest increase in the overall level of globalization from 2011 to 2013. While information and capital flows are growing, flows of people remain stable and trade connectivity is trending downward.

Our belief—one that the GCI data bear out—is that there is still much to be gained from further increasing global connectedness. With operations in 220 countries and territories, Deutsche Post DHL is one of the most international companies on earth. Delivering supply chains and innovative logistics services around the globe gives us a unique view into how connectedness enables individuals, businesses, and societies to succeed and be prosperous. In other words, globalization is at the heart of what we do.

You are invited to learn more about where globalization is heading with our 2014 DHL Global Connectedness Index. I am convinced that this year's publication will, once again, contribute to an informed discussion and I do hope you find it an interesting read.

Frank Appel
CEO, Deutsche Post DHL

Dear Reader,

The surge in attention to globalization since the 1990s has been accompanied by interest in ranking countries in terms of their globalization levels. The DHL Global Connectedness Index is one of several indexes that have been developed for this purpose. It is the only one of the established indexes, however, that registers what many regard as the biggest drop-off in the overall level of globalization since World War II, in the wake of the global financial crisis. That should boost confidence in using it as the basis for diagnosis and decision-making.

This year's edition of the DHL Global Connectedness Index has been completely refreshed to reflect changes in 12 types of cross-border trade, capital, information, and people flows—or stocks cumulated through past flows—through the end of 2013. The updating indicates that globalization depth began growing again, albeit at a modest rate, during 2013, after its recovery stalled during 2012. However, globalization breadth—which other globalization indexes ignore—continued its multiyear slide.

This report documents and dissects these patterns, both at the global level and for 140 countries and territories that jointly account for 99% of the world's GDP and 95% of its population. And as an enhancement, it also uses techniques developed for "big data" to visualize some of these patterns at a global level.

The preparation of this report was a massive undertaking. At a personal level, I am particularly grateful to Steven A. Altman, my tireless partner in conducting this research and the co-author of this report. I would also like to express my deep appreciation to Yi Mu for the skill and care with which she helped compile the data and conduct the statistical analyses, to Víctor Pérez García and Adrià Borràs Carbonell for excellent research assistance and, last but not least, to Dr. Rahul C. Basole and Hyunwoo Park for converting our large datasets into stunning visualizations. At an institutional level, I am very grateful to Deutsche Post DHL for supporting this project—with particular acknowledgment of the roles played by Jill Meiburg and Johannes Oppolzer in guiding the development of this year's report and by Dirk Hrdina in its graphic design—and to New York University's Stern School of Business and IESE Business School for supporting the broader research agenda behind this project.

I hope you will agree that our collective efforts have yielded a timely, thorough, and thought-provoking analysis of the state of globalization in 2014.

Pankaj Ghemawat
NYU Stern/IESE

Ten Key Take-aways

1 Global connectedness started to deepen again in 2013 after its recovery stalled in 2012. Nonetheless, trade growth is sluggish, capital flows have yet to recover to pre-crisis levels, and the overall depth of global connectedness remains quite limited—lower than many people think—implying trillions of dollars in potential gains from boosting it.

2 Advanced economies have not kept up with the big shift of economic activity to emerging economies. This leads to declining breadth of global connectedness. Counteracting this trend would require more companies in advanced economies to boost their capacity to tap into faraway growth.

3 Emerging economies are reshaping global connectedness and are now involved in the majority of international interactions. The 10 countries where global connectedness increased the most from 2011 to 2013 are all emerging economies. However, in terms of their integration into international capital, information, and people flows, emerging economies still lag far behind.

4 A decades-long trend toward trade regionalization has gone into reverse. In fact, every type of trade, capital, information, and people flow measured on the DHL Global Connectedness Index stretched out over greater distances in 2013 than in 2005.

5 Europe is the world's most globally connected region, with 9 of the 10 most connected countries. European countries average the highest scores with regard to trade and people flows, and North America is the leading region on capital and information flows.



6 Southeast Asian economies stand out for their high depth scores relative to what one would expect given structural characteristics such as their size and level of economic development. The top 5 outperformers were Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Hong Kong SAR (China), and Singapore.

7 The largest average increases in global connectedness from 2011 to 2013 were observed in countries in South and Central America and the Caribbean. Eight of the countries with the largest increases were in that region or in Sub-Saharan Africa. Middle East and North Africa was the only region to suffer a large drop in its connectedness.

8 The directionality of flows provides important guidance to policymakers in both the public and the private spheres. Its relevance is enhanced by the fact that imbalances in the majority of international flows have grown over time.

9 Looking ahead, the biggest threats to globalization may come from policy fumbles or protectionist interventions rather than macroeconomic fundamentals. Even after the IMF's latest downward revision, the world economy is still projected to grow faster from 2014 to 2019 than over any of the past three decades.

10 Which globalization index you use matters. The DHL Global Connectedness Index is the only one of the established indexes that registers a big post-crisis drop-off in the overall level of globalization.

I.

1

Chapter 1 introduces the DHL Global Connectedness Index's 3-D approach to measuring globalization, describes how connected the world is today at the aggregate global level, and examines how the depth and breadth of global connectedness have evolved since 2005. It also compares globalization trends from the DHL Global Connectedness Index with those based on other globalization indexes.

2

Chapter 2 describes the results of the 2014 DHL Global Connectedness Index, including country rankings and discussion of interesting patterns. The countries whose connectedness increased or decreased the most over the past two years are highlighted, and countries' depth scores are compared with predicted scores based on their structural conditions such as sizes and levels of economic development. The results are also aggregated up to the regional level, and differences among regions are discussed.

3

Chapter 3 tracks how much of 12 types of trade, capital, information, and people flows that could potentially take place either within countries' borders or across them are domestic versus international. Trends in the depth of global connectedness since 2005 are examined, and, where available data permit, future prospects are discussed. The chapter also highlights the large potential for economic gains from deepening global connectedness.

4

Chapter 4 examines how the distributions of countries' international interactions across partner countries are changing as the "big shift" of economic activity to emerging economies reshapes global connectedness. It focuses on trends in the breadth of global connectedness as measured on the DHL Global Connectedness Index, and complements breadth with analysis of the distance traversed by international interactions, the proportion that take place within regions, and their concentration.

5

Chapter 5 explains how the DHL Global Connectedness Index was constructed and what aspects of connectedness it covers. It also summarizes the rationales for key methodological decisions and highlights distinctive features of this index in comparison to other established globalization indexes.

II.

Part II displays the results of our collaboration with data visualization experts Dr. Rahul C. Basole and Hyunwoo Park on circular and cartographic visualizations of global trade, capital, information, and people flows. The visualizations are based on the same dataset as the index, and complement the more traditional presentation of results using text, tables, and charts in the main body of the report.

III.

Part III provides a set of country profiles that include detailed data on each country's connectedness pattern, track country-level connectedness trends, and display custom rooted maps based on countries' export patterns. Data on countries' structural and policy drivers of connectedness are also displayed at the bottom of each profile.

A

Reference tables covering 2005–2013 scores and ranks and pillar level connectedness charts.

A complete list of data sources along with selected regression results, technical notes, and a list of countries classified into regions.

Executive Summary

Just a few years ago, the upward march of globalization seemed to many almost a law of nature. Trade would grow twice as fast as GDP while international investment and information flows scaled new peaks. The global financial crisis hit trade and capital flows hard and now many question whether globalization has stalled or even gone into reverse. We have entered an age of ambiguity, in which there is, naturally, greater interest in measuring globalization.

The DHL Global Connectedness Index aims to provide the most comprehensive and timely account of the world's global connectedness, backed up by regional and country-level analysis covering 140 countries that encompass 99% of the world's GDP and 95% of its population. It focuses on 12 types of trade, capital, information, and people flows (or stocks cumulated from past flows) and is generated based entirely on hard data to separate the facts about global connectedness from fiction or "globaloney." Moreover, it avoids mixing up flows and enablers of globalization so as to serve as a basis for better policy analysis. The historical coverage stretches back to 2005 and subsumes more than 1 million data points.

The DHL Global Connectedness Index takes a unique "3-D" approach to measuring globalization. It looks not only at the depth of international interactions but also at their geographic distribution (breadth) and their directionality (outward versus inward).

Depth measures countries' international flows relative to the size of their domestic economies. While all the established globalization indexes devote some attention to depth, the DHL Global Connectedness Index is the only one to register the steep drop-off in trade and capital flows that accompanied the global financial crisis. It also reveals that the depth of the world's global connectedness started growing again in 2013 after its post-crisis recovery stalled in 2012—even though trade depth continues to stagnate and capital flows have yet to recover to pre-crisis levels. Overall, the depth of global connectedness remains quite limited—lower than many people think. The leading countries and territories on the depth dimension of the index tend to be wealthy and relatively small, such as Hong Kong SAR (China), Singapore, and Luxembourg.

In addition to depth, the DHL Global Connectedness Index also looks—unlike other globalization indexes—at breadth as well as several other measures of the distribution of international interactions. Breadth measures how closely a country's distribution of international flows across its partner countries matches the global distribution of the same type of flows. The index reveals that breadth of global connectedness is declining because advanced economies have not kept up with the big shift of economic activity to emerging economies: their breadth is declining while that of emerging economies is increasing (albeit from lower levels). The leading countries in terms of breadth—such as the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Netherlands—also tend to be wealthy, but are larger than those that lead on depth.

The DHL Global Connectedness Index combines depth and breadth to rank the world's most globally connected countries. The Netherlands remains the top-ranked country in terms of overall global connectedness, although it tops neither the depth nor the breadth rankings. It is followed, in order, by Ireland, Singapore, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Germany, and Sweden. Nine of the 10 most connected countries are located in Europe, and despite recent setbacks, Europe remains the world's most globally connected region, averaging the highest scores on the trade and people pillars of the index. North America ranks second overall and is the leading region on the capital and information pillars.

The least globally connected regions are Sub-Saharan Africa, South and Central Asia, and South and Central America and the Caribbean—reflecting the fact that emerging economies typically lag advanced economies in this regard. More specifically, emerging economies are about as globally connected as advanced economies in terms of trade flows, but only about one-quarter as deeply integrated into international capital and people flows and one-ninth as globalized in terms of information flows. But this picture is changing with the rising participation of emerging economies in international flows.

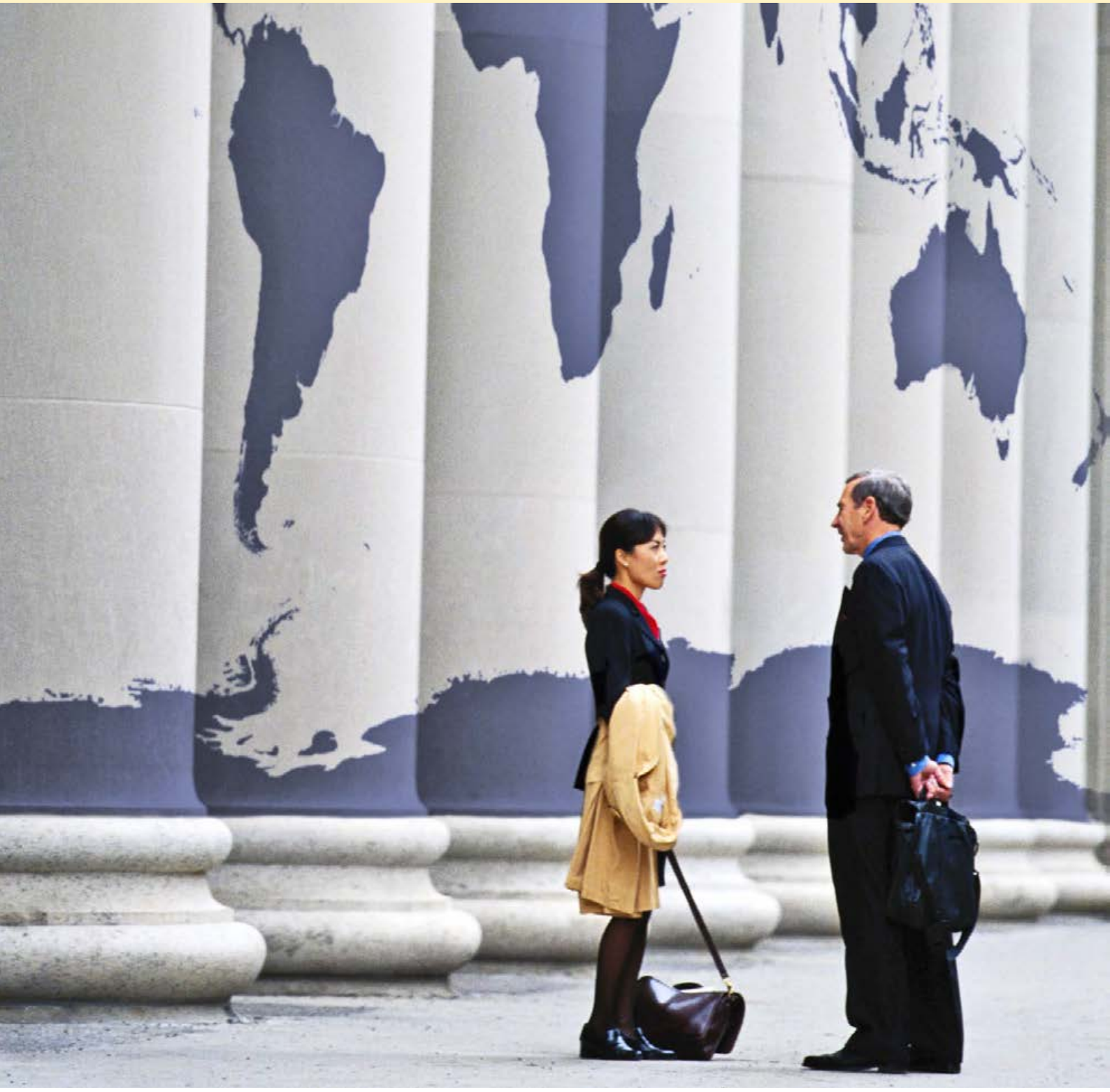
The 10 countries where global connectedness increased the most from 2011 to 2013 are all emerging economies, and eight of them were located in two regions: South and Central America and the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa. Overall, emerging economies are now involved in the majority of international interactions whereas before 2010, the majority of international flows were from one advanced economy to another advanced economy. The big shift of economic activity to emerging economies is reshaping global connectedness as it pushes the planet's economic center of gravity eastward. After rising for decades, trade regionalization has gone into reverse, and more generally every type of flow measured on the DHL Global Connectedness Index took place over greater distances in 2013 than in 2005.

In addition to ranking countries on the basis of depth and breadth/distribution, the DHL Global Connectedness Index provides information—again, unlike other indexes—on the directionality of connectedness by distinguishing between inbound and outbound flows. Such directionality is often a major concern of policymakers, as evinced by the focus on countries' trade balances. But it turns out that merchandise trade is actually the most balanced of the interactions tracked on the index: imbalances on the non-trade interactions range from two to five times as high. And over the 2005–2013 period, imbalances increased instead of decreasing across most types of interactions.

What will the future hold for global connectedness? As we were putting the finishing touches on this report, markets were swooning in reaction to another downward revision in the IMF's worldwide growth forecasts—a revision that might be expected to put pressure on global connectedness as well. While the concerns are real, it is worth remembering that despite the latest downgrade, in October 2014, the world economy is still projected to grow faster between 2014 and 2019 than it did during the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s. And that given limited levels of global connectedness, increasing them could be a powerful lever for boosting global growth—adding trillions of dollars to world GDP.

Global connectedness can be increased multilaterally, bilaterally, and via individual countries' foreign and domestic policies. The DHL Global Connectedness Index can help inform those policy choices. The country profiles at the back of this report provide detailed data on countries' connectedness patterns as well as indicators of structural and policy influences on connectedness levels. Such information may itself become an enabler of more global connectedness—or so we hope.

1. How Globalized is the World?



For most of the period since World War II, globalization posted steady increases. But today, we find ourselves in an age of ambiguity. Some exult about "hyperglobalization,"[1] with one source predicting that global flows could triple by 2025.[2] But others worry that the "age of globalization" that defined the last few decades may have ended and started going into reverse.[3] This ambiguity adds to the importance of measuring globalization.

The DHL Global Connectedness Index—the most up-to-date of the established globalization indexes—reveals a more nuanced reality. During 2013, the depth of globalization resumed its upward march as international flows grew faster, on average, than their domestic counterparts. The breadth of globalization, however, continued its multiyear slide as the changing geographic distributions of advanced economies' international flows lagged the shift of economic activity to emerging economies.[4]

This chapter begins by explaining how the DHL Global Connectedness Index measures globalization—what we summarize as a 3-D approach, focused on depth, distribution, and directionality—and how that relates to theoretical discussions of the phenomenon. It then describes the current state of globalization and trends since 2005. Finally, the trends revealed by the DHL Global Connectedness Index are contrasted with findings from other research on the topic to highlight the distinctive features of this index.

Measuring Globalization in 3-D

Global connectedness is defined in this report as the depth and breadth of a country's integration with the rest of the world as manifested by its participation in international flows of products and services, capital, information, and people.

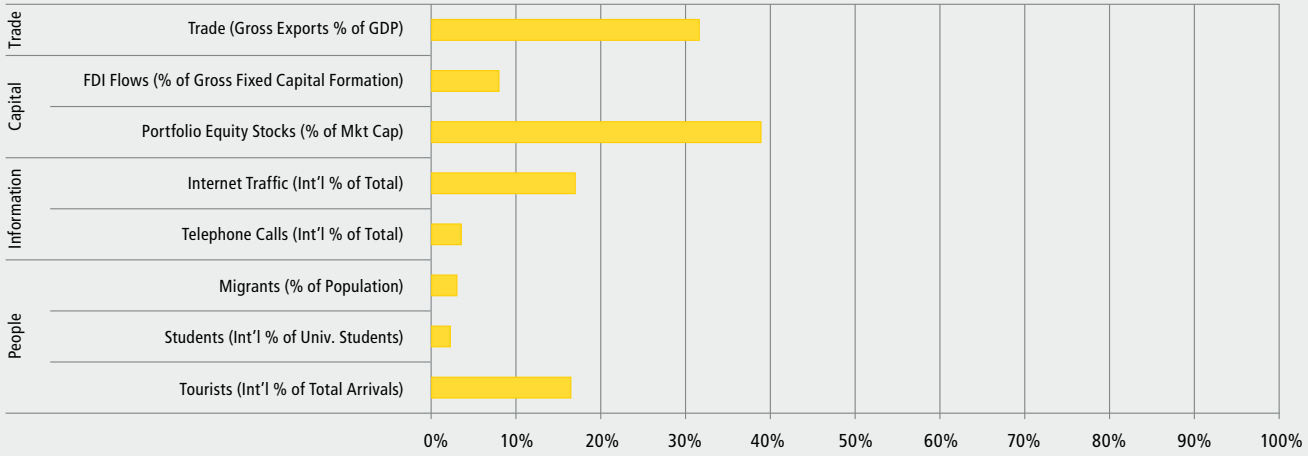
Depth measures how much of an economy's activities or flows are international versus domestic by comparing the size of its international flows (and stocks cumulated from prior year flows) with relevant measures of its domestic activity. For example, to assess the depth of Hong Kong SAR[5] (China)'s merchandise exports, its exports are compared to its GDP: Hong Kong's merchandise exports-to-GDP ratio is 196%, the highest in the world and 50 times higher than Burundi's (the lowest—only 4%).

Breadth complements depth by looking at how broadly the international component of a given type of activity is distributed across countries. To illustrate the importance of incorporating breadth into assessments of global connectedness, consider inbound tourism in the Bahamas. While the Bahamas ranks second in the world in terms of the number of inbound tourists per capita (a depth metric), more than 80% of those tourists come from the United States. Thus, while depth of inbound tourism in the Bahamas is high, its breadth is limited, especially when one notes that less than 10% of outbound international tourists worldwide come from the United States.

The DHL Global Connectedness Index measures breadth, as suggested by the example of tourism in the Bahamas, by comparing the distribution of a country's international flows (inbound tourists in this example) with the global distribution of the same flow in the opposite direction (outbound tourists). If the Bahamas attracted tourists from all around the world in proportion to where all of the world's outbound tourists come from, the Bahamas would have the highest possible breadth score. In contrast, if all of the Bahamas's tourists came from just one country that sends tourists nowhere else, it would receive the lowest possible breadth score.

This method of measuring breadth is an attractive basis for comparing countries because scores are not biased by

Figure 1.1
Global Depth Ratios, 2013 or most recent year available[6]



Global depth ratios show that far more of every type of activity studied that could take place either within or across national borders is domestic, not international. In most cases, the international share of total activity is less than 10%–20%.

where countries are located. However, breadth is just one way of summarizing the *distribution* of countries' international interactions. Such distributions can be summarized in multiple ways, with those summary measures sometimes moving in different directions. We therefore supplement our breadth measure with alternate measures of distribution: concentration of interactions in a small number of partners, average distance traversed by international interactions, and regionalization (as in the intra-regional share of international interactions).

In addition to depth and distribution/breadth, the third D underlying our "3-D" approach to measuring globalization is *directionality*. Inbound and outbound flows may differ qualitatively in their significance. Consider international education, which is where we observe the largest differences between countries' inward and outward flows. Compare, for example, Australia, where 22% of university students come from abroad but less than 1% have left to study overseas with Botswana where 50% of students are studying abroad but only 4% of students in domestic universities come from outside the country. Those data clearly paint very distinct pictures of the two countries' tertiary education systems.

We do not fold directionality into our aggregate measures of global connectedness. Rather, we report it alongside depth and breadth (in the country profiles at the end of this report) to call attention to the kinds of distinctions highlighted by the preceding comparison of Australia and Botswana. Reporting directionality separately also lets us use it as a diagnostic in relation to depth and breadth. When a country, for example, has much higher inward than outward depth, it may make more sense to focus on boosting depth on the outward direction.

It is worth adding that the dimensions of depth, distribution, and directionality build on, but also depart significantly from, widely-used theoretical definitions of globalization (see the boxed insert, **"Defining Globalization"**). So while our objectives in this report are primarily empirical, it has significant theoretical implications as well.

The DHL Global Connectedness Index looks along these dimensions at 12 types of interactions that can be grouped into four pillars. The trade pillar covers flows of goods and services.[7] The capital pillar focuses on equity capital: flows and stocks of foreign direct investment and portfolio equity. Debt capital is excluded because of the dangers associated with high levels of international indebtedness—the inclusion of flows whose risks might outweigh their benefits would cloud the orienting function (higher better than lower) of the depth dimension of the index.[8] The information pillar incorporates data on international internet bandwidth, international telephone calls, and trade in printed material.[9] The people pillar measures people movements across three time-horizons: migration (long-term), university students pursuing degrees abroad (medium-term), and tourism (short-term).[10]

Global Connectedness in 2013

This section summarizes the depth and breadth of global connectedness in 2013, and the next section tracks how they have evolved since 2005. Directionality will be

Defining Globalization

Globalization is a widely-used term but different people mean different things by it. Probably the most widely-cited definition is due to David Held et al., who conceive of globalization as a "transformation in the spatial organization of social relations and transactions—assessed in terms of their extensity, intensity, velocity and impact—generating transcontinental or interregional flows…"[11]—and insist that a satisfactory definition must capture each of these four elements. The definition of globalization in the DHL Global Connectedness Index (GCI) follows this theoretical definition in some respects but departs from it in others.

The GCI's focus on depth coincides with what Held et al. refer to as intensity. And its focus on breadth, or more broadly distribution, resembles what they refer to as extensity, but with a difference. Our analysis reveals that, on average, more than half of international flows and stocks measured in the GCI take place within rather than between regions. While Held et al. suggest excluding such flows, doing so within, say, Europe (where the intra-regional average is 69%),[12] would yield a severely incomplete picture of countries' international interactions.

Velocity, as defined by Held et al., is largely a result of developments in transportation and communication technologies. We exclude it from the GCI because it does not exhibit sufficient variation over the time frame we analyze—since 2005—or, given limitations in data availability, across countries. In terms of communications technologies, time lags seem to have asymptoted towards zero a long time ago. Thus, the transatlantic telegraph cable reduced the time that it took for information to travel from New York to London from three weeks to a few hours in the 1860s, and to one minute by 1914.[13]

The fourth element highlighted by Held et al., the impact of globalization, is crucially important, but—in our view—should not be mixed up with measures of globalization itself. In order to analyze the links between globalization and other phenomena of interest, we must have separate measures of them. That is why GCI scores and ranks focus exclusively on measures of actual international interactions that take place between countries. They exclude—unlike some other globalization indexes—the effects of globalization as well as its enablers.

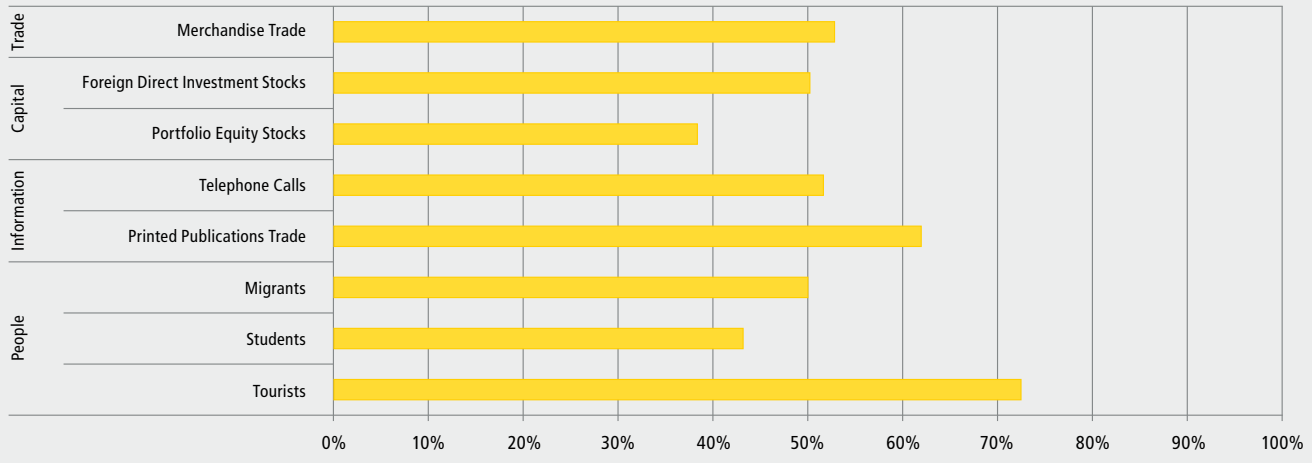
Finally, the perspective on globalization underlying the GCI also calls attention to directionality, which is missing from Held et al.'s definition even though it seems both theoretically and empirically important. Inbound versus outbound flows may be qualitatively different in their significance. Think, for example, about many countries' focus on mercantilist trade policies that favor exports over imports. And empirically, the other flows and stocks measured in the GCI are (even) more unbalanced than merchandise trade—and in most instances, imbalances have increased rather than decreased since 2005.

In summary, the definition of globalization underlying the GCI builds on but also adapts and, in some respects, goes beyond previous definitions of globalization.

brought back into the discussion in the final section. Let's start with the collection of global depth measures presented in **Figure 1.1**. It turns out that the international proportion of these activities—which *can* take place either domestically or internationally—represents a small fraction of the total, typically less than 20% and often less than 10%. For only two of the variables—trade and portfolio equity stocks—do internationalization levels exceed 30%—and one of them (trade) is inflated by double-counting when products cross borders multiple times during their production processes. Removing such double counting brings the share of value added around the world that gets exported down from 32% to about 23%. And while the value of international portfolio equity stocks has reached 39% of stock market capitalization, research still indicates a very high level of *home bias* in investors' portfolios.

These levels of globalization are much lower than the levels one would expect to see if borders and distance had ceased to matter (which would typically imply values of 85% or more). They are also significantly lower than most people's intuitions. In an online survey conducted by the *Harvard Business Review*, respondents pegged international phone calls at 29% of the total, immigrants at 22% of the world's population, and foreign direct investment (FDI) at 32% of total fixed capital formation—an average estimate of 27%, or more than five times the actual average.[14] (CEOs, interestingly enough, overestimated by a factor of nearly seven!)

Figure 1.2
Global Intra-regional Share of International Interactions, 2013 or most recent year available[15]



More than 40% of all of the international interactions studied except portfolio equity investment take place within roughly continent-sized regions. Over half of merchandise trade and telephone calls are intra-regional, as are over 70% of international tourist arrivals.

We refer to the widespread overestimation of the extent of globalization as "globaloney."[16]

A common counterargument—especially before the crisis—was that even if the extent of globalization is small today, a borderless world may be just around the corner. Looking back in history, however, reveals that the changes that have occurred are rather mixed, as examined in the next section of this chapter. The percentage of the world's population composed of immigrants, for example, is about the same now as it was in 1910![17]

Believers in a flat world also often point to the internet and, more broadly, to the fact that in the last few decades, the cost of communication has plummeted and the richness of what can be transmitted has exploded, in support of their views. But the portion of internet traffic that crosses international borders is actually about 17%—five times as high as telephone calls, but far below the level one would expect in a flat world. Similarly, an estimated 16% of people's friends on Facebook are foreign,[18] as are 25% of the people that individuals follow on Twitter.[19] Just because we are able to befriend anyone living anywhere on Facebook doesn't mean that we will—there is an important distinction between potential connectivity and actual connectedness.

Turning from depth to the geographic distribution of international interactions, **Figure 1.2** displays the intra-regional shares of a set of international interactions. It shows that even the small fraction of activities that do take place across borders (as indicated by depth ratios) tend to be more regional than global. More than 40% of all of the international interactions shown on the chart except portfolio equity investment take place within the roughly continent-sized regions listed in Appendix B. More than half of international trade and telephone calls are intra-regional as are over 70% of international tourist arrivals.

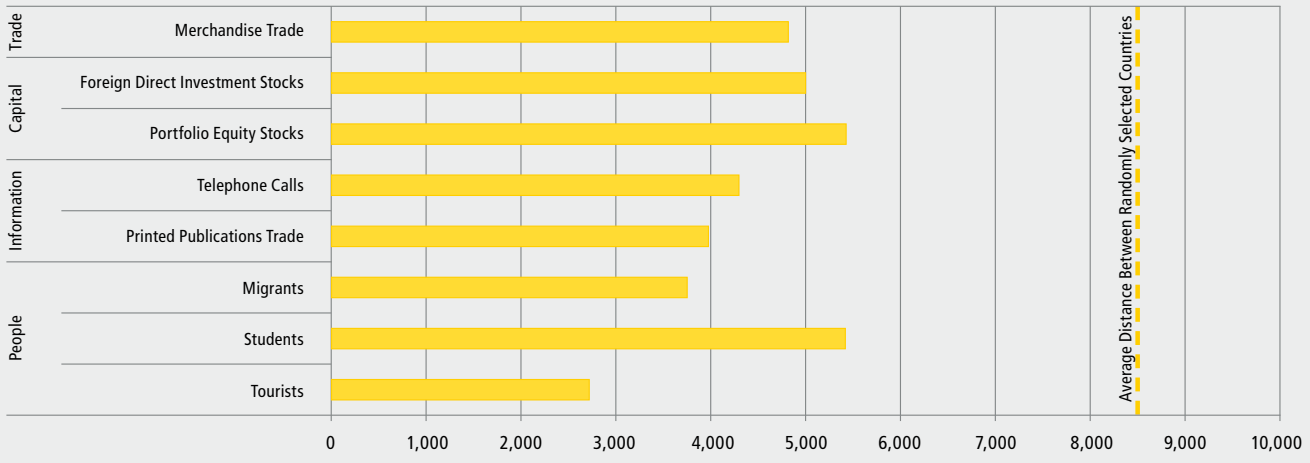
Figure 1.3 measures the average distance traversed by the same international interactions whose regionalization was displayed on Figure 1.2. The weighted average distance traversed by these interactions was 4,904 kilometers (3,047 miles). That may seem like a long distance, but when compared to the average distance between any two randomly selected countries around the globe of roughly 8,500 kilometers, it provides another indicator of the limited extent of globalization.

Global Connectedness Trends

Contrary to the popular pre-crisis view that globalization involves the "inexorable integration of markets, nation-states and technologies,"[20] globalization can indeed both rise and fall. Global connectedness was hit hard by the financial crisis in 2008 and 2009. It has since recovered most of its losses but has yet to surpass its 2007 peak, as shown on **Figure 1.4**. Over the past year, depth resumed its upward march, while breadth continued to trend downward.

That depth began growing again during 2013, after its recovery stalled during 2012, is good news. Higher depth scores on the DHL Global Connectedness index are correlated with faster economic growth rates and higher human development levels as measured on the United Nations' Human Development Index.[21] Globalization's limited

Figure 1.3
Global Average Distance (kilometers) Traversed by International Interactions, 2013 or most recent year available[22]



The weighted average distance traversed by interactions covered by the index was 4,904 kilometers (3,047 miles) in 2013, about half the distance between two randomly selected countries.

current depth also implies very significant room for deeper global connectedness that could accelerate growth. The potential gains add up to trillions of dollars.[23] Depth trends along all of the pillars and components of the index are covered in **Chapter 3** of this report.

Declining breadth at the global level is neither necessarily positive nor negative. It is natural and efficient for countries' international interactions to be somewhat focused on partners with which they share cultural, administrative/political, geographic, and economic ("CAGE") proximity and similarity. However, such focus can be either overdone or underdone, and so must be analyzed on a country-by-country basis.

Further examination of the breadth trends, covered in **Chapter 4**, shows the decline in global breadth to be driven by falling breadth in advanced economies: the breadth of emerging economies' international interactions continues to rise (albeit from significantly lower levels). In other words, the international interactions of advanced economies are not keeping up with the big shift of economic activity to emerging economies. This is consistent with mounting evidence that advanced economies—at both the country and company levels—have faced significant challenges in tapping into growth opportunities in emerging economies. Changing this will require advanced economies to boost their capacities to bridge the CAGE distances that separate them from emerging economies.

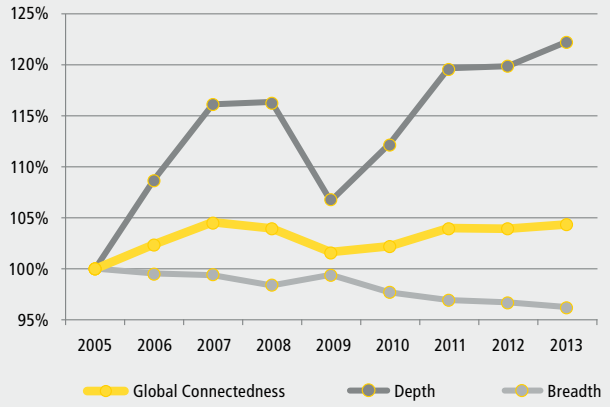
Figure 1.5 breaks down the combined breadth-and-depth trends since 2005 pillar by pillar (separate depth and breadth trends by pillar are covered in **Chapters 3 and 4**).

The information pillar continues to scale new heights: it is the only pillar that has risen monotonically since it was first measured. Its rise has been driven, in particular, by the rising depth of international internet bandwidth and international telephone calls—although the depth data presented above remind us that this expanded technological connectivity is still primarily used for domestic, not international, communication.

Trade was the most volatile pillar over the period studied, and its gyrations were driven by depth rather than breadth. Global connectedness on the trade pillar collapsed in the aftermath of the financial crisis, partially recovered by 2011, and then went back into decline. The growth of trade depth was held back by the slow pace of recovery across many advanced economies and decelerating growth in many emerging economies—and, probably, protectionism (as elaborated in **Chapter 3**).

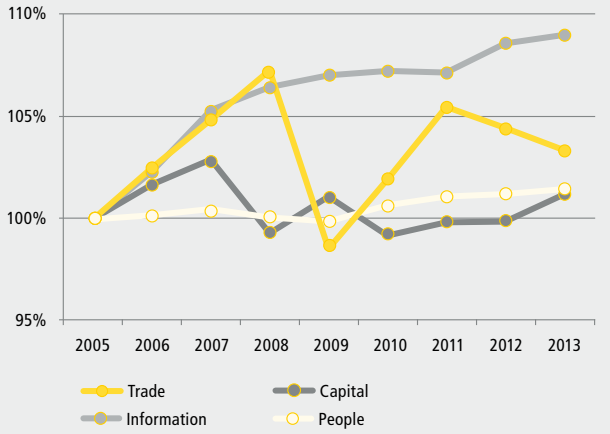
The capital pillar also exhibited significant volatility over 2005–2013, and had capital flows not been smoothed out by being averaged over three years, this would have been the most volatile pillar of all. The capital pillar was hit hard, like trade, by the crisis but has grown since 2010—particularly in 2013, when the depth of the world's FDI and portfolio equity stocks recorded their highest levels over the period studied. The growth of international portfolio equity investment stocks has been particularly dramatic, soaring from 25% of world stock market capitalization in 2005 to 39% in 2013. Looking across breadth and depth, however, capital flows remain below their pre-crisis peaks.

Figure 1.4
Global Connectedness, Depth, and Breadth 2005–2013



Global connectedness was hit hard by the financial crisis in 2008 and 2009, but has since recovered most of its losses. It has, however, not yet surpassed its 2007 peak.

Figure 1.5
Global Connectedness Pillars, 2005–2013



Global connectedness on the information pillar continues to scale new heights. The capital pillar also turned in a notable increase during 2013, along with a more modest rise on the people pillar. Global connectedness on the trade pillar declined during 2012 and 2013.

The people pillar, in contrast, is more stable than the other pillars, partly because migration and international education are measured based on the number of people outside of their countries of origin at a given time (stocks) rather than people who moved in a given year (flows). Its growth is also restrained by visa and work permit requirements that curb international mobility. That said, the depth and breadth of the people pillar both exhibit modest rising trends.

Comparisons with Other Globalization Indexes

Increasing attention to globalization has led to the development of several globalization indexes that aggregate across multiple variables to calculate summary measures of countries' globalization levels that are then used to rank them. The first such analysis to attract significant attention was produced by the consulting firm A.T. Kearney in collaboration with *Foreign Policy* magazine, and was released in 2001.[24] But since that index has not been released since 2007, it will not be addressed further here. Rather, this section will focus primarily on comparisons between the DHL Global Connectedness Index and the three other globalization indexes that have been published more than once and continue to be updated: the KOF Index of Globalization,[25] the Ernst & Young (E&Y) Globalization Index (generated in cooperation with the Economist Intelligence Unit),[26] and the Maastricht Globalization Index (MGI).[27]

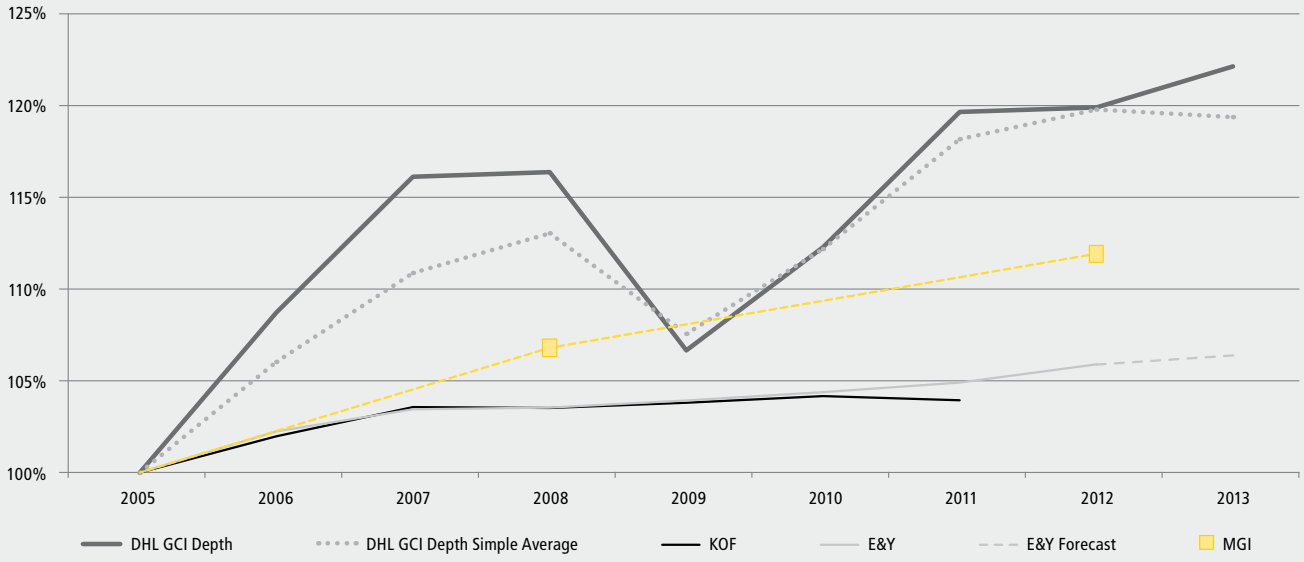
Does it matter which globalization index you use? We would argue that it does, for reasons best explained in terms of the 3-D approach to measuring globalization that underlies the DHL Global Connectedness Index. KOF, E&Y, and MGI all focus on depth, but basically missed out on what many observers regard as the biggest drop-off in the intensity of globalization in the last few decades, raising questions about the methodologies that underlie them. In regard to distribution/breadth, E&Y added one simple measure—the share of main trading partners in total trade—in its 2012 edition, but the other two indexes incorporate no such measures at all. And directionality is entirely ignored. Consider these points in a bit more detail.

Depth

Figure 1.6 compares trends in the depth of globalization reported by the DHL Global Connectedness Index and globalization trends based on the other indexes.[28] Before the onset of the financial crisis in 2007, when globalization was unequivocally rising and the only question of interest was "by how much?" the differences between indexes were less striking. But the DHL Global Connectedness Index was the only index to register a significant drop in overall globalization when the crisis hit. KOF registered a brief pause in 2008 and the other two indexes only registered slower rates of increase.[29] The general sense of a significant drop-off—former US deputy treasury secretary Roger C. Altman, for example, penned a 2009 article in *Foreign Affairs* entitled "Globalization in Retreat"—raises questions about the relevance of indexes that merely stagnated or continued to rise throughout the post-crisis period.

We also checked that this difference is *not* due to differences in the schemes employed to aggregate data across countries. Global trends reported by the other indexes reflect

Figure 1.6
Globalization Trend Comparison: GCI Depth versus Other Indexes, 2005–2013



The DHL Global Connectedness Index is the only one of the established globalization indexes to register a significant drop in its overall results during the global financial crisis.

simple averages across countries' scores. However, given the tremendous variation across countries in terms of size and participation in international interactions, the DHL Global Connectedness Index (starting in its 2012 edition) adopted a system that permits the calculation of weighted averages at a global level as well as at intermediate levels of aggregation (regions and advanced versus emerging economies). To check that the differences are not driven by this focus on weighted versus simple averages, we recomputed our depth trends using simple averages (the dotted line in Figure 1.6). Even with this alternate averaging method, the DHL Global Connectedness Index remains the only index to register a significant drop in the wake of the crisis.

Apart from differences in the averaging scheme employed, the reasons for differences in depth as analyzed by the DHL Global Connectedness Index versus the other indexes seem to relate, in large part, to the inclusion of enablers in some of the other indexes as well as differences in the weights attached to specific variables, as elaborated at the end of **Chapter 5**.

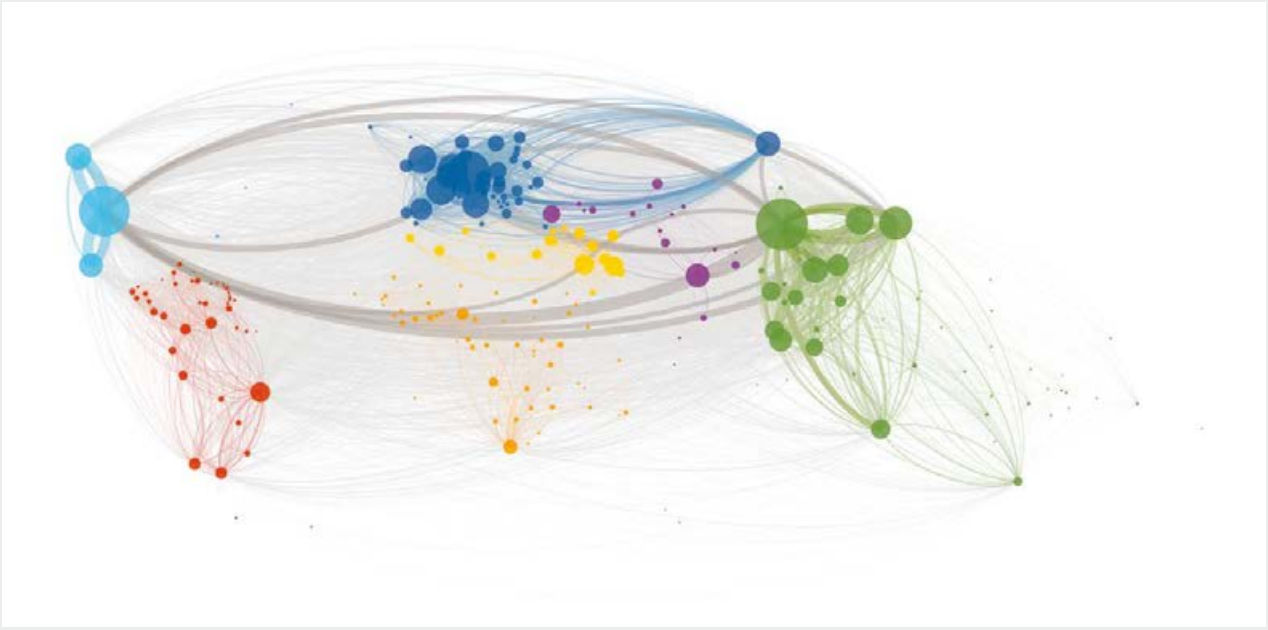
Distribution

While the DHL Global Connectedness Index devotes considerable attention to distribution, other indexes do not—with the sole exception of the trade concentration measure in the 2012 E&Y index—and it would be hard for them to do so without a fundamental transformation of their datasets and calculation methodologies. The analysis of distribution in the DHL Global Connectedness Index vastly expands the data required—more than a hundredfold with more than 100 countries—since we need to know not just how much stuff crosses the border but where it goes (as illustrated in **Figure 1.7**). Over the nine-year period covered in this report, the breadth analysis alone requires more than 1 million data points. But once compiled, that large dataset also lets one look at many other ways of slicing the data beyond calculating countries' breadth scores—average kilometers traveled, the split between intra-regional versus inter-regional, and the split between emerging versus advanced economies. The size and complexity of the resultant data motivated the application of new visualization techniques developed for "big data," some results of which are shown in **Part II** of this report.

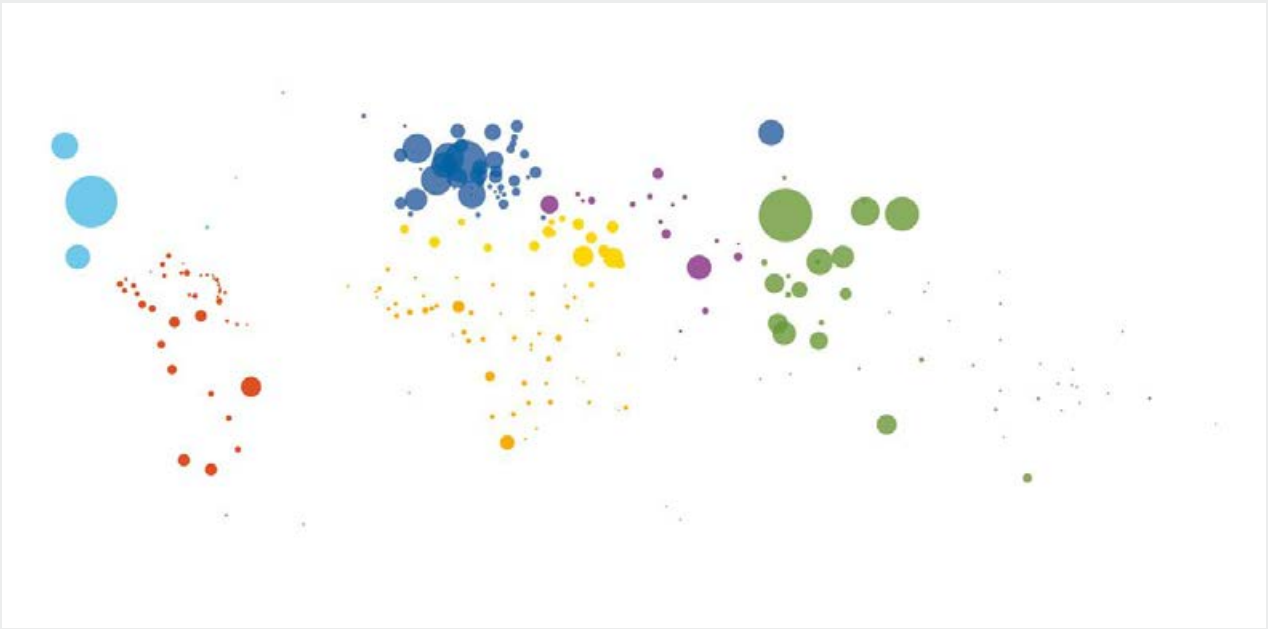
The statistical relationships among the different indexes underscore the extent to which breadth analysis differentiates the DHL Global Connectedness Index from the others.[30] Starting with any one of the three other indexes (KOF, MGI, or E&Y), one can predict more than two-thirds (69% to 77%) of the variation in countries' ranks on either of the other two. The GCI depth ranks are a bit less closely correlated with the other indexes but nevertheless, if you know countries' ranks on KOF, MGI, or E&Y, you can predict 64% to 68% of the variation in GCI depth ranks. Where the GCI departs from the other three is in terms of breadth analysis. Countries' ranks on the other indexes can only predict 11% to 22% of variation in GCI's breadth ranks.

Figure 1.7
Data Requirements for GCI versus Other Indexes, Merchandise Trade Illustration

Data in GCI



Data in Other Indexes



The DHL Global Connectedness Index is calculated based on more than 1 million data points. It requires far more data than other globalization indexes because it must capture international interactions by origin and destination, and separately track outward versus inward flows and stocks.

The importance of incorporating distribution measures into a globalization index is enhanced by the rising share of economic activity taking place in emerging economies and how it is reshaping international flows. Without these changes, breadth and other measures of distribution would likely have been more static—and arguably less important to track.

Table 1.1
Weighted Average Imbalances by Component, 2005 vs. 2013[31]

	2005	Weighted Average Imbalance		2013	Weighted Average Imbalance		Change From 2005 to 2013	Weighted Average Imbalance
1	Students	63%	1	Students	58%	1	Printed Publications Trade	8%
2	Migrants	51%	2	Migrants	54%	2	Portfolio Equity Flows	6%
3	Portfolio Equity Flows	48%	3	Portfolio Equity Flows	53%	3	Services Trade	4%
4	International Phone Calls	38%	4	International Phone Calls	39%	4	Migrants	4%
5	Tourists	34%	5	FDI Flows	36%	5	FDI Flows	3%
6	FDI Flows	33%	6	Printed Publications Trade	36%	6	International Phone Calls	2%
7	Printed Publications Trade	27%	7	Tourists	32%	7	FDI Stocks	0%
8	Portfolio Equity Stocks	25%	8	Portfolio Equity Stocks	22%	8	Tourists	-2%
9	FDI Stocks	22%	9	FDI Stocks	21%	9	Merchandise Trade	-3%
10	Services Trade	13%	10	Services Trade	17%	10	Portfolio Equity Stocks	-3%
11	Merchandise Trade	13%	11	Merchandise Trade	11%	11	Students	-5%

While trade surpluses and deficits are the international imbalances that attract the most attention, imbalances on other components of the index are as much as five times larger, and imbalances on more components increased than decreased since 2005.

Directionality

Directionality imposes another doubling of data requirements and, probably more significantly, would require a second structural change in other indexes, alongside attention to entire distributions rather than one summary statistic. We have just begun to explore the implications of directionality in our own work so the principal point to be made for now is that data on directionality need to be collected before one can even *start* addressing the issues that it raises.

Our preliminary analysis of directionality, however, already points to two interesting findings, illustrated in **Table 1.1**. First, while most of the attention to imbalances in international interactions focuses on trade, imbalances on the other components of the index are all larger, up to five times as much. Second, that imbalances on more components of the index increased than decreased over 2005–2013 underscores the value of tracking them.

A final reason why it is important to incorporate directionality into discussions of globalization is that it is a matter of great concern to policymakers. Many adopt mercantilist policies, favoring exports over imports, even against the advice of some economists who emphasize that imports can also contribute to growth. Most countries also place far more emphasis on attracting tourists than on encouraging their citizens to go abroad, and there is a great deal of concern in many countries' about the directionality of information flows and their cultural implications.[32]

Conclusion

The upward sweep of globalization for about 50 years, until the global financial crisis, meant that different globalization indexes would tend to march in lockstep—upward—albeit maybe at different rates. The sharp declines in trade and capital flows since the financial crisis provide a sterner test of what the different indexes are made of. The DHL Global Connectedness Index is the only one of the established four to pick up on the drop-off in *depth* after the global financial crisis, the only one to look at *distribution*—by measuring the breadth as well as *depth* of globalization—and the only one to also report information about *directionality*.

Chapter 2 shifts the focus from global levels of globalization to individual countries and regions and presents this year's global connectedness, depth, and breadth rankings. Policymakers can use the country rankings—and supporting details provided in the country profiles—to identify and prioritize opportunities to strengthen global connectedness that are appropriate to their unique national contexts. And business executives can use the country-level results of the DHL Global Connectedness Index as inputs to prioritize international markets, investment destinations, and sourcing locations, as follows:

- Identify What Types of Connectedness Matter Most For Your Company: In cross-country comparisons, overall ranks and scores always dominate the headlines, but practical business insight requires focusing on the specific aspects of connectedness that matter most to your company's success. Start by thinking through what kinds of connectedness matter most in your industry, and then from there, identify what is most relevant for your company in light of the strategy it is pursuing. If you are planning to source manufactured products for global markets, look at the depth and breadth of merchandise exports. If you are thinking of investing in the media sector, look at inward FDI and information flows. And so on.
- Compare Depth Scores and Trends: For doing business across borders, countries with deeper connectedness generally present lower barriers to entry, easing your access to the market. However, such countries also welcome your rivals, implying a greater need to worry about tough competition. And countries that have relatively lower scores but are rising quickly in the rankings can also be particularly attractive.
- Compare Breadth Scores and Trends: Countries with high scores on depth but low scores on breadth are connected only to a narrow set of partner countries. Depending on where you are coming from, think carefully about whether to enter these countries directly or via one of their key trading partners. Countries that lead in terms of both depth and breadth are often good candidates to serve as regional hubs.
- Consider Directionality: Take note if a country's connectedness is biased toward inward or outward directionality. For example, South Korea's rapid growth might lead one to think it is an easy country to invest in, but a more careful look at its FDI depth scores will reveal a strong bias toward outward investment, reflecting the much greater prevalence of Korean companies investing abroad relative to foreign companies investing in Korea.
- Account for Distance Effects and Company Capabilities: As you think about the connectedness profiles of countries where you might want to do business, keep in mind that the relative ease or difficulty with which you can access foreign countries depends not only on their connectedness,

but also on how far or different they are from your home base or other countries where you are comfortable operating, as well as your company's capabilities to bridge such distances. The CAGE Distance Framework can help identify and prioritize the relevant types of distance and difference.[33]

Furthermore, the DHL Global Connectedness Index can also be a useful input to competitive analysis. Review the connectedness profile of your company's home country and compare it to the profiles of your major competitors' home bases. What do such patterns imply about the relative strengths and weaknesses that each company inherits from its national context? Do they suggest strengths to exploit or weaknesses to remedy? A useful rule of thumb is that companies from countries with higher depth scores are typically more adept at adapting to cross-country differences.

Chapters 3 and 4 will pick up where this chapter's analysis of the globalization trends at the global level left off, focusing, respectively, on depth and on breadth. The depth of globalization can be a powerful lever to expand prosperity—with the potential to add trillions of dollars to global GDP. That depth is rising again is a positive development, but its limited current level today points to far more room for it to boost growth than many realize.

Depth statistics such as those presented in this report can also help dispel globaloney-induced fears that block progress toward deeper global connectedness and the prosperity that it could create. When Americans and Europeans were surveyed as to whether they thought their countries had too much immigration, simply telling the respondents the true depth of immigration (immigrants as a percentage of total population) in their countries cut the share answering "yes" by nearly one-half in the United States and one-third in Europe![34]

The declining breadth of advanced economies' international interactions—even as they stretch over greater geographic distances—reflects those economies' international interactions lagging the big shift of economic activity to emerging economies. That finding—based on our country-level analysis—accords with research by others, showing how multinationals from advanced economies are falling behind new rivals from emerging economies. To offset limited depth and falling breadth, companies—and countries—will need to strengthen their capacity to bridge multiple types of distance to tap into faraway growth.

The DHL Global Connectedness Index was designed to be much more than a periodic ranking that celebrates the world's most connected countries. From its careful tracking of actual interactions as distinct from their enablers and impacts—to its exclusive reliance on hard data—to the weights it assigns to different aspects of globalization, it is meant to serve as a practical tool to help countries and companies connect more effectively to opportunities beyond their own borders. Its performance through the global financial crisis provides encouraging evidence of its value for business leaders and policymakers.

1. How Globalized is the World? – Notes

1 Arvind Subramanian and Martin Kessler. "The Hyperglobalization of Trade and Its Future." *Peterson Institute for International Economics Working Paper*, no. No. 13-6 (July 24, 2013). Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2297994 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2297994.

2 James Manyika, Jacques Bughin, Susan Lund, Olivia Nottebohm, David Poulter, Sebastian Jauch, and Sree Ramaswamy. "Global Flows in a Digital Age: How Trade, Finance, People, and Data Connect the World Economy." *McKinsey Global Institute (MGI)* (April 2014). http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/globalization/global_flows_in_a_digital_age.

3 Joachim Fels, head of global economics at Morgan Stanley, issued the following warning in a note to his clients in 2013: "In short, I wonder whether just as 1913 marked the end of first Golden Age of globalization that had begun in 1870, 2013 may mark the end of our age of globalization, which accelerated since the 1980s and 1990s after many emerging markets opened up to international trade and capital flows…To be sure, I'm not predicting the world wars, mass sufferings and economic depressions of the three dark decades following 1913, but I do worry about a creeping trend towards a de-globalization of economic activity and capital flows."

4 Unless otherwise stated, advanced economies throughout this report refer to economies classified as advanced in the IMF's World Economic Outlook and emerging economies refer to economies classified as emerging and developing in the same source.

5 The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China, as well as Taiwan (China), are treated as separate economic areas from Mainland China. China, throughout this report, refers to Mainland China. This treatment reflects the way data on these areas are covered in our primary data sources, i.e., with data for Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan reported separately from Mainland China in light of their maintenance of distinct economic systems and economic statistics, separate customs areas, separate immigration controls, etc. These territories were also deemed important to include in the index due to the sizes of their economies: Taiwan ranks 27th globally on GDP at market exchange rates (between Belgium and Austria) and Hong Kong ranks 39th (between Chile and the Philippines). For compactness, the term "countries" as used throughout this report is meant to refer to countries as well as other territories that are included in the index, thus encompassing also Hong Kong and Taiwan.

6 Trade (gross exports of goods and commercial services as percentage of world GDP, 2013) comes from World Trade Organization and World Development Indicators; FDI (Outward Foreign Direct Investment Flows as percentage of Gross Fixed Capital Formation, 2013) comes from UNCTAD World Investment Report 2014; Portfolio equity stocks (inward portfolio equity stock as percent of market capitalization of listed companies, weighted average across available countries, 2013) comes from IMF Balance of Payment Statistics and Euromonitor Passport; Internet traffic (international share of total Internet traffic, 2012) is an estimate based on data from Cisco Visual Networking Index and Telegeography; Telephone calls (international share of total telephone call minutes, including calls placed over the Internet, 2013 estimate) is based on data from International Telecommunication Union and Telegeography (note that this estimate includes calls between telephones using voice over IP technology, calls between telephones and computers, and calls directly between computers via Skype but does not include calls directly between computers using other services); Migrants (immigrants' share of total world population, 2013) is based on data from United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, "Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin," 2013 (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013) and World Development Indicators; Students (university students enrolled in degree programs outside their home countries as share of total tertiary education enrollment, 2012) is based on data from Euromonitor Passport, UNESCO Institute for Statistics, and Ministry of Education of the Republic of China (Taiwan); Tourists (international share of total international and domestic tourist arrivals, 2013) taken from United Nations World Tourism Organization, "UNWTO Tourism Highlights," 2014 edition.

7 We measure the depth of trade in both goods and services but the breadth only of trade in goods, due to insufficient data on services trade at the country-pair level.

8 For a review of benefits and risks associated with multiple forms of international equity and debt flows, see M. Ayhan Kose, Eswar Prasad, Kenneth Rogoff, and Shang-Jin Wei. "Financial Globalization: A Reappraisal." IMF Working Paper, no. WP/06/189 (August 2006). http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2006/wp06189.pdf.

9 International internet bandwidth, like services trade, is excluded from the breadth analysis due to data limitations.

10 These distinct time frames and their implications for the selection of measures on the people pillar are elaborated in Chapter 5.

11 David Held, Anthony G. McGrew, David Goldblatt, and Jonathan Perraton. *Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1999), Introduction, pp. 32–86.

12 Weighted average by across countries within Europe (according to the region classifications provided in Appendix B), aggregated again as a weighted average using DHL Global Connectedness Index pillar and component weights (enumerated in Chapter 5).

13 Kevin H. O'Rourke, and Jeffrey G. Williamson. *Globalization and History: The Evolution of a Nineteenth-Century Atlantic Economy* (Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1999), p. 220.

14 *Harvard Business Review* online globalization survey launched on April 25, 2007.

15 The regionalization calculations shown on this figure, for consistency with regionalization charts displayed in Part II, were generated based on combined flow values, where available, from both outward and inward directions. If the same flow was reported in both directions, the two reported values were averaged.

16 This term was reportedly first used by US Representative Clare Booth Luce in 1943.

17 According to the 2009 UN Human Development Report, "A report by the ILO counted 33 million foreign nationals in 1910, equivalent to 2.5% of the population covered by the study (which was 76% of the world population at the time)."

18 Johan Ugander, Brian Karrer, Lars Backstrom, and Cameron Marlow. "The Anatomy of the Facebook Social Graph." *arXiv:1111.4503 [cs.SI]* (November 2011). http://arxiv.org/abs/1111.4503.

19 Yuri Takhteyev, Anatoliy Gruzd, and Barry Wellman. "Geography of Twitter Networks." *Social Networks* 34, no. 1 (January 2012): 73–81. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.socnet.2011.05.006.

20 Thomas L. Friedman, *The Lexus and the Olive Tree: Understanding Globalization.* (New York: Farrar, Straus, Giroux, 2000), p. 8.

21 See Chapter 4 of the *DHL Global Connectedness Index 2011* for an extended discussion of this topic and specific statistical analyses.

22 The distance calculations shown on this figure, for consistency with distance charts displayed in Part II, were generated based on combined flow values, where available, from both outward and inward directions. If the same flow was reported in both directions, the two reported values were averaged.

23 For a summary of how the gains can exceed 8% of world GDP, see Pankaj Ghemawat, "Quantifying the Gains from Increased Global Integration," Blog Post, March 5, 2012, available at http://www.ghemawat.com/Blog/post/2012/03/05/Quantifying-the-Gains-from-Increased-Global-Integration.aspx. Additional details are described in Pankaj Ghemawat. *World 3.0: Global Prosperity and How to Achieve It* (Boston, Mass.: Harvard Business Review Press, 2011).

24 A.T. Kearney Inc., and Foreign Policy Magazine. "Measuring Globalization." *Foreign Policy,* no. 122 (2001): 56-65. doi:10.2307/3183226, Available at: http://www.jstor.org/stable/3183226.

25 See http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/.

26 See http://www.ey.com/gl/en/issues/driving-growth/globalization---looking-beyond-the-obvious---2012-index.

27 Lukas Figge, and Pim Martens. "Globalisation Continues: The Maastricht Globalisation Index Revisited and Updated." *Globalizations* (2014). http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14747731.2014.887389.

28 The trend data shown for KOF are taken from the KOF index website. E&Y included overall global trend charts in its 2009, 2010, and 2011 reports, but its latest (2012) edition contained only pillar level trend charts. Therefore, the trend shown is based on country-level data reported on the E&Y index website, and the calculation method has been checked for consistency versus trends reported in E&Y reports. MGI provides a textual description of trends in globalization but not a graphical or numerical summary. The trend shown for MGI is therefore constructed based on MGI country-level data and is consistent with the qualitative pattern described in the MGI's text.

29 Trend charts in E&Y's 2009, 2010, and 2011 reports did reflect a significant drop-off around the crisis, but that disappeared with E&Y's latest (2012) methodological revision.

30 This analysis is based on correlations of ranks among the 56 countries covered in common on the GCI as well as KOF, E&Y, and MGI.

31 International internet bandwidth is excluded from this analysis because—as a (non-directional) connectivity measure—it does not permit analysis of imbalances. Imbalances were calculated for this table by first calculating, for each country and each index component, the ratio of the absolute value of the difference between outward and inward flows or stocks divided by the absolute value of outward flows or stocks plus the absolute value of inward flows or stocks. Those country-level ratios were then aggregated up to the world level using weighted averages with weights set according to countries' shares of world total flows or stocks on each index component.

32 Our directionality measures on the information pillar, however, should not be viewed as reflecting countries' projection of influence abroad (or absorption of foreign influences). The larger part of the weight among the directional measures on the information pillar is allocated to telephone calls (rather than trade in printed publications), and which party places (and pays for) a telephone call may not be indicative of the direction of the information actually communicated.

33 Refer to Pankaj Ghemawat, *Redefining Global Strategy* (Boston, Mass.: Harvard Business School Press, 2007) for more details on the CAGE Framework. The online CAGE Comparator™ can also help facilitate the process of ranking and mapping countries in terms of their CAGE Distance from your home base.

34 The German Marshall Fund of the United States. "Transatlantic Trends: Mobility, Migration, and Integration." (2014). http://trends.gmfus.org/files/2014/09/Trends_Immigration_2014_web.pdf.

2. How Globalized are Individual Countries and Regions?

Global connectedness is more limited than many presume—as described in the previous chapter—and also varies widely among countries. This chapter compares countries' and regions' global connectedness. First, countries' overall levels of connectedness are ranked and analyzed, followed by shorter discussions of the depth and breadth of their connectedness. Second, countries' depth scores are compared to predictions based on their structural characteristics. Third, changes from 2011 to 2013 in countries' levels of connectedness are shown, and the countries whose connectedness increased or decreased the most are highlighted. Fourth, regions' levels and patterns of connectedness are compared and discussed.

Readers wishing to examine trends over time should review the scores and ranks computed for this edition of the index, which are provided back to 2005 (see *Tables A.1 to A.3* in *Appendix A)*, rather than comparing this year's report with prior editions. There are three reasons for this: First, this report incorporates the latest revisions to the source data underlying the index, including the replacement of estimated with actual values as they have become available. Second, four countries that were included in the 2012 edition (Chad, Guinea, Malawi, and Togo) are not included in this year's index due to data availability constraints. They have been replaced by the Republic of the Congo, the Gambia, Papua New Guinea, and Suriname, and all ranks and scores have been recomputed based on this new set of countries covered. Third, comparing results across years within a single edition of this report rather than across editions is consistent with the technical requirements of the normalization method used to compute the index, as described in *Chapter 5.*

2014 Scores and Rankings

Figure 2.1 displays the overall 2014 DHL Global Connectedness Index scores and ranks, and highlights the composition of each country's score based on the depth and breadth of its connectedness. For pillar level scores and ranks, please refer to **Figures A.1 to A.4** in **Appendix A**. As described in **Chapter 5**, depth and breadth are both scored on a scale from 0 to 50, so that when they are added together, overall global connectedness is measured on a scale from 0 to 100.

The top 10 ranks on the 2014 DHL Global Connectedness Index are held, in descending order, by the Netherlands, Ireland, Singapore, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Denmark, Germany, and Sweden. The countries that fall to the bottom of the rankings are, in ascending order, Syrian Arab Republic, Central African Republic, Uzbekistan, Burundi, Benin, Myanmar, Islamic Republic of Iran, Rwanda, Niger, and Lao People's Democratic Republic.

This juxtaposition of the countries with the highest and the lowest ranks suggests some obvious effects of levels of economic development and geographic locations on global connectedness. The top 10 are all among the world's most advanced economies in terms of per capita income, human development, and other metrics. And 9 of the top 10 are located in Europe. In contrast, 5 of the bottom 10 countries are located in Sub-Saharan Africa and all of them are classified as low or lower middle income countries by the World Bank.[1]

The rough generalizations implied by looking at the highest and lowest ranked countries reflect patterns that also show up in statistical analysis across all countries and highlight important structural influences on countries' levels of connectedness. In fact, three economic and geographic factors alone can explain more than 68% of the variation among countries' global connectedness scores: GDP per capita, remoteness, and population. The details of the statistical (regression) analysis described in this chapter are covered in **Tables B.3 and B.4** in **Appendix B**.

More connected countries indeed tend to be more prosperous than less connected countries. All else equal, if one country has twice as large a GDP per capita as another, its global connectedness score will tend to be more than 5 points higher. If countries are assigned remoteness scores between 0 and 10 based on their proximity or distance from foreign markets around the world, an increase of 5 points in remoteness (which corresponds approximately to how much more remote Venezuela is, loosely speaking, from the world's economic center of gravity than, say, the Netherlands) is associated with a reduction of more than 9 points on global connectedness scores. Other things being equal, if one country has twice the population of another, its global connectedness score will tend to be roughly 1.2 points higher.

In addition to these three major explanatory factors, speaking a common language with other major economies and direct access to the sea (i.e., a country not being landlocked) are also associated with higher global connectedness scores.[2]

Returning to the highest and lowest ranked countries, then, it is unsurprising that 9 of the top 10 are in Europe, which is the region where countries average the lowest remoteness (due to relatively large economies relatively close by). And while 2 of the top 10 are landlocked, even those—Switzerland and Luxembourg—benefit from well-developed institutional and physical infrastructure to connect them to world markets. The 6 landlocked countries in the bottom 10 lack such compensating advantages. And that 5 of the bottom 10 are located in Sub-Saharan Africa also fits with the fact that Sub-Saharan Africa is one of the regions that is most remote from international markets.

Focusing on the top 10 countries listed above should not, however, foster the misconception that global connectedness is restricted to the richest countries in the most privileged locations. Among the top 50 countries are several lower middle income countries such as Vietnam (33rd) and Nigeria (38th) and one low income country, Cambodia (48th).

In fact, the top 60 countries include representatives from all geographic regions. Countries in Europe and East Asia & Pacific were already highlighted in the top 10. United Arab Emirates (12th) is the top ranked country in the Middle East & North Africa. North America enters the list with the United States (23rd). Nigeria (38th) leads among Sub-Saharan African countries. Panama (47th) is the top ranked country in South & Central America & the Caribbean, and Turkey (59th) is the most globally connected country in South & Central Asia. Turkey was classified in South & Central Asia because the majority of its land area lies within the Asian continent. If, however, Turkey had been classified in Europe, it would have ranked 29th out of 40 European countries. Regional differences in connectedness will be explored further in the final section of this chapter.

Turning to depth and breadth, as the split bars on Figure 2.1 indicate, the leading countries earned their places in the top 10 based on a mix of strengths on the depth and breadth dimensions. The top ranked country, the Netherlands, excelled on both dimensions without topping either (ranking sixth on depth and third on breadth). Ireland, Switzerland, Denmark, and Sweden also earned their places based on relatively balanced scores across both dimensions. Singapore, Belgium, and Luxembourg earned their top ranks primarily based on the depth of their international integration relative to the size of their domestic economies. In contrast, the United Kingdom and Germany earned their positions in the top 10 based mainly on the global breadth of their connectedness. The United Kingdom ranks 1st on breadth but only 52nd on depth, while Germany ranks 8th on breadth and 37th on depth.

Figure 2.1 The 2014 DHL Global Connectedness Index, Overall Results (Legend: Parentheticals Reflect Rank Changes over Last Two Years)

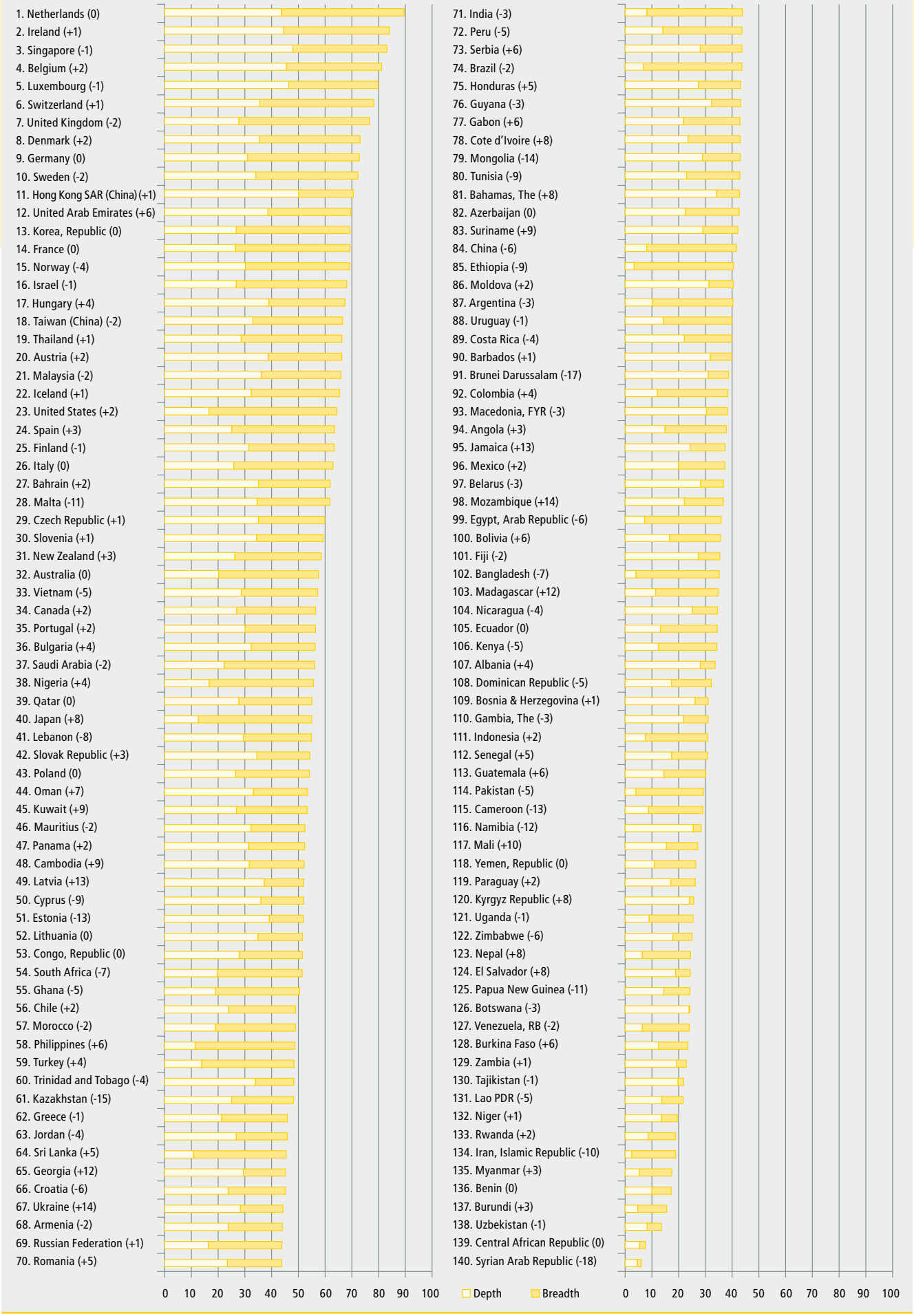


Figure 2.2 The 2014 DHL Global Connectedness Index, Depth Dimension (Legend: Parentheticals Reflect Rank Changes over Last Two Years)

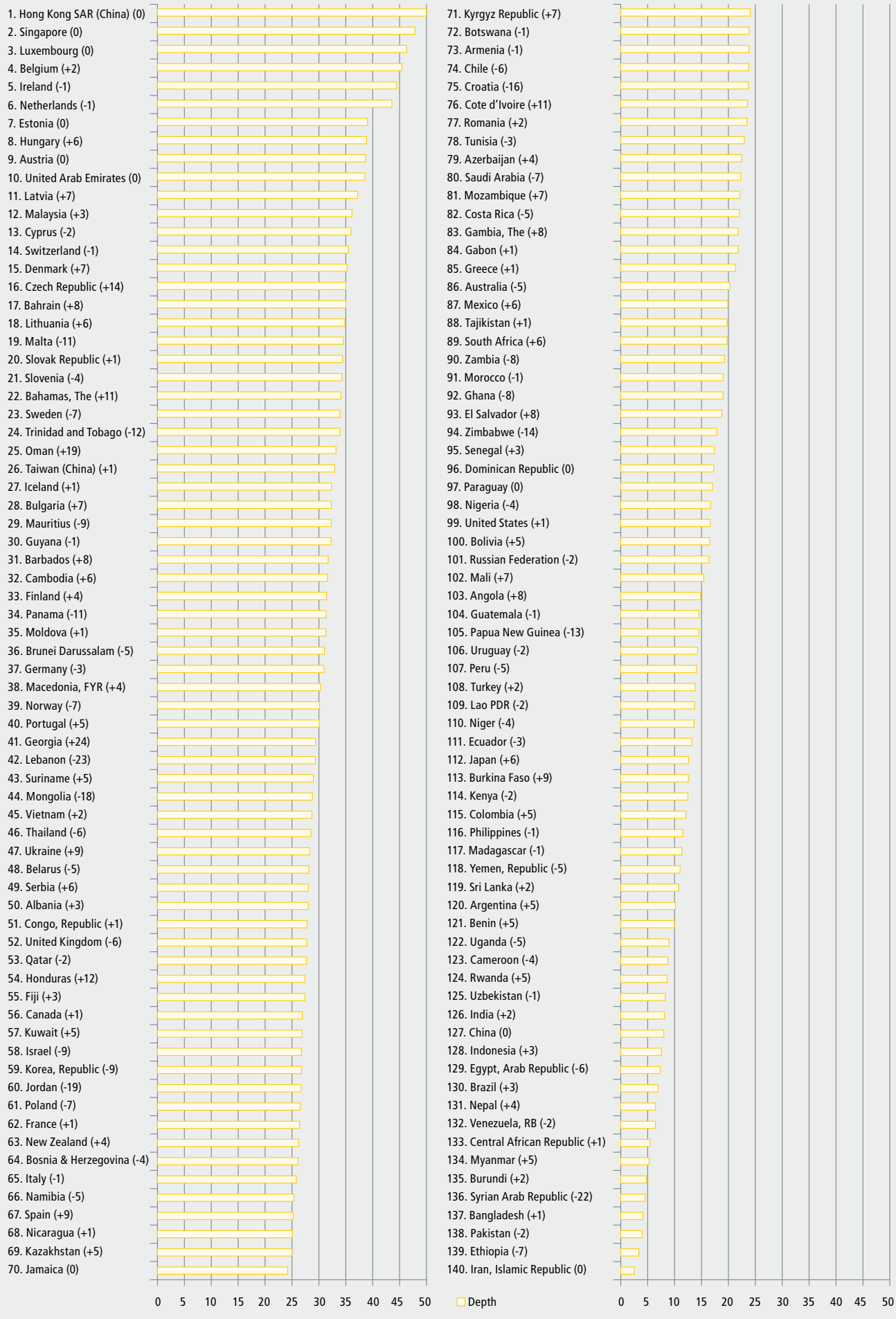


Figure 2.3 The 2014 DHL Global Connectedness Index, Breadth Dimension (Legend: Parentheticals Reflect Rank Changes over Last Two Years)

On the depth dimension, as shown in **Figure 2.2**, the top ranks are held by Hong Kong SAR (China),[3] Singapore, Luxembourg, Belgium, Ireland, the Netherlands, Estonia, Hungary, Austria, and the United Arab Emirates. The lowest ranked countries on the depth dimension are Islamic Republic of Iran, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Syrian Arab Republic, Burundi, Myanmar, Central African Republic, Venezuela, and Nepal. Casual observation of Figure 2.2 suggests that economies with higher depth scores tend to be both wealthy and relatively small, as exemplified by the top 3: Hong Kong SAR (China), Singapore, and Luxembourg. Naturally, advanced economies with relatively small internal markets will have a larger share of their trade, investment, communications, and even people, outside of their own borders.

Such patterns are indeed found to be statistically significant, with higher depth scores positively associated with countries' GDP per capita but negatively associated with their populations. Depth is also positively associated with linguistic commonality and negatively impacted by remoteness and landlockedness.

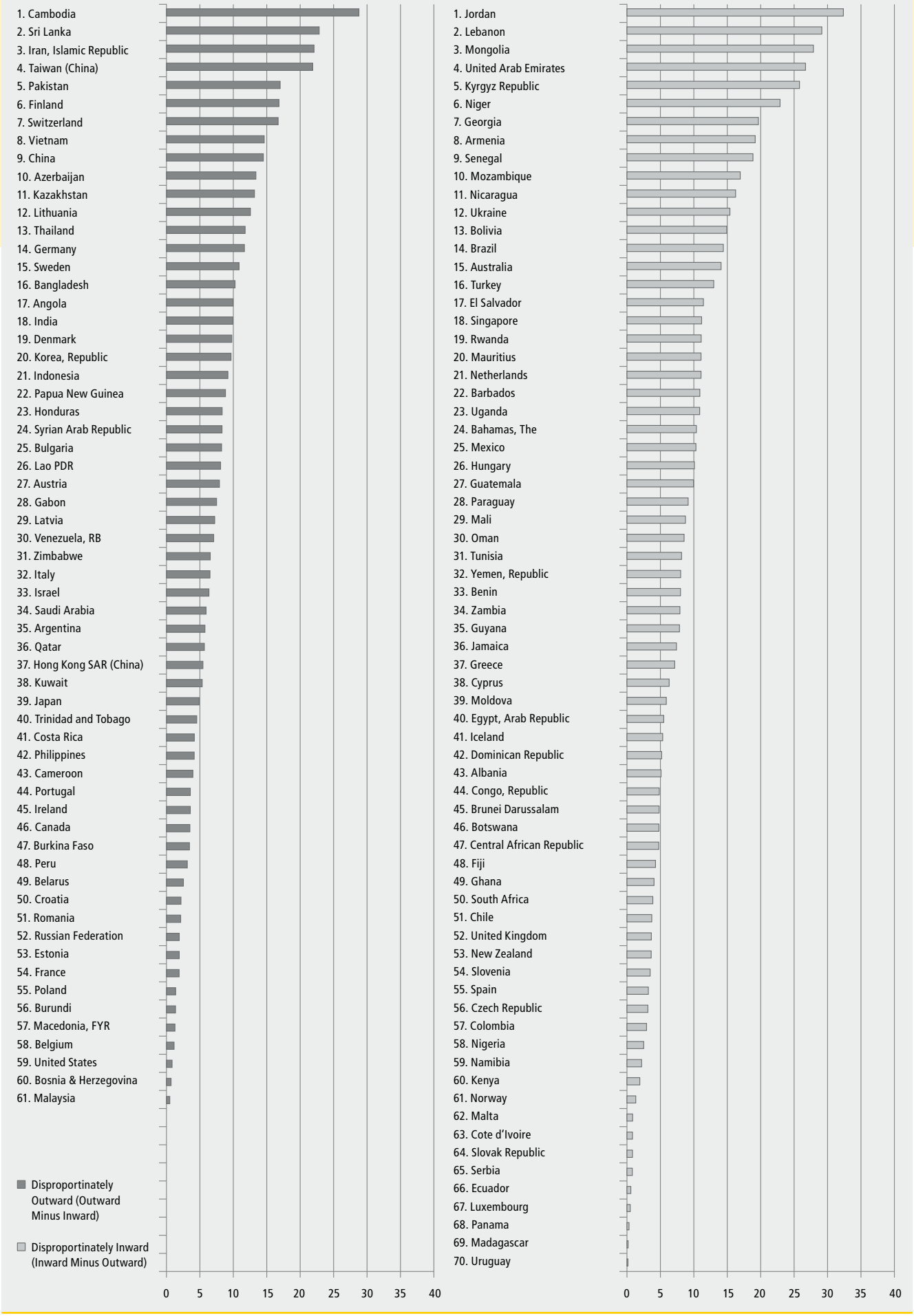
Figure 2.3 ranks countries according to their breadth scores. The top 10 countries on the breadth dimension of global connectedness are the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Germany, Israel, and Ireland. The lowest ranked countries on breadth are Botswana, Syrian Arab Republic, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Central African Republic, Namibia, Zambia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Uzbekistan, and Albania. The countries with the highest breadth scores are both large and wealthy. The top 8 countries on breadth are all among the world's 20 largest economies based on GDP in US dollars at market exchange rates. Israel and Ireland are relatively smaller but still rank among the world's 50 largest economies. Thus, while the same country characteristics used to describe depth scores are also significant factors for explaining breadth, the main contrast is that breadth is positively—rather than negatively—associated with countries' having larger populations.

The pattern of larger economies exhibiting higher breadth scores and lower depth scores holds up even in the extreme cases of the largest emerging markets, which helps explain why those countries are so globally significant even though their economic activity is disproportionately domestic. Each of the BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India, and China), have higher breadth than depth scores, with an average difference of 24 points (and an even higher difference of 28 points when Russia is excluded). The magnitude of these differences is considerable, especially when one recalls that both depth and breadth are scaled from 0 to 50, so the maximum possible difference is 50 points, and the largest observed difference is 34 points.

Consider the example of China, which ranks 127th (out of 140 countries) on depth and 28th on breadth. As the world's second largest economy and as a country ranked in the upper quartile on breadth (and with stronger outward than inward connectedness), China's global impact is very large. But China's depth rank provides a useful reminder that even in China, the overwhelming majority of flows are domestic, as they are in all other large economies. China ranks 81st in terms of the depth of its merchandise exports, a rank that is high only in comparison to other very large economies: the United States, Japan, and India rank 133rd, 119th, and 111th, respectively, on this metric. Of course, China's rank in terms of the depth of its merchandise imports, 118th, *is* much lower.

Segmenting the DHL Global Connectedness Index scores based on the directions of the flows that are measured yields further insight into the patterns of global connectedness.[4] Among 131 countries with sufficient data to conduct directional analysis, 61 countries are more connected

Figure 2.4
The 2014 DHL Global Connectedness Index, Differences in Directionality



outwards, while 70 had stronger inward connections. **Figure 2.4** elaborates this pattern by ranking countries based on the difference between their outward versus inward connectedness scores.

While disparities between inward and outward connectedness on the trade and capital pillars can sometimes indicate imbalances that can contribute to economic instability, it is important not to interpret these differences generally as indicators of dangerous imbalances. First of all, imbalances on the breadth dimension just mean that a country interacts with a more globally representative set of countries in one direction, while focusing more on particular partners in the other. Second, international flows of debt capital—the most dangerous flows in these terms because they must be repaid on specific dates—are excluded from the index. Third, while trade, FDI, and portfolio equity flows do directly impact future obligations, other components of the index do not. Inbound telephone calls, for example, apart from common courtesy, do not require future outbound calls.

With those caveats in mind, note that the countries and territories with the largest imbalances in favor of outward connectedness are Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Islamic Republic of Iran, Taiwan (China), and Pakistan, while those with the largest imbalances in favor of inward connectedness are Jordan, Lebanon, Mongolia, United Arab Emirates, and Kyrgyz Republic. The countries with the most balanced connectedness between inward and outward directions are Uruguay, Madagascar, Panama, Luxembourg, and Malaysia.

Depth Scores Relative to Estimates based on Structural Factors

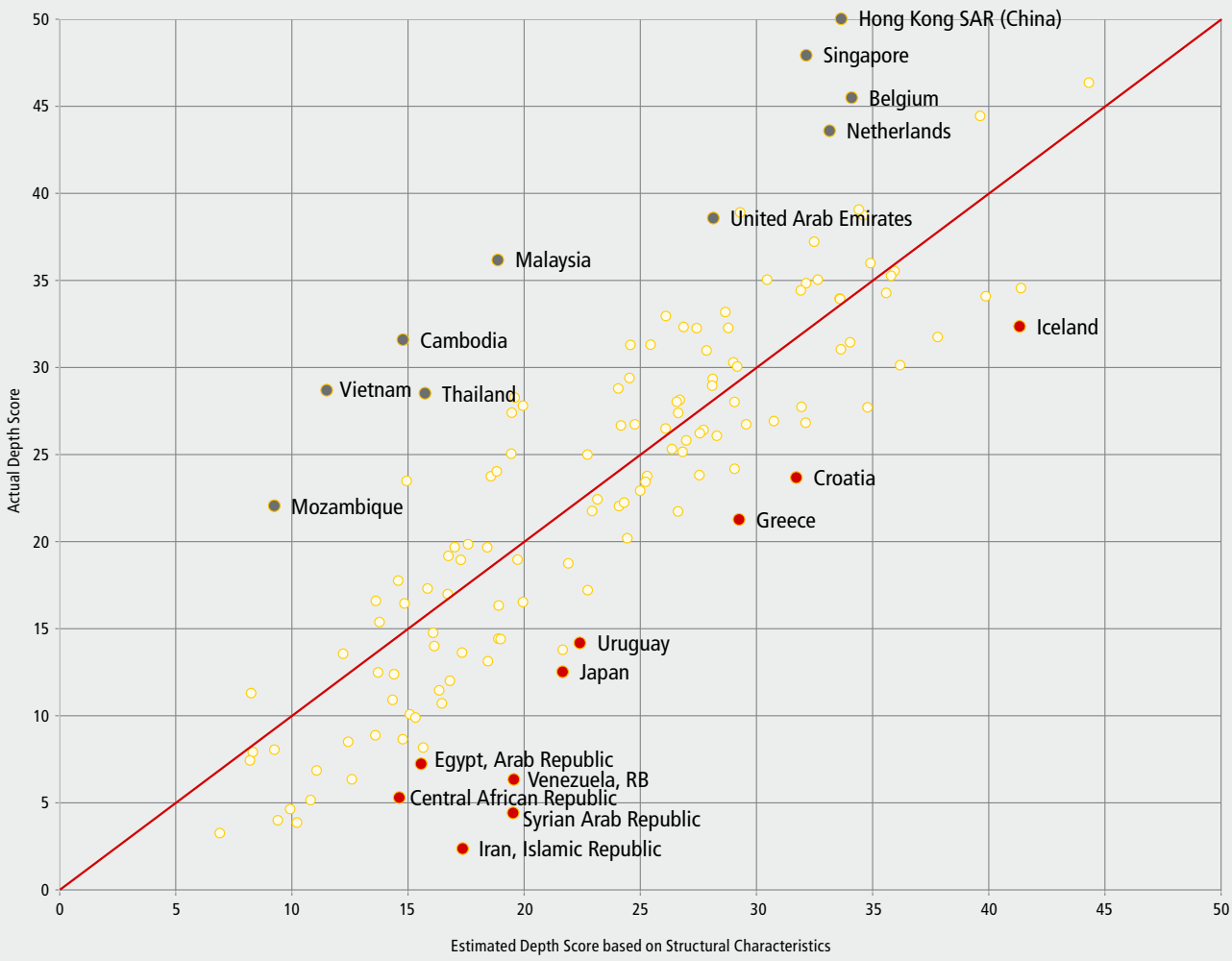
Higher depth scores on the DHL Global Connectedness Index have been associated with faster economic growth, and can also provide a wider range of benefits to countries as described in Chapter 4 of the *DHL Global Connectedness Index 2011*. The implication—that higher depth scores are better than lower—motivates this examination of how countries' depth scores compare to what may be expected given their structural conditions. This section does not provide a parallel analysis of breadth scores because whether or not countries should strive to increase their breadth scores must be analyzed on a country-by-country basis. No general presumption can be made that higher breadth is always better than lower.

Figure 2.5 plots countries' actual depth scores (on the vertical axis) versus estimated depth scores based on their structural characteristics (on the horizontal axis). The structural characteristics (and regression coefficients) used to generate these estimates are those shown in the column labeled Depth (2) in **Table B.4** in **Appendix B**: GDP per capita, population, remoteness, landlockedness, and linguistic commonality. Thus, we account here for the influence of country size and other variables that are known to affect the intensity of international interactions, and do so based on impacts that are derived from the data rather than arbitrarily pre-specified. The impact of the size of countries' economies is decomposed into GDP per capita and population rather than simply GDP itself because of the different magnitudes of the effects associated with these factors.

The countries that are farthest above the diagonal line are the countries that outperformed predictions based on their structural conditions the most, and the countries farthest below the line are the countries that underperformed the most. The 10 countries with the largest outperformance and underperformance are labeled.

Prior to reporting the results of this analysis, however, it is important to recognize that "outperformance" and "underperformance" here are only relative to historically observed levels of globalization, not relative to potential

Figure 2.5
Actual Depth Scores versus Depth Scores Estimated Based on Structural Characteristics



The five countries and territories with the largest outperformance versus depth scores estimated based on their structural characteristics are all located in East and Southeast Asia: Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Hong Kong SAR (China), and Singapore.

levels of globalization. The regression analysis is a descriptive exercise showing where different countries are in their globalization journeys. As **Chapter 3** will elaborate, the world's depth of global connectedness remains limited in absolute terms, with substantial headroom to grow. Even the Netherlands, the world's most globally connected country and an outperformer relative to expectations based on its structural conditions, could still become more deeply connected. It ranks, for example, only 67th on the depth of its inbound FDI flows and 96th on outbound international students.

The five countries with the largest outperformance versus structural estimates are all located in East and Southeast Asia (in descending order): Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Hong Kong SAR (China), and Singapore. Countries in this region tend to have particularly high scores on the trade pillar, which reflects their integration into cross-country supply chains. However, country level policies have also played important roles in boosting these countries' depth scores. For a case study on how Vietnam, since 1989, leveraged deepening its international integration to rapidly grow from ranking as the second poorest country in the world up to middle income status, see Chapter 4 of the *DHL Global Connectedness Index 2012*.

The remaining countries among the top 10 outperformers—Mozambique, Thailand, Belgium, the Netherlands, and United Arab Emirates—are more diverse along multiple dimensions. Mozambique is among the world's poorest countries, with GDP per capita of only about $600 at market exchange rates, but ranked first worldwide on the depth of its 2011–2013 FDI inflows and is also in the top 30 on merchandise and services imports depth. Those high ranks reflect Mozambique's strategy of inviting foreign participation in mega-projects, particularly in natural resources and infrastructure.[5] Thailand is another Southeast Asian country sharing many characteristics with the

Table 2.1 Largest Changes in Scores and Ranks from 2011 to 2013

Largest Increases			
Country	**Score Change**	**Country**	**Rank Change**
Burundi	8	Mozambique	14
Mozambique	7	Ukraine	14
Jamaica	5	Jamaica	13
Madagascar	5	Latvia	13
Suriname	5	Madagascar	12
Bahamas	5	Georgia	12
Ukraine	4	Mali	10
Myanmar	4	Suriname	9
Mali	4	Kuwait	9
Côte d'Ivoire	4	Cambodia	9
Largest Decreases			
Country	**Score Change**	**Country**	**Rank Change**
Syrian Arab Republic	-19	Syrian Arab Republic	-18
Papua New Guinea	-6	Brunei Darussalam	-17
Malta	-5	Kazakhstan	-15
Islamic Republic of Iran	-5	Mongolia	-14
Cameroon	-4	Cameroon	-13
Zimbabwe	-4	Estonia	-13
Kazakhstan	-4	Namibia	-12
Uzbekistan	-4	Papua New Guinea	-11
Namibia	-4	Malta	-11
Estonia	-4	Islamic Republic of Iran	-10

top five. Belgium and the Netherlands are among Europe's "Inner Six," the countries that began the integration project that gave rise to the European Union. The United Arab Emirates is a major regional and inter-regional hub linking the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia. It ranks first worldwide on immigration intensity (more than 80% of its population was born abroad as its economy relies very heavily on foreign labor), and its leading airport, in Dubai, overtook London's Heathrow as the world's busiest for international passenger traffic in the first quarter of 2014.[6]

The 10 countries that most lagged estimates based on structural factors are spread out across four continents (in ascending order): Syrian Arab Republic, Islamic Republic of Iran, Venezuela (RB), Central African Republic, Japan, Iceland, Egypt, Uruguay, Croatia, and Greece. Many of these countries face unique challenges, such as the civil war in Syria, international sanctions regime applied to Iran, and the roles that Iceland and Greece played in the financial crisis in Europe. Japan's depth is depressed by the wide gap between its outward and inward flows: a major player beyond its own borders, but still a country that is resistant to many inward flows (ranking in the bottom 10% of countries worldwide on imports and inward FDI depth).

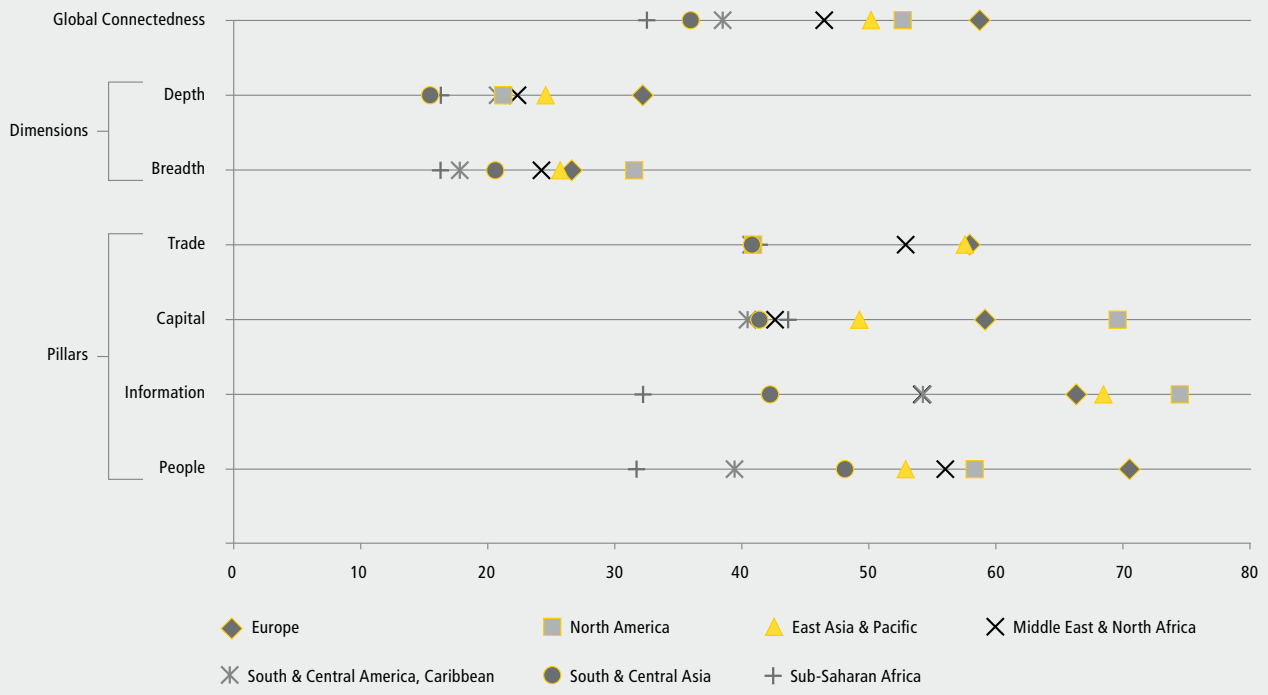
Changes in Country Level Connectedness, 2011–2013

Turning to how specific countries' levels of connectedness and ranks shifted from 2011 to 2013, 60 countries increased their absolute levels of connectedness while 53 saw their levels of connectedness decline (and 27 were unchanged). **Table 2.1** lists the countries with the largest increases and decreases in both their scores (which reflect changes in absolute levels of connectedness on a flow-by-flow basis) and their ranks (reflecting changes in relative levels of connectedness).

The largest gains in the period 2011–2013 in terms of absolute levels of connectedness (scores) were posted, in decreasing order, by Burundi, Mozambique, Jamaica, Madagascar, Suriname, the Bahamas, Ukraine, Myanmar, Mali, and Cote d'Ivoire. Notably, 8 of the top 10 countries based on score gains are located in South & Central America & the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa, the regions where countries averaged the largest and third-largest score increases, as described in the final section of this chapter.

Burundi's position as the country with the largest increase in its overall global connectedness score (pushing it up from the 140th rank to the 137th) was driven by a substantial broadening of its international interactions, rising from 137th to 113th on the breadth dimension and more

Figure 2.6
Regional Average Scores



Europe is the world's most globally connected region, followed by North America and East Asia & Pacific. Europe leads on the trade and people pillars, and North America leads on the capital and information pillars.

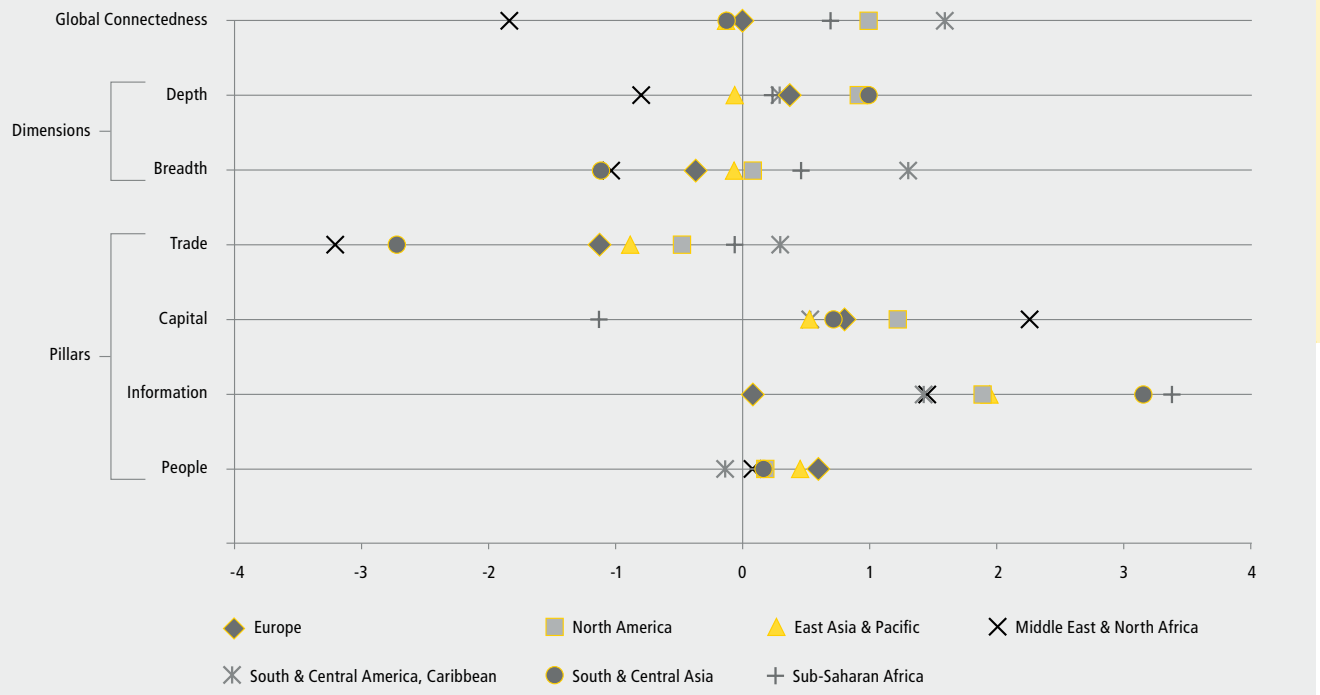
specifically from 132nd to 81st on the breadth of its merchandise exports. In 2011, Burundi's three largest export destinations (Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and Belgium) accounted for 59% of its total exports. In 2013, its top three destinations (Germany, Pakistan, and the Republic of the Congo) accounted for only 32%.

Mozambique, the country with the second largest increase, increased both the depth and the breadth of its global connectedness, particularly on the trade pillar. Its trade pillar rank rose from 85th in 2011 to 58th in 2013. Within that pillar, the most dramatic change was a doubling of the depth of its services exports from 5% of GDP to 10%. Jamaica, the country with the third largest gain in global connectedness reversed a trend of continuously declining connectedness from 2006 to 2011. Its gains were driven by breadth on the trade pillar. The proportion of Jamaica's exports destined for countries outside its region increased from 6% in 2011 to 11% in 2013.

Ukraine's large increase in global connectedness from 2011 to 2013 (7th in absolute terms based on scores and tied for 1st in relative terms based on ranks) has probably already been reversed, at least in part, by the turmoil that country has faced in 2014. Ukraine's gains between 2011 and 2013 were driven by increases in the breadth of its merchandise imports and the depth of its inward portfolio equity flows and stocks. The proportion of Ukraine's merchandise imports coming from Russia fell from 35% in 2011 to 30% in 2013 (half of which was made up for by China's rising share of Ukraine's imports). While Ukraine's trade breadth may increase further due to deteriorating relations with Russia, its trade depth will likely fall. During the first six months of 2014, Ukraine's merchandise exports declined 5% and its merchandise imports declined 18% versus the first six months of 2013.[7] And Ukraine's large net capital inflows in recent years have turned to net outflows. Ukraine suffered $2.3 billion of capital outflows during the first six months of 2014.[8]

The countries with the largest absolute declines in global connectedness were, starting with the largest decline, Syrian Arab Republic, Papua New Guinea, Malta, Islamic Republic of Iran, Cameroon, Zimbabwe, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Namibia, and Estonia. Syria's decline from the 122nd rank in 2011 to last (140th) in 2013 extended a declining trend reaching back at least to 2005, the first year for which the DHL Global Connectedness Index was calculated. In 2005, Syria ranked 90th, implying that 35% of countries around the world in our sample were less connected than Syria; now none are less connected, a powerful illustration of how swiftly a country's international ties can deteriorate when an internal conflict is paired with external condemnation and economic sanctions. Presumably, the

Figure 2.7
Regional Average Changes in Scores from 2011 to 2013



Countries in South and Central America and the Caribbean averaged the largest increases in global connectedness scores from 2011 to 2013. The Middle East and North Africa is the only region where the average country's score declined significantly over the same period.

tightening sanctions regimes imposed by the United States, European Union, and Arab League since 2011 contributed to Syria's plunge to the bottom of the rankings between 2011 and 2013. The depth of Syria's merchandise exports dropped from 19% of GDP to 7% over that period.

Turning to other large economies that were neither among the largest gainers nor decliners in terms of global connectedness, the United States increased its rank from 25th to 23rd and its score by one point, extending a gradual trend of rising global connectedness. The United States' gains over the past two years were driven by depth on the capital pillar, particularly the depth of the country's FDI and portfolio equity stocks.

China's global connectedness rank declined from 78th in 2011 to 84th in 2013, reflecting, in particular, a declining rank on the trade pillar as China continued to rebalance its economy away from export-led growth and toward greater reliance on domestic consumption. China's merchandise exports depth peaked at 36% of GDP in 2006 before starting to decline. It reached 24% in 2013. China's rank on the breadth dimension, however, increased from 33rd to 28th.

Japan increased its rank from 48th to 40th, with stronger gains on depth than on breadth. Japan's connectedness increased across the trade, capital, and information pillars. Its largest rank improvement was on the trade pillar, where its rank increased from 82nd to 72nd.

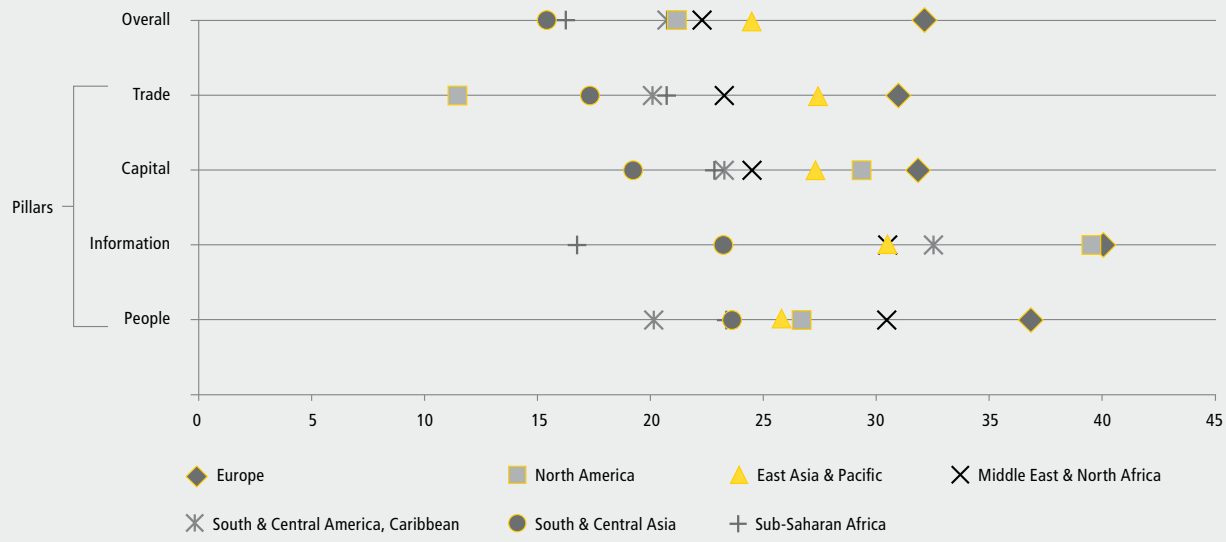
Moving beyond the world's three largest economies to look at the rest of the BRIC countries, India decreased its overall connectedness by 1 point, mainly based on a 1 point loss on the capital pillar and 1 point loss on the people pillar. Brazil increased its overall connectedness 1 point by gaining 2 points on information connectedness, but holding steady on the other pillars. Russia lost 1 point on the trade pillar, but its overall connectedness score remained steady. Relatively stable global connectedness in the BRIC countries kept this set of economies in the middle of the pack on overall connectedness, with all four ranking between 69th and 84th out of the 140 countries covered in the index.

This section was able to highlight only a small number of countries because there are too many for each to be covered. The next section attempts to achieve comprehensiveness by aggregating countries into a relatively small number (seven) of regions.

Regional Differences in Global Connectedness

As described in **Chapter 1**, more than 40% of all but one of the types of interactions covered in the DHL Global Connectedness Index take place in larger volumes within rather than between regions. Regionalization is a large part—often

Figure 2.8
Regional Average Depth Scores by Pillar



Europe leads by a wide margin on overall global connectedness depth, followed by East Asia & Pacific. Europe also ranks first on depth across all of the pillars of the index.

the largest part—of international interactions. This pattern suggests that countries' levels of global connectedness should be assessed not only on a global basis but also in relation to the integration of their own regions.

This section begins by introducing a set of comparisons among regions, and then delves into discussion of connectedness patterns in each of the world's regions. Note that the regional analysis of global connectedness, depth, and breadth scores that follows is based on simple averages of scores across the countries in each of the regions, so what are described for compactness as comparisons among regions reflect, more precisely, comparisons among average countries within the regions. For a list of how countries were classified into regions for this analysis, please refer to **Table B.5** in **Appendix B**.

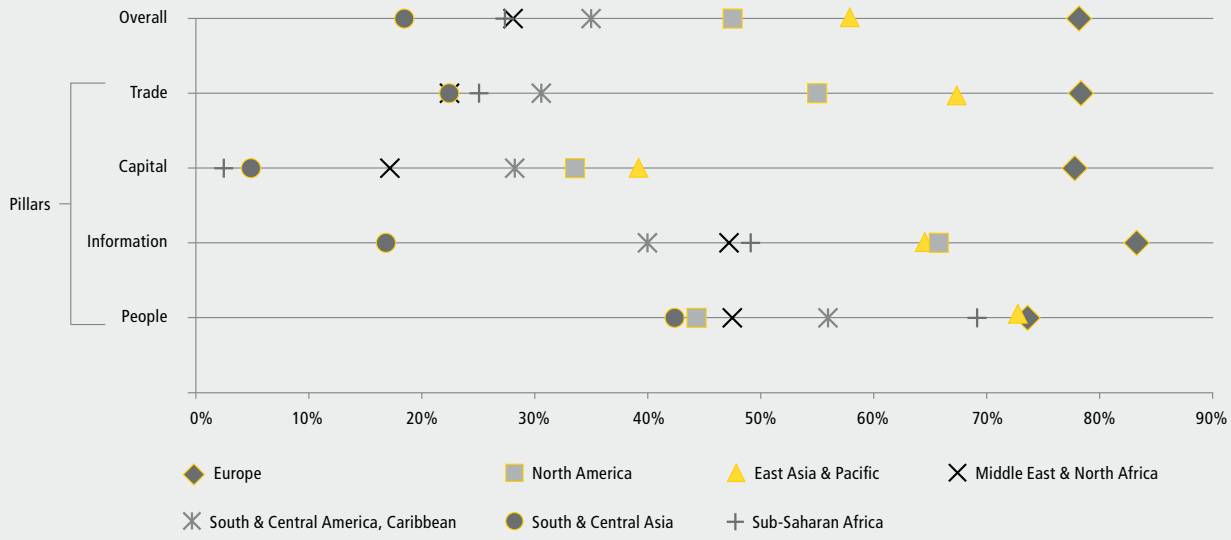
Figure 2.6 displays average global connectedness, depth, breadth, and pillar scores for countries in each region. In terms of overall global connectedness, it reveals two sets of regions: one with relatively higher levels of connectedness—Europe, North America, East Asia & Pacific, and Middle East & North Africa—and one with notably lower overall connectedness—South & Central America & Caribbean, South and Central Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Consistent with the pattern described above, countries in the former (more connected) regions average 5 times the GDP per capita of countries in the latter (less connected) regions.

Figure 2.7 shows the average changes in scores from 2011 to 2013 for each of the regions. It shows that South & Central America & the Caribbean had the largest gain in overall global connectedness during the past two years, followed closely by North America and Sub-Saharan Africa. It also reveals that the Middle East & North Africa was the only region to suffer a large drop in its global connectedness.

To understand more clearly what global connectedness means to different regions, it is useful to compare regions' average depth scores and the intra-regional proportion of their international flows, as shown in **Figures 2.8 and 2.9**. This juxtaposition suggests, first of all, that while depth and breadth at the country level are only weakly correlated (the correlation coefficient between countries' depth and breadth scores in 2013 was only 0.17), there seems to be a strong association between regions' average depth scores and the intra-regional share of their international flows. The regions generally follow the same rank order on both metrics. Regional integration has been an essential part of rather than an alternative to global integration.

One exception to the pattern described in the previous paragraph is Middle East & North Africa, which ranks third on depth but fifth on intra-regional integration. Presumably, this reflects in part the importance of oil exports to this region, which are traded in large volumes over long distances, and contribute to other flows, such as this region's employment of large numbers of migrant workers

Figure 2.9
Regional Average Intra-regional Share of Flows or Stocks by Pillar



The wide gulf between the countries with the highest and lowest intra-regional shares of their international interactions reveals "globalization" to be a very distinct phenomenon in, for example, Europe, where international connectedness primarily involves ties to other European countries, versus South and Central Asia, where intra-regional ties barely register.

(who also come mainly from outside of the region, boosting depth without increasing intra-regional integration).

A second point from Figure 2.9 in particular is the magnitude of the differences across regions in their proportions of intra-regional flows. The high proportion of intra-regional flows globally was noted above, but is far from uniform across regions, which suggests that "international" takes on a distinct meaning in different parts of the world. Consider, for example, the contrast on the trade pillar between Europe and South & Central Asia. Across European countries, the average intra-regional share of trade flows is 78% whereas the same metric averages only 22% across South & Central Asian countries. For European countries, "international" is best understood first and foremost as the rest of Europe, whereas for South & Central Asian countries, it necessarily includes distant countries as well as neighbors.

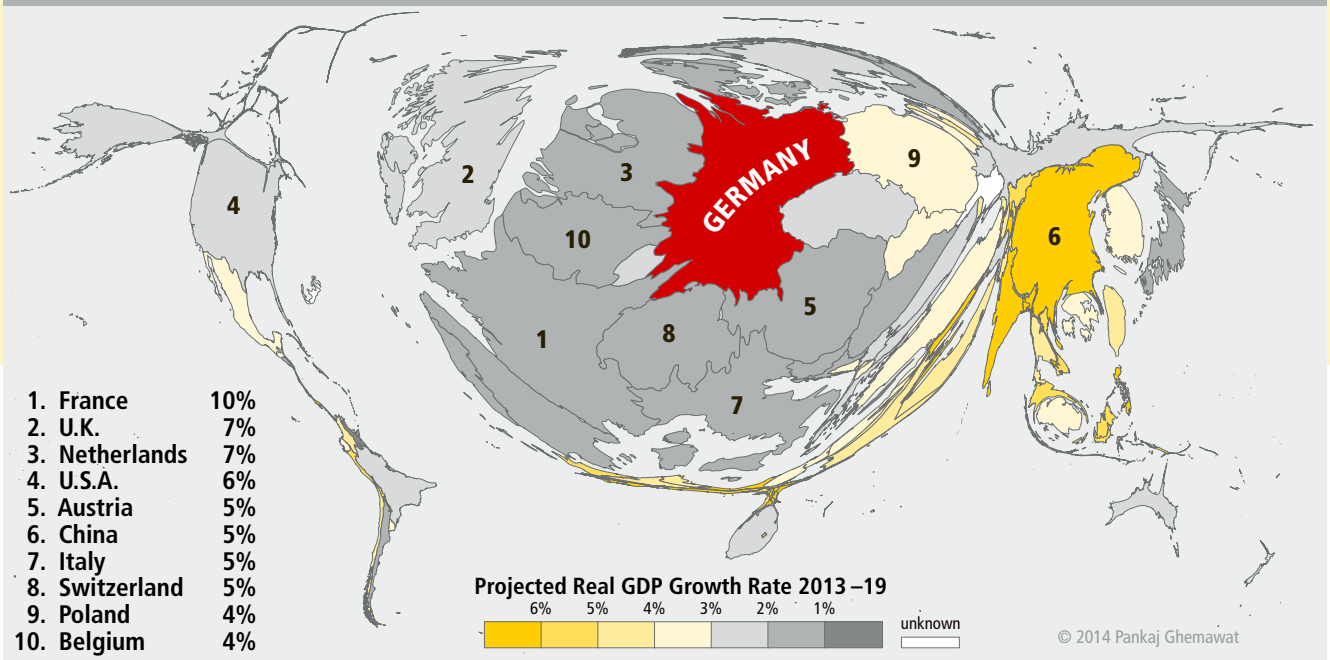
And finally, a third important point from Figure 2.9 is the correlation between levels of intra-regional integration and prosperity. Intra-regional integration takes advantages of the many types of cultural, administrative/political, geographic, and economic ("CAGE") proximity and similarity among neighboring countries that can ease international interactions. While the prosperous North American region might initially seem like an exception to this pattern with its moderate level of regionalization, that largely reflects how this region is composed of only three countries among which one (the United States) is disproportionately large (84% of the region's GDP). Those characteristics naturally reduce the intra-regional share of this region's international flows.

Turning to region-by-region discussion of global connectedness patterns and trends, *Europe* is the world's most globally connected region, reflecting both its structural characteristics (many wealthy countries in close proximity) as well as decades of policies aimed at promoting integration via the European Union (EU) and its predecessors. Europe leads specifically on the depth dimension and on the trade and people pillars, but its overall strength is reflected by the fact that it, uniquely, ranks in the top 3 on all of the pillars.

Europe's strength across all of the pillars of the DHL Global Connectedness Index is supported by the pillars' close correspondence to core principles of the EU. Three pillars (trade, capital, and people) are addressed directly by the EU's "four freedoms," specifically free movement of goods, capital, services, and people. The remaining pillar, information, is included in the EU's Copenhagen Criteria for accession to the Union, based on which "the EU makes press freedom one of the main criteria for accession."[9,10]

The overall global connectedness of European countries was steady from 2011 to 2013. The average European country's depth score rose while its breadth score declined. Falling breadth scores among European countries are consistent with the broader pattern of falling breadth in advanced economies as advanced economies struggle to keep up with the rise of economic activity in emerging economies, as

Figure 2.10 World map with countries sized based on Germany's exports to them and colored based on their projected real GDP growth rates from 2013 to 2019.



70% of Germany's merchandise exports in 2013 were destined for advanced economies, the large majority of them to slow-growth economies within Europe. Most of the world's fastest growing economies are both more distant from Germany geographically and also more different from it culturally, administratively/politically, and economically than its traditional trade partners.

elaborated in **Chapter 4**. At the pillar level, Europe's gains on the capital, information, and people pillars offset a decline on the trade pillar.

Given the emphasis on intra-regional integration in the discussion above, Europe's leading position on this aspect of global connectedness should also be underscored. Europe had the highest proportion of intra-regional flows across all pillars. More specifically, European countries average 78% intra-regional exports (considering the whole region; members and non-member countries of the EU). A similar pattern also holds for capital flows, with 76% of outward foreign direct investment stock from European countries, on average, remaining within the region.

Without forsaking the benefits of continued intra-regional integration, however, projections for European economies to grow relatively slowly over the near-to-medium term suggest that European business executives and policymakers should also seek to increase Europe's connections to faster growing, more distant economies. To illustrate this point, consider the example of Germany's merchandise exports. **Figure 2.10** presents a map in which countries are sized based on Germany's exports to them and colored based on the their projected real GDP growth between 2013 and 2019. While Germany is Europe's leading exporter, its reliance on European markets for 70% of its merchandise exports constrains its exports growth.

North America holds the second place ranking in overall global connectedness, leading by a wide margin on breadth while ranking in the middle on depth. This reflects both the overall high level of economic development in North America (defined here as the members of the North American Free Trade Agreement or NAFTA: the United States, Canada, and Mexico) as well as the fact that all three countries in this region have relatively large populations. Recall that countries with larger populations tend to have higher breadth scores and lower depth scores. The United States, Mexico, and Canada rank 3rd, 11th, and 33rd globally in terms of the sizes of their populations.

North America is the leading region on the capital and information pillars, ranks second on the people pillar, and lags near the bottom on the trade pillar (where it ranks last on depth). North America's poor showing on trade depth in particular should provide impetus to renewed efforts both to strengthen NAFTA as well as to promote exports beyond NAFTA (exports being emphasized for this region in particular given persistent trade deficits in the region's largest economy, the United States).

The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), if they come to fruition, could help boost North America's trade and capital flows. TTIP would bring the United States into a free trade agreement with the EU, following on trade agreements that Mexico and Canada have already signed with the EU. The TPP negotiations involve all three NAFTA members, and could strengthen North America's connectedness to key economies in both East Asia and South America.

East Asia & Pacific averaged the third highest level of overall global connectedness, with balanced strength across both depth and breadth. This region is strongest on the trade and information pillars (on which it is the second ranked region). Countries in East Asia & Pacific also average the second highest intra-regional share of their international flows. This result is somewhat surprising given the relatively limited institutional infrastructure for regional integration in East Asia & Pacific. However, countries in this region have in the large part pursued export oriented economic development strategies, complemented by private sector-led development of integrated multi-country supply chains across the region.

Middle East & North Africa ranked fourth in overall connectedness, placing in the middle of the pack on both depth and breadth and across the pillars. However, from 2011 to 2013, this was the only region where the average country suffered a significant drop in its overall global connectedness. This region's decline in global connectedness was driven by both the depth dimension and the breadth dimension and focused on the trade pillar. Declining connectedness on the trade pillar was offset partially by rising connectedness on the other three pillars—most significantly on the capital and information pillars. Another aspect of the Middle East & North Africa's results that raises concern is its very low intra-regional integration across all four pillars.

South & Central America & the Caribbean ranks third to last overall and on depth, and second to last on breadth. This region's combination of low breadth scores and low intra-regional integration reflects a pattern where countries in the region have narrow ties to specific countries outside of the region, the United States being the most prominent example. In terms of pillar scores, Central & South America & the Caribbean ranks last on trade and capital, next-to-last on people, and holds the middle position on information.

South & Central America & the Caribbean achieved, however, the highest gains in terms of its overall level of connectedness from 2011 to 2013. Its gains were driven by the trade pillar, on which it was the only region where the average country increased its score. This region's gains were also stronger on breadth than on depth.

South & Central Asia lags across nearly all aspects of global connectedness. This region ranks last on depth and third from last on breadth. Furthermore, its relatively higher breadth than depth is a reflection of the poor levels of integration within the region, depressed in particular by the animosity between South Asia's two largest economies, India and Pakistan.

Finally, *Sub-Saharan Africa* ranks last, with scores that reflect its limited connectedness across the board, but did average the third largest increases in connectedness from 2011 to 2013 among all regions. Sub-Saharan Africa's rising connectedness was driven by the information and people pillars. Sub-Saharan Africa's gains on the information pillar are particularly noteworthy in light of the fact that this is the pillar on which it lags farthest behind other regions.

Conclusion

This chapter has compared the global connectedness of countries and regions around the world. The world's most connected countries based on this year's DHL Global Connectedness Index are: the Netherlands, Ireland, Singapore, Belgium, and Luxembourg. The least connected countries are: Syrian Arab Republic, Central African Republic, Uzbekistan, Burundi, and Benin. The countries with the largest increases in their global connectedness scores from 2011 to 2013 are: Burundi, Mozambique, Jamaica, Madagascar, and Suriname.

Wealthier countries tend to be more globally connected in terms of both depth and breadth. Countries with larger populations tend to score higher on breadth but lower on depth. Sharing a common language with other countries is positively associated with connectedness, and geographic remoteness and being landlocked are negatively associated with global connectedness.

Those structural factors, however, influence but do not strictly determine countries' levels and patterns of connectedness. This chapter also provided an analysis of countries actual depth scores as compared to predictions based on their structural factors and discussed the countries whose depth scores exceeded what would be expected given their structural conditions by the largest amount. Interestingly, the five countries with the largest "outperformance" on this metric were all located in East and Southeast Asia.

Europe is the top-ranked region in terms of overall global connectedness and also leads on the trade and people pillars. North America is the most connected region on the capital and information pillars. Countries in South & Central America & the Caribbean averaged the largest increase in their connectedness scores from 2011 to 2013.

Country rankings such as those presented in this chapter naturally and appropriately draw attention to relative comparisons among countries—celebrating the "winners" and raising questions for the countries toward the bottom of the ranking tables. However, the real power of the DHL Global Connectedness Index as a tool for policymakers lies in its potential to help all countries identify and prioritize untapped opportunities. More specifically, policymakers may use this chapter and the country profiles at the back of this report in the following ways:

- Benchmark Levels of Connectedness: Compare your country's scores to those for other countries that you feel represent an appropriate reference group. Typically, it is useful to compare levels of connectedness versus neighbors, countries with similar levels of economic development, countries of a similar size in terms of GDP or population, and countries that you otherwise deem to be important partners or competitors.
- Analyze Your Country's Connectedness Trends: Track your country's scores over time to see if it is becoming more or less connected. Remember that scores reflect absolute levels of connectedness, while ranks reflect levels of connectedness in comparison to other countries. Each country profile has a score trend chart, and data in the country profiles and in Appendix A can help with examining drivers of countries' changing scores and ranks.
- Compare Scores across Flows, Dimensions, and Directions: Across the 12 components of the index, their depth and breadth, and their inward and outward directions, no country ranks even in the top half across every aspect of connectedness covered

in this report. Relative comparisons both within and among countries can help identify areas to target for improving connectedness.

- Benchmark Policy Enablers of Connectedness: Each country profile provides data on a set of policy metrics that may help countries deepen their global connectedness. Benchmarking scores on these measures can help identify policy initiatives that merit further study. An even wider range of policy measures are discussed in Chapter 5 of the *DHL Global Connectedness Index 2011*.
- Understand Structural Enablers and Barriers to Connectedness: Some factors that influence connectedness are beyond a country's direct control. A large landlocked country faces very different challenges in terms of fostering connectedness than a small country built around a port on a major shipping lane. Structural drivers and barriers, also listed in the country profiles, provide useful perspective to inform cross-country comparisons and can help guide policy customization. If, for example, being landlocked poses a major barrier to connectedness for a particular country, then specific remedies can be tailored to that constraint, including both obvious ones, such as connecting better to coastal neighbors, as well as less obvious ones, such as promoting exports that have sufficiently high value-to-weight ratios to merit transport by air, or even digital exports that can be transmitted over the Internet.

In the complex and diverse world described in this report, recommending more specific policy initiatives without further fine-tuning to individual countries' contexts is clearly inappropriate. Rather, policymakers are encouraged to use this report as a convenient and consistent cross-country reference tool as they work to craft policies that are well tailored to their national conditions and objectives.

The country rankings and supporting data in the country profiles can also inform business strategy, as described in the conclusion of **Chapter 1**. Before turning to the country profiles, though, this report will proceed next to further examination of the changes in global levels and patterns of connectedness within which country-level and firm-level strategies must be crafted. **Chapter 3** examines the changing depth of the world's trade, capital, information, and people flows, and then **Chapter 4** turns to how the big shift of economic activity to emerging economies is reshaping the breadth of global connectedness.

2. How Globalized Are Individual Countries and Regions? – Notes

1 The World Bank's income classifications can be found at http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups.

2 While landlockedness was not statistically significant in the regression reported in this report, it was significant ($p<0.05$) in an alternative specification in which the dependent variable (global connectedness) was in log form.

3 The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China, as well as Taiwan (China), are treated as separate economic areas from Mainland China. China, throughout this report, refers to Mainland China. This treatment reflects the way data on these areas are covered in our primary data sources, i.e., with data for Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan reported separately from Mainland China in light of their maintenance of distinct economic systems and economic statistics, separate customs areas, separate immigration controls, etc. These territories were also deemed important to include in the index due to the sizes of their economies: Taiwan ranks 27th globally on GDP at market exchange rates (between Belgium and Austria) and Hong Kong ranks 39th (between Chile and the Philippines). For compactness, the term "countries" as used throughout this report is meant to refer to countries as well as other territories that are included in the index, thus encompassing also Hong Kong and Taiwan.

4 Due to limitations in availability of directional data, the following components are excluded from analysis of directional flows: internet bandwidth (depth), portfolio investment (breadth), students (breadth), and tourists (breadth).

5 James Zhan. "Making Foreign Investment Work: Lessons from Mozambique." *The Guardian*, July 30, 2013. http://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2013/jul/30/mozambique-foreign-direct-investment-unctad.

6 Rory Jones. "Dubai Overtakes Heathrow as Busiest Airport for International Passengers; Milestone Illustrates Growth of Emirates Airline after Less Than 30 Years of Operations." *The Wall Street Journal*, April 29, 2014. Available at ProQuest: http://search.proquest.com/docview/1519529049.

7 State Statistics Service of Ukraine website: *http://ukrstat.org/en/operativ/operativ2014/zd/ztt/ztt_e/ztt0614_e.htm.*

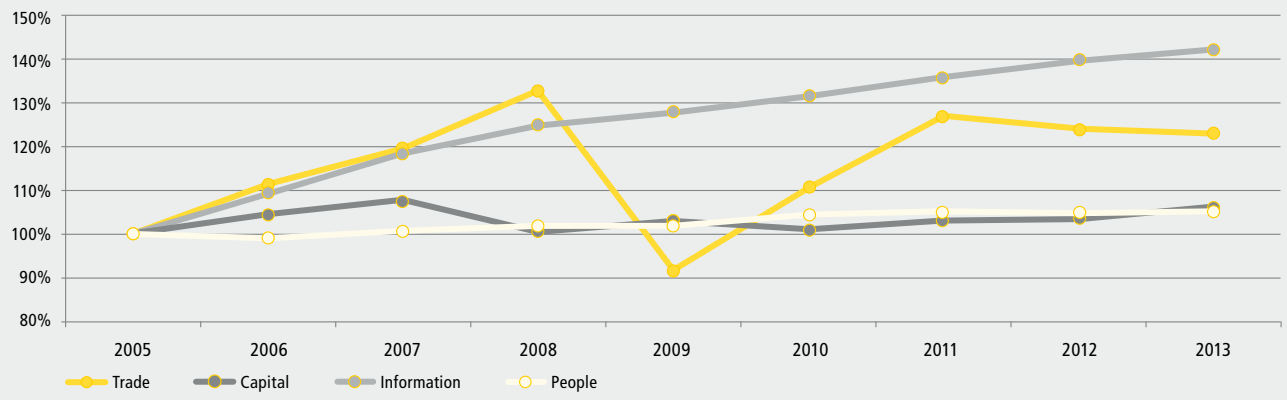
8 International Monetary Fund. "Ukraine: First Review under the Stand-by Arrangement, Requests for Waivers of Nonobservance and Applicability of Performance Criteria, and a Request for Rephasing of the Arrangement; Staff Statement; Press Release; and Statement by the Executive Director for Ukraine." *IMF Country Report No.* 14/263 (September 2014). http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2014/cr14263.pdf.

9 Institute for Intercultural Diplomacy. "The Berlin International Freedom of Expression Forum: Censorship and Freedom in Traditional and New Media: The Revolution of Media as a tool of Freedom of Expression," Presentation at the Berlin International Conference, February 28-March 2, 2012.

10 For more discussion of policies that contribute to connectedness in Europe (and what could be lost if European integration were to go into reverse), refer to the case study of the Netherlands in Chapter 4 of the *DHL Global Connectedness Index 2012.*

3. The Depth of Global Connectedness

Figure 3.1
Depth Pillar Trends, 2005–2013



Information pillar depth extended a strong multi-year growth trend, and capital pillar depth is also trending upward. Trade depth declined over the past two years, and people pillar depth increased very modestly such that it is best characterized as stable.

The depth of global connectedness measures how much of any given type of activity that could take place either domestically (within a country's borders) or internationally (across them) is international. This chapter examines the depth of global connectedness on each of the four pillars of the DHL Global Connectedness Index: trade, capital, information, and people. Within each pillar, it covers both how deeply connected the world is today as well as whether recent trends indicate movement toward or away from deeper global connectedness. After the pillar-by-pillar coverage, the chapter concludes by comparing the depth of global connectedness in advanced versus emerging economies.

While it has become popular in recent years to think of borders as an anachronism in a supposedly globalized world, political and military maneuvering to revise national borders has multiplied since the publication of the last edition of this report: from Scotland to Ukraine to Iraq to the periphery of a resurgent China. Without taking a perspective on the placement of individual borders, this chapter does unequivocally reaffirm the fact that borders still matter. Across all of the types of flows measured in this chapter, far more activity takes place within national borders than across them. The depth of global connectedness is limited in absolute terms.

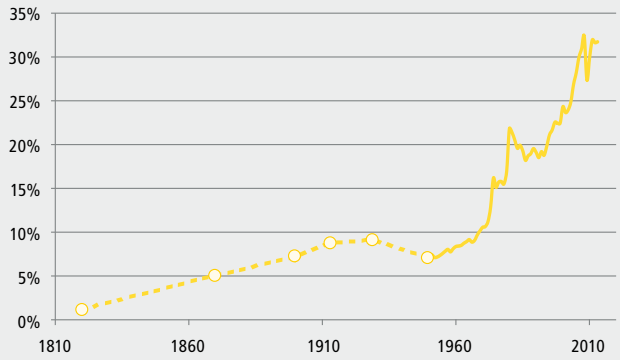
During 2013, the overall depth of globalization began to grow again after remaining stagnant in 2012. **Figure 3.1** summarizes depth trends along the four pillars of the DHL Global Connectedness Index. The information pillar continues a strong multi-year growth trend, and capital pillar depth also contributed to deepening global connectedness over the past two years. Gains on the information and capital pillars were partially offset by declining trade pillar depth since 2011. People pillar depth expanded very modestly in 2013, but is best characterized as stable.

Trade Pillar Depth

Of all the goods and services produced around the world, what proportion cross international borders on the way to their final end customers? In 2013, total gross exports summed to 31.7% of global output (GDP). This ratio—gross exports as a percentage of GDP—is the best available indicator of trade depth across a broad sample of countries and the only option for historical comparisons (and so will be used throughout the rest of this report). However, at the global level and for selected countries, further refinement is possible to correct for the double- and triple-counting of goods that are exported multiple times at various stages of their production processes. In 2010, which is the most recent year with data available, such double-counting accounted for an estimated 28% of gross global exports.[1] Applying that proportion to the 2013 gross exports to GDP ratio implies that exports really accounted for only 23% of all value added around the world in 2013.[2]

Is 23% a high or a low share of global output to be generated by exports? From a historical perspective, trade depth is close to its record high level, but relative to what it could potentially rise to, it remains surprisingly low. To examine historical trends we must return to gross exports data. The ratio of global (gross) exports of goods and commercial services to GDP rose marginally in 2013 from 31.6% to 31.7%, just shy of its all-time peak of 32.3% recorded in 2008, as shown in **Figure 3.2**. Nonetheless, if national borders and cross-country distances and differences had no impact at all on buying patterns—if the world really were flat[3]—buyers in a particular country would theoretically

Figure 3.2 Total Exports of Goods and Services as a Percentage of World GDP, 1820–2013[4]



Gross exports of goods and services as a percentage of world GDP regularly scaled new heights since the Second World War. This metric increased marginally during 2013 to a level just shy of its 2008 peak.

be as prone to obtain goods and services from foreign producers as domestic ones, and the share of imports in total domestic consumption would equal 1 minus the nation's share of world output.[5] This theoretical benchmark implies exports depth (after removing double-counting, etc.) as high as 90% of world GDP.

The economic benefits of continuing to expand trade could be very large.[6] A recent World Economic Forum study reported that world GDP could rise by 4.7% (and trade by 14.5%) "if every country improved just two key supply chain barriers—border administration and transport and communications infrastructure and related services—even halfway to the world's best practices."[7]

Figure 3.3 zooms in on recent trends in merchandise and services exports depth, breaking out the components underlying the trend depicted in Figure 3.2. Over the past year, rising services trade depth (up from 6.1% to 6.3% of GDP) offset declining merchandise trade depth (down from 25.5% to 25.4% of GDP). Since merchandise trade is allocated a higher weight in the calculation of the trade pillar of the DHL Global Connectedness Index (75% for merchandise, 25% for services), trade pillar depth declined modestly. Emphasis, however, should be placed on how *modest* the changes in trade depth have been over the past two years. After robustly bouncing back in 2010 and 2011, trade depth has basically stagnated.

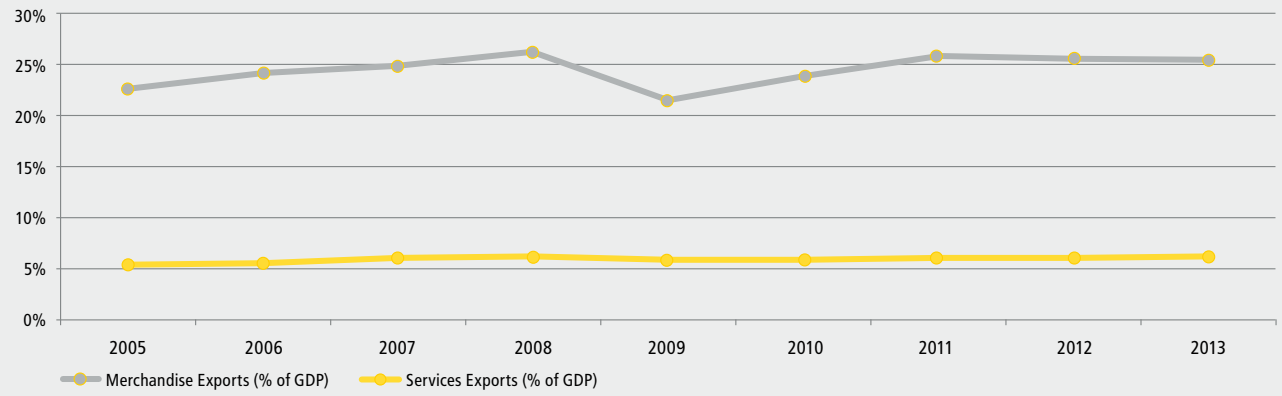
One major contributor to stagnant trade depth has been the weak macroeconomic conditions prevailing in much of the world. Global GDP growth and trade depth tend to move together, as shown in **Figure 3.4**. The correlation coefficient between their annual growth rates was 0.75 over the period from 1981 to 2013.[8] Global growth in constant currency terms has slid down from 5.4% in 2010 to 4.1% in 2011, 3.4% in 2012, and 3.3% in 2013.[9] The World Trade Organization (WTO) elaborated: "Several factors contributed to the weakness of trade and output in 2013, including the lingering impact of the EU recession, high unemployment in euro area economies (Germany being a notable exception), and uncertainty about the timing of the Federal Reserve's winding down of its monetary stimulus in the United States."[10]

Looking forward, the IMF's latest global growth projections (from October 2014) forecast global growth to remain at 3.3% in 2014, and then to accelerate only modestly to 3.8% in 2015 and 4.0% in 2016.[11] Even before the latest downward revision, trade depth was projected to remain basically stable through 2017 and to remain below its pre-crisis peak at least through 2019.[12]

As WTO Director-General Roberto Azevêdo has emphasized, progress on trade policy liberalization could potentially accelerate a trade recovery. "It's clear that trade is going to improve as the world economy improves. But I know that just waiting for an automatic increase in trade will not be enough for WTO Members. We can actively support trade growth by updating the rules and reaching new trade agreements."[13] However, the WTO's failure even to ratify its Bali Package—itself a partial measure designed to rescue the larger Doha Round—casts significant doubt on the likelihood of such a scenario.[14] The Bali package would have been highly beneficial both for its estimated $1 trillion economic gains as well as the psychological impact it would have delivered.[15]

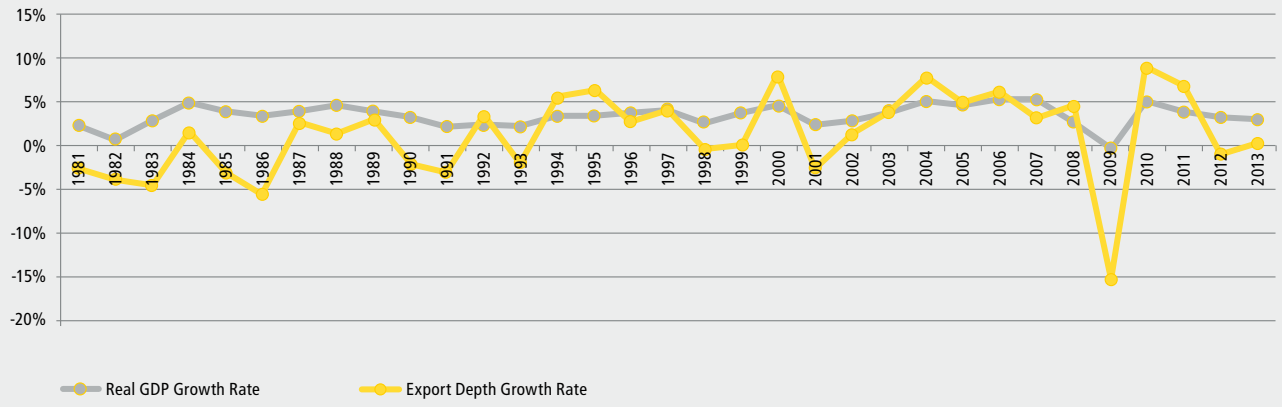
Data on individual trade policy measures countries have implemented suggest, in fact, that policy changes are probably slowing the trade recovery rather than accelerating it. Based on the database maintained by Global Trade Alert,

Figure 3.3
Trade Pillar Depth Ratios, 2005–2013



Merchandise exports depth declined very slightly during 2013 while services exports depth increased.

Figure 3.4
Annual Growth Rates of Real GDP and Exports Depth, 1981–2013[16]



Global GDP and trade depth growth tend to move together. The correlation coefficient between their annual growth rates was 0.75 over the period from 1981 to 2013.

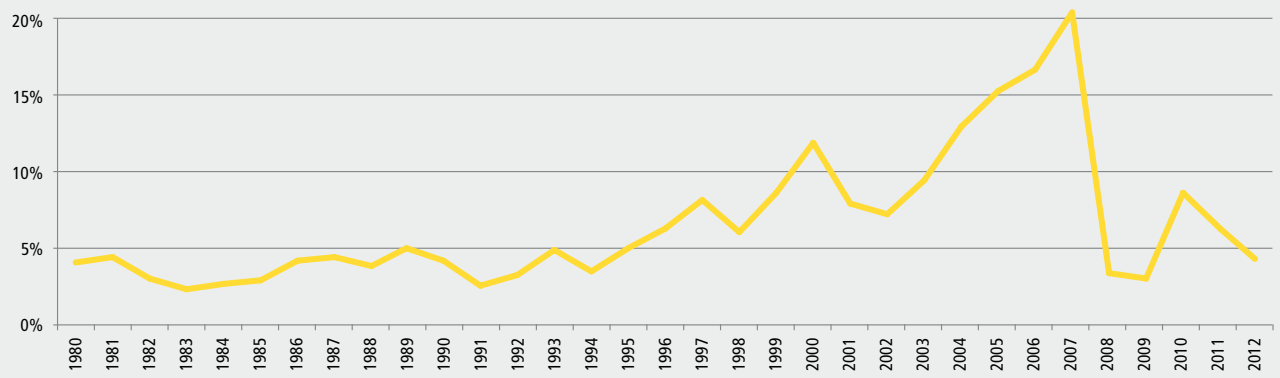
in every year since 2008, more than 70% of the trade policy measures that could be classified as either protectionist or liberalizing were deemed protectionist.[17] The large majority of the protectionist measures were "bailout and trade defense actions."[18] Weak macroeconomic conditions in much of the world as well as protectionist trade policy measures, thus, seem to have contributed to the stagnation in trade depth and likely to prolong its robust recovery for several years.

On a more optimistic note, rising prosperity in emerging economies expands the possibilities to grow trade flows. According to one estimate, roughly one-third of the increase in trade intensity since the early 1990s was caused by economic output becoming less concentrated among a small number of large economies.[19] China's rebalancing away from export-led growth and toward domestic consumption, however, has itself restrained global trade depth. If China had maintained its 2005 merchandise exports depth of 34% rather than seeing it peak in 2006 at 36% and then decline by 2013 to 24%, that alone could have increased global merchandise exports depth by more than one percentage point.

Capital Pillar Depth

The capital pillar of the DHL Global Connectedness Index focuses only on equity capital (FDI and portfolio equity), based on research indicating that international equity flows are broadly beneficial for countries but risks associated with high levels of international indebtedness can outweigh the benefits of debt flows. FDI brings technology transfer and functions, like trade, as a channel for strengthening competition in product markets. Opening up to portfolio equity investment has been linked to faster growth.[20] And

Figure 3.5
Total Gross Capital Flows as Percentage of GDP, 1980–2012[21]



Global gross capital flows (equity and debt together) soared from single-digit percentages of world GDP to more than 20% before the crisis, and then came crashing down in 2008.

increasing financial integration, measured based on the convergence of equity risk premia, has also been associated with less volatile growth.[22] International portfolio debt and bank loans, on the other hand, can be substantially more problematic. When host country conditions deteriorate, such highly volatile flows can reverse course and dash for the exits precisely when a country needs them most. Thus, "there is a systematic empirical link between exposure to short-term debt and the likelihood (and severity) of financial crises."[23]

While debt flows are excluded from the index, some contextual background on them is important because most of the "financial fragmentation" that has taken place since the collapse of Lehman Brothers has involved bank loans and other types of international lending. **Figure 3.5** tracks total gross capital flows (loans, portfolio debt and equity, and FDI)[24] as a percentage of GDP from 1980 to 2012, revealing a dramatic run-up in international capital flows before the global financial crisis and their collapse in 2008.

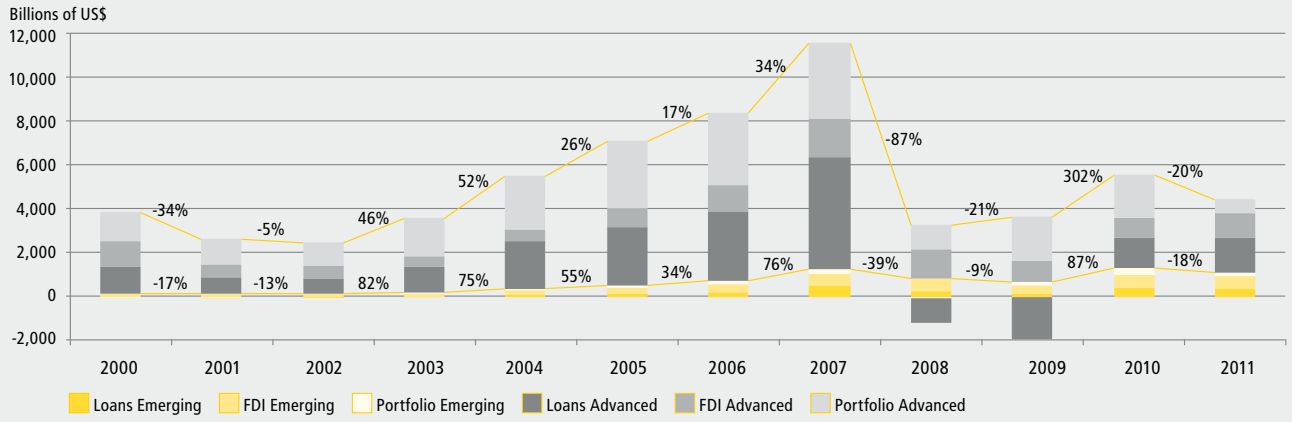
As shown in **Figure 3.6**, the pre-crisis expansion of international capital flows was driven primarily by loans and portfolio investment (debt and equity) inflows into advanced economies.[25] Wholly 86% of the growth of total capital flows from 2003 to 2007 came from inflows into advanced economies, and FDI never contributed more than 20% of the inflows into advanced economies over that period. Much of this run-up, even extending farther back to 1980, was actually more reflective of European rather than global financial market integration. From 1980 to 2007, 56% of the global growth in capital flows and, since 2007, 72% of the decline took place in Western Europe.[26]

The collapse in cross-border bank lending increased the share of total capital flows accounted for by the equity flows that *are* covered on the DHL Global Connectedness Index. **Figure 3.7** tracks the capital pillar depth components of the index, FDI and portfolio equity, since 2005. The distinction between these two types of equity capital is that FDI implies control over a foreign enterprise whereas portfolio equity does not. The typical threshold to distinguish between them is whether or not the investor's holding exceeds 10% of the value of the foreign enterprise. However, as 10% is an arbitrary cut-off point, it is useful to think of the two as forming a continuum across the broader category of international equity investment.

The depth of FDI stocks rose to a new record high level in 2013, in relation to the 100 years of historical data shown in **Figure 3.8**. The depth of international portfolio equity stocks also rose to the highest level observed during the nine-year period over which the DHL Global Connectedness Index has been calculated. International portfolio equity investment stocks soared from 25% of world stock market capitalization in 2005 to 39% in 2013. The expansion in the depth of FDI stocks was more modest, reaching 36% of GDP in 2013 as compared to a previous peak of 34% in 2007.

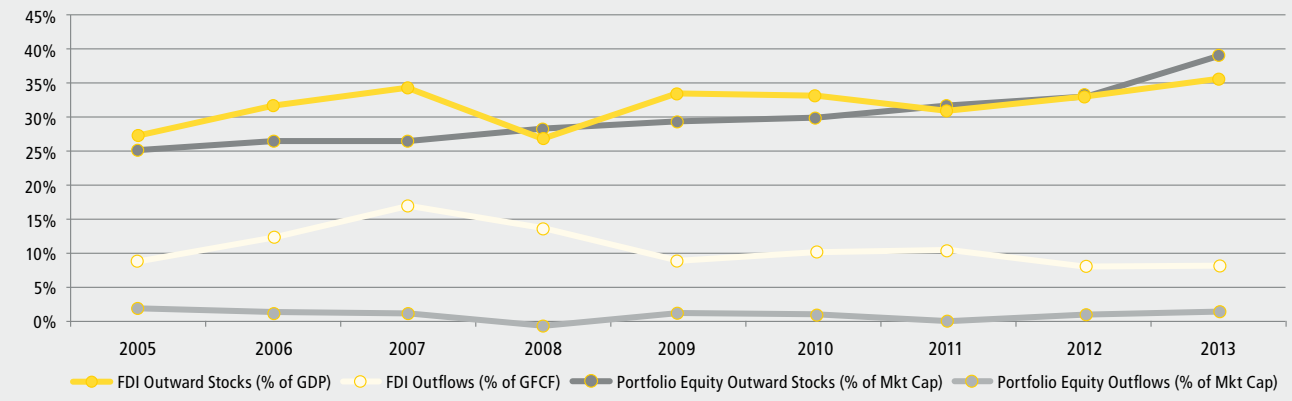
Turning from stocks to flows, while both FDI and portfolio equity flows remain below their pre-crisis peaks, both did increase from 2012 to 2013, with portfolio equity extending strong gains from the previous year while FDI partially reversed a sharp decline. In 2013, FDI outflows amounted to 8% of global gross fixed capital formation, implying that roughly 8% of fixed capital investment during the year was deployed across international borders. Net portfolio equity outflows amounted to roughly 2% of global stock market

Figure 3.6
Gross Capital Inflows by Component, 2000–2011[27]



The pre-crisis expansion of international capital flows was driven primarily by loans and portfolio investment (debt and equity) inflows into advanced economies, especially within Europe.

Figure 3.7
Capital Pillar Depth Ratios, 2005–2013 (without 3-year averages)[28]



The depth of FDI and portfolio equity stocks rose to new peaks in relation to the period studied, while FDI and portfolio equity flows remained below their pre-crisis levels.

capitalization. In 2012, they accounted for about 1% of the value of all stocks traded around the world.[29] The normalization using stocks traded is a superior measure of the depth of portfolio equity flows but is not used in the index itself due to reporting delays (data are currently available only for 2012, not 2013).

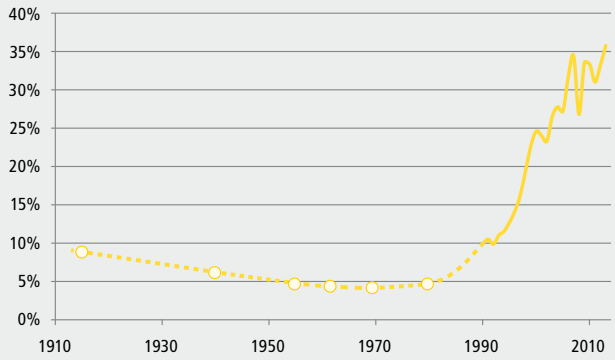
Looking forward, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) forecasts 11.5% growth in FDI flows in 2014, 8% in 2015, and 5.9% in 2016, implying that the depth of FDI flows and stocks will continue to rise over the forecast period. Of the policy changes impacting FDI during 2013 that were tracked by UNCTAD, 73% involved opening up or liberalizing regulation of FDI. The share of liberalizing measures, however, has been on a declining trend since 2001, when 95% of such regulatory changes were favorable for FDI.[30] Similar projections and analyses of the regulatory environment for portfolio equity investment are not available.

Information Pillar Depth

The depth of international information flows has been on a continuous rising trend since it was first measured in 2005, powered by strong increases in the depth of international internet bandwidth and international telephone calls. **Figure 3.9** tracks the evolution of the information pillar depth components since 2005.

International internet bandwidth per internet user has soared from 6,200 bits per second in 2005 to 52,600 in 2013 (8.5 times its 2005 level). International internet bandwidth per internet user, however, measures the potential for

Figure 3.8 FDI Outward Stock as Percentage of World GDP, 1913–2013[31]



FDI outward stocks as a percentage of world GDP were larger in 2013 than in any other year they were measured as far back as 1910.

international connectivity rather than actual international communications. It is included in the DHL Global Connectedness Index as a proxy for international internet traffic because data on the latter are not available on a country-by-country basis. However, the international share of internet traffic on a global basis is estimated at roughly 17%.[32] The explosive growth of international internet bandwidth has not been accompanied by a similar rise in the international share of internet traffic.

Analyses of social network traffic indicate that while the internet is a global network, it is used primarily to transmit information within national borders. A published estimate indicates that only 16% of Facebook friends are located across national borders,[33] and newer unpublished research points toward an even lower share, only 10%–15%. Just because we are notionally able to befriend anyone, anywhere, anytime on Facebook doesn't mean we will: the technology is being superimposed on a "social graph," which already exists and conforms closely to physical and political geography. Thus, researchers have concluded that Facebook has a "strongly modular network structure at the scale of countries."[34]

Information flows on Twitter are more international than those on Facebook, with an estimated 25% of Twitter followers located in different countries from the people they follow. Nonetheless, only 14% of followers are located in a foreign country that doesn't share the same dominant language.[35] Followers who re-tweet a user's tweets are also more likely to be domestic than followers who do not re-tweet.[36]

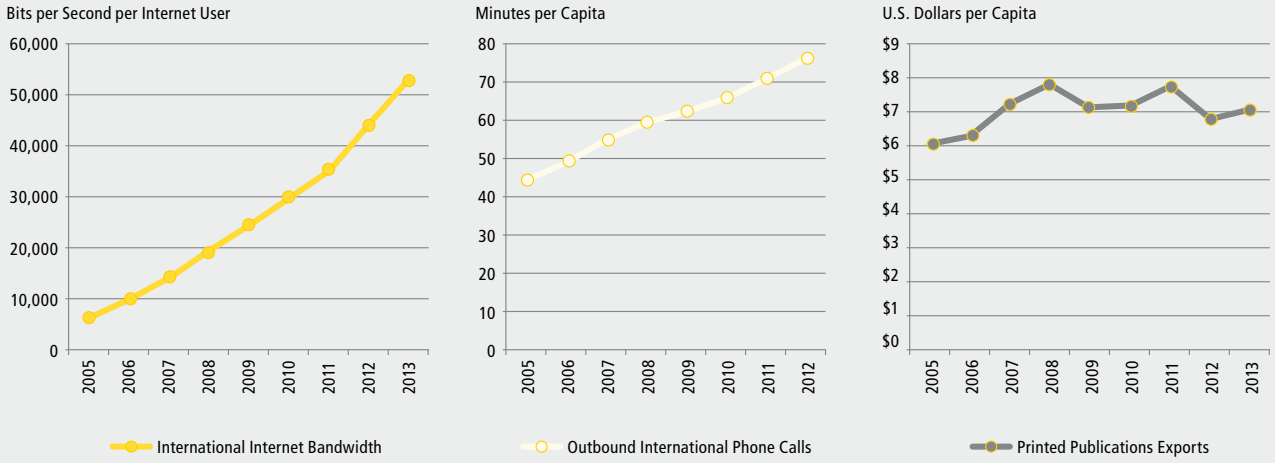
Research on other forms of communication over the internet also backstops the conclusion that people primarily use the internet to communicate domestically rather than across international borders. A study of instant messages on MSN Messenger showed that users who communicated with each other were 16 times more likely to be in the same country (and 27 times more likely to speak the same language) than users who did not.[37] Email exchanges on Yahoo Mail are also significantly more intense among users who are geographically proximate and share cultural ties.[38]

Turning to the other components of the information pillar, the depth of international telephone call minutes also rose dramatically from 2005 to 2012 (2013 data were not available as of this writing). The depth of international telephone call minutes is measured here in minutes per capita because the preferable normalization (international share of total minutes) is not available on a country-by-country basis. Nonetheless, on a global basis, the international share of total telephone calling minutes is roughly 2% over standard telephone lines and 3%–4% including calls placed over the internet.[39]

The data used in this report to calculate the depth of international telephone calls include both calls placed over fixed and mobile telephone networks (TDM traffic) as well as calls that are routed over the internet (VoIP traffic) but terminate on fixed or mobile telephone networks (such as calls from Skype to fixed and mobile phones). However, they do not include computer-to-computer calls (e.g., Skype-to-Skype calls). In 2012, Skype-to-Skype calls accounted for about one quarter of all international calling minutes.[40] These are excluded from the index because country-by-country data are not available on such calls.

On average, people spoke on international telephone calls for 152 minutes during 2012, up from 88 minutes in 2005 (doubling the number of outbound minutes shown in Figure 3.9 to account for time people spend on both outbound and inbound calls). While these figures do reflect very substantial growth (8% CAGR over 2005–2012), they indicate

Figure 3.9
Information Pillar Depth Ratios, 2005–2013



Rising depth on the information pillar is driven by the depth of international internet bandwidth and telephone calls, both of which increased every year since 2005.

that the average person still transmits and receives a very limited amount of information via international telephone calls: just about 2.5 hours of conversation content per year!

The increasing depth of international telephone traffic has been driven by reductions in the cost of international telecommunications, which plummeted in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Rates fell more than 10% each year between 1999 and 2003 and 20% in 2001 alone. By 2008, relative stability had returned to the market, with rates falling at less than 5% per year.[41]

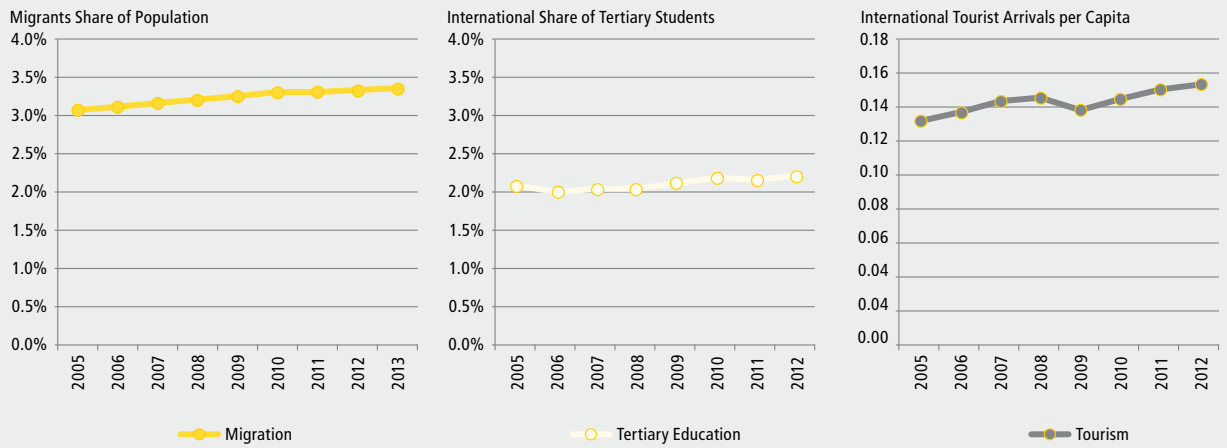
Turning to the third component of the information pillar, the depth of trade in printed publications is measured here in dollars of published material traded per person. While this is, again, an imperfect normalization, it is employed because of the unavailability of data to calculate traded publications as a share of total publications produced or sold. The depth of trade in printed publications has fluctuated more than the other components over the period studied. It is, in fact, somewhat surprising that depth has not fallen on this component as the physical shipment of printed material is presumably becoming relatively less important for international information transmission as digital alternatives gain ground. Note that the data used for this component are drawn from trade statistics for all traded material that falls under Harmonized System Code 49 in customs data. While we refer to the category for compactness as "printed publications" it encompasses the following: printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry, manuscripts, typescripts, and plans.[42]

Books, a subset of printed publications, can also cross borders via translation and local printing of translated editions. Nonetheless, relatively few titles are actually translated into foreign languages. In the United States and the United Kingdom, just 3% of the books published are translated from foreign languages, and only 1% of fiction. The share of translated books is higher in non-English speaking countries, e.g., 14% in France, and 8% in Germany.[43]

Most people, thus, transmit and receive relatively limited international information flows via the internet, telephone calls, and trade in printed publications. Many, however, also rely on the news media to learn about developments in other countries. The depth of international news coverage cannot be included in the index due to data limitations. However, a rough estimate indicates that about 26% of television news coverage around the world relates to foreign stories.[44] That share, however, includes international news related to home country foreign affairs (diplomacy, military engagement abroad, international business, etc.). Excluding home country foreign affairs probably brings the purely foreign share of news coverage down from about 26% to the mid-teens.[45]

Online news websites do, at least in the United States, provide more international coverage than other media. On US online news websites, international news accounted for 41% of total coverage in 2011 (24% excluding US foreign affairs), as compared to only 33% in newspapers, 30% in network evening news, and 28% in cable news.[46] In principle, readers of online news could get even more foreign perspective by visiting foreign news websites. However, actual international traffic on foreign news websites is extremely

Figure 3.10
People Pillar Depth Ratios, 2005–2013



All three of the people pillar depth components exhibit modest rising trends. In absolute levels, they remain low: only 2% of university students are enrolled abroad and 3% of people live outside of the countries where they were born.

limited. Page views on foreign news websites constitute 1% of the total page views of news websites in Germany, 2% in France, and 5% in the United Kingdom (and are in single digits for all other countries for which data are available—as low as 0.1% in China).[47]

People Pillar Depth

Figure 3.10 tracks the evolution of the three people pillar depth components of the DHL Global Connectedness Index since 2005. The most striking message from these charts—in contrast to similar charts for the other pillars—is how little the stocks and flows covered on the people pillar have changed over the period studied.

Migration represents the long-term movement of people across national borders, making it appropriate to analyze this component based on data on migrant stocks (the number of people living outside the country where they were born) rather than annual flows (people who moved abroad in a given year). Nonetheless, while migration is often viewed as permanent, many migrants do eventually return to their countries of origin. According to one estimate roughly half of skilled migrants eventually return, typically after about five years.[48]

The depth of international migration—measured as the share of the world's population who are first generation migrants—has risen modestly from 2005 to 2013, from roughly 3.1% to 3.4%, although the use of estimates in analyzing migrant stocks suggests that one should be careful not to overstate the precision of the results. The straight-line growth between 2005 and 2010 and then again from 2010 to 2013 reflects interpolation between data in 2000, 2010, and 2013. Year-by-year migration data are not available.

What we can more safely say is that first generation migrants make up about 3% of the world's population and migration appears to be on a rising trend. And what is more interesting is that this estimate has approximated 3% for more than a century.[49] The depth of migration may, in fact, have been even higher in the late 1800s, when "total emigrants over a decade accounted for 14% of the Irish population, 1 in 10 Norwegians, and 7% of the populations of both Sweden and the United Kingdom."[50]

Readers in advanced economies will likely be surprised by the limited growth of global migration depth. One reason is simple overestimation of current levels of immigration into advanced economies. On a 2013 survey, Western Europeans across eight countries, on average, believed immigrants comprised 25% of their country's population, while the actual figures averaged to only 12%. In the United States, citizens estimated that 42% of the country's population was born abroad, versus the actual ratio of only 14%![51] But that is not the only reason. The depth of immigration into advanced economies has risen due to advanced economies attracting a share of emigrants from emerging economies that is more than three times the advanced economies' share of the world's population.

Turning to the depth of international education, in light of its multi-year nature, stock data are also used on this component: the number of students studying outside their home country in a given year as a proportion of total tertiary (university-level) enrollment. International education is measured here based on what is termed "degree mobility," i.e., students going abroad to enroll in degree programs at foreign universities rather than participating in shorter-term exchanges as part of degree programs in their home

countries ("credit mobility"). On a global basis, roughly 2% of tertiary students are studying outside of their home countries. Incorporating short-term exchanges might increase the depth of international education from 2% to 3%.[52]

The depth of tertiary education has also grown in recent years, but off of a very low base. The share of tertiary students enrolled abroad grew from an estimated 2.0% in 2006 to an estimated 2.2% in 2012, after having fallen from 2.1% to 2.0% from 2005 to 2006 due mainly to a growth spurt in domestic university enrollment in China. As was the case with global migration estimates, one should also be wary of exaggerating the precision of these metrics beyond the basic conclusion that roughly 2% of tertiary students are enrolled abroad and international education also appears to be on an increasing trend.

Tourism represents a short-term people flow (typically days or weeks rather than years) and therefore is measured based on the number of international tourist arrivals/departures during a given year (excluding tourists who do not stay overnight). The depth of international tourism is calculated in the DHL Global Connectedness Index as international tourist arrivals or departures per capita because country-by-country data are not available for the preferred metric: international tourist arrivals or departures as a share of total (domestic and international) arrivals or departures. Globally, however, the international share of total tourist arrivals/departures is available and amounted to 15%–18% in 2013.[53]

International tourist arrivals grew 5% in 2013, and the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) projects 4%–4.5% growth in 2014 and estimates that international tourist arrivals will reach 1.8 billion by 2030, implying 3% annualized growth over 2013–2030.

Conclusion

The depth of global connectedness remains limited. Borders still matter, and the large majority of activities that could take place either within or across them are still domestic, not international. The limited current depth of global connectedness has two important implications. First, it draws attention to the substantial headroom available for countries to connect more intensively beyond their national borders—so much headroom that the gains from doing so could reach into trillions of dollars. And second, it helps calm some fears that may prevent countries from reaping the benefits of deeper global connectedness. As mentioned in **Chapter 1**, simply telling people the true depth of immigration in their countries can cut the proportion believing their countries have too many immigrants by as much as one-half!

In light of the power of deeper global connectedness to boost prosperity, it is good news that depth resumed its upward march in 2013. The depth of trade and capital flows—the most volatile flows over the period studied—is, however, sensitive to global macroeconomic conditions. The downgrade of global growth forecasts by the IMF in October 2014 is a cause for some worry. However, the gloom should not be overdone. The IMF still forecasts faster growth between 2014 and 2019 than during the 1980s, 1990s, or 2000s.

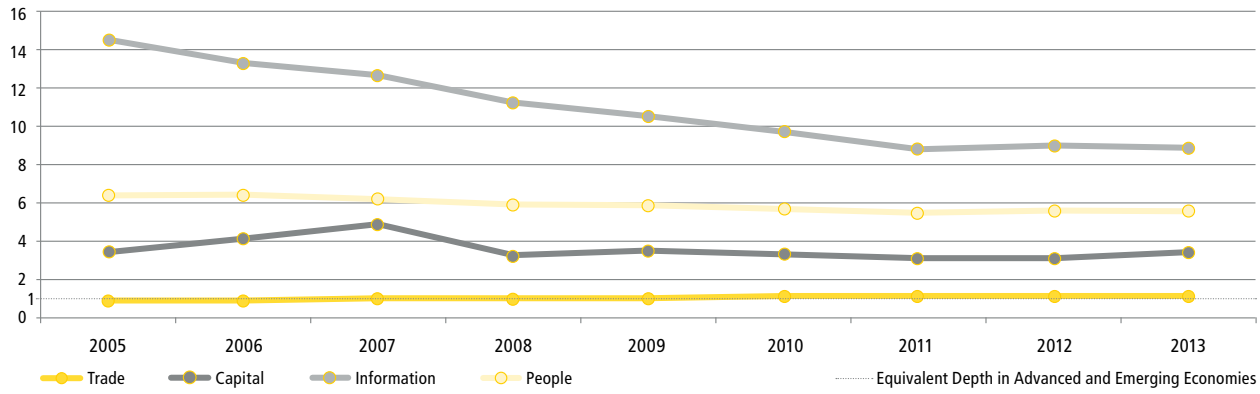
The biggest threats to the depth of global connectedness over the next few years, therefore, may come from policy fumbles or protectionism rather than macroeconomic fundamentals. While adversity often leads to calls to fortify borders and hunker down behind them, it is precisely when growth slows that vocal reminders of the power of global connectedness to accelerate recovery are most needed.

Looking beyond immediate macroeconomic cycles, the "big shift" of economic activity to emerging economies will have a large influence on the depth of global connectedness over a longer time horizon. **Figure 3.11** compares the depth of global connectedness between advanced and emerging economies. It displays ratios of the aggregate depth scores of advanced economies divided by the aggregate depth scores of emerging economies. A ratio of 1 implies equal depth, a ratio of 2 implies that advanced economies are twice as deeply globalized as emerging economies, and so on.

Emerging economies are about as deeply connected today as advanced economies with respect to trade, but far less deeply connected on all of the other pillars. Advanced economies are 9 times as connected with respect to information flows, 5.5 times as deeply connected on the people pillar, and just shy of 4 times as connected on the capital pillar. That pattern is consistent with evidence presented in **Chapter 2** that richer countries tend to be more deeply connected than poorer countries.

If emerging economies trend toward advanced economies' depth of global connectedness as they become more prosperous, their rising depth could be a powerful contributor to deepening the world's global connectedness. On the other hand, if emerging economies remain less connected than advanced economies, as their share of world activity increases, they would actually drag down global levels of connectedness. Figure 3.11 does not show a clear trend toward emerging economies converging toward advanced economies' depth of global connectedness. Since 2011, emerging economies actually lost ground relative to advanced economies on the trade and capital pillars. Regularly monitoring these ratios may offer clues to the longer-term evolution of the depth of global connectedness.

Figure 3.11
Ratio of Depth of Global Connectedness in Advanced / Emerging Economies by Pillar, 2005–2013



Emerging economies are about as deeply globalized as advanced economies in terms of trade flows, but only about one-quarter as connected on the capital and people pillars and one-ninth as integrated into international information flows as advanced economies.

Chapter 4, which covers the breadth of global connectedness, will examine how the rise of emerging economies is reshaping global connectedness. The transition from this chapter to the next, metaphorically, is itself a movement across national borders. Whereas this chapter straddled countries' borders looking at what proportion of their activity takes place inside them versus across them, the next chapter focuses on the smaller subset of interactions that *do* cross national borders and analyzes the extent to which they are globally distributed.

3. The Depth of Global Connectedness – Notes

1 UNCTAD. "World Investment Report 2013: Global Value Chains: Investment and Trade for Development." (2013), p. 123. http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/wir2013_en.pdf.

2 Other imperfections in the underlying data utilized here should also be noted. The data employed throughout this chapter are derived from customs statistics. Thus, unofficial suitcase/contraband trade is excluded. Customs data are also impacted by invoicing irregularities that arise, for example, from practices aimed at reducing firms' global tax liabilities by setting transfer prices to show greater profits in jurisdictions with lower tax rates.

3 Thomas Friedman's book *The World Is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-first Century* (Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 2005) has sold more than 4 million copies in 37 languages according to Mr. Friedman's website.

4 1820–1972: Angus Maddison. "Monitoring the World Economy 1820–1992," OECD 1995; 1973–1980: World Trade Organization statistics database and World Bank World Development Indicators; 1981–2013: World Trade Organization statistics database and IMF World Economic Outlook.

5 Jeffrey A. Frankel. "Assessing the Efficiency Gain from Further Liberalization," in *Efficiency, Equity, and Legitimacy: The Multilateral Trading System at the Millennium,* Roger B. Porter, Pierre Sauvé, Arvind Subramanian and Americo Beviglia Zampetti, eds. (Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press, 2001), 81–105.

6 For more on benefits of global connectedness and policies countries can use to strengthen it, refer to Chapter 4 of the *DHL Global Connectedness Index 2012* and Chapters 4 and 5 of the *DHL Global Connectedness Index 2011*.

7 World Economic Forum. "Enabling Trade: Valuing Growth Opportunities." (2013). http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_SCT_EnablingTrade_Report_2013.pdf.

8 Based on data from WTO time series statistics on merchandise and services trade and GDP data from IMF World Economic Outlook Database, April 2014.

9 IMF World Economic Outlook Database, October 2014.

10 World Trade Organization. "Modest Trade Growth Anticipated for 2014 and 2015 Following Two Year Slump," Press Release, April 14, 2014. http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres14_e/pr721_e.htm.

11 IMF World Economic Outlook Database, October 2014.

12 Based on IMF World Economic Outlook Database, April 2014.

13 World Trade Organization, "Modest trade growth anticipated," (2014).

14 Raymond Zhong and Peter Kenny. "WTO Fails to Ratify Trade Agreement," *The Wall Street Journal*, July 31, 2014. Available through ProQuest at: http://search.proquest.com./docview/1549952668.

15 Pankaj Ghemawat and Steven A. Altman. "WTO's Baby Steps at Bali a Big Deal." CNN Global Public Square, January 9, 2014. http://globalpublicsquare.blogs.cnn.com/2014/01/09/wtos-baby-steps-at-bali-a-big-deal/.

16 Generated based on data from World Trade Organization statistics and IMF World Economic Outlook Database, April 2014.

17 This calculation includes only measures coded as "red" (protectionist) or "green" (liberalizing), excluding ambiguous "amber" measures. Measures grouped by year based on inception date.

18 Global Trade Alert. "Beggar-Thy-Poor-Neighbour: Crisis Era Protectionism and Developing Countries: the 15th GTA Report." Simon J. Evenett, editor, (London: Centre for Economic Policy Research, 2014). http://www.globaltradealert.org/15th_GTA_report.

19 Arvind Subramanian and Martin Kessler. "The Hyperglobalization of Trade and Its Future." Peterson Institute for International Economics Working Paper, no. No. 13-6 (July 24, 2013). Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2297994 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2297994.

20 M. Ayhan Kose, Eswar Prasad, Kenneth Rogoff, and Shang-Jin Wei. "Financial Globalization: A Reappraisal." IMF Working Paper, no. WP/06/189 (August 2006). http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2006/wp06189.pdf.

21 Gross capital flow data 1980–2011 drawn from World Bank, "Capital for the Future: Saving and Investment in an Interdependent World," 2013; capital flows in 2012 estimated based on growth rate of capital flows shown in "Capital: Just in Case," *The Economist*, October 12, 2013; GDP data from IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2013.

22 Gianni De Nicolo and Luciana Juvenal. "Financial Integration, Globalization, Growth, and Systemic Real Risk." Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis working paper no. 2010-012D, revised October 2010. Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=1588992 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1588992.

23 Kose et al., "Financial Globalization: A Reappraisal," p. 38.

24 The categorization of flows here reflects that shown in the data source employed, World Bank. "Capital for the Future: Saving and Investment in an Interdependent World." 2013. The loans category consists primarily of lending by bank and non-bank financial institutions, however this category also includes all "other" capital flows that are classified neither as FDI nor as portfolio investment.

25 In this section, advanced economies are those economies designated as advanced in World Bank, "Capital for the Future," 2013, and emerging economies are those designated as developing in the same report, rather than the IMF classifications employed elsewhere in this report.

26 McKinsey Global Institute, Susan Lund, Toos Daruvala, Richard Dobbs, Philipp Härle, Ju-Hon Kwek, and Ricardo Falcón. "Financial Globalization: Retreat or Reset?" (March 2013). http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/global_capital_markets/financial_globalization.

27 Gross capital flow data drawn from World Bank, "Capital for the Future: Saving and Investment in an Interdependent World," 2013. Advanced and emerging economies are as classified in that source, rather than corresponding to the IMF classification scheme used through the rest of this report.

28 While capital flows are smoothed over three year averages to reduce volatility when calculating index scores and ranks, those averages were removed when calculating this chart in order to draw attention to year-to-year movements in the variables covered.

29 Equity Investment Outflows from IMF's Balance of Payments Statistics; Stocks traded from World Bank WDI. Weighted average across 97 countries. Note that Portfolio Equity flow data are only available on net basis, which results in some negative values and lower depth ratios than would be found if data on gross flows were available.

30 "UNCTAD World Investment Report," 2013 and 2014 editions.

31 Generated based on data reported in various editions of the UNCTAD World Investment Report.

32 Rough estimate based on data from Cisco Visual Networking Index and Telegeography. Note: The inclusion of traffic on private IP networks could potentially push the international share up to 22%.

33 Johan Ugander, Brian Karrer, Lars Backstrom, and Cameron Marlow. "The Anatomy of the Facebook Social Graph." *arXiv:1111.4503 [cs.SI]* (November 2011). http://arxiv.org/abs/1111.4503.

34 Ibid.

35 Yuri Takhteyev, Anatoliy Gruzd, and Barry Wellman. "Geography of Twitter Networks." *Social Networks* 34, no. 1 (January 2012): 73–81. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.socnet.2011.05.006.

36 Unpublished research by Pankaj Ghemawat and TCS Innovation Labs.

37 Jure Leskovec and Eric Horvitz. "Planetary-Scale Views on a Large Instant-Messaging Network." In *Proceedings of the 17th international conference on World Wide Web*, (Beijing, China: ACM, 2008), 915–24.

38 Bogdan State, Patrick Park, Ingmar Weber, Yelena Mejova, and Michael Macy. "The Mesh of Civilizations and International Email Flows." *arXiv:1303.0045 [cs.SI]* (March 2013). http://arxiv.org/abs/1303.0045.

39 Rough estimate based on data from the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and Telegeography. The estimate including calls placed over the internet includes computer-to-computer calls on Skype but not via competing services offering similar functionality.

40 Based on data reported by Telegeography.

41 Ibid.

42 To see included subcategories please refer to: http://comtrade.un.org/db/mr/rfCommoditiesList.aspx?px=H1&cc=49.

43 "Stories from Elsewhere: Books in Translation." *The Economist*, July 2, 2012. Available at ProQuest: http://search.proquest.com./docview/1023122745.

44 Estimate generated by averaging first across estimates from different studies for each country and then averaging across countries, considering Taiwan (China) and Hong Kong SAR (China) as separate data points from mainland China, and excluding the Arab TV (because this datapoint could not be disaggregated to the level of individual countries). The data sources employed were: Toril Aalberg, Stylianos Papathanassopoulos, Stuart Soroka, James Curran, Kaori Hayashi, Shanto Iyengar, Paul K. Jones, *et al.* "International TV News, Foreign Affairs Interest and Public Knowledge." *Journalism Studies* 14, no. 3 (2013): 387–406. doi:10.1080/1461670x.2013.765636; William Porath, and María Constanza Mujica. "Las noticias extranjeras en la televisión pública y privada de Chile comparada con la de catorce países." *Comunicación y Sociedad* 24, no. 2 (2011): 333–70; "Different Perspective: Locations, Protagonists and Topic Structures in International TV News." *Media Tenor* (April 2006): 62–65.

45 Pew Research Center, "State of the News Media" reports, various editions; Porath, and Mujica, "Las noticias extranjeras," 333–70.

46 Pew Research Center Project for Excellence in Journalism. "The State of the News Media 2011." (2011). http://stateofthemedia.org/2011/overview-2/.

47 Data cited here are from an unpublished analysis of Google Ad Planner data conducted by Ethan Zuckerman.

48 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). "Human Development Report 2009: Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development." (2009), 77. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/269/hdr_2009_en_complete.pdf.

49 According to the 2009 UNDP Human Development Report, "A report by the ILO counted 33 million foreign nationals in 1910, equivalent to 2.5% of the population covered by the study (which was 76% of the world population at the time); the share of migrants in the world population (excluding the former Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia for comparability because their breakups caused people to become reclassified as migrants without actual movement) grew from 2.7% to 2.8% between 1960 and 2010 (p. 30)"; The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports that migrants formed 2.5% of the world population in 1960 and 3.1% in 2010 (International Organization for Migration (IOM). "World Migration Report 2005: Costs and Benefits of International Migration." *IOM World Migration Report Series* 3 (2005), 379. http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/wmr_2005.pdf.).

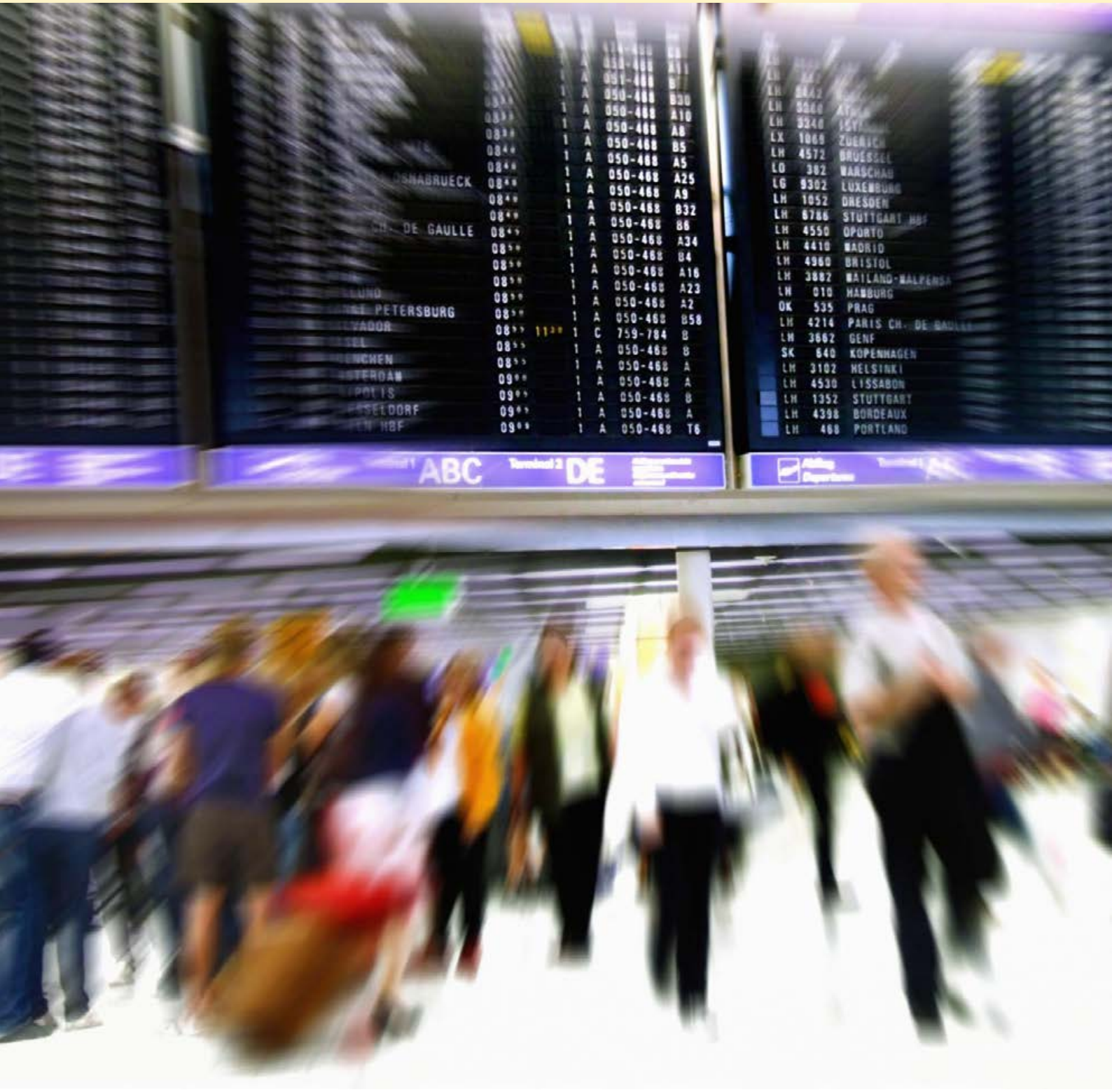
50 UNDP, "Human Development Report 2009," p. 29.

51 The German Marshall Fund of the United States. "Transatlantic Trends: Key Findings 2013." (2013). http://trends.gmfus.org/files/2013/09/TTrends-2013-Key-Findings-Report.pdf.

52 Estimate incorporating short-term exchanges is based on data for a 16-country sample from Project Atlas.

53 World Tourism Organization Network (UNWTO). "UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2014 Edition." (2014). http://mkt.unwto.org/publication/unwto-tourism-highlights-2014-edition.

4. The Breadth of Global Connectedness



The expanding international interactions of emerging economies are reshaping the geography of global connectedness. Breadth—particularly in advanced economies—is on a declining trend. The distributions of advanced economies' international interactions have not kept up with the shift of economic activity to emerging economies. This, to some extent, reflects the effects of distance and cross-country differences that have always restrained international interactions. However, it also suggests that advanced economies may be missing out on growth opportunities in emerging markets.

Even as breadth has declined, however, the average distance traversed by the flows and stocks measured on the DHL Global Connectedness Index has increased. In 2005, the weighted average distance traversed by all of the components of the index was 4,647 kilometers (2,888 miles). By 2013, their average distance had increased 6% to 4,904 kilometers (3,047 miles). The proportion of interactions taking place within regions has also declined, and countries' flows and stocks have become spread out more evenly across partner countries (their concentration has fallen). These measures—which unlike breadth capture absolute changes rather than changes relative to the theoretical benchmark of a world in which distance doesn't matter—point to international interactions becoming *more* rather than less global.

This chapter first introduces measures of the distributions of countries' international interactions and relates them to the shift of economic activity to emerging economies. Then, changes since 2005 on each of the measures are examined at the level of individual index components. The chapter then highlights a set of differences between advanced and emerging economies that can help to understand why breadth is declining in advanced economies. It concludes with a brief discussion of what business leaders and policymakers in those economies could do to broaden their countries' global connectedness.

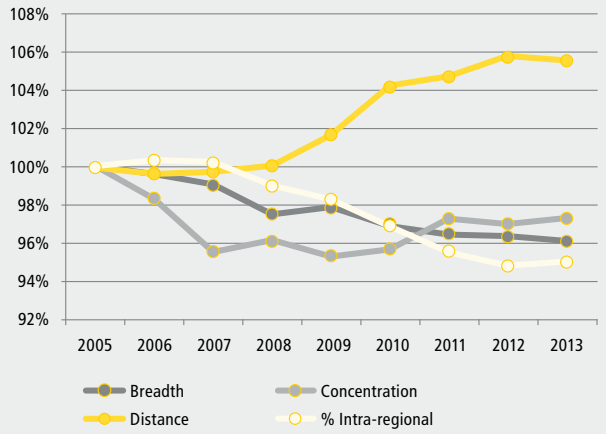
A Growing and Shifting Globe Reshapes Global Connectedness

Measures of the distributions of countries' international interactions complement the depth measures presented in the previous chapter. They represent the second leg of the 3-D (depth, distribution, directionality) approach to measuring globalization described in **Chapter 1**. Depth measures indicate that only a small proportion of the interactions that could take place either within or across borders are international. Distribution measures take the essential next step of examining the extent to which the interactions that do cross national borders are globally distributed.

As complex and multi-dimensional phenomena themselves, the distributions of countries' international interactions among partner countries can be measured in a variety of ways, and different measures can move in different directions. This chapter begins with and gives primary emphasis to the breadth measure that is used in the calculation of the DHL Global Connectedness Index. Then, alternative measures are also provided to round out a more complete picture of the changing distributions of countries' international interactions. Since these shifts have not previously been analyzed, the treatment is, inevitably, somewhat complex.

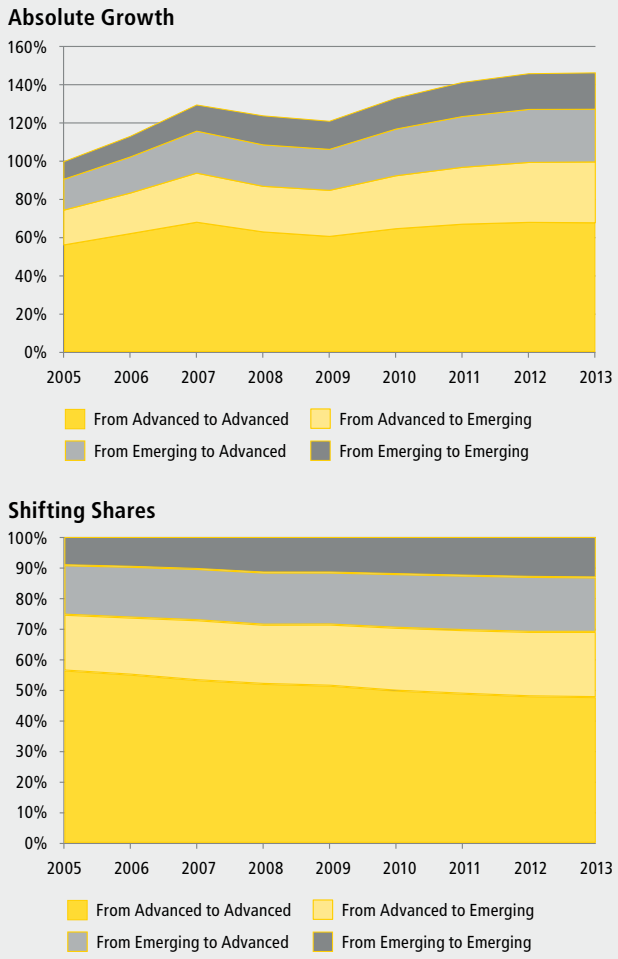
Breadth measures the distributions of countries' international interactions among partner countries relative to what those distributions would be in a world where cross-country differences and distances had no impact at all. A country would earn the highest possible breadth score for exports, for example, if its exports were distributed among destinations in exact proportion to the rest of the world's imports. At the opposite extreme, if all of a country's exports were destined for a single country that did not import from any other country, it would receive the lowest possible breadth score.

Figure 4.1. Breadth, Concentration, Distance, and % Intra-regional, Changes versus 2005 Baseline[1]



The breadth of global connectedness has declined every year since 2005 except for an uptick in 2009. International interactions have also stretched out over greater distances, become less regionalized, and spread out more evenly across partners (become less concentrated) over the same period.

Figure 4.2 Growing and Shifting Interactions, Advanced vs. Emerging Economies, 2005–2013 (or most recent available year)[3]



The rising participation of emerging economies in international interactions is reshaping global connectedness. In 2005, over half of international interactions took place between advanced economies, but now the majority involve an emerging economy on one or both sides of the interaction.

The breadth of the world's global connectedness has declined every year since it was first measured in 2005, except for a single uptick during the financial crisis in 2009, as shown on **Figure 4.1**. Declining breadth implies that the distributions of countries' international interactions and the global distributions of the same interactions have diverged over time. Relative to a growing globe with a shifting center of economic mass, the breadth of countries' international interactions has become *less* global.

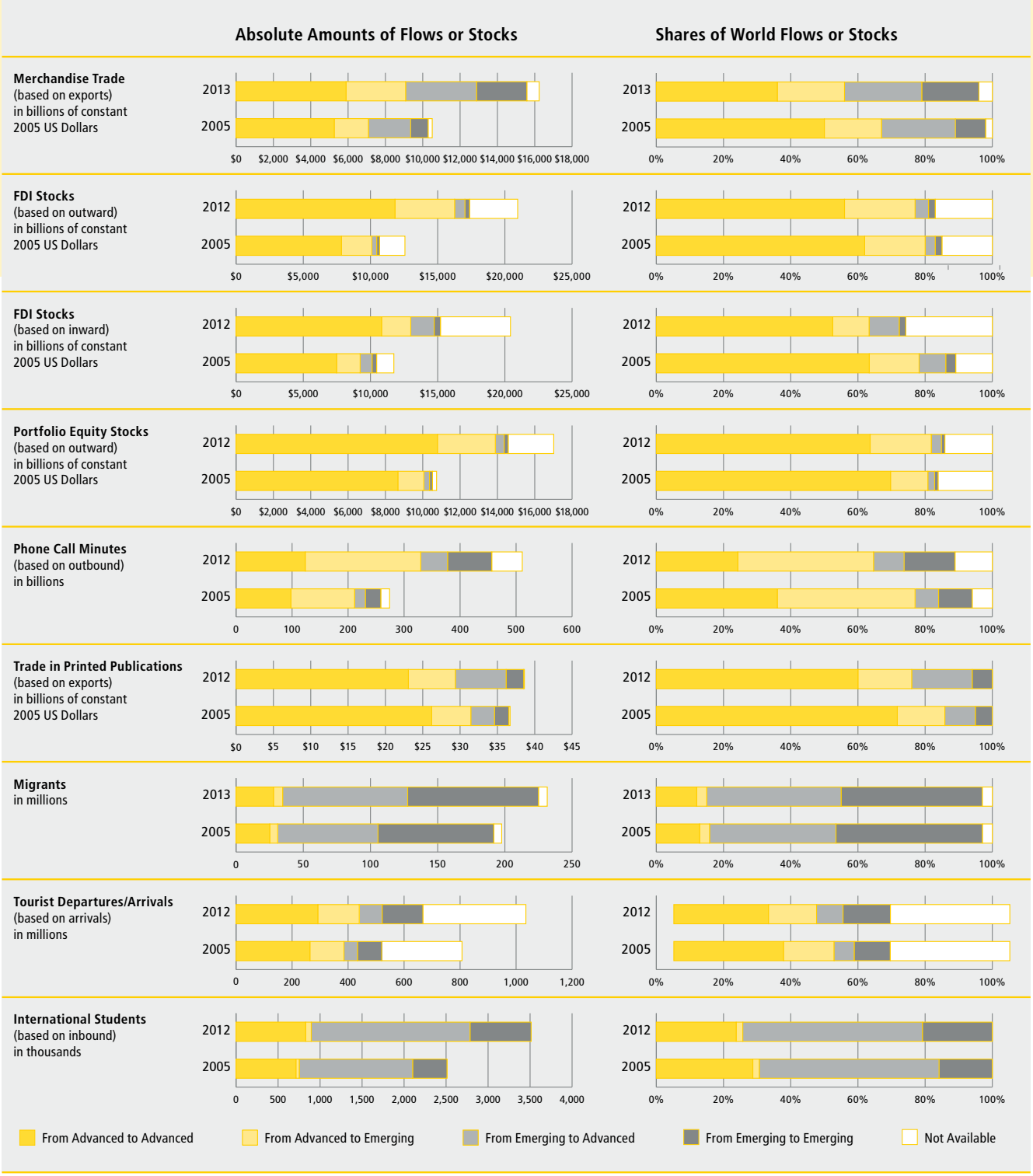
The other measures shown on Figure 4.1, however, all point to countries' international interactions becoming *more* rather than less spread out. These measures differ from breadth in that they measure absolute levels of globalization whereas breadth measures globalization relative to a benchmark that shifts with countries' evolving international opportunities. These other measures complement the breadth results.

Concentration tracks whether countries' international interactions are narrowly focused among a few partners or are spread out evenly across them. It is calculated using a concentration measure that ranges from a maximum of 1 if all of a country's interactions are concentrated with a single partner and approaches zero as they are spread out more evenly across partners.[2] Concentration declined between 2005 and 2007, but that decline has since been partially reversed. The relationship between breadth trends and concentration trends will be examined later in this chapter.

Distance and *intra-regional share* are both geographic indicators of (absolute) globalization. The former simply reflects the weighted average distance traversed by all the international interactions covered by the breadth components of the index. Intra-regional share, aggregated in the same way, measures the percentage of interactions that take place *within* the seven regions listed in **Appendix B**. Figure 4.1 indicates that international flows and stocks bridged greater distances in 2013 than in 2005, and a smaller proportion of them took place within regions.

These shifts are closely related to the rise of emerging economies as major participants in the interactions tracked on the DHL Global Connectedness Index. **Figure 4.2** summarizes how the rise of emerging economies has expanded international interactions in absolute terms and shifted them in relative terms toward emerging economies. Across all of the breadth components of the index (aggregated

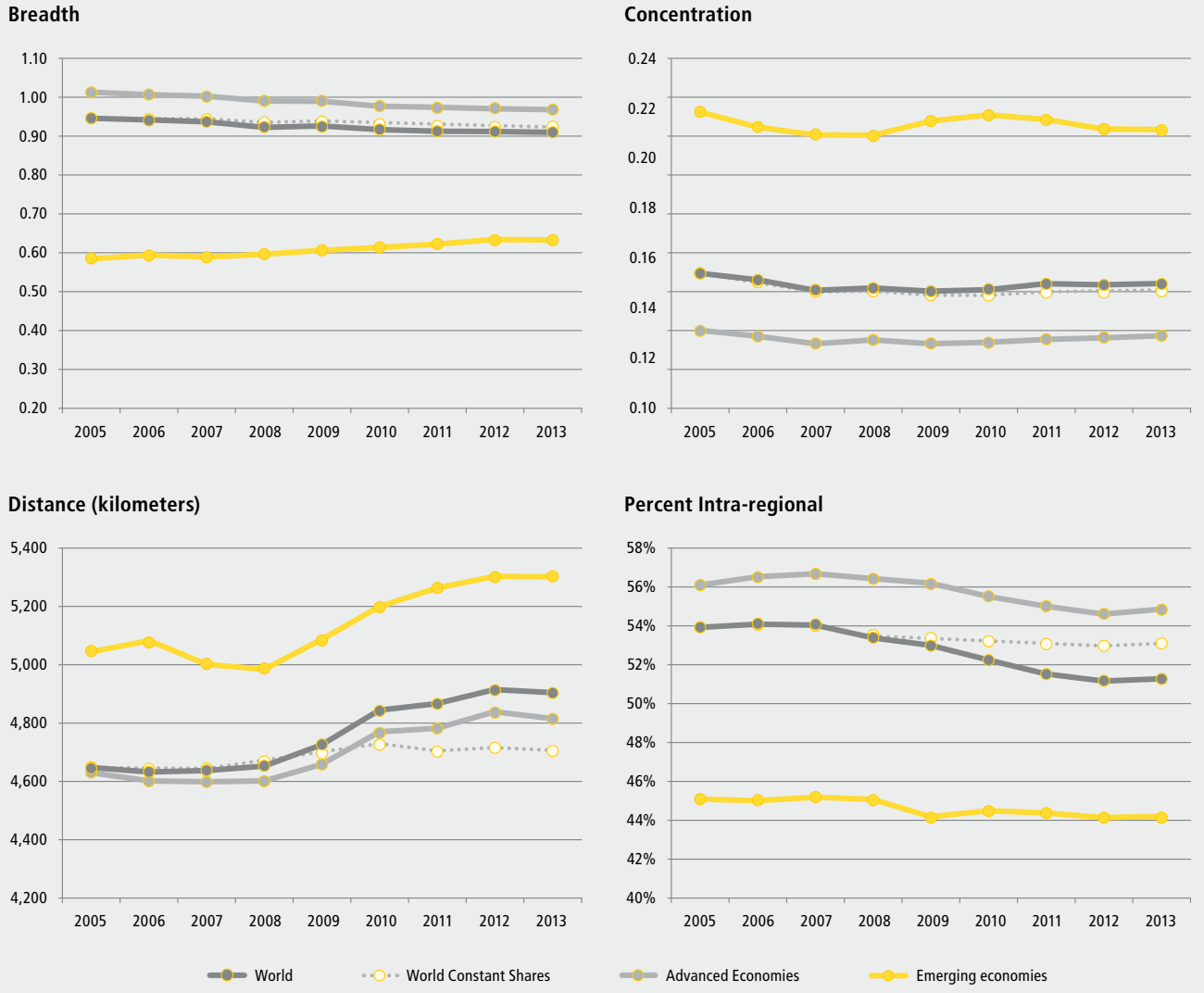
Figure 4.3 Growing and Shifting Interactions by Component, Advanced vs. Emerging Economies, 2005 vs. 2013 (or most recent available year)[4]



The shift of activity to emerging economies varies widely across the types of interactions covered in the index. Most migrants were already from emerging economies in 2005 whereas most international capital flows still originate in advanced economies.

using their standard index weights), flows are decomposed into those between advanced economies, from advanced to emerging economies, from emerging to advanced economies, and between emerging economies. In 2005, over half (56%) of all of the international interactions covered by the index took place between advanced economies. By 2013, that proportion had fallen to 48%, and thus the majority of international interactions involved an emerging economy on one or both sides of the interaction. The fastest growing interactions were those from one emerging economy to another emerging economy: their share rose from 9% to 13%.

Figure 4.4. Breadth, Concentration, Distance, and % Intra-regional Trends, World and Advanced vs. Emerging Economies, 2005–2013

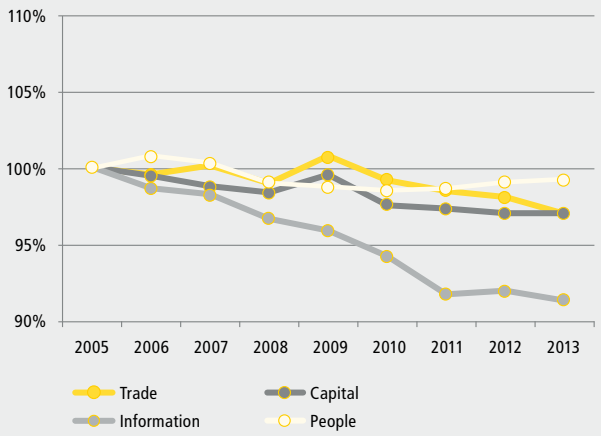


Changes in measures of the global distributions of international interactions are smaller when holding countries' shares of world total interactions constant to isolate only changes in countries' individual distributions. This adjustment (shown in the dotted lines) nearly eliminates changes in the geographic distribution measures (distance and regionalization).

Figure 4.2 presents both absolute (top panel) and relative (bottom panel) perspectives to draw attention to how international interactions are both growing and shifting. In advanced economies, there is sometimes a great deal of consternation about declining relative shares of world activity. Opponents of globalization latch on to such statistics and attach the (usually false) implication that growth in emerging economies is leading to absolute decline in advanced economies. Over the period since 2005, international interactions of both advanced and emerging economies grew in absolute terms. The relative shifts displayed are the result of faster growth in emerging economies, not absolute decline in advanced economies.

Figure 4.3 shows how the rise of emerging economies varies across the components of the index. In 2005, emerging economies were already the sources of the majority of the world's emigrants and international students and the destinations of the majority of the world's international phone calls. Emerging economies grew their shares as sources and destinations of all of the flows and stocks covered in the index except immigrants (for which the share living in emerging economies declined slightly from 48% in 2005 to 46% in 2013).[5] Emerging economies' shares as sources of international interactions grew fastest on printed publications and telephone calls, and their shares as destinations grew fastest on portfolio equity and merchandise imports.

Figure 4.5
Breadth Pillar Trends, 2005–2013



Global breadth scores were lower in 2013 than in 2005 across all of the pillars of the index, with the largest decline on the information pillar.

The rising participation of emerging economies in international interactions influences the shape of global connectedness through both changes in the distributions of individual countries' international interactions across partners and changes in countries' shares in the world's total interactions. **Figure 4.4** summarizes the effects of these two channels by showing measures at the world level alongside world measures holding countries' shares constant (to isolate the first channel only) and measures that separately cover advanced and emerging economies. Note that the changes due only to the first channel—corresponding to the dotted lines—are (generally) more limited than those that incorporate both channels.

The geographic measures (distance and regionalization) were influenced especially strongly by the second channel, i.e., by the rising share of interactions involving emerging economies. The increasing distance across which interactions are taking place reflects the rising proportion of interactions involving countries that *already* interacted over longer distances rather than individual countries, on average, interacting over greater distances. This trend—which reversed a decades-long pattern of rising regionalization—is elaborated in greater detail later in this chapter.

The general patterns described here vary across the components of the DHL Global Connectedness Index. The following sections use component-level analysis to examine more closely each of the four measures of distribution that have been presented above. In order to simplify the treatment, they focus only on the changes between 2005 and the most recent year with data available (2013 or in its absence 2012). While depth—especially on the trade and capital pillars—often responds quickly to macroeconomic cycles, the breadth trends on which this chapter focuses relate to the shift of activity to emerging economies taking place over a much longer time-frame.

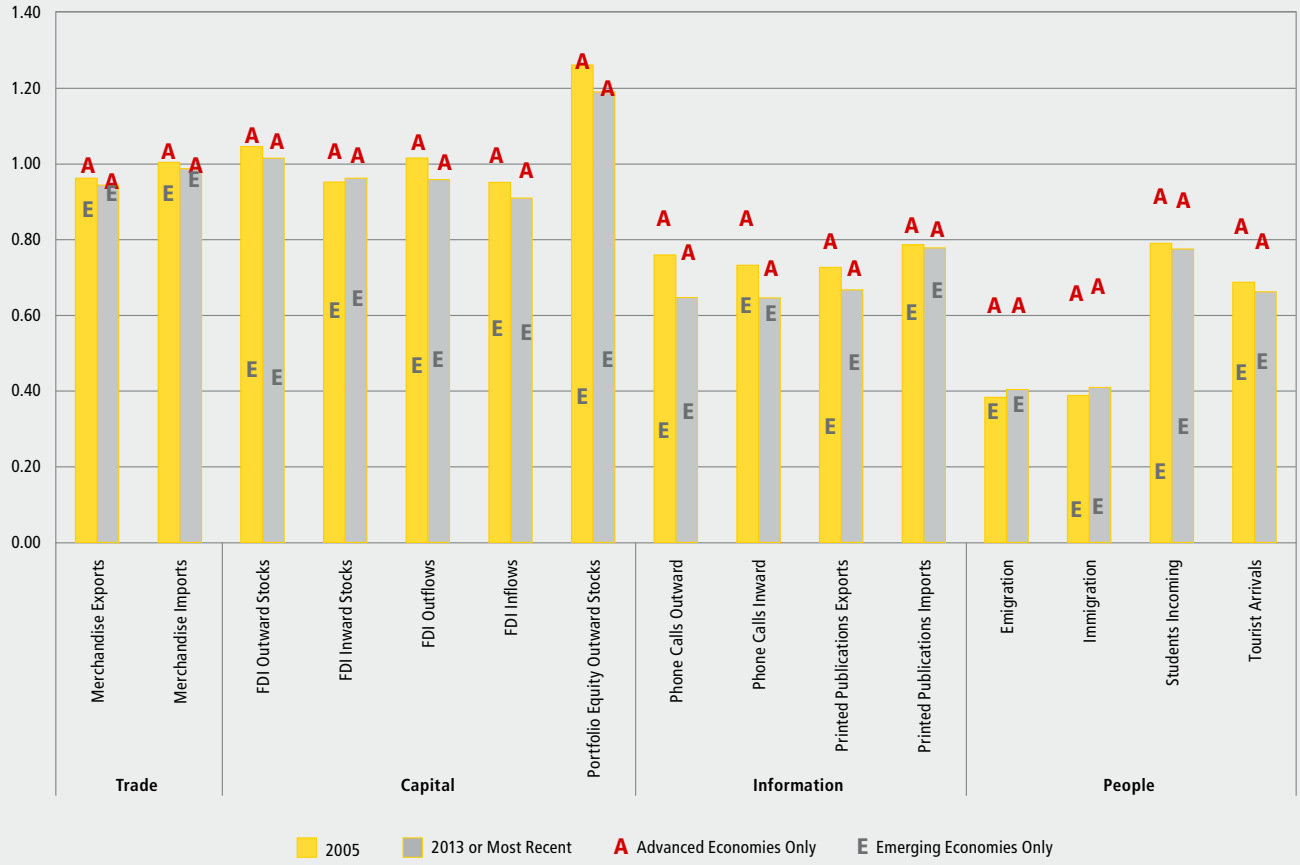
Declining Breadth across Most Index Components

Breadth declined between 2005 and 2013 across all four pillars of the DHL Global Connectedness Index, as shown in **Figure 4.5.** The largest decline took place on the information pillar followed by smaller declines on the trade and capital pillars. People pillar breadth declined only marginally, and increased from 2010 to 2013. **Figure 4.6** compares component level breadth scores in 2005 versus 2013. Breadth declined across all the components of the index except inward FDI stock and migration (emigration and immigration). The components on which breadth did not decline help illustrate the link between the changing breadth of globalization and the shift of economic activity to emerging economies. Those same components were also the only components where the proportion of flows and stocks directed into to emerging economies declined since 2005.[6]

The breadth scores of advanced economies were higher than those of emerging economies across all of the components of the index, with large differences on all of them except merchandise trade, where the breadth scores of advanced and emerging economies have almost converged. The pattern described in **Chapter 3** regarding the depth of globalization also holds true for its breadth: advanced economies are more broadly globalized than emerging economies on the capital, information, and people pillars of the index, but are about equally globalized on the trade pillar.

The implication of the general trend toward declining breadth—especially in advanced economies—is that countries' international interactions are being outpaced by the shift of economic activity toward emerging economies. To more effectively tap into growth opportunities in emerging

Figure 4.6
Breadth Scores by Component, 2005 versus 2013 (or most recent)



Breadth scores have declined since 2005 across most of the components of the index. Advanced economies have higher breadth scores than emerging economies across all components.

economies, advanced economies (and multinational firms based in them) will need to improve their capacity to operate across the large cultural, administrative/political, geographic, and economic ("CAGE") distances and differences that separate advanced and emerging economies. The final section of this chapter further elaborates this point.

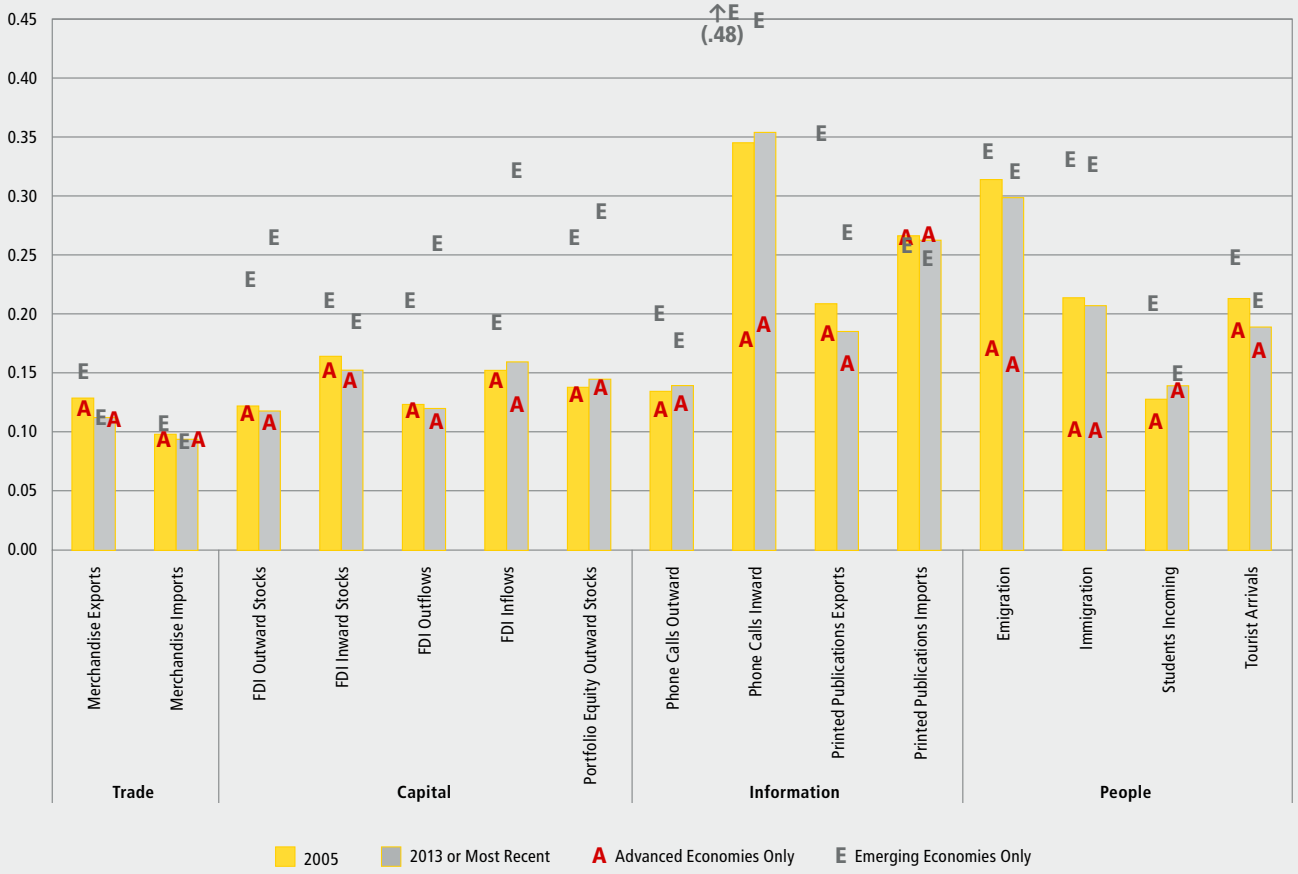
That said, there is no general presumption for all countries—as there was for depth—that higher breadth is better than lower breadth. Because some degree of focus on partners with which a country shares geographic proximity and other types of similarity is natural and efficient, countries can potentially have excessively broad patterns of international interactions that fail to take advantage adequately of those efficiencies. Whether countries should seek to expand or contract the breadth of their international interactions must be analyzed on a country-by-country basis.

Concentration Trends Mixed Across Components

While countries' international interactions, on average, have spread out more evenly across partner countries since 2005 (concentration declined), trends are mixed at the component level, as shown in **Figure 4.7**. Emerging economies' international interactions are more concentrated across partner countries on all of the components except merchandise imports and printed publications imports. Their less diversified patterns of investment flows, in particular, can increase their vulnerability to the economic cycles of their major partners.

Analysis relating the changing concentration of countries' international interactions across partners to the changing global concentration of the same interactions (countries' shares of world totals) provides additional support for the findings described above from the breadth analysis. As shown in **Figure 4.8**, changes in the concentration of countries' international interactions across partners were smaller than changes in the concentration of international interactions on a global basis. Concentration data, thus, provide further evidence of how the distributions of countries' international interactions across partners have lagged behind the shifting global distributions of the same interactions.[7]

Figure 4.7
Concentration by Component, 2005 versus 2013 (or most recent)

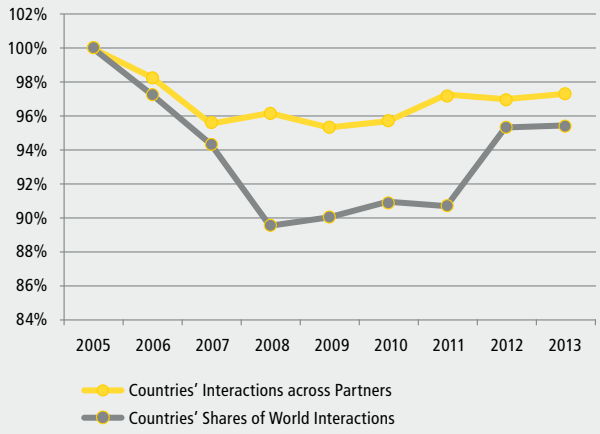


Concentration trends are mixed across components. Emerging economies have higher concentration scores on all of the components except merchandise imports and printed publications imports.

Looking forward, concentration trends can be projected using GDP growth forecasts. Based on IMF forecasts, China's growing share of the world economy is projected to drive up global concentration of economic output at least through 2019.[8] This suggests the strong possibility that the concentration of many countries' international interactions will rise over the medium term, especially in countries with close economic links to China.

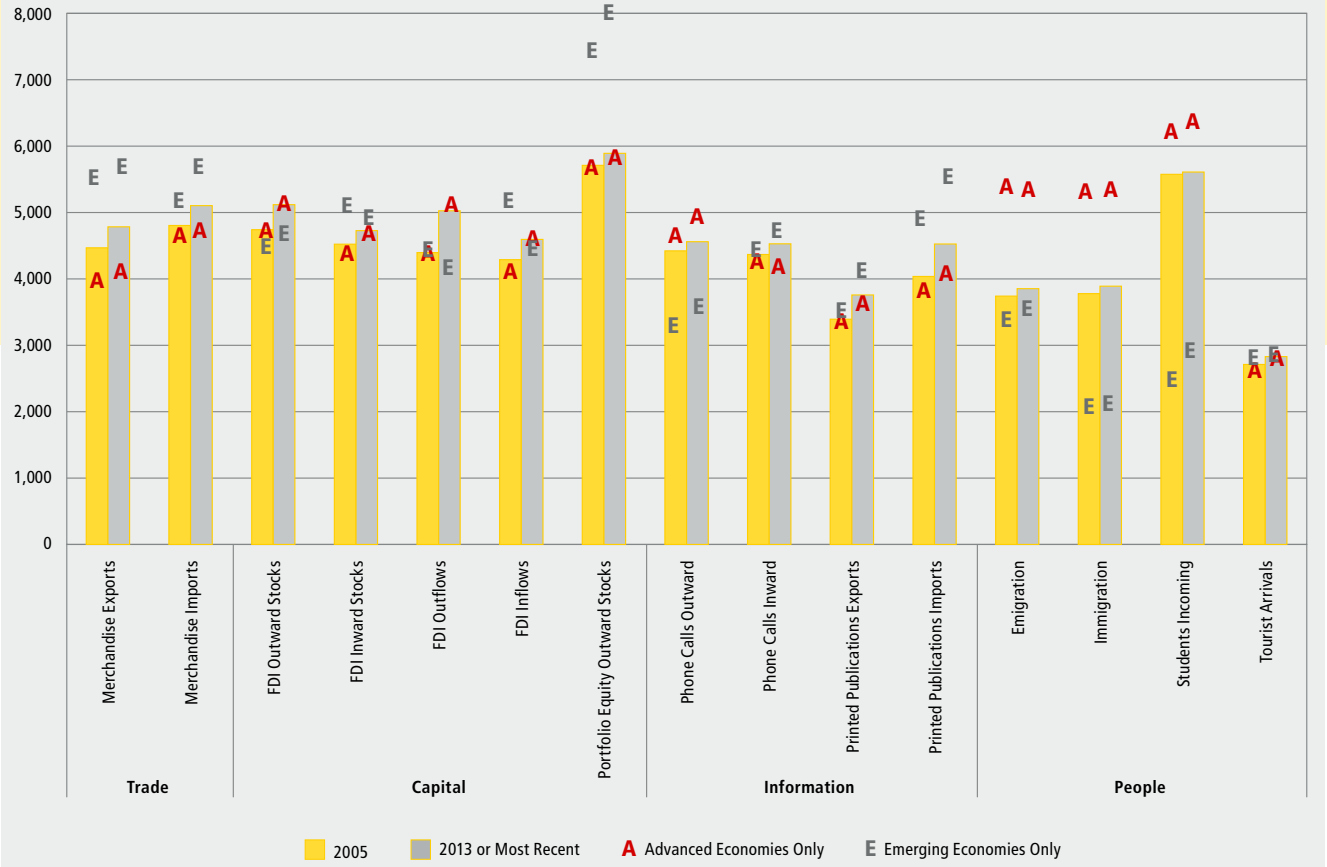
As mentioned above, reducing the concentration of countries' international interactions—particularly on the trade and capital pillars—can bring economic benefits of diversification. Diversification on the information and people pillars can also help open up a country to a wider range of ideas, cultures, and so on. However, as with breadth, there can be no general presumption that all countries should always seek to reduce the concentration of their interactions. Diversification can also be overdone, and so must be analyzed on a country-by-country basis.

Figure 4.8 Concentration Trends of International Interactions, 2005–2013



Changes in the concentration of countries' international interactions across partners since 2005 have been smaller than changes in the concentration of international interactions on a global basis, providing another indicator of how countries' distributions have lagged global shifts.

Figure 4.9
Distance (average kilometers traversed) by Component, 2005 versus 2013 (or most recent)



The average distance traversed by all of the flows and stocks measured in the index increased between 2005 and 2013.

Distance Up and Regionalization Down Across All Components

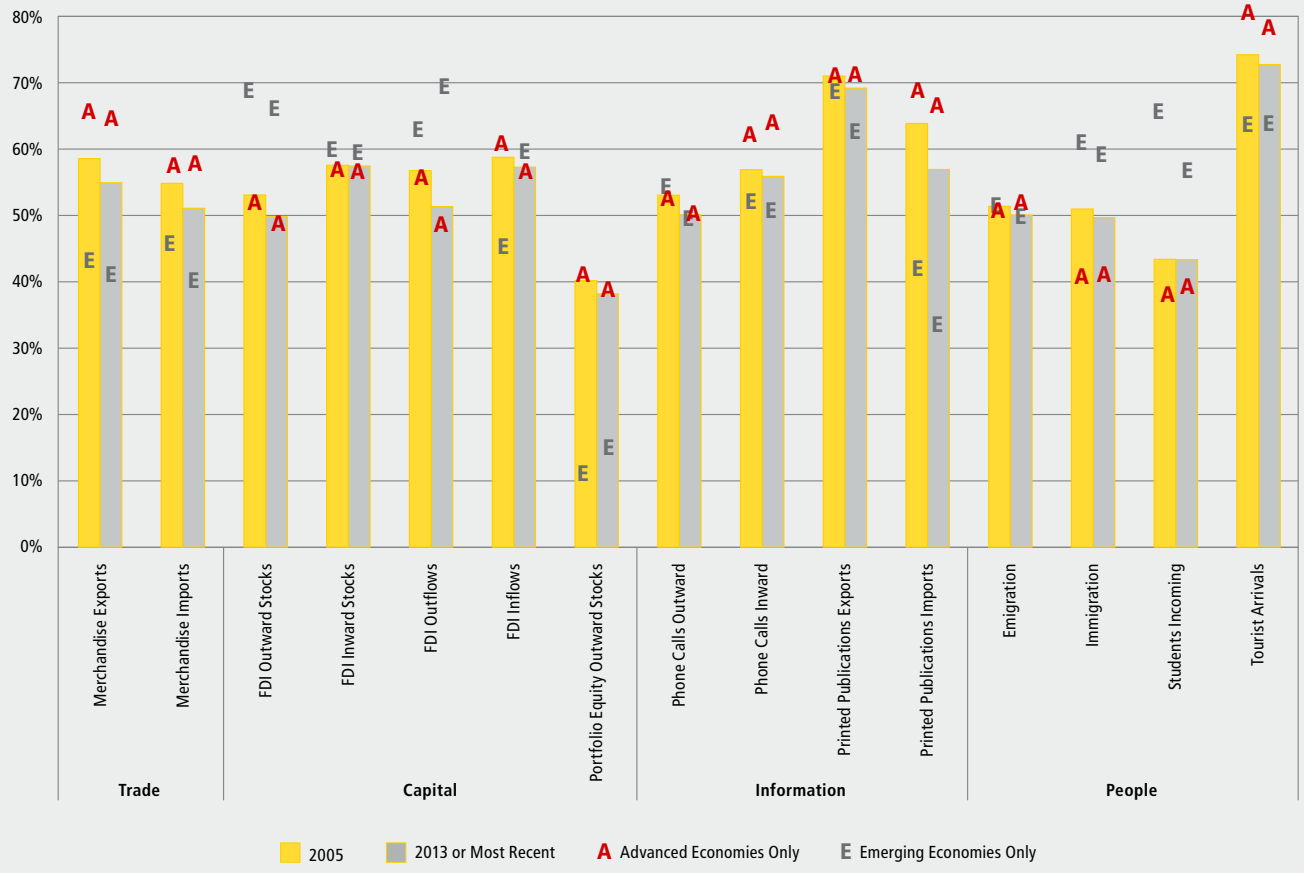
Declining breadth and concentration have been accompanied by a consistent trend across components toward international interactions taking place over greater distances (and a falling share taking place within regions), as shown on **Figures 4.9 and 4.10**. The average distance traversed by every one of the types of flows covered in this study has increased since 2005, and the average proportion taking place within regions of every type declined. This section will address both of these closely related geographic measures of the globalization of countries' international interactions.

The rising distance traversed by international interactions and their declining regionalization has been driven primarily by countries' changing shares of world total interactions. If countries' shares of world totals are held constant—as shown by the dotted lines on Figure 4.4—the recent changes in average distance and regionalization almost disappear. Why do shifting shares explain more of the changes in geographic measures of distribution than they do for breadth and concentration? Distinct geographic and policy characteristics of emerging economies point toward possible explanations.

Emerging economies are typically located farther away from other large economies. The average distance between two randomly selected advanced economies is 5,420 km, as compared to 8,250 km between two randomly selected emerging economies. Emerging economies also average 63% higher remoteness scores than advanced economies, using the remoteness measure described in **Chapter 2** and reported for each country in the country profiles. And emerging economies have not, in general, built up the same level of intra-regional policy integration as advanced economies. Two randomly selected advanced economies are more than 25 times more likely to be connected via a regional trade bloc than two randomly selected emerging economies. These distinctions presumably amplify the geographic changes associated with the rising share of interactions involving emerging economies.

The rich historical data available on geographic patterns of merchandise trade enables more detailed examination of trends on that component. **Figure 4.11** reveals that the

Figure 4.10
Intra-regional Proportion by Component, 2005 versus 2013 (or most recent)



The proportion of every type of international interaction covered in the index that takes place within regions fell between 2005 and 2013.

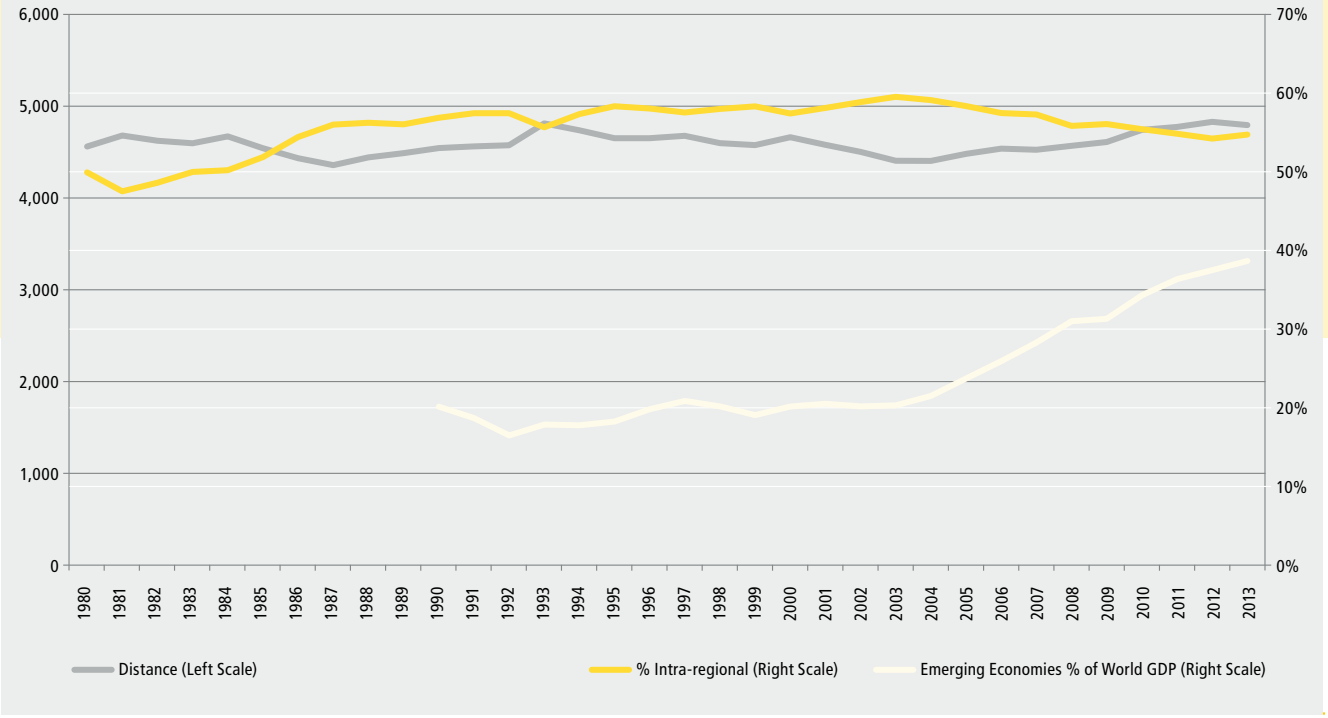
current trend toward increasing distance and declining regionalization of merchandise trade began in 2003 and coincided with a sharp increase in the emerging economies' share of world GDP. Declining regionalization since 2003 has rolled back a large part of the increase on this measure that had taken place since 1980. The regionalization of merchandise trade has fallen all the way back to a level last observed in 1986!

A region-by-region examination of changes that took place since 2005, shown in **Figure 4.12**, illustrates how the rising share of exports coming from emerging economies drove down the intra-regional share of exports. Had all of the individual regions' levels of regionalization changed as they did from 2005 to 2013 (shown on the vertical axes of the figure) without any of the share shifts among regions (shown on the horizontal axis), the intra-regional share would have gone down only one-quarter as much as it actually did over the period. More specifically, since Europe's trade is substantially more regionalized than that of any other region, Europe's falling share of global exports (from 45% to 38%) alone significantly reduced the intra-regional share of world trade. East Asia & Pacific, the region with the largest gain in share of world exports, did continue its three decade long trend toward more intra-regional trade, but its trade still remained significantly less regionalized than Europe's.

The rising intra-regional share of trade in East Asia & Pacific also presents an interesting contrast to regionalization in Europe. While East Asian trade integration has been driven more by the creation of multi-country regional production chains, a higher share of intra-European trade involves final goods. Parts and components comprise 38% of intra-regional manufacturing exports in Asia, nearly double their 21% share in Europe (and also far exceeding their 28% and 17% shares respectively in North America and in South and Central America).[9]

What does this analysis imply about efforts undertaken in advanced economies to boost exports to faraway emerging economies? The average distance traversed by advanced economies' exports (holding their shares constant) has not increased appreciably since 2005. However, finer-grained analysis by region does indicate some success at targeting export growth from distant emerging economies. Exports

Figure 4.11 Merchandise Exports Average Distance Traversed (in kilometers) and % Intra-regional, and Proportion of World GDP Generated by Emerging Economies, 1980–2013



The regionalization of merchandise exports began falling after 2003, when emerging economies' shares of world GDP started surging upward.

from North America and Europe (even with constant shares) traversed 7% and 5% greater distances respectively in 2013 than in 2005, while exports from advanced economies in Asia traversed shorter distances (Taiwan 11% shorter, Singapore 7%, South Korea 6%, Japan 5%). This distinction provides a valuable reminder that, particularly when undertaking geographic analysis, a shift toward emerging economies in general is often better understood as a shift specifically toward Asia. The earth's economic center of gravity has shifted from somewhere in the mid-Atlantic in 1980 to somewhere in Turkey today and it will be somewhere more than halfway across Asia (probably somewhere in China or between China and India) by 2050.[10]

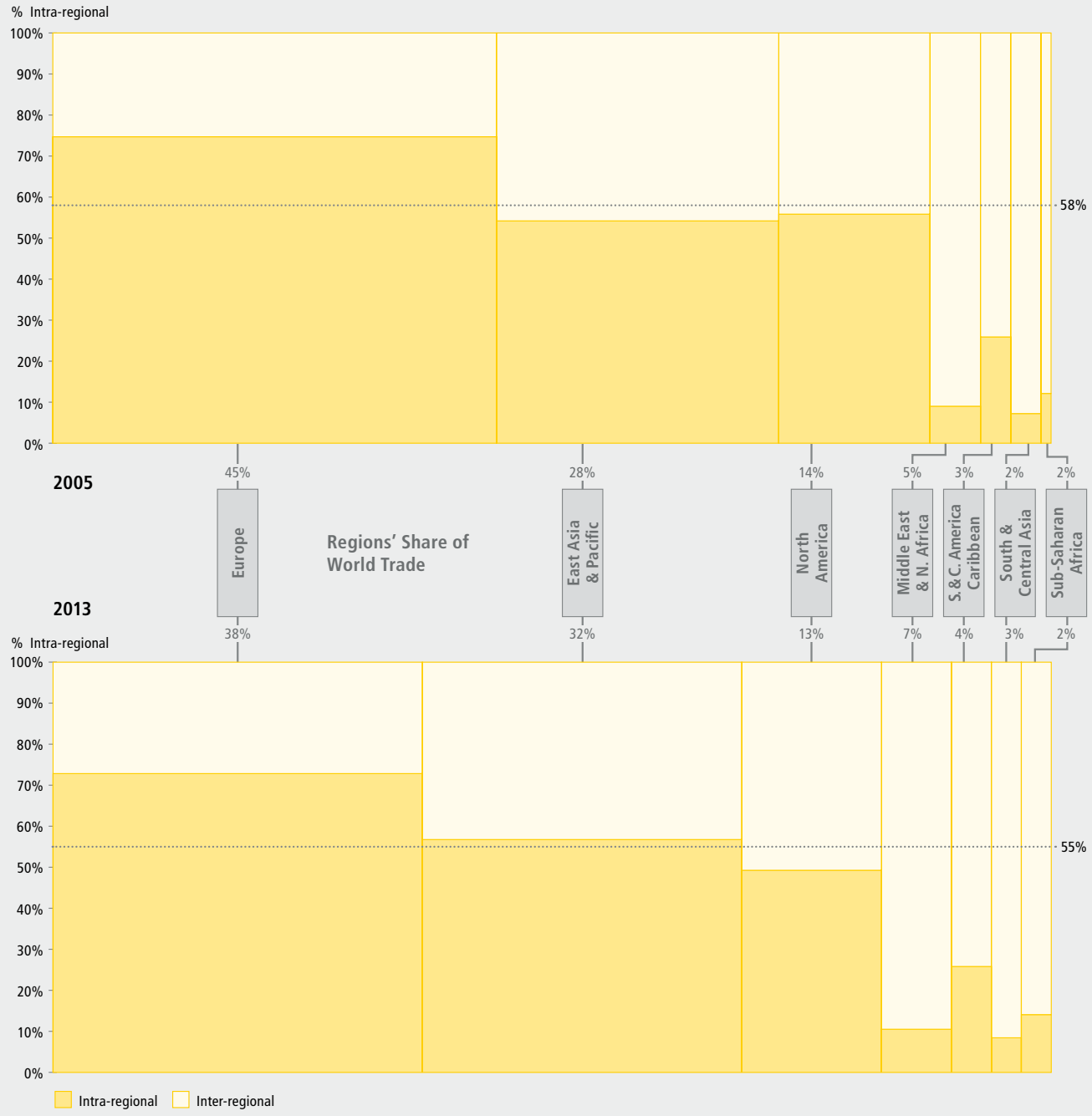
Distance and regionalization—like breadth and concentration—are measures of countries' international interactions for which there is neither a general prescription to increase nor decrease. However, the differences among regions described here in the context of merchandise exports do suggest that recommendations would tend to vary by region. In light of Asia's rising share of economic activity, countries (and firms) in other regions should generally increase their capacity to tap into distant opportunities, while those within Asia may benefit from increasing focus on their neighbors.

The Real Distance Between Advanced and Emerging Economies

That advanced economies have not been able to redirect their international interactions toward emerging economies on pace with those economies' growth is not surprising, when one considers the range of cultural, administrative/political, geographic, and economic ("CAGE") distances and differences between advanced and emerging economies. Selected differences are presented on **Figure 4.13**. The most obvious differences, of course, are emerging economies' lower per capita incomes ($6,968 on average in 2013 as compared to $42,925 across advanced economies) and faster real growth rates (4.6% versus 1.8% from 2003 to 2013).[11] And there are also other economic differences. Emerging economies average larger shares of value added coming from agriculture and smaller shares from services, more volatile GDP growth, and higher levels of inequality.

Emerging economies also differ from advanced economies culturally, administratively, and geographically. Culturally, people in emerging economies report that they accord work a higher priority in their lives, presumably an advantage for employers. However, generalized levels of trust are lower in emerging economies, which complicates all sorts of business dealings, and societies are typically more hierarchical, implying differences in the styles of leadership that will be most effective.[12] Emerging countries are also, on average,

Figure 4.12
World Merchandise Exports Split by Region and by Intra-regional vs. Inter-regional, 2005 and 2013

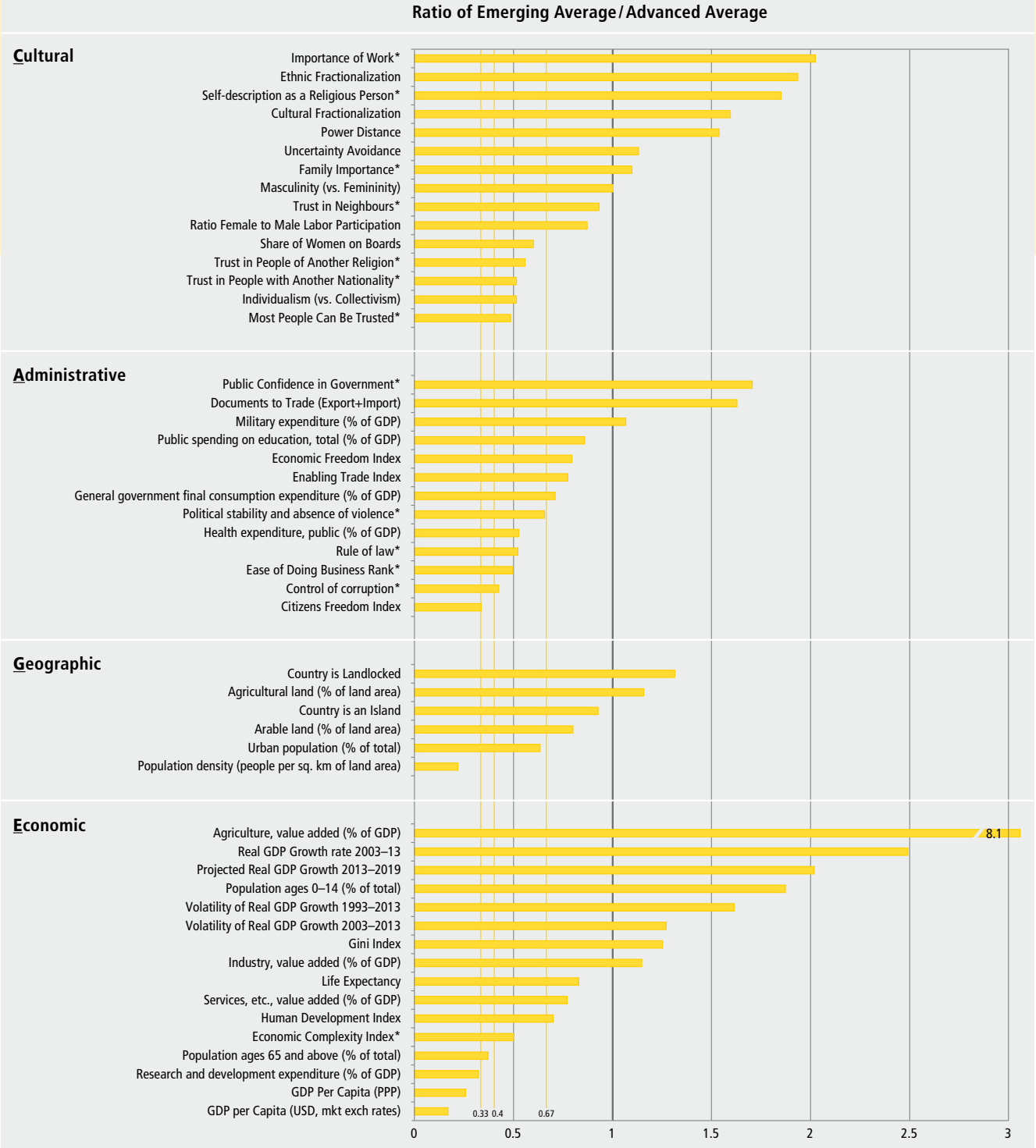


The declining regionalization of merchandise exports has been driven by the rising share of exports coming from countries that have traditionally had less regionalized export patterns, especially Europe's falling share of exports and East Asia & Pacific's rising share.

more internally diverse ethnically and culturally, providing a reminder of the importance of not treating large emerging economies as monolithic entities: China and India are, in some ways, as diverse as Europe.[13]

Administratively, emerging economies rank significantly worse than advanced economies on standard indicators of rule of law, political stability, and corruption. The latter is of particular importance with respect to international interactions. According to one estimate, an increase in corruption levels from that of Singapore to that of Mexico has the same negative effect on inward foreign investment as raising the tax rate by over 50 percentage points.[14] Emerging economies also tend to pose more challenging geographic conditions. They are more likely to be landlocked, and poor built infrastructure can exacerbate natural geographic barriers. Emerging economies are also less urbanized and have lower population densities, adding to the challenges associated with extending a firm's reach throughout a country.

Figure 4.13 Cultural, Administrative/Political, Geographic and Economic "CAGE" Comparison between Advanced and Emerging Economies[15]



Differences between emerging and advanced economies extend beyond the obvious economic ones to encompass a variety of cultural, administrative/political, and geographic distinctions. These help to explain challenges faced by advanced economies seeking to tap into faster growth in faraway emerging economies.

Notes: The vertical lines between zero and one correspond to the vertical lines between 1 and 3. For example, 1.5 represents an equivalent excess of emerging over advanced as 0.67 represents of advanced over emerging. Variables marked with asterisk (*) were transformed using min-max normalization prior to calculating comparisons.[16]

Econometric analysis has shown that many of these CAGE differences significantly inhibit the types of international interactions covered in the DHL Global Connectedness Index. Focusing again on the most obvious difference between advanced and emerging economies, all else equal, halving the per-capita income disparity between countries (e.g., shifting from a disparity such as that between France and Mexico to that between France and Portugal) is associated with more than 30% higher portfolio equity investment, roughly 20% greater FDI, and 10% more tourist arrivals.[17] The greater geographic distance, on average, between advanced economies and emerging economies is also a structural barrier to a rapid realignment of advanced economies' international interactions. The average distance from advanced economies to emerging economies is 7,724 km, more than 40% greater than the average distance between advanced economies.

Conclusion

The international interactions of advanced economies have lagged behind the shift of economic activity to emerging economies, as evinced by the falling breadth of their global connectedness. This finding, based on country-level analysis, accords with firm-level research indicating that multinationals from advanced economies are struggling to keep up with growth in emerging economies. One hundred of the world's largest companies headquartered in advanced economies derived just 17% of their total revenue in 2010 from emerging economies—even though those markets accounted for 36% of global GDP and were projected to contribute more than 70% of global GDP growth through 2025. Analysis over time frames from 1999 to 2008 indicates that emerging economy companies not only grew 10 percentage points faster annually at home than companies from developed economies (18% versus 8%) but also enjoyed a similar edge (22% versus 12%) in advanced economies and an even bigger one in other (foreign) emerging economies (31% versus 13%)![18]

Countries and companies, however, can take action to reduce their sensitivity to such distances and differences. Research on how to increase the depth of global connectedness[19] is more advanced than research on how to expand its breadth. However, the implementation of policies that deepen global connectedness can sometimes be tailored to expanding its breadth. A common language, for example has been shown to ease interactions of all of the types measured on the DHL Global Connectedness Index.[20] Shifting focus from depth to breadth implies paying greater attention to *which* foreign languages are taught rather than only how much language competency is developed.

At the firm level, efforts at boosting diversity can also focus on breadth as well as depth. Roughly 15% of the members of the top management teams of Fortune Global 500 corporations currently hail from outside the country where their company is based, and among them 60% are from outside the firm's home region.[21] Are those depth and regionalization levels appropriate or do they need to be adjusted? Breadth-type measures at the firm level can help provide an answer. Firms can assess the composition, for example, of their leadership teams relative to their targeted sales distributions across countries 5–10 years into the future.

At the country level, depth research indicates that improving the domestic environment can do a great deal to improve international connectedness, a pattern that probably also holds true for breadth. However, breadth can be targeted more directly via policies that specifically seek to ease interactions with more distant partners. Multilateral efforts to remove barriers to international trade and investment *beyond* regional boundaries could be prioritized to increase breadth. While global efforts—including advanced and emerging economies—would yield the largest benefits, the WTO's failure to ratify its Bali package suggests that other avenues may be more promising. The involvement of major emerging economies in the Trans-Pacific Partnership (Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Vietnam) alongside the world's largest and third largest economies (United States and Japan) suggests it could offer some potential along these lines.

4. The Breadth of Global Connectedness – Notes

1 The breadth trend displayed here varies slightly from the trend displayed in Chapter 1. The breadth trend in Chapter 1, for consistency with the depth trend, was calculated using the same percentiles normalization process and subtraction from 1 used to generate country level breadth scores. Here, for comparability with the other measures used in this chapter, raw breath scores are simply subtracted from 1.8 to so that higher scores reflect higher breadth. No other transformations are performed.

2 The measure used is the sum, for each focal country and component, of all partner country shares of the focal country's interactions. This Herfindahl-type measure differs from the traditional Herfindahl measure used for industry concentration in that the calculation is not limited to the shares of the top 50 participants. However, this formulation has been used before for the analysis of the country-level concentration of merchandise trade. See Salvatore J. Babones and Robin M. Farabee-Siers. "Indices of Trade Partner Concentration for 183 Countries, 1980–2008." *Journal of World-Systems Research* 18, no. 2 (2012): 266–77. http://www.jwsr.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/Vol18n2_Babones.pdf.

3 This chart is based only on data that could be classified into the categories shown. As indicated on Figure 4.3 at the component level, for some components there are also some flows that cannot be classified.

4 To simplify the presentation, this chart presents data reported from only one direction of each component, except FDI Stocks. FDI Stocks are reported based on both inward and outward data because the limited sample of countries reporting these data (mainly OECD countries) implies that the inward and outward data reflect different actual interactions rather than only inconsistency across datasets reporting the same interactions.

5 The charts also indicate a declining share of inward FDI stocks but that reflects the limited sample of emerging economies reporting inward FDI stocks split out by origin country. Data that are not split out by origin country indicate a rising share of inward FDI stocks into emerging economies.

6 Note, again, that the declining share of inward FDI stocks into emerging economies (and its implications on breadth scores) reflect the limited sample of emerging economies reporting inward FDI stocks split out by origin country (leaving us with a sample that primarily reflects advanced economies' inward FDI stocks).

7 The decline from 2005 to 2007 and then partial reversal of that decline since 2007–08 in the concentration of international interactions conforms to the broader trend in the overall concentration of economic activity as measured by countries' shares of GDP (measured at purchasing power parity, PPP). The rising concentration of economic activity since 2008 reflects, in large part, China's faster growth than other major economies over that period. Removing China from the analysis produces a concentration trend that continues downward through 2011.

8 IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2014.

9 World Trade Organization (WTO). "World Trade Report 2013: Factors Shaping the Future of World Trade." (2013), p. 79. http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/world_trade_report13_e.pdf.

10 Danny Quah. "The Global Economy's Shifting Centre of Gravity." *Global Policy*, vol. 2, issue 1 (January 2011); McKinsey Global Institute. "Urban world: Cities and the rise of the consuming class." (June 2012).

11 IMF World Economic Outlook, April and October 2014.

12 Data on importance of work and on levels of trust are drawn from World Values Survey (last wave 2005–2008). Data on hierarchy based on Hofstede's Power Distance.

13 Data on ethnic and cultural diversity drawn from James D. Fearon. "Ethnic and Cultural Diversity by Country." *Journal of Economic Growth* 8, no. 2 (June 2003): 195–222. doi:10.2307/40215943.

14 Shang-Jin Wei. "How Taxing Is Corruption on International Investors?" *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 82, no. 1 (February 2000): 1 –11.

15 World Value Survey (last wave 2005 –2008); Fearon, "Ethnic and cultural diversity by country," (2003); The Hofstede Centre; World Bank World Development Indicators; GMI Ratings Women on Boards Survey (2012); World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators; Heritage Foundation Economic Index of Freedom (2013); World Economic Forum Global Enabling Trade Report (2012); World Bank Ease of Doing Business; HumanFreedom.org (2006); Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII) Geography Database; IMF World Economic Outlook Database (April 2013), United Nations Development Program HDI (2012); Ricardo Hausmann, César A. Hidalgo, *et al. The Atlas of Economic Complexity: Mapping Paths to Prosperity.* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard's Center for International Development (CID); Harvard Kennedy School; MIT Media Lab, 2011), http://www.atlas.cid.harvard.edu/book/.

16 Min-max normalization rescaled values to lie between 0 and 1 without changing the shapes of the relevant distributions. Variables from World Governance Indicators and Economic Complexity Index were normalized to avoid incorporating negative values into the ratio calculations; variables from World Values Survey were coded based on answers to individual survey questions and made comparable via normalization; World Bank's Ease of Doing Business ranks were normalized in order to reverse order and improve comparability with other data components.

17 Estimates based on gravity model analysis elaborated in Pankaj Ghemawat and Tamara de la Mata. "Globalization, Gravity, and Distance." unpublished Working Paper, (September 2013).

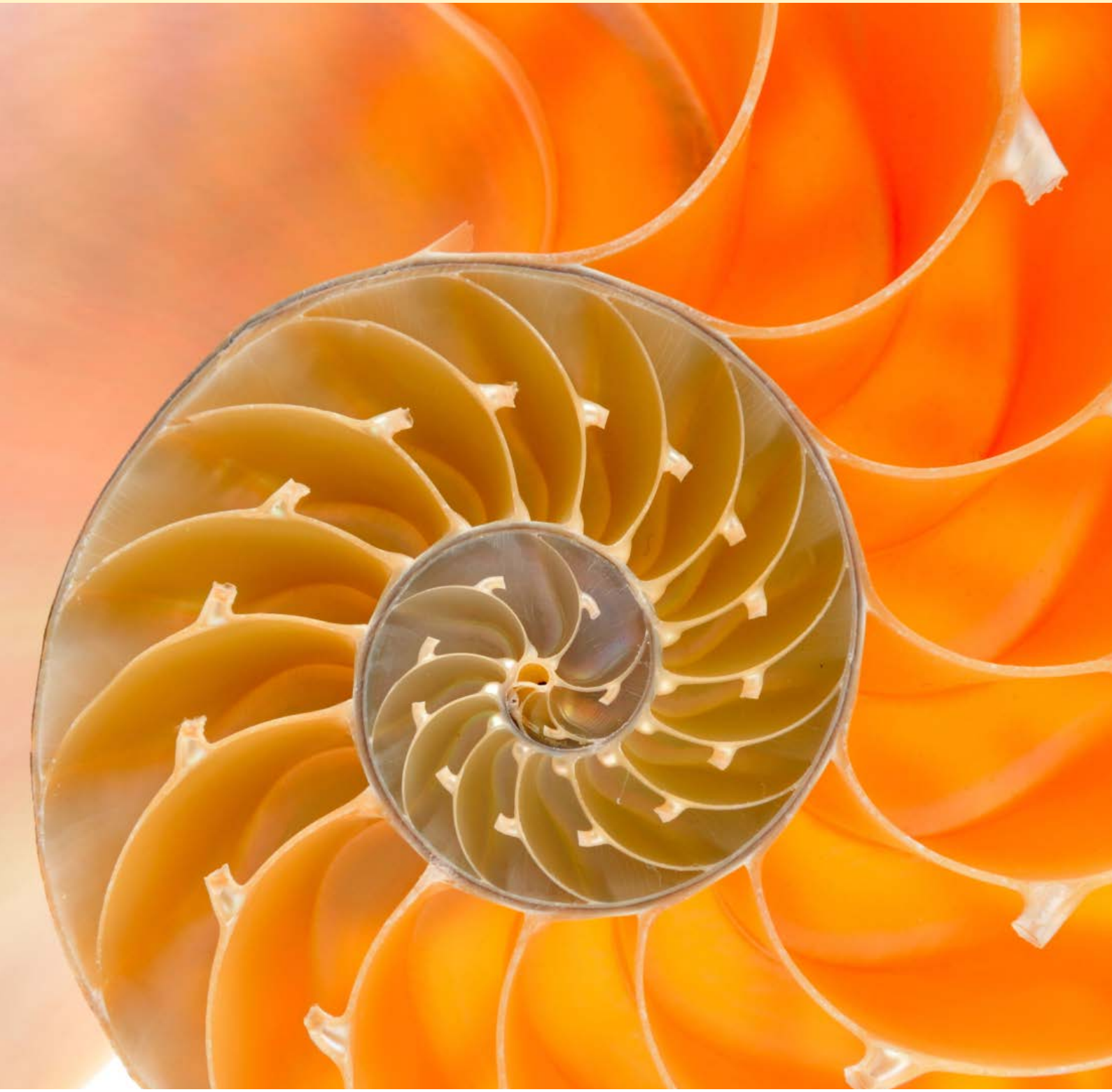
18 Yuval Atsmon, Peter Child, Richard Dobbs, and Laxman Narasimhan. "Winning the $30 Trillion Decathlon: Going for Gold in Emerging Markets." *McKinsey Quarterly* (August 2012). http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/strategy/winning_the_30_trillion_decathlon_going_for_gold_in_emerging_markets.

19 See Chapters 4 and 5 of the Pankaj Ghemawat and Steven A. Altman. "DHL Global Connectedness Index 2011." (2011). *http://www.dhl.com/en/about_us/logistics_insights/studies_research/global_connectedness_index/global_connectedness_index_2011/gci_results.html;* and Chapter 4 of Pankaj Ghemawat and Steven A. Altman. "DHL Global Connectedness Index 2012." (2012). http://www.dhl.com/en/about_us/logistics_insights/studies_research/global_connectedness_index/global_connectedness_index_2012/gci_results.html.

20 Pankaj Ghemawat and Tamara de la Mata. "Globalization, Gravity and Distance." unpublished Working Paper, (September 2013).

21 Pankaj Ghemawat and Herman Vantrappen. "Natives vs. Non-Natives on Top." unpublished Working Paper, (September 2014).

5. DHL Global Connectedness Index Methodology



This chapter explains how the DHL Global Connectedness Index was constructed and describes the rationale for key methodological decisions. For a list of data sources employed and additional technical notes, please refer to Appendix B.

This explanation proceeds in five parts. First, it describes the selection of a set of specific aspects of the broad phenomena of global connectedness that are covered in the index. Second, it defines quantitative metrics for the measurement of each of these aspects of connectedness. Third, it identifies gaps in the availability of the data required to calculate those metrics, and discusses how such gaps were addressed. Fourth, it describes how these diverse metrics were made comparable before they were combined into the index ("normalization"). Fifth, it explains the aggregation and weighting mechanisms via which the metrics were finally combined into the index.

Throughout this chapter, the example of the Netherlands (the top ranked country on the 2014 DHL Global Connectedness Index) will be used to illustrate the calculations that were performed to generate the index.

The methodology used to calculate the 2014 DHL Global Connectedness Index remains largely unchanged versus previous editions, with the notable exceptions of two significant methodological enhancements. First, portfolio equity depth is now computed in relation to countries' stock market capitalization rather than their GDP, as described in Section 2 of this chapter. Second, breadth data are now screened for adequate coverage ratios, as described in Section 3 of this chapter. The data used to compute the index have also been completely updated both to extend the results up to 2013 as well as to incorporate revised source data for prior years.

1. Selecting Aspects of Connectedness to Measure

Global connectedness is a multifaceted phenomenon incorporating many types of connections, so its measurement necessarily requires one to proceed from a specific definition of the phenomenon to the selection of a set of underlying metrics that will be included in its assessment.

For the purpose of constructing the DHL Global Connectedness Index, the starting point is the following definition of global connectedness: GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS REFERS TO THE DEPTH AND BREADTH OF A COUNTRY'S INTEGRATION WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD, AS MANIFESTED BY ITS PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL FLOWS OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES, CAPITAL, INFORMATION, AND PEOPLE.

As this definition implies, connectedness is measured here based on actual flows that take place between and among countries. Depending on relevant time frames and data availability, some flows are measured directly in the current year while others are measured based on stocks cumulated from prior year flows. The focus on actual flows is motivated by the sense that while connectivity or the technical potential for connectedness has improved a great deal thanks to changes in transportation and communications technologies, actual levels of flows significantly lag that potential. This focus also allows the index to be generated based solely on hard data, which makes it ideal for dispelling myths about globalization ("globaloney").

Furthermore, by focusing the index itself on actual flows, enablers of connectedness (such as the political variables covering tariffs, embassies, and so on, included in other globalization indexes) may be analyzed separately in relation to the index (since they are not mixed into the index along with the actual flows). This is intended to make the index more useful for policymakers seeking insight into how to foster the aspects of connectedness that they deem

Table 5.1
Pillars and Components

Pillars	Components
1. Trade	1.1 Merchandise Trade
	1.2 Services Trade
2. Capital	2.1. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Stocks
	2.2. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Flows
	2.3. Portfolio Equity Stocks
	2.4. Portfolio Equity Flows
3. Information	3.1. International Internet Bandwidth
	3.2. Telephone Call Minutes
	3.3. Trade in Printed Publications
4. People	4.1. Migrants (foreign born population)
	4.2. Tourists (departures and arrivals)
	4.3. International Students

most constructive for their countries, a topic that was examined at some length in chapters 4 and 5 of the 2011 edition and chapter 4 of the 2012 edition of this report.

The definition of global connectedness used here also identifies four specific categories of flows that are covered as the four pillars of the index. These are: trade flows (products and services), investment flows (capital), information flows, and people flows. While the selection of these categories of flows was ultimately a subjective choice, they seem to encompass broadly the aspects of international connectedness that have maximum relevance for business people, policymakers, and ordinary citizens concerned with the impact of globalization on their life opportunities.

Within these four pillars, individual types of flows become the component building blocks from which the index is built up. These were selected via an extensive search for data on actual flows within each of the four pillars followed by the choice of a small set of flows within each based on their importance to the overall phenomenon of connectedness as well as the availability of hard data on which they could be measured. The 12 components that were ultimately selected across the four pillars are shown in **Table 5.1.**

A few points merit elaboration regarding the selection of aspects of connectedness for measurement. First are the cases where stocks cumulated from prior flows are utilized. In the capital pillar, flows are paired with stocks. Foreign investment stocks (the result of flows accumulated over time) are an important indicator of enduring connections between countries, which have ongoing effects via corporate governance, and in the case of FDI, through managerial control. Investment stocks also help balance out the high year-to-year volatility of capital flows. On the people pillar, migration and international students are also measured using stocks (the number of people abroad at a given time rather than those who moved in a given year). This aligns with the long-term and medium-term nature of these interactions (which have multi-year time horizons), which complements the short-term nature of tourism that rounds out the people pillar and is measured based on annual flows. The links that migrants and students retain to their countries of origin reflect aspects of connectedness that persist beyond the years in which they relocated.

The second departure from the standard focus on flows is the inclusion of international internet bandwidth, which is used as a proxy for international internet traffic because of lack of available data on the latter.

Additionally, it is worth noting that some aspects of connectedness were excluded due to normative considerations. Because the index has been designed to help countries identify and pursue opportunities to capture more of the potential benefits of connectedness, flows that are generally viewed as primarily harmful (especially on a global net basis) are not covered in the index. For example, an index focused on harms might include international transmission of diseases and cross-border environmental pollution, but these are not covered here.[1]

Somewhat more controversially, the coverage of capital flows in this index is restricted to equity capital, and excludes cross-border debt. This reflects research indicating the more favorable impacts of international equity investment (especially foreign direct investment but also

Table 5.2
Depth Metrics by Component

Pillar	Component	Domestic Comparison for Depth
1. Trade	1.1 Merchandise Trade	GDP
	1.2 Services Trade (Commercial Services Only)	GDP
2. Capital	2.1. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Stocks	GDP
	2.2. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Flows (moving average of last 3 years)	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)
	2.3. Portfolio Equity Stocks	Stock Market Capitalization
	2.4. Portfolio Equity Flows (moving average of last 3 years)	Stock Market Capitalization
3. Information	3.1. International Internet Bandwidth	Internet Users
	3.2. Telephone Call Minutes	Population
	3.3. Trade in Printed Publications (H.S. Code 49 covering printed books, newspapers, pictures, etc.)	Population
4. People	4.1. Migrants (foreign born population)	Population
	4.2. Tourism (departures and arrivals of overnight tourists)	Population
	4.3. International Students	Tertiary Education Enrollment

portfolio equity) relative to debt investment. The financial crisis that began in 2007–08 provided an illustration of some of the risks associated with international indebtedness.

2. Defining Metrics

Having identified the set of component flows based on which global connectedness will be measured, the next step is to identify appropriate metrics to quantify each of these flows. Building on the definition of global connectedness shown above, these metrics must capture each flow's depth as well as its breadth. Consider each of these aspects in turn.

DEPTH refers to the size of a country's international flows as compared to a relevant measure of the size of its domestic economy. It reflects in simple terms how important or pervasive interactions with the rest of the world are in the context of business or life in a particular country.

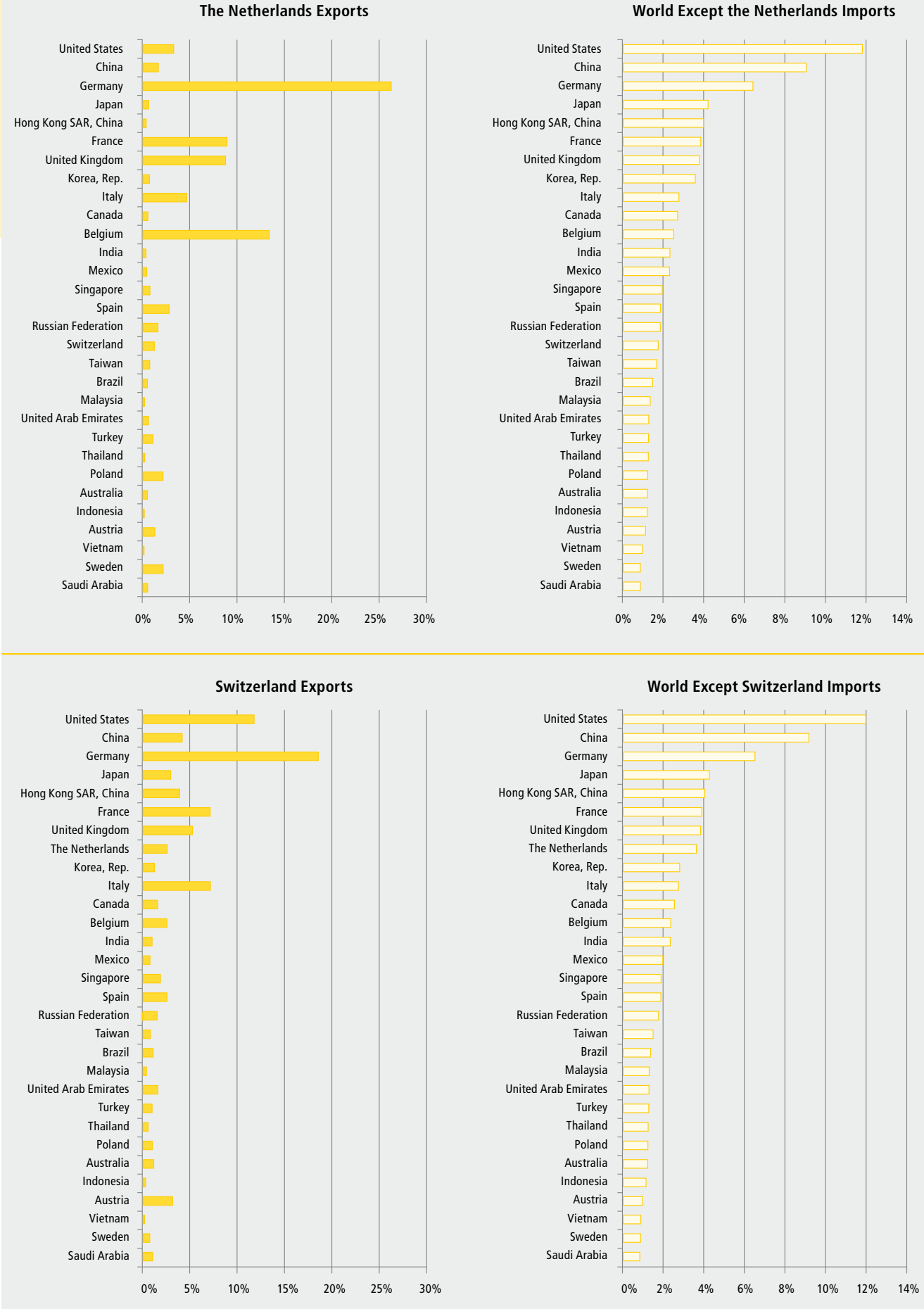
For the merchandise trade component, depth is measured by comparing each country's merchandise exports and imports to its GDP, yielding the metrics merchandise exports as percent of GDP and merchandise imports as percent of GDP. Thus, in 2013, the Netherlands' merchandise exports accounted for 83% of its GDP and merchandise imports accounted for 74%.

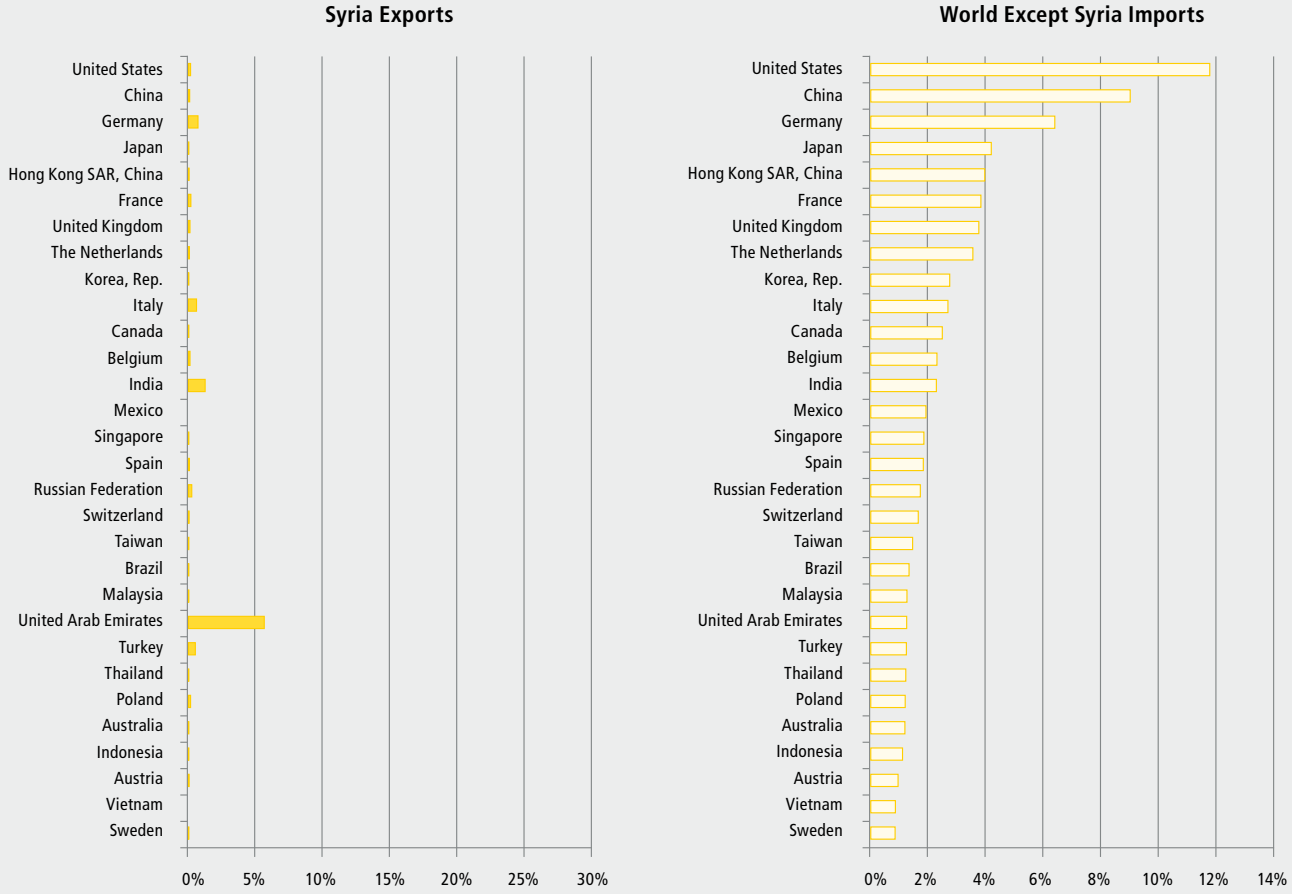
A comparison of the Netherlands versus the United States illustrates the importance of scaling depth metrics based on the size of each country's national economy. US exports were more than twice as large as the Netherlands' exports in 2013, but the US economy was roughly 21 times larger. Thus, even though the United States was a much larger exporter, the Netherlands was far more connected than the United States internationally with respect to merchandise exports, as reflected by its exports as percent of GDP ratio of 83% versus only 9% for the United States. As tends to be the case, the vast majority of economic activity in a large country such as the United States takes place within the country's borders, whereas smaller countries tend to have a much higher proportion of their business activity involving foreign buyers or sellers.

To implement these depth measures, a relevant measure of a country's domestic economy must be selected as the basis of comparison for each type of international flow. Such measures are identified in **Table 5.2**, which also provides additional details about the flow metrics used for assessing depth.

One of the enhancements introduced in this year's index is the use of stock market capitalization as the domestic comparison for portfolio equity flows and stocks, rather than GDP, which was used in prior editions. As portfolio equity investment typically takes place on public stock markets, market capitalization is a more precise match than GDP. Similarly, as in prior editions of the index,

Figure 5.1
Country Merchandise Exports versus Rest of World Imports (%), Top 30 Importing Countries Only





foreign direct investment (FDI) flows are compared with gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), again a more precise match than GDP. FDI as a percentage of GFCF provides an indication of the percentage of a country's fixed capital investment that takes place across versus within international borders.

FDI and portfolio equity flows are measured using a three-year moving average because these flows tend to be especially volatile. Year-to-year fluctuations in such metrics tend to reflect macroeconomic conditions and merger waves more than long-lived changes in levels of connectedness.

For the measurement of the depth of services trade, only commercial services are included; government services are excluded.

BREADTH measures how closely a country's distribution of international flows across its partner countries matches the global distribution of the same flows in the opposite direction. The breadth of a country's merchandise exports, for example, is measured based on the difference between the distribution of its exports across destination countries versus the rest of the world's distribution of merchandise imports.

As the focus in breadth is on the geographical distribution of the flows, the absolute value of FDI flows is considered when calculating breadth, instead of the directional (positive or negative) flows. This eliminates the possibility of there being anomalous results in some countries' results, for example due to a large negative value caused by a repatriation of flows, which is better captured in depth than breadth.

To elaborate how this metric works, compare the breadth of the Netherlands' merchandise exports versus those of Switzerland and Syrian Arab Republic. The Netherlands ranks 45th globally on this metric, and Switzerland and Syria are the top and bottom ranked countries on this metric respectively. **Figure 5.1** juxtaposes each of these countries' distributions of merchandise exports by destination against the distribution of the rest of the world's merchandise imports. To make the charts easier to read, only the top 30 importers are shown in each pair. Notice how Switzerland's exports most closely resemble world imports, the Netherlands' bear fairly close resemblance,

Table 5.3
Breadth Coverage by Component

Pillar	Component	Covered in Breadth?
1. Trade	1.1 Merchandise Trade	Yes
	1.2 Services Trade	No
2. Capital	2.1. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Stocks	Yes
	2.2. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Flows (average of last 3 years)	Yes
	2.3. Portfolio Equity Stocks	Yes (Outward Only)
	2.4. Portfolio Equity Flows (average of last 3 years)	No
3. Information	3.1. International Internet Bandwidth	No
	3.2. Telephone Call Minutes	Yes
	3.3. Trade in Printed Publications (H.S. Code 49 covering printed books, newspapers, pictures, etc.)	Yes
4. People	4.1. Migrants (foreign born population)	Yes
	4.2. Tourism (departures and arrivals of overnight tourists)	Yes (Inbound Only)
	4.3. Students	Yes (Inbound Only)

and Syria's bear almost no resemblance at all. In fact, in 2012 (Syria's 2013 data did not meet the coverage ratio threshold described below) nearly 60% of Syria's exports were reported as destined for Iraq, which is not even among the world's 30 largest importers and so does not appear on the chart. Thus, Switzerland's exports have the most breadth, the Netherlands' are close behind, and Syria's have very low breadth.

To convert the graphical pattern exhibited on these charts into a numerical metric, the absolute value of the difference between each bar on the right and left charts in each set (exports minus world except focal country imports) is computed, and then these values are summed vertically across all of the bars (partner countries). The scores are then re-scaled between 0 and 1 and subtracted from the number 1 in order to reverse the order, so that the country with the highest breadth score (lowest sum of the absolute values) is the country whose exports best match world imports and the country with the lowest score (highest sum of the absolute values) has the least close match between its exports and world imports.

To summarize mathematically, breadth is calculated for Country A by finding the Sum across all partner countries of [Absolute Value of (Partner Country's % Share of Country A's Exports minus Partner Country's % Share of World Imports Excluding Country A's Imports)]. Then, these results are re-scaled between 0 and 1 and then subtracted from the number 1.

3. Addressing Data Gaps

Given the very large data requirements of an analysis such as the DHL Global Connectedness Index (more than 1 million data points were used to produce the index over a nine-year period), there are many cases where the targeted data are unavailable. Data availability constraints are especially severe for breadth and for smaller and less developed countries. Therefore, since the index's inception, three methods have been employed to generate the index in spite of missing data: exclusion of some components from the breadth analysis, adjusting weights to account for missing countries for specific components, and filling gaps via interpolation and repetition. Additionally, this edition of the index also introduces new screening of breadth data for adequate coverage across partner countries, as described at the end of this section.

First, it is not possible to cover all of the same component flows in breadth as in depth, because for many countries data are only available on the total magnitude of the flows in question, not how they are distributed by origin and destination. Therefore, some components that are included in depth are excluded from breadth, as shown in **Table 5.3**.

Second, there are also situations where the data required to calculate metrics for both depth and breadth are available for some but not all of the target countries. In such cases the weights for calculating a country's pillar and index scores are adjusted so that the weight that would normally

Table 5.4 Missing Components in Depth (Data Missing for Full Component in at Least One Year)

Component	Data Gap	Remedy
3.2 Telephone Call Minutes	No 2013 Data	2012 data repeated in 2013
4.1. Migrants	Data available only for 2000, 2010 and 2013	Linear interpolation employed over 2005–2009 and 2011–2012
4.2. Tourists	No 2013 data	2012 data repeated in 2013
4.3. Students	Outbound: No 2013 data	2012 data repeated in 2013

Table 5.5 Missing Components in Breadth (Data Missing for Full or Close to Full Component in at Least One Year)

Component	Data Gap	Remedy
2.1. FDI Stocks	No 2013 Data	2012 data repeated in 2013
2.2. FDI Flows	No 2013 Data	2012 data repeated in 2013
2.3. Portfolio Equity Stocks	No 2013 Data	2012 data repeated in 2013
3.2. Telephone Call Minutes	No 2013 Data	2012 data repeated in 2013
4.1. Migrants	Data available only for 2000, 2010 and 2013	Linear interpolation employed over 2005–2009 and 2011–2012
4.2. Tourists	No 2013 data	2012 data repeated in 2013
4.3. Students	2013 data only available for Kazakhstan and Palau	2012 data repeated in 2013 for all other countries

be applied to a missing component is redistributed proportionally across the remaining available components.

If many of the components for a particular country are unavailable, a country's score at the pillar or the overall index level may be deemed to be based on inadequate data and thus not displayed. To address such cases the following rules[2] are applied:

- At the pillar level, if more than 30% of the depth components (by weight) or if more than 50% of the breadth components (by weight) are missing, then the pillar score is not displayed.
- For the overall index, if more than 33% of the depth components (by weight) or if more than 50% of the breadth components (by weight) are missing, the overall index is not computed, and the country is dropped from the analysis.

Why the stricter rules for depth than for breadth and the acceptance of only a subset of components for the latter? This reflects both the challenge entailed with producing breadth measures (which require hundreds of data points per country covered for each component versus only two for depth) and their importance and novelty.

Furthermore, the differences in coverage may also be justified in part by the fact that the unavailable data are unlikely to be distributed randomly. The countries that are missing data, especially in the capital pillar, where the data constraints are most severe, tend to have more limited levels of capital market integration (lower depth). When a country has a very low level of depth on a given component, its score on breadth for that component is less relevant for the assessment of its overall level of global connectedness.

Third, for both depth and breadth, there are cases where the required data for one or more countries are available in some but not all of the years for which the index is to be calculated. The 2014 DHL Global Connectedness Index is based primarily on 2013 data, but where 2013 data are unavailable, the most recent available data are used.

When there are gaps in the available data in the middle of a data series (e.g., data are available for 2007 and 2009 but not 2008), linear interpolation is used to fill the gaps. When data gaps lie before or after all of the available data, they are filled by repeating the values for the closest available year. So, for example, if the latest data available are from 2012 (no data are available for 2013), the 2012 value will be repeated in 2013. This method was selected instead of linear extrapolation because the trend directions on many international flows shifted in recent years due to the economic crisis, making linear extrapolation particularly prone to large errors.

In most cases, data gaps affect only a subset of the countries on any given component in any given year. However, there are some components where all countries have missing data for at least one year. Those cases and the remedies employed are described in **Tables 5.4 and 5.5**. Note that the data gaps are especially severe in 2013 for breadth, owing to much more limited and slower reporting of flows by partner as compared to aggregate flows.

Finally, this edition of the index introduces the screening of breadth data to ensure adequate coverage across partners. Breadth scores for a given country in a given year are only deemed reportable if the sum of that country's flows (or stocks) add up to between 80% and 110% of that country's reported world total flows (or stocks) within the same

Figure 5.2
Aggregation Structure

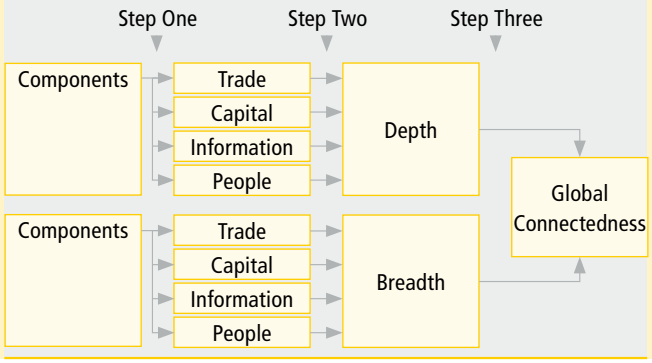


Table 5.6
Weights

Pillar (Weight % of Total)	Depth Component (Weight % of Pillar)	Breadth Component (Weight % of Pillar)
1. Trade (35%)	1.1 Merchandise Trade (75%)	1.1 Merchandise Trade (100%)
	1.2 Services Trade (25%)	-
2. Capital (35%)	2.1. FDI Stocks (25%)	2.1. FDI Stocks (25%)
	2.2. FDI Flows (25%)	2.2. FDI Flows (25%)
	2.3. Portfolio Equity Stocks (25%)	2.3. Portfolio Equity Stocks (50%)
	2.4. Portfolio Equity Flows (25%)	-
3. Information (15%)	3.1. International Internet Bandwidth (40%)	-
	3.2. Telephone Call Minutes (40%)	3.2. Telephone Call Minutes (67%)
	3.3. Trade in Printed Publications (20%)	3.3. Trade in Printed Publications (33%)
4. People (15%)	4.1. Migrants (33%)	4.1. Migrants (33%)
	4.2. Tourism (33%)	4.2. Tourism (33%)
	4.3. Students (33%)	4.3. Students (33%)

breadth data source.[3] When a country's data fail to meet these coverage criteria in a given year but are available in at least one other year, its breadth score is replaced with one generated based on interpolation or repetition according to the rules described above. If a country's data fail to meet the coverage criteria in any year, no breadth score is reported for that country for that component, and the lack of a reportable breadth score is counted toward the data adequacy threshold described above, i.e., if more than 50% of the breadth components (by weight) are missing, no overall breadth score can be reported and the country is dropped from the index. This new (more stringent) 80%–110% coverage requirement across all components supersedes the 70% coverage requirement used for telephone calls breadth in prior editions of the index.

The introduction of a uniform coverage requirement across all breadth components also enables the introduction of uniform treatment of missing values across breadth datasets in this edition of the index. Countries may report interactions with only a subset of their partners for a variety of reasons: unreported flows may reflect negligible values, lack of data availability, confidential data, or other reporting preferences on the part of the data source. Prior editions of the index grappled with this variety of motives by determining separately for each dataset whether to interpret it as complete or as only a sample, in the former case filling in data gaps with zeros and in the latter case analyzing breadth only in relation to the sample of partners with data reported. In this edition, having restricted the analysis to data with coverage ratios between 80% and 110%, all data gaps are filled with zeros.

4. Making Metrics Comparable (Normalization)

After computing the metrics and filling in the data gaps as described above, the results must be made comparable or "normalized" before they can be combined into the index. This is necessary because the various metrics have different units, distributions, etc.

The simple method employed in the DHL Global Connectedness Index to make all of the diverse metrics comparable is to convert each distribution into its corresponding percentile ranks, over the period from 2005 to 2013. Thus, rather than comparing the different metrics directly, instead, each country's rank position on each of the metrics' distributions is compared.

For example, the Netherlands' merchandise exports as percentage of GDP ratio (the metric employed to measure the depth of its merchandise exports), was 83% in 2013, and 97% of the scores across all countries on this metric over the period from 2005 to 2013 were lower than 83%. Thus, the Netherlands' raw score of 83% converts to a normalized score of 0.97. The United States' score of 9% converts to a normalized score of 0.07, because only 7% of all of the scores observed on that metric were less than 9%.

Note that the normalization calculations are performed over the period 2005 to 2013 rather than year-by-year. This method, called "panel normalization," was selected because it permits the comparison of global connectedness scores

across this period to spot trends in levels of connectedness. Because this method requires re-normalizing data each time the index is updated, scores should only be compared across years within a single edition of the index. Readers should, for example, assess changes from 2011 to 2013 by comparing 2011 versus 2013 scores in this edition of the index rather than by comparing 2013 scores from this edition with 2011 scores from the 2012 edition.[4]

5. Aggregation and Weights

The overall index is built up from its constituent components via three steps, as illustrated in **Figure 5.2**. First, the individual components are aggregated into pillars, resulting in the computation of distinct pillars of the same type for depth and breadth. Then, overall depth and breadth scores are computed. Finally, these two dimensions of the analysis are combined to produce the DHL Global Connectedness Index.

At each stage of the aggregation process, the constituent components are added together as weighted sums, according to the weights shown in **Table 5.6**. These weights reflect the authors' judgment of the relative importance and value of each pillar and component to the overall evaluation of global connectedness, based on the rationales described below.

The trade and capital pillars are each assigned higher weights (35% each) than the information and people flow pillars (15% each). This reflects the fact that trade and capital flows are significantly more integrated on a global basis as indicated by depth measures at the global level. While the specific levels vary based on the flows covered and the definitions used, there is a clear step change between the trade and capital metrics and the people and information metrics, a pattern that generally bears out across metrics, though finer analyses do tend to indicate a higher level of intensity of information flows relative to people flows.

Within the trade pillar, 75% of the weight is assigned to merchandise trade and 25% is assigned to services trade. Over the past decade, merchandise trade on average has been four times larger than services trade. However, the growth rate of services trade was higher. Thus, in 2009, merchandise trade was only 3.5 times larger than services trade. Reflecting this long term trend, we assign 3 times higher weight to merchandise versus services trade. Note that since 2009, faster merchandise exports growth than services exports growth has pushed the ratio of merchandise to services trade back up to 4.2x in 2013. However, for consistency with the first edition of the index, weights have not been adjusted.

In the capital pillar, equal weights are assigned to FDI and portfolio equity. The relative magnitudes of FDI versus portfolio equity investment stocks vary year-to-year, without one consistently far outstripping the other, as was the case in the trade pillar. Furthermore, within FDI, equal weights are assigned to both stocks and flows because they both measure distinct and important aspects of connectedness: flows indicating a country's current participation in cross-border investment activity and stocks indicating its participation in another country's economy via the exercise of its rights as a shareholder (and manager in the case of FDI).

Among the information components, telephone calls and internet bandwidth are both assigned 40% each, double the weight assigned to trade in books and other printed publications (20%). This reflects the imperfection of the latter indicator (publications are often printed in multiple locations rather than traded across borders in physical form) and the trend toward more information flows taking place in digital form rather than via physical trade in printed publications.

Within the people pillar, equal weights are assigned to migration, tourism, and student mobility. Each of these components reflects a distinct aspect of connectedness and spawns distinct effects that span across the other components (e.g., students serving as conduits of information and migrants promoting trade). Without a logical basis for assigning different weights, they are treated as having equal importance.

Thus, in Step 1, the Netherlands' trade pillar score for depth is computed as follows. The Netherlands' normalized scores for each of the trade components are: merchandise exports 0.97, merchandise imports 0.94, services exports 0.86, and services imports 0.85. Within each type of flow, the weights are divided equally among the directional flows. Thus, the 75% weight assigned to merchandise trade becomes 37.5% each for merchandise exports and merchandise imports, and the 25% weight assigned to services trade becomes 12.5% each for services exports and services imports. Multiplying the normalized scores times the corresponding weights and then adding up the products, the Netherlands receives a score of 0.93 for the trade pillar for depth.

Step 2 proceeds in the same fashion as Step 1, but includes all of the components across the four pillars to generate overall results for the depth and breadth dimensions. Even if the rules for dealing with missing data outlined above do not allow a given pillar for a particular country to be displayed, the available components from that pillar are still used to generate the depth and breadth results, if missing data rules allow those aggregate results to be shown.

Finally in Step 3, the depth and breadth scores are combined, applying equal weights to both. However, to ensure that the different shapes of their distributions do not interfere with equal weighting at this step, and to make the results more intuitively understandable for readers, both depth and breadth scores are re-scaled on a scale of 0 to 50. Then, they are simply added together, producing the final Global Connectedness Index, with possible scores ranging from 0 to 100.

Thus, the Netherlands' original depth and breadth scores of 0.84 and 0.81 respectively were rescaled to become 43.6 and 45.8. The sum of these scores, 89, is the Netherlands' overall 2013 score on the DHL Global Connectedness Index.

Distinctive Features of the DHL Global Connectedness Index

Chapter 1 compared global depth trends from the DHL Global Connectedness Index with those based on the KOF Index of Globalization, the Ernst & Young (E&Y) Globalization Index, and the Maastricht Globalization Index (MGI), the three indexes that have released more than one edition and continue to be updated. The DHL Global Connectedness Index was the only one among the four that reflected—in its overall results—the major drop-off in trade and capital flows that accompanied the global financial crisis. The 3-D approach described in Chapter 1 also highlighted how the DHL Global Connectedness Index is the only index to go beyond measuring *depth* to capture systematically the *distribution* of countries' international interactions (via its breadth dimension) and their *directionality*.

Focus on Actual International Interactions, not Enablers or Impacts

One reason why the DHL Global Connectedness Index proved more sensitive to declining trade and capital flows during the crisis is that it was designed to focus exclusively on tracking actual international interactions. Other indexes, as shown on **Figure 5.3**, allocate significant weight to measures of enablers of globalization rather than actual international interactions. In fact, more than half (56%) of the weight on the KOF index lies on its coverage of (policy) restrictions on economic globalization (e.g., tariffs), measures of technological enablers (e.g., internet users per capita), and measures of political globalization (e.g., number of embassies in a country).[5]

One motivation for focusing the DHL Global Connectedness Index on actual international flows and stocks cumulated from prior year flows is the prevalence of "globaloney" mentioned in Chapter 1—the tendency for people to overestimate levels of globalization. But more practically, mixing up measures of causes and (supposed) effects gets in the way of analyzing the relationships between them.

By making the DHL Global Connectedness Index as close to a pure measure of actual globalization as we could, we opened the way for analysis identifying policies countries can employ to increase the depth of their global connectedness (a subset of which are included in the country profiles at the back of this report). One of the most intriguing findings from policy research based on the DHL Global Connectedness Index is that policies designed to improve countries' domestic business environments can sometimes do even more to deepen their connectedness than policies that focus specifically on easing international interactions.[6]

Based on the same reasoning that underlies our exclusion of policy measures from the calculation of the index, we would also have preferred to exclude all measures of technological connectivity—another type of enabler of globalization that is better analyzed in relation to the index rather than incorporated within it. The only such measure we did include was international internet bandwidth per internet user, as a proxy for international internet traffic due to the lack of country-level data on the latter. Nonetheless, international internet bandwidth per internet user is—importantly—a measure of international connectivity. Other indexes include technological connectivity measures that are not specifically international. All three of the other indexes include internet users per capita, and televisions and mobile phones per capita are also measured on one index each. As described in **Chapter 2**, internet traffic, television news, and telephone calls are all overwhelmingly domestic, raising questions about the relevance of these metrics for a globalization index.

Our focus on measuring actual international interactions also leads—more subjectively—to the exclusion of attempts to track globalization's broader societal or cultural impacts. While all of the other indexes feature a "cultural" pillar, their attempts to measure cultural globalization vary. Both

Figure 5.3. Comparison across Globalization Indexes: Weights Assigned to Actual Flows/Stocks versus Technological Connectivity and Policy Enablers

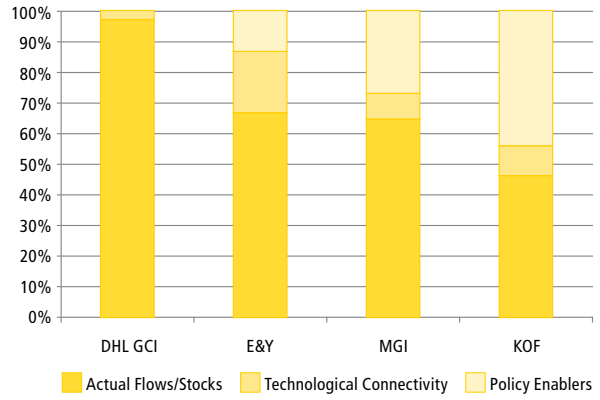
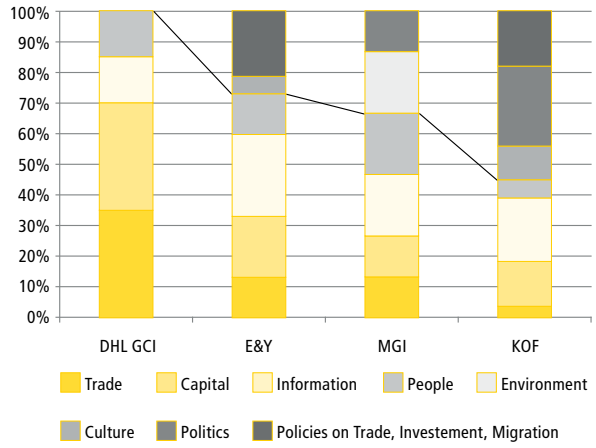


Figure 5.4. Comparison across Globalization Indexes: Weights Assigned to Aspects of Globalization Measured (matching GCI pillars where possible)



E&Y and MGI use indicators that we cover on the people pillar (e.g., tourism) as measures of cultural globalization. KOF incorporates more narrowly focused cultural variables, e.g., numbers of IKEA stores and McDonalds restaurants per capita. However, we question whether those variables might be too narrow. Thus, McDonalds restaurants account for less than 0.3% of all the meals sold in the world—a figure that's decreasing—and are outnumbered even in America by meals at Chinese restaurants. Overseas, McDonalds has had to generate a dizzying array of product adaptations to appeal to local tastes (ranging from eliminating all beef products in India to putting spaghetti on the menu in the Philippines and Caldo Verde soup in Portugal).

Importance-Based Weighting Scheme

Another reason why the DHL Global Connectedness Index is more sensitive to changes in the intensity of trade and capital flows is its weighting scheme. **Figure 5.4** compares the weights used by other indexes with those assigned to the pillars of the DHL Global Connectedness Index. Weights that other indexes assign to topics that are also covered by our index are shown below the lines that connect the bars, and topics that other indexes cover but we do not are above those lines.

The differences in weighting schemes are striking. The KOF index, for example, assigns less than 4% of its overall weight to actual trade flows. It assigns a larger weight to income payments to foreign nationals than to trade, even though trade flows are at least 5 times larger. Why such stark differences? KOF derives its weights based on a statistical method designed to maximize the variation captured from its raw data. While that method does have theoretical appeal in that it removes human judgment from the process, it can generate—and in our view has generated—weights that do not reflect the relative importance users—particularly business and economic policy users—of an index might attach to aspects of the phenomenon of globalization.

Both the DHL Global Connectedness Index and the E&Y Globalization Index use weights that reflect subjective judgments about the relative importance of distinct aspects of globalization—ours as described earlier in this chapter and E&Y's based on a survey of business executives. E&Y's sample of business leaders assigned a 22% weight to trade, 21% to capital and finance, 21% to exchanges of technology and ideas (information), and 19% to movement of labor (people), and 17% to cultural integration, weights that correspond more closely to those used on the DHL Global Connectedness Index than those generated by the KOF index's statistical method.[7]

Timeliness

The other indexes have significantly longer lags from when a year ends to when they publish its results. This edition of the DHL Global Connectedness Index is being released in November 2014, based mainly on 2013 data (a lag of 11 months).[8] KOF is normally published with a 28-month lag. E&Y has a 24-month lag relative to the hard data it presents, but includes projections based on Economist Intelligence Unit forecasts. MGI is published irregularly, but its latest edition was released with a 16-month lag.[9]

Hard Data Only

Finally, the DHL Global Connectedness Index is built up exclusively from hard data. This contrasts with E&Y, which incorporates subjective assessments, e.g., of appropriation risk, generated by Economist Intelligence Unit analysts. The exclusion of subjective assessments is designed to maximize the index's value as an antidote to globaloney. In the words of the late Daniel Patrick Moynihan, "Everyone is entitled to his own opinion, but not to his own facts."

5. DHL Global Connectedness Index Methodology – Notes

1 The Maastricht Globalization Index does seek to incorporate analysis of harms associated with globalization. See Lukas Figge and Pim Martens. "Globalisation Continues: The Maastricht Globalisation Index Revisited and Updated." *Globalizations* (2014). http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14747731.2014.887389.

2 Note that in the Depth Dimension, the data availability rules applied here are stricter than those in the KOF Globalization Index (which only measures Depth). The 2014 edition of that index allows results to be displayed if up to 40% of the underlying variables are missing.

3 Due to missing world totals for some countries in portfolio equity breadth data, for that component world totals from the depth data source are used to calculate coverage ratios. World totals from depth data were also used to calculate coverage ratios for Papua New Guinea's merchandise exports and Mali's merchandise imports.

4 The impact of re-computing the normalization, however, is minimal. When computing the 2010 scores based on normalization over the period 2005–2010 instead of 2005–2011, no country's rank shifted up or down more than two position, 82% of countries did not change ranks at all, and the scores across the versions had a correlation of .999982.

5 Within its coverage of economic globalization, the KOF index does usefully separate out into distinct categories actual flows versus restrictions upon them, and on MGI one can easily strip out the political components. On E&Y, it does not appear possible to separate out the policy components.

6 Refer to Chapter 4 of *DHL Global Connectedness Index 2011*.

7 These weights do not match those shown on Figure 5.4 because the weights referenced in the text are the weights reported directly by E&Y whereas the weights in the figure reflect our assignment of E&Y components either to the pillars of the DHL Global Connectedness Index or to the other categories shown in the figure.

8 Refer to Tables 5.4 and 5.5 for components on which 2013 data were not yet available, prompting the use of 2012 data.

9 The edition prior to 2014 was 2009. This index's less frequent publication timetable implies an average lag even greater than KOF's.

II. Visualizing Global Connectedness

Having compiled what is probably the most comprehensive multi-flow dataset on globalization depth, distribution, and directionality—the 3 Ds—we enlisted the help of data visualization experts Dr. Rahul C. Basole and Hyunwoo Park of the Georgia Institute of Technology to depict the data visually. The pages that follow show the results of our collaboration with them on the eight kinds of flows and stocks for which adequate data are valuable.

Two kinds of visualizations were created, circular and cartographic, using open-source Circos and Gephi software respectively, and data for the most recent year for all available countries, combined across outward and inward flows and stocks.[1] The two pages that follow provide a guide to understanding them. The guide is based on the specific example of merchandise trade, but the explanations apply to all eight index components covered since they are treated in parallel fashion.

This two-page guide is followed by four pages of visualizations for each of the eight components. The first page of the four provides a summary of the results for the component being considered that places particular emphasis on comparing it with the other seven. This introduction is deliberately kept brief: the primary purpose of reproducing all the visualizations is to enable and indeed encourage the reader to draw his/her own conclusions.

The introductory page for each index components is followed by a page that presents a circular visualization showing the interactions between countries and regions in terms of the index component being considered. More specifically, this visualization focuses on the 25 countries with the largest international flows or stocks (combined outward and inward) on the component being considered, arrayed by region. The top 25 account for a low of 46% of the global total for tourists to a high of 82% for trade in printed publications. Flows or stocks of countries not in the top 25 are included as well, but are aggregated up to the regional level. Below each circle is a key that explains the country/region labels arrayed around the circle.

These two pages for each component are followed by two that present a cartographic visualization that adds an explicitly geographic element to the analysis, followed by charts and tables that summarize the data used to generate the visualization that show the 10 largest interactions between country pairs, the breakdown of flows or stocks between advanced and emerging economies, the average distance traversed by these flows or stocks, and the share of flows or stocks occurring within the regions. For convenience, summary comparisons on these dimensions across all eight index flows are provided in the table below:

Flow/Stock	10 Largest Directional Flows (% of Total)	Share from Advanced Economies (%)	Share from Emerging Economies (%)	Share to Advanced Economies (%)	Share to Emerging Economies (%)	Average Distance (kilometers)	Intra-regional Share (%)
Merchandise Trade	14%	55%	41%	60%	37%	4,824	53%
FDI Stock	18%	80%	13%	66%	27%	5,003	50%
Portfolio Equity Stock (outward only)	25%	82%	4%	66%	20%	5,433	38%
Phone Calls	25%	65%	24%	32%	56%	4,300	52%
Printed Publications Trade	22%	75%	25%	72%	28%	3,979	62%
Tourism (arrivals only)	21%	42%	22%	36%	28%	2,719	73%
Students (inward only)	22%	25%	75%	77%	23%	5,422	43%
Migrants	16%	15%	82%	52%	45%	3,753	50%

Note: In some cases, advanced and emerging shares of total do not sum up to 100% due to different data coverage across components. After summing for these shares, the remaining share of total corresponds to unavailable data, which refers to flows or stocks whose origin and destination countries are not reported. Data coverage across components: Merchandise Trade (97%), FDI Stock (93%), Portfolio Equity Stock (86%), Phone Calls (89%), Printed Publications Trade (100%), Tourism (64%), Students, (100%) and Migrants (97%).

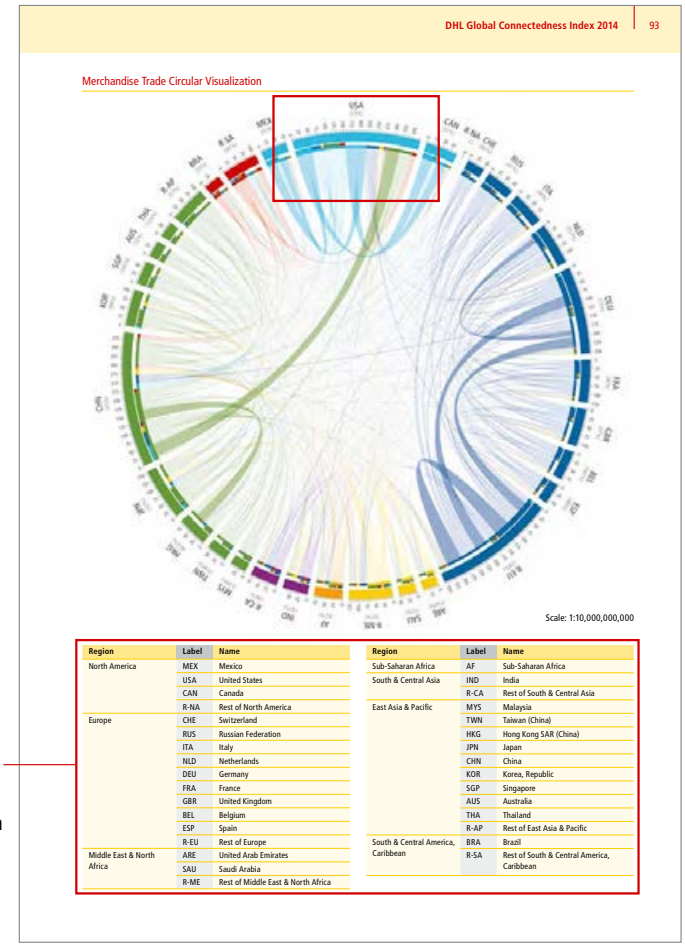
1 If a given flow or stock was reported in both directions (e.g., merchandise exports to Canada reported by the United States and merchandise imports from the United States reported by Canada), they were averaged; otherwise the single reported was used without further adjustment. Data from both directions were used for all of the visualizations except portfolio equity (outward only), tourists (arrivals only), and international students (inward only). The data coverage thresholds used for the breadth analysis were not applied to the datasets used here, but interpolation and repetition were used to fill gaps according to the method described in Chapter 5.

Circular Visualization

The circle shows the 25 countries with the largest flows or stocks (combined outward and inward) of the index component displayed on the visualization. In the example below, the 25 largest countries based on merchandise trade (exports and imports) are shown. Flows and stocks of countries not in the top 25 are displayed at the regional level.

The 10 largest individual flows or stocks are highlighted with a darker color (or more precisely, a higher opacity level). The color of and order in which regions are presented is kept consistent across all of the visualizations, thus allowing readers to compare patterns across different components. Within regions, the largest country is placed in the center, and the surrounding countries are placed in descending order by flow or stock value. Countries and regions are labeled with three-letter codes, which are explained in clockwise order in the legend at the bottom of the page. Below the circle, there is a scaling factor displayed that corresponds to the scale used for the magnitude of the flows or stocks shown.

At the bottom of this page, we have expanded the section of the circle representing the United States to further explain the details displayed, using the example of the US's merchandise trade.



Region	Label	Name
North America	MEX	Mexico
	USA	United States
	CAN	Canada
	R-NA	Rest of North America
Europe	CHE	Switzerland
	RUS	Russian Federation
	ITA	Italy
	NLD	Netherlands
	DEU	Germany
	FRA	France
	GBR	United Kingdom
	BEL	Belgium
	ESP	Spain
	R-EU	Rest of Europe
Middle East & North Africa	ARE	United Arab Emirates
	SAU	Saudi Arabia
	R-ME	Rest of Middle East & North Africa
Sub-Saharan Africa	AF	Sub-Saharan Africa
South & Central Asia	IND	India
	R-CA	Rest of South & Central Asia
East Asia & Pacific	MYS	Malaysia
	TWN	Taiwan (China)
	HKG	Hong Kong SAR (China)
	JPN	Japan
	CHN	China
	KOR	Korea, Republic
	SGP	Singapore
	AUS	Australia
	THA	Thailand
	R-AP	Rest of East Asia & Pacific
South & Central America, Caribbean	BRA	Brazil
	R-SA	Rest of South & Central America, Caribbean

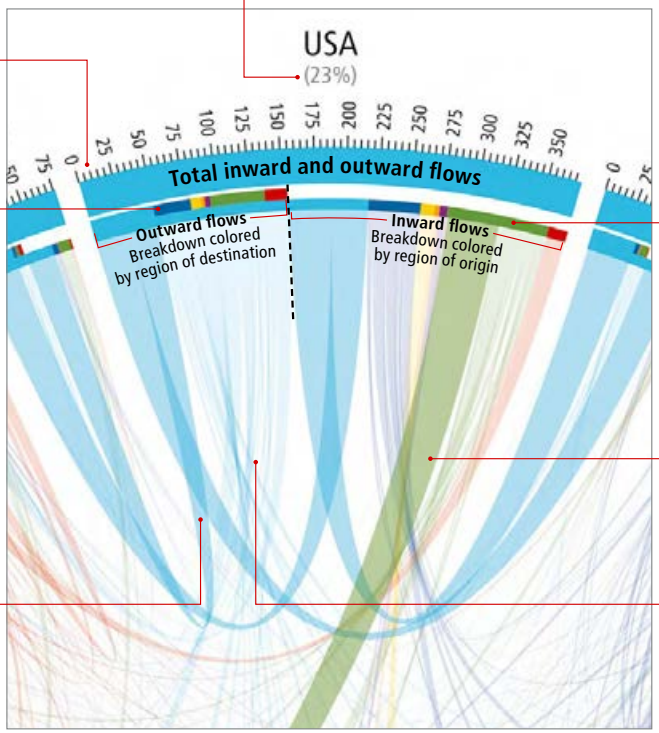
Countries and regions are labeled using three letter codes that are explained in the legend below the circular visualization. "R-" refers to "rest of" a given region, and reflects data for the remaining countries in each region.

The percentage below the country label refers to its depth ratio for a given component, summed across the outward and inward directions. Depth ratios correspond to countries' total international flows or stocks divided by relevant indicators of the sizes of their domestic economies, as described in Chapter 5. In this example, the US merchandise trade depth ratio of 23% indicates that US merchandise exports and imports add up to 23% of US GDP.

The outer arc and numerical scale represent the total value of outward and inward flows, in this case, the sum of merchandise exports and imports. Multiplying the value shown above the arc times the scaling factor above the legend indicates total US merchandise trade of close to $4 trillion.

A second parallel arc represents the value of outward flows (merchandise exports), and is colored according to the regions where the flows are directed. The value of these flows can also be read off of the numerical scale and multiplied times the scaling factor, in this example representing roughly $1.5 trilllion of US exports.

Each line (edge) represents a flow between the United States and one partner country or (rest of) region and its thickness is proportional to the value of the flow.



The part of the inner arc following clockwise after the outward flows represents inward flows (merchandise imports in this example). A dashed line has been added here to illustrate the boundary between outward and inward flows

Several colors make up total US incoming flows (merchandise imports), since the colors reflect the regions of origin of the imports.

The same logic applies to outgoing flows (merchandise exports). In this case they are all blue, since the color is based on the region of origin, North America.

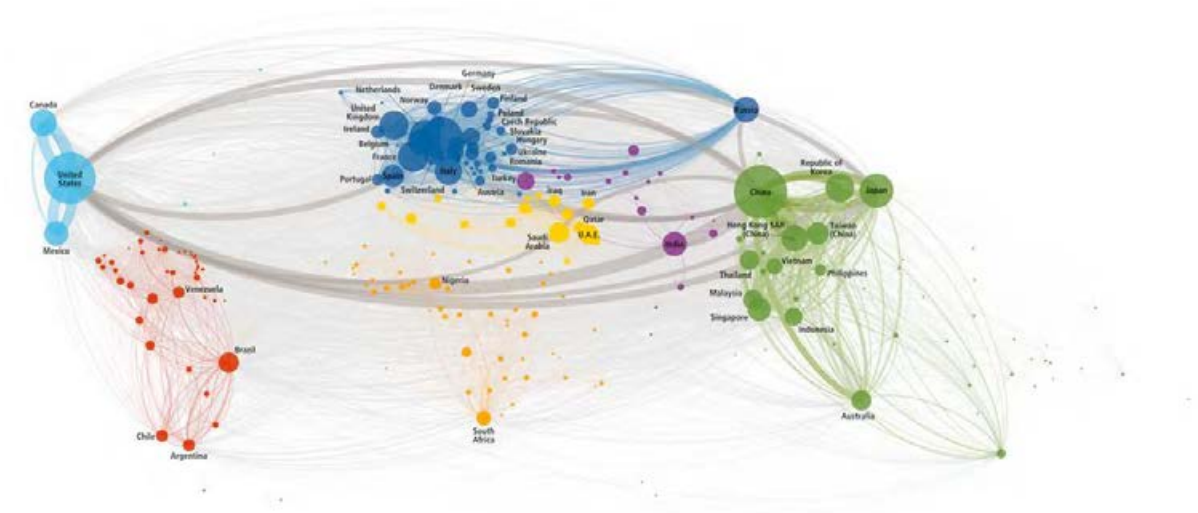
Cartographic Visualization

The cartographic visualization complements the circular visualization by displaying countries in their familiar geographic locations. Each map highlights the 50 largest flows or stocks using a darker color (or more precisely, a higher opacity level).

Consistent with the circular visualization, each region is assigned a color, and interactions within the region are shown with lines (edges) in that color. Interactions between countries in different regions are shown with gray lines. The thickness of the lines (edges) is proportional to the values of the flows or stocks and the circles are proportional to the combined outward and inward values.

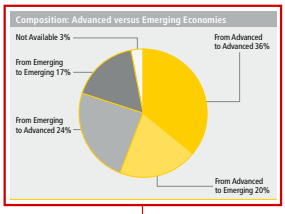
To assist with interpretation of the visualizations, below each cartographic visualization there are charts and tables showing the 10 largest interactions between country pairs, the breakdown of flows or stocks between advanced and emerging economies, the average distance traversed by these flows or stocks, and the share of flows or stocks occurring within the regions. A brief explanation of each is presented below.

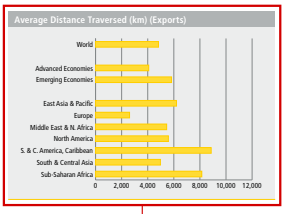
Merchandise Trade Cartographic Visualization

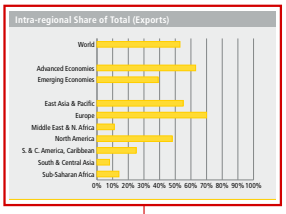


Ten Largest Merchandise Trade Flows

	From	To	% of total
1	China	United States	2.2%
2	Canada	United States	1.8%
3	China	Hong Kong SAR (China)	1.7%
4	Mexico	United States	1.5%
5	United States	Canada	1.5%
6	United States	Mexico	1.1%
7	Netherlands	Germany	0.9%
8	China	Japan	0.9%
9	Rep. of Korea	China	0.9%
10	Japan	China	0.8%







Ten Largest Flows or Stocks

This table shows the 10 largest directional flows or stocks and the percentages their values represent of the world total. In the example of merchandise trade, we can see the 10 largest merchandise trade flows and the countries involved in these interactions.

Note that this list differs from the 10 highlighted arcs on the circular visualization because it is at the country-pair level, whereas the highlighting also includes arcs connecting to regions and rest-of-region groupings.

Composition: Advanced / Emerging

The pie chart in this section shows the composition of all directional flows based on the classification of countries into advanced and emerging economies. "Not Available" refers to flows or stocks whose origin and destination countries are not reported.

In the example, more than a third of all flows occurred among advanced economies and around one-quarter came from emerging to advanced economies. In this case, origins and destinations of only 3% of merchandise trade were unavailable.

Average Distance Traversed (km)

This chart provides a comparison of the average distance traversed by each flow or stock globally as well as within countries' levels of economic development and regions.

In the example, the average distance traversed by merchandise exports across all countries was around 5,000 km. Emerging economies reported longer distances on average and the opposite holds for advanced economies.

Intra-regional Share of Total

This chart parallels the one to the left. This time, however, the value shown corresponds to the percent intra-regional of the given flow or stock. For each country group, the value refers to the share of the flow or stock that goes to countries within the same geographic region, based on the region classifications listed in Appendix B.

The chart in the example shows that more than 50% of all merchandise trade flows are between countries within the same region.

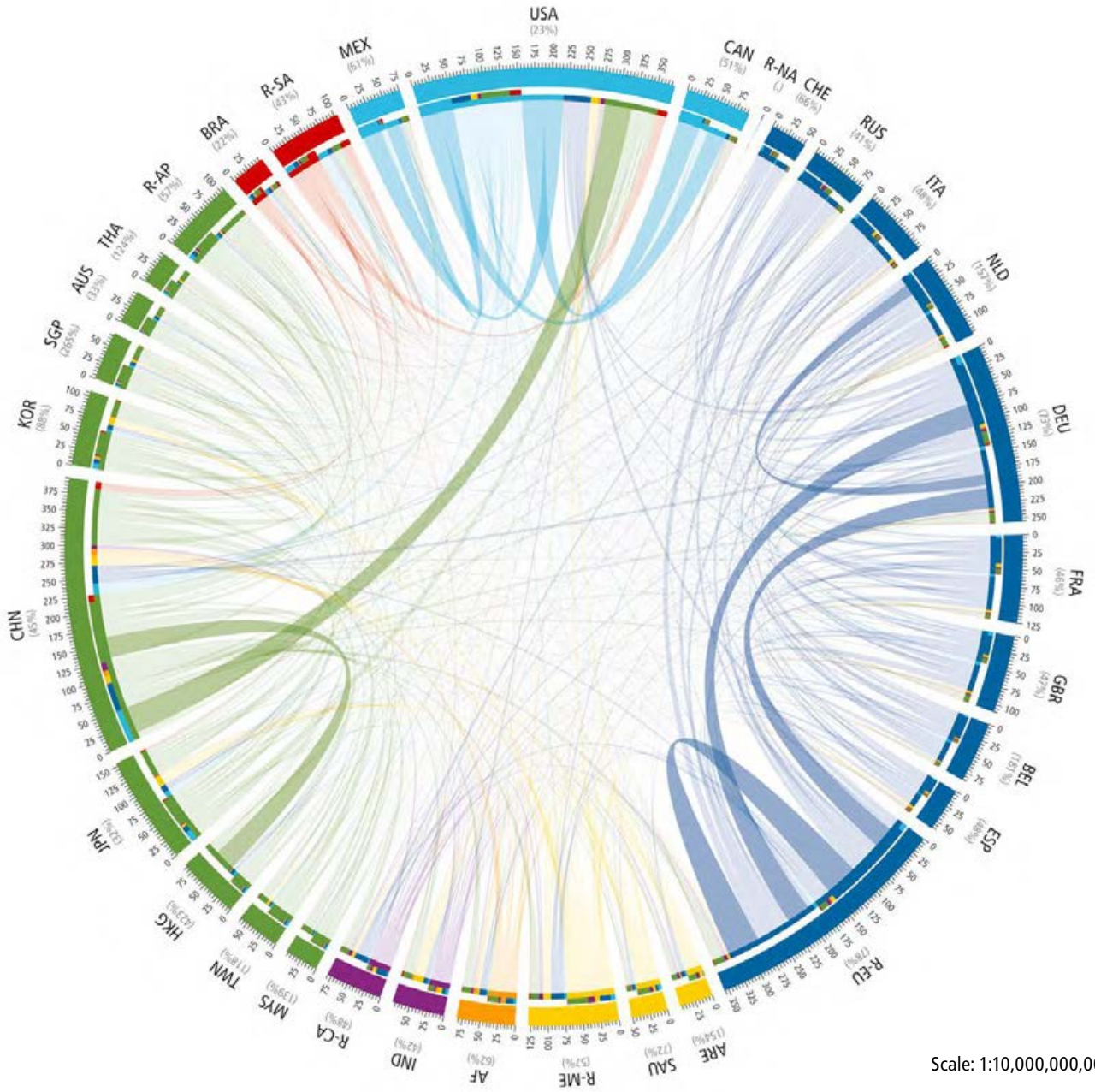
Merchandise Trade: Something for Everyone

Merchandise trade flows—like migration—date back millennia, and as a source of tax revenue for most countries have also long been tracked and regulated, leading to fairly comprehensive data coverage, and making them a good baseline against which to compare other types of interactions. The trade visualizations displayed here cover 97% of the value of all goods traded during 2013. As the economist David Ricardo observed nearly 200 years ago, every country has opportunities to gain from trade, and so nearly every country shows up on the cartographic visualization. The widespread participation of countries in merchandise trade is also reflected by the top 10 trade flows highlighted on the circular visualization adding up to only 14% of global trade, the lowest among the index components visualized here.

A scan around the outside of the circular visualization highlights the broad participation of both advanced and emerging economies in merchandise trade. Emerging economies are the sources of 41% of merchandise exports and 37% of merchandise imports, roughly in line with their 39% share of world GDP at market exchange rates. Recall that emerging economies are as deeply integrated into trade flows as advanced economies but lag far behind on their integration into capital, people, and especially information flows.

One emerging economy, in particular, stands out in merchandise trade: China. As a participant in 11% of the world's merchandise trade flows, China is the world's largest trading nation. (The United States ranks first on the other seven components visualized, with China's rank ranging from second on international students to 17th on portfolio equity—although the European Union would rank first on all eight if the figures for its members were added up). The green arc running from China to the United States (2.2% of merchandise trade) is the largest single directional flow and helps push down the intra-regional share of merchandise trade while obviously contributing to China being the top-ranked country on this component. Note that all of the other flows among the top 10 highlighted in the circular visualization are intra-regional, as are 53% of trade flows more generally. While the "big shift" of activity to emerging economies has reversed a decades-long trend toward more regionalized trade, the majority of trade still takes place within rather than between regions.

Merchandise Trade Circular Visualization

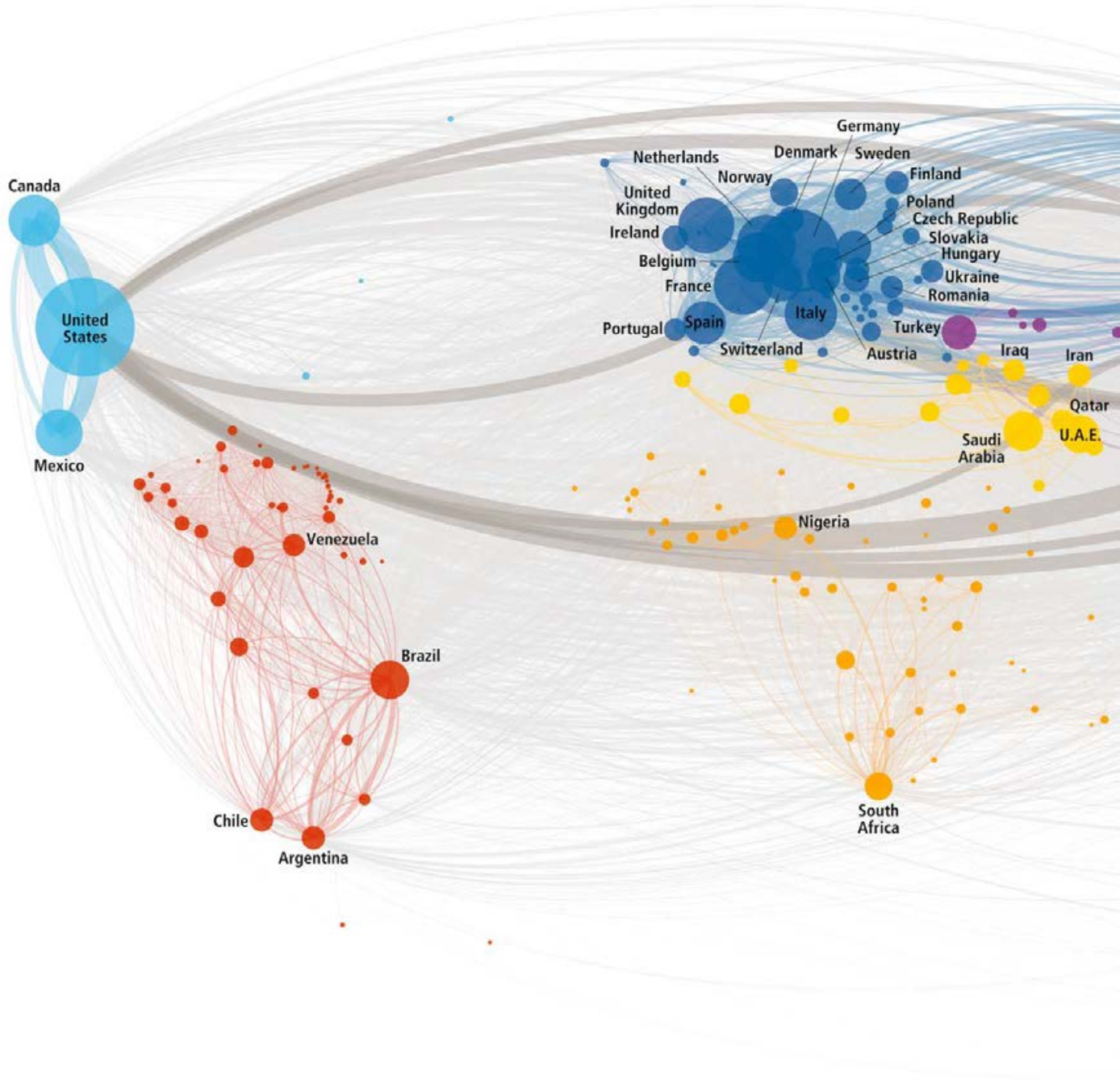


Scale: 1:10,000,000,000

Region	Label	Name
North America	MEX	Mexico
	USA	United States
	CAN	Canada
	R-NA	Rest of North America
Europe	CHE	Switzerland
	RUS	Russian Federation
	ITA	Italy
	NLD	Netherlands
	DEU	Germany
	FRA	France
	GBR	United Kingdom
	BEL	Belgium
	ESP	Spain
	R-EU	Rest of Europe
Middle East & North Africa	ARE	United Arab Emirates
	SAU	Saudi Arabia
	R-ME	Rest of Middle East & North Africa

Region	Label	Name
Sub-Saharan Africa	AF	Sub-Saharan Africa
South & Central Asia	IND	India
	R-CA	Rest of South & Central Asia
East Asia & Pacific	MYS	Malaysia
	TWN	Taiwan (China)
	HKG	Hong Kong SAR (China)
	JPN	Japan
	CHN	China
	KOR	Korea, Republic
	SGP	Singapore
	AUS	Australia
	THA	Thailand
	R-AP	Rest of East Asia & Pacific
South & Central America, Caribbean	BRA	Brazil
	R-SA	Rest of South & Central America, Caribbean

Merchandise Trade Cartographic Visualization



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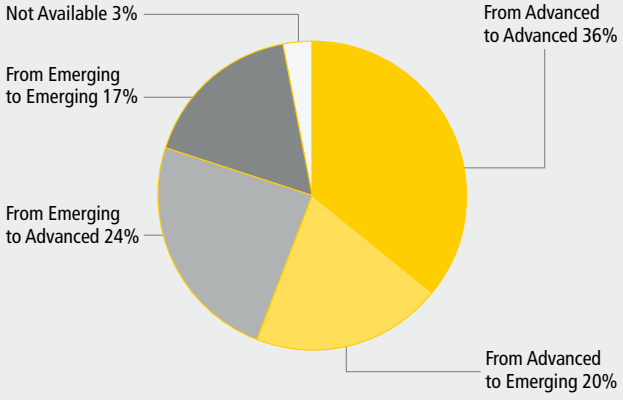
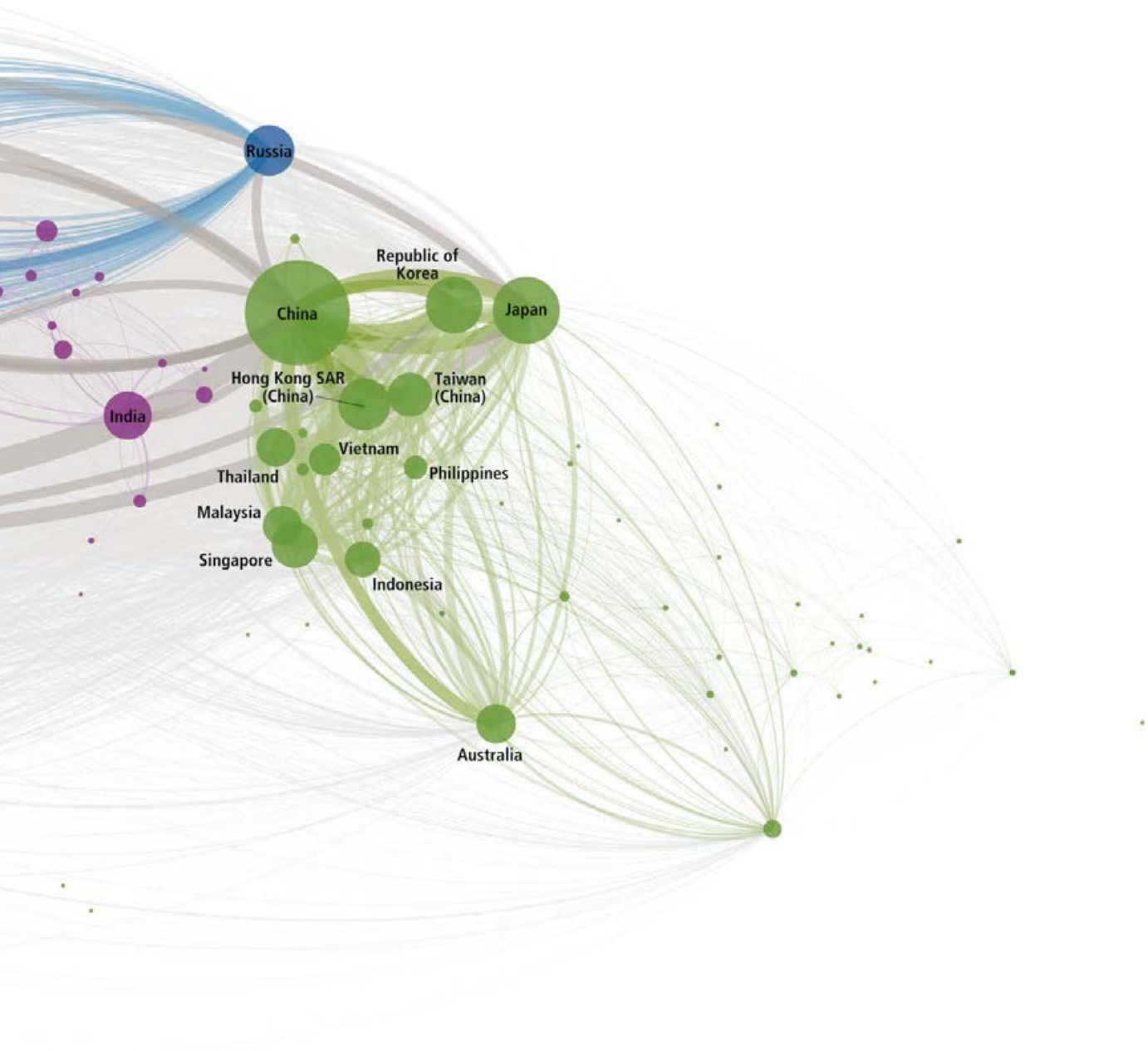
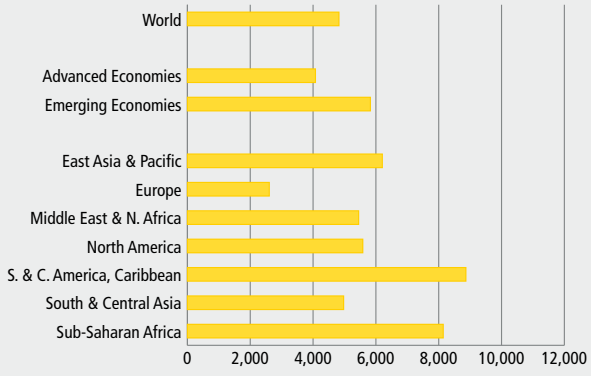
6	United States	Mexico	1.1%
7	Netherlands	Germany	0.9%
8	China	Japan	0.9%
9	Rep. of Korea	China	0.9%
10	Japan	China	0.8%

Composition: Advanced versus Emerging Economies

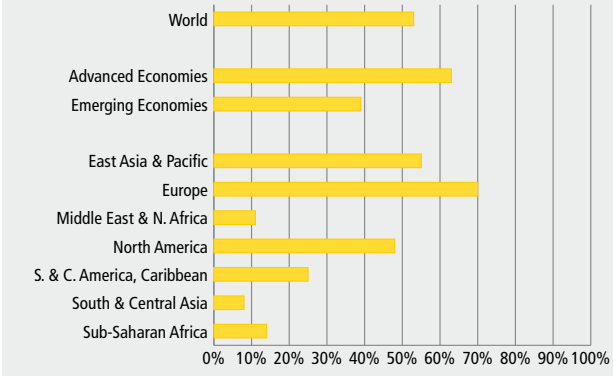




Average Distance Traversed (km) (Exports)



Intra-regional Share of Total (Exports)



FDI Stocks: Wealth and Wormholes

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) stocks remain much more the domain of advanced economies than does merchandise trade. Most emerging economies do not even report FDI stocks by partner country. The data on FDI used for these visualizations are based on outward and inward stocks reported by only 47 countries (31 of them advanced economies), but do combine to add up to 93% of worldwide FDI stocks.

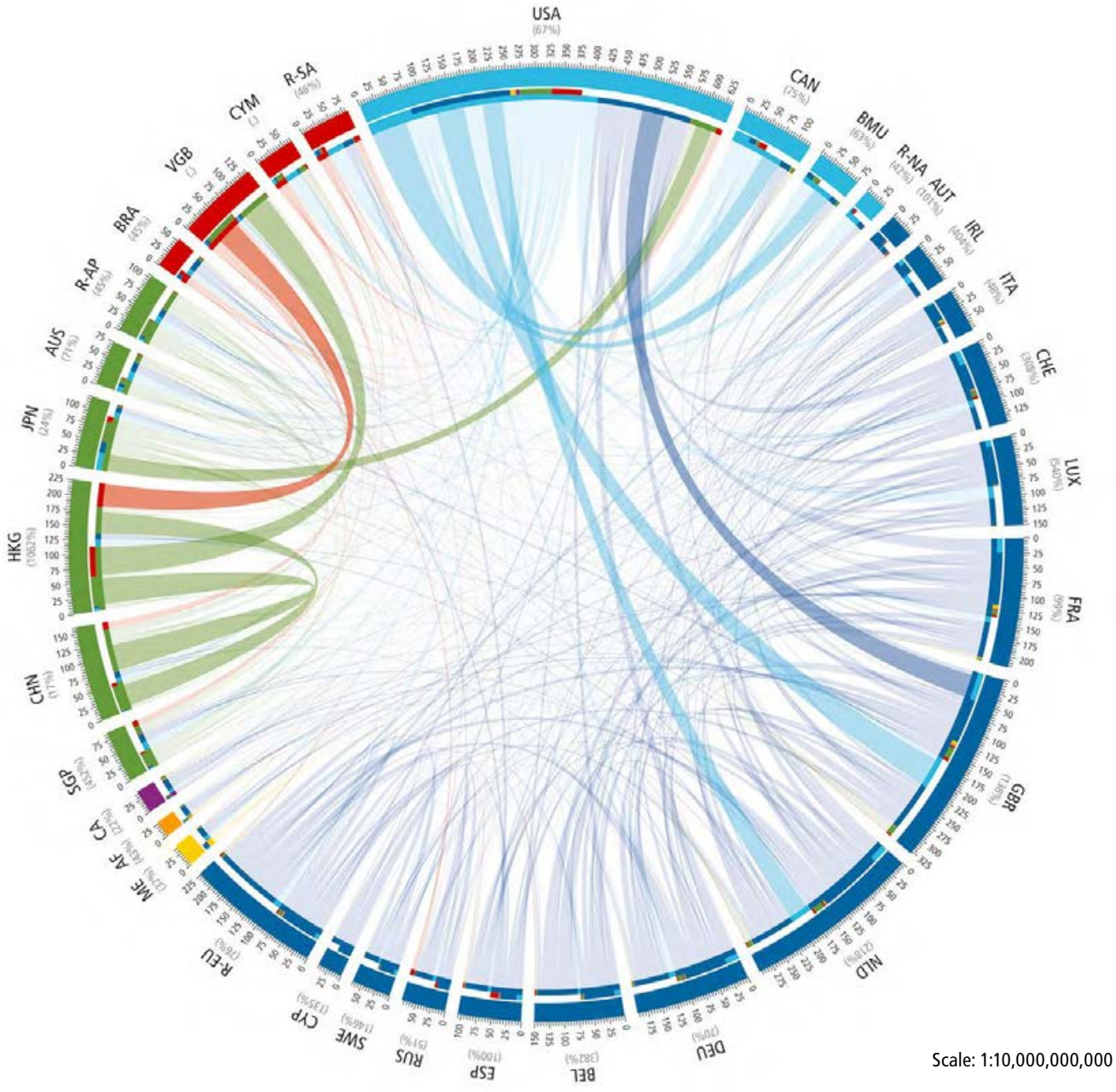
A rough visual indication of advanced economies' dominance is provided by the share of the circumference of the circular visualization that is light blue (for North America) and dark blue (for Europe), although that does exclude some other advanced economies that are significant investors overseas, most notably Japan, Singapore, and Australia. Despite all the hoopla about "south-south" investments, only 4% of FDI stocks (among those with known origins and destinations) are from one emerging economy to another emerging economy, the second lowest share among the eight index components visualized here. FDI into emerging economies is indeed rising. The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) reported that in 2012, emerging economies attracted more FDI inflows than advanced economies for the first time ever, although it projects emerging economies' share of FDI inflows to slip back below 50% in 2015.[2]

Another highlight of the FDI visualizations is the jarring juxtaposition of the world's largest economies and a set of financial centers through which FDI is routed for fiscal reasons. According to one source, half of US FDI was routed via "countries of convenience" in 2012, compared to less than 20% in the 1980s.[3] While the world's largest directed stock of FDI, from the United States to the United Kingdom, does reflect large real investments in the UK by US firms, the second largest, from Hong Kong to the British Virgin Islands exemplifies the indirect routing of FDI that complicates the use of FDI statistics as meaningful indicators of the real activity of multinational firms. More than 70% of the Netherlands' inbound and outbound FDI seems to be accounted for by special financial entities, implying that one could treat the Netherlands as a financial center and say that all of the 10 largest FDI stocks involve the US and/or a financial center (most frequently Hong Kong, which shows up in four of the 10).

2 UNCTAD World Investment Report 2013. Here, "emerging economies" refers to developing and transition economies as classified in UNCTAD statistics rather than our standard classifications based on IMF reporting.

3 Raymond Mataloni, "The Effects of Multinational Enterprises' Investments in Countries of Convenience on BEA Direct Investment Statistics," Presentation at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of International Business," June 25, 2014.

FDI Stock Circular Visualization

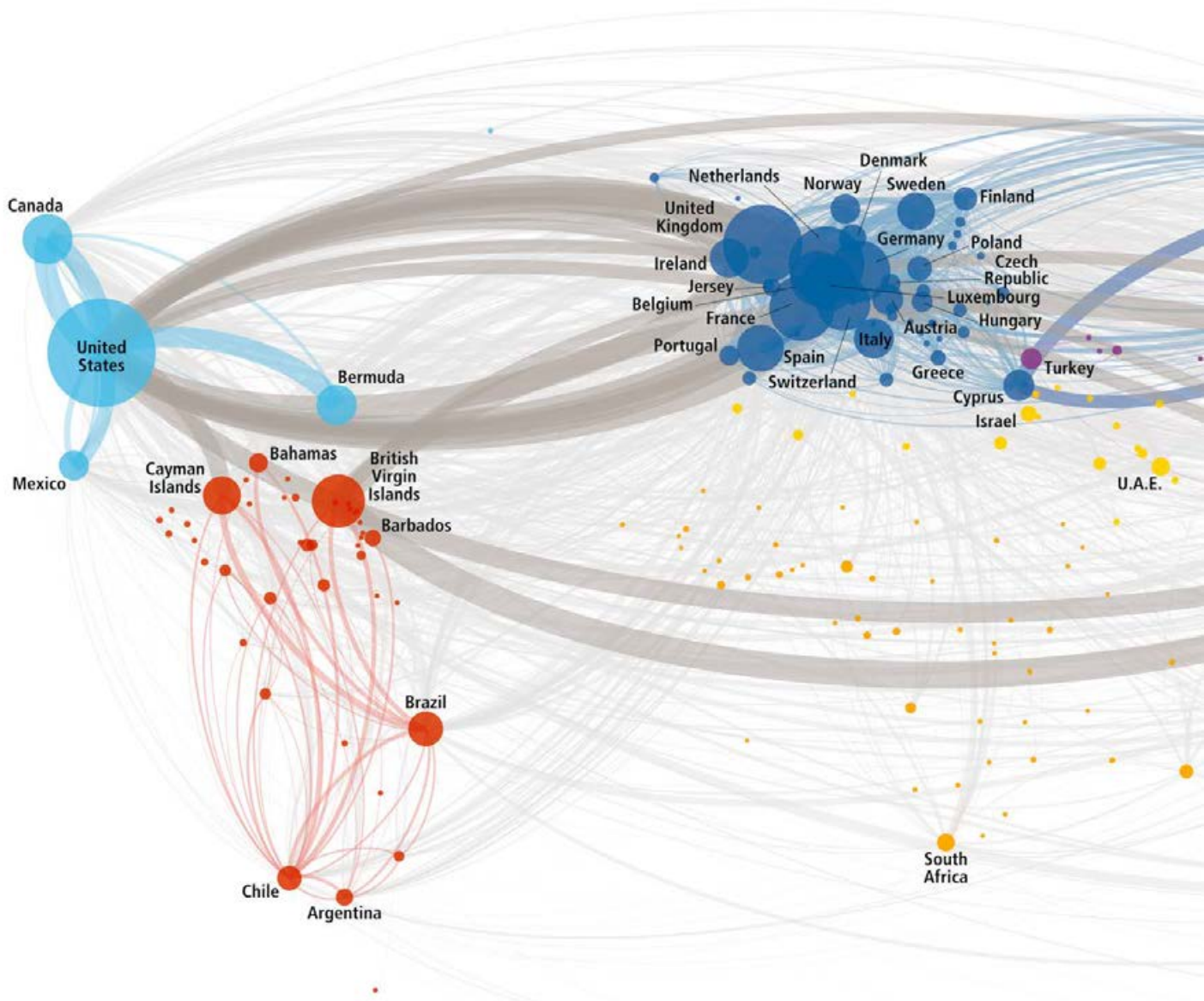


Scale: 1:10,000,000,000

Region	Label	Name
North America	USA	United States
	CAN	Canada
	BMU	Bermuda
	R-NA	Rest of North America
Europe	AUT	Austria
	IRL	Ireland
	ITA	Italy
	CHE	Switzerland
	LUX	Luxembourg
	FRA	France
	GBR	United Kingdom
	NLD	Netherlands
	DEU	Germany
	BEL	Belgium
	ESP	Spain
	RUS	Russian Federation
	SWE	Sweden

Region	Label	Name
Europe	CYP	Cyprus
	R-EU	Rest of Europe
Middle East & North Africa	ME	Middle East & North Arica
Sub-Saharan Africa	AF	Sub-Saharan Africa
South & Central Asia	CA	South & Central Asia
East Asia & Pacific	SGP	Singapore
	CHN	China
	HKG	Hong Kong SAR (China)
	JPN	Japan
	AUS	Australia
	R-AP	Rest of East Asia & Pacific
South & Central America, Caribbean	BRA	Brazil
	VGB	British Virgin Islands
	CYM	Cayman Islands
	R-SA	Rest of South & Central America, Caribbean

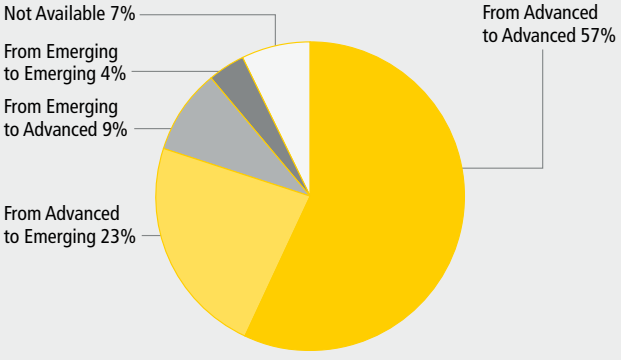
FDI Stock Cartographic Visualization

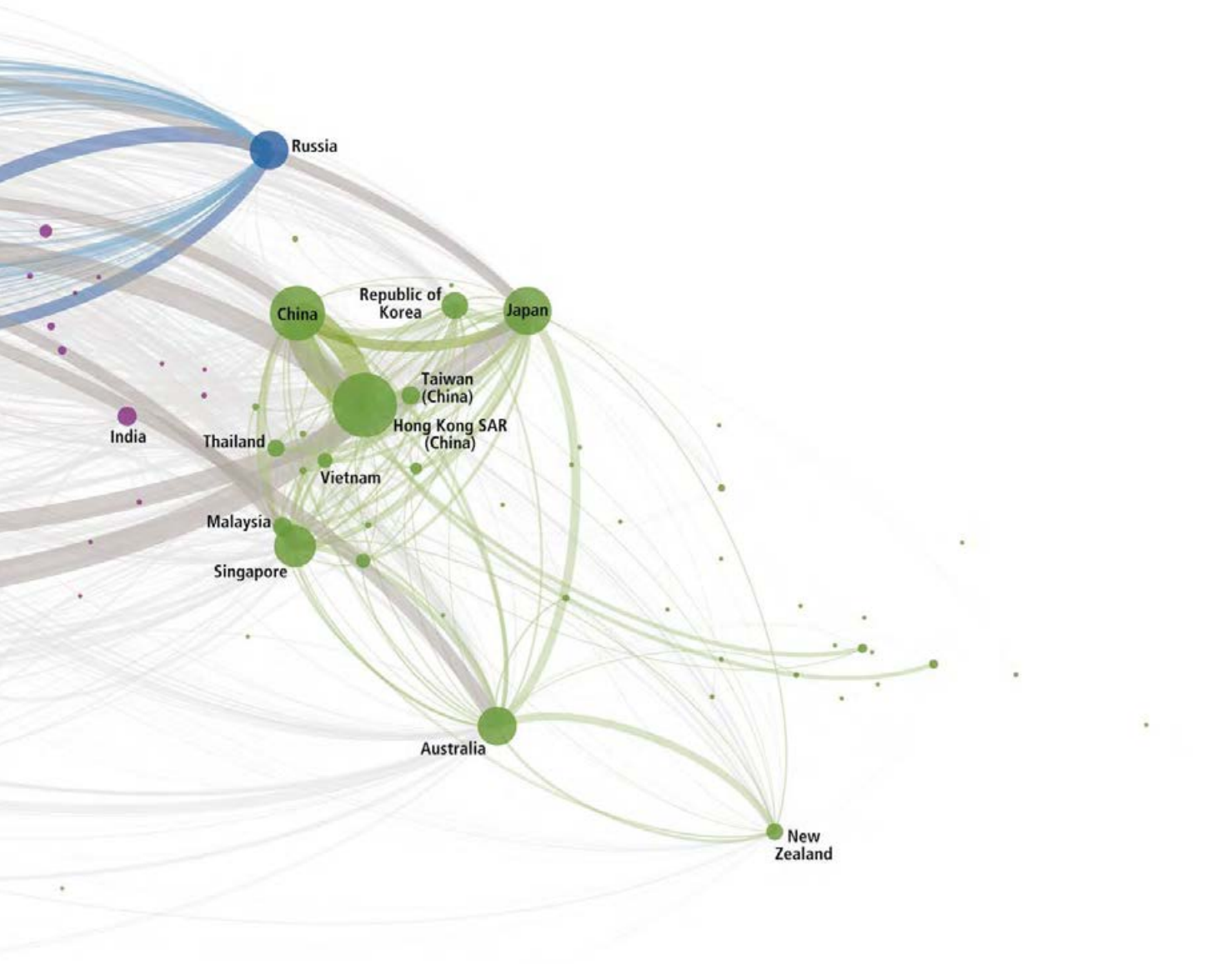


Ten Largest FDI Stocks

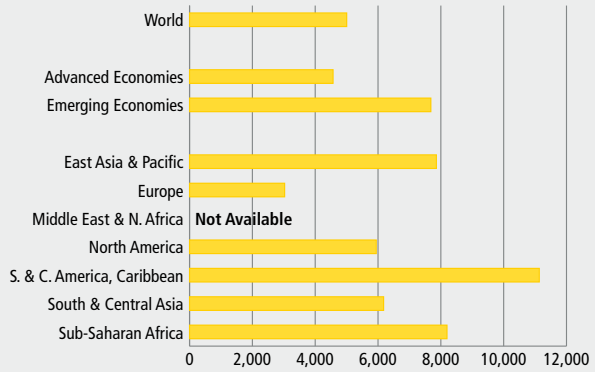
	From	To	% of total
1	United States	United Kingdom	2.2%
2	Hong Kong SAR (China)	Br. Virgin Isds	2.1%
3	Hong Kong SAR (China)	China	2.0%
4	Br. Virgin Isds	Hong Kong SAR (China)	1.7%
5	United Kingdom	United States	1.7%
6	China	Hong Kong SAR (China)	1.6%
7	United States	Netherlands	1.5%
8	United States	Canada	1.4%
9	United States	Bermuda	1.3%
10	Japan	United States	1.3%

Composition: Advanced versus Emerging Economies

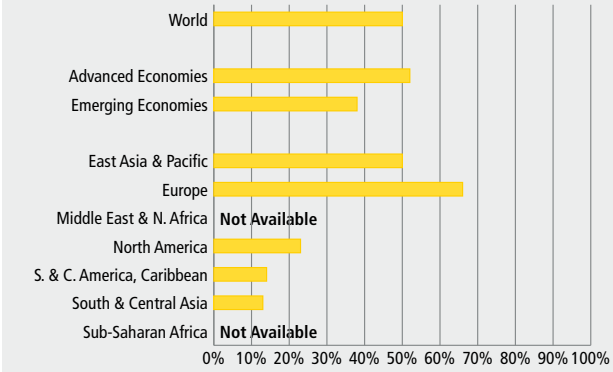




Average Distance Traversed (km) (Outward)



Intra-regional Share of Total (Outward)



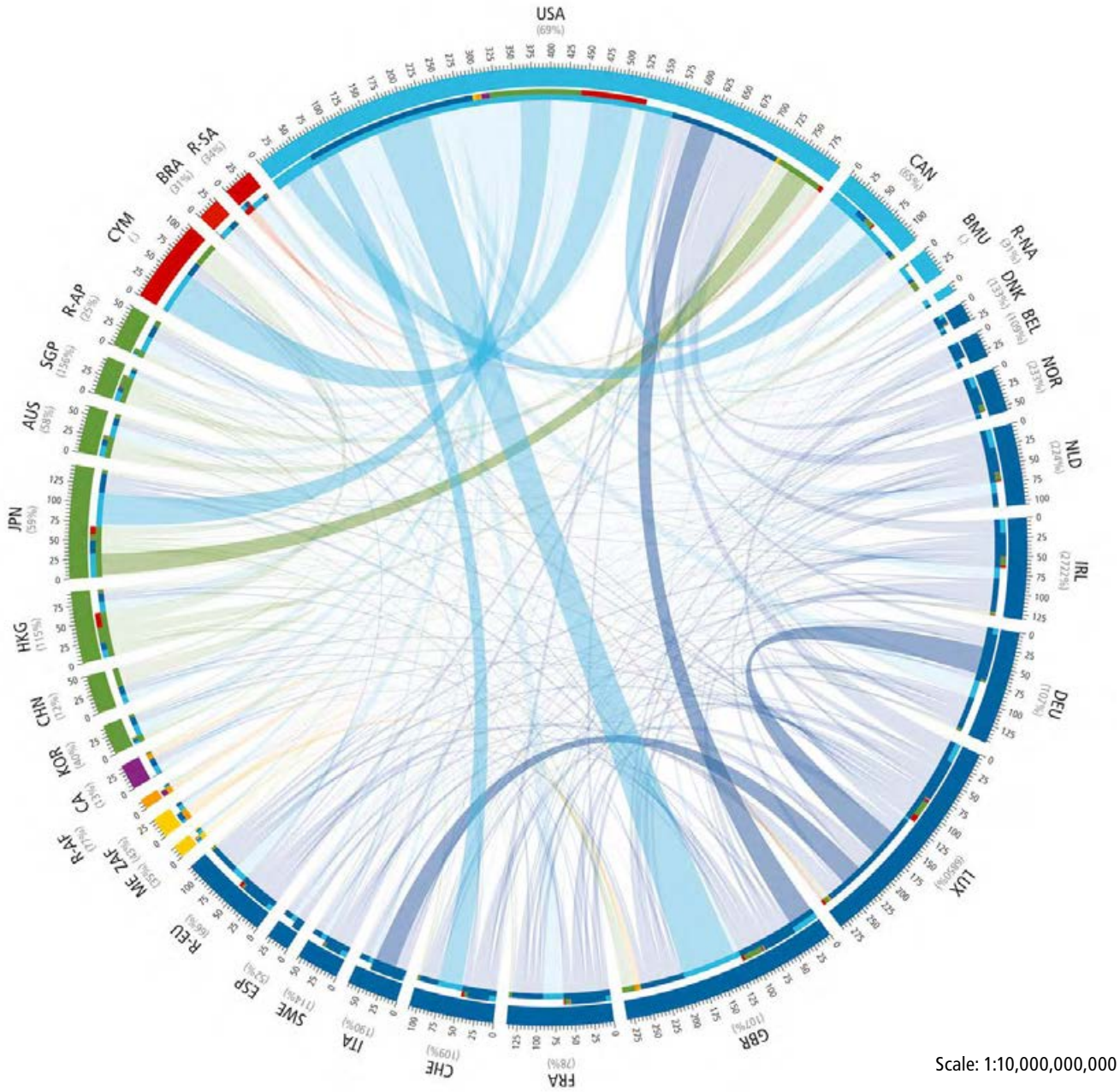
Portfolio Equity Stocks: Focused Finance
(based on data from outward direction only)

In many respects, the data on portfolio equity stocks are even more extreme than the data on FDI stocks that were just presented. Limitations in data availability are more severe, allowing these visualizations to depict only 86% of world portfolio equity investment. An even higher share of portfolio equity investment (for which origin and destination data are available) is accounted for by advanced economies investing in other advanced economies (63% of the total, just ahead of the 57% figure for FDI)—although investments from advanced economies in emerging economies, at 18%, are a bit lower than the 23% for FDI. And emerging economies' portfolio equity investments in advanced economies, at 3%, and in other emerging economies, at 1%, are the lowest across all eight visualizations.

Other extremes worth highlighting are that portfolio equity stocks are the least regionalized of the eight components covered on these visualizations, with an intra-regional share of only 38% of the total, and traverse the greatest average distance (5,433 kilometers). In conjunction with the data presented above, the implication seems to be that portfolio equity investments are highly sensitive to economic distance, measured by differences in levels of development, but less so to other kinds of distance that are uncorrelated with development levels.

This characterization of portfolio equity stocks displaying patterns similar to, but more extreme than, FDI stocks also seems to hold up at the country level. Here, among advanced economies the focus narrows even more sharply to those with large stock markets, alongside financial centers. The largest directional stock—investments from the United States to the United Kingdom—has twice as high a share of the world total for portfolio equity as for FDI, presumably in part because of those countries' large public equity markets as compared to other advanced economies where bank finance is more prominent. Overall, the United States (with more than one-third of the world's stock market capitalization) is involved in eight of the top 10 bilateral interactions, and the remainder all involve a financial center (in this case, Luxembourg; Hong Kong, which figured in four of the top 10 FDI-related interactions, does not make the cut).

Portfolio Equity Stock Circular Visualization

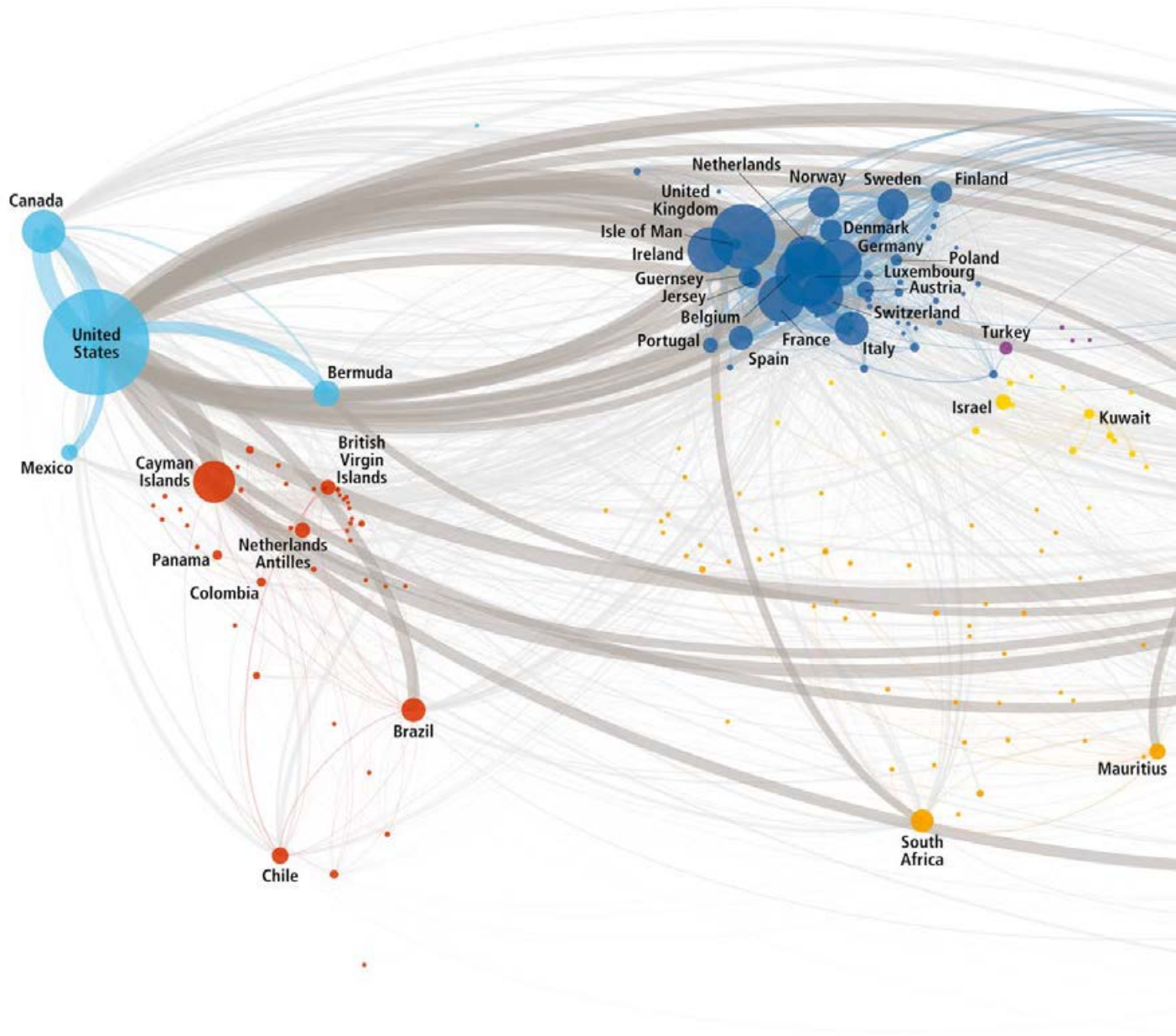


Scale: 1:10,000,000,000

Region	Label	Name
North America	USA	United States
	CAN	Canada
	BMU	Bermuda
	R-NA	Rest of North America
Europe	DNK	Denmark
	BEL	Belgium
	NOR	Norway
	NLD	Netherlands
	IRL	Ireland
	DEU	Germany
	LUX	Luxembourg
	GBR	United Kingdom
	FRA	France
	CHE	Switzerland
	ITA	Italy
	SWE	Sweden
	ESP	Spain
	R-EU	Rest of Europe

Region	Label	Name
Middle East & North Africa	ME	Middle East & North Arica
Sub-Saharan Africa	ZAF	South Africa
	R-AF	Rest of Sub-Saharan Africa
South & Central Asia	CA	South & Central Asia
East Asia & Pacific	KOR	Korea, Republic
	CHN	China
	HKG	Hong Kong SAR (China)
	JPN	Japan
	AUS	Australia
	SGP	Singapore
	R-AP	Rest of East Asia & Pacific
South & Central America, Caribbean	CYM	Cayman Islands
	BRA	Brazil
	R-SA	Rest of South & Central America, Caribbean

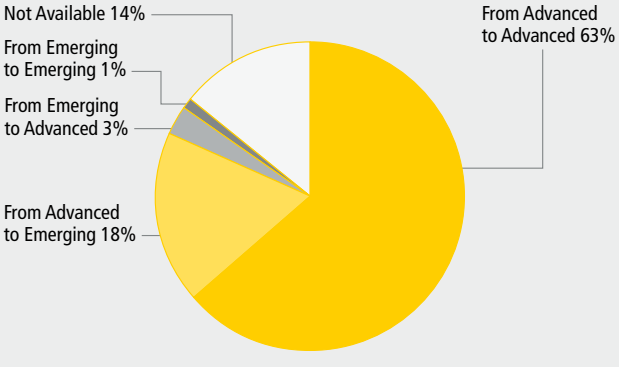
Portfolio Equity Stock Cartographic Visualization

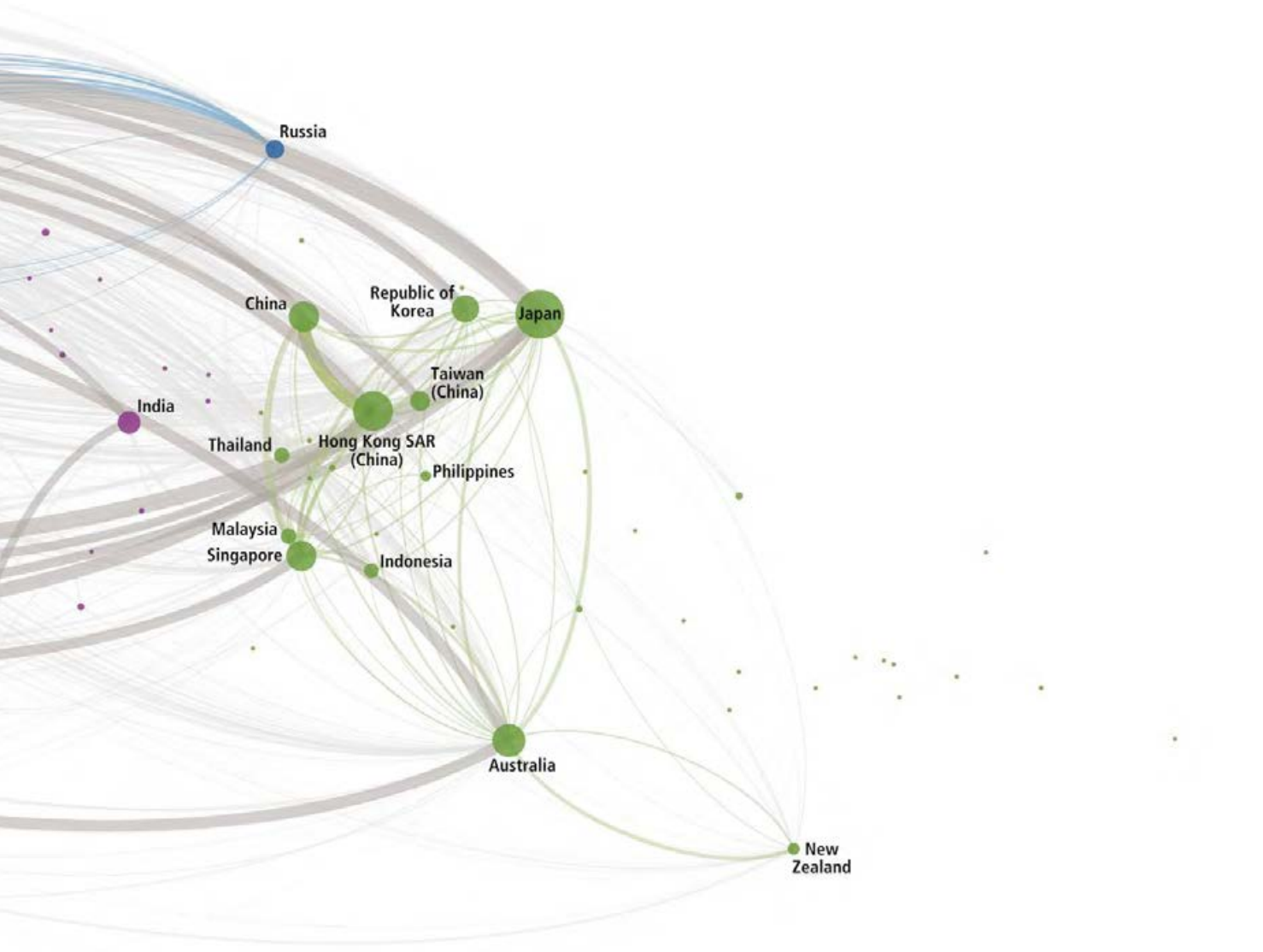


Ten Largest Portfolio Equity Stocks

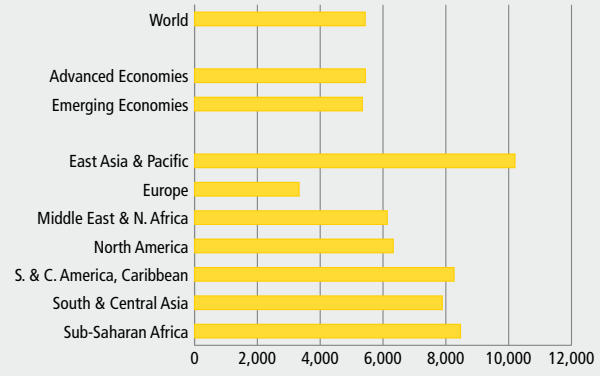
	From	To	% of total
1	United States	United Kingdom	4.6%
2	United States	Cayman Is.	3.5%
3	United States	Japan	2.6%
4	Germany	Luxembourg	2.3%
5	United States	Canada	2.3%
6	Canada	United States	2.2%
7	United Kingdom	United States	2.1%
8	United States	Switzerland	1.9%
9	Japan	United States	1.8%
10	Italy	Luxembourg	1.8%

Composition: Advanced versus Emerging Economies

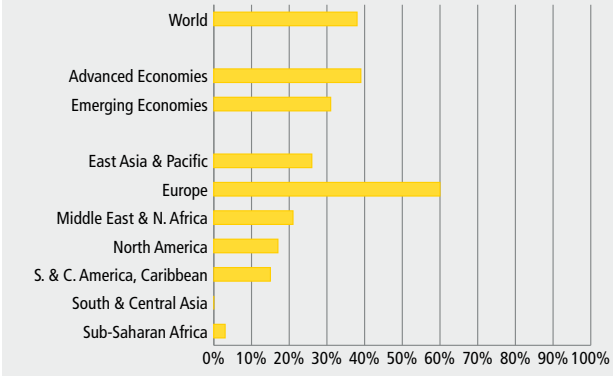




Average Distance Traversed (km) (Outward)



Intra-regional Share of Total (Outward)



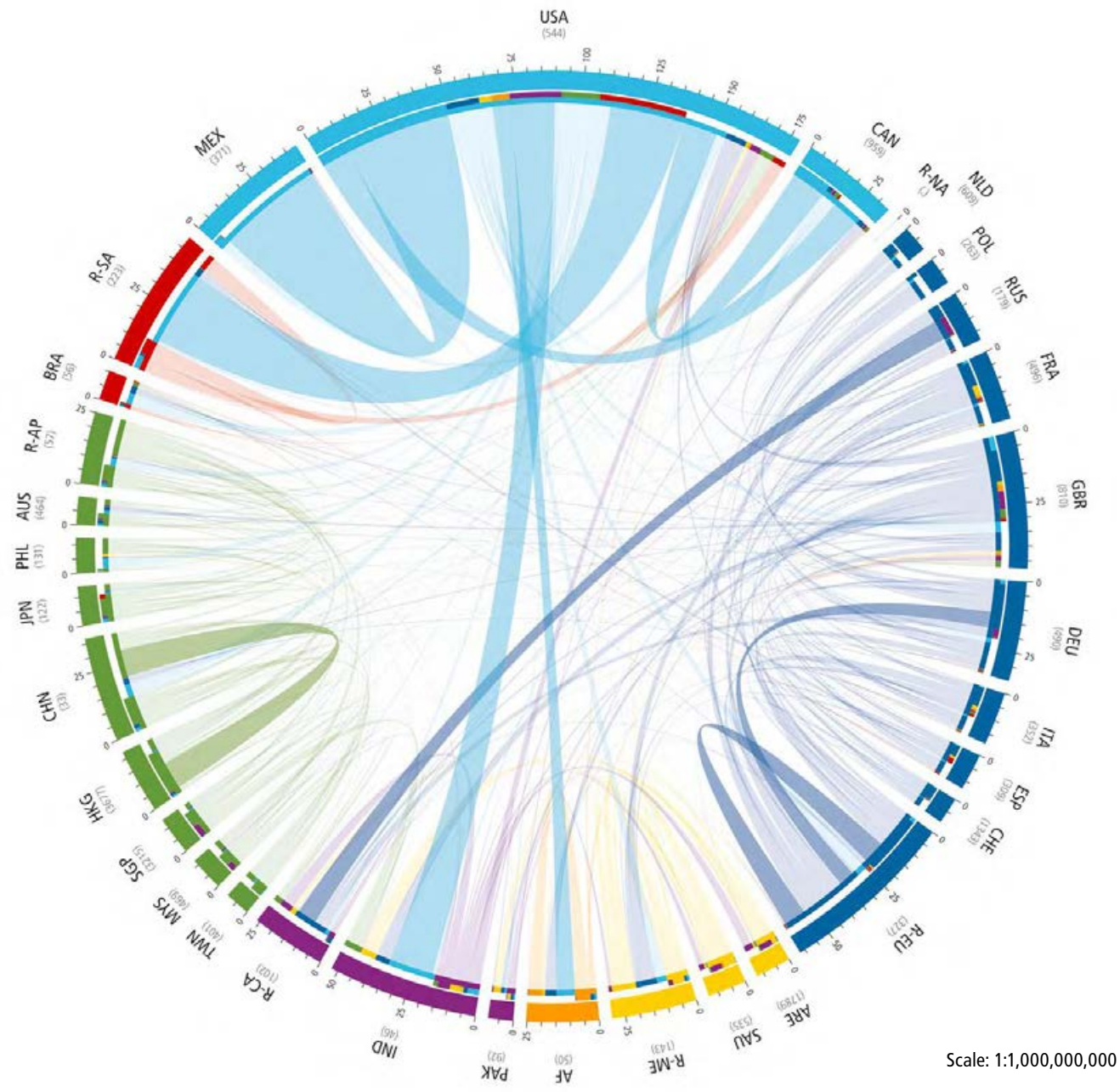
Phone Calls: Immigrant Connections

The available data on telephone calls cover 89% of the estimated world total calling minutes (including calls routed over the internet and terminated on fixed or mobile phones, but not computer-to-computer calls, e.g., via Skype).[4] Phone calls are one of the components of the index on which directionality is particularly unbalanced. This component has the highest percentage of interactions from advanced to emerging economies (41%), as compared to only 9% from emerging to advanced economies.

This imbalance, reflects, in part, differences in calling charges (particularly from the United States, where international calling rates are relatively low) as well as income levels. The other, more evident driver of calling patterns has to do with interactions due to immigrants (which is also a good example of complementarities across at least some of the index components). Thus, the United States, as a country of immigrants, figures in eight of the top 10 flows of phone calls. The top two destinations of international calls placed from the United States are Mexico (the largest source of first-generation immigrants) and India (the third-largest). All of the United States' country partners in the top 10 figure in the top 15 sources of immigrants to the United States (out of more than 200 countries and territories) with the exception of Brazil, which ranks 26th. The inference of an immigrant effect is backstopped by the observation that the two flows of the largest 10 that don't involve the United States are from Hong Kong to China and from the United Kingdom to India (the largest source of first-generation immigrants to the United Kingdom). Similarly, the other interregional flows that stand out from the circular visualization—the United States to Africa and Russia to the rest of South and Central Asia (minus India and Pakistan, i.e., mostly just to Central Asia) can be given a similar interpretation.

4 For telephone calls, the main data limitation is that each country only reports data on calls to/from a sample of partners.

Phone Calls Circular Visualization

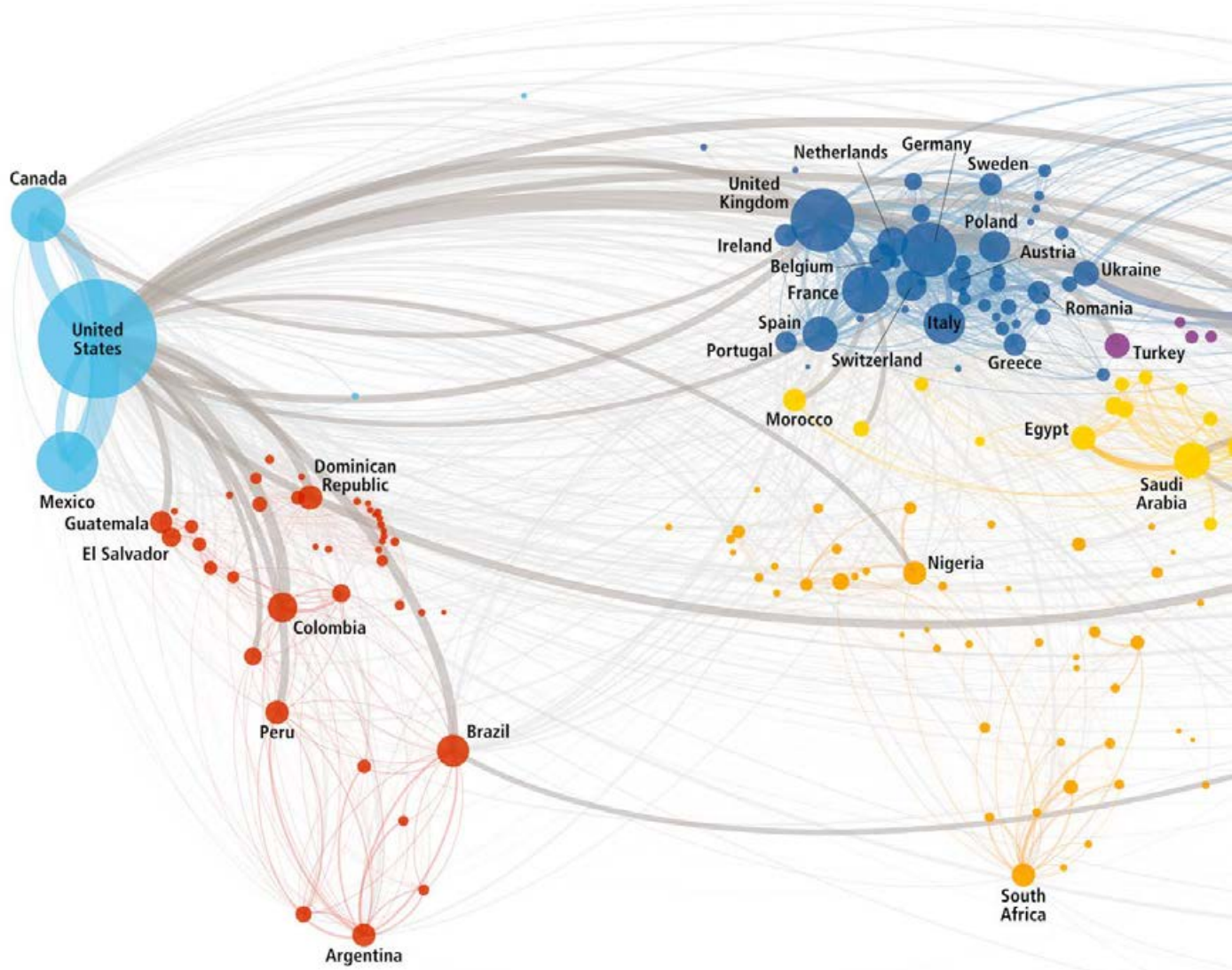


Scale: 1:1,000,000,000

Region	Label	Name
North America	MEX	Mexico
	USA	United States
	CAN	Canada
	R-NA	Rest of North America
Europe	NLD	Netherlands
	POL	Poland
	RUS	Russian Federation
	FRA	France
	GBR	United Kingdom
	DEU	Germany
	ITA	Italy
	ESP	Spain
	CHE	Switzerland
	R-EU	Rest of Europe
Middle East & North Africa	ARE	United Arab Emirates
	SAU	Saudi Arabia
	R-ME	Rest of Middle East & North Africa

Region	Label	Name
Sub-Saharan Africa	AF	Sub-Saharan Africa
South & Central Asia	PAK	Pakistan
	IND	India
	R-CA	Rest of South & Central Asia
East Asia & Pacific	TWN	Taiwan (China)
	MYS	Malaysia
	SGP	Singapore
	HKG	Hong Kong SAR (China)
	CHN	China
	JPN	Japan
	PHL	Philippines
	AUS	Australia
	R-AP	Rest of East Asia & Pacific
South & Central America, Caribbean	BRA	Brazil
	R-SA	Rest of South & Central America, Caribbean

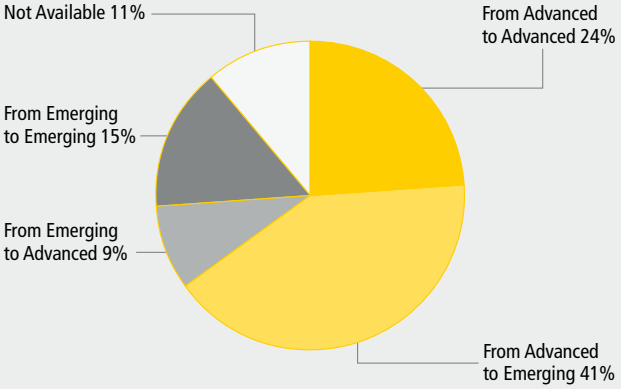
Phone Calls Cartographic Visualization

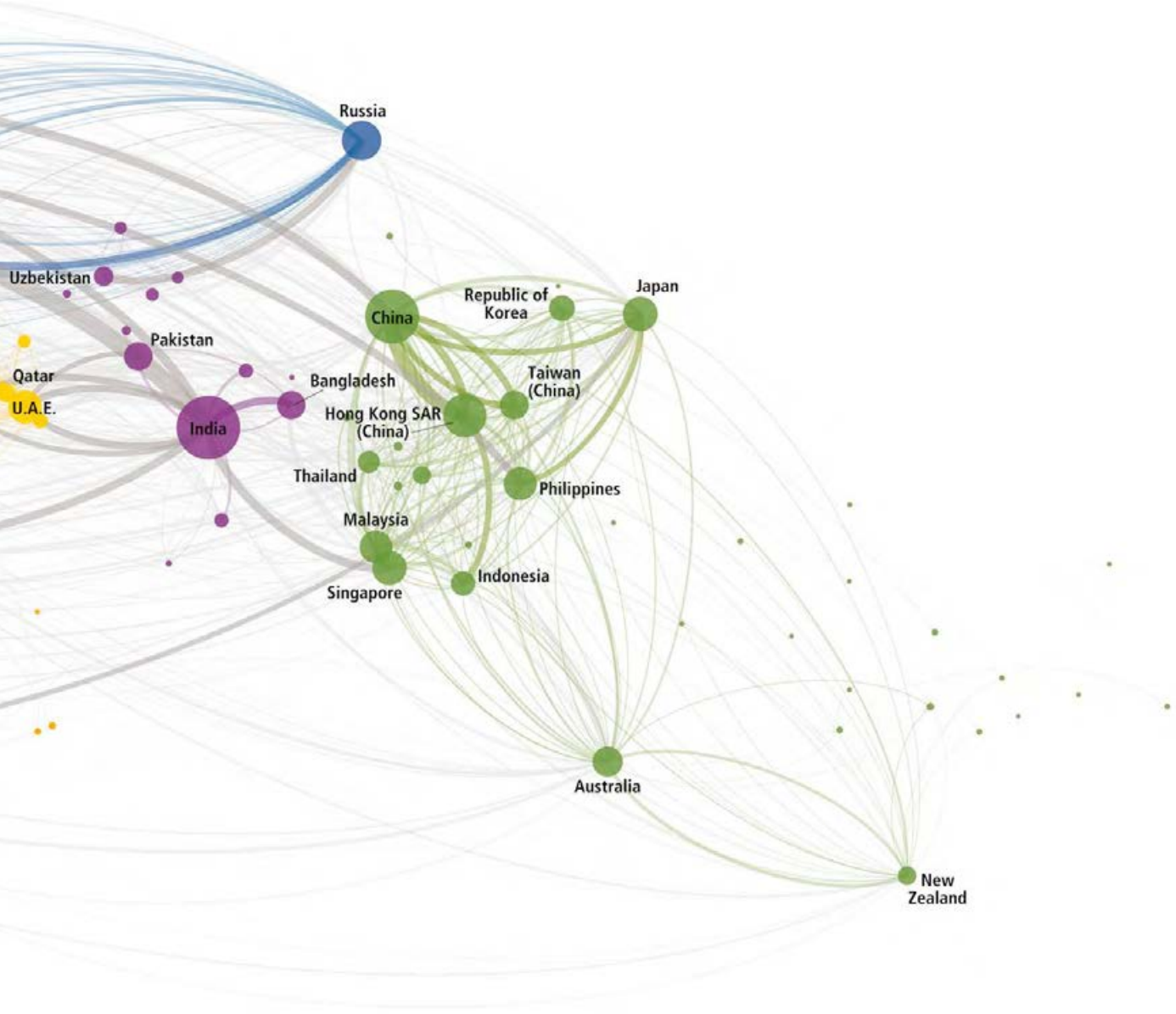


Ten Largest Phone Call Routes

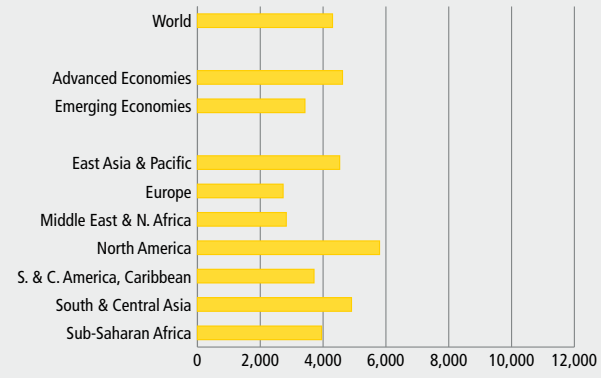
	From	To	% of total
1	United States	Mexico	7.7%
2	United States	India	3.2%
3	Canada	United States	2.5%
4	United States	Canada	2.1%
5	Hong Kong SAR (China)	China	2.0%
6	United States	Colombia	1.2%
7	United States	Dominican Rep.	0.9%
8	United States	Brazil	0.8%
9	United States	China	0.8%
10	United Kingdom	India	0.8%

Composition: Advanced versus Emerging Economies

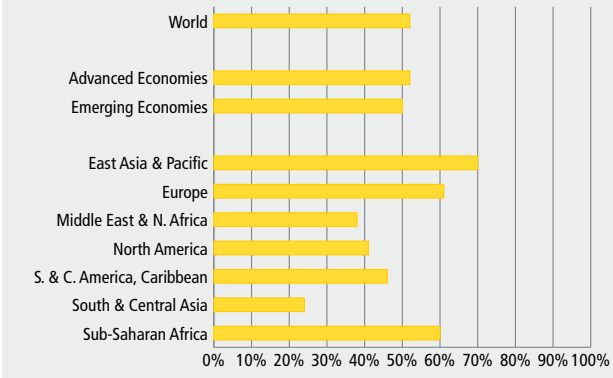




Average Distance Traversed (km) (Outbound)



Intra-regional Share of Total (Outbound)



Printed Publications Trade: Linguistic Linkages

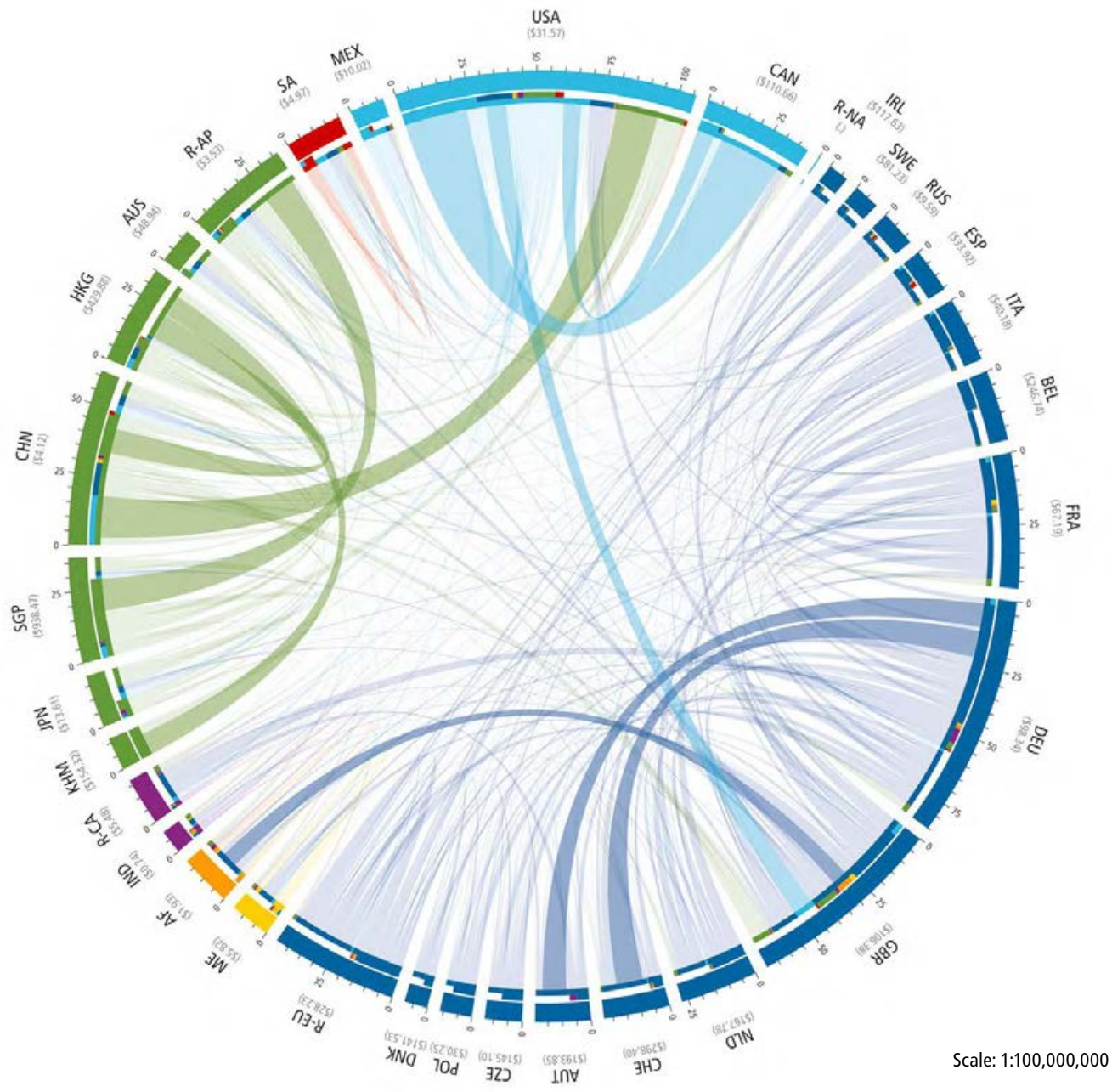
Printed publications trade constitutes the second information pillar component on which we have adequate data to generate visualizations. The data used here encompass trade in printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry, manuscripts, typescripts, and plans.

The comparison with phone calls illustrates the influence of weight versus weightlessness on international interactions. As the circular visualization and the last table on the next two pages indicate, regionalization is much higher for printed publications than for telephone calls: 62%, or the second highest level after tourism. And the average distance traversed is 10% less than that for phone calls.

Looking at the circular visualization and the list of the 10 largest flows also illustrates another factor that has a strong—and intuitive—influence on printed publications trade. Six of the 10 largest flows involve partners that share a common language—versus a 10% likelihood of that happening for two randomly selected countries.

Advanced economies are the leading exporters of printed material, with 75% of world total exports, as compared to only 55% for merchandise trade overall. Recall that across all of the information pillar components, advanced economies are nine times more deeply integrated into international information flows than emerging economies.

Printed Publications Trade Circular Visualization

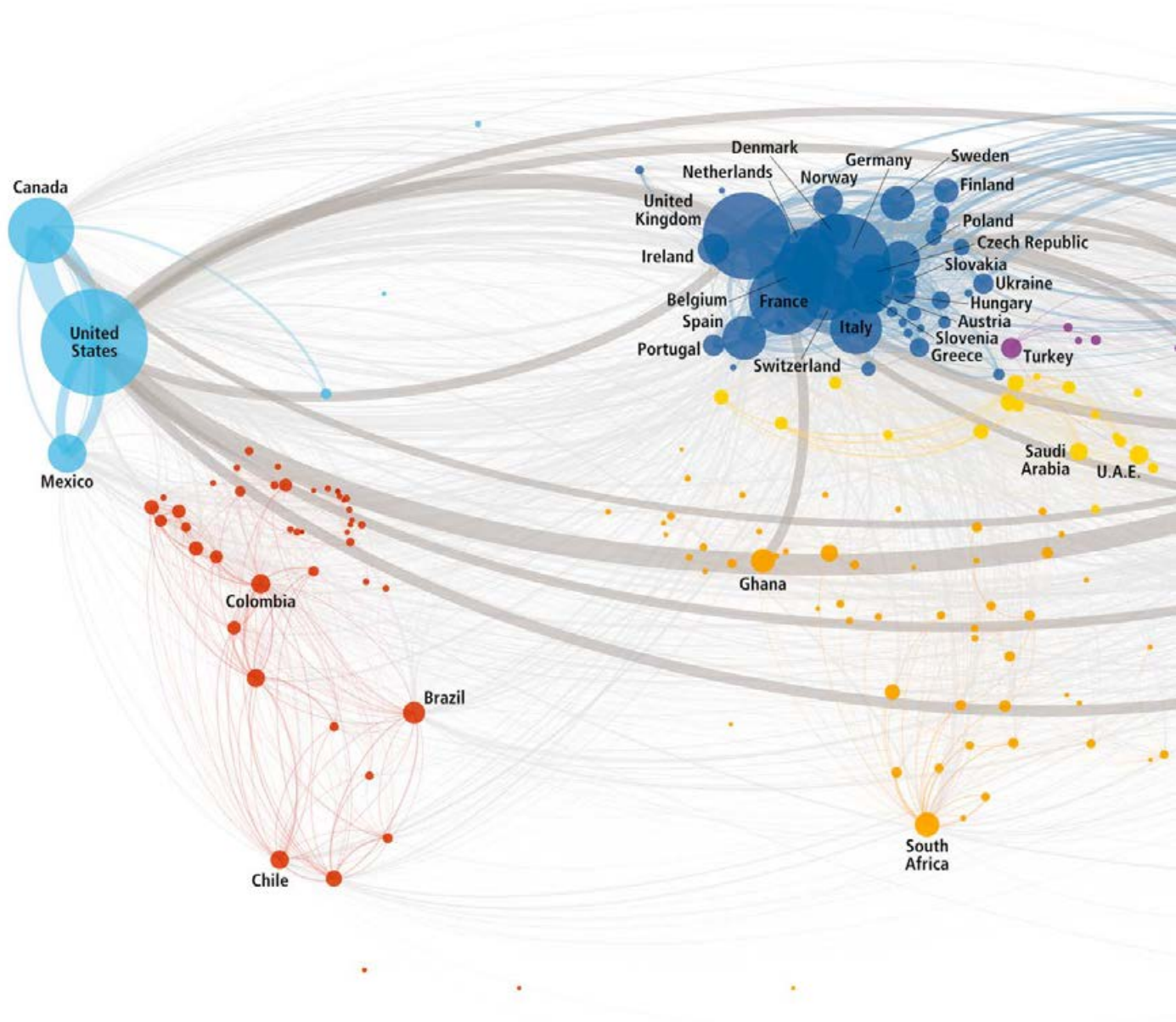


Scale: 1:100,000,000

Region	Label	Name
North America	MEX	Mexico
	USA	United States
	CAN	Canada
	R-NA	Rest of North America
Europe	IRL	Ireland
	SWE	Switzerland
	RUS	Russian Federation
	ESP	Spain
	ITA	Italy
	BEL	Belgium
	FRA	France
	DEU	Germany
	GBR	United Kingdom
	NLD	Netherlands
	CHE	Switzerland
	AUT	Austria
	CZE	Czech Republic

Region	Label	Name
Europe	POL	Poland
	DNK	Denmark
	R-EU	Rest of Europe
Middle East & North Africa	ME	Middle East & North Africa
Sub-Saharan Africa	AF	Sub-Saharan Africa
South & Central Asia	IND	India
	R-CA	Rest of South & Central Asia
East Asia & Pacific	KHM	Cambodia
	JPN	Japan
	SGP	Singapore
	CHN	China
	HKG	Hong Kong SAR (China)
	AUS	Australia
	R-AP	Rest of East Asia & Pacific
South & Central America, Caribbean	SA	South & Central America, Caribbean

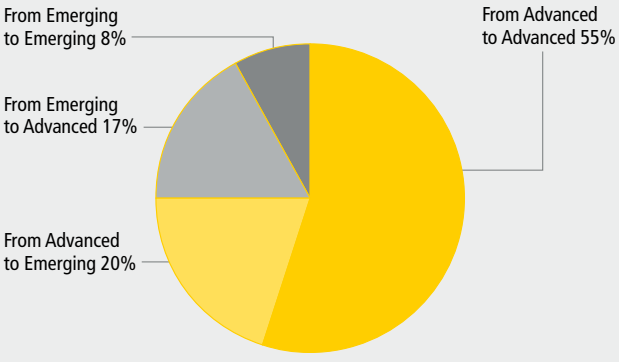
Printed Publications Trade Cartographic Visualization

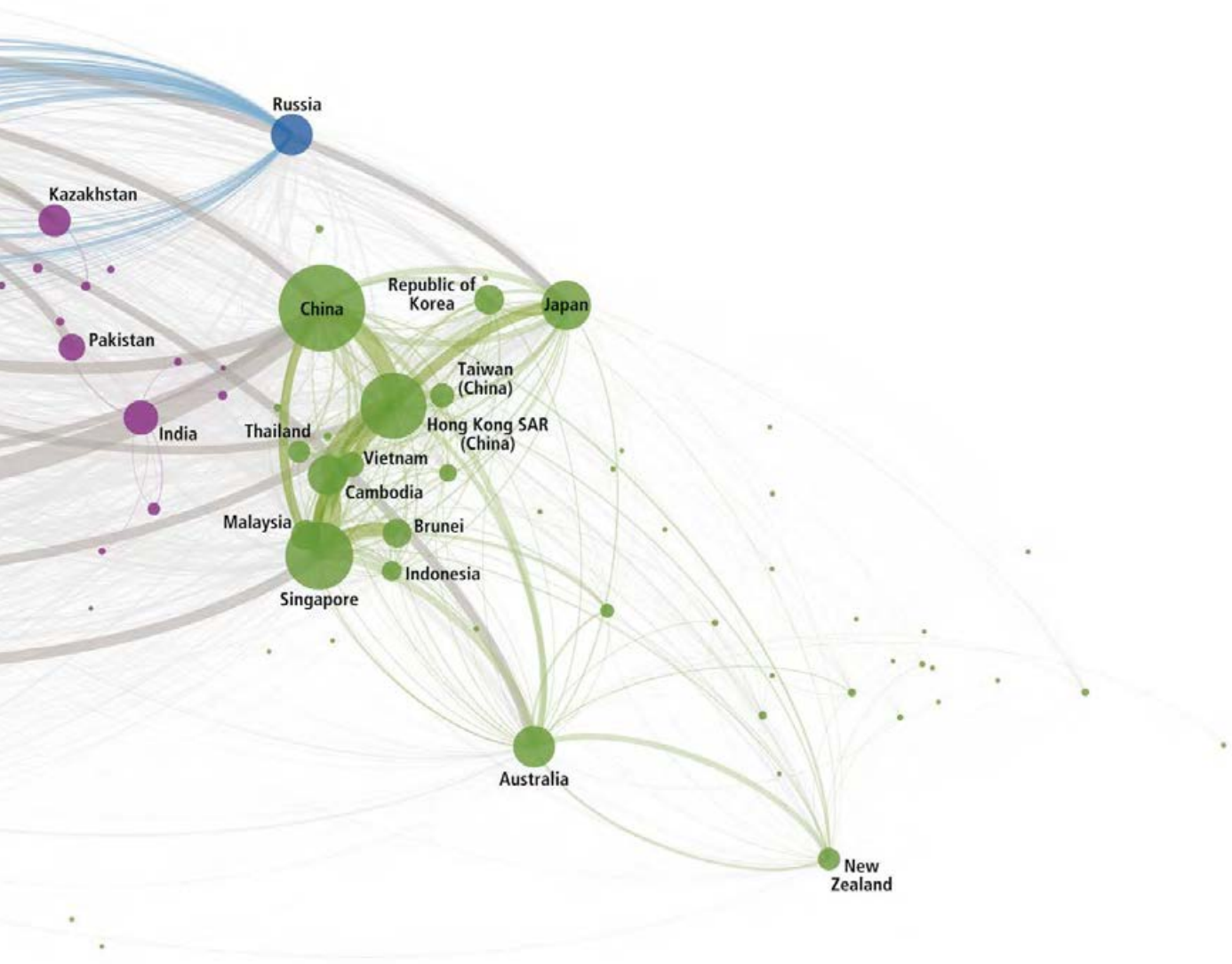


Ten Largest Publications Trade Flows

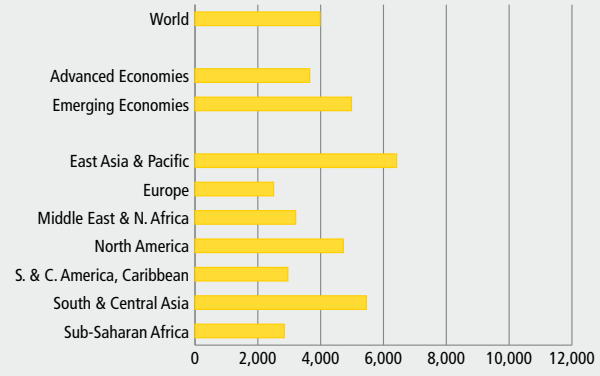
	From	To	% of total
1	United States	Canada	5.2%
2	China	United States	3.5%
3	Germany	Switzerland	2.2%
4	China	Hong Kong SAR (China)	2.1%
5	Germany	Austria	2.0%
6	Cambodia	Hong Kong SAR (China)	1.8%
7	United States	United Kingdom	1.7%
8	Canada	United States	1.5%
9	Germany	France	1.2%
10	Singapore	Brunei	1.2%

Composition: Advanced versus Emerging Economies

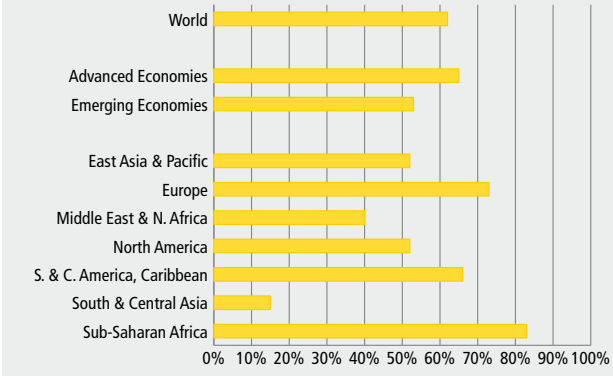




Average Distance Traversed (km) (Exports)



Intra-regional Share of Total (Exports)



Tourists: Not too Far from Home
(based on data from arrivals only)

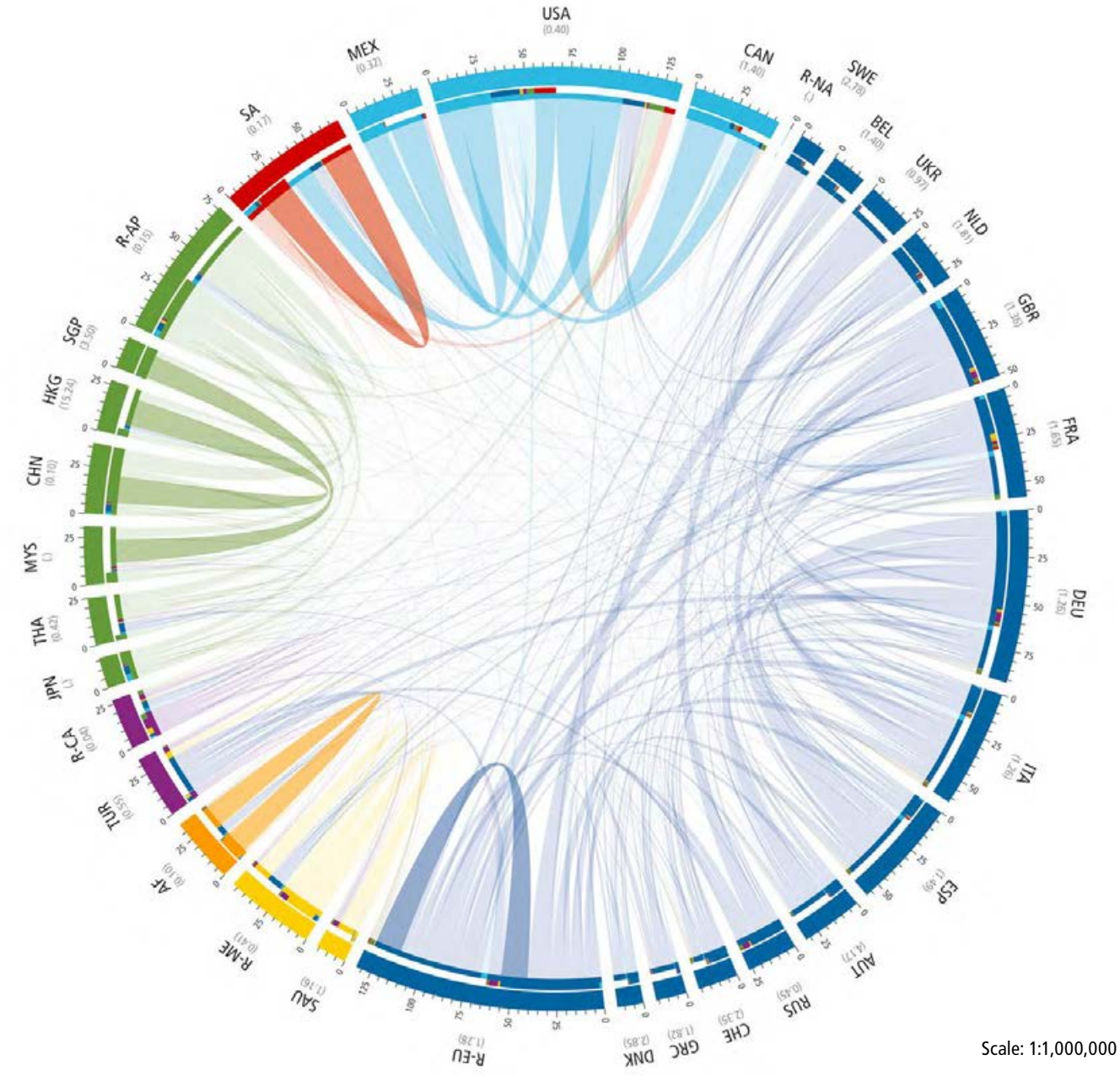
Tourism is the interaction on which our data are least complete: tourist arrivals by origin are unavailable for 36% of total worldwide arrivals. It is also on this component where there is the most inconsistency among the data employed for different countries.[5] With those caveats, the visualizations make intuitive sense. Given the short-run nature of tourism relative to the other people flows that we cover, tourism is more regionalized and tourists traverse shorter distances on average than international students and migrants. The same patterns actually apply even more broadly: tourist flows are by far the most regionalized and occur over the shortest distances of any of the eight flows and stocks visualized here. Eight of the top 10 tourist flows, in fact, occur between neighbors that share a common border. Also note that our data exclude day trippers: if they were included, levels of regionalization would be even higher and distances traversed even lower.

Especially compared to other people flows, tourism is also dominated by advanced economies: based on depth ratios, the average person in an advanced economy travels abroad once every 20 months, versus less than once every 13 years for emerging economies. And flows from emerging economies to advanced economies are relatively small compared to flows between emerging economies. The data therefore cast doubt on the perception in advanced economies that there are already "too many" tourists from emerging economies, especially China—although that country is, in fact, a significant source of growth in outbound tourism. So while tourism is a huge business that is estimated to account for 9% of world GDP and 1 in 11 jobs when its indirect impact is factored in, and while it could be boosted further through relaxation of visa restrictions (an estimated 63% of the world's population need to obtain a visa before leaving on a leisure trip to a foreign destination), its further growth will require management of such perceptions.[6]

5 The tourism data, unfortunately, mix together arrivals recorded at borders with arrivals recorded at lodging establishments and origins tracked by nationality and by country of residence, creating some inconsistency. This imperfect combination across data series, however, is a necessary compromise required to achieve the broadest possible data coverage. Its impact, for example is seen in having more incoming tourists in the data going to Spain than to France because we use Spain data recorded at borders (more complete) and France data recorded at lodging establishments (less complete).

6 Estimates of tourism's contributions to world GDP and employment are from UNWTO World Tourism Highlights 2014. Analysis of visa requirements from UNWTO/WTTC, "The Impact of Visa Policies on Job Creation in the G20 Economies," 2012.

Tourists Circular Visualization

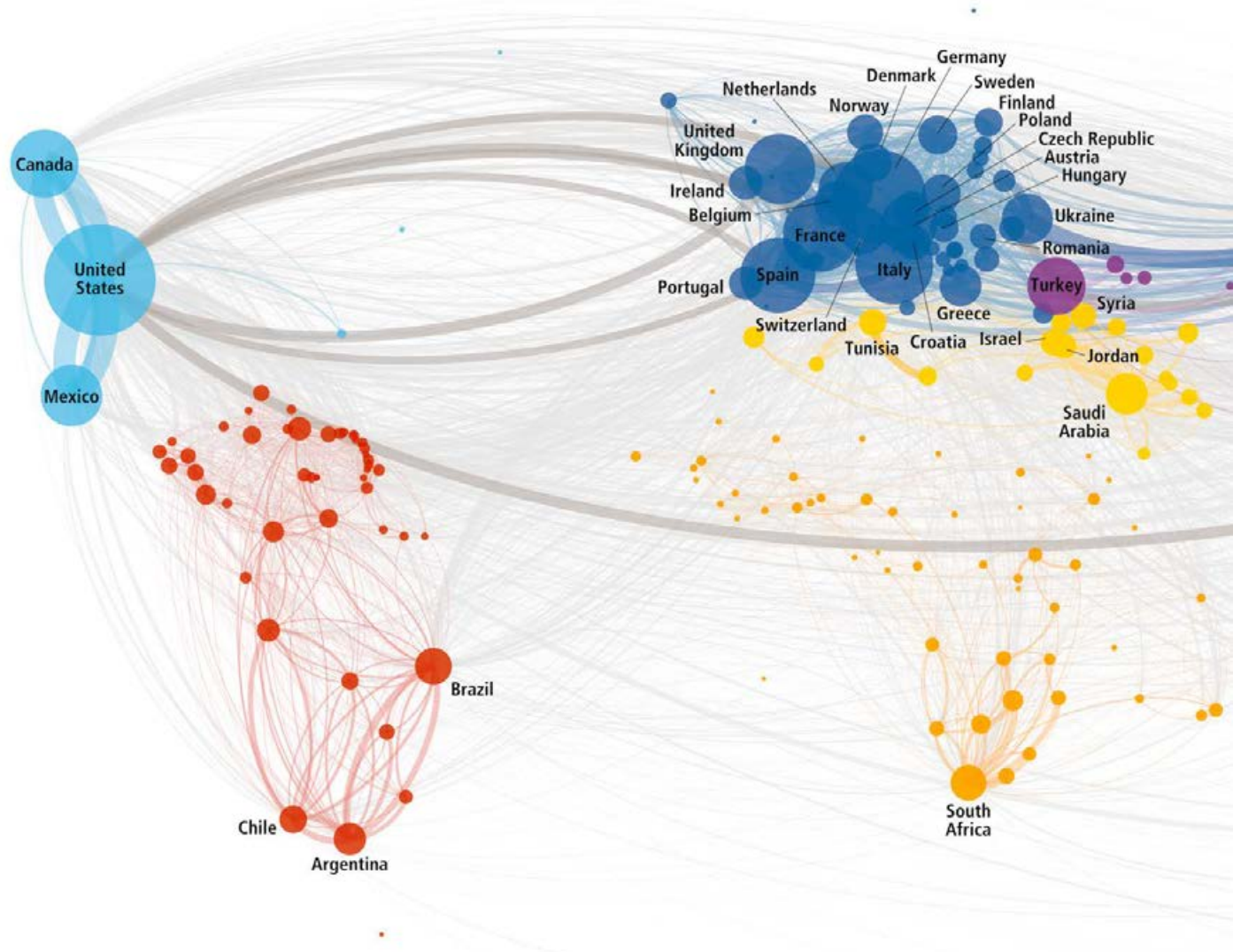


Scale: 1:1,000,000

Region	Label	Name
North America	MEX	Mexico
	USA	United States
	CAN	Canada
	R-NA	Rest of North America
Europe	SWE	Sweden
	BEL	Belgium
	UKR	Ukraine
	NLD	Netherlands
	GBR	United Kingdom
	FRA	France
	DEU	Germany
	ITA	Italy
	ESP	Spain
	AUT	Austria
	RUS	Russian Federation
	CHE	Switzerland
	GRC	Greece

Region	Label	Name
Europe	DNK	Denmark
	R-EU	Rest of Europe
Middle East & North Africa	SAU	Saudi Arabia
	R-ME	Rest of Middle East & North Africa
Sub-Saharan Africa	AF	Sub-Saharan Africa
South & Central Asia	TUR	Turkey
	R-CA	Rest of South & Central Asia
East Asia & Pacific	JPN	Japan
	THA	Thailand
	MYS	Malaysia
	CHN	China
	HKG	Hong Kong SAR (China)
	SGP	Singapore
	R-AP	Rest of East Asia & Pacific
South & Central America, Caribbean	SA	South & Central America, Caribbean

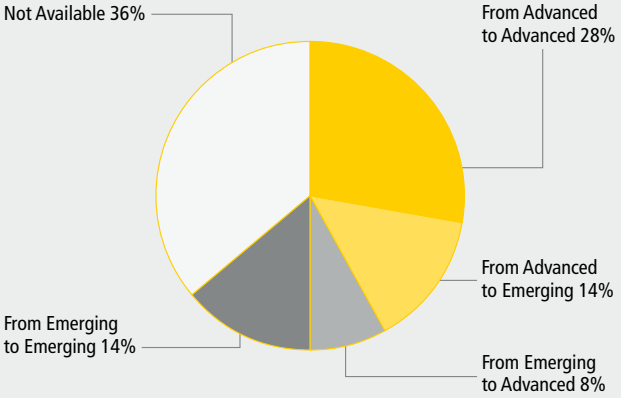
Tourists Cartographic Visualization

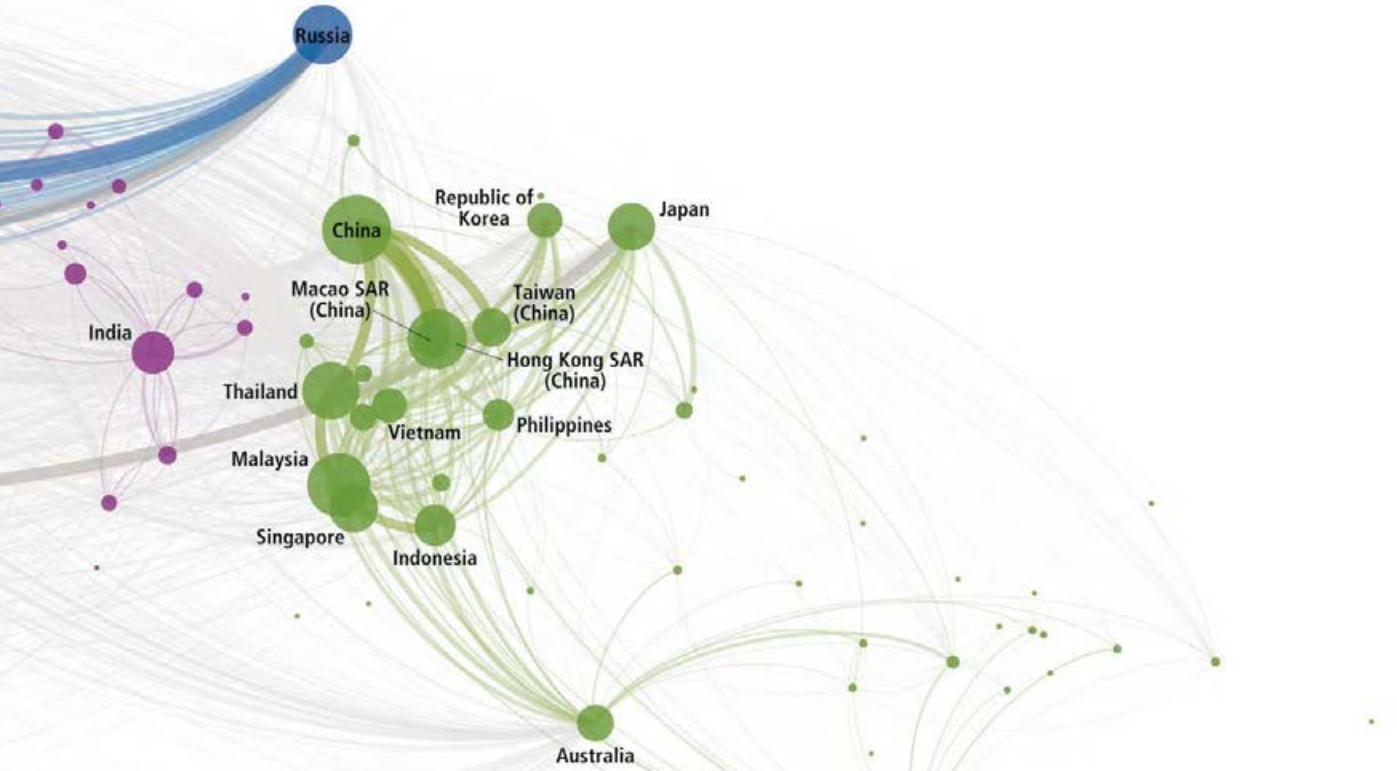


Ten Largest Tourist Flows

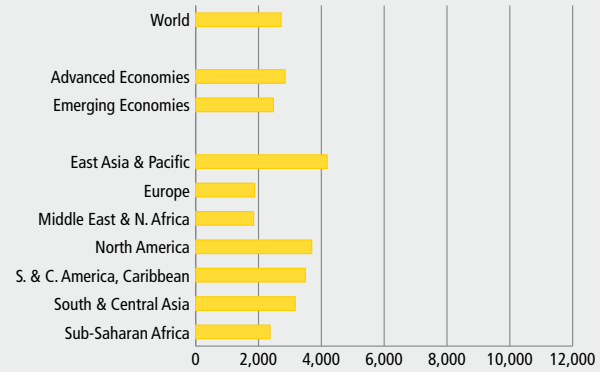
	From	To	% of total
1	Canada	United States	2.2%
2	United States	Mexico	1.8%
3	China	Hong Kong SAR (China)	1.5%
4	Mexico	United States	1.4%
5	Singapore	Malaysia	1.3%
6	United States	Canada	1.1%
7	Germany	Austria	1.1%
8	United Kingdom	Spain	1.0%
9	Germany	Italy	1.0%
10	Russia	Ukraine	0.9%

Composition: Advanced versus Emerging Economies

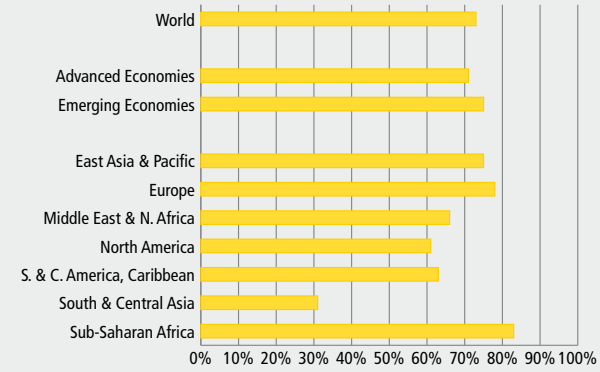




Average Distance Traversed (km) (Departures)



Intra-regional Share of Total (Departures)



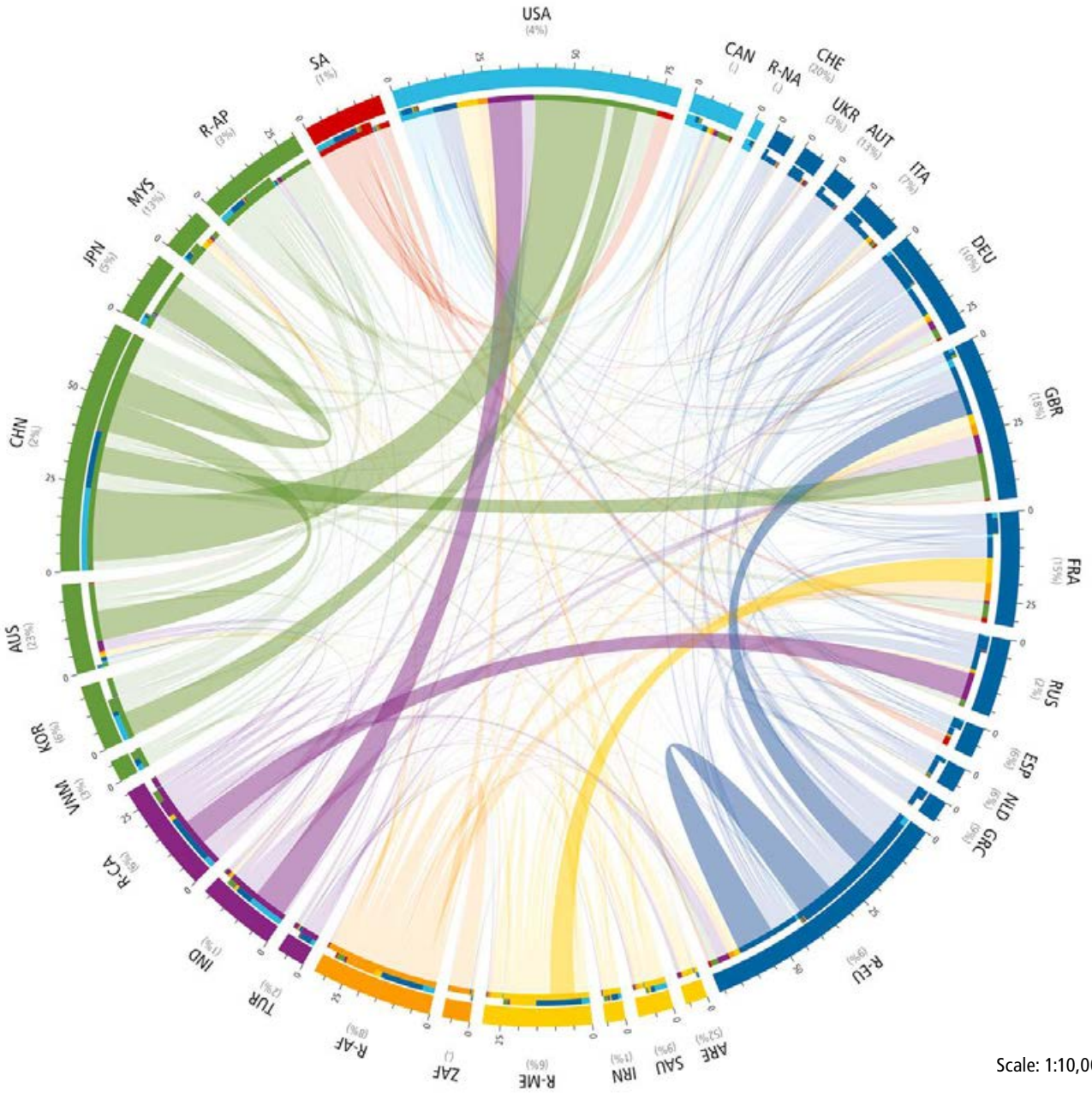
Students: In Search of Excellence

(based on data from inward direction only)

Compared to tourists, international movement of students is a medium-run phenomenon. An obvious corollary is that it is much less regionalized: in fact the intra-regional component is only 43%, with only portfolio equity ranking lower. Relatedly, the average distance traversed is nearly as high as for portfolio equity (which, again, is top-ranked on this measure).

The stark difference from portfolio equity is that student flows are the second-ranked component in terms of the share of the total accounted for by flows from emerging economies, after migration, and top-ranked in terms of flows from emerging economies to advanced economies in particular. Flows from advanced economies are barely one-third as large, and are also very skewed toward other advanced economies, more so than is the case for any other index component. Students' preference for universities in advanced economies is consistent with the limited shift of top-ranked universities to emerging markets. Based on data from the Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU), the share of the world's top 100 universities in emerging economies rose from 0% in 2003 to 1% in 2014. Looking at the top 200 increases these percentages somewhat: emerging economies accounted for 1.5% of the top 200 in 2003 and 7% in 2014 (with the increase driven mainly by the rise of nine universities in China into the top 200). But emerging economies clearly still lag badly on this dimension.

Students Circular Visualization

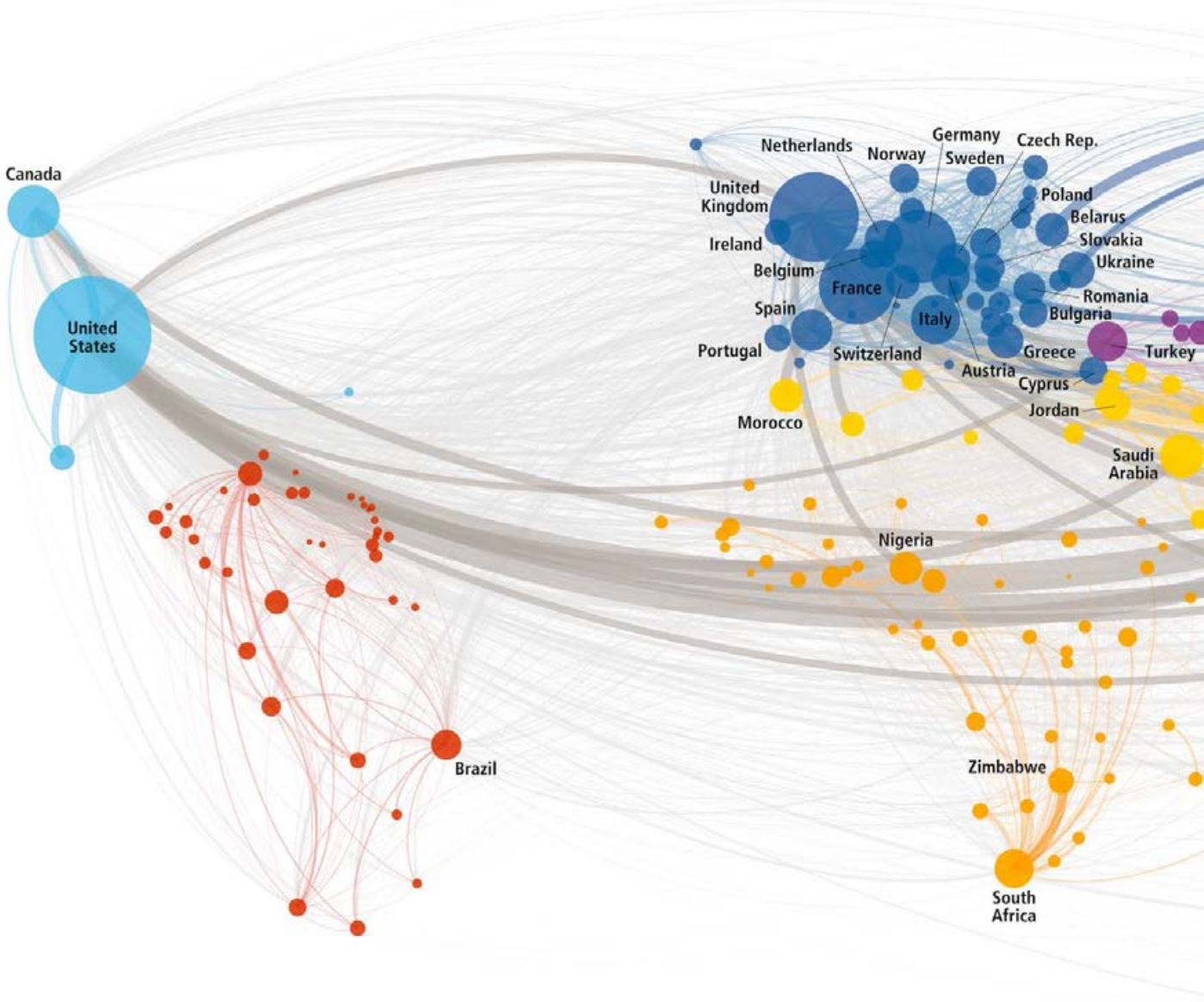


Scale: 1:10,000

Region	Label	Name
North America	USA	United States
	CAN	Canada
	R-NA	Rest of North America
Europe	CHE	Switzerland
	UKR	Ukraine
	AUT	Austria
	ITA	Italy
	DEU	Germany
	GBR	United Kingdom
	FRA	France
	RUS	Russian Federation
	ESP	Spain
	NLD	Netherlands
	GRC	Greece
	R-EU	Rest of Europe
Middle East & North Africa	ARE	United Arab Emirates
	SAU	Saudi Arabia

Region	Label	Name
Middle East & North Africa	IRN	Iran, Islamic Republic
	R-ME	Rest of Middle East & North Africa
Sub-Saharan Africa	ZAF	South Africa
	R-AF	Rest of Sub-Saharan Africa
South & Central Asia	TUR	Turkey
	IND	India
	R-CA	Rest of South & Central Asia
East Asia & Pacific	VNM	Vietnam
	KOR	Korea, Republic
	AUS	Australia
	CHN	China
	JPN	Japan
	MYS	Malaysia
	R-AP	Rest of East Asia & Pacific
South & Central America, Caribbean	SA	South & Central America, Caribbean

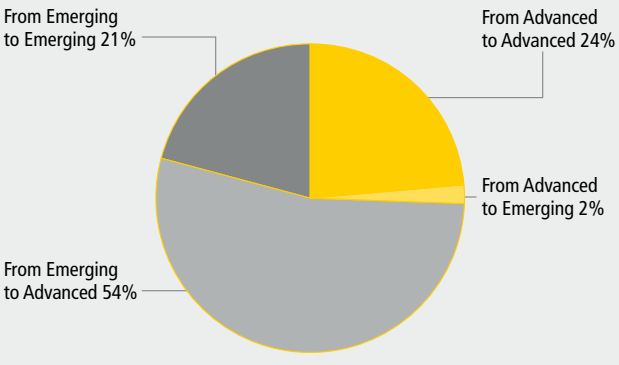
Students Cartographic Visualization

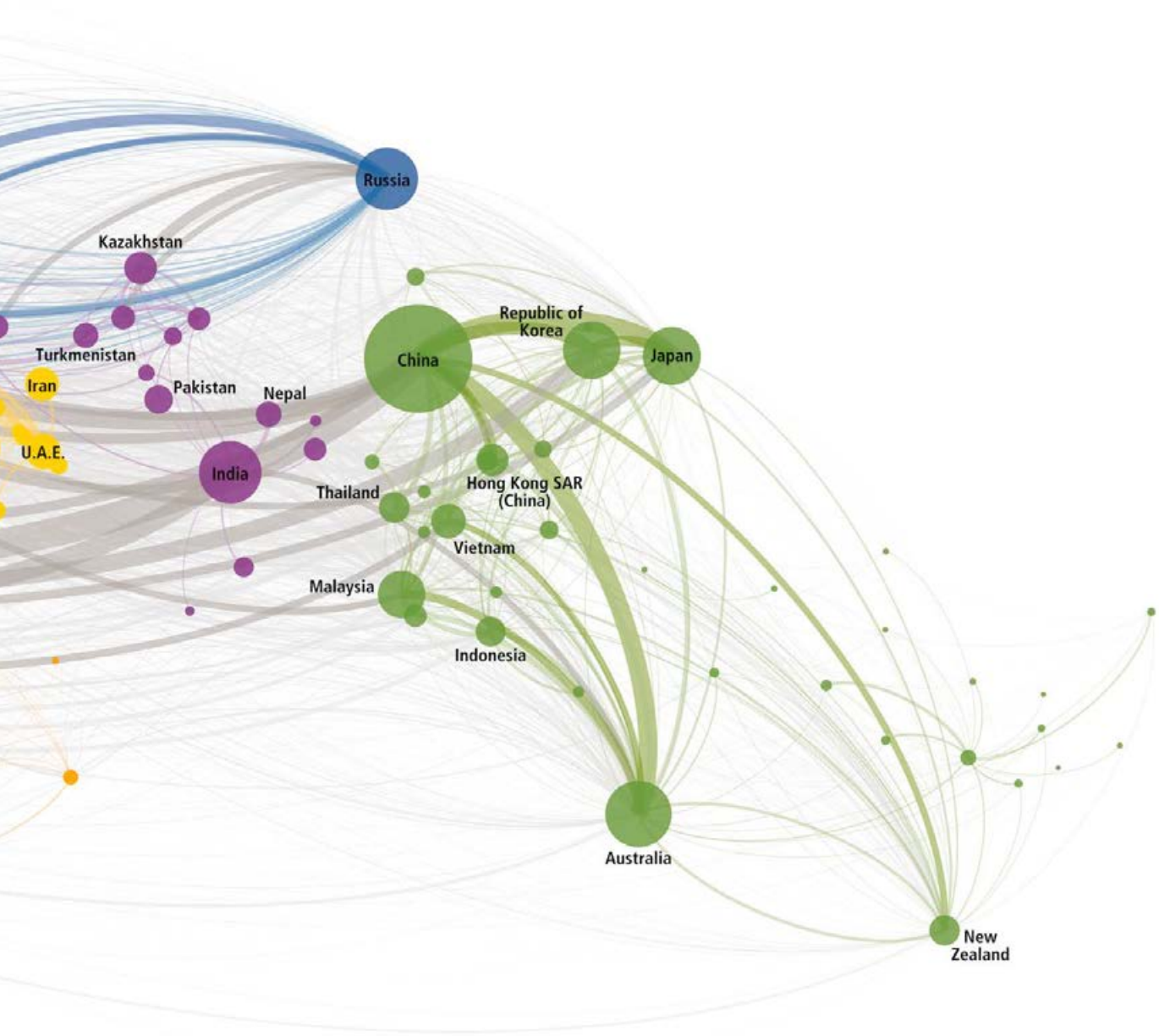


Ten Largest Student Stocks

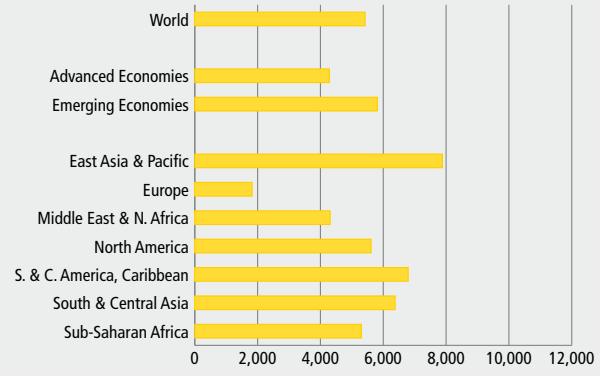
	From	To	% of total
1	China	United States	6.0%
2	India	United States	2.8%
3	China	Japan	2.8%
4	China	Australia	2.5%
5	China	United Kingdom	2.2%
6	Republic of Korea	United States	2.0%
7	China	Republic of Korea	1.2%
8	Saudi Arabia	United States	0.9%
9	Belarus	Russia	0.9%
10	Kazakhstan	Russia	0.9%

Composition: Advanced versus Emerging Economies

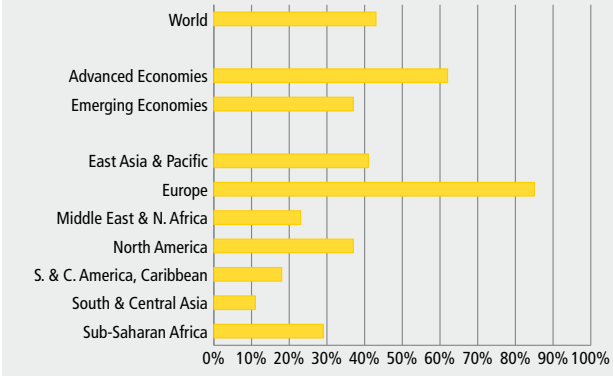




Average Distance Traversed (km) (Outbound)



Intra-regional Share of Total (Outbound)



Migrants: Facts and Fears

Migration is the longest-run people flow and this is where the advanced share of the world total is the smallest: people from rich countries are much less likely to move countries than people from poorer ones. This is, in fact, the one flow for which emerging economies' share of world totals comes close to matching their share of world population. But unlike university students (which rank second-highest on the emerging share of the total), there is much less of a skew towards advanced economies: more emigrants from emerging economies go to other emerging economies than to advanced economies, despite particularly acute fears in the latter of being swamped by such flows. So the pattern is more mixed than for student flows, where people from emerging and advanced economies alike focus on advanced economy destinations.

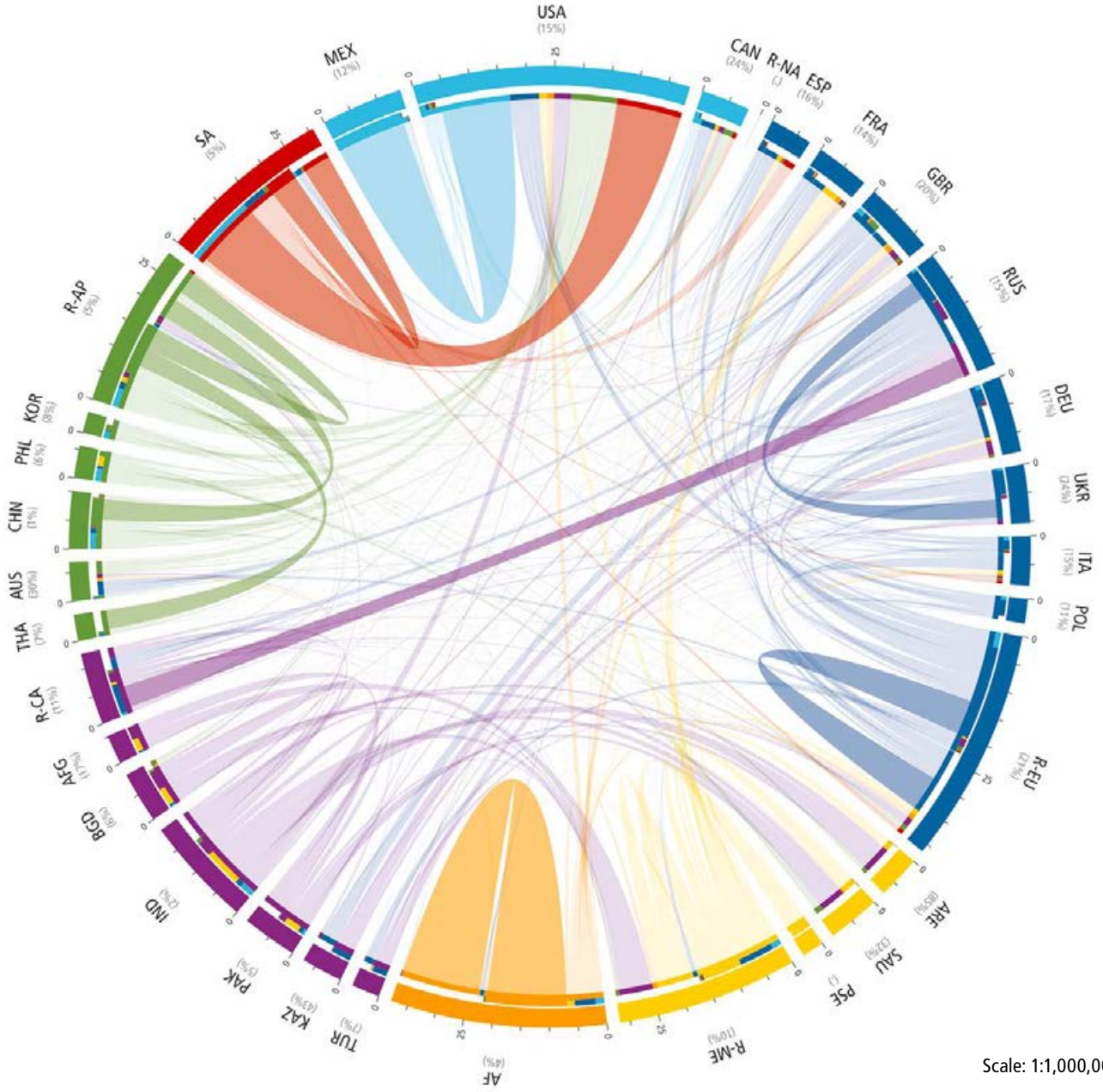
This pattern is indubitably due in large part to visa restrictions. But despite estimates that world GDP could as much as double if such restrictions were removed, that is simply unlikely to happen.[7] Such visa restrictions are doubtless part of the reason why nine of the top 10 flows are between neighbors that share a common border—even more marked than in the case of tourism.

Part of the fear about immigration in some countries seems to be driven by people overestimating the actual depth of immigration in their countries. Survey respondents in the United States and Europe overestimated the share of their countries' populations born abroad by as much as 2–3 times, and simply telling them the correct values cut the proportion believing their countries had too many immigrants by as much as half. This is another reminder of the problems that globaloney can create—and the potential that can be unlocked by dispelling it.[8]

7 Bob Hamilton and John Whalley. ¨Efficiency and distributional implications of global restrictions on labour mobility: Calculations and policy implications." *Journal of Development Economics* 14.1:61–75 (1984).

8 The German Marshall Fund of the United States. "Transatlantic Trends: Key Findings 2013." (2013). http://trends.gmfus.org/files/2013/09/TTrends-2013-Key-Findings-Report.pdf; The German Marshall Fund of the United States. "Transatlantic Trends: Mobility, Migration, and Integration." (2014). http://trends.gmfus.org/files/2014/09/Trends_Immigration_2014_web.pdf.

Migrants Circular Visualization

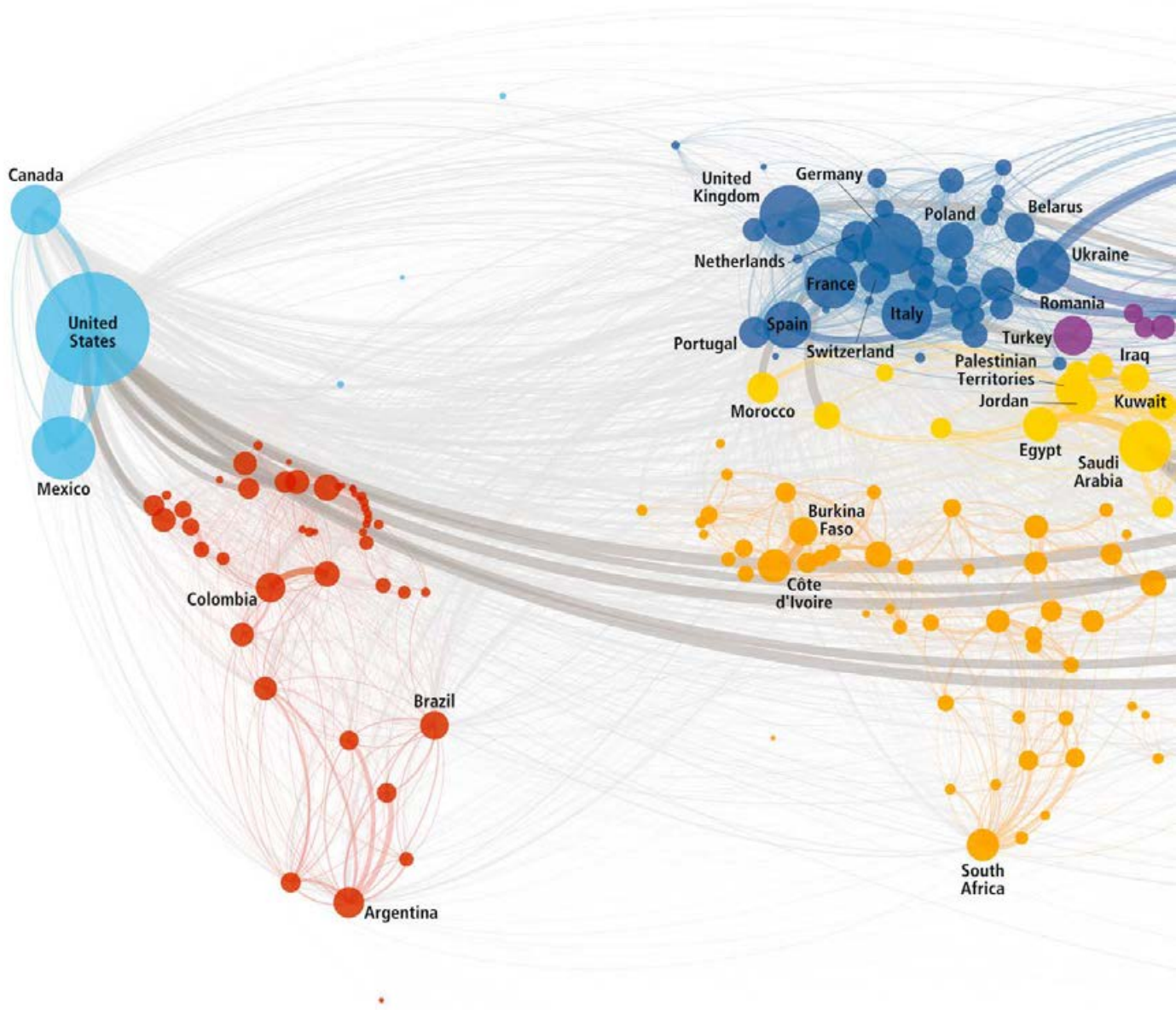


Scale: 1:1,000,000

Region	Label	Name
North America	MEX	Mexico
	USA	United States
	CAN	Canada
	R-NA	Rest of North America
Europe	ESP	Spain
	FRA	France
	GBR	United Kingdom
	RUS	Russian Federation
	DEU	Germany
	UKR	Ukraine
	ITA	Italy
	POL	Poland
	R-EU	Rest of Europe
Middle East & North Africa	ARE	United Arab Emirates
	SAU	Saudi Arabia
	PSE	Palestinian Territories
	R-ME	Rest of Middle East & North Africa

Region	Label	Name
Sub-Saharan Africa	AF	Sub-Saharan Africa
South & Central Asia	TUR	Turkey
	KAZ	Kazakhstan
	PAK	Pakistan
	IND	India
	BGD	Bangladesh
	AFG	Afghanistan
	R-CA	Rest of South & Central Asia
East Asia & Pacific	THA	Thailand
	AUS	Australia
	CHN	China
	PHL	Philippines
	KOR	Korea, Republic
	R-AP	Rest of East Asia & Pacific
South & Central America, Caribbean	SA	South & Central America, Caribbean

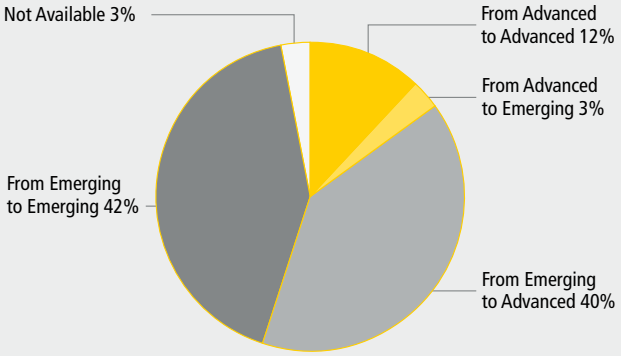
Migrants Cartographic Visualization

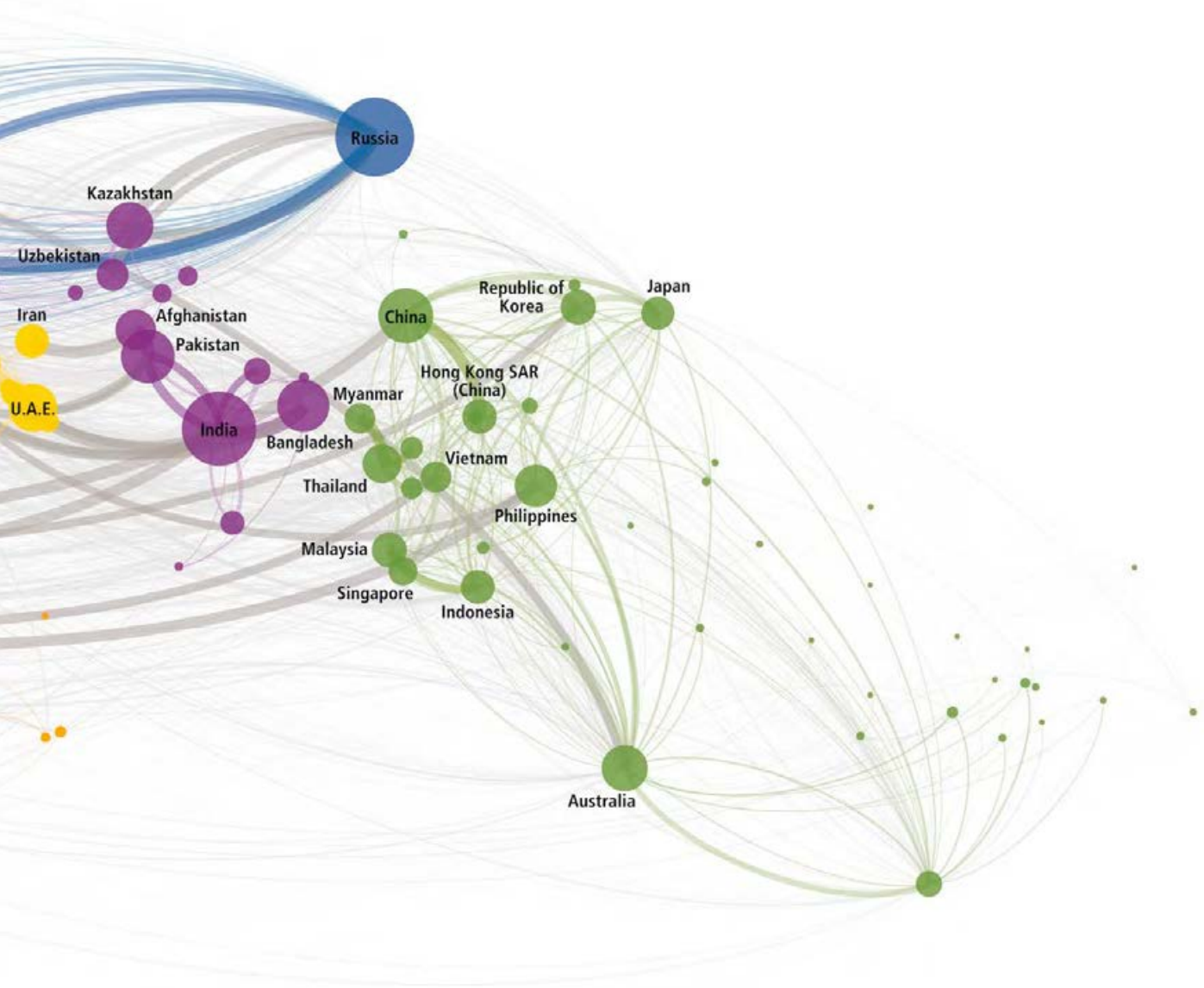


Ten Largest Migrant Stocks

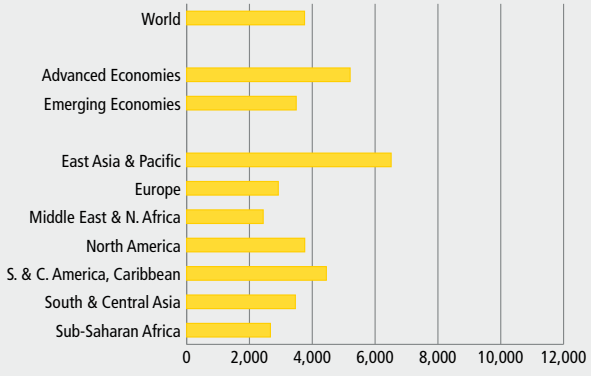
	From	To	% of total
1	Mexico	United States	5.6%
2	Russia	Ukraine	1.5%
3	Bangladesh	India	1.4%
4	Ukraine	Russia	1.3%
5	India	UAE	1.2%
6	Kazakhstan	Russia	1.1%
7	Russia	Kazakhstan	1.0%
8	Afghanistan	Pakistan	1.0%
9	Afghanistan	Iran	1.0%
10	China	Hong Kong SAR (China)	1.0%

Composition: Advanced versus Emerging Economies

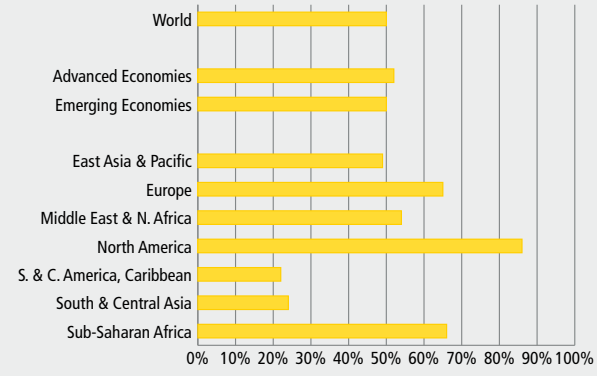




Average Distance Traversed (km) (Emigrants)



Intra-regional Share of Total (Emigrants)

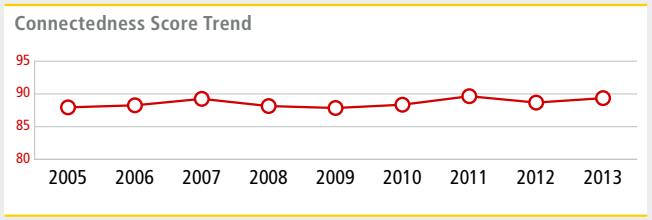


III. Country Profiles

NETHERLANDS

Key Scores and Trends

	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	1/140	1/140	0	89/100	90/100	-1
Depth	6/140	5/140	-1	44/50	44/50	0
Breadth	3/140	3/140	0	46/50	46/50	0
Trade Pillar	2/140	1/140	-1	88/100	89/100	-1
Capital Pillar	3/60	3/60	0	87/100	87/100	0
Information Pillar	2/102	2/102	0	91/100	92/100	-1
People Pillar	9/109	10/109	1	81/100	80/100	1



Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	4/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	6/140	11/140	83%	74%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	22/140	26/140	18%	15%
Capital	7/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	7/131	24/140	134%	84%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	14/133	67/140	18%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	10/84	4/86	130%	94%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	33/91	23/90	2%	1%
Information	10/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	10/140		234,975	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	24/140	26/140	328	281
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	7/136	12/136	$97	$71
People	43/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	66/139	34/140	6%	12%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	10/92	38/131	1.1	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	96/128	49/112	2%	4%

Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors		
	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	13/140	$47,617
Linguistic Commonality (+)	86/140	1%
Remoteness (-)	138/140	1.4
Population (-)	57/140	16.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environm	
Operating Environment (+)	
Infrastructure (+)	
Press Freedom (+)	
Labor Freedom (+)	
Financial Freedom (+)	

– Not Applicable · Data Not Available

HOW TO READ THE COUNTRY PROFILES

Key Scores and Trends

The upper left corner of each profile summarizes the profiled country's overall global connectedness score as well as its scores by dimension (depth vs. breadth) and its pillar scores (trade, capital, information, and people). 2011 and 2013 scores and ranks are shown along with changes in each of the scores and ranks from 2011 to 2013. Changes in scores indicate shifts in absolute levels of connectedness. Changes in ranks provide comparisons of a country's relative standing among the countries covered in the index.

Connectedness Score Trend

Below the scores summary, each profile contains a line chart showing the country's overall scores for each year from 2005 to 2013. Please note that the vertical axis in the connectedness score trend graph is calibrated in accordance with each country's individual level of connectedness in order to allow for maximum granularity. The progression of the graph thus needs to be understood in relation to the individual scaling of the axis.

Depth

The depth section provides each country's outward and inward depth scores and ranks at the pillar and component levels.

Outward/Inward: Results are reported separately by direction. Outward trade flows refer to exports, inward trade flows refer to imports, and so on.

Ranks: Each of the ranks is followed by a slash (/) and the number of countries for which data are available for that metric. For example, the Netherlands' rank of 7/131 for Outward FDI Stock (% of GDP) means that the Netherlands has the 7th highest score on that component, out of 131 countries for which data are available. For details on the minimum data requirements for displaying pillar level results, please refer to Chapter 5.

Levels: Depth levels are reported using measures that compare international flows and stocks to relevant indicators of the size of a country's domestic economy, as described in Chapter 5. The units depend on the domestic comparison employed, and are described in parentheses after each component's name. Thus, for example, Merchandise Trade is displayed as a percent, because the domestic comparison is "(% of GDP)."

For a list of data sources, please refer to Appendix B.

Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

This section provides the country's ranks and levels on indicators that can impact global connectedness depth scores. Policy factors ranks are derived from external data sources – for instance, Press Freedom is based on an index from Reporters without Borders. For a list of data sources and calculation methods, please refer to Appendix B.

The (+) and (-) symbols display the expected impact of each structural and policy factor on the depth of countries' global connectedness. For example, higher GDP per Capita tends to increase depth while higher remoteness tends to reduce depth.

Ranks correspond to ranks among the countries covered in this index (and thus may differ from the original data sources). **Levels** report levels or scores on the relevant metrics, as described in Appendix B.

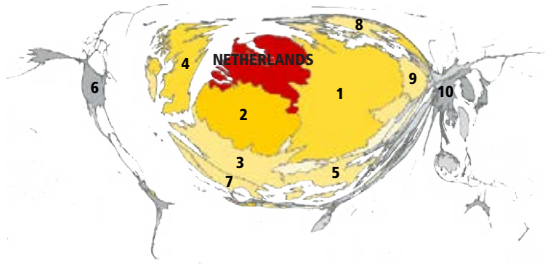
Rooted Map

The upper right corner of each profile contains a map where all other countries are sized in proportion to their share of the profiled country's merchandise exports, and are colored based on the profiled country's share of their imports. The profiled country's proportion of the map area is held constant across all of these maps to make them more directly comparable. Thus, these maps do not show differences in the share of exports in the profiled countries' economic output. Furthermore, these maps show gross exports; no adjustments are made to remove double-counting of re-exported goods. These maps were generated based on data from the International Monetary Fund Direction of Trade Statistics Database and the United Nations Commodity Trade Database (Comtrade).

For additional context, a list of major export products is also provided for each country. The source for these lists is the CIA World Factbook.

Rooted Map

Netherlands's Merchandise Exports, 2013



Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (26%)
2. Belgium (13%)
3. France (9%)
4. U.K. (9%)
5. Italy (5%)
6. U.S.A. (3%)
7. Spain (3%)
8. Sweden (2%)
9. Poland (2%)
10. China (2%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels; foodstuffs

Netherlands's Share of Partners' Imports

15% 8% 5% 3% 1% 0.5% unknown

Breadth

The breadth section parallels the depth section described to the left. However, rather than showing raw breadth scores (which do not have meaningful units), the intra-regional share of each country's flows is shown. In some cases, these ratios were computed based on only a sample of a country's flows for which partner-by-partner data were available. Thus, these shares should be treated as approximate, especially for the telephone calls component, where such data limitations were most severe.

For a list of data sources, please refer to Appendix B.

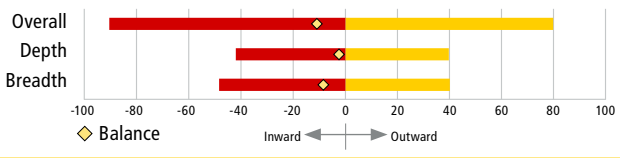
Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	18/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	45/139	4/140	82%	58%
Capital	3/60		–	
FDI Stock	4/40	2/45	66%	74%
FDI Flows	10/34	6/39	71%	71%
Portfolio Equity Stock	3/59	–	47%	–
Information	4/102		–	
International Phone Calls	11/100	9/91	76%	73%
Printed Publications Trade	17/136	6/136	94%	76%
People	6/126		–	
Migrants	29/139	8/130	54%	31%
Tourists	–	3/99	–	78%
International Students	–	16/96	–	76%

Directionality

The directionality chart shows the profiled country's outward and inward overall, depth, and breadth scores. A diamond is used to mark the directional balance, calculated as the difference of the outward minus inward scores.

Directionality



Legend

The "–" symbol for Not Applicable is used in the depth and breadth sections to identify cells in the tables that are not filled in for any country. Levels can only be calculated at the component level, so this symbol always appears in the level columns of the pillar rows. In breadth, this symbol also appears in the cells that refer to components that are excluded from breadth (but covered in depth), typically due to data constraints. The "·" symbol indicates that a particular cell could not be filled in for the profiled country due to limitations in the available data for that specific country.

onment

	Rank	Level
	10/129	5.5
	2/129	6.0
	2/137	100
	78/140	60
	4/140	80

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	3/129	5.3
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	8/139	172
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

(+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

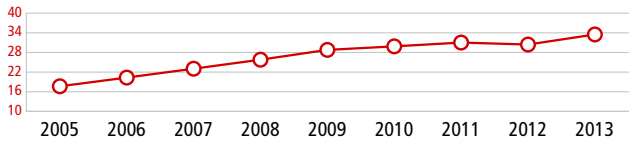
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ALBANIA

Key Scores and Trends

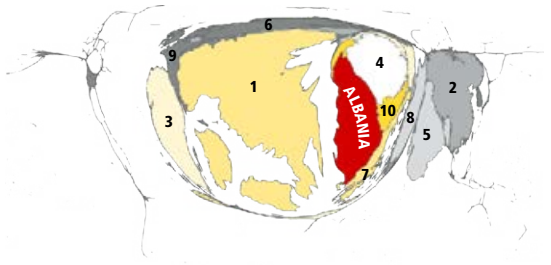
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	107/140	111/140	4	34/100	31/100	3
Depth	50/140	53/140	3	28/50	27/50	1
Breadth	131/140	135/140	4	5/50	4/50	1
Trade Pillar	113/140	117/140	4	35/100	33/100	2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	77/102	74/102	-3	43/100	44/100	-1
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Albania's Merchandise Exports, 2013



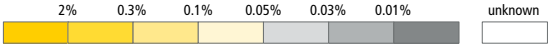
Top Export Destinations

1. Italy (43%)
2. China (10%)
3. Spain (8%)
4. Kosovo (7%)
5. India (6%)
6. Germany (4%)
7. Greece (3%)
8. Turkey (3%)
9. France (2%)
10. Macedonia (2%)

Major Export Products

Textiles and footwear; asphalt, metals and metallic ores, crude oil; vegetables, fruits, tobacco

Albania's Share of Partners' Imports



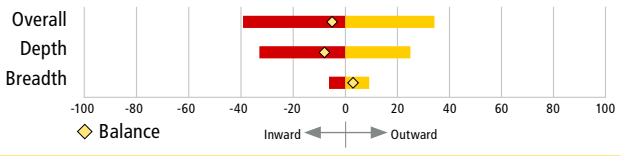
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	59/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	105/140	62/140	18%	38%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	28/140	22/140	16%	16%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	91/131	56/140	2%	47%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	86/133	36/140	1%	24%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	61/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	83/140		20,974	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	72/140	16/140	59	427
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	54/136	72/136	$4	$6
People	21/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	3/139	75/140	45%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	14/92	21/131	1.0	1.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	12/128	81/112	15%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	120/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	112/139	119/140	77%	77%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	91/102		–	
International Phone Calls	78/100	82/91	92%	94%
Printed Publications Trade	109/136	92/136	71%	71%
People	·		–	
Migrants	110/139	119/130	91%	100%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	86/140	$4,652
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	115/140	2.6
Population (-)	117/140	2.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	72/129	3.9
Infrastructure (+)	82/129	3.4
Press Freedom (+)	79/137	69
Labor Freedom (+)	105/140	50
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	60/129	4.0
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	102/138	1.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	81/135	0.4
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	66/139	91
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	102/140	58

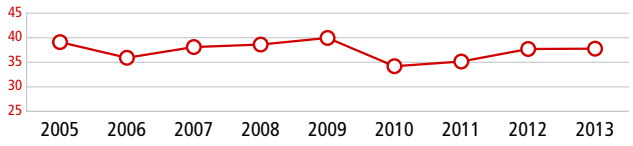
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

ANGOLA

Key Scores and Trends

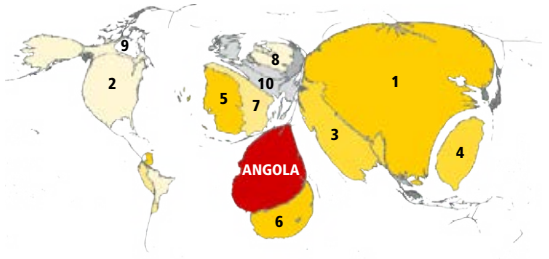
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	94/140	97/140	3	38/100	35/100	3
Depth	103/140	111/140	8	15/50	13/50	2
Breadth	67/140	68/140	1	23/50	22/50	1
Trade Pillar	61/140	61/140	0	53/100	53/100	0
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	94/102	94/102	0	30/100	25/100	5
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Angola's Merchandise Exports, 2013



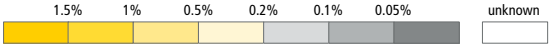
Top Export Destinations

1. China (45%)
2. U.S.A. (12%)
3. India (9%)
4. Taiwan (5%)
5. Portugal (5%)
6. South Africa (5%)
7. Spain (4%)
8. Netherlands (2%)
9. Canada (2%)
10. France (2%)

Major Export Products

Crude oil, diamonds, refined petroleum products, coffee, sisal, fish and fish products, timber, cotton

Angola's Share of Partners' Imports



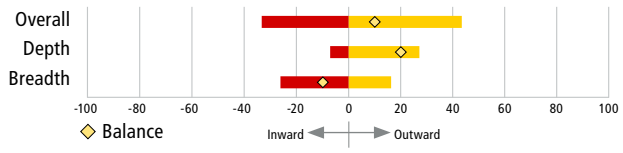
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	73/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	22/140	123/140	57%	20%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	137/140	18/140	1%	18%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	55/131	139/140	10%	2%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	24/133	139/140	13%	-27%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	137/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	135/140		1,980	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	132/140	120/140	4	35
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	·	·	·	·
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	112/139	125/140	2%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	115/131	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	56/128	·	5%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	55/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	74/139	39/140	5%	8%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	66/102		–	
International Phone Calls	84/100	25/91	64%	11%
Printed Publications Trade	·	·	·	·
People	110/126		–	
Migrants	119/139	124/130	54%	83%
Tourists	–	60/99	–	33%
International Students	–	95/96	–	100%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	79/140	$5,668
Linguistic Commonality (+)	69/140	2%
Remoteness (-)	21/140	7.2
Population (-)	49/140	21.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	125/129	2.9
Infrastructure (+)	127/129	2.3
Press Freedom (+)	101/137	60
Labor Freedom (+)	116/140	40
Financial Freedom (+)	99/140	40

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	128/129	2.8
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	35/138	7.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	125/135	0.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	131/139	42
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	·	·

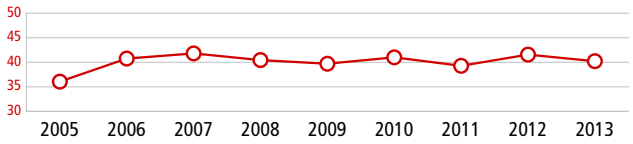
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

ARGENTINA

Key Scores and Trends

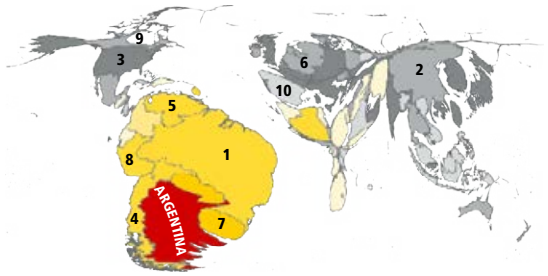
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	87/140	84/140	-3	40/100	39/100	1
Depth	120/140	125/140	5	10/50	9/50	1
Breadth	38/140	41/140	3	30/50	30/50	0
Trade Pillar	95/140	99/140	4	40/100	43/100	-3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	53/102	57/102	4	56/100	53/100	3
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Argentina's Merchandise Exports, 2013



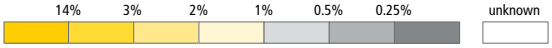
Top Export Destinations

1. Brazil (22%)
2. China (7%)
3. U.S.A. (6%)
4. Chile (5%)
5. Venezuela (3%)
6. Netherlands (3%)
7. Uruguay (3%)
8. Peru (3%)
9. Canada (2%)
10. Spain (2%)

Major Export Products

Soybeans and derivatives, petroleum and gas, vehicles, corn, wheat

Argentina's Share of Partners' Imports



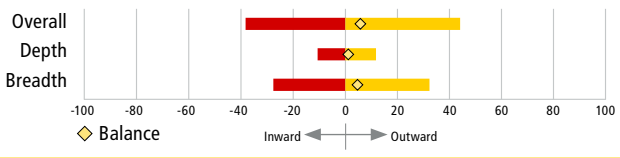
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	133/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	109/140	135/140	17%	15%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	116/140	123/140	3%	4%
Capital	74/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	61/131	105/140	7%	23%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	78/133	87/140	1%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	78/84	57/86	0%	12%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	72/91	25/90	0%	1%
Information	82/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	59/140		44,308	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	73/140	104/140	58	63
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	72/136	97/136	$2	$3
People	103/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	113/139	63/140	2%	5%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	54/92	85/131	0.2	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	127/128	103/112	0%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	38/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	42/139	40/140	42%	39%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	28/45	·	20%
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	45/102		–	
International Phone Calls	56/100	18/91	72%	28%
Printed Publications Trade	106/136	55/136	89%	20%
People	·		–	
Migrants	35/139	93/130	29%	82%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	47/140	$14,760
Linguistic Commonality (+)	48/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	5/140	8.7
Population (-)	30/140	41.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	117/129	3.4
Infrastructure (+)	71/129	3.7
Press Freedom (+)	46/137	75
Labor Freedom (+)	112/140	45
Financial Freedom (+)	115/140	30

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	90/129	3.7
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	50/138	5.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	125/135	0.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	38/139	150
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	50/140	81

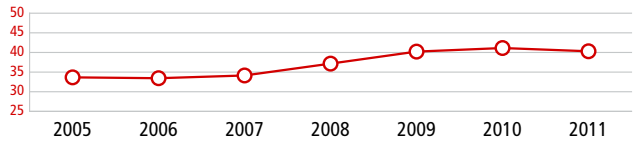
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

ARMENIA

Key Scores and Trends

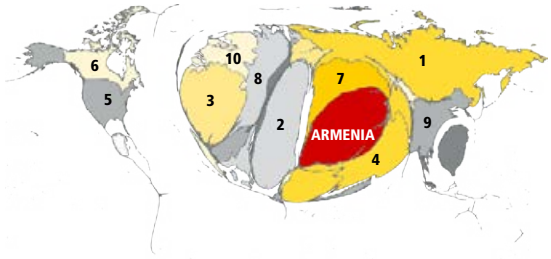
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	68/140	66/140	-2	44/100	45/100	-1
Depth	73/140	72/140	-1	24/50	24/50	0
Breadth	78/140	71/140	-7	20/50	21/50	-1
Trade Pillar	73/140	74/140	1	48/100	48/100	0
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	69/102	71/102	2	47/100	45/100	2
People Pillar	55/109	54/109	-1	53/100	53/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Armenia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



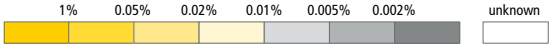
Top Export Destinations

1. Russia (23%)
2. Bulgaria (10%)
3. Belgium (9%)
4. Iran (7%)
5. U.S.A. (6%)
6. Canada (6%)
7. Georgia (6%)
8. Germany (6%)
9. China (5%)
10. Netherlands (5%)

Major Export Products

Pig iron, unwrought copper, nonferrous metals, diamonds, mineral products, foodstuffs, energy

Armenia's Share of Partners' Imports



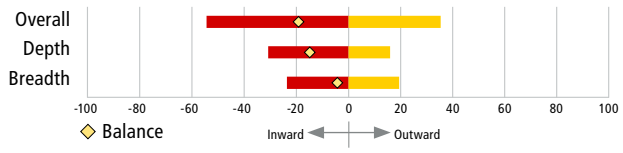
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	77/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	120/140	53/140	14%	42%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	66/140	41/140	8%	11%
Capital	59/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	96/131	48/140	2%	52%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	69/133	47/140	1%	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	63/84	61/86	2%	10%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	55/91	34/90	0%	1%
Information	63/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	47/140		55,146	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	70/140	22/140	60	301
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	105/136	102/136	$0	$2
People	44/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	8/139	41/140	26%	11%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	47/92	68/131	0.2	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	48/128	61/112	6%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	67/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	85/139	48/140	8%	8%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	79/102		–	
International Phone Calls	88/100	84/91	8%	1%
Printed Publications Trade	72/136	27/136	20%	1%
People	81/126		–	
Migrants	63/139	95/130	5%	84%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	66/96	–	44%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	95/140	$3,505
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	99/140	3.7
Population (-)	114/140	3.0
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	56/129	4.4
Infrastructure (+)	68/129	3.7
Press Freedom (+)	62/137	72
Labor Freedom (+)	27/140	79
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	53/129	4.3
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	90/138	2.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	108/139	55
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	35/140	96

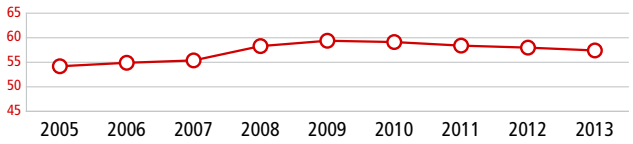
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

AUSTRALIA

Key Scores and Trends

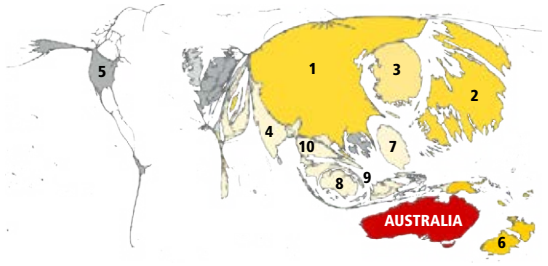
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	32/140	32/140	0	57/100	58/100	-1
Depth	86/140	81/140	-5	20/50	21/50	-1
Breadth	17/140	16/140	-1	37/50	38/50	-1
Trade Pillar	93/140	94/140	1	43/100	44/100	-1
Capital Pillar	20/60	16/60	-4	62/100	64/100	-2
Information Pillar	5/102	5/102	0	86/100	85/100	1
People Pillar	19/109	19/109	0	77/100	76/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Australia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



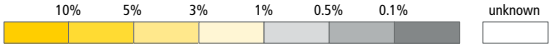
Top Export Destinations

1. China (37%)
2. Japan (18%)
3. South Korea (8%)
4. India (4%)
5. U.S.A. (4%)
6. New Zealand (3%)
7. Taiwan (3%)
8. Singapore (2%)
9. Malaysia (2%)
10. Thailand (2%)

Major Export Products

Coal, iron ore, gold, meat, wool, alumina, wheat, machinery and transport equipment

Australia's Share of Partners' Imports



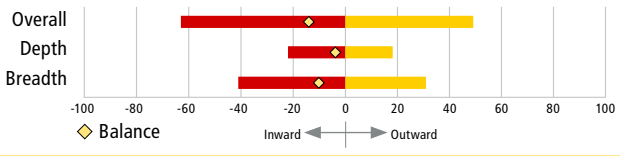
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	132/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	110/140	131/140	17%	16%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	106/140	119/140	3%	4%
Capital	34/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	27/131	71/140	31%	39%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	66/133	66/140	2%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	37/84	34/86	29%	29%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	34/91	40/90	2%	1%
Information	28/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	38/140		67,099	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	35/140	37/140	231	232
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	36/136	23/136	$10	$39
People	64/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	115/139	13/140	2%	28%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	44/92	69/131	0.3	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	118/128	5/112	1%	22%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	33/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	68/139	12/140	80%	59%
Capital	16/60		–	
FDI Stock	19/40	17/45	21%	25%
FDI Flows	23/34	17/39	23%	33%
Portfolio Equity Stock	14/59	–	15%	–
Information	5/102		–	
International Phone Calls	3/100	6/91	42%	41%
Printed Publications Trade	36/136	23/136	82%	45%
People	4/126		–	
Migrants	16/139	6/130	32%	36%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	6/96	–	71%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	5/140	$67,468
Linguistic Commonality (+)	25/140	39%
Remoteness (-)	2/140	9.4
Population (-)	45/140	23.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	16/129	5.2
Infrastructure (+)	22/129	5.2
Press Freedom (+)	23/137	89
Labor Freedom (+)	14/140	79
Financial Freedom (+)	1/140	90

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	18/129	4.9
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	95/138	1.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	52/135	0.8
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	22/139	168
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	115/140	29

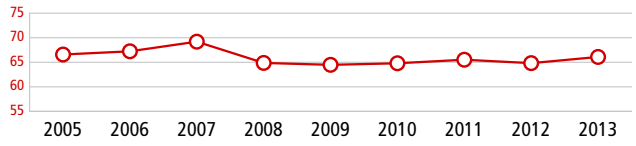
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

AUSTRIA

Key Scores and Trends

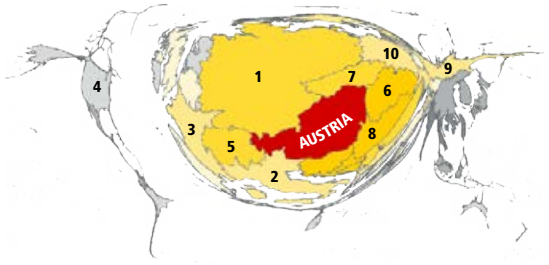
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	20/140	22/140	2	66/100	66/100	0
Depth	9/140	9/140	0	39/50	38/50	1
Breadth	47/140	49/140	2	27/50	28/50	-1
Trade Pillar	31/140	33/140	2	62/100	61/100	1
Capital Pillar	17/60	17/60	0	65/100	63/100	2
Information Pillar	30/102	27/102	-3	67/100	68/100	-1
People Pillar	18/109	18/109	0	77/100	77/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Austria's Merchandise Exports, 2013



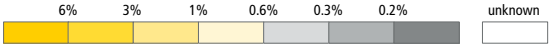
Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (31%)
2. Italy (7%)
3. France (5%)
4. U.S.A. (4%)
5. Switzerland (4%)
6. Slovakia (4%)
7. Czech Rep. (3%)
8. Hungary (3%)
9. Russia (3%)
10. Poland (3%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, motor vehicles and parts, paper and paperboard, metal goods, chemicals, iron and steel, textiles, foodstuffs

Austria's Share of Partners' Imports



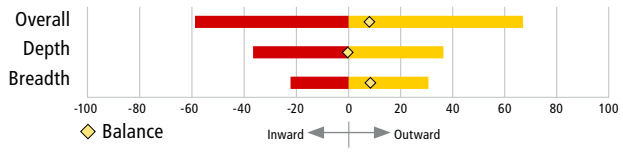
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	31/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	38/140	47/140	42%	44%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	26/140	45/140	16%	11%
Capital	11/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	14/131	63/140	57%	44%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	12/133	94/140	20%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	14/84	6/86	107%	69%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	29/91	27/90	2%	1%
Information	12/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	20/140		128,492	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	22/140	35/140	329	241
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	15/136	4/136	$60	$134
People	12/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	62/139	26/140	6%	16%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	7/92	5/131	1.3	2.9
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	65/128	21/112	4%	9%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	68/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	46/139	89/140	82%	86%
Capital	21/60		–	
FDI Stock	22/40	26/45	79%	75%
FDI Flows	20/34	22/39	86%	87%
Portfolio Equity Stock	19/59	–	84%	–
Information	56/102		–	
International Phone Calls	47/100	63/91	90%	93%
Printed Publications Trade	28/136	97/136	90%	97%
People	34/126		–	
Migrants	28/139	22/130	71%	74%
Tourists	–	35/99	–	92%
International Students	–	40/96	–	86%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	12/140	$49,074
Linguistic Commonality (+)	31/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	134/140	1.8
Population (-)	80/140	8.5
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	15/129	5.3
Infrastructure (+)	18/129	5.3
Press Freedom (+)	10/137	96
Labor Freedom (+)	18/140	81
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	16/129	5.0
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	19/139	171
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

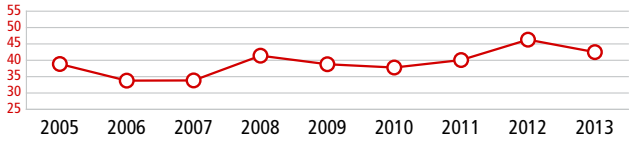
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

AZERBAIJAN

Key Scores and Trends

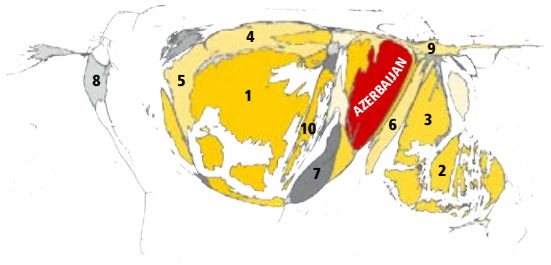
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	82/140	82/140	0	42/100	40/100	2
Depth	79/140	83/140	4	22/50	20/50	2
Breadth	79/140	77/140	-2	20/50	20/50	0
Trade Pillar	94/140	88/140	-6	42/100	46/100	-4
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	89/102	93/102	4	38/100	26/100	12
People Pillar	54/109	57/109	3	54/100	50/100	4

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Azerbaijan's Merchandise Exports, 2013



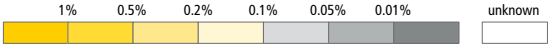
Top Export Destinations

1. Italy (26%)
2. Indonesia (11%)
3. Thailand (7%)
4. Germany (6%)
5. France (6%)
6. India (4%)
7. Israel (4%)
8. U.S.A. (4%)
9. Russia (4%)
10. Greece (3%)

Major Export Products

Oil and gas 90%, machinery, cotton, foodstuffs

Azerbaijan's Share of Partners' Imports



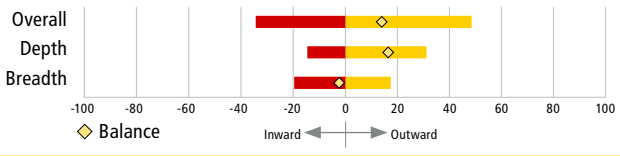
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	83/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	37/140	134/140	42%	15%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	78/140	37/140	6%	11%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	49/131	111/140	12%	19%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	36/133	63/140	7%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	91/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	58/140		45,243	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	100/140	95/140	26	83
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	132/136	85/136	$0	$4
People	51/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	29/139	77/140	14%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	42/92	72/131	0.3	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	22/128	60/112	11%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	84/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	93/139	66/140	10%	22%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	84/102		–	
International Phone Calls	·	88/91	·	1%
Printed Publications Trade	29/136	121/136	14%	21%
People	70/126		–	
Migrants	114/139	67/130	27%	17%
Tourists	–	38/99	–	22%
International Students	–	67/96	–	70%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	68/140	$7,812
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	95/140	3.8
Population (-)	78/140	9.4
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	62/129	4.3
Infrastructure (+)	64/129	3.9
Press Freedom (+)	122/137	47
Labor Freedom (+)	21/140	78
Financial Freedom (+)	99/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	80/129	3.9
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	61/138	4.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	74/135	0.5
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	101/139	58
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	133/140	9

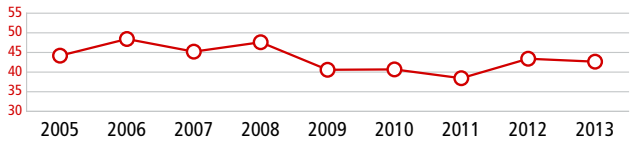
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BAHAMAS, THE

Key Scores and Trends

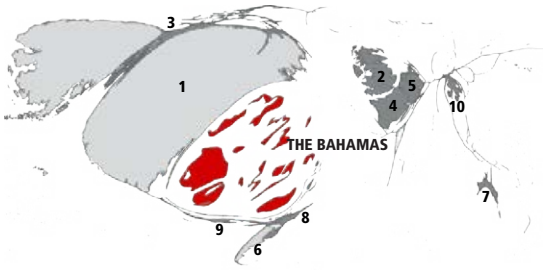
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	81/140	89/140	8	43/100	38/100	5
Depth	22/140	33/140	11	34/50	32/50	2
Breadth	120/140	129/140	9	9/50	7/50	2
Trade Pillar	122/140	127/140	5	31/100	29/100	2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

The Bahamas' Merchandise Exports, 2013



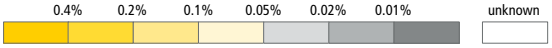
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. 84%
2. U.K. 4%
3. Canada 3%
4. France 3%
5. Germany 1%
6. Argentina 1%
7. Australia 1%
8. Brazil 1%
9. Panama 1%
10. Hong Kong 1%

Major Export Products

Crawfish, aragonite, crude salt, polystyrene products

The Bahamas' Share of Partners' Imports's Share of Partners' Imports



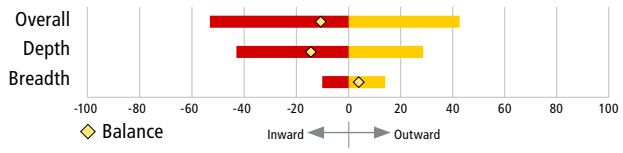
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	72/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	125/140	63/140	12%	37%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	8/140	16/140	33%	19%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	20/131	4/140	41%	205%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	21/133	10/140	14%	56%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	25/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	64/140		40,484	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	14/140	6/140	495	734
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	92/136	11/136	$0	$74
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	35/139	22/140	12%	16%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	2/131	·	3.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	·	·	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	127/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	123/139	120/140	3%	15%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	53/136	131/136	29%	1%
People	94/126		–	
Migrants	74/139	75/130	4%	82%
Tourists	–	81/99	–	3%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	37/140	$21,908
Linguistic Commonality (+)	7/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	75/140	4.9
Population (-)	138/140	0.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	·	·
Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	·	·
Labor Freedom (+)	16/140	82
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	2/138	18.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	125/135	0.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	45/139	138
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	·	·

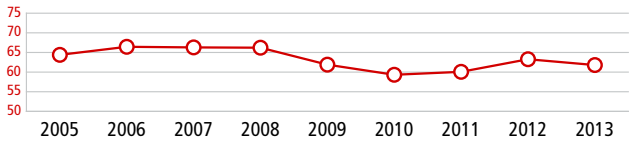
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BAHRAIN

Key Scores and Trends

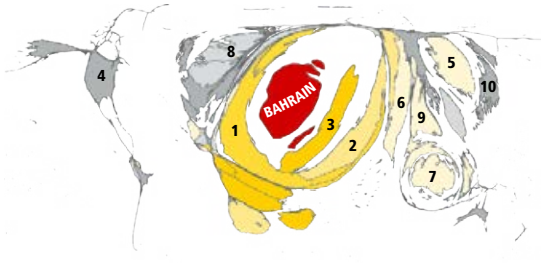
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	27/140	29/140	2	62/100	60/100	2
Depth	17/140	25/140	8	35/50	33/50	2
Breadth	51/140	54/140	3	27/50	27/50	0
Trade Pillar	15/140	12/140	-3	69/100	73/100	-4
Capital Pillar	27/60	38/60	11	53/100	46/100	7
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	33/109	31/109	-2	68/100	69/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Bahrain's Merchandise Exports, 2013



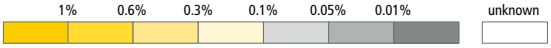
Top Export Destinations

1. Saudi Arabia (11%)
2. U.A.E. (8%)
3. Qatar (7%)
4. U.S.A. (6%)
5. South Korea (5%)
6. India (5%)
7. Singapore (4%)
8. Netherlands (4%)
9. Thailand (4%)
10. Japan (4%)

Major Export Products

Petroleum and petroleum products, aluminum, textiles

Bahrain's Share of Partners' Imports



Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	43/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	24/140	57/140	54%	40%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	59/140	114/140	9%	5%
Capital	18/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	26/131	44/140	33%	55%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	17/133	54/140	17%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	32/84	20/86	35%	39%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	90/91	6/90	-30%	8%
Information	29/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	76/140		25,856	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	2/140	9/140	2289	607
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	82/136	36/136	$1	$19
People	8/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	83/139	4/140	5%	55%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	1/131	·	4.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	17/128	22/112	13%	8%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	34/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	·	35/140	·	34%
Capital	37/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	36/59	–	23%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	98/136	49/136	89%	29%
People	60/126		–	
Migrants	95/139	36/130	27%	18%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	59/96	–	66%

Directionality

Not Available

Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	33/140	$24,613
Linguistic Commonality (+)	68/140	2%
Remoteness (-)	81/140	4.6
Population (-)	128/140	1.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	23/129	5.0
Infrastructure (+)	34/129	4.9
Press Freedom (+)	131/137	28
Labor Freedom (+)	5/140	82
Financial Freedom (+)	4/140	80

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	31/129	4.6
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	48/138	5.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	86/139	69
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	120/140	23

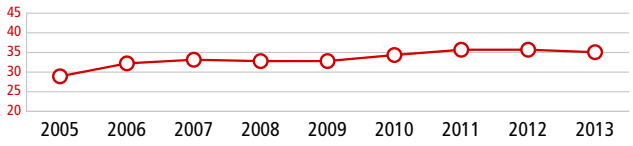
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BANGLADESH

Key Scores and Trends

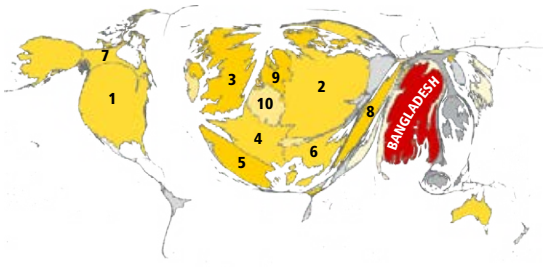
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	102/140	95/140	-7	35/100	36/100	-1
Depth	137/140	138/140	1	4/50	3/50	1
Breadth	36/140	34/140	-2	31/50	32/50	-1
Trade Pillar	79/140	65/140	-14	46/100	52/100	-6
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	85/102	85/102	0	41/100	37/100	4
People Pillar	81/109	83/109	2	39/100	39/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Bangladesh's Merchandise Exports, 2013



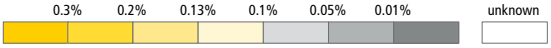
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (18%)
2. Germany (16%)
3. U.K. (10%)
4. France (6%)
5. Spain (5%)
6. Italy (4%)
7. Canada (4%)
8. Turkey (3%)
9. Netherlands (3%)
10. Belgium (3%)

Major Export Products

Garments, knitwear, agricultural products, frozen food (fish and seafood), jute and jute goods, leather

Bangladesh's Share of Partners' Imports



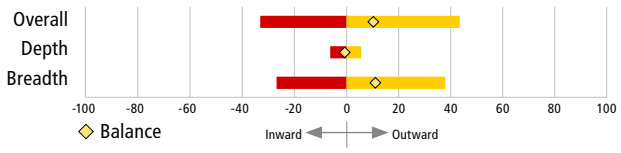
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	119/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	98/140	100/140	21%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	134/140	118/140	1%	4%
Capital	94/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	123/131	136/140	0%	6%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	108/133	126/140	0%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	70/84	76/86	1%	3%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	56/91	53/90	0%	0%
Information	129/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	122/140		3,984	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	133/140	105/140	4	60
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	122/136	129/136	$0	$0
People	114/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	76/139	112/140	5%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	88/92	131/131	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	111/128	103/112	1%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	36/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	15/139	61/140	6%	20%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	38/102		–	
International Phone Calls	13/100	66/91	38%	42%
Printed Publications Trade	43/136	86/136	20%	30%
People	43/126		–	
Migrants	94/139	31/130	45%	7%
Tourists	–	31/99	–	38%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	127/140	$829
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	71/140	5.2
Population (-)	8/140	156.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	93/129	3.7
Infrastructure (+)	118/129	2.8
Press Freedom (+)	113/137	55
Labor Freedom (+)	99/140	52
Financial Freedom (+)	130/140	30

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	111/129	3.4
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	10/138	13.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	129/139	42
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	97/140	62

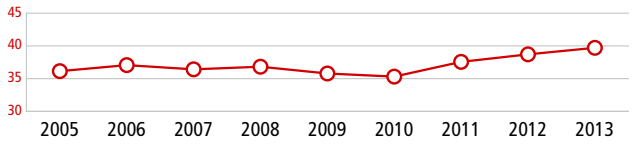
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BARBADOS

Key Scores and Trends

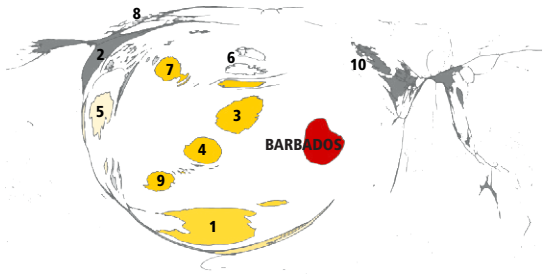
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	90/140	91/140	1	40/100	38/100	2
Depth	31/140	39/140	8	32/50	30/50	2
Breadth	122/140	124/140	2	8/50	8/50	0
Trade Pillar	125/140	125/140	0	30/100	29/100	1
Capital Pillar	44/60	49/60	5	41/100	37/100	4
Information Pillar	38/102	36/102	-2	63/100	63/100	0
People Pillar	42/109	41/109	-1	63/100	62/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Barbados's Merchandise Exports, 2013



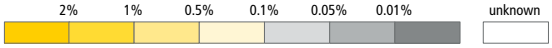
Top Export Destinations

1. Trin. & Tob. (22%)
2. U.S.A. (11%)
3. St. Lucia (10%)
4. St. Vincent (6%)
5. Jamaica (5%)
6. Ant. & Barb. (5%)
7. St. Kitts & N. (5%)
8. Canada (4%)
9. Grenada (4%)
10. U.K. (3%)

Major Export Products

Manufactures, sugar and molasses, rum, other foods and beverages, chemicals, electrical components

Barbados's Share of Partners' Imports



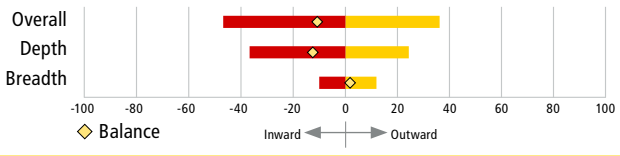
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	71/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	127/140	56/140	11%	41%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	9/140	36/140	28%	11%
Capital	24/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	33/131	13/140	24%	108%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	55/133	6/140	3%	80%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	26/84	53/86	47%	15%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	48/91	70/90	1%	0%
Information	18/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	51/140		52,042	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	12/140	5/140	523	741
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	45/136	24/136	$6	$37
People	4/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	6/139	36/140	35%	11%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	10/131	·	1.9
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	24/128	9/112	10%	16%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	130/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	120/139	128/140	70%	48%
Capital	50/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	49/59	–	17%	–
Information	70/102		–	
International Phone Calls	71/100	31/91	59%	41%
Printed Publications Trade	110/136	81/136	93%	18%
People	93/126		–	
Migrants	77/139	·	6%	·
Tourists	–	63/99	–	21%
International Students	–	80/96	–	94%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	46/140	$14,917
Linguistic Commonality (+)	4/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	46/140	6.1
Population (-)	140/140	0.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	·	·
Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	·	·
Labor Freedom (+)	13/140	78
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	5/138	14.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	46/139	138
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	27/140	111

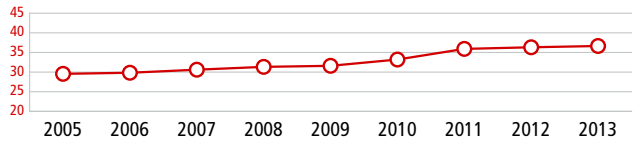
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BELARUS

Key Scores and Trends

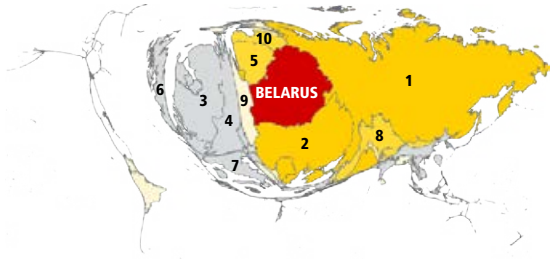
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	97/140	94/140	-3	37/100	36/100	1
Depth	48/140	43/140	-5	28/50	29/50	-1
Breadth	121/140	128/140	7	8/50	7/50	1
Trade Pillar	83/140	83/140	0	45/100	46/100	-1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	88/102	83/102	-5	38/100	37/100	1
People Pillar	70/109	70/109	0	45/100	44/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Belarus's Merchandise Exports, 2013



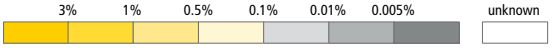
Top Export Destinations

1. Russia (46%)
2. Ukraine (11%)
3. Netherlands (9%)
4. Germany (5%)
5. Lithuania (3%)
6. U.K. (3%)
7. Italy (2%)
8. Kazakhstan (2%)
9. Poland (2%)
10. Latvia (1%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, mineral products, chemicals, metals, textiles, foodstuffs

Belarus's Share of Partners' Imports



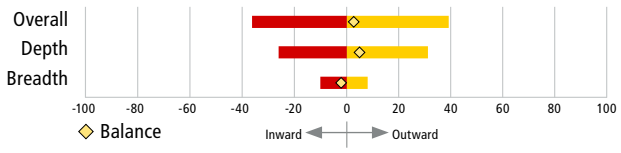
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	26/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	26/140	24/140	52%	60%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	57/140	103/140	10%	6%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	103/131	102/140	1%	23%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	87/133	76/140	1%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	62/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	30/140		94,797	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	65/140	109/140	78	56
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	49/136	50/136	$5	$13
People	65/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	24/139	35/140	17%	11%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	80/92	122/131	0.1	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	41/128	67/112	7%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	121/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	124/139	113/140	88%	86%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	98/102		–	
International Phone Calls	98/100	87/91	96%	98%
Printed Publications Trade	79/136	130/136	79%	98%
People	85/126		–	
Migrants	104/139	80/130	83%	88%
Tourists	–	88/99	–	94%
International Students	–	38/96	–	26%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	69/140	$7,575
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	118/140	2.5
Population (-)	77/140	9.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	·	·
Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	123/137	47
Labor Freedom (+)	28/140	78
Financial Freedom (+)	135/140	10

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	93/138	2.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	96/139	63
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	·	·

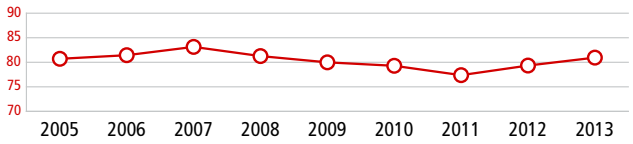
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BELGIUM

Key Scores and Trends

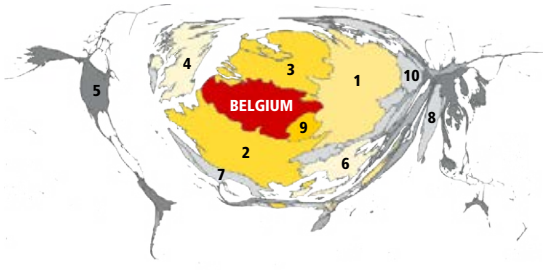
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	4/140	6/140	2	81/100	77/100	4
Depth	4/140	6/140	2	45/50	42/50	3
Breadth	23/140	22/140	-1	35/50	35/50	0
Trade Pillar	3/140	2/140	-1	88/100	88/100	0
Capital Pillar	12/60	15/60	3	71/100	64/100	7
Information Pillar	13/102	16/102	3	79/100	76/100	3
People Pillar	16/109	16/109	0	78/100	78/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Belgium's Merchandise Exports, 2013



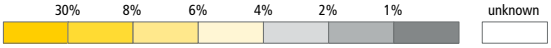
Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (18%)
2. France (16%)
3. Netherlands (13%)
4. U.K. (8%)
5. U.S.A. (5%)
6. Italy (5%)
7. Spain (3%)
8. India (2%)
9. Luxembourg (2%)
10. Poland (2%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, chemicals, finished diamonds, metals and metal products, foodstuffs

Belgium's Share of Partners' Imports



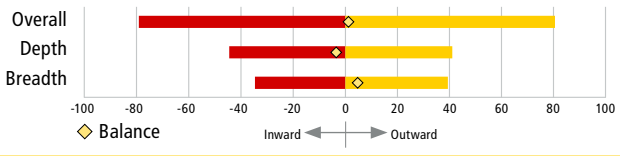
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	3/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	3/140	3/140	93%	89%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	19/140	14/140	20%	19%
Capital	5/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	4/131	5/140	199%	182%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	18/133	29/140	16%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	16/84	28/86	77%	32%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	12/91	20/90	6%	1%
Information	6/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	11/140		201,873	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	20/140	28/140	402	278
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	5/136	5/136	$127	$119
People	41/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	80/139	43/140	5%	10%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	23/92	39/131	0.7	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	77/128	18/112	3%	9%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	26/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	34/139	30/140	78%	73%
Capital	20/60		–	
FDI Stock	7/40	22/45	77%	90%
FDI Flows	5/34	18/39	69%	85%
Portfolio Equity Stock	32/59	–	90%	–
Information	26/102		–	
International Phone Calls	35/100	23/91	84%	82%
Printed Publications Trade	24/136	64/136	95%	91%
People	11/126		–	
Migrants	37/139	18/130	80%	74%
Tourists	–	12/99	–	85%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	16/140	$45,387
Linguistic Commonality (+)	83/140	1%
Remoteness (-)	139/140	1.3
Population (-)	66/140	11.2
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	20/129	5.2
Infrastructure (+)	16/129	5.4
Press Freedom (+)	19/137	92
Labor Freedom (+)	47/140	73
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	22/129	4.9
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	8/139	172
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

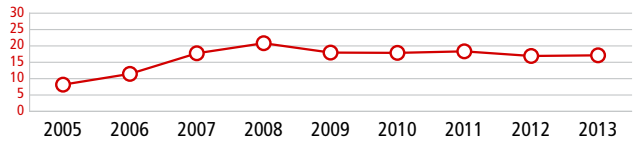
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BENIN

Key Scores and Trends

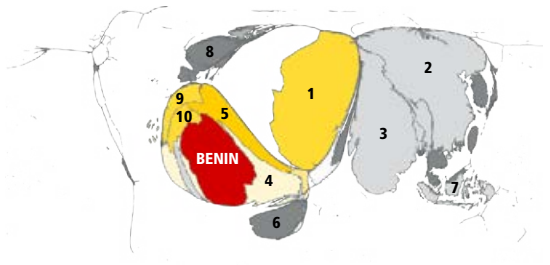
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	136/140	136/140	0	17/100	18/100	-1
Depth	121/140	126/140	5	10/50	9/50	1
Breadth	128/140	115/140	-13	7/50	10/50	-3
Trade Pillar	133/140	126/140	-7	24/100	29/100	-5
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	101/102	100/102	-1	15/100	14/100	1
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Benin's Merchandise Exports, 2013



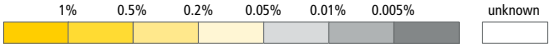
Top Export Destinations

1. Lebanon (22%)
2. China (22%)
3. India (18%)
4. Nigeria (5%)
5. Niger (5%)
6. Namibia (3%)
7. Indonesia (3%)
8. Belgium (2%)
9. Mali (2%)
10. Burkina Faso (2%)

Major Export Products

Cotton, cashews, shea butter, textiles, palm products, seafood

Benin's Share of Partners' Imports



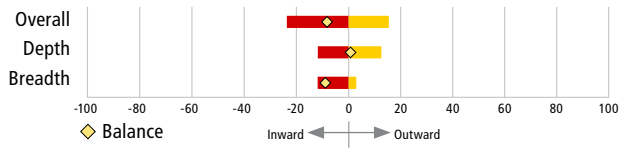
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	117/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	121/140	97/140	14%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	84/140	81/140	6%	7%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	95/131	116/140	2%	16%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	50/133	51/140	3%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	133/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	130/140		3,153	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	122/140	126/140	10	25
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	113/136	134/136	$0	$0
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	81/139	90/140	5%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	118/131	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	71/128	·	4%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	113/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	130/139	85/140	22%	8%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	99/102		–	
International Phone Calls	100/100	85/91	92%	45%
Printed Publications Trade	95/136	120/136	52%	18%
People	123/126		–	
Migrants	133/139	121/130	94%	99%
Tourists	–	84/99	–	67%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	128/140	$805
Linguistic Commonality (+)	55/140	4%
Remoteness (-)	47/140	6.1
Population (-)	73/140	10.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	96/129	3.4
Infrastructure (+)	116/129	2.6
Press Freedom (+)	66/137	72
Labor Freedom (+)	104/140	51
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	113/129	3.1
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	4/138	15.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	100/139	58
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	122/140	21

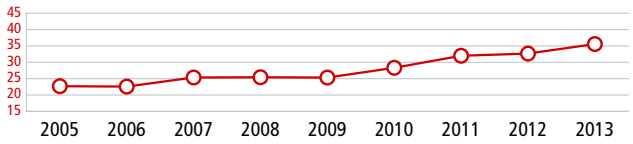
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BOLIVIA

Key Scores and Trends

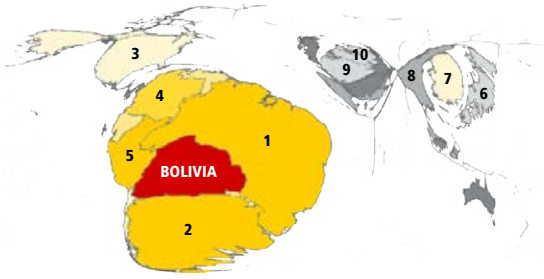
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	100/140	106/140	6	36/100	32/100	4
Depth	100/140	105/140	5	16/50	15/50	1
Breadth	85/140	88/140	3	19/50	17/50	2
Trade Pillar	87/140	100/140	13	44/100	41/100	3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	84/109	84/109	0	37/100	38/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Bolivia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



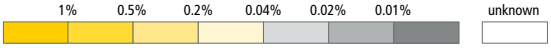
Top Export Destinations

1. Brazil (33%)
2. Argentina (21%)
3. U.S.A. (10%)
4. Colombia (6%)
5. Peru (5%)
6. Japan (3%)
7. South Korea (3%)
8. China (3%)
9. Belgium (2%)
10. Netherlands (2%)

Major Export Products

Natural gas, soybeans and soy products, crude petroleum, zinc ore, tin

Bolivia's Share of Partners' Imports



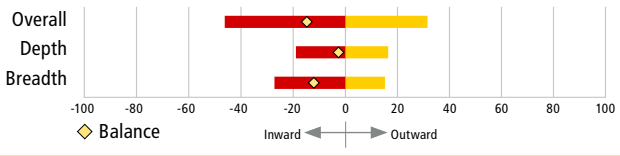
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	68/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	43/140	78/140	39%	31%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	103/140	79/140	4%	7%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	127/131	77/140	0%	35%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	128/133	35/140	-1%	24%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	84/86	·	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	105/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	104/140		9,009	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	110/140	76/140	16	125
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	117/136	89/136	$0	$4
People	86/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	58/139	102/140	7%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	63/92	92/131	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	82/128	·	3%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	89/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	98/139	65/140	69%	44%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	75/136	93/136	83%	62%
People	89/126		–	
Migrants	101/139	40/130	59%	71%
Tourists	–	82/99	–	79%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	103/140	$2,868
Linguistic Commonality (+)	35/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	13/140	7.9
Population (-)	69/140	10.7
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	110/129	3.8
Infrastructure (+)	103/129	3.0
Press Freedom (+)	85/137	66
Labor Freedom (+)	134/140	30
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	90/129	3.7
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	77/138	3.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	75/135	0.4
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	80/139	74
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	21/140	134

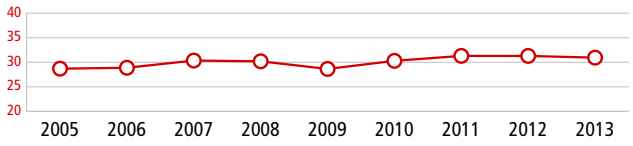
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

Key Scores and Trends

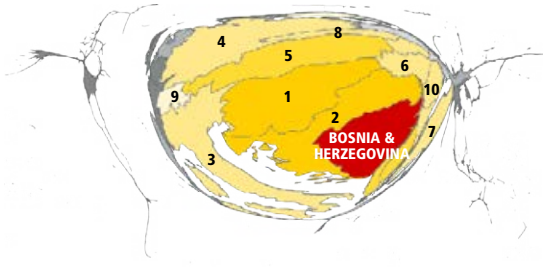
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	109/140	110/140	1	31/100	31/100	0
Depth	64/140	60/140	-4	26/50	26/50	0
Breadth	133/140	133/140	0	5/50	5/50	0
Trade Pillar	116/140	116/140	0	33/100	34/100	-1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	73/102	76/102	3	45/100	43/100	2
People Pillar	62/109	61/109	-1	48/100	48/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Bosnia & Herzegovina's Merchandise Exports, 2013



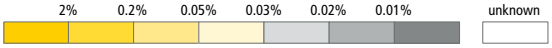
Top Export Destinations

1. Slovenia (17%)
2. Croatia (16%)
3. Italy (15%)
4. Germany (13%)
5. Austria (12%)
6. Hungary (3%)
7. Turkey (3%)
8. Czech Rep. (2%)
9. Switzerland (2%)
10. Romania (2%)

Major Export Products

Metals, clothing, wood products

Bosnia & Herzegovina's Share of Partners' Imports



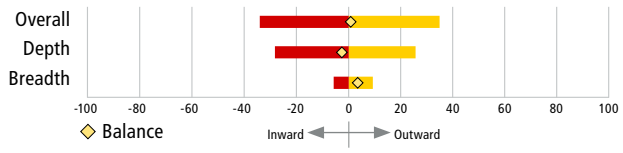
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	51/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	59/140	27/140	32%	58%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	75/140	136/140	6%	3%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	101/131	60/140	1%	45%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	102/133	82/140	0%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	54/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	71/140		30,768	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	52/140	34/140	98	245
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	62/136	57/136	$3	$10
People	53/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	5/139	121/140	40%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	89/131	·	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	23/128	34/112	11%	6%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	135/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	125/139	131/140	93%	94%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	90/102		–	
International Phone Calls	83/100	81/91	96%	94%
Printed Publications Trade	88/136	96/136	98%	95%
People	92/126		–	
Migrants	93/139	96/130	86%	99%
Tourists	–	68/99	–	87%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	85/140	$4,656
Linguistic Commonality (+)	93/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	128/140	2.2
Population (-)	109/140	3.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	74/129	4.2
Infrastructure (+)	85/129	3.4
Press Freedom (+)	57/137	74
Labor Freedom (+)	71/140	62
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	79/129	3.9
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	99/138	1.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	87/135	0.4
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	65/139	95
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	90/140	69

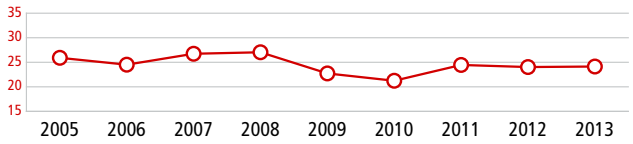
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BOTSWANA

Key Scores and Trends

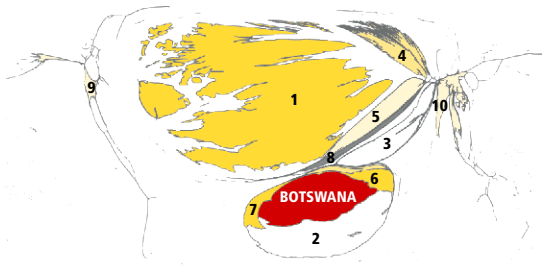
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	126/140	123/140	-3	24/100	24/100	0
Depth	72/140	71/140	-1	24/50	24/50	0
Breadth	140/140	140/140	0	0/50	1/50	-1
Trade Pillar	123/140	128/140	5	30/100	29/100	1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	90/102	88/102	-2	34/100	35/100	-1
People Pillar	73/109	75/109	2	44/100	43/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Botswana's Merchandise Exports, 2013



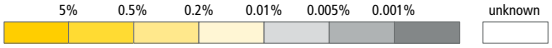
Top Export Destinations

1. U.K. (61%)
2. South Africa (13%)
3. Israel (5%)
4. Norway (5%)
5. Belgium (4%)
6. Zimbabwe (2%)
7. Namibia (2%)
8. Switzerland (2%)
9. U.S.A. (1%)
10. India (1%)

Major Export Products

Diamonds, copper, nickel, soda ash, meat, textiles

Botswana's Share of Partners' Imports



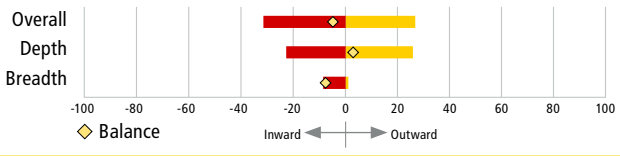
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	46/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	27/140	34/140	51%	51%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	131/140	122/140	1%	4%
Capital	73/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	69/131	106/140	5%	22%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	116/133	92/140	0%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	21/84	80/86	57%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	23/91	75/90	3%	0%
Information	89/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	108/140		6,597	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	47/140	88/140	142	96
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	83/136	47/136	$1	$14
People	38/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	106/139	56/140	3%	7%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	22/131	·	1.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	3/128	46/112	50%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	140/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	137/139	140/140	18%	70%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	95/102		–	
International Phone Calls	89/100	72/91	87%	72%
Printed Publications Trade	102/136	125/136	92%	69%
People	109/126		–	
Migrants	133/139	51/130	93%	77%
Tourists	–	99/99	–	93%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	70/140	$7,317
Linguistic Commonality (+)	13/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	12/140	8.0
Population (-)	123/140	2.0
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	42/129	4.2
Infrastructure (+)	78/129	3.5
Press Freedom (+)	36/137	79
Labor Freedom (+)	47/140	70
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	69/129	3.7
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	43/138	6.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	80/139	73
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	38/140	94

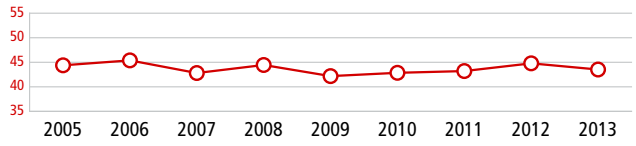
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BRAZIL

Key Scores and Trends

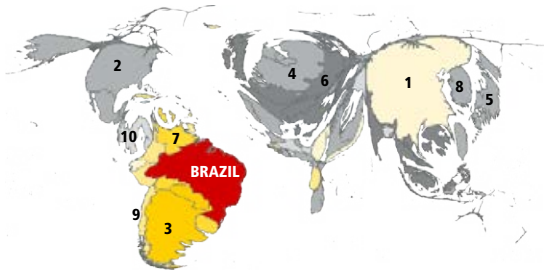
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	74/140	72/140	-2	44/100	43/100	1
Depth	130/140	133/140	3	7/50	6/50	1
Breadth	21/140	17/140	-4	37/50	37/50	0
Trade Pillar	71/140	72/140	1	49/100	49/100	0
Capital Pillar	47/60	47/60	0	38/100	38/100	0
Information Pillar	31/102	33/102	2	67/100	65/100	2
People Pillar	80/109	80/109	0	40/100	40/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Brazil's Merchandise Exports, 2013



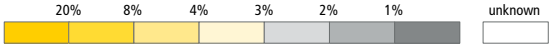
Top Export Destinations

1. China (19%)
2. U.S.A. (10%)
3. Argentina (8%)
4. Netherlands (7%)
5. Japan (3%)
6. Germany (3%)
7. Venezuela (2%)
8. South Korea (2%)
9. Chile (2%)
10. Panama (2%)

Major Export Products

Transport equipment, iron ore, soybeans, footwear, coffee, autos

Brazil's Share of Partners' Imports



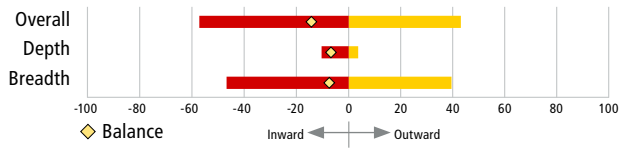
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	140/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	128/140	140/140	11%	11%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	126/140	124/140	2%	4%
Capital	66/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	47/131	83/140	13%	32%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	127/133	58/140	-1%	15%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	66/84	32/86	1%	29%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	77/91	39/90	0%	1%
Information	99/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	60/140		42,946	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	123/140	112/140	10	46
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	101/136	112/136	$0	$1
People	116/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	132/139	132/140	1%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	83/92	114/131	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	125/128	97/112	0%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	1/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	7/139	5/140	21%	15%
Capital	39/60		–	
FDI Stock	30/40	·	43%	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	38/59	–	21%	–
Information	8/102		–	
International Phone Calls	16/100	5/91	31%	6%
Printed Publications Trade	32/136	9/136	50%	5%
People	32/126		–	
Migrants	13/139	29/130	12%	31%
Tourists	–	36/99	–	52%
International Students	–	41/96	–	36%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	57/140	$11,208
Linguistic Commonality (+)	87/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	8/140	8.2
Population (-)	5/140	200.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	81/129	3.9
Infrastructure (+)	65/129	3.9
Press Freedom (+)	84/137	66
Labor Freedom (+)	80/140	50
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	86/129	3.8
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	32/138	7.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	81/135	0.4
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	41/139	146
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	94/140	65

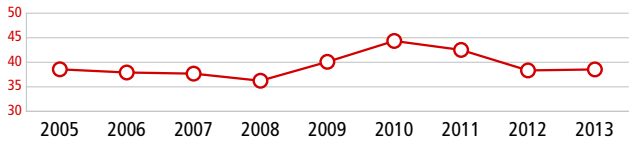
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Key Scores and Trends

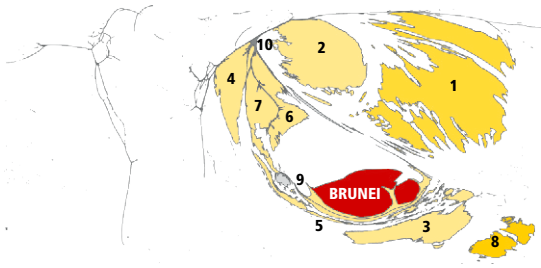
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	91/140	74/140	-17	39/100	43/100	-4
Depth	36/140	31/140	-5	31/50	32/50	-1
Breadth	126/140	112/140	-14	7/50	11/50	-4
Trade Pillar	120/140	111/140	-9	32/100	36/100	-4
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	37/109	37/109	0	66/100	65/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Brunei's Merchandise Exports, 2013



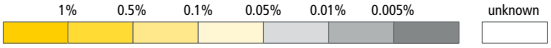
Top Export Destinations

1. Japan (42%)
2. South Korea (17%)
3. Australia (8%)
4. India (7%)
5. Indonesia (6%)
6. Vietnam (5%)
7. Thailand (5%)
8. New Zealand (4%)
9. Malaysia (3%)
10. China (1%)

Major Export Products

Crude oil, natural gas, garments

Brunei's Share of Partners' Imports



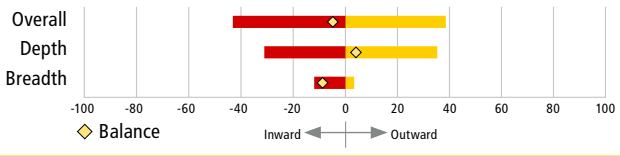
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	56/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	12/140	113/140	72%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	71/140	58/140	7%	9%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	108/131	19/140	1%	88%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	132/133	14/140	-8%	44%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	23/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	54/140		48,243	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	9/140	29/140	813	277
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	65/136	18/136	$3	$47
People	7/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	34/139	5/140	12%	49%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	41/131	·	0.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	5/128	30/112	41%	7%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	136/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	135/139	117/140	93%	70%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	112/136	110/136	96%	83%
People	74/126		–	
Migrants	109/139	71/130	20%	88%
Tourists	–	62/99	–	83%
International Students	–	50/96	–	65%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	23/140	$38,563
Linguistic Commonality (+)	88/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	34/140	6.5
Population (-)	137/140	0.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	·	·
Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	96/137	63
Labor Freedom (+)	140/140	97
Financial Freedom (+)	140/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	69/138	4.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	·	·
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	39/139	150
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	104/140	56

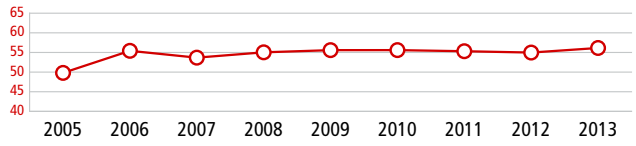
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BULGARIA

Key Scores and Trends

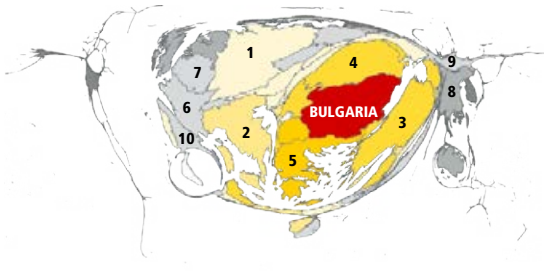
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	36/140	40/140	4	56/100	55/100	1
Depth	28/140	35/140	7	32/50	31/50	1
Breadth	62/140	61/140	-1	24/50	24/50	0
Trade Pillar	28/140	39/140	11	63/100	60/100	3
Capital Pillar	32/60	29/60	-3	50/100	52/100	-2
Information Pillar	37/102	35/102	-2	63/100	64/100	-1
People Pillar	34/109	34/109	0	67/100	67/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Bulgaria's Merchandise Exports, 2013



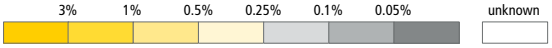
Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (13%)
2. Italy (9%)
3. Turkey (9%)
4. Romania (8%)
5. Greece (7%)
6. France (4%)
7. Belgium (3%)
8. China (3%)
9. Russia (3%)
10. Spain (2%)

Major Export Products

Clothing, footwear, iron and steel, machinery and equipment, fuels

Bulgaria's Share of Partners' Imports



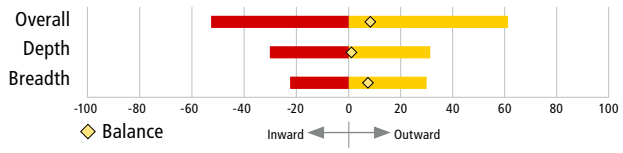
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	16/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	23/140	18/140	56%	65%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	35/140	61/140	14%	9%
Capital	58/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	75/131	14/140	4%	99%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	60/133	61/140	2%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	49/84	71/86	13%	5%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	42/91	73/90	1%	0%
Information	53/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	26/140		107,238	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	77/140	52/140	52	195
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	57/136	80/136	$4	$5
People	35/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	17/139	109/140	19%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	32/92	27/131	0.5	0.9
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	31/128	47/112	9%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	81/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	54/139	102/140	73%	84%
Capital	23/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	25/45	·	93%
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	28/59	–	76%	–
Information	42/102		–	
International Phone Calls	31/100	62/91	80%	82%
Printed Publications Trade	39/136	48/136	95%	87%
People	44/126		–	
Migrants	69/139	12/130	39%	74%
Tourists	–	32/99	–	90%
International Students	–	57/96	–	46%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	71/140	$7,296
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	110/140	2.7
Population (-)	86/140	7.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	87/129	4.0
Infrastructure (+)	53/129	4.1
Press Freedom (+)	69/137	72
Labor Freedom (+)	35/140	80
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	72/129	4.0
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	42/139	149
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

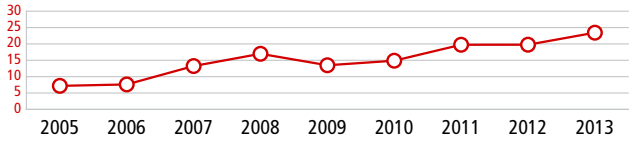
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BURKINA FASO

Key Scores and Trends

	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	128/140	134/140	6	23/100	20/100	3
Depth	113/140	122/140	9	13/50	10/50	3
Breadth	111/140	117/140	6	11/50	9/50	2
Trade Pillar	126/140	131/140	5	29/100	27/100	2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	93/109	91/109	-2	32/100	33/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Burkina Faso's Merchandise Exports, 2013

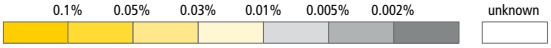
Top Export Destinations

1. China (27%)
2. Indonesia (13%)
3. Japan (6%)
4. Thailand (6%)
5. Turkey (5%)
6. Cote d'Ivoire (5%)
7. Ghana (5%)
8. Benin (4%)
9. Niger (4%)
10. Mali (2%)

Major Export Products

Gold, cotton, livestock

Burkina Faso's Share of Partners' Imports



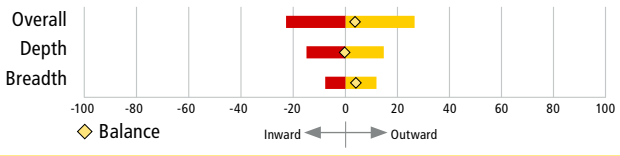
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	103/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	107/140	90/140	18%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	110/140	48/140	3%	11%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	87/131	127/140	2%	12%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	51/133	91/140	3%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	130/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	131/140		3,150	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	116/140	116/140	13	44
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	129/136	126/136	$0	$1
People	66/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	45/139	67/140	10%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	121/131	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	59/128	58/112	5%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	107/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	96/139	112/140	22%	37%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	84/136	107/136	50%	7%
People	117/126		–	
Migrants	139/139	125/130	98%	100%
Tourists	–	76/99	–	47%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	131/140	$684
Linguistic Commonality (+)	58/140	4%
Remoteness (-)	58/140	5.8
Population (-)	56/140	16.9
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	102/129	3.4
Infrastructure (+)	126/129	2.7
Press Freedom (+)	41/137	78
Labor Freedom (+)	83/140	55
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	40

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	125/129	2.9
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	28/138	8.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	105/139	55
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	111/140	41

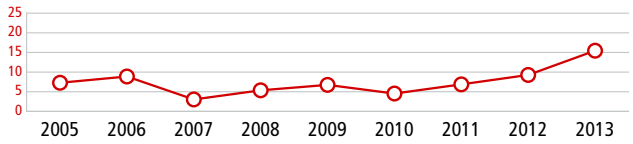
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BURUNDI

Key Scores and Trends

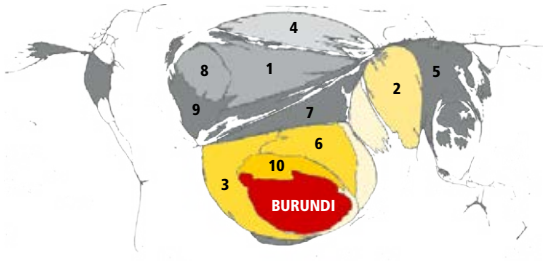
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	137/140	140/140	3	15/100	7/100	8
Depth	135/140	137/140	2	5/50	4/50	1
Breadth	113/140	137/140	24	11/50	3/50	8
Trade Pillar	135/140	138/140	3	23/100	17/100	6
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	105/109	105/109	0	23/100	23/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Burundi's Merchandise Exports, 2013



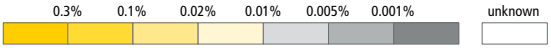
Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (12%)
2. Pakistan (10%)
3. Congo, DR (10%)
4. Sweden (9%)
5. China (8%)
6. Uganda (7%)
7. Egypt (6%)
8. Belgium (5%)
9. France (5%)
10. Rwanda (4%)

Major Export Products

Coffee, tea, sugar, cotton, hides

Burundi's Share of Partners' Imports



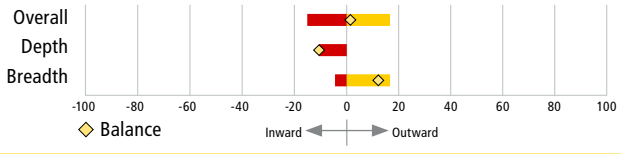
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	127/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	140/140	84/140	4%	30%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	139/140	76/140	1%	8%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	126/131	140/140	0%	1%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	97/133	133/140	0%	1%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	123/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	94/140		11,240	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	140/140	136/140	1	8
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	133/136	114/136	$0	$1
People	80/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	109/139	85/140	3%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	120/131	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	57/128	33/112	5%	6%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	103/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	81/139	118/140	27%	40%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	64/136	133/136	0%	6%
People	126/126		–	
Migrants	129/139	128/130	93%	100%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	94/96	–	100%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	140/140	$267
Linguistic Commonality (+)	52/140	4%
Remoteness (-)	25/140	6.8
Population (-)	74/140	10.2
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	126/129	3.1
Infrastructure (+)	128/129	2.4
Press Freedom (+)	102/137	60
Labor Freedom (+)	53/140	63
Financial Freedom (+)	115/140	30

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	126/129	3.0
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	42/138	6.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	125/135	0.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	129/139	42
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	24/140	128

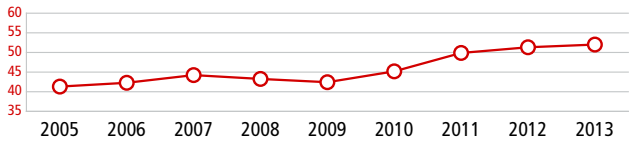
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

CAMBODIA

Key Scores and Trends

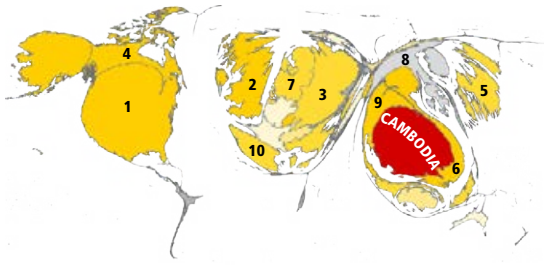
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	48/140	57/140	9	52/100	50/100	2
Depth	32/140	38/140	6	32/50	30/50	2
Breadth	73/140	79/140	6	20/50	20/50	0
Trade Pillar	16/140	28/140	12	68/100	64/100	4
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	94/109	95/109	1	31/100	31/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Cambodia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



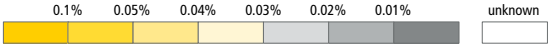
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (28%)
2. U.K. (9%)
3. Germany (8%)
4. Canada (7%)
5. Japan (6%)
6. Vietnam (5%)
7. Netherlands (4%)
8. China (4%)
9. Thailand (4%)
10. Spain (3%)

Major Export Products

Clothing, timber, rubber, rice, fish, tobacco, footwear

Cambodia's Share of Partners' Imports



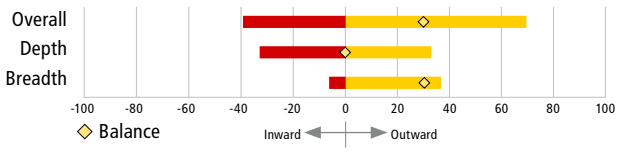
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	11/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	21/140	6/140	58%	83%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	24/140	46/140	16%	11%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	79/131	39/140	3%	60%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	68/133	12/140	1%	50%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	98/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	103/140		9,301	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	95/140	114/140	30	45
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	4/136	124/136	$154	$1
People	100/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	55/139	122/140	7%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	78/92	70/131	0.1	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	91/128	103/112	2%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	75/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	20/139	126/140	26%	95%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	100/136	100/136	100%	86%
People	96/126		–	
Migrants	76/139	104/130	74%	99%
Tourists	–	49/99	–	75%
International Students	–	92/96	–	97%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	123/140	$1,008
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	54/140	5.8
Population (-)	61/140	15.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	82/129	4.1
Infrastructure (+)	108/129	3.1
Press Freedom (+)	112/137	55
Labor Freedom (+)	94/140	50
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	96/129	3.7
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	19/138	9.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	57/135	0.7
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	119/139	50
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	30/140	102

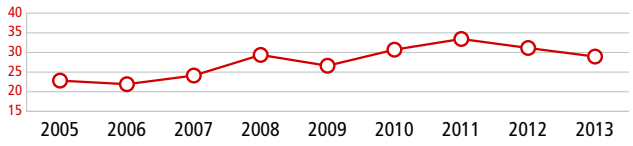
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

CAMEROON

Key Scores and Trends

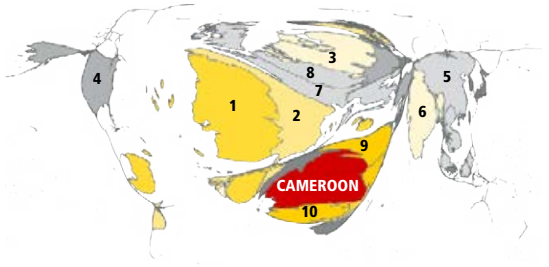
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	115/140	102/140	-13	29/100	33/100	-4
Depth	123/140	119/140	-4	9/50	11/50	-2
Breadth	76/140	66/140	-10	20/50	23/50	-3
Trade Pillar	96/140	87/140	-9	40/100	46/100	-6
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	96/102	101/102	5	24/100	13/100	11
People Pillar	97/109	97/109	0	28/100	28/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Cameroon's Merchandise Exports, 2013



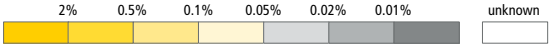
Top Export Destinations

1. Portugal (19%)
2. Spain (10%)
3. Netherlands (9%)
4. U.S.A. (7%)
5. China (6%)
6. India (5%)
7. France (5%)
8. Belgium (4%)
9. Chad (3%)
10. Gabon (3%)

Major Export Products

Crude oil and petroleum products, lumber, cocoa beans, aluminum, coffee, cotton

Cameroon's Share of Partners' Imports



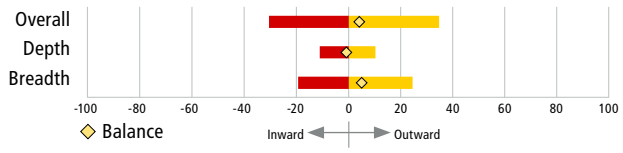
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	116/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	117/140	103/140	15%	25%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	79/140	72/140	6%	8%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	84/131	107/140	3%	22%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	100/133	88/140	0%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	132/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	129/140		3,166	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	124/140	125/140	9	25
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	118/136	113/136	$0	$1
People	94/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	121/139	105/140	2%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	116/131	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	27/128	76/112	9%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	59/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	70/139	54/140	15%	16%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	83/102		–	
International Phone Calls	73/100	·	61%	·
Printed Publications Trade	125/136	80/136	97%	5%
People	105/126		–	
Migrants	43/139	129/130	44%	94%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	88/96	–	100%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	118/140	$1,315
Linguistic Commonality (+)	63/140	4%
Remoteness (-)	44/140	6.2
Population (-)	48/140	22.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	84/129	3.9
Infrastructure (+)	123/129	2.6
Press Freedom (+)	95/137	64
Labor Freedom (+)	87/140	56
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	114/129	3.2
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	11/138	12.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	127/139	46
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	137/140	5

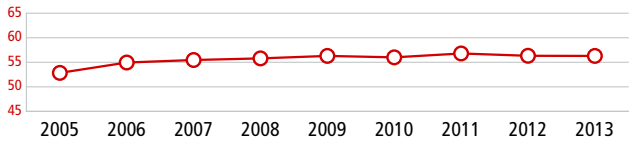
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

CANADA

Key Scores and Trends

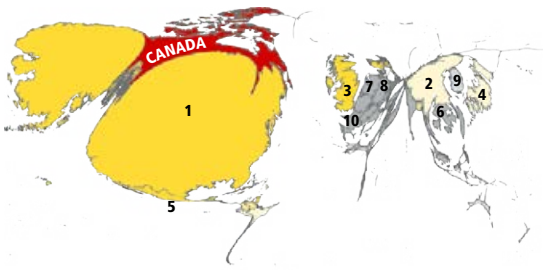
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	34/140	36/140	2	56/100	57/100	-1
Depth	56/140	57/140	1	27/50	26/50	1
Breadth	42/140	40/140	-2	29/50	30/50	-1
Trade Pillar	104/140	105/140	1	37/100	40/100	-3
Capital Pillar	21/60	19/60	-2	61/100	60/100	1
Information Pillar	4/102	3/102	-1	88/100	86/100	2
People Pillar	14/109	15/109	1	79/100	78/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Canada's Merchandise Exports, 2013



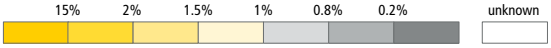
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (76%)
2. China (4%)
3. U.K. (3%)
4. Japan (2%)
5. Mexico (1%)
6. Hong Kong (1%)
7. Netherlands (1%)
8. Germany (1%)
9. South Korea (1%)
10. France (1%)

Major Export Products

Motor vehicles and parts, industrial machinery, air--craft, telecommunications equipment; chemicals, plastics, fertilizers; wood pulp, timber

Canada's Share of Partners' Imports



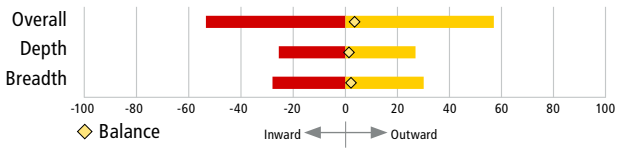
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	101/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	75/140	96/140	25%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	99/140	102/140	4%	6%
Capital	30/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	21/131	78/140	40%	35%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	26/133	79/140	12%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	27/84	41/86	42%	23%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	38/91	41/90	1%	1%
Information	9/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	21/140		115,948	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	15/140	12/140	491	468
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	25/136	8/136	$26	$85
People	25/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	97/139	17/140	4%	21%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	15/92	51/131	0.9	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	28/112	·	8%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	82/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	92/139	63/140	77%	58%
Capital	18/60		–	
FDI Stock	18/40	21/45	44%	53%
FDI Flows	·	38/39	·	84%
Portfolio Equity Stock	15/59	–	56%	–
Information	13/102		–	
International Phone Calls	12/100	1/91	68%	71%
Printed Publications Trade	36/136	61/136	79%	76%
People	17/126		–	
Migrants	12/139	1/130	67%	5%
Tourists	–	53/99	–	74%
International Students	–	3/96	–	9%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	11/140	$51,911
Linguistic Commonality (+)	26/140	39%
Remoteness (-)	84/140	4.3
Population (-)	33/140	35.2
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	16/129	5.2
Infrastructure (+)	20/129	5.2
Press Freedom (+)	18/137	92
Labor Freedom (+)	15/140	83
Financial Freedom (+)	4/140	80

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	13/129	5.0
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	131/138	0.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	1/139	173
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	106/140	54

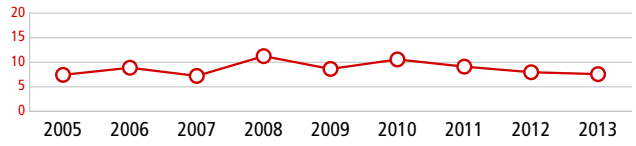
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Key Scores and Trends

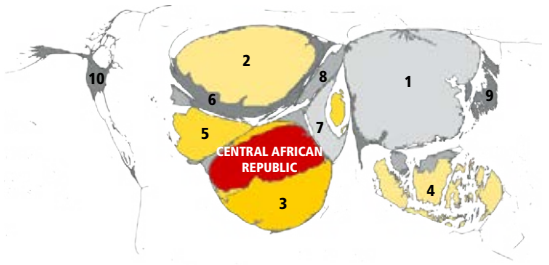
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	139/140	139/140	0	8/100	9/100	-1
Depth	133/140	134/140	1	5/50	5/50	0
Breadth	136/140	134/140	-2	2/50	5/50	-3
Trade Pillar	139/140	139/140	0	9/100	12/100	-3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	99/109	100/109	1	27/100	27/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Central African Republic's Merchandise Exports, 2013



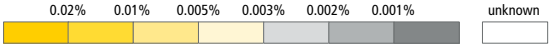
Top Export Destinations

1. China (30%)
2. Belgium (19%)
3. Congo, DR (11%)
4. Indonesia (10%)
5. Morocco (6%)
6. France (4%)
7. Saudi Arabia (3%)
8. Turkey (2%)
9. Japan (2%)
10. U.S.A. (2%)

Major Export Products

Diamonds, timber, cotton, coffee

Central African Republic's Share of Partners' Imports



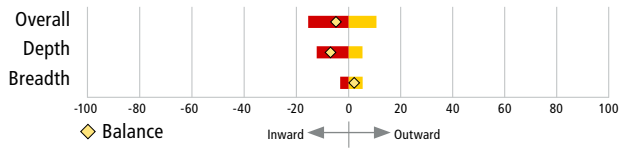
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	135/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	135/140	130/140	9%	16%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	132/140	71/140	1%	8%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	80/131	67/140	3%	40%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	·	77/140	·	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	140/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	140/140		136	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	121/140	138/140	11	6
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	134/136	132/136	$0	$0
People	73/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	104/139	80/140	3%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	91/92	86/131	0.0	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	35/128	11/112	8%	14%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	132/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	116/139	138/140	13%	10%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	136/136	114/136	100%	5%
People	125/126		–	
Migrants	136/139	106/130	86%	94%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	93/96	–	100%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	139/140	$333
Linguistic Commonality (+)	51/140	4%
Remoteness (-)	41/140	6.2
Population (-)	101/140	4.6
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	·	·
Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	55/137	74
Labor Freedom (+)	110/140	40
Financial Freedom (+)	115/140	30

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	8/138	13.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	117/139	48
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	·	·

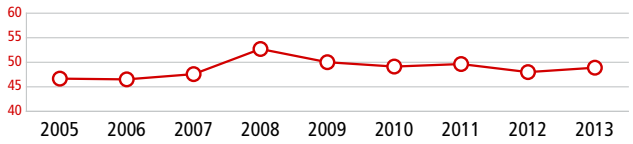
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

CHILE

Key Scores and Trends

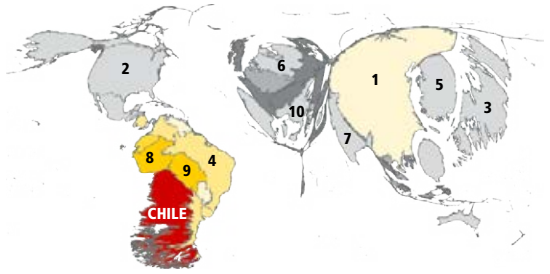
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	56/140	58/140	2	49/100	50/100	-1
Depth	74/140	68/140	-6	24/50	24/50	0
Breadth	58/140	58/140	0	25/50	25/50	0
Trade Pillar	43/140	40/140	-3	58/100	59/100	-1
Capital Pillar	29/60	28/60	-1	51/100	52/100	-1
Information Pillar	47/102	50/102	3	58/100	56/100	2
People Pillar	89/109	86/109	-3	34/100	35/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Chile's Merchandise Exports, 2013



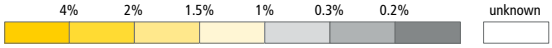
Top Export Destinations

1. China (25%)
2. U.S.A. (13%)
3. Japan (10%)
4. Brazil (6%)
5. South Korea (6%)
6. Netherlands (3%)
7. India (3%)
8. Peru (2%)
9. Bolivia (2%)
10. Italy (2%)

Major Export Products

Copper, fruit, fish products, paper and pulp, chemicals, wine

Chile's Share of Partners' Imports



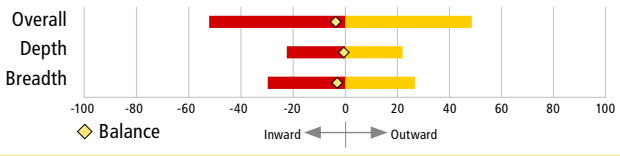
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	89/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	70/140	89/140	28%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	97/140	105/140	5%	6%
Capital	12/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	25/131	27/140	37%	78%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	8/133	16/140	29%	39%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	35/84	63/86	32%	8%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	37/91	18/90	1%	2%
Information	79/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	46/140		56,328	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	93/140	101/140	31	69
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	74/136	55/136	$2	$11
People	101/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	99/139	91/140	3%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	58/92	74/131	0.2	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	119/128	97/112	1%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	24/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	22/139	34/140	16%	23%
Capital	43/60		–	
FDI Stock	35/40	30/45	73%	29%
FDI Flows	32/34	24/39	74%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock	39/59	–	5%	–
Information	41/102		–	
International Phone Calls	40/100	40/91	64%	43%
Printed Publications Trade	107/136	8/136	78%	13%
People	78/126		–	
Migrants	31/139	44/130	44%	77%
Tourists	–	80/99	–	79%
International Students	–	74/96	–	91%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	45/140	$15,732
Linguistic Commonality (+)	45/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	4/140	8.8
Population (-)	54/140	17.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	24/129	5.0
Infrastructure (+)	47/129	4.4
Press Freedom (+)	52/137	75
Labor Freedom (+)	36/140	69
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	13/129	5.1
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	74/138	4.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	59/135	0.7
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	42/139	149
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	44/140	88

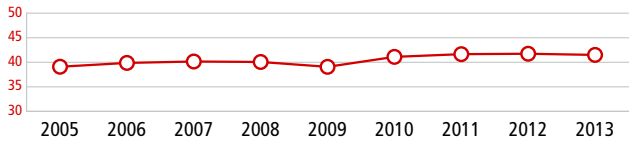
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

CHINA

Key Scores and Trends

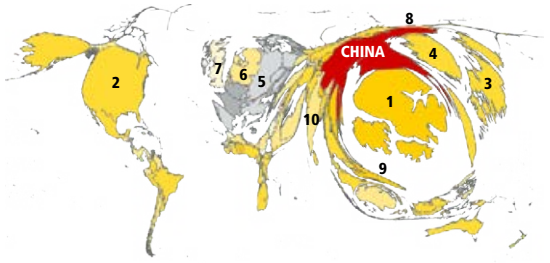
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	84/140	78/140	-6	42/100	42/100	0
Depth	127/140	127/140	0	8/50	8/50	0
Breadth	28/140	33/140	5	34/50	33/50	1
Trade Pillar	46/140	42/140	-4	57/100	59/100	-2
Capital Pillar	58/60	57/60	-1	22/100	21/100	1
Information Pillar	57/102	59/102	2	54/100	52/100	2
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

China's Merchandise Exports, 2013



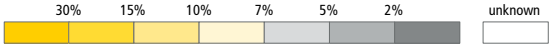
Top Export Destinations

1. Hong Kong (17%)
2. U.S.A. (17%)
3. Japan (7%)
4. South Korea (4%)
5. Germany (3%)
6. Netherlands (3%)
7. U.K. (2%)
8. Russia (2%)
9. Vietnam (2%)
10. India (2%)

Major Export Products

Electrical and other machinery, including data processing equipment, apparel, radio telephone handsets, textiles, integrated circuits

China's Share of Partners' Imports



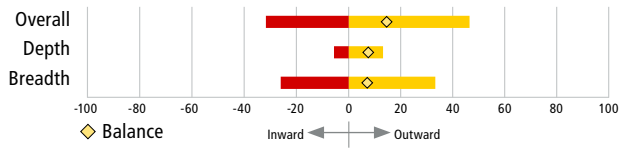
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	122/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	81/140	118/140	24%	21%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	122/140	127/140	2%	4%
Capital	83/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	62/131	132/140	7%	10%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	59/133	128/140	2%	3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	58/84	64/86	4%	8%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	73/91	45/90	0%	1%
Information	117/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	118/140		4,230	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	117/140	129/140	13	20
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	64/136	107/136	$3	$1
People	112/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	135/139	140/140	1%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	72/92	104/131	0.1	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	86/128	96/112	2%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	3/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	3/139	21/140	44%	47%
Capital	53/60		–	
FDI Stock	32/40	43/45	75%	70%
FDI Flows	29/34	39/39	75%	78%
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	19/102		–	
International Phone Calls	33/100	19/91	79%	71%
Printed Publications Trade	2/136	24/136	35%	44%
People	·		–	
Migrants	18/139	58/130	55%	68%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	72/140	$6,807
Linguistic Commonality (+)	84/140	1%
Remoteness (-)	59/140	5.8
Population (-)	1/140	1357.0
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	38/129	4.6
Infrastructure (+)	41/129	4.6
Press Freedom (+)	135/137	15
Labor Freedom (+)	67/140	62
Financial Freedom (+)	115/140	30

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	52/129	4.3
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	72/138	4.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	126/139	45
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	139/140	3

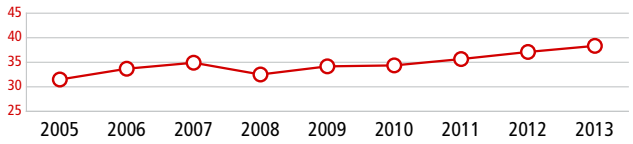
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

COLOMBIA

Key Scores and Trends

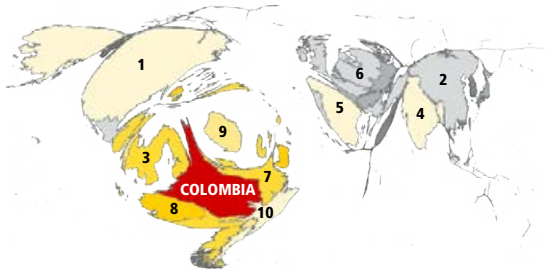
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	92/140	96/140	4	38/100	36/100	2
Depth	115/140	120/140	5	12/50	10/50	2
Breadth	53/140	57/140	4	26/50	25/50	1
Trade Pillar	110/140	115/140	5	35/100	34/100	1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	40/102	54/102	14	62/100	54/100	8
People Pillar	79/109	78/109	-1	41/100	40/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Colombia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



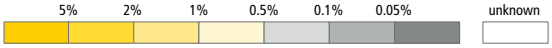
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (32%)
2. China (9%)
3. Panama (6%)
4. India (5%)
5. Spain (5%)
6. Netherlands (4%)
7. Venezuela (4%)
8. Ecuador (3%)
9. Aruba (3%)
10. Brazil (3%)

Major Export Products

Petroleum, coal, emeralds, coffee, nickel, cut flowers, bananas, apparel

Colombia's Share of Partners' Imports



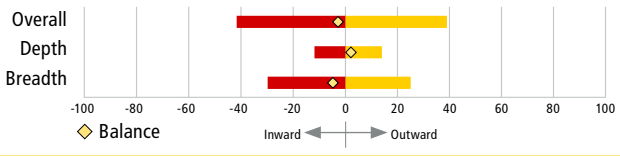
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	136/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	115/140	133/140	15%	16%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	130/140	133/140	2%	3%
Capital	47/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	53/131	81/140	10%	33%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	39/133	48/140	6%	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	73/86	·	4%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	28/90	·	1%
Information	71/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	34/140		76,054	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	107/140	61/140	20	161
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	70/136	95/136	$2	$3
People	107/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	73/139	133/140	5%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	69/92	102/131	0.1	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	107/128	·	1%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	48/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	58/139	41/140	30%	16%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	30/34	31/39	51%	37%
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	31/102		–	
International Phone Calls	36/100	27/91	55%	11%
Printed Publications Trade	69/136	37/136	70%	31%
People	52/126		–	
Migrants	48/139	38/130	46%	63%
Tourists	–	56/99	–	49%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	67/140	$7,826
Linguistic Commonality (+)	47/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	30/140	6.6
Population (-)	26/140	48.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	112/129	3.6
Infrastructure (+)	81/129	3.5
Press Freedom (+)	100/137	60
Labor Freedom (+)	22/140	81
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	78/129	4.0
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	62/138	4.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	81/135	0.4
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	93/139	66
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	45/140	88

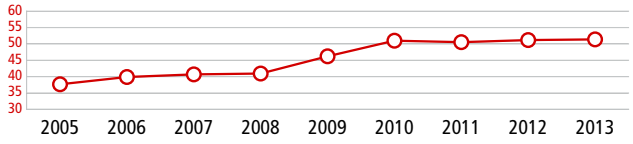
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

CONGO, REPUBLIC

Key Scores and Trends

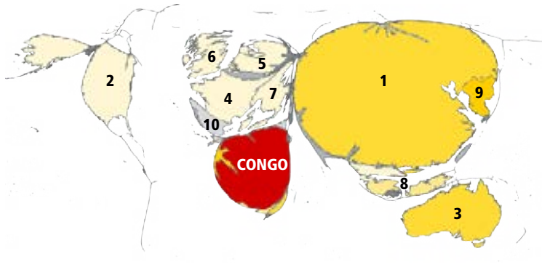
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	53/140	53/140	0	51/100	51/100	0
Depth	51/140	52/140	1	28/50	27/50	1
Breadth	63/140	64/140	1	24/50	23/50	1
Trade Pillar	19/140	23/140	4	66/100	65/100	1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	92/109	92/109	0	33/100	33/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Congo's Merchandise Exports, 2013



Top Export Destinations

1. China (54%)
2. U.S.A. (11%)
3. Australia (9%)
4. France (5%)
5. Netherlands (3%)
6. U.K. (3%)
7. Italy (3%)
8. Malaysia (2%)
9. North Korea (2%)
10. Spain (1%)

Major Export Products

Petroleum, lumber, plywood, sugar, cocoa, coffee, diamonds

Congo's Share of Partners' Imports

1% 0.25% 0.1% 0.05% 0.02% 0.01% unknown

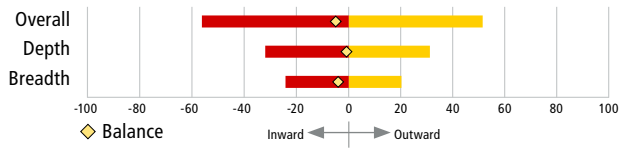
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	27/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	14/140	59/140	71%	40%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	109/140	4/140	3%	38%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	·	7/140	·	167%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	91/133	9/140	0%	57%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	131/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	139/140		184	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	67/140	98/140	75	77
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	135/136	101/136	$0	$2
People	68/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	89/139	45/140	4%	10%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	100/131	·	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	8/128	102/112	21%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	53/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	71/139	42/140	1%	6%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	135/136	122/136	100%	6%
People	111/126		–	
Migrants	100/139	117/130	41%	97%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	85/96	–	92%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	100/140	$3,172
Linguistic Commonality (+)	59/140	4%
Remoteness (-)	24/140	6.8
Population (-)	106/140	4.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	·	·
Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	63/137	72
Labor Freedom (+)	116/140	47
Financial Freedom (+)	115/140	30

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	6/138	14.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	124/139	44
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	·	·

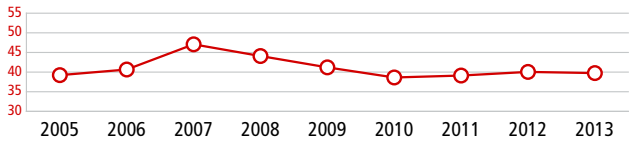
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

COSTA RICA

Key Scores and Trends

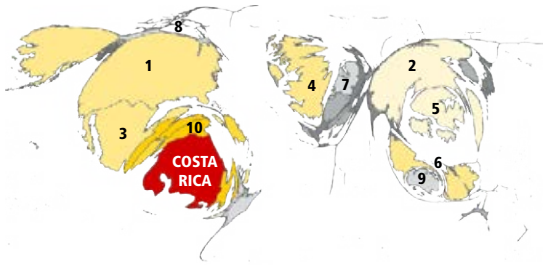
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	89/140	85/140	-4	40/100	39/100	1
Depth	82/140	77/140	-5	22/50	22/50	0
Breadth	87/140	89/140	2	18/50	17/50	1
Trade Pillar	88/140	95/140	7	44/100	44/100	0
Capital Pillar	55/60	54/60	-1	30/100	30/100	0
Information Pillar	48/102	44/102	-4	58/100	59/100	-1
People Pillar	74/109	74/109	0	43/100	44/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Costa Rica's Merchandise Exports, 2013



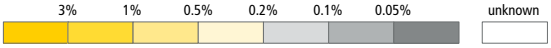
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (33%)
2. China (13%)
3. Mexico (10%)
4. U.K. (9%)
5. Hong Kong (5%)
6. Malaysia (5%)
7. Netherlands (2%)
8. Canada (2%)
9. Singapore (2%)
10. Nicaragua (2%)

Major Export Products

Bananas, pineapples, coffee, melons, ornamental plants, sugar; beef; seafood; electronic components, medical equipment

Costa Rica's Share of Partners' Imports



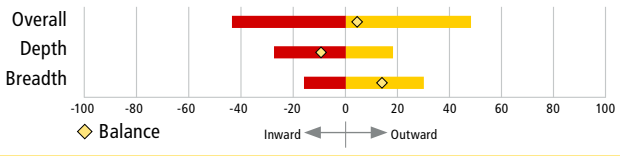
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	79/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	84/140	64/140	23%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	42/140	120/140	12%	4%
Capital	57/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	77/131	64/140	4%	44%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	56/133	30/140	3%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	56/84	·	7%	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	87/91	·	-2%	·
Information	47/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	35/140		73,491	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	63/140	68/140	79	143
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	59/136	31/136	$4	$25
People	85/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	110/139	49/140	3%	9%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	59/92	50/131	0.2	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	113/128	83/112	1%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	80/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	47/139	110/140	10%	15%
Capital	52/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	51/59	–	1%	–
Information	61/102		–	
International Phone Calls	62/100	20/91	78%	16%
Printed Publications Trade	99/136	118/136	85%	13%
People	65/126		–	
Migrants	52/139	84/130	23%	92%
Tourists	–	59/99	–	38%
International Students	–	54/96	–	69%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	62/140	$10,185
Linguistic Commonality (+)	38/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	40/140	6.2
Population (-)	100/140	4.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	57/129	4.5
Infrastructure (+)	88/129	3.5
Press Freedom (+)	16/137	93
Labor Freedom (+)	74/140	53
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	42/129	4.4
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	80/138	3.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	53/139	125
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	42/140	89

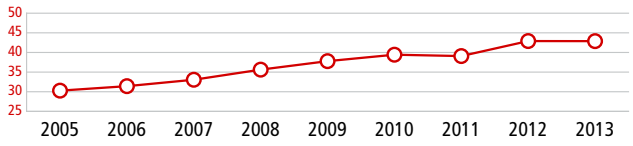
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Key Scores and Trends

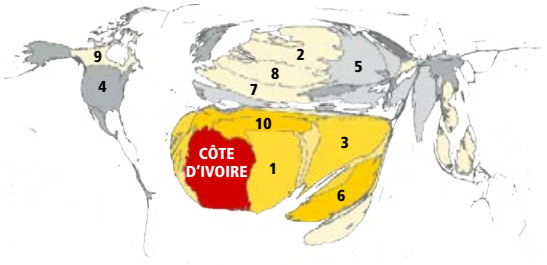
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	78/140	86/140	8	43/100	39/100	4
Depth	76/140	87/140	11	24/50	20/50	4
Breadth	83/140	80/140	-3	19/50	20/50	-1
Trade Pillar	38/140	59/140	21	59/100	53/100	6
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	91/102	91/102	0	34/100	29/100	5
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Côte d'Ivoire's Merchandise Exports, 2013



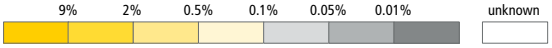
Top Export Destinations

1. Ghana (9%)
2. Netherlands (8%)
3. Nigeria (8%)
4. U.S.A. (7%)
5. Germany (6%)
6. Gabon (6%)
7. France (5%)
8. Belgium (4%)
9. Canada (4%)
10. Burkina Faso (4%)

Major Export Products

Cocoa, coffee, timber, petroleum, cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm oil, fish

Côte d'Ivoire's Share of Partners' Imports



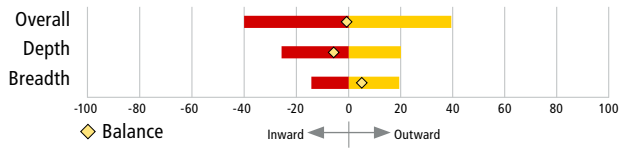
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	38/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	31/140	40/140	49%	46%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	107/140	44/140	3%	11%
Capital	86/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	116/131	90/140	1%	29%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	84/133	73/140	1%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	69/84	·	1%	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	59/91	64/90	0%	0%
Information	103/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	79/140		22,718	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	92/140	118/140	32	36
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	120/136	108/136	$0	$1
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	79/139	33/140	5%	12%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	·	·	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	28/128	25/112	9%	8%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	71/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	50/139	81/140	40%	30%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	86/102		–	
International Phone Calls	94/100	65/91	92%	11%
Printed Publications Trade	81/136	99/136	76%	2%
People	·		–	
Migrants	126/139	123/130	86%	100%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	115/140	$1,521
Linguistic Commonality (+)	62/140	4%
Remoteness (-)	39/140	6.3
Population (-)	51/140	20.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	116/129	3.6
Infrastructure (+)	106/129	3.0
Press Freedom (+)	74/137	70
Labor Freedom (+)	92/140	59
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	118/129	3.3
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	37/138	6.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	104/139	56
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	124/140	20

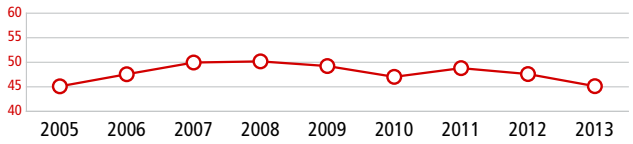
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

CROATIA

Key Scores and Trends

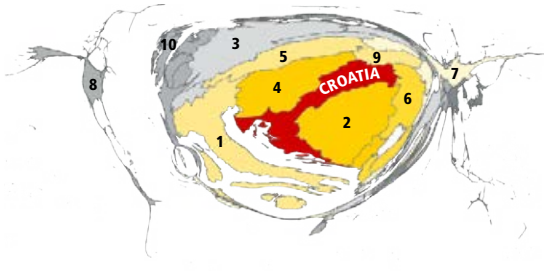
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	66/140	60/140	-6	45/100	49/100	-4
Depth	75/140	59/140	-16	24/50	26/50	-2
Breadth	69/140	67/140	-2	21/50	23/50	-2
Trade Pillar	90/140	78/140	-12	43/100	47/100	-4
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	41/109	45/109	4	63/100	59/100	4

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Croatia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



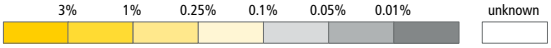
Top Export Destinations

1. Italy (14%)
2. Bos. & Herz. (13%)
3. Germany (11%)
4. Slovenia (10%)
5. Austria (6%)
6. Serbia (4%)
7. Russia (3%)
8. U.S.A. (3%)
9. Hungary (2%)
10. U.K. (2%)

Major Export Products

Transport equipment, machinery, textiles, chemicals, foodstuffs, fuels

Croatia's Share of Partners' Imports



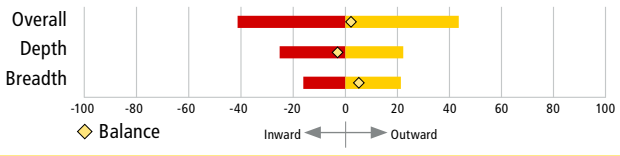
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	76/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	99/140	66/140	20%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	17/140	95/140	22%	6%
Capital	75/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	59/131	43/140	8%	56%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	126/133	89/140	-1%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	50/84	75/86	12%	3%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	49/91	81/90	1%	0%
Information	40/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	62/140		40,513	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	49/140	41/140	136	221
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	33/136	42/136	$13	$16
People	15/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	20/139	21/140	18%	18%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	25/92	6/131	0.6	2.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	68/128	51/112	4%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	87/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	84/139	78/140	87%	81%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	45/136	76/136	95%	95%
People	67/126		–	
Migrants	85/139	116/130	78%	99%
Tourists	–	29/99	–	93%
International Students	–	63/96	–	91%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	52/140	$13,530
Linguistic Commonality (+)	95/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	131/140	2.0
Population (-)	107/140	4.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	67/129	4.1
Infrastructure (+)	36/129	4.4
Press Freedom (+)	55/137	74
Labor Freedom (+)	123/140	39
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	50/129	4.2
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	100/138	1.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	59/135	0.7
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	50/139	138
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

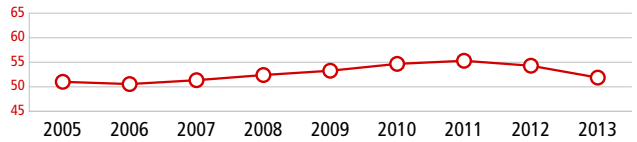
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

CYPRUS

Key Scores and Trends

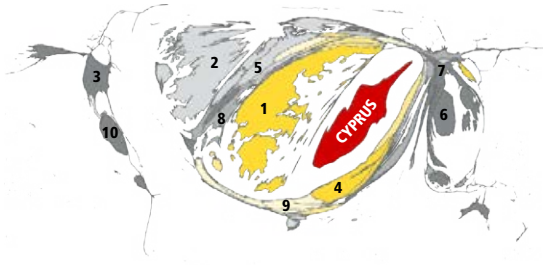
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	50/140	41/140	-9	52/100	55/100	-3
Depth	13/140	11/140	-2	36/50	37/50	-1
Breadth	93/140	82/140	-11	16/50	19/50	-3
Trade Pillar	101/140	91/140	-10	38/100	45/100	-7
Capital Pillar	31/60	34/60	3	50/100	49/100	1
Information Pillar	46/102	37/102	-9	58/100	63/100	-5
People Pillar	13/109	9/109	-4	79/100	80/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Cyprus's Merchandise Exports, 2013



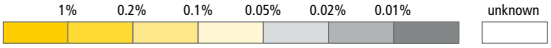
Top Export Destinations

1. Greece (22%)
2. U.K. (17%)
3. U.S.A. (4%)
4. Israel (4%)
5. Germany (3%)
6. Macau (3%)
7. China (3%)
8. Italy (2%)
9. Egypt (2%)
10. El Salvador (2%)

Major Export Products

Citrus, potatoes, pharmaceuticals, cement, clothing

Cyprus's Share of Partners' Imports



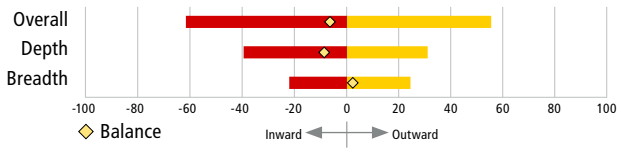
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	90/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	136/140	88/140	9%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	7/140	27/140	34%	15%
Capital	3/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	22/131	15/140	38%	97%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	14/133	17/140	18%	39%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	7/84	7/86	180%	68%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	3/91	4/90	28%	17%
Information	16/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	42/140		63,378	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	7/140	18/140	948	397
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	32/136	32/136	$16	$24
People	2/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	31/139	20/140	13%	18%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	16/92	7/131	0.9	2.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	2/128	4/112	86%	34%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	87/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	67/139	100/140	62%	74%
Capital	58/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	56/59	–	89%	–
Information	78/102		–	
International Phone Calls	46/100	·	77%	·
Printed Publications Trade	134/136	116/136	99%	84%
People	46/126		–	
Migrants	78/139	15/130	58%	59%
Tourists	–	51/99	–	94%
International Students	–	36/96	–	39%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	29/140	$26,352
Linguistic Commonality (+)	90/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	100/140	3.6
Population (-)	131/140	1.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	29/129	5.0
Infrastructure (+)	42/129	4.3
Press Freedom (+)	22/137	91
Labor Freedom (+)	65/140	70
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	50

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	39/129	4.4
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	69/135	0.7
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	36/139	157
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

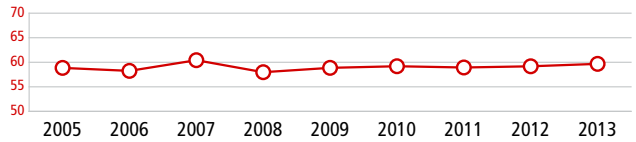
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

CZECH REPUBLIC

Key Scores and Trends

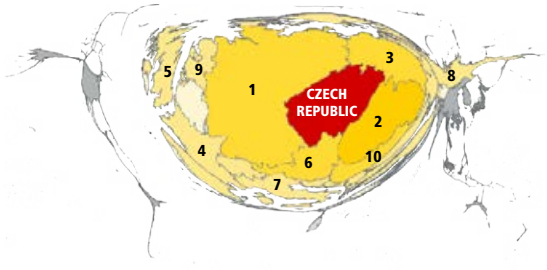
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	29/140	30/140	1	60/100	59/100	1
Depth	16/140	30/140	14	35/50	32/50	3
Breadth	60/140	53/140	-7	25/50	27/50	-2
Trade Pillar	12/140	11/140	-1	71/100	73/100	-2
Capital Pillar	39/60	42/60	3	46/100	43/100	3
Information Pillar	41/102	38/102	-3	61/100	61/100	0
People Pillar	29/109	28/109	-1	71/100	71/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Czech Republic's Merchandise Exports, 2013



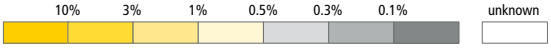
Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (32%)
2. Slovakia (9%)
3. Poland (6%)
4. France (5%)
5. U.K. (5%)
6. Austria (5%)
7. Italy (4%)
8. Russia (3%)
9. Netherlands (3%)
10. Hungary (3%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and transport equipment, raw materials and fuel, chemicals

Czech Republic's Share of Partners' Imports



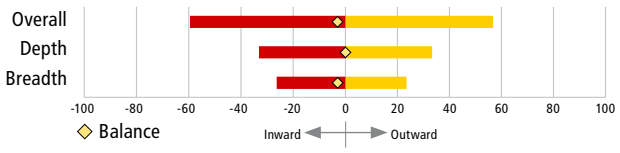
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	10/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	8/140	12/140	81%	72%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	44/140	55/140	11%	10%
Capital	45/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	51/131	32/140	11%	69%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	49/133	81/140	3%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	39/84	46/86	28%	19%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	47/91	69/90	1%	0%
Information	36/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	24/140		111,203	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	51/140	93/140	106	89
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	8/136	17/136	$93	$52
People	49/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	87/139	68/140	4%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	27/92	29/131	0.6	0.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	78/128	23/112	3%	8%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	63/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	57/139	73/140	89%	84%
Capital	38/60		–	
FDI Stock	34/40	23/45	97%	94%
FDI Flows	28/34	14/39	87%	89%
Portfolio Equity Stock	35/59	–	87%	–
Information	55/102		–	
International Phone Calls	53/100	75/91	95%	91%
Printed Publications Trade	18/136	50/136	98%	92%
People	22/126		–	
Migrants	39/139	23/130	82%	74%
Tourists	–	6/99	–	82%
International Students	–	46/96	–	88%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	40/140	$18,861
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	136/140	1.6
Population (-)	70/140	10.5
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	58/129	4.3
Infrastructure (+)	31/129	4.9
Press Freedom (+)	14/137	95
Labor Freedom (+)	12/140	84
Financial Freedom (+)	4/140	80

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	40/129	4.4
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	30/139	162
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

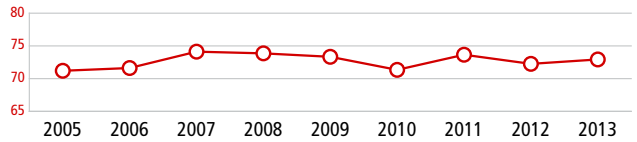
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

DENMARK

Key Scores and Trends

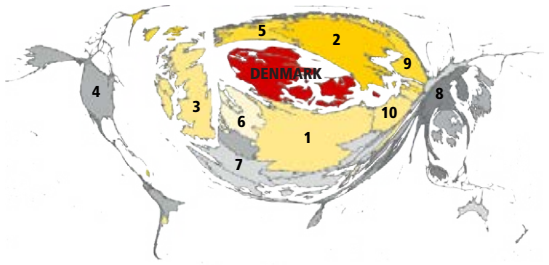
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	8/140	10/140	2	73/100	74/100	-1
Depth	15/140	22/140	7	35/50	34/50	1
Breadth	15/140	10/140	-5	38/50	40/50	-2
Trade Pillar	29/140	24/140	-5	63/100	65/100	-2
Capital Pillar	4/60	6/60	2	80/100	79/100	1
Information Pillar	18/102	14/102	-4	76/100	78/100	-2
People Pillar	22/109	21/109	-1	75/100	76/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Denmark's Merchandise Exports, 2013



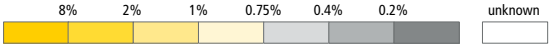
Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (17%)
2. Sweden (12%)
3. U.K. (9%)
4. U.S.A. (6%)
5. Norway (6%)
6. Netherlands (5%)
7. France (4%)
8. China (3%)
9. Finland (3%)
10. Poland (3%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and instruments, meat and meat products, dairy products, fish, pharmaceuticals, furniture, windmills

Denmark's Share of Partners' Imports



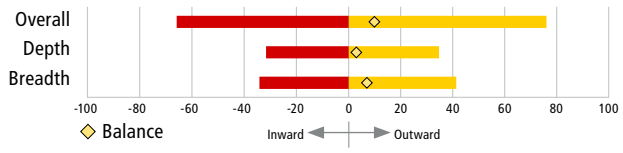
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	50/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	56/140	85/140	34%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	18/140	19/140	21%	18%
Capital	9/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	10/131	51/140	77%	48%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	16/133	85/140	18%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	15/84	11/86	78%	55%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	16/91	30/90	4%	1%
Information	13/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	9/140		261,221	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	23/140	51/140	329	201
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	14/136	9/136	$61	$80
People	26/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	84/139	44/140	5%	10%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	6/92	15/131	1.4	1.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	87/128	18/112	2%	9%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	43/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	24/139	59/140	75%	82%
Capital	7/60		–	
FDI Stock	9/40	7/45	71%	82%
FDI Flows	8/34	15/39	59%	74%
Portfolio Equity Stock	6/59	–	50%	–
Information	27/102		–	
International Phone Calls	27/100	41/91	85%	87%
Printed Publications Trade	46/136	36/136	93%	94%
People	23/126		–	
Migrants	15/139	4/130	64%	48%
Tourists	–	41/99	–	91%
International Students	–	28/96	–	85%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	6/140	$58,930
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	135/140	1.8
Population (-)	95/140	5.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	12/129	5.1
Infrastructure (+)	11/129	5.5
Press Freedom (+)	5/137	99
Labor Freedom (+)	3/140	91
Financial Freedom (+)	1/140	90

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	8/129	5.0
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	2/139	173
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

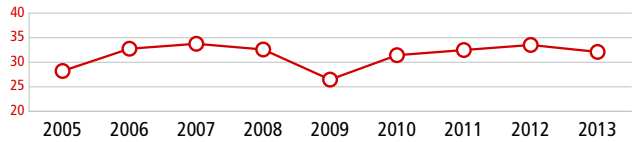
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Key Scores and Trends

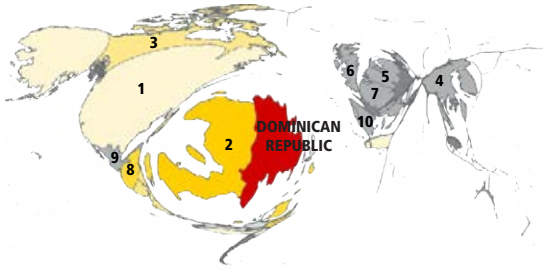
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	108/140	103/140	-5	32/100	32/100	0
Depth	96/140	96/140	0	17/50	17/50	0
Breadth	100/140	97/140	-3	15/50	15/50	0
Trade Pillar	130/140	132/140	2	25/100	26/100	-1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	51/102	47/102	-4	57/100	57/100	0
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Dominican Republic's Merchandise Exports, 2013



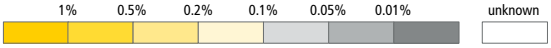
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (42%)
2. Haiti (17%)
3. Canada (13%)
4. China (3%)
5. Netherlands (2%)
6. U.K. (2%)
7. Belgium (2%)
8. Guatemala (2%)
9. Mexico (1%)
10. Spain (1%)

Major Export Products

Bananas, soap, bay oil, vegetables, grapefruit, oranges

Dominican Republic's Share of Partners' Imports



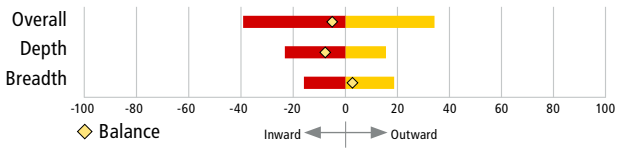
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	115/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	114/140	95/140	16%	27%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	56/140	129/140	10%	4%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	99/131	66/140	2%	42%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	122/133	31/140	0%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	60/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	88/140		16,944	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	68/140	8/140	69	620
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	43/136	77/136	$6	$5
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	36/139	71/140	11%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	84/92	56/131	0.0	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	·	·	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	112/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	94/139	122/140	25%	26%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	57/102		–	
International Phone Calls	67/100	26/91	20%	0%
Printed Publications Trade	92/136	78/136	2%	19%
People	54/126		–	
Migrants	70/139	60/130	10%	82%
Tourists	–	42/99	–	16%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	76/140	$5,826
Linguistic Commonality (+)	41/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	64/140	5.6
Population (-)	72/140	10.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	114/129	3.6
Infrastructure (+)	74/129	3.7
Press Freedom (+)	67/137	72
Labor Freedom (+)	85/140	55
Financial Freedom (+)	99/140	40

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	83/129	3.9
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	46/138	6.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	49/135	0.9
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	109/139	53
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	31/140	102

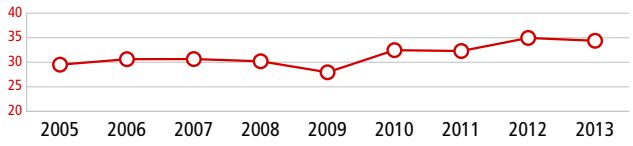
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

ECUADOR

Key Scores and Trends

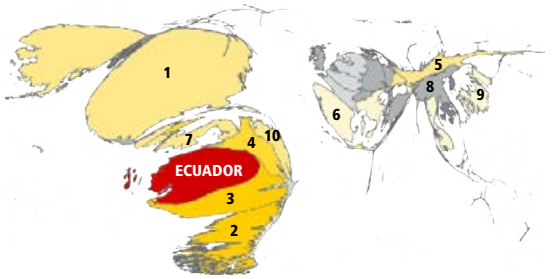
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	105/140	105/140	0	34/100	32/100	2
Depth	111/140	108/140	-3	13/50	14/50	-1
Breadth	70/140	85/140	15	21/50	18/50	3
Trade Pillar	106/140	114/140	8	37/100	35/100	2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	60/102	58/102	-2	52/100	53/100	-1
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Ecuador's Merchandise Exports, 2013



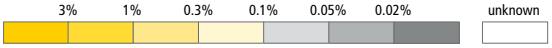
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (45%)
2. Chile (10%)
3. Peru (8%)
4. Colombia (4%)
5. Russia (3%)
6. Spain (3%)
7. Panama (3%)
8. China (2%)
9. Japan (2%)
10. Venezuela (2%)

Major Export Products

Petroleum, bananas, cut flowers, shrimp, cacao, coffee, wood, fish

Ecuador's Share of Partners' Imports



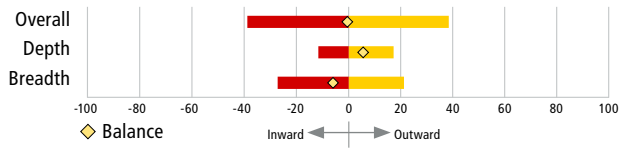
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	105/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	73/140	86/140	27%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	124/140	127/140	2%	4%
Capital	88/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	111/131	120/140	1%	15%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	104/133	130/140	0%	3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	79/86	·	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	9/91	61/90	6%	0%
Information	83/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	73/140		29,767	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	101/140	65/140	24	145
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	86/136	76/136	$1	$5
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	57/139	89/140	7%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	70/92	·	0.1	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	100/128	·	2%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	79/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	83/139	71/140	29%	29%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	51/102		–	
International Phone Calls	60/100	21/91	48%	10%
Printed Publications Trade	111/136	74/136	90%	44%
People	·		–	
Migrants	59/139	46/130	7%	72%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	78/140	$5,720
Linguistic Commonality (+)	42/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	22/140	7.1
Population (-)	58/140	15.7
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	105/129	3.9
Infrastructure (+)	84/129	3.6
Press Freedom (+)	94/137	64
Labor Freedom (+)	109/140	52
Financial Freedom (+)	99/140	40

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	72/129	4.1
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	66/138	4.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	72/135	0.5
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	75/139	78
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	2/140	184

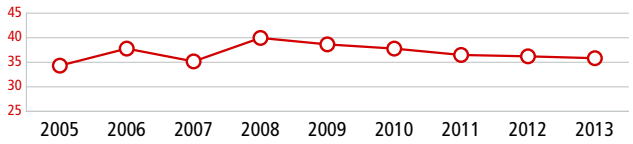
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC

Key Scores and Trends

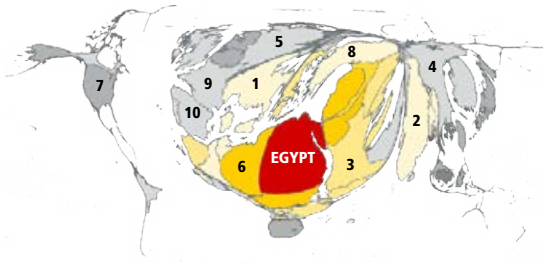
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	99/140	93/140	-6	36/100	36/100	0
Depth	129/140	123/140	-6	7/50	10/50	-3
Breadth	43/140	56/140	13	29/50	26/50	3
Trade Pillar	64/140	68/140	4	51/100	51/100	0
Capital Pillar	56/60	55/60	-1	25/100	27/100	-2
Information Pillar	76/102	77/102	1	43/100	42/100	1
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Egypt's Merchandise Exports, 2013



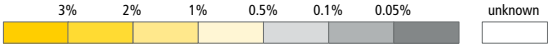
Top Export Destinations

1. Italy (7%)
2. India (7%)
3. Saudi Arabia (6%)
4. China (5%)
5. Germany (5%)
6. Libya (5%)
7. U.S.A. (5%)
8. Turkey (5%)
9. France (4%)
10. Spain (3%)

Major Export Products

Crude oil and petroleum products, cotton, textiles, metal products, chemicals, processed food

Egypt's Share of Partners' Imports



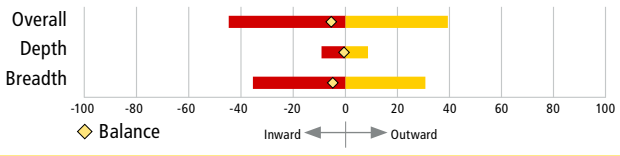
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	128/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	132/140	116/140	10%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	73/140	104/140	7%	6%
Capital	87/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	86/131	84/140	2%	31%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	83/133	93/140	1%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	67/84	77/86	1%	3%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	58/91	86/90	0%	-2%
Information	114/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	113/140		5,284	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	118/140	99/140	13	75
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	95/136	116/136	$0	$1
People	106/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	88/139	126/140	4%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	71/92	84/131	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	120/128	75/112	1%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	16/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	40/139	3/140	29%	12%
Capital	46/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	30/39	·	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock	46/59	–	47%	–
Information	46/102		–	
International Phone Calls	43/100	58/91	66%	71%
Printed Publications Trade	80/136	16/136	81%	7%
People	·		–	
Migrants	80/139	33/130	84%	65%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	98/140	$3,314
Linguistic Commonality (+)	77/140	2%
Remoteness (-)	89/140	4.1
Population (-)	15/140	82.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	92/129	3.7
Infrastructure (+)	57/129	4.0
Press Freedom (+)	124/137	46
Labor Freedom (+)	121/140	46
Financial Freedom (+)	99/140	40

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	92/129	3.6
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	30/138	8.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	72/135	0.5
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	119/139	48
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	41/140	90

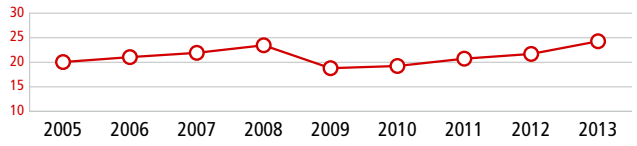
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

EL SALVADOR

Key Scores and Trends

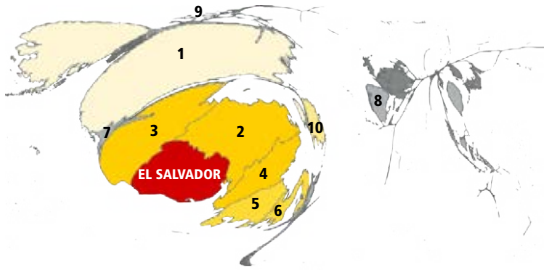
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	124/140	132/140	8	24/100	21/100	3
Depth	93/140	101/140	8	19/50	15/50	4
Breadth	130/140	132/140	2	5/50	5/50	0
Trade Pillar	124/140	129/140	5	30/100	28/100	2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	61/102	65/102	4	52/100	46/100	6
People Pillar	90/109	87/109	-3	34/100	34/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

El Salvador's Merchandise Exports, 2013



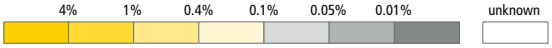
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (46%)
2. Honduras (14%)
3. Guatemala (13%)
4. Nicaragua (6%)
5. Costa Rica (4%)
6. Panama (2%)
7. Mexico (1%)
8. Spain (1%)
9. Canada (1%)
10. Dom. Rep. (1%)

Major Export Products

Offshore assembly exports, coffee, sugar, textiles and apparel, gold, ethanol, chemicals, electricity, iron and steel manufactures

El Salvador's Share of Partners' Imports



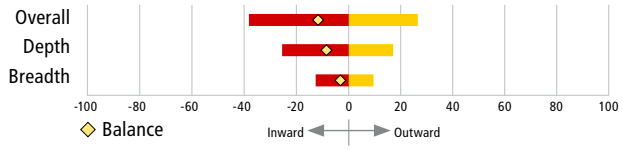
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	74/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	88/140	45/140	22%	44%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	83/140	109/140	6%	5%
Capital	93/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	130/131	80/140	0%	34%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	113/133	99/140	0%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	73/84	·	0%	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	65/91	·	0%	·
Information	30/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	63/140		40,488	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	19/140	15/140	407	443
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	56/136	65/136	$4	$7
People	82/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	11/139	119/140	24%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	55/92	79/131	0.2	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	93/128	92/112	2%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	129/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	131/139	115/140	44%	31%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	82/102		–	
International Phone Calls	65/100	·	28%	·
Printed Publications Trade	121/136	109/136	97%	32%
People	99/126		–	
Migrants	81/139	70/130	4%	77%
Tourists	–	91/99	–	62%
International Students	–	75/96	–	70%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	93/140	$3,826
Linguistic Commonality (+)	36/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	51/140	5.9
Population (-)	92/140	6.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	123/129	3.5
Infrastructure (+)	79/129	3.8
Press Freedom (+)	34/137	79
Labor Freedom (+)	69/140	63
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	71/129	4.0
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	87/138	2.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	52/135	0.8
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	56/139	112
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	47/140	83

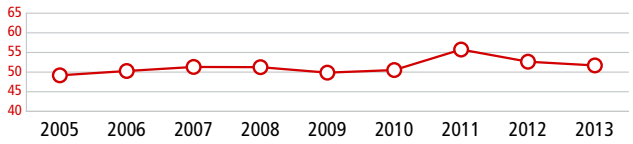
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

ESTONIA

Key Scores and Trends

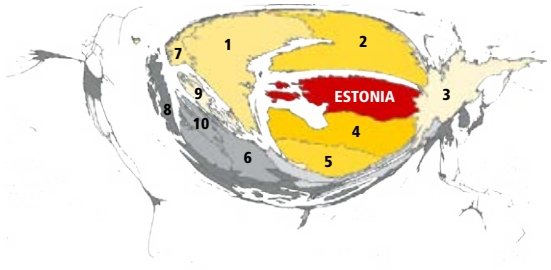
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	51/140	38/140	-13	52/100	56/100	-4
Depth	7/140	7/140	0	39/50	41/50	-2
Breadth	108/140	99/140	-9	13/50	14/50	-1
Trade Pillar	36/140	30/140	-6	60/100	63/100	-3
Capital Pillar	45/60	37/60	-8	41/100	47/100	-6
Information Pillar	49/102	49/102	0	57/100	56/100	1
People Pillar	32/109	32/109	0	69/100	68/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Estonia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



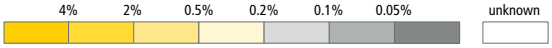
Top Export Destinations

1. Sweden (17%)
2. Finland (17%)
3. Russia (12%)
4. Latvia (11%)
5. Lithuania (6%)
6. Germany (5%)
7. Norway (4%)
8. U.K. (2%)
9. Denmark (2%)
10. Netherlands (2%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and electrical equipment, wood and wood products, metals, furniture, vehicles and parts, food products and beverages, textiles, plastics

Estonia's Share of Partners' Imports



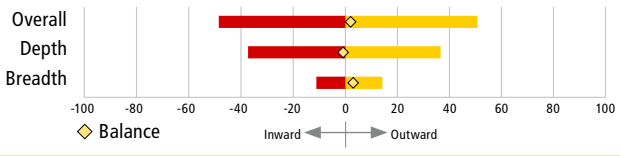
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	5/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	17/140	9/140	67%	74%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	15/140	20/140	23%	17%
Capital	31/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	31/131	20/140	27%	88%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	130/133	52/140	-2%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	9/84	15/86	132%	46%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	10/91	88/90	6%	-4%
Information	43/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	74/140		29,130	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	31/140	75/140	278	127
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	6/136	34/136	$100	$20
People	13/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	28/139	24/140	14%	16%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	19/92	8/131	0.9	2.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	40/128	62/112	7%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	106/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	101/139	104/140	91%	92%
Capital	48/60		–	
FDI Stock	38/40	41/45	97%	95%
FDI Flows	34/34	37/39	96%	91%
Portfolio Equity Stock	40/59	–	91%	–
Information	65/102		–	
International Phone Calls	52/100	77/91	86%	86%
Printed Publications Trade	68/136	41/136	100%	82%
People	56/126		–	
Migrants	47/139	78/130	83%	96%
Tourists	–	65/99	–	96%
International Students	–	26/96	–	78%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	41/140	$18,478
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	117/140	2.5
Population (-)	129/140	1.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	25/129	5.1
Infrastructure (+)	35/129	4.6
Press Freedom (+)	9/137	96
Labor Freedom (+)	84/140	56
Financial Freedom (+)	4/140	80

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	26/129	4.8
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	34/139	157
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

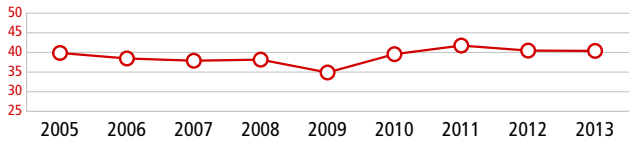
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

ETHIOPIA

Key Scores and Trends

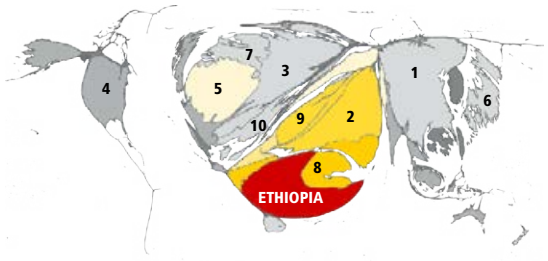
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	85/140	76/140	-9	40/100	42/100	-2
Depth	139/140	132/140	-7	3/50	6/50	-3
Breadth	18/140	21/140	3	37/50	35/50	2
Trade Pillar	85/140	77/140	-8	45/100	48/100	-3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Ethiopia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



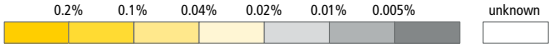
Top Export Destinations

1. China (15%)
2. Saudi Arabia (10%)
3. Germany (10%)
4. U.S.A. (9%)
5. Belgium (8%)
6. Japan (4%)
7. Netherlands (4%)
8. Djibouti (3%)
9. Israel (3%)
10. Italy (3%)

Major Export Products

Coffee, khat, gold, leather products, live animals, oilseeds

Ethiopia's Share of Partners' Imports



Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	123/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	138/140	105/140	6%	25%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	81/140	69/140	6%	8%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	·	123/140	·	13%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	·	118/140	·	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	128/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	107/140		6,712	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	136/140	134/140	3	13
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	127/136	127/136	$0	$1
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	137/139	114/140	1%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	126/131	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	115/128	·	1%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	37/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	21/139	57/140	2%	3%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	9/136	71/136	27%	2%
People	37/126		–	
Migrants	5/139	126/130	18%	99%
Tourists	–	17/99	–	21%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality

Not Available

Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	135/140	$498
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	50/140	6.0
Population (-)	13/140	94.1
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	88/129	3.5
Infrastructure (+)	117/129	2.8
Press Freedom (+)	107/137	58
Labor Freedom (+)	114/140	55
Financial Freedom (+)	130/140	20

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	112/129	3.2
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	17/138	10.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	133/139	39
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	118/140	27

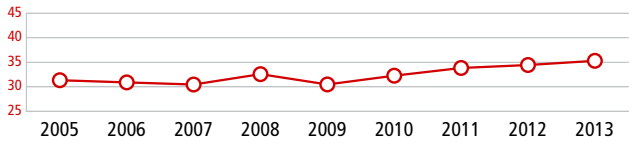
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

FIJI

Key Scores and Trends

	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	101/140	99/140	-2	35/100	34/100	1
Depth	55/140	58/140	3	27/50	26/50	1
Breadth	124/140	125/140	1	8/50	8/50	0
Trade Pillar	78/140	93/140	15	47/100	45/100	2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	66/102	67/102	1	48/100	46/100	2
People Pillar	64/109	60/109	-4	47/100	48/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Fiji's Merchandise Exports, 2013

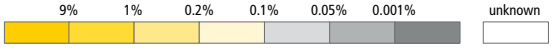
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (17%)
2. Australia (16%)
3. Samoa (8%)
4. Tonga (7%)
5. U.K. (7%)
6. China (5%)
7. Kiribati (5%)
8. N.Z. (5%)
9. Japan (4%)
10. Tuvalu (4%)

Major Export Products

Sugar, garments, gold, timber, fish, molasses, coconut oil

Fiji's Share of Partners' Imports



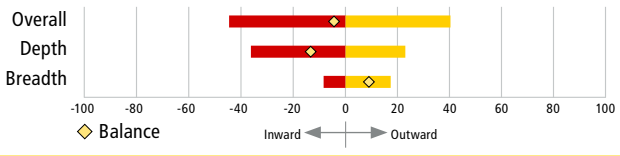
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	23/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	65/140	15/140	30%	67%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	10/140	24/140	27%	15%
Capital	78/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	100/131	16/140	1%	89%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	94/133	11/140	0%	54%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	83/84	85/86	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	75/91	66/90	0%	0%
Information	72/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	91/140		14,299	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	80/140	50/140	47	203
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	63/136	40/136	$3	$18
People	32/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	13/139	83/140	22%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	60/92	33/131	0.2	0.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	16/128	·	13%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	118/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	106/139	123/140	57%	76%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	76/102		–	
International Phone Calls	41/100	51/91	75%	68%
Printed Publications Trade	130/136	126/136	99%	72%
People	104/126		–	
Migrants	66/139	·	60%	·
Tourists	–	75/99	–	81%
International Students	–	91/96	–	99%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	87/140	$4,572
Linguistic Commonality (+)	3/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	3/140	8.9
Population (-)	132/140	0.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	·	·
Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	83/137	66
Labor Freedom (+)	34/140	73
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	20/138	9.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	69/139	81
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	·	·

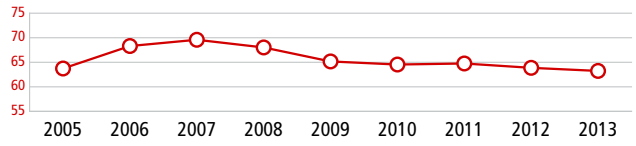
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

FINLAND

Key Scores and Trends

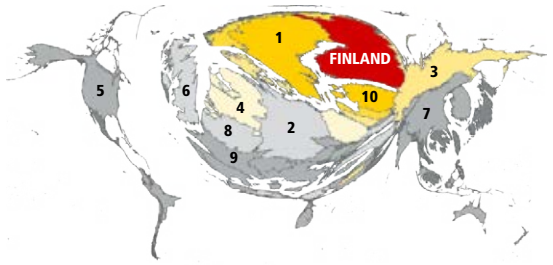
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	25/140	24/140	-1	63/100	65/100	-2
Depth	33/140	37/140	4	31/50	31/50	0
Breadth	33/140	26/140	-7	32/50	34/50	-2
Trade Pillar	47/140	34/140	-13	57/100	61/100	-4
Capital Pillar	16/60	14/60	-2	65/100	65/100	0
Information Pillar	39/102	40/102	1	62/100	61/100	1
People Pillar	10/109	8/109	-2	81/100	80/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Finland's Merchandise Exports, 2013



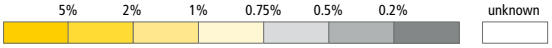
Top Export Destinations

1. Sweden (12%)
2. Germany (10%)
3. Russia (10%)
4. Netherlands (6%)
5. U.S.A. (6%)
6. U.K. (5%)
7. China (5%)
8. Belgium (4%)
9. France (3%)
10. Estonia (3%)

Major Export Products

Electrical and optical equipment, machinery, transport equipment, paper and pulp, chemicals, basic metals; timber

Finland's Share of Partners' Imports



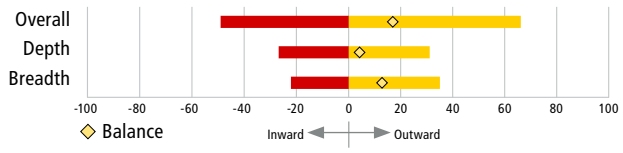
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	62/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	66/140	82/140	29%	30%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	43/140	39/140	12%	11%
Capital	14/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	12/131	70/140	63%	39%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	28/133	125/140	11%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	12/84	5/86	115%	73%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	18/91	29/90	4%	1%
Information	37/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	15/140		172,175	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	50/140	94/140	124	84
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	18/136	20/136	$42	$42
People	36/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	67/139	60/140	6%	5%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	3/92	31/131	1.7	0.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	81/128	35/112	3%	6%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	49/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	17/139	84/140	71%	87%
Capital	19/60		–	
FDI Stock	20/40	36/45	84%	97%
FDI Flows	15/34	20/39	87%	91%
Portfolio Equity Stock	16/59	–	74%	–
Information	50/102		–	
International Phone Calls	48/100	73/91	92%	85%
Printed Publications Trade	42/136	29/136	95%	85%
People	9/126		–	
Migrants	44/139	9/130	82%	63%
Tourists	–	11/99	–	85%
International Students	–	8/96	–	38%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	15/140	$47,219
Linguistic Commonality (+)	85/140	1%
Remoteness (-)	111/140	2.7
Population (-)	96/140	5.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	1/129	5.8
Infrastructure (+)	13/129	5.5
Press Freedom (+)	1/137	100
Labor Freedom (+)	115/140	47
Financial Freedom (+)	4/140	80

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	4/129	5.2
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	2/139	174
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

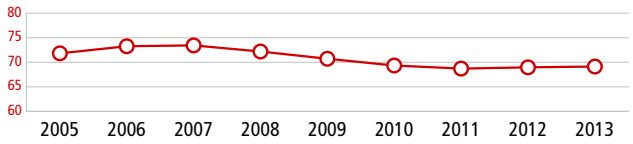
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

FRANCE

Key Scores and Trends

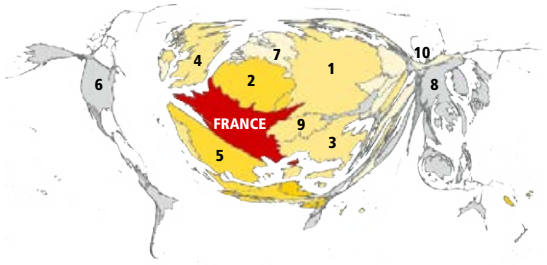
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	14/140	14/140	0	69/100	69/100	0
Depth	62/140	63/140	1	26/50	25/50	1
Breadth	4/140	4/140	0	43/50	43/50	0
Trade Pillar	55/140	49/140	-6	55/100	57/100	-2
Capital Pillar	10/60	11/60	1	74/100	72/100	2
Information Pillar	6/102	6/102	0	86/100	85/100	1
People Pillar	11/109	13/109	2	80/100	79/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

France's Merchandise Exports, 2013



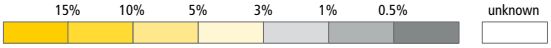
Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (17%)
2. Belgium (8%)
3. Italy (7%)
4. U.K. (7%)
5. Spain (7%)
6. U.S.A. (6%)
7. Netherlands (4%)
8. China (3%)
9. Switzerland (3%)
10. Russia (2%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and transportation equipment, aircraft, plastics, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, iron and steel, beverages

France's Share of Partners' Imports



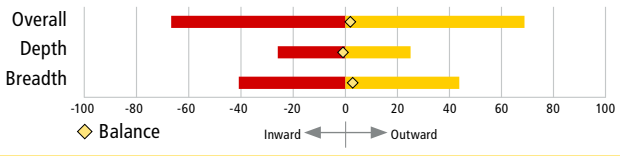
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	102/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	95/140	107/140	21%	25%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	61/140	84/140	9%	7%
Capital	23/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	13/131	69/140	60%	40%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	42/133	121/140	6%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	33/84	18/86	35%	43%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	36/91	22/90	1%	1%
Information	20/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	17/140		141,511	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	29/140	48/140	287	208
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	23/136	26/136	$31	$36
People	46/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	100/139	39/140	3%	11%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	40/92	17/131	0.4	1.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	79/128	14/112	3%	12%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	25/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	13/139	43/140	66%	75%
Capital	6/60		–	
FDI Stock	6/40	6/45	67%	83%
FDI Flows	6/34	7/39	63%	72%
Portfolio Equity Stock	11/59	–	74%	–
Information	9/102		–	
International Phone Calls	17/100	·	50%	·
Printed Publications Trade	8/136	15/136	69%	83%
People	7/126		–	
Migrants	30/139	20/130	58%	32%
Tourists	–	7/99	–	79%
International Students	–	10/96	–	23%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	20/140	$41,421
Linguistic Commonality (+)	91/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	122/140	2.4
Population (-)	20/140	66.0
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	32/129	4.9
Infrastructure (+)	6/129	5.8
Press Freedom (+)	33/137	81
Labor Freedom (+)	102/140	52
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	20/129	4.9
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	8/139	172
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

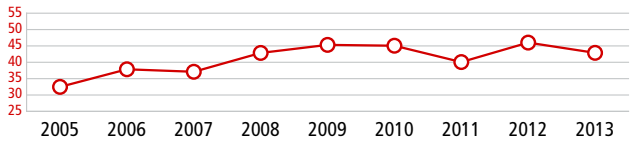
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

GABON

Key Scores and Trends

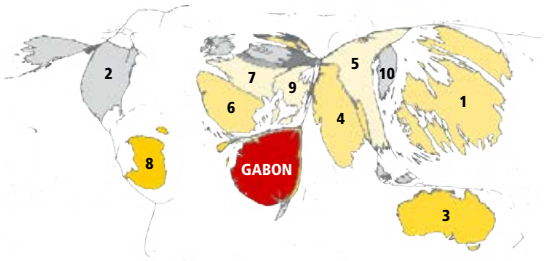
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	77/140	83/140	6	43/100	40/100	3
Depth	84/140	85/140	1	22/50	20/50	2
Breadth	71/140	76/140	5	21/50	20/50	1
Trade Pillar	77/140	80/140	3	48/100	47/100	1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	82/102	84/102	2	41/100	37/100	4
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Gabon's Merchandise Exports, 2013



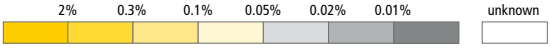
Top Export Destinations

1. Japan (25%)
2. U.S.A. (12%)
3. Australia (11%)
4. India (10%)
5. China (10%)
6. Spain (7%)
7. France (5%)
8. Trin. & Tob. (5%)
9. Italy (3%)
10. South Korea (2%)

Major Export Products

Crude oil, timber, manganese, uranium

Gabon's Share of Partners' Imports



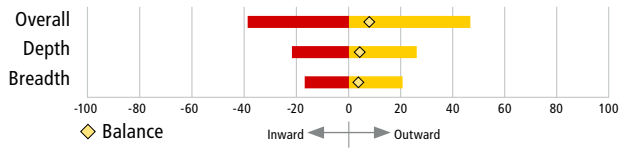
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	81/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	30/140	122/140	50%	20%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	136/140	30/140	1%	14%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	72/131	96/140	5%	27%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	67/133	62/140	2%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	75/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	86/140		18,056	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	58/140	45/140	88	211
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	109/136	56/136	$0	$10
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	117/139	16/140	2%	24%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	77/131	·	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	·	·	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	66/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	55/139	75/140	2%	24%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	88/102		–	
International Phone Calls	91/100	·	63%	·
Printed Publications Trade	59/136	127/136	52%	2%
People	·		–	
Migrants	124/139	107/130	27%	95%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	56/140	$11,571
Linguistic Commonality (+)	61/140	4%
Remoteness (-)	29/140	6.6
Population (-)	126/140	1.7
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	109/129	3.6
Infrastructure (+)	122/129	2.7
Press Freedom (+)	71/137	72
Labor Freedom (+)	63/140	63
Financial Freedom (+)	99/140	40

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	123/129	3.1
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	7/138	14.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	118/139	47
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	·	·

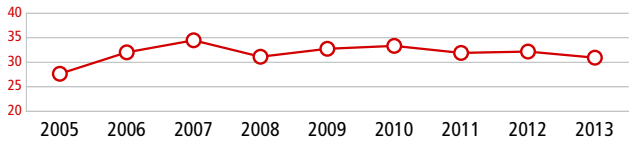
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

GAMBIA, THE

Key Scores and Trends

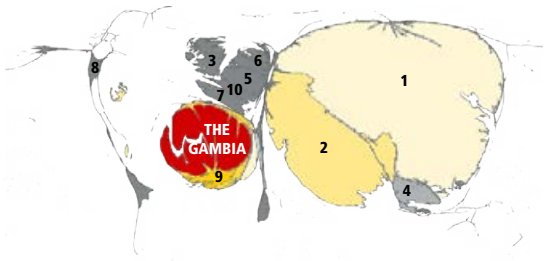
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	110/140	107/140	-3	31/100	32/100	-1
Depth	83/140	91/140	8	22/50	19/50	3
Breadth	117/140	106/140	-11	9/50	13/50	-4
Trade Pillar	117/140	113/140	-4	33/100	36/100	-3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	82/109	82/109	0	39/100	39/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Gambia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



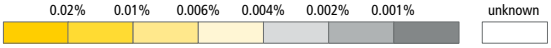
Top Export Destinations

1. China 57%
2. India 23%
3. U.K. 2%
4. Thailand 2%
5. Belgium 2%
6. Netherlands 2%
7. Spain 2%
8. U.S.A. 1%
9. Guinea-Bissau 1%
10. France 1%

Major Export Products

Peanut products, fish, cotton lint, palm kernels

The Gambia's Share of Partners' Imports



Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	82/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	129/140	55/140	11%	41%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	23/140	62/140	17%	9%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	·	18/140	·	89%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	·	83/140	·	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	97/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	105/140		7,184	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	103/140	38/140	22	229
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	107/136	109/136	$0	$1
People	62/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	96/139	48/140	4%	9%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	51/92	97/131	0.2	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	7/128	·	24%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	115/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	129/139	91/140	5%	13%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	118/136	88/136	40%	4%
People	106/126		–	
Migrants	56/139	130/130	23%	100%
Tourists	–	73/99	–	0%
International Students	–	90/96	–	0%

Directionality

Not Available

Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	136/140	$494
Linguistic Commonality (+)	1/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	53/140	5.9
Population (-)	125/140	1.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	41/129	4.4
Infrastructure (+)	100/129	3.1
Press Freedom (+)	119/137	51
Labor Freedom (+)	76/140	66
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	93/129	3.6
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	12/138	12.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	84/139	70
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	9/140	148

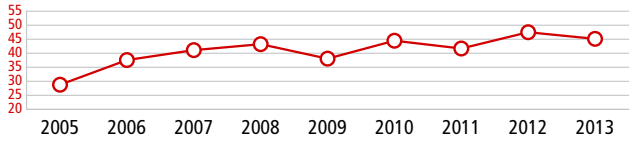
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

GEORGIA

Key Scores and Trends

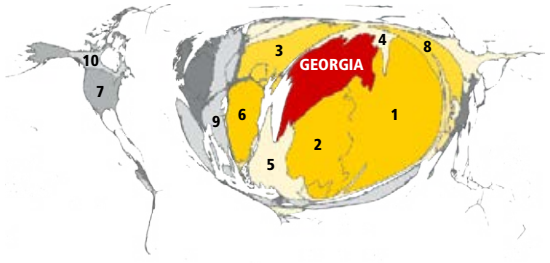
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	65/140	77/140	12	45/100	42/100	3
Depth	41/140	65/140	24	29/50	25/50	4
Breadth	96/140	91/140	-5	16/50	16/50	0
Trade Pillar	82/140	96/140	14	45/100	44/100	1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	83/102	82/102	-1	41/100	37/100	4
People Pillar	51/109	55/109	4	55/100	53/100	2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Georgia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



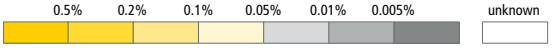
Top Export Destinations

1. Azerbaijan (24%)
2. Armenia (11%)
3. Ukraine (7%)
4. Russia (7%)
5. Turkey (6%)
6. Bulgaria (5%)
7. U.S.A. (5%)
8. Kazakhstan (4%)
9. Italy (3%)
10. Canada (3%)

Major Export Products

Vehicles, ferro-alloys, fertilizers, nuts, scrap metal, gold, copper ores

Georgia's Share of Partners' Imports



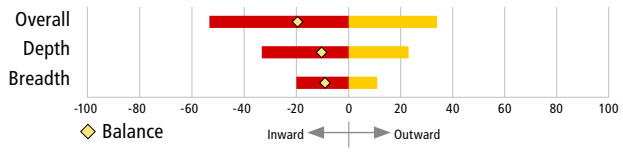
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	55/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	106/140	38/140	18%	49%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	20/140	59/140	18%	9%
Capital	29/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	57/131	29/140	8%	72%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	45/133	28/140	5%	27%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	61/84	50/86	3%	17%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	40/91	12/90	1%	2%
Information	67/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	33/140		82,094	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	83/140	62/140	43	154
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	108/136	75/136	$0	$6
People	29/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	26/139	65/140	17%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	11/92	58/131	1.1	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	33/128	67/112	8%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	93/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	109/139	67/140	48%	30%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	92/102		–	
International Phone Calls	·	90/91	·	3%
Printed Publications Trade	105/136	75/136	85%	35%
People	80/126		–	
Migrants	106/139	68/130	12%	18%
Tourists	–	58/99	–	42%
International Students	–	62/96	–	81%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	94/140	$3,602
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	101/140	3.6
Population (-)	103/140	4.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	50/129	4.4
Infrastructure (+)	66/129	3.8
Press Freedom (+)	77/137	70
Labor Freedom (+)	3/140	91
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	37/129	4.5
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	134/138	0.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	50/135	0.8
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	96/139	62
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	6/140	160

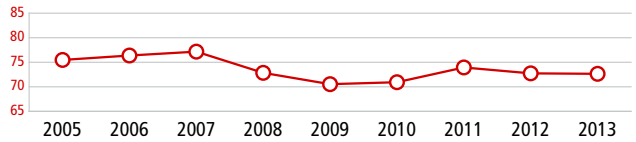
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

GERMANY

Key Scores and Trends

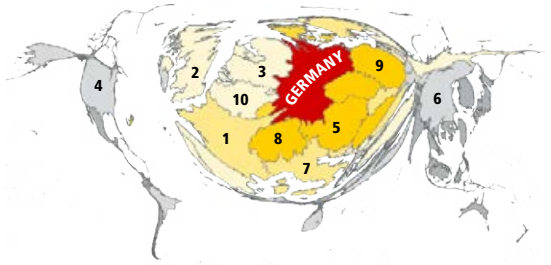
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	9/140	9/140	0	73/100	74/100	-1
Depth	37/140	34/140	-3	31/50	31/50	0
Breadth	8/140	5/140	-3	42/50	43/50	-1
Trade Pillar	18/140	15/140	-3	67/100	69/100	-2
Capital Pillar	13/60	12/60	-1	70/100	70/100	0
Information Pillar	11/102	10/102	-1	81/100	82/100	-1
People Pillar	4/109	4/109	0	84/100	84/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Germany's Merchandise Exports, 2013



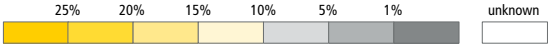
Top Export Destinations

1. France (10%)
2. U.K. (7%)
3. Netherlands (7%)
4. U.S.A. (6%)
5. Austria (5%)
6. China (5%)
7. Italy (5%)
8. Switzerland (5%)
9. Poland (4%)
10. Belgium (4%)

Major Export Products

Motor vehicles, machinery, chemicals, computer and electronic products, electrical equipment, pharmaceuticals, metals, transport equipment

Germany's Share of Partners' Imports



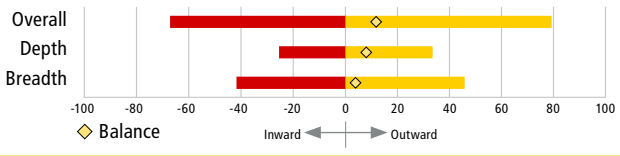
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	53/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	41/140	73/140	40%	33%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	65/140	65/140	8%	9%
Capital	33/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	17/131	101/140	47%	23%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	27/133	117/140	11%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	22/84	13/86	56%	51%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	30/91	59/90	2%	0%
Information	21/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	23/140		112,369	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	26/140	58/140	319	171
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	11/136	27/136	$69	$30
People	40/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	77/139	31/140	5%	12%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	18/92	59/131	0.9	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	66/128	31/112	4%	6%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	30/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	18/139	45/140	70%	77%
Capital	12/60		–	
FDI Stock	1/40	5/45	66%	84%
FDI Flows	3/34	2/39	70%	77%
Portfolio Equity Stock	21/59	–	84%	–
Information	16/102		–	
International Phone Calls	32/100	13/91	70%	78%
Printed Publications Trade	5/136	14/136	86%	81%
People	2/126		–	
Migrants	1/139	11/130	57%	59%
Tourists	–	4/99	–	79%
International Students	–	5/96	–	49%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	18/140	$45,085
Linguistic Commonality (+)	82/140	2%
Remoteness (-)	127/140	2.2
Population (-)	16/140	80.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	14/129	5.4
Infrastructure (+)	5/129	5.9
Press Freedom (+)	15/137	95
Labor Freedom (+)	120/140	46
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	12/129	5.1
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	2/139	174
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

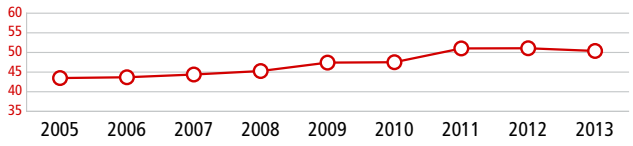
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

GHANA

Key Scores and Trends

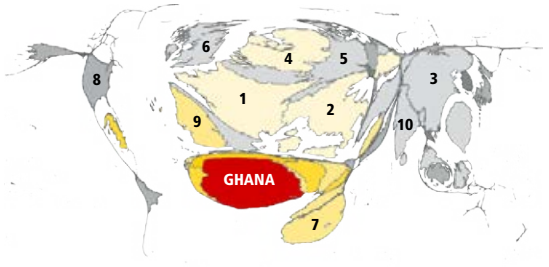
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	55/140	50/140	-5	50/100	51/100	-1
Depth	92/140	84/140	-8	19/50	20/50	-1
Breadth	35/140	37/140	2	31/50	31/50	0
Trade Pillar	21/140	21/140	0	65/100	66/100	-1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	81/102	86/102	5	41/100	36/100	5
People Pillar	87/109	88/109	1	35/100	34/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Ghana's Merchandise Exports, 2013



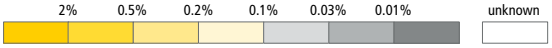
Top Export Destinations

1. France (13%)
2. Italy (10%)
3. China (9%)
4. Netherlands (8%)
5. Germany (5%)
6. U.K. (5%)
7. South Africa (5%)
8. U.S.A. (4%)
9. Portugal (4%)
10. India (3%)

Major Export Products

Oil, gold, cocoa, timber, tuna, bauxite, aluminum, manganese ore, diamonds, horticultural products

Ghana's Share of Partners' Imports



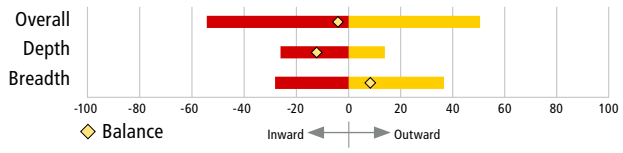
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	52/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	60/140	58/140	31%	40%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	86/140	51/140	6%	10%
Capital	71/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	118/131	61/140	0%	45%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	107/133	27/140	0%	28%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	59/84	36/86	4%	27%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	76/91	65/90	0%	0%
Information	110/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	114/140		5,207	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	81/140	106/140	44	59
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	114/136	105/136	$0	$2
People	93/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	107/139	104/140	3%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	106/131	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	75/128	56/112	3%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	32/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	36/139	37/140	13%	23%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	58/102		–	
International Phone Calls	70/100	14/91	20%	8%
Printed Publications Trade	65/136	123/136	47%	0%
People	84/126		–	
Migrants	20/139	112/130	47%	98%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	79/96	–	95%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	112/140	$1,850
Linguistic Commonality (+)	16/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	43/140	6.2
Population (-)	41/140	25.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	70/129	4.1
Infrastructure (+)	102/129	3.2
Press Freedom (+)	27/137	86
Labor Freedom (+)	70/140	60
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	100/129	3.6
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	26/138	8.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	125/135	0.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	93/139	63
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	125/140	17

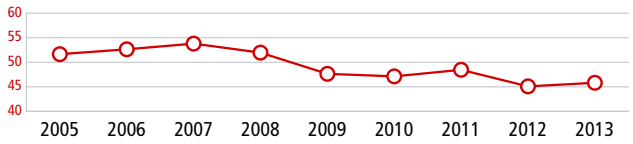
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

GREECE

Key Scores and Trends

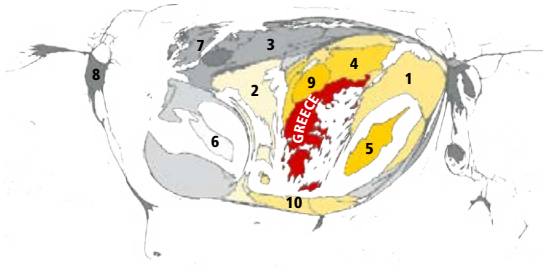
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	62/140	61/140	-1	46/100	48/100	-2
Depth	85/140	86/140	1	21/50	20/50	1
Breadth	61/140	45/140	-16	25/50	29/50	-4
Trade Pillar	92/140	81/140	-11	43/100	47/100	-4
Capital Pillar	49/60	45/60	-4	38/100	41/100	-3
Information Pillar	24/102	24/102	0	71/100	71/100	0
People Pillar	27/109	25/109	-2	72/100	72/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Greece's Merchandise Exports, undefined



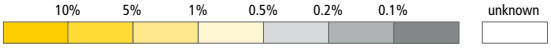
Top Export Destinations

1. Turkey (13%)
2. Italy (10%)
3. Germany (7%)
4. Bulgaria (6%)
5. Cyprus (5%)
6. Gibraltar (4%)
7. U.K. (4%)
8. U.S.A. (3%)
9. Macedonia (3%)
10. Libya (3%)

Major Export Products

Food and beverages, manufactured goods, petroleum products, chemicals, textiles

Greece's Share of Partners' Imports



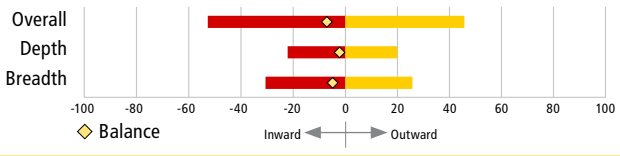
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	107/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	116/140	101/140	15%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	31/140	98/140	15%	6%
Capital	61/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	39/131	130/140	19%	11%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	71/133	116/140	1%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	47/84	33/86	18%	29%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	79/91	17/90	0%	2%
Information	31/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	32/140		84,810	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	44/140	39/140	178	224
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	39/136	52/136	$8	$13
People	31/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	49/139	47/140	8%	9%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	39/92	16/131	0.4	1.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	63/128	42/112	4%	5%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	56/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	61/139	52/140	62%	65%
Capital	40/60		–	
FDI Stock	29/40	16/45	71%	87%
FDI Flows	25/34	21/39	65%	85%
Portfolio Equity Stock	47/59	–	90%	–
Information	29/102		–	
International Phone Calls	42/100	34/91	90%	83%
Printed Publications Trade	31/136	30/136	60%	87%
People	31/126		–	
Migrants	26/139	28/130	47%	81%
Tourists	–	19/99	–	89%
International Students	–	55/96	–	89%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	36/140	$21,910
Linguistic Commonality (+)	94/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	107/140	3.1
Population (-)	67/140	11.0
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	80/129	4.0
Infrastructure (+)	45/129	4.2
Press Freedom (+)	68/137	72
Labor Freedom (+)	124/140	54
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	65/129	4.0
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	22/139	169
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

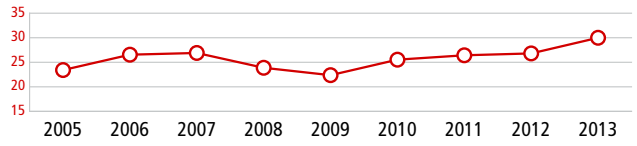
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

GUATEMALA

Key Scores and Trends

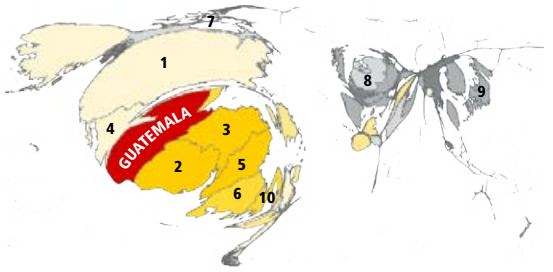
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	113/140	119/140	6	30/100	26/100	4
Depth	104/140	103/140	-1	14/50	15/50	-1
Breadth	97/140	107/140	10	16/50	11/50	5
Trade Pillar	121/140	124/140	3	32/100	30/100	2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	64/102	64/102	0	50/100	47/100	3
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Guatemala's Merchandise Exports, 2013



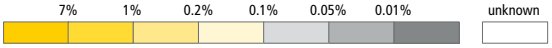
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (38%)
2. El Salvador (8%)
3. Honduras (7%)
4. Mexico (5%)
5. Nicaragua (5%)
6. Costa Rica (4%)
7. Canada (4%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. Japan (2%)
10. Panama (2%)

Major Export Products

Coffee, sugar, petroleum, apparel, bananas, fruits and vegetables, cardamom

Guatemala's Share of Partners' Imports



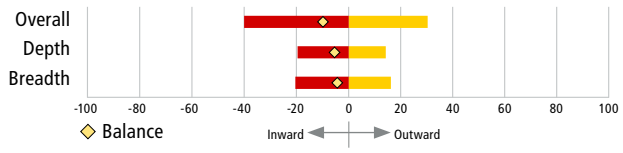
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	104/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	102/140	75/140	19%	32%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	98/140	116/140	4%	5%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	105/131	110/140	1%	19%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	93/133	55/140	0%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	74/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	95/140		10,829	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	66/140	31/140	76	260
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	77/136	67/136	$1	$7
People	102/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	59/139	123/140	7%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	79/92	94/131	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	103/128	·	1%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	97/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	90/139	98/140	33%	22%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	69/102		–	
International Phone Calls	69/100	30/91	25%	4%
Printed Publications Trade	119/136	82/136	94%	29%
People	·		–	
Migrants	92/139	54/130	4%	56%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	96/140	$3,478
Linguistic Commonality (+)	40/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	52/140	5.9
Population (-)	59/140	15.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	117/129	3.8
Infrastructure (+)	80/129	3.7
Press Freedom (+)	73/137	71
Labor Freedom (+)	107/140	49
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	70/129	4.1
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	82/138	2.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	56/139	114
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	48/140	83

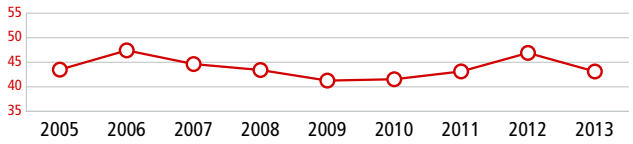
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

GUYANA

Key Scores and Trends

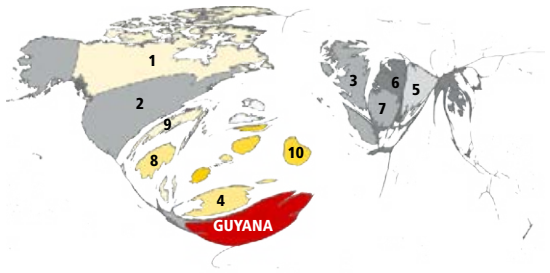
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	76/140	73/140	-3	43/100	43/100	0
Depth	30/140	29/140	-1	32/50	32/50	0
Breadth	112/140	110/140	-2	11/50	11/50	0
Trade Pillar	65/140	64/140	-1	50/100	52/100	-2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	65/109	66/109	1	46/100	46/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Guyana's Merchandise Exports, 2013



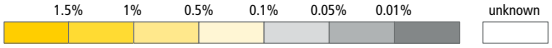
Top Export Destinations

1. Canada (30%)
2. U.S.A. (28%)
3. U.K. (6%)
4. Trin. & Tob. (4%)
5. Ukraine (4%)
6. Netherlands (3%)
7. Belgium (3%)
8. Jamaica (2%)
9. Cuba (2%)
10. Barbados (2%)

Major Export Products

Sugar, gold, bauxite, alumina, rice, shrimp, molasses, rum, timber

Guyana's Share of Partners' Imports



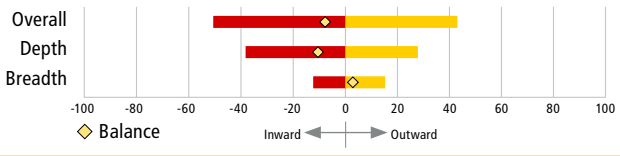
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	18/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	34/140	25/140	46%	59%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	54/140	17/140	10%	18%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	125/131	21/140	0%	86%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	111/133	18/140	0%	37%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	78/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	97/140		10,232	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	75/140	14/140	53	449
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	102/136	59/136	$0	$9
People	56/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	1/139	98/140	58%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	75/131	·	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	10/128	89/112	18%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	116/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	114/139	111/140	19%	48%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	66/136	79/136	62%	23%
People	95/126		–	
Migrants	68/139	92/130	11%	77%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	78/96	–	70%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	92/140	$3,847
Linguistic Commonality (+)	2/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	35/140	6.5
Population (-)	133/140	0.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	96/129	3.8
Infrastructure (+)	106/129	2.9
Press Freedom (+)	58/137	74
Labor Freedom (+)	33/140	73
Financial Freedom (+)	115/140	30

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	103/129	3.6
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	40/138	6.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	71/139	81
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	11/140	148

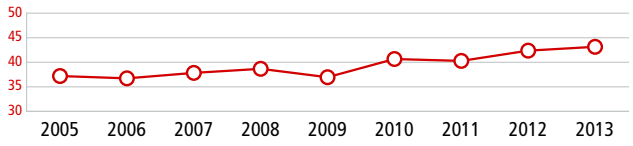
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

HONDURAS

Key Scores and Trends

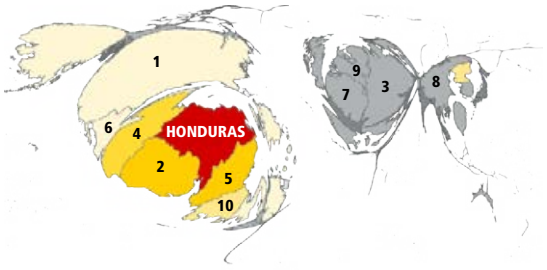
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	75/140	80/140	5	43/100	40/100	3
Depth	54/140	66/140	12	27/50	25/50	2
Breadth	95/140	95/140	0	16/50	15/50	1
Trade Pillar	70/140	67/140	-3	50/100	51/100	-1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	85/109	90/109	5	36/100	34/100	2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Honduras's Merchandise Exports, 2013



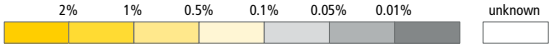
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (36%)
2. El Salvador (9%)
3. Germany (7%)
4. Guatemala (7%)
5. Nicaragua (5%)
6. Mexico (3%)
7. Belgium (3%)
8. China (3%)
9. Netherlands (3%)
10. Costa Rica (3%)

Major Export Products

Apparel, coffee, shrimp, automobile wire harnesses, cigars, bananas, gold, palm oil, fruit, lobster, lumber

Honduras's Share of Partners' Imports



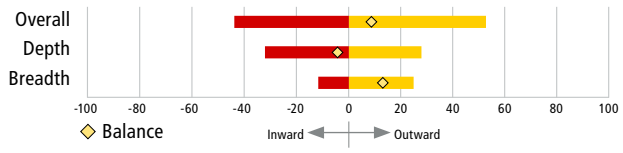
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	32/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	40/140	26/140	41%	59%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	85/140	65/140	6%	9%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	92/131	46/140	2%	54%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	89/133	38/140	1%	23%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	68/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	100/140		9,954	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	41/140	49/140	202	207
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	34/136	82/136	$11	$5
People	98/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	50/139	129/140	8%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	75/92	87/131	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	94/128	82/112	2%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	100/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	69/139	129/140	30%	34%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	83/136	101/136	6%	32%
People	79/126		–	
Migrants	88/139	53/130	7%	70%
Tourists	–	57/99	–	50%
International Students	–	76/96	–	82%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	105/140	$2,291
Linguistic Commonality (+)	33/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	56/140	5.8
Population (-)	82/140	8.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	113/129	3.5
Infrastructure (+)	97/129	3.0
Press Freedom (+)	99/137	61
Labor Freedom (+)	136/140	27
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	82/129	3.8
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	41/138	6.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	55/139	116
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	49/140	83

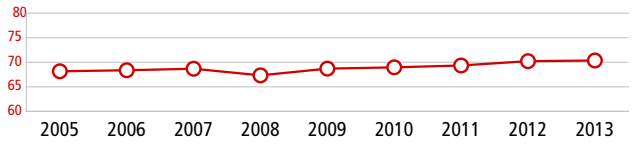
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

HONG KONG SAR (CHINA)

Key Scores and Trends

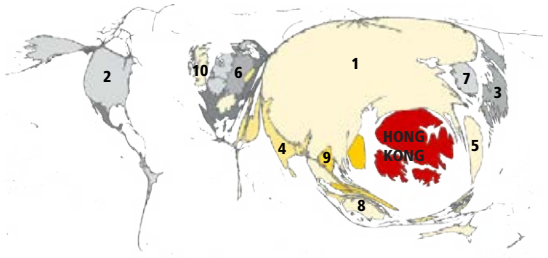
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	11/140	12/140	1	70/100	69/100	1
Depth	1/140	1/140	0	50/50	50/50	0
Breadth	74/140	78/140	4	20/50	20/50	0
Trade Pillar	8/140	9/140	1	79/100	80/100	-1
Capital Pillar	26/60	27/60	1	55/100	53/100	2
Information Pillar	14/102	18/102	4	77/100	76/100	1
People Pillar	28/109	29/109	1	72/100	71/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Hong Kong SAR (China)'s Merchandise Exports, 2013



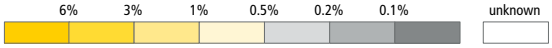
Top Export Destinations

1. China (55%)
2. U.S.A. (9%)
3. Japan (4%)
4. India (2%)
5. Taiwan (2%)
6. Germany (2%)
7. South Korea (2%)
8. Singapore (2%)
9. Vietnam (2%)
10. U.K. (2%)

Major Export Products

Electrical machinery and appliances, textiles, apparel, footwear, watches and clocks, toys, plastics, precious stones, printed material

Hong Kong's Share of Partners' Imports



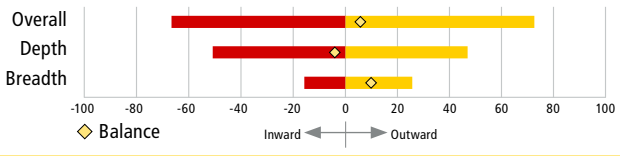
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	1/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	1/140	1/140	196%	227%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	5/140	11/140	49%	22%
Capital	4/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	1/131	1/140	514%	548%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	1/133	4/140	141%	127%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	18/84	14/86	67%	48%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	28/91	21/90	3%	1%
Information	1/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	2/140		1,762,774	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	1/140	2/140	2592	1084
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	3/136	3/136	$247	$183
People	3/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	38/139	9/140	11%	39%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	1/92	4/131	11.9	3.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	19/128	26/112	11%	8%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	54/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	43/139	69/140	72%	79%
Capital	47/60		–	
FDI Stock	36/40	44/45	45%	45%
FDI Flows	33/34	35/39	49%	44%
Portfolio Equity Stock	42/59	–	34%	–
Information	40/102		–	
International Phone Calls	34/100	50/91	85%	77%
Printed Publications Trade	3/136	105/136	24%	90%
People	61/126		–	
Migrants	51/139	76/130	25%	97%
Tourists	–	71/99	–	88%
International Students	–	39/96	–	96%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	25/140	$38,124
Linguistic Commonality (+)	23/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	73/140	5.0
Population (-)	87/140	7.2
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	2/129	5.8
Infrastructure (+)	3/129	6.0
Press Freedom (+)	50/137	75
Labor Freedom (+)	11/140	96
Financial Freedom (+)	1/140	90

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	2/129	5.5
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	136/138	0.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	36/139	156
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	10/140	148

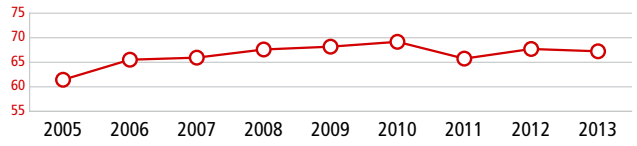
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

HUNGARY

Key Scores and Trends

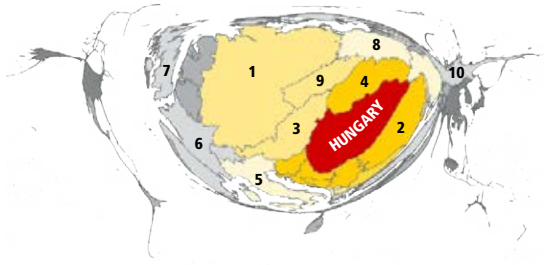
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	17/140	21/140	4	67/100	66/100	1
Depth	8/140	14/140	6	39/50	36/50	3
Breadth	45/140	42/140	-3	28/50	30/50	-2
Trade Pillar	11/140	10/140	-1	72/100	76/100	-4
Capital Pillar	22/60	26/60	4	60/100	53/100	7
Information Pillar	29/102	29/102	0	68/100	67/100	1
People Pillar	24/109	23/109	-1	74/100	74/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Hungary's Merchandise Exports, 2013



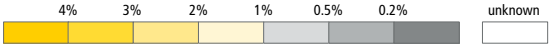
Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (27%)
2. Romania (6%)
3. Austria (6%)
4. Slovakia (5%)
5. Italy (5%)
6. France (5%)
7. U.K. (4%)
8. Poland (4%)
9. Czech Rep. (4%)
10. Russia (3%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, other manufactures, food products, raw materials, fuels and electricity

Hungary's Share of Partners' Imports



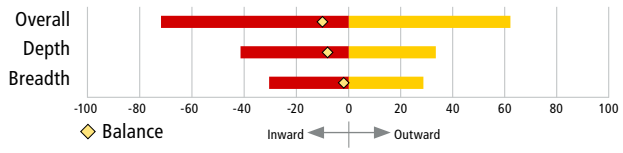
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	5/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	7/140	8/140	82%	75%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	25/140	35/140	16%	12%
Capital	16/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	28/131	23/140	30%	84%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	9/133	22/140	27%	34%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	43/84	17/86	24%	44%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	89/91	19/90	-6%	2%
Information	59/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	77/140		24,891	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	59/140	71/140	86	137
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	26/136	35/136	$25	$20
People	54/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	71/139	62/140	5%	5%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	34/92	25/131	0.5	1.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	89/128	41/112	2%	5%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	69/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	65/139	72/140	89%	84%
Capital	32/60		–	
FDI Stock	31/40	19/45	65%	84%
FDI Flows	16/34	13/39	69%	82%
Portfolio Equity Stock	34/59	–	82%	–
Information	24/102		–	
International Phone Calls	38/100	24/91	93%	84%
Printed Publications Trade	30/136	40/136	95%	89%
People	13/126		–	
Migrants	10/139	26/130	65%	88%
Tourists	–	15/99	–	89%
International Students	–	23/96	–	72%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	55/140	$12,560
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	129/140	2.0
Population (-)	75/140	9.9
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	63/129	4.2
Infrastructure (+)	43/129	4.4
Press Freedom (+)	48/137	75
Labor Freedom (+)	57/140	66
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	45/129	4.3
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	28/139	162
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

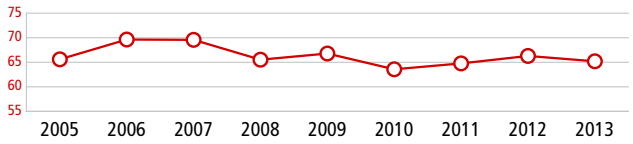
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

ICELAND

Key Scores and Trends

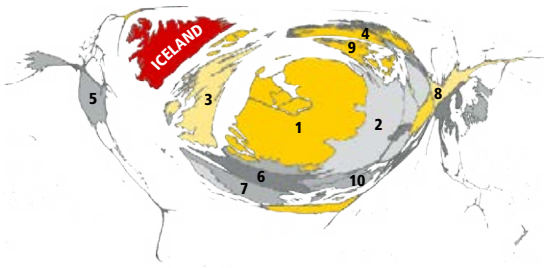
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	22/140	23/140	1	65/100	65/100	0
Depth	27/140	28/140	1	32/50	33/50	-1
Breadth	31/140	36/140	5	33/50	32/50	1
Trade Pillar	27/140	29/140	2	64/100	64/100	0
Capital Pillar	28/60	30/60	2	52/100	51/100	1
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	3/109	3/109	0	85/100	85/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Iceland's Merchandise Exports, 2013



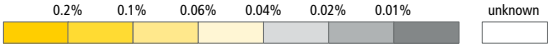
Top Export Destinations

1. Netherlands (30%)
2. Germany (12%)
3. U.K. (10%)
4. Norway (5%)
5. U.S.A. (5%)
6. France (5%)
7. Spain (4%)
8. Russia (3%)
9. Denmark (3%)
10. Italy (2%)

Major Export Products

Fish and fish products 40%, aluminum, animal products, ferrosilicon, diatomite

Iceland's Share of Partners' Imports



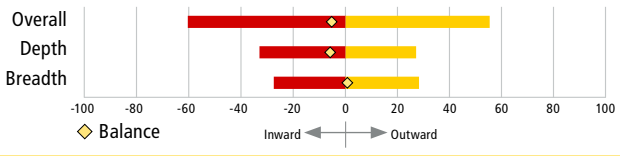
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	45/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	54/140	74/140	34%	33%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	14/140	12/140	23%	20%
Capital	42/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	8/131	28/140	86%	73%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	133/133	15/140	-48%	41%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	5/84	45/86	200%	20%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	86/91	80/90	-2%	0%
Information	19/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	5/140		443,180	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	45/140	25/140	150	293
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	50/136	16/136	$5	$60
People	9/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	39/139	42/140	11%	11%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	12/92	11/131	1.1	1.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	14/128	35/112	14%	6%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	46/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	66/139	33/140	86%	64%
Capital	28/60		–	
FDI Stock	17/40	39/45	73%	96%
FDI Flows	21/34	33/39	89%	95%
Portfolio Equity Stock	18/59	–	76%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	40/136	26/136	21%	74%
People	16/126		–	
Migrants	49/139	16/130	79%	74%
Tourists	–	14/99	–	83%
International Students	–	19/96	–	73%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	17/140	$45,263
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	104/140	3.3
Population (-)	139/140	0.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	28/129	4.8
Infrastructure (+)	29/129	4.8
Press Freedom (+)	7/137	97
Labor Freedom (+)	77/140	59
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	18/129	4.9
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	130/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	25/139	165
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

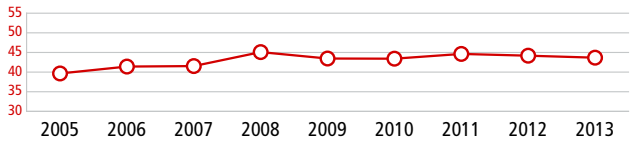
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

INDIA

Key Scores and Trends

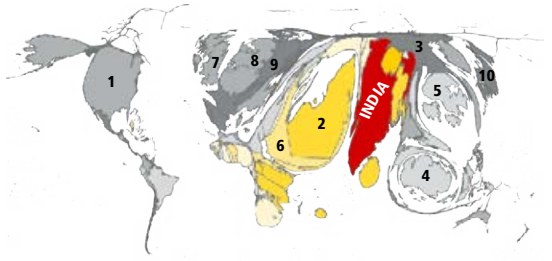
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	71/140	68/140	-3	44/100	45/100	-1
Depth	126/140	128/140	2	8/50	8/50	0
Breadth	22/140	18/140	-4	36/50	36/50	0
Trade Pillar	50/140	50/140	0	57/100	57/100	0
Capital Pillar	48/60	46/60	-2	38/100	39/100	-1
Information Pillar	44/102	41/102	-3	60/100	60/100	0
People Pillar	83/109	81/109	-2	38/100	39/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

India's Merchandise Exports, 2013



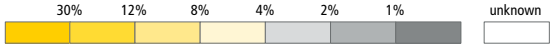
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (13%)
2. U.A.E. (11%)
3. China (5%)
4. Singapore (4%)
5. Hong Kong (4%)
6. Saudi Arabia (4%)
7. U.K. (3%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. Germany (2%)
10. Japan (2%)

Major Export Products

Petroleum products, precious stones, machinery, iron and steel, chemicals, vehicles, apparel

India's Share of Partners' Imports



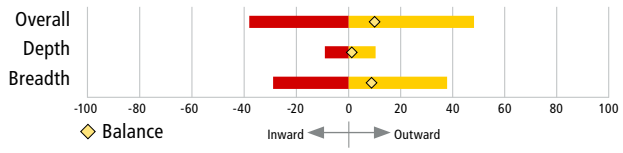
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	114/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	111/140	106/140	17%	25%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	64/140	87/140	8%	7%
Capital	85/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	63/131	124/140	6%	12%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	79/133	119/140	1%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	80/84	60/86	0%	11%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	64/91	26/90	0%	1%
Information	116/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	106/140		6,782	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	111/140	122/140	16	30
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	96/136	128/136	$0	$0
People	118/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	127/139	124/140	1%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	89/92	127/131	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	121/128	103/112	1%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	12/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	6/139	31/140	7%	1%
Capital	35/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	26/34	36/39	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock	26/59	–	1%	–
Information	10/102		–	
International Phone Calls	19/100	2/91	27%	1%
Printed Publications Trade	22/136	25/136	12%	0%
People	33/126		–	
Migrants	25/139	94/130	18%	97%
Tourists	–	5/99	–	18%
International Students	–	45/96	–	40%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	116/140	$1,499
Linguistic Commonality (+)	27/140	39%
Remoteness (-)	63/140	5.6
Population (-)	2/140	1252.0
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	75/129	4.1
Infrastructure (+)	76/129	3.8
Press Freedom (+)	110/137	56
Labor Freedom (+)	37/140	74
Financial Freedom (+)	99/140	40

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	101/129	3.6
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	29/138	8.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	114/139	52
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	132/140	11

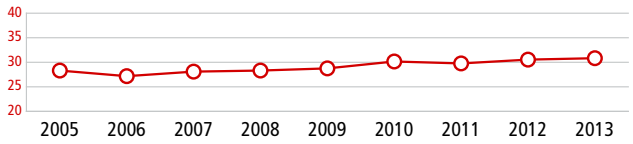
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

INDONESIA

Key Scores and Trends

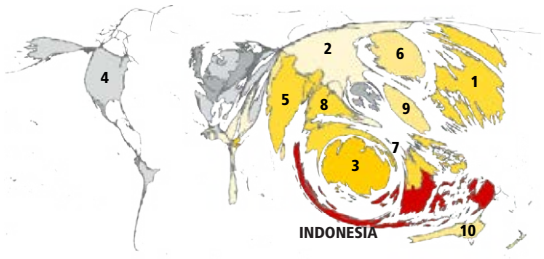
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	111/140	113/140	2	31/100	30/100	1
Depth	128/140	131/140	3	8/50	7/50	1
Breadth	65/140	65/140	0	23/50	23/50	0
Trade Pillar	74/140	75/140	1	48/100	48/100	0
Capital Pillar	59/60	58/60	-1	22/100	20/100	2
Information Pillar	74/102	69/102	-5	45/100	45/100	0
People Pillar	103/109	102/109	-1	25/100	25/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Indonesia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



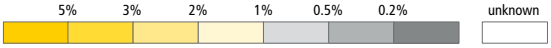
Top Export Destinations

1. Japan (15%)
2. China (12%)
3. Singapore (9%)
4. U.S.A. (9%)
5. India (7%)
6. South Korea (6%)
7. Malaysia (6%)
8. Thailand (3%)
9. Taiwan (3%)
10. Australia (2%)

Major Export Products

Oil and gas, electrical appliances, plywood, textiles, rubber

Indonesia's Share of Partners' Imports



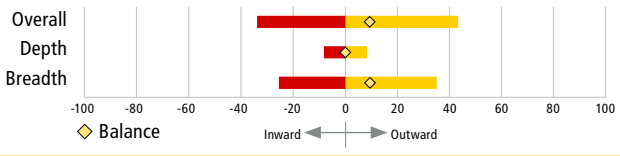
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	124/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	96/140	117/140	21%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	118/140	120/140	3%	4%
Capital	76/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	94/131	97/140	2%	26%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	61/133	109/140	2%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	74/84	38/86	0%	25%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	60/91	54/90	0%	0%
Information	120/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	99/140		10,119	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	137/140	127/140	3	23
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	104/136	133/136	$0	$0
People	117/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	126/139	138/140	1%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	87/92	111/131	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	124/128	101/112	1%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	29/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	32/139	32/140	63%	68%
Capital	59/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	45/45	·	69%
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	55/59	–	3%	–
Information	36/102		–	
International Phone Calls	20/100	71/91	76%	92%
Printed Publications Trade	20/136	44/136	28%	64%
People	69/126		–	
Migrants	91/139	48/130	53%	69%
Tourists	–	54/99	–	79%
International Students	–	68/96	–	98%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	97/140	$3,475
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	20/140	7.4
Population (-)	4/140	249.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	73/129	4.2
Infrastructure (+)	68/129	3.9
Press Freedom (+)	109/137	56
Labor Freedom (+)	101/140	48
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	60

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	59/129	4.2
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	85/138	2.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	81/135	0.4
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	106/139	56
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	100/140	60

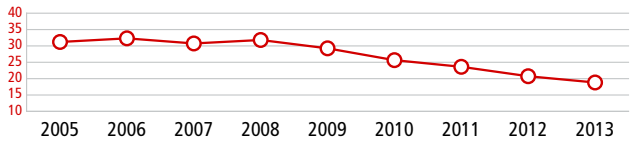
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

Key Scores and Trends

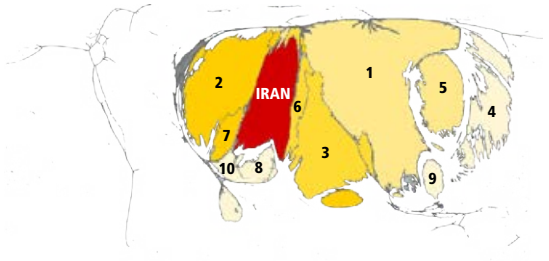
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	134/140	124/140	-10	19/100	24/100	-5
Depth	140/140	140/140	0	2/50	2/50	0
Breadth	91/140	70/140	-21	16/50	21/50	-5
Trade Pillar	134/140	121/140	-13	24/100	31/100	-7
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	84/102	81/102	-3	41/100	39/100	2
People Pillar	96/109	96/109	0	28/100	30/100	-2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Iran's Merchandise Exports, 2013



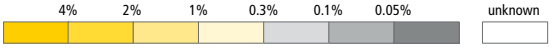
Top Export Destinations

1. China (36%)
2. Turkey (15%)
3. India (14%)
4. Japan (10%)
5. South Korea (8%)
6. Pakistan (2%)
7. Syria (2%)
8. U.A.E. (2%)
9. Taiwan (2%)
10. Saudi Arabia (2%)

Major Export Products

Petroleum 80%, chemical and petrochemical products, fruits and nuts, carpets

Iran's Share of Partners' Imports



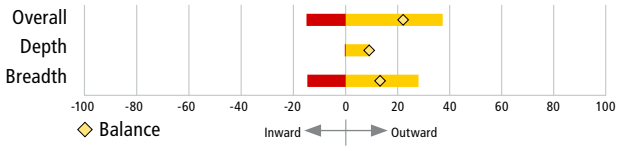
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	130/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	88/140	139/140	22%	13%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	127/140	132/140	2%	3%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	114/131	135/140	1%	7%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	96/133	129/140	0%	3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	124/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	116/140		4,632	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	120/140	133/140	12	15
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	93/136	130/136	$0	$0
People	110/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	124/139	78/140	1%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	105/131	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	109/128	103/112	1%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	96/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	79/139	106/140	3%	38%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	43/102		–	
International Phone Calls	28/100	16/91	38%	23%
Printed Publications Trade	124/136	91/136	89%	25%
People	83/126		–	
Migrants	11/139	113/130	7%	3%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	77/96	–	20%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	84/140	$4,763
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	87/140	4.3
Population (-)	17/140	77.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	101/129	3.4
Infrastructure (+)	87/129	3.4
Press Freedom (+)	136/137	15
Labor Freedom (+)	90/140	42
Financial Freedom (+)	135/140	10

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	119/129	3.0
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	1/138	21.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	90/135	0.3
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	134/139	40
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	140/140	1

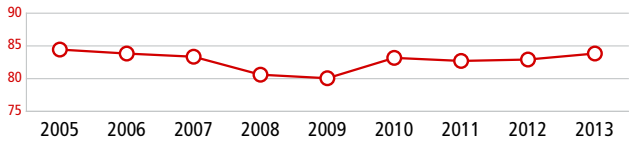
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

IRELAND

Key Scores and Trends

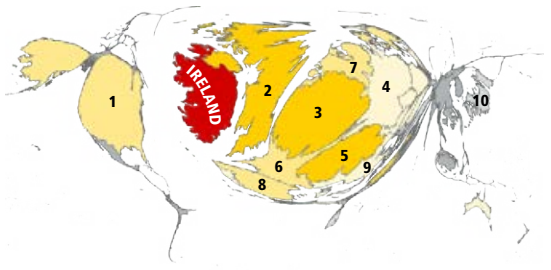
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	2/140	3/140	1	84/100	83/100	1
Depth	5/140	4/140	-1	44/50	44/50	0
Breadth	10/140	13/140	3	39/50	39/50	0
Trade Pillar	14/140	16/140	2	69/100	68/100	1
Capital Pillar	2/60	2/60	0	93/100	93/100	0
Information Pillar	16/102	15/102	-1	77/100	77/100	0
People Pillar	2/109	2/109	0	86/100	86/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Ireland's Merchandise Exports, 2013



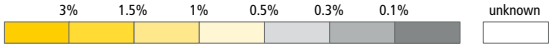
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (20%)
2. U.K. (17%)
3. Belgium (14%)
4. Germany (8%)
5. Switzerland (6%)
6. France (5%)
7. Netherlands (5%)
8. Spain (3%)
9. Italy (3%)
10. Japan (2%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, computers, chemicals, medical devices, pharmaceuticals; food products, animal products

Ireland's Share of Partners' Imports



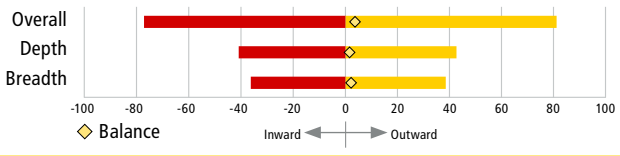
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	33/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	25/140	83/140	52%	30%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	2/140	2/140	57%	54%
Capital	2/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	3/131	6/140	231%	173%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	3/133	3/140	59%	141%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	3/84	2/86	777%	1946%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	4/91	2/90	26%	93%
Information	5/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	19/140		132,296	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	13/140	10/140	521	535
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	17/136	13/136	$48	$69
People	5/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	22/139	23/140	17%	16%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	14/131	·	1.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	25/128	15/112	10%	11%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	39/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	27/139	53/140	68%	75%
Capital	5/60		–	
FDI Stock	15/40	8/45	72%	81%
FDI Flows	·	3/39	·	59%
Portfolio Equity Stock	4/59	–	48%	–
Information	32/102		–	
International Phone Calls	26/100	39/91	82%	82%
Printed Publications Trade	11/136	95/136	76%	89%
People	19/126		–	
Migrants	34/139	17/130	64%	77%
Tourists	–	37/99	–	85%
International Students	–	9/96	–	43%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	14/140	$47,400
Linguistic Commonality (+)	22/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	125/140	2.3
Population (-)	102/140	4.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	22/129	5.1
Infrastructure (+)	26/129	4.9
Press Freedom (+)	13/137	95
Labor Freedom (+)	31/140	80
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	23/129	4.8
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	16/139	171
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	43/140	89

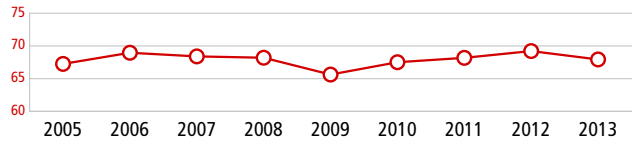
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

ISRAEL

Key Scores and Trends

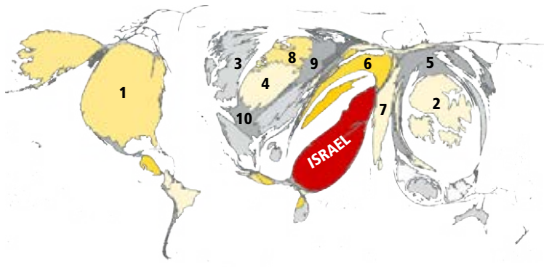
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	16/140	15/140	-1	68/100	68/100	0
Depth	58/140	49/140	-9	27/50	27/50	0
Breadth	9/140	9/140	0	41/50	41/50	0
Trade Pillar	24/140	17/140	-7	64/100	68/100	-4
Capital Pillar	24/60	24/60	0	58/100	55/100	3
Information Pillar	3/102	4/102	1	88/100	86/100	2
People Pillar	8/109	7/109	-1	81/100	81/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Israel's Merchandise Exports, 2013



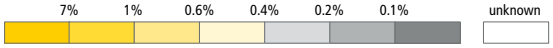
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (28%)
2. Hong Kong (8%)
3. U.K. (6%)
4. Belgium (5%)
5. China (4%)
6. Turkey (4%)
7. India (4%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. Germany (3%)
10. France (2%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, software, cut diamonds, agricultural products, chemicals, textiles and apparel

Israel's Share of Partners' Imports



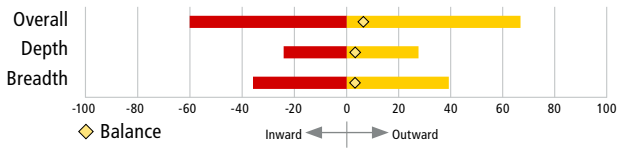
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	91/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	87/140	102/140	23%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	46/140	85/140	11%	7%
Capital	21/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	32/131	87/140	27%	30%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	32/133	39/140	9%	22%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	36/84	23/86	30%	37%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	22/91	52/90	3%	0%
Information	26/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	28/140		100,455	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	34/140	27/140	250	281
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	37/136	63/136	$10	$8
People	58/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	86/139	14/140	4%	25%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	29/92	60/131	0.5	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	69/128	80/112	4%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	4/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	8/139	14/140	0%	0%
Capital	27/60		–	
FDI Stock	21/40	42/45	0%	0%
FDI Flows	19/34	·	0%	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	25/59	–	0%	–
Information	3/102		–	
International Phone Calls	·	7/91	·	0%
Printed Publications Trade	14/136	1/136	0%	0%
People	1/126		–	
Migrants	4/139	·	18%	·
Tourists	–	2/99	–	1%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	26/140	$36,151
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	92/140	4.0
Population (-)	84/140	8.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	40/129	4.5
Infrastructure (+)	29/129	4.8
Press Freedom (+)	88/137	66
Labor Freedom (+)	60/140	63
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	30/129	4.7
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	133/138	0.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	40/139	147
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	40/140	91

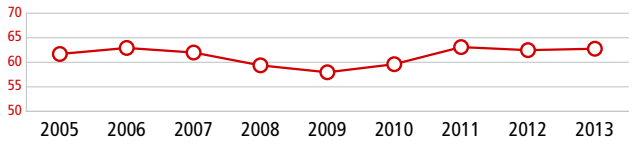
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

ITALY

Key Scores and Trends

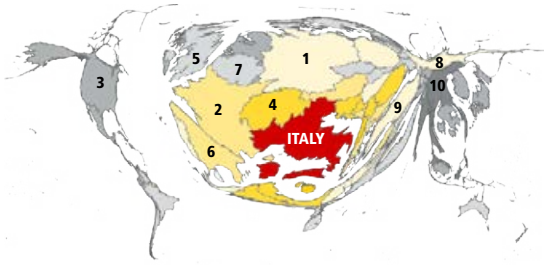
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	26/140	26/140	0	63/100	63/100	0
Depth	65/140	64/140	-1	26/50	25/50	1
Breadth	20/140	15/140	-5	37/50	38/50	-1
Trade Pillar	44/140	36/140	-8	58/100	60/100	-2
Capital Pillar	23/60	22/60	-1	59/100	58/100	1
Information Pillar	12/102	12/102	0	81/100	82/100	-1
People Pillar	12/109	14/109	2	79/100	78/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Italy's Merchandise Exports, 2013



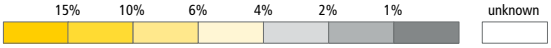
Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (13%)
2. France (11%)
3. U.S.A. (7%)
4. Switzerland (5%)
5. U.K. (5%)
6. Spain (5%)
7. Belgium (3%)
8. Russia (3%)
9. Turkey (3%)
10. China (3%)

Major Export Products

Engineering products, textiles and clothing, production machinery, motor vehicles, transport equipment, chemicals

Italy's Share of Partners' Imports



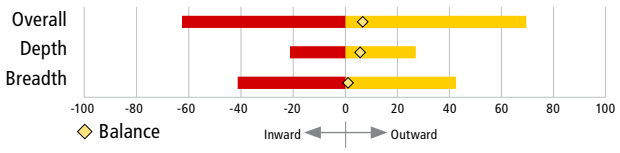
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	106/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	76/140	110/140	25%	23%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	90/140	113/140	5%	5%
Capital	17/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	29/131	108/140	29%	19%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	34/133	122/140	8%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	8/84	10/86	134%	57%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	11/91	10/90	6%	3%
Information	32/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	31/140		89,750	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	37/140	70/140	215	137
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	24/136	53/136	$28	$13
People	50/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	74/139	46/140	5%	10%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	36/92	32/131	0.5	0.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	80/128	43/112	3%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	9/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	10/139	24/140	65%	67%
Capital	29/60		–	
FDI Stock	13/40	10/45	75%	93%
FDI Flows	14/34	10/39	69%	88%
Portfolio Equity Stock	44/59	–	93%	–
Information	12/102		–	
International Phone Calls	4/100	32/91	59%	80%
Printed Publications Trade	6/136	5/136	87%	80%
People	5/126		–	
Migrants	22/139	7/130	56%	55%
Tourists	–	9/99	–	86%
International Students	–	11/96	–	52%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	27/140	$34,619
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	112/140	2.6
Population (-)	22/140	59.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	66/129	4.2
Infrastructure (+)	26/129	4.8
Press Freedom (+)	49/137	75
Labor Freedom (+)	98/140	53
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	47/129	4.3
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	11/139	172
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

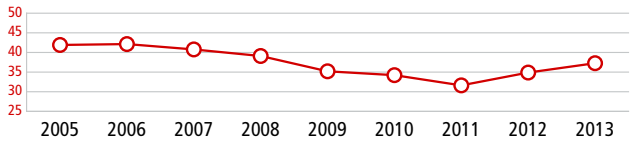
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

JAMAICA

Key Scores and Trends

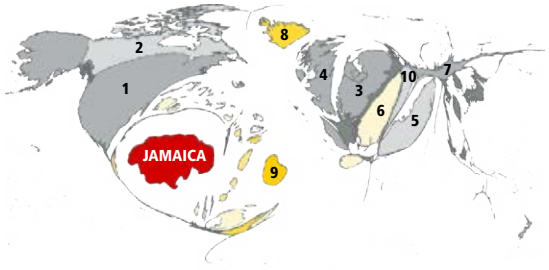
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	95/140	108/140	13	37/100	32/100	5
Depth	70/140	70/140	0	24/50	24/50	0
Breadth	106/140	126/140	20	13/50	8/50	5
Trade Pillar	108/140	120/140	12	37/100	31/100	6
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Jamaica's Merchandise Exports, 2013



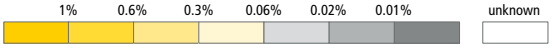
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (31%)
2. Canada (15%)
3. Netherlands (8%)
4. U.K. (6%)
5. U.A.E. (6%)
6. Slovenia (5%)
7. Russia (3%)
8. Iceland (3%)
9. Barbados (2%)
10. Romania (2%)

Major Export Products

Alumina, bauxite, sugar, rum, coffee, yams, beverages, chemicals, wearing apparel, mineral fuels

Jamaica's Share of Partners' Imports



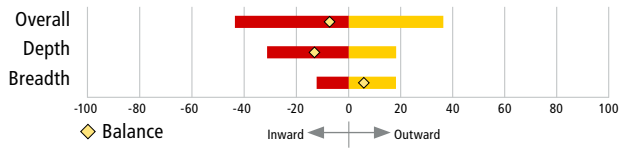
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	67/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	126/140	49/140	11%	43%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	21/140	31/140	18%	13%
Capital	69/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	81/131	17/140	3%	89%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	85/133	59/140	1%	15%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	62/84	68/86	3%	6%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	66/91	57/90	0%	0%
Information	33/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	70/140		32,310	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	21/140	13/140	400	451
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	90/136	43/136	$0	$16
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	4/139	107/140	40%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	35/131	·	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	51/128	·	5%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	110/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	97/139	114/140	11%	37%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	62/136	84/136	72%	19%
People	91/126		–	
Migrants	79/139	82/130	3%	35%
Tourists	–	74/99	–	4%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	81/140	$5,290
Linguistic Commonality (+)	11/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	66/140	5.6
Population (-)	118/140	2.7
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	100/129	3.8
Infrastructure (+)	68/129	3.7
Press Freedom (+)	11/137	96
Labor Freedom (+)	49/140	76
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	50

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	77/129	3.9
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	34/138	7.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	59/135	0.7
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	69/139	79
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	29/140	104

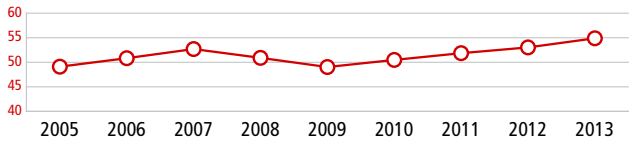
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

JAPAN

Key Scores and Trends

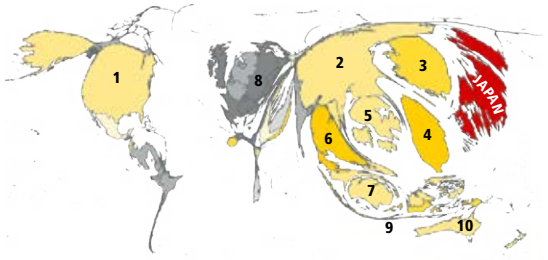
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	40/140	48/140	8	55/100	52/100	3
Depth	112/140	118/140	6	13/50	11/50	2
Breadth	7/140	7/140	0	42/50	41/50	1
Trade Pillar	72/140	82/140	10	49/100	46/100	3
Capital Pillar	19/60	21/60	2	62/100	59/100	3
Information Pillar	22/102	22/102	0	73/100	72/100	1
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Japan's Merchandise Exports, 2013



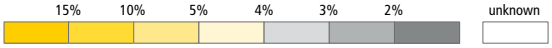
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (19%)
2. China (18%)
3. South Korea (8%)
4. Taiwan (6%)
5. Hong Kong (5%)
6. Thailand (5%)
7. Singapore (3%)
8. Germany (3%)
9. Indonesia (2%)
10. Australia (2%)

Major Export Products

Motor vehicles; semiconductors; iron and steel products; auto parts; plastic materials; power generating machinery

Japan's Share of Partners' Imports



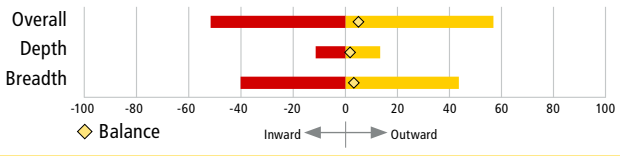
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	134/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	119/140	128/140	15%	17%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	114/140	131/140	3%	3%
Capital	56/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	36/131	137/140	20%	3%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	29/133	135/140	11%	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	46/84	19/86	20%	40%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	82/91	16/90	-1%	2%
Information	81/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	65/140		39,211	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	55/140	124/140	93	28
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	53/136	58/136	$4	$10
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	134/139	97/140	1%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	·	·	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	116/128	47/112	1%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	8/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	14/139	20/140	55%	50%
Capital	13/60		–	
FDI Stock	12/40	14/45	34%	15%
FDI Flows	9/34	8/39	37%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock	13/59	–	10%	–
Information	11/102		–	
International Phone Calls	7/100	15/91	57%	68%
Printed Publications Trade	12/136	22/136	66%	50%
People	15/126		–	
Migrants	7/139	47/130	31%	73%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	17/96	–	90%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	24/140	$38,492
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	68/140	5.6
Population (-)	10/140	127.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	25/129	5.1
Infrastructure (+)	7/129	5.9
Press Freedom (+)	45/137	76
Labor Freedom (+)	19/140	80
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	15/129	5.1
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	101/138	1.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	13/139	172
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	96/140	63

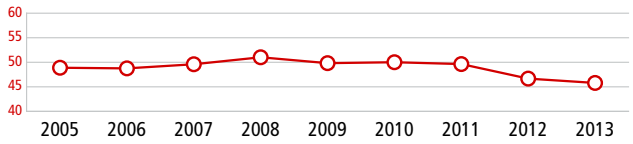
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

JORDAN

Key Scores and Trends

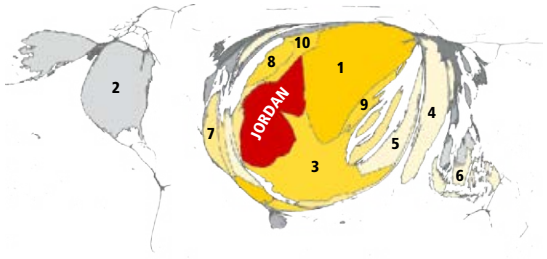
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	63/140	59/140	-4	46/100	50/100	-4
Depth	60/140	41/140	-19	27/50	29/50	-2
Breadth	84/140	74/140	-10	19/50	20/50	-1
Trade Pillar	34/140	27/140	-7	60/100	64/100	-4
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	86/102	73/102	-13	40/100	44/100	-4
People Pillar	56/109	52/109	-4	53/100	54/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Jordan's Merchandise Exports, 2013



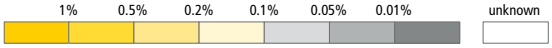
Top Export Destinations

1. Iraq (19%)
2. U.S.A. (18%)
3. Saudi Arabia (14%)
4. India (8%)
5. U.A.E. (4%)
6. Indonesia (3%)
7. Algeria (2%)
8. Lebanon (2%)
9. Kuwait (2%)
10. Syria (2%)

Major Export Products

Clothing, fertilizers, potash, phosphates, vegetables, pharmaceuticals

Jordan's Share of Partners' Imports



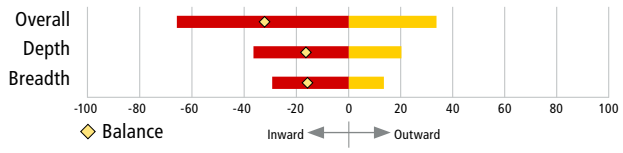
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	34/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	83/140	19/140	23%	65%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	30/140	32/140	15%	13%
Capital	70/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	98/131	25/140	2%	79%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	99/133	44/140	0%	20%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	75/84	54/86	0%	15%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	81/91	49/90	0%	0%
Information	88/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	121/140		4,044	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	36/140	59/140	229	165
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	47/136	81/136	$5	$5
People	19/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	43/139	6/140	10%	45%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	46/92	40/131	0.2	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	50/128	16/112	5%	10%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	65/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	110/139	26/140	56%	31%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	80/102		–	
International Phone Calls	82/100	64/91	89%	76%
Printed Publications Trade	123/136	62/136	98%	36%
People	98/126		–	
Migrants	60/139	103/130	78%	98%
Tourists	–	83/99	–	78%
International Students	–	71/96	–	88%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	82/140	$5,214
Linguistic Commonality (+)	67/140	2%
Remoteness (-)	93/140	3.9
Population (-)	91/140	6.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	36/129	4.6
Infrastructure (+)	60/129	3.9
Press Freedom (+)	104/137	59
Labor Freedom (+)	32/140	73
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	40/129	4.4
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	52/138	5.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	124/139	45
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	36/140	96

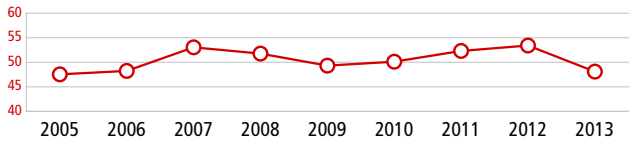
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

KAZAKHSTAN

Key Scores and Trends

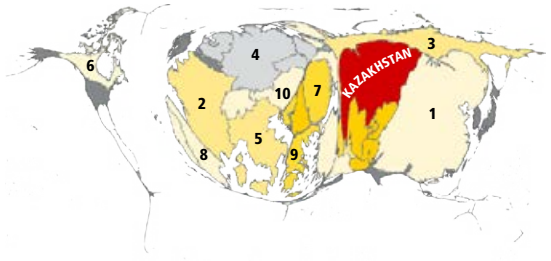
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	61/140	46/140	-15	48/100	52/100	-4
Depth	69/140	74/140	5	25/50	24/50	1
Breadth	66/140	46/140	-20	23/50	29/50	-6
Trade Pillar	99/140	66/140	-33	39/100	52/100	-13
Capital Pillar	14/60	13/60	-1	68/100	65/100	3
Information Pillar	80/102	87/102	7	42/100	35/100	7
People Pillar	49/109	48/109	-1	57/100	58/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Kazakhstan's Merchandise Exports, 2013



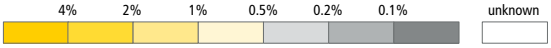
Top Export Destinations

1. China (23%)
2. France (10%)
3. Russia (9%)
4. Germany (8%)
5. Italy (7%)
6. Canada (4%)
7. Romania (3%)
8. Spain (3%)
9. Greece (3%)
10. Austria (3%)

Major Export Products

Oil and oil products, natural gas, ferrous metals, chemicals, machinery, grain, wool, meat, coal

Kazakhstan's Share of Partners' Imports



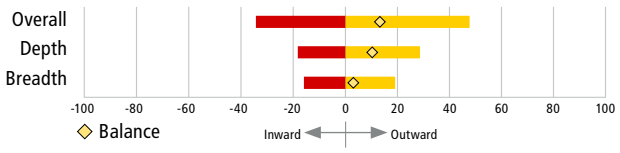
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	98/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	45/140	112/140	37%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	123/140	107/140	2%	5%
Capital	26/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	46/131	40/140	13%	59%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	35/133	25/140	7%	30%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	30/84	58/86	40%	12%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	13/91	83/90	5%	-1%
Information	73/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	53/140		49,839	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	84/140	119/140	41	35
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	51/136	10/136	$5	$74
People	30/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	14/139	18/140	22%	20%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	31/92	66/131	0.5	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	44/128	76/112	7%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	78/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	63/139	95/140	9%	6%
Capital	14/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	17/59	–	0%	–
Information	87/102		–	
International Phone Calls	93/100	79/91	18%	7%
Printed Publications Trade	76/136	67/136	16%	1%
People	72/126		–	
Migrants	118/139	72/130	4%	14%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	48/96	–	56%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	54/140	$13,172
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	88/140	4.1
Population (-)	55/140	17.0
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	79/129	4.2
Infrastructure (+)	51/129	4.2
Press Freedom (+)	126/137	38
Labor Freedom (+)	8/140	87
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	98/129	3.7
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	81/138	3.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	89/139	66
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	129/140	12

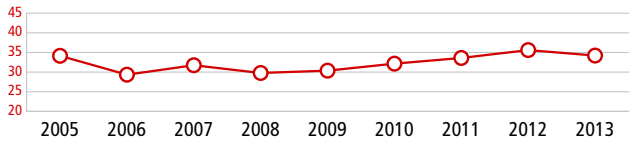
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

KENYA

Key Scores and Trends

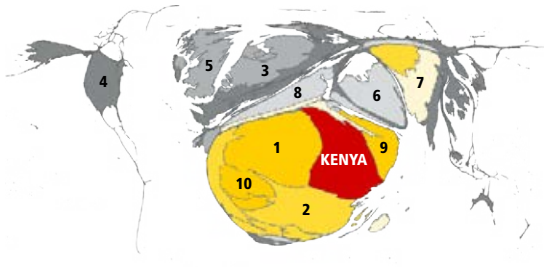
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	106/140	101/140	-5	34/100	34/100	0
Depth	114/140	112/140	-2	12/50	13/50	-1
Breadth	68/140	72/140	4	22/50	21/50	1
Trade Pillar	89/140	79/140	-10	44/100	47/100	-3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	70/102	89/102	19	47/100	33/100	14
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Kenya's Merchandise Exports, 2013



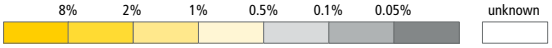
Top Export Destinations

1. Uganda (13%)
2. Tanzania (9%)
3. Netherlands (7%)
4. U.S.A. (7%)
5. U.K. (6%)
6. U.A.E. (6%)
7. Pakistan (5%)
8. Egypt (4%)
9. Somalia (4%)
10. Congo, DR (4%)

Major Export Products

Tea, horticultural products, coffee, petroleum products, fish, cement

Kenya's Share of Partners' Imports



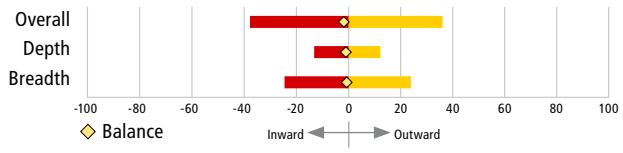
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	95/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	123/140	64/140	13%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	58/140	108/140	9%	5%
Capital	92/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	113/131	134/140	1%	8%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	105/133	120/140	0%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	52/91	56/90	0%	0%
Information	94/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	52/140		49,860	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	96/140	121/140	28	34
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	85/136	117/136	$1	$1
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	128/139	96/140	1%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	108/131	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	34/128	·	8%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	62/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	89/139	43/140	41%	7%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	60/102		–	
International Phone Calls	37/100	·	67%	·
Printed Publications Trade	128/136	70/136	87%	5%
People	·		–	
Migrants	33/139	122/130	23%	100%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	124/140	$994
Linguistic Commonality (+)	17/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	27/140	6.7
Population (-)	29/140	44.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	98/129	3.9
Infrastructure (+)	95/129	3.3
Press Freedom (+)	59/137	73
Labor Freedom (+)	82/140	64
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	96/129	3.7
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	16/138	10.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	59/135	0.7
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	82/139	71
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	18/140	138

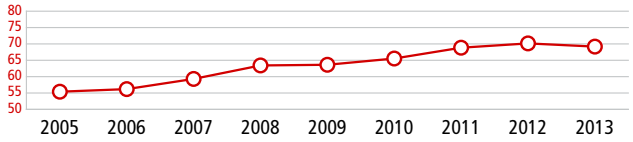
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

KOREA, REPUBLIC

Key Scores and Trends

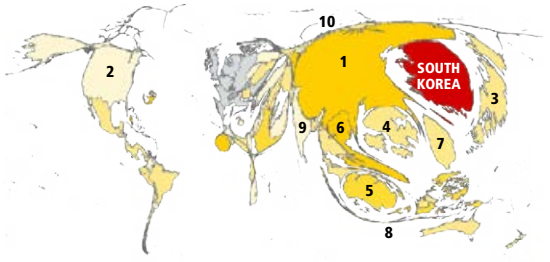
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	13/140	13/140	0	69/100	69/100	0
Depth	59/140	50/140	-9	27/50	27/50	0
Breadth	6/140	6/140	0	42/50	42/50	0
Trade Pillar	7/140	7/140	0	80/100	80/100	0
Capital Pillar	18/60	18/60	0	64/100	62/100	2
Information Pillar	25/102	21/102	-4	71/100	72/100	-1
People Pillar	43/109	44/109	1	62/100	61/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

South Korea's Merchandise Exports, 2013



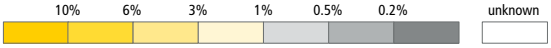
Top Export Destinations

1. China 26%
2. U.S.A. 11%
3. Japan 6%
4. Hong Kong 5%
5. Singapore 4%
6. Vietnam 4%
7. Taiwan 3%
8. Indonesia 2%
9. India 2%
10. Russia 2%

Major Export Products

Semiconductors, wireless telecommunications equipment, motor vehicles, auto parts, computers, display, home appliances

South Korea's Share of Partners' Imports



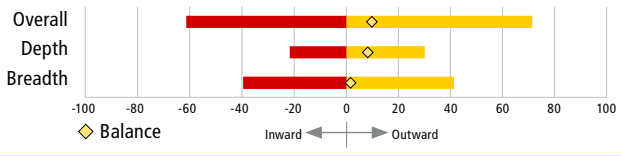
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	39/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	35/140	54/140	46%	42%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	60/140	64/140	9%	9%
Capital	54/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	40/131	121/140	18%	14%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	31/133	127/140	10%	3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	52/84	30/86	10%	31%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	39/91	51/90	1%	0%
Information	80/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	72/140		30,306	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	56/140	111/140	93	50
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	44/136	70/136	$6	$6
People	67/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	72/139	87/140	5%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	48/92	·	0.2	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	70/128	62/112	4%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	5/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	4/139	18/140	58%	46%
Capital	11/60		–	
FDI Stock	14/40	15/45	51%	37%
FDI Flows	13/34	5/39	46%	37%
Portfolio Equity Stock	9/59	–	24%	–
Information	15/102		–	
International Phone Calls	8/100	33/91	63%	76%
Printed Publications Trade	15/136	7/136	29%	41%
People	28/126		–	
Migrants	42/139	57/130	44%	83%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	20/96	–	88%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	30/140	$25,977
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	90/140	4.1
Population (-)	25/140	50.2
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	60/129	4.3
Infrastructure (+)	9/129	5.8
Press Freedom (+)	43/137	77
Labor Freedom (+)	107/140	48
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	80

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	32/129	4.7
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	24/138	8.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	57/135	0.7
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	20/139	172
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	26/140	113

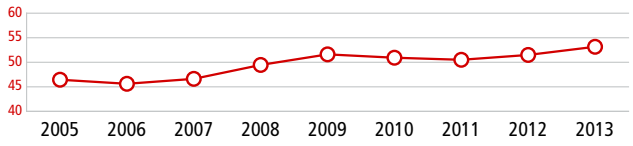
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

KUWAIT

Key Scores and Trends

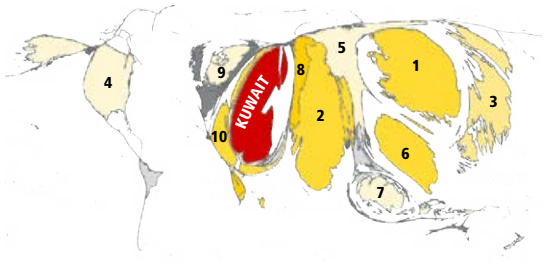
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	45/140	54/140	9	53/100	51/100	2
Depth	57/140	62/140	5	27/50	26/50	1
Breadth	52/140	59/140	7	26/50	25/50	1
Trade Pillar	30/140	37/140	7	62/100	60/100	2
Capital Pillar	52/60	53/60	1	34/100	32/100	2
Information Pillar	42/102	45/102	3	61/100	59/100	2
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Kuwait's Merchandise Exports, 2013



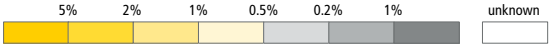
Top Export Destinations

1. South Korea (17%)
2. India (16%)
3. Japan (12%)
4. U.S.A. (12%)
5. China (9%)
6. Taiwan (8%)
7. Singapore (3%)
8. Pakistan (3%)
9. Netherlands (3%)
10. Egypt (2%)

Major Export Products

Oil and refined products, fertilizers

Kuwait's Share of Partners' Imports



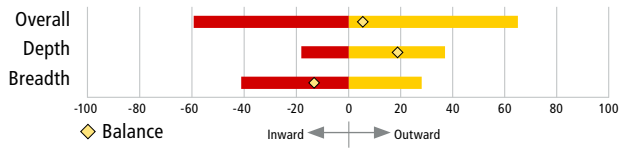
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	75/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	19/140	132/140	62%	16%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	92/140	54/140	5%	10%
Capital	40/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	35/131	131/140	22%	11%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	11/133	72/140	20%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	44/84	67/86	23%	6%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	5/91	43/90	16%	1%
Information	51/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	101/140		9,835	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	10/140	19/140	559	385
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	76/136	29/136	$2	$28
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	46/139	3/140	10%	60%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	13/92	91/131	1.0	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	·	·	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	27/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	48/139	9/140	6%	21%
Capital	54/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	53/59	–	53%	–
Information	47/102		–	
International Phone Calls	61/100	52/91	62%	61%
Printed Publications Trade	71/136	19/136	52%	31%
People	55/126		–	
Migrants	64/139	37/130	77%	18%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	58/96	–	83%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	8/140	$56,367
Linguistic Commonality (+)	75/140	2%
Remoteness (-)	82/140	4.4
Population (-)	113/140	3.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	46/129	4.2
Infrastructure (+)	59/129	4.1
Press Freedom (+)	64/137	72
Labor Freedom (+)	65/140	64
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	65/129	4.0
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	63/138	4.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	59/135	0.7
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	72/139	78
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	114/140	34

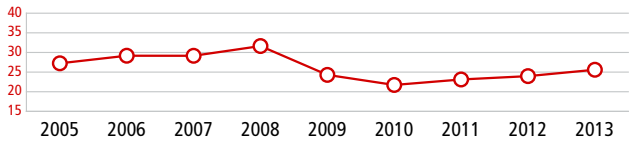
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Key Scores and Trends

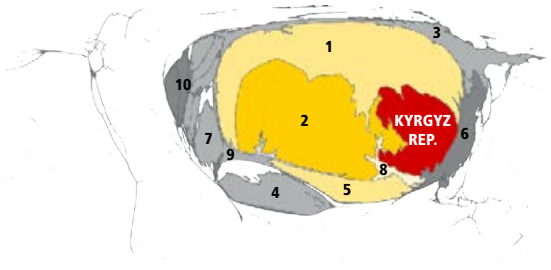
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	120/140	128/140	8	26/100	23/100	3
Depth	71/140	78/140	7	24/50	21/50	3
Breadth	138/140	139/140	1	2/50	2/50	0
Trade Pillar	98/140	102/140	4	39/100	40/100	-1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	98/102	98/102	0	23/100	21/100	2
People Pillar	76/109	73/109	-3	42/100	44/100	-2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Kyrgyz Republic's Merchandise Exports, 2013



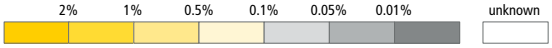
Top Export Destinations

1. Kazakhstan (30%)
2. Uzbekistan (28%)
3. Russia (9%)
4. U.A.E. (7%)
5. Afghanistan (6%)
6. China (5%)
7. Turkey (3%)
8. Tajikistan (2%)
9. Iran (1%)
10. Germany (1%)

Major Export Products

Gold, cotton, wool, garments, meat, tobacco; mercury, uranium, electricity; machinery; shoes

Kyrgyz Republic's Share of Partners' Imports



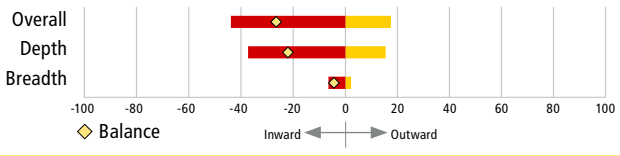
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	22/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	77/140	5/140	25%	84%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	12/140	7/140	27%	26%
Capital	84/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	128/131	51/140	0%	48%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	114/133	23/140	0%	33%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	84/84	72/86	-21%	4%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	74/91	24/90	0%	1%
Information	108/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	123/140		3,858	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	97/140	54/140	27	181
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	115/136	104/136	$0	$2
People	57/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	32/139	70/140	13%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	49/92	45/131	0.2	0.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	85/128	45/112	2%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	138/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	136/139	134/140	69%	15%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	100/102		–	
International Phone Calls	97/100	91/91	41%	3%
Printed Publications Trade	104/136	117/136	76%	10%
People	103/126		–	
Migrants	117/139	66/130	6%	18%
Tourists	–	97/99	–	80%
International Students	–	65/96	–	90%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	120/140	$1,263
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	85/140	4.3
Population (-)	94/140	5.7
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	119/129	3.4
Infrastructure (+)	98/129	3.0
Press Freedom (+)	82/137	67
Labor Freedom (+)	7/140	84
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	106/129	3.5
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	87/138	2.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	88/135	0.3
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	102/139	58
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	8/140	149

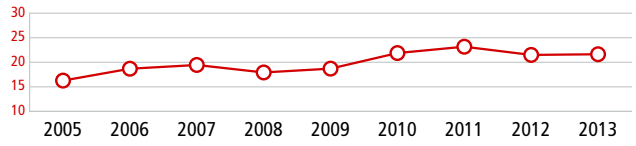
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

LAO PDR

Key Scores and Trends

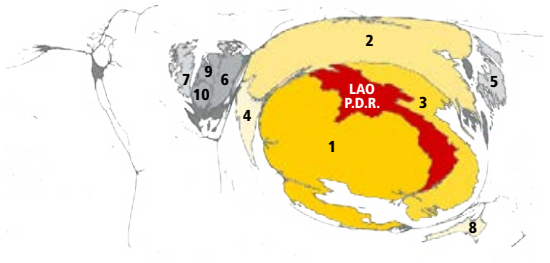
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	131/140	126/140	-5	22/100	23/100	-1
Depth	109/140	107/140	-2	14/50	15/50	-1
Breadth	123/140	120/140	-3	8/50	9/50	-1
Trade Pillar	136/140	135/140	-1	22/100	24/100	-2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	68/102	66/102	-2	48/100	46/100	2
People Pillar	71/109	67/109	-4	44/100	45/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Lao's Merchandise Exports, 2013



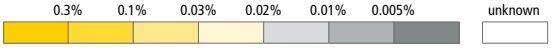
Top Export Destinations

1. Thailand (38%)
2. China (29%)
3. Vietnam (13%)
4. India (3%)
5. Japan (3%)
6. Germany (3%)
7. U.K. (2%)
8. Australia (2%)
9. Netherlands (1%)
10. Belgium (1%)

Major Export Products

Wood products, coffee, electricity, tin, copper, gold, cassava

Lao P.D.R.'s Share of Partners' Imports



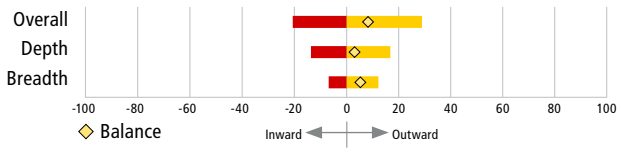
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	94/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	74/140	87/140	26%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	82/140	125/140	6%	4%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	131/131	93/140	0%	28%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	123/133	86/140	0%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	92/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	96/140		10,636	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	87/140	92/140	35	90
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	·	·	·	·
People	74/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	17/139	131/140	19%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	67/131	·	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	72/128	86/112	3%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	131/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	118/139	137/140	86%	96%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	59/102		–	
International Phone Calls	58/100	47/91	86%	61%
Printed Publications Trade	·	·	·	·
People	71/126		–	
Migrants	97/139	98/130	73%	100%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	44/96	–	96%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	113/140	$1,646
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	70/140	5.4
Population (-)	90/140	6.8
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	71/129	4.2
Infrastructure (+)	113/129	2.9
Press Freedom (+)	132/137	21
Labor Freedom (+)	91/140	55
Financial Freedom (+)	130/140	20

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	98/129	3.6
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	9/138	13.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	119/139	48
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	·	·

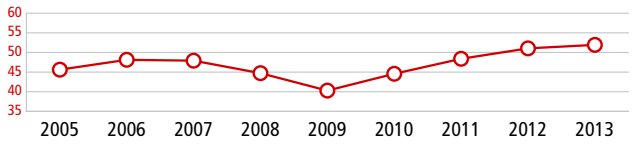
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

LATVIA

Key Scores and Trends

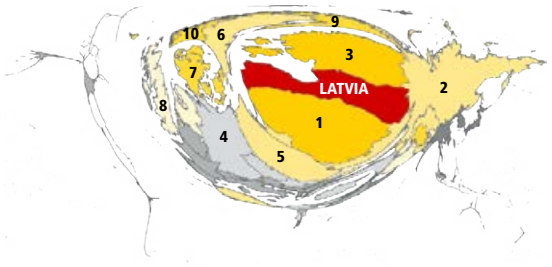
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	49/140	62/140	13	52/100	48/100	4
Depth	11/140	18/140	7	37/50	34/50	3
Breadth	101/140	100/140	-1	15/50	14/50	1
Trade Pillar	62/140	63/140	1	52/100	52/100	0
Capital Pillar	40/60	50/60	10	45/100	37/100	8
Information Pillar	45/102	51/102	6	58/100	56/100	2
People Pillar	25/109	30/109	5	73/100	70/100	3

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Latvia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



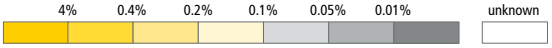
Top Export Destinations

1. Lithuania (16%)
2. Russia (16%)
3. Estonia (12%)
4. Germany (7%)
5. Poland (7%)
6. Sweden (5%)
7. Denmark (4%)
8. U.K. (3%)
9. Finland (2%)
10. Norway (2%)

Major Export Products

Food products, wood and wood products, metals, machinery and equipment, textiles

Latvia's Share of Partners' Imports



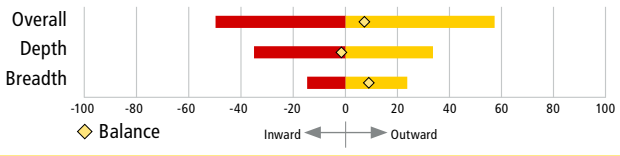
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	20/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	33/140	28/140	47%	57%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	27/140	63/140	16%	9%
Capital	15/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	73/131	49/140	5%	51%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	54/133	49/140	3%	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	13/84	39/86	115%	25%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	6/91	14/90	15%	2%
Information	55/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	37/140		68,069	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	86/140	80/140	36	113
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	13/136	41/136	$65	$17
People	16/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	25/139	28/140	17%	14%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	20/92	36/131	0.7	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	42/128	53/112	7%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	108/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	100/139	108/140	89%	93%
Capital	49/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	48/59	–	92%	–
Information	51/102		–	
International Phone Calls	24/100	68/91	92%	80%
Printed Publications Trade	60/136	94/136	100%	94%
People	39/126		–	
Migrants	40/139	62/130	83%	94%
Tourists	–	40/99	–	93%
International Students	–	30/96	–	77%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	51/140	$13,947
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	123/140	2.3
Population (-)	124/140	2.0
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	49/129	4.5
Infrastructure (+)	44/129	4.4
Press Freedom (+)	35/137	79
Labor Freedom (+)	57/140	69
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	44/129	4.4
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	32/139	158
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

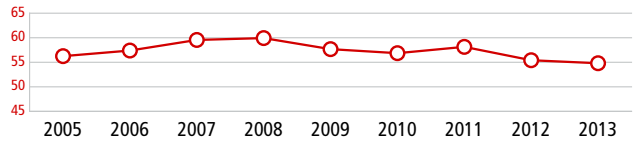
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

LEBANON

Key Scores and Trends

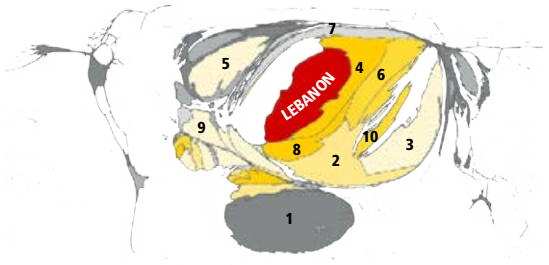
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	41/140	33/140	-8	55/100	58/100	-3
Depth	42/140	19/140	-23	29/50	34/50	-5
Breadth	56/140	63/140	7	25/50	24/50	1
Trade Pillar	60/140	60/140	0	53/100	53/100	0
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	35/102	43/102	8	64/100	60/100	4
People Pillar	21/109	24/109	3	76/100	73/100	3

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Lebanon's Merchandise Exports, 2013



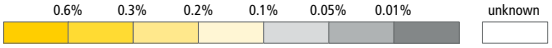
Top Export Destinations

1. South Africa (17%)
2. Saudi Arabia (9%)
3. U.A.E. (9%)
4. Syria (7%)
5. Switzerland (6%)
6. Iraq (5%)
7. Turkey (4%)
8. Jordan (3%)
9. Algeria (2%)
10. Qatar (2%)

Major Export Products

Jewelry, base metals, chemicals, miscellaneous consumer goods, fruit and vegetables, tobacco, construction minerals

Lebanon's Share of Partners' Imports



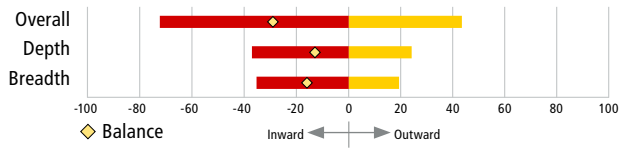
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	54/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	124/140	36/140	12%	50%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	4/140	6/140	52%	29%
Capital	44/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	38/131	11/140	20%	125%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	44/133	32/140	5%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	84/91	87/90	-2%	-2%
Information	49/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	90/140		15,443	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	40/140	24/140	207	295
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	29/136	45/136	$19	$15
People	14/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	27/139	19/140	15%	19%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	63/131	·	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	46/128	7/112	6%	18%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	70/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	128/139	15/140	45%	14%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	39/102		–	
International Phone Calls	50/100	29/91	69%	40%
Printed Publications Trade	89/136	28/136	72%	14%
People	35/126		–	
Migrants	1/139	100/130	19%	97%
Tourists	–	22/99	–	35%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	63/140	$9,928
Linguistic Commonality (+)	71/140	2%
Remoteness (-)	96/140	3.8
Population (-)	105/140	4.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	99/129	3.7
Infrastructure (+)	75/129	3.7
Press Freedom (+)	78/137	70
Labor Freedom (+)	80/140	59
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	88/129	3.8
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	57/138	4.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	59/135	0.7
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	137/139	39
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	54/140	73

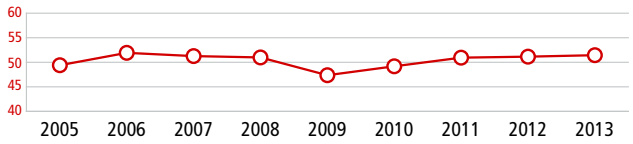
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

LITHUANIA

Key Scores and Trends

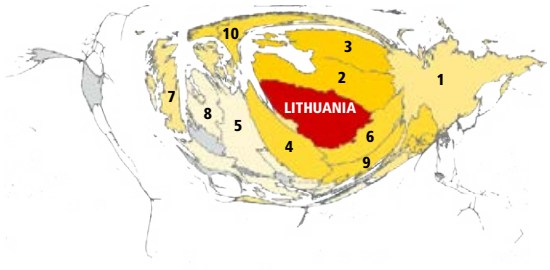
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	52/140	52/140	0	51/100	51/100	0
Depth	18/140	24/140	6	35/50	34/50	1
Breadth	90/140	87/140	-3	17/50	17/50	0
Trade Pillar	35/140	43/140	8	60/100	59/100	1
Capital Pillar	53/60	51/60	-2	34/100	34/100	0
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	38/109	38/109	0	65/100	64/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Lithuania's Merchandise Exports, 2013



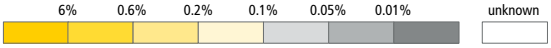
Top Export Destinations

1. Russia (20%)
2. Latvia (10%)
3. Estonia (8%)
4. Poland (8%)
5. Germany (7%)
6. Belarus (5%)
7. U.K. (5%)
8. Netherlands (4%)
9. Ukraine (3%)
10. Sweden (3%)

Major Export Products

Mineral products, machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles , foodstuffs, plastics

Lithuania's Share of Partners' Imports



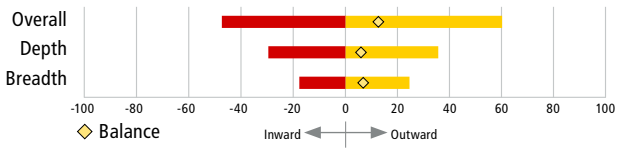
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	7/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	15/140	10/140	68%	74%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	33/140	42/140	15%	11%
Capital	49/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	66/131	75/140	6%	36%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	58/133	74/140	3%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	29/84	66/86	42%	7%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	15/91	82/90	5%	0%
Information	48/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	29/140		99,634	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	76/140	78/140	52	118
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	20/136	46/136	$40	$14
People	33/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	15/139	61/140	19%	5%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	33/92	42/131	0.5	0.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	37/128	71/112	7%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	101/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	87/139	109/140	90%	94%
Capital	51/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	50/59	–	95%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	48/136	77/136	91%	93%
People	48/126		–	
Migrants	45/139	45/130	83%	91%
Tourists	–	45/99	–	94%
International Students	–	51/96	–	83%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	50/140	$14,172
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	126/140	2.3
Population (-)	115/140	3.0
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	53/129	4.4
Infrastructure (+)	39/129	4.5
Press Freedom (+)	30/137	85
Labor Freedom (+)	59/140	59
Financial Freedom (+)	4/140	80

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	43/129	4.4
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	59/135	0.7
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	34/139	157
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

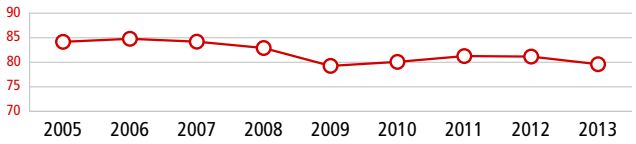
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

LUXEMBOURG

Key Scores and Trends

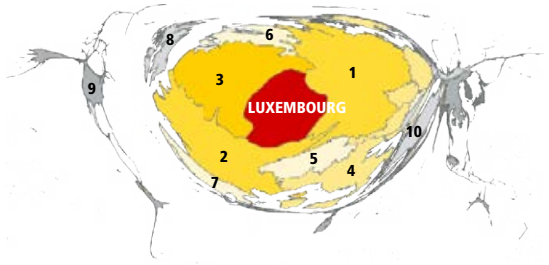
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	5/140	4/140	-1	80/100	81/100	-1
Depth	3/140	3/140	0	46/50	48/50	-2
Breadth	30/140	30/140	0	33/50	34/50	-1
Trade Pillar	41/140	32/140	-9	59/100	63/100	-4
Capital Pillar	1/60	1/60	0	99/100	99/100	0
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	7/109	11/109	4	81/100	80/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Luxembourg's Merchandise Exports, 2013



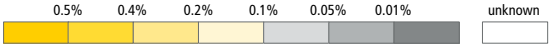
Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (23%)
2. France (16%)
3. Belgium (16%)
4. Italy (7%)
5. Switzerland (5%)
6. Netherlands (4%)
7. Spain (3%)
8. U.K. (3%)
9. U.S.A. (3%)
10. Turkey (2%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, steel products, chemicals, rubber products, glass

Luxembourg's Share of Partners' Imports



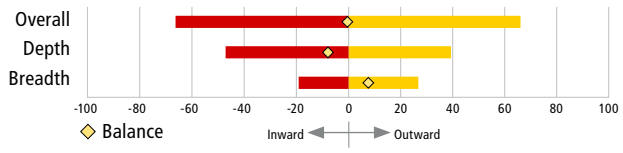
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	30/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	58/140	44/140	33%	45%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	1/140	1/140	132%	80%
Capital	1/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	2/131	3/140	303%	236%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	2/133	2/140	98%	176%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	1/84	1/86	2115%	4735%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	1/91	1/90	41%	199%
Information	3/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	1/140		6,445,759	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	4/140	3/140	1268	945
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	16/136	2/136	$54	$202
People	1/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	42/139	8/140	10%	42%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	13/131	·	1.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	1/128	1/112	130%	57%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	77/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	64/139	94/140	87%	80%
Capital	1/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	1/59	–	48%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	50/136	89/136	95%	98%
People	40/126		–	
Migrants	84/139	61/130	92%	97%
Tourists	–	24/99	–	90%
International Students	–	32/96	–	82%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	1/140	$111,162
Linguistic Commonality (+)	64/140	4%
Remoteness (-)	140/140	1.2
Population (-)	134/140	0.5
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	6/129	5.6
Infrastructure (+)	8/129	5.6
Press Freedom (+)	4/137	100
Labor Freedom (+)	130/140	43
Financial Freedom (+)	4/140	80

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	10/129	5.1
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	·	·
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	11/139	172
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

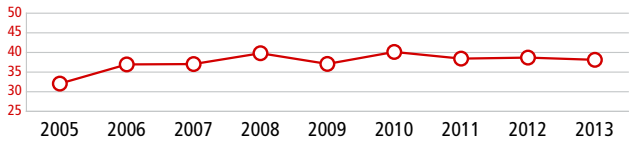
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MACEDONIA, FYR

Key Scores and Trends

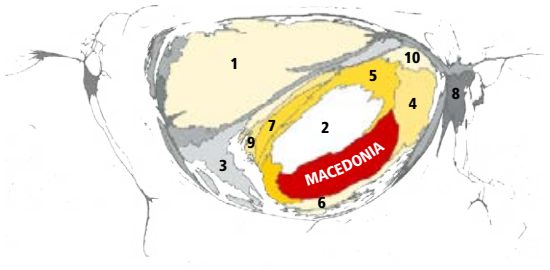
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	93/140	90/140	-3	38/100	38/100	0
Depth	38/140	42/140	4	30/50	29/50	1
Breadth	125/140	119/140	-6	8/50	9/50	-1
Trade Pillar	84/140	76/140	-8	45/100	48/100	-3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	63/109	65/109	2	47/100	46/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Macedonia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



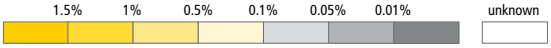
Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (33%)
2. Kosovo (12%)
3. Italy (6%)
4. Bulgaria (6%)
5. Serbia (6%)
6. Greece (4%)
7. Bos. & Herz. (2%)
8. China (2%)
9. Croatia (2%)
10. Romania (2%)

Major Export Products

Food, beverages, tobacco; textiles, miscellaneous manufactures, iron, steel; automotive parts

Macedonia's Share of Partners' Imports



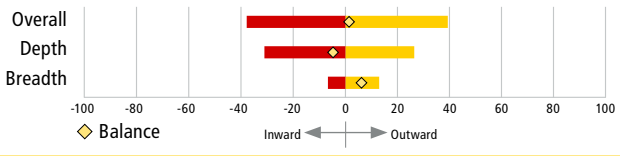
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	21/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	39/140	20/140	42%	64%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	47/140	53/140	11%	10%
Capital	55/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	102/131	45/140	1%	54%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	121/133	65/140	0%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	40/84	31/86	27%	30%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	14/91	85/90	5%	-1%
Information	69/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	67/140		36,446	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	79/140	66/140	49	144
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	69/136	73/136	$2	$6
People	45/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	10/139	57/140	24%	7%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	82/131	·	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	38/128	59/112	7%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	128/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	119/139	127/140	92%	90%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	55/136	59/136	85%	85%
People	100/126		–	
Migrants	90/139	109/130	71%	46%
Tourists	–	64/99	–	80%
International Students	–	82/96	–	86%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	83/140	$4,851
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	114/140	2.6
Population (-)	121/140	2.1
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	61/129	4.5
Infrastructure (+)	77/129	3.6
Press Freedom (+)	91/137	64
Labor Freedom (+)	24/140	79
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	63/129	4.1
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	94/138	1.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	75/135	0.4
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	60/139	106
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	52/140	77

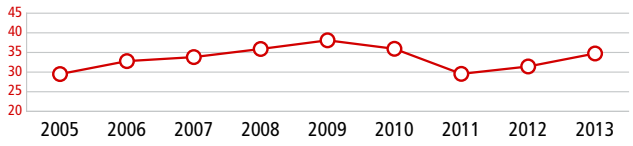
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MADAGASCAR

Key Scores and Trends

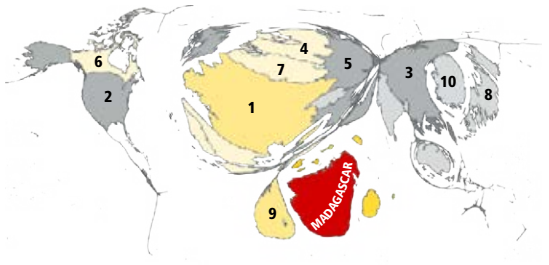
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	103/140	115/140	12	35/100	30/100	5
Depth	117/140	116/140	-1	11/50	11/50	0
Breadth	64/140	83/140	19	23/50	18/50	5
Trade Pillar	67/140	98/140	31	50/100	43/100	7
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	109/109	108/109	-1	19/100	20/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Madagascar's Merchandise Exports, 2013



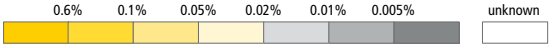
Top Export Destinations

1. France (23%)
2. U.S.A. (9%)
3. China (9%)
4. Netherlands (6%)
5. Germany (5%)
6. Canada (5%)
7. Belgium (5%)
8. Japan (5%)
9. South Africa (4%)
10. South Korea (4%)

Major Export Products

Coffee, vanilla, shellfish, sugar, cotton cloth, clothing, chromite, petroleum products

Madagascar's Share of Partners' Imports



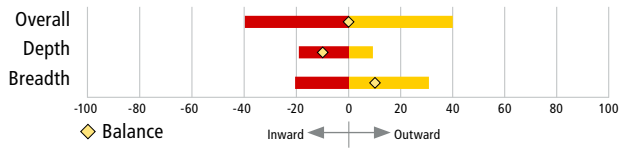
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	87/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	108/140	91/140	17%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	36/140	47/140	13%	11%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	124/131	42/140	0%	58%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	125/133	13/140	-1%	46%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	139/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	138/140		448	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	138/140	135/140	3	9
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	98/136	120/136	$0	$1
People	109/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	133/139	137/140	1%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	125/131	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	52/128	74/112	5%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	50/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	19/139	86/140	7%	13%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	113/136	129/136	0%	2%
People	114/126		–	
Migrants	127/139	55/130	11%	19%
Tourists	–	89/99	–	10%
International Students	–	96/96	–	100%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	137/140	$471
Linguistic Commonality (+)	56/140	4%
Remoteness (-)	16/140	7.9
Population (-)	46/140	22.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	122/129	3.5
Infrastructure (+)	124/129	2.5
Press Freedom (+)	70/137	72
Labor Freedom (+)	112/140	44
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	104/129	3.6
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	23/138	9.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	91/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	116/139	49
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	19/140	136

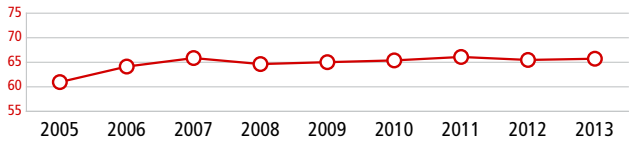
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MALAYSIA

Key Scores and Trends

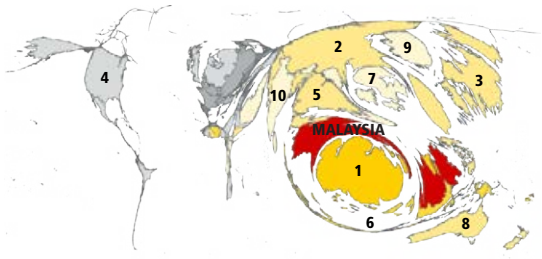
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	21/140	19/140	-2	66/100	66/100	0
Depth	12/140	15/140	3	36/50	35/50	1
Breadth	40/140	39/140	-1	30/50	31/50	-1
Trade Pillar	5/140	5/140	0	85/100	85/100	0
Capital Pillar	41/60	33/60	-8	44/100	49/100	-5
Information Pillar	28/102	31/102	3	70/100	66/100	4
People Pillar	46/109	46/109	0	60/100	59/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Malaysia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



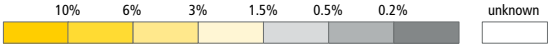
Top Export Destinations

1. Singapore (14%)
2. China (13%)
3. Japan (11%)
4. U.S.A. (8%)
5. Thailand (6%)
6. Indonesia (5%)
7. Hong Kong (4%)
8. Australia (4%)
9. South Korea (4%)
10. India (4%)

Major Export Products

Semiconductors and electronic equipment, palm oil, petroleum and liquefied natural gas, wood and wood products, palm oil

Malaysia's Share of Partners' Imports



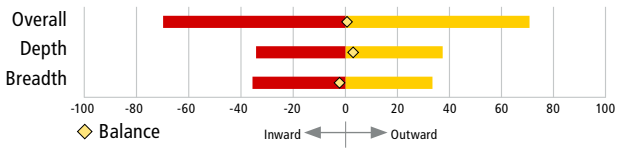
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	9/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	10/140	16/140	73%	66%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	39/140	29/140	13%	14%
Capital	38/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	19/131	57/140	43%	46%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	10/133	56/140	21%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	55/84	51/86	7%	17%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	35/91	71/90	1%	0%
Information	52/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	82/140		22,139	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	33/140	46/140	259	210
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	40/136	61/136	$8	$9
People	34/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	78/139	51/140	5%	8%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	28/131	·	0.9
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	53/128	27/112	5%	8%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	23/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	30/139	25/140	69%	66%
Capital	42/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	41/59	–	49%	–
Information	23/102		–	
International Phone Calls	25/100	53/91	60%	78%
Printed Publications Trade	7/136	17/136	45%	41%
People	64/126		–	
Migrants	107/139	59/130	86%	68%
Tourists	–	78/99	–	88%
International Students	–	18/96	–	30%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	60/140	$10,514
Linguistic Commonality (+)	96/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	31/140	6.6
Population (-)	38/140	29.7
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	30/129	5.0
Infrastructure (+)	23/129	5.1
Press Freedom (+)	114/137	54
Labor Freedom (+)	40/140	79
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	60

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	25/129	4.8
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	75/138	4.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	27/139	166
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	3/140	163

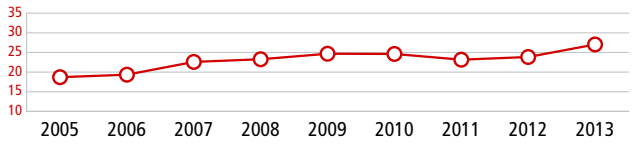
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MALI

Key Scores and Trends

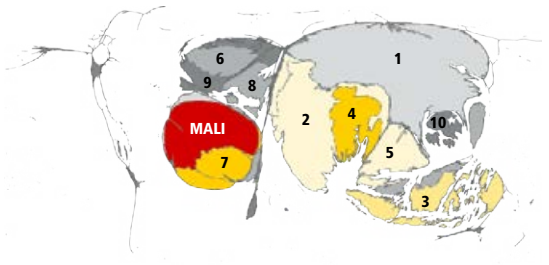
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	117/140	127/140	10	27/100	23/100	4
Depth	102/140	109/140	7	15/50	14/50	1
Breadth	110/140	118/140	8	12/50	9/50	3
Trade Pillar	111/140	119/140	8	35/100	32/100	3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	106/109	106/109	0	21/100	22/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Mali's Merchandise Exports, 2013



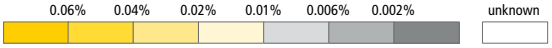
Top Export Destinations

1. China (33%)
2. India (16%)
3. Indonesia (9%)
4. Bangladesh (7%)
5. Thailand (6%)
6. Belgium (4%)
7. Burkina Faso (4%)
8. Italy (3%)
9. France (2%)
10. Hong Kong (2%)

Major Export Products

Cotton, gold, livestock

Mali's Share of Partners' Imports



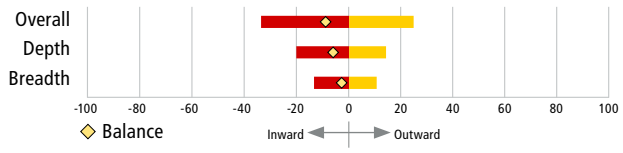
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	85/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	82/140	69/140	23%	33%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	119/140	60/140	2%	9%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	117/131	85/140	0%	31%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	90/133	37/140	1%	23%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	112/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	111/140		5,893	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	98/140	89/140	26	94
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	130/136	131/136	$0	$0
People	97/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	68/139	108/140	6%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	124/131	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	62/128	91/112	5%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	102/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	105/139	93/140	7%	33%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	85/136	106/136	82%	4%
People	124/126		–	
Migrants	128/139	114/130	89%	98%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	89/96	–	98%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	129/140	$715
Linguistic Commonality (+)	57/140	4%
Remoteness (-)	60/140	5.8
Population (-)	60/140	15.3
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	104/129	3.5
Infrastructure (+)	114/129	3.1
Press Freedom (+)	76/137	70
Labor Freedom (+)	56/140	63
Financial Freedom (+)	99/140	40

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	120/129	3.1
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	27/138	8.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	106/139	54
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	13/140	142

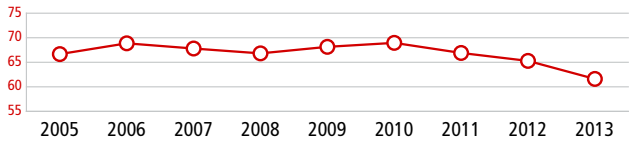
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MALTA

Key Scores and Trends

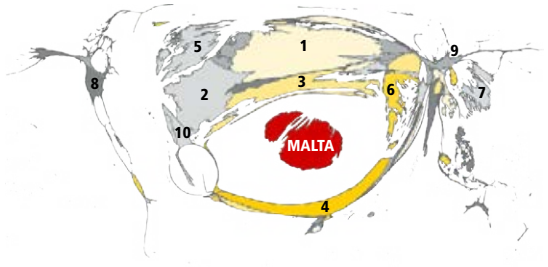
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	28/140	17/140	-11	62/100	67/100	-5
Depth	19/140	8/140	-11	35/50	40/50	-5
Breadth	50/140	55/140	5	27/50	27/50	0
Trade Pillar	17/140	14/140	-3	68/100	72/100	-4
Capital Pillar	38/60	25/60	-13	47/100	54/100	-7
Information Pillar	19/102	19/102	0	75/100	75/100	0
People Pillar	15/109	12/109	-3	78/100	80/100	-2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Malta's Merchandise Exports, 2013



Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (21%)
2. France (12%)
3. Italy (9%)
4. Libya (7%)
5. U.K. (7%)
6. Greece (4%)
7. Japan (3%)
8. U.S.A. (3%)
9. Russia (2%)
10. Spain (2%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and mechanical appliances; mineral fuels, oils and products; pharmaceutical products; printed books and newspapers

Malta's Share of Partners' Imports

0.5% 0.1% 0.06% 0.04% 0.02% 0.01% unknown

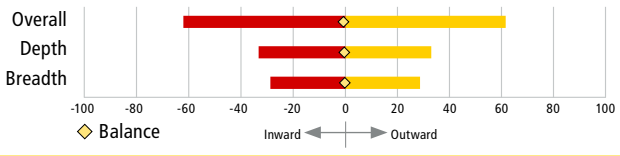
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	17/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	47/140	23/140	37%	61%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	3/140	5/140	52%	33%
Capital	64/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	43/131	8/140	16%	156%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	129/133	140/140	-1%	-42%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	34/84	69/86	33%	6%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	25/91	67/90	3%	0%
Information	8/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	3/140		1,204,629	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	25/140	33/140	327	246
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	2/136	14/136	$285	$69
People	11/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	9/139	52/140	26%	8%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	21/92	3/131	0.7	3.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	20/128	57/112	11%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	60/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	52/139	68/140	71%	76%
Capital	30/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	31/59	–	93%	–
Information	35/102		–	
International Phone Calls	15/100	·	85%	·
Printed Publications Trade	93/136	87/136	30%	92%
People	30/126		–	
Migrants	87/139	21/130	32%	58%
Tourists	–	27/99	–	97%
International Students	–	22/96	–	56%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	39/140	$20,839
Linguistic Commonality (+)	6/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	106/140	3.2
Population (-)	136/140	0.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	31/129	5.0
Infrastructure (+)	32/129	4.8
Press Freedom (+)	40/137	78
Labor Freedom (+)	55/140	53
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	34/129	4.6
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	26/139	166
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

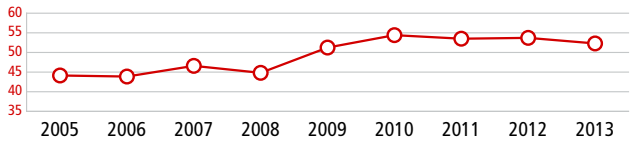
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MAURITIUS

Key Scores and Trends

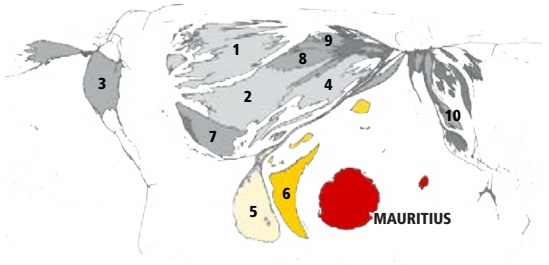
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	46/140	44/140	-2	52/100	54/100	-2
Depth	29/140	20/140	-9	32/50	34/50	-2
Breadth	80/140	81/140	1	20/50	19/50	1
Trade Pillar	33/140	41/140	8	61/100	59/100	2
Capital Pillar	50/60	43/60	-7	37/100	42/100	-5
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	48/109	49/109	1	58/100	57/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Mauritius's Merchandise Exports, 2013



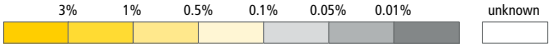
Top Export Destinations

1. U.K. (17%)
2. France (15%)
3. U.S.A. (10%)
4. Italy (9%)
5. South Africa (8%)
6. Madagascar (6%)
7. Spain (6%)
8. Belgium (3%)
9. Netherlands (3%)
10. Vietnam (2%)

Major Export Products

Clothing and textiles, sugar, cut flowers, molasses, fish, primates (for research)

Mauritius's Share of Partners' Imports



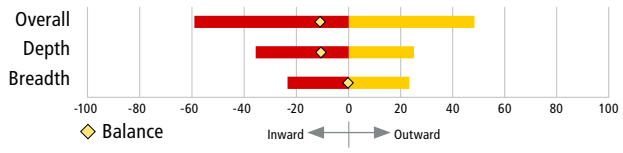
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	42/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	80/140	43/140	24%	45%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	11/140	10/140	27%	22%
Capital	22/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	47/131	88/140	13%	30%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	41/133	53/140	6%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	2/84	3/86	1291%	264%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	91/91	3/90	-39%	32%
Information	58/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	78/140		24,438	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	48/140	56/140	136	180
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	46/136	51/136	$5	$13
People	42/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	30/139	76/140	13%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	53/92	34/131	0.2	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	11/128	62/112	17%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	57/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	59/139	55/140	18%	10%
Capital	56/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	32/39	·	3%
Portfolio Equity Stock	57/59	–	5%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	90/136	43/136	54%	4%
People	62/126		–	
Migrants	105/139	63/130	7%	7%
Tourists	–	46/99	–	13%
International Students	–	52/96	–	64%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	66/140	$9,210
Linguistic Commonality (+)	9/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	10/140	8.0
Population (-)	130/140	1.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	34/129	4.8
Infrastructure (+)	56/129	4.1
Press Freedom (+)	53/137	74
Labor Freedom (+)	40/140	78
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	33/129	4.7
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	131/138	0.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	52/135	0.8
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	67/139	125
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	28/140	105

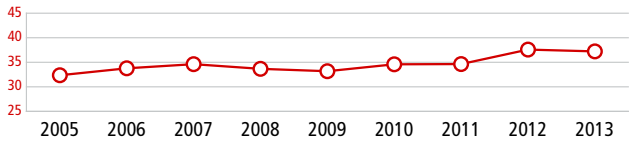
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MEXICO

Key Scores and Trends

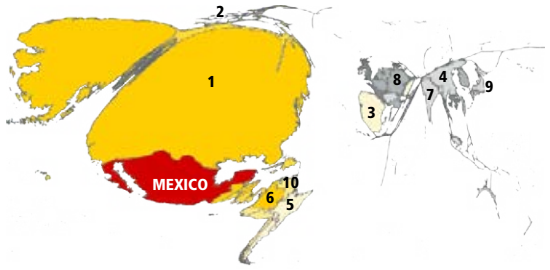
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	96/140	98/140	2	37/100	35/100	2
Depth	87/140	93/140	6	20/50	18/50	2
Breadth	89/140	92/140	3	17/50	16/50	1
Trade Pillar	105/140	112/140	7	37/100	36/100	1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	59/102	62/102	3	52/100	49/100	3
People Pillar	91/109	93/109	2	33/100	33/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Mexico's Merchandise Exports, 2013



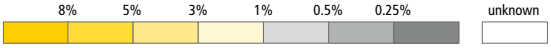
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (79%)
2. Canada (3%)
3. Spain (2%)
4. China (2%)
5. Brazil (1%)
6. Colombia (1%)
7. India (1%)
8. Germany (1%)
9. Japan (1%)
10. Venezuela (1%)

Major Export Products

Manufactured goods, oil and oil products, silver, fruits, vegetables, coffee, cotton

Mexico's Share of Partners' Imports



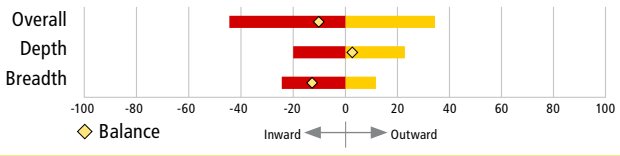
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	93/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	61/140	79/140	30%	31%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	129/140	138/140	2%	2%
Capital	48/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	50/131	86/140	11%	31%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	40/133	90/140	6%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	29/86	·	31%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	62/90	·	0%
Information	64/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	80/140		22,571	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	89/140	21/140	34	337
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	58/136	68/136	$4	$6
People	90/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	40/139	111/140	11%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	61/92	78/131	0.1	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	117/128	·	1%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	90/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	121/139	47/140	82%	52%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	26/40	33/45	33%	59%
FDI Flows	·	23/39	·	46%
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	67/102		–	
International Phone Calls	81/100	45/91	93%	98%
Printed Publications Trade	67/136	54/136	72%	58%
People	97/126		–	
Migrants	99/139	73/130	99%	78%
Tourists	–	79/99	–	89%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	61/140	$10,307
Linguistic Commonality (+)	49/140	5%
Remoteness (-)	62/140	5.7
Population (-)	11/140	122.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	107/129	3.8
Infrastructure (+)	61/129	3.9
Press Freedom (+)	120/137	50
Labor Freedom (+)	75/140	58
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	64/129	4.1
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	91/138	2.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	59/135	0.7
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	48/139	133
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	99/140	61

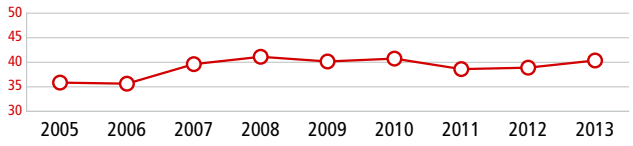
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MOLDOVA

Key Scores and Trends

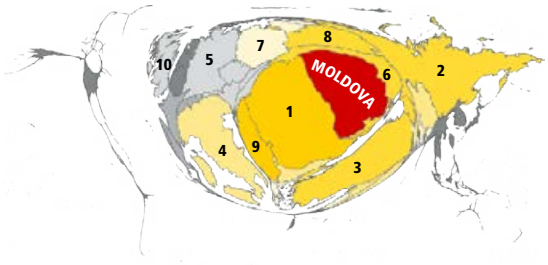
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	86/140	88/140	2	40/100	39/100	1
Depth	35/140	36/140	1	31/50	31/50	0
Breadth	119/140	127/140	8	9/50	8/50	1
Trade Pillar	86/140	97/140	11	45/100	43/100	2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	75/102	75/102	0	44/100	43/100	1
People Pillar	58/109	58/109	0	51/100	49/100	2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Moldova's Merchandise Exports, 2013



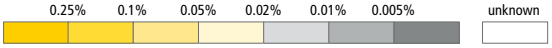
Top Export Destinations

1. Romania (17%)
2. Russia (17%)
3. Turkey (10%)
4. Italy (10%)
5. Germany (6%)
6. Ukraine (4%)
7. Poland (4%)
8. Belarus (4%)
9. Serbia (3%)
10. U.K. (3%)

Major Export Products

Foodstuffs, textiles, machinery

Moldova's Share of Partners' Imports



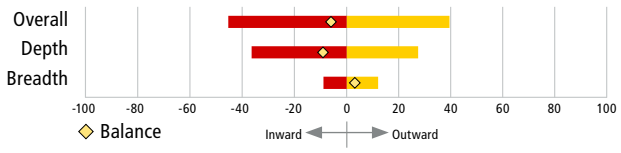
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	25/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	61/140	14/140	30%	69%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	38/140	34/140	13%	12%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	97/131	59/140	2%	46%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	73/133	64/140	1%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	44/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	22/140		115,845	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	62/140	20/140	80	365
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	87/136	87/136	$1	$4
People	63/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	12/139	40/140	24%	11%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	82/92	112/131	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	15/128	79/112	14%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	122/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	107/139	125/140	80%	88%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	96/102		–	
International Phone Calls	87/100	83/91	96%	99%
Printed Publications Trade	116/136	102/136	96%	84%
People	66/126		–	
Migrants	86/139	69/130	88%	86%
Tourists	–	34/99	–	79%
International Students	–	70/96	–	34%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	106/140	$2,230
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	113/140	2.6
Population (-)	111/140	3.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	89/129	3.7
Infrastructure (+)	85/129	3.5
Press Freedom (+)	47/137	75
Labor Freedom (+)	126/140	38
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	85/129	3.7
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	84/138	2.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	76/139	89
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	109/140	48

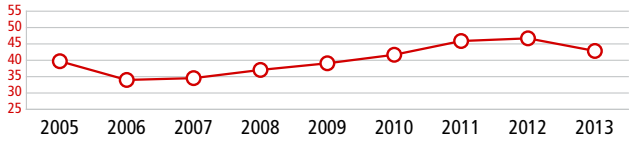
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MONGOLIA

Key Scores and Trends

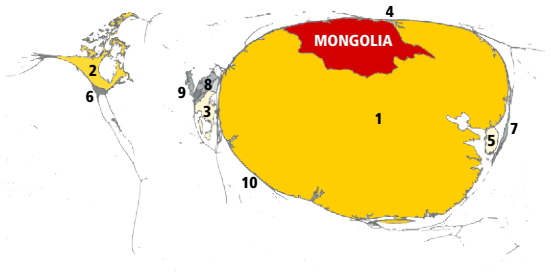
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	79/140	65/140	-14	43/100	46/100	-3
Depth	44/140	26/140	-18	29/50	33/50	-4
Breadth	104/140	103/140	-1	14/50	13/50	1
Trade Pillar	81/140	70/140	-11	45/100	51/100	-6
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	77/109	76/109	-1	42/100	42/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Mongolia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



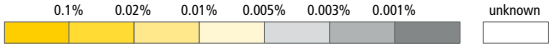
Top Export Destinations

1. China (90%)
2. Canada (4%)
3. Italy (1%)
4. Russia (1%)
5. South Korea (1%)
6. U.S.A. (1%)
7. Japan < (1%)
8. Germany < (1%)
9. U.K. < (1%)
10. India < (1%)

Major Export Products

Copper, apparel, livestock, animal products, cashmere, wool, hides, fluorspar, other nonferrous metals, coal, crude oil

Mongolia's Share of Partners' Imports



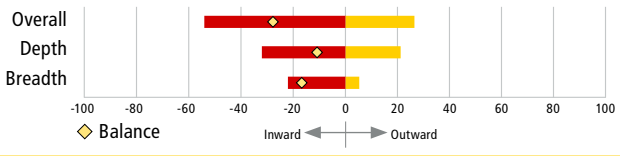
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	29/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	46/140	30/140	37%	55%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	69/140	15/140	8%	19%
Capital	32/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	71/131	10/140	5%	134%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	76/133	7/140	1%	76%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	53/84	62/86	8%	9%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	31/91	31/90	2%	1%
Information	93/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	44/140		59,708	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	125/140	91/140	9	92
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	125/136	82/136	$0	$5
People	95/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	114/139	120/140	2%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	81/131	·	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	45/128	89/112	6%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	119/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	134/139	92/140	92%	54%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	34/136	60/136	65%	15%
People	59/126		–	
Migrants	115/139	50/130	43%	74%
Tourists	–	66/99	–	65%
International Students	–	25/96	–	55%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	90/140	$4,056
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	91/140	4.1
Population (-)	116/140	2.8
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	86/129	3.7
Infrastructure (+)	101/129	3.0
Press Freedom (+)	75/137	70
Labor Freedom (+)	23/140	81
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	115/129	3.0
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	53/138	5.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	50/135	0.8
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	78/139	51
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	128/140	14

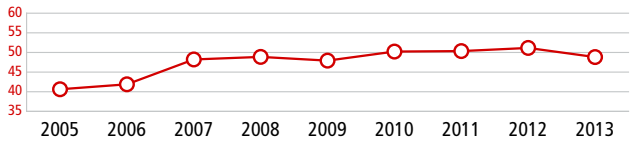
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MOROCCO

Key Scores and Trends

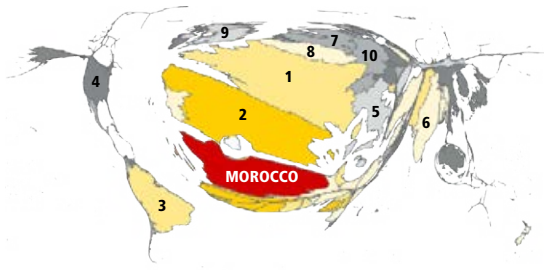
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	57/140	55/140	-2	49/100	50/100	-1
Depth	91/140	90/140	-1	19/50	19/50	0
Breadth	39/140	38/140	-1	30/50	31/50	-1
Trade Pillar	49/140	38/140	-11	57/100	60/100	-3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	66/109	64/109	-2	46/100	46/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Morocco's Merchandise Exports, 2013



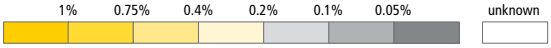
Top Export Destinations

1. France (22%)
2. Spain (20%)
3. Brazil (6%)
4. U.S.A. (4%)
5. Italy (4%)
6. India (4%)
7. Netherlands (3%)
8. Belgium (3%)
9. U.K. (3%)
10. Germany (3%)

Major Export Products

Clothing and textiles, electric components, inorganic chemicals, transistors, crude minerals, fertilizers (including phosphates), petroleum products

Morocco's Share of Partners' Imports



Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	65/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	97/140	51/140	21%	43%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	40/140	96/140	13%	6%
Capital	79/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	85/131	55/140	2%	48%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	82/133	95/140	1%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	65/84	70/86	1%	6%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	61/91	68/90	0%	0%
Information	90/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	81/140		22,289	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	106/140	69/140	20	140
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	106/136	93/136	$0	$3
People	70/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	48/139	136/140	9%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	68/92	65/131	0.1	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	32/128	62/112	9%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	47/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	60/139	38/140	4%	15%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	73/136	104/136	21%	22%
People	68/126		–	
Migrants	98/139	·	7%	·
Tourists	–	47/99	–	7%
International Students	–	61/96	–	20%

Directionality

Not Available

Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	101/140	$3,109
Linguistic Commonality (+)	74/140	2%
Remoteness (-)	94/140	3.9
Population (-)	34/140	33.0
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	48/129	4.5
Infrastructure (+)	55/129	4.2
Press Freedom (+)	106/137	58
Labor Freedom (+)	135/140	32
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	54/129	4.4
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	78/138	3.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	109/139	55
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	93/140	67

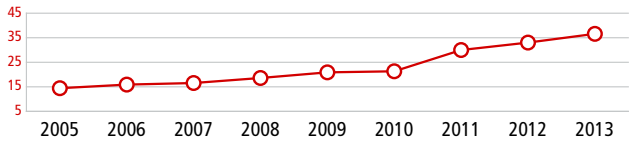
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MOZAMBIQUE

Key Scores and Trends

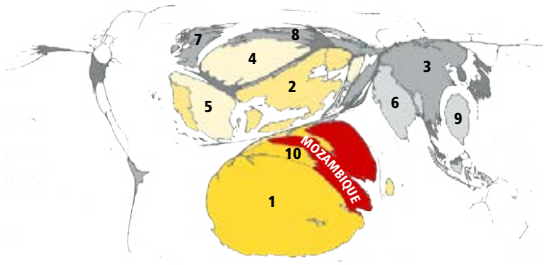
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	98/140	112/140	14	37/100	30/100	7
Depth	81/140	88/140	7	22/50	19/50	3
Breadth	102/140	111/140	9	14/50	11/50	3
Trade Pillar	58/140	85/140	27	54/100	46/100	8
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	100/102	99/102	-1	19/100	17/100	2
People Pillar	107/109	107/109	0	21/100	21/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Mozambique's Merchandise Exports, 2013



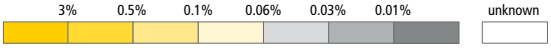
Top Export Destinations

1. South Africa (31%)
2. Italy (10%)
3. China (10%)
4. Belgium (8%)
5. Spain (6%)
6. India (5%)
7. U.K. (3%)
8. Netherlands (2%)
9. Taiwan (2%)
10. Zimbabwe (2%)

Major Export Products

Aluminum, prawns, cashews, cotton, sugar, citrus, timber; bulk electricity

Mozambique's Share of Partners' Imports



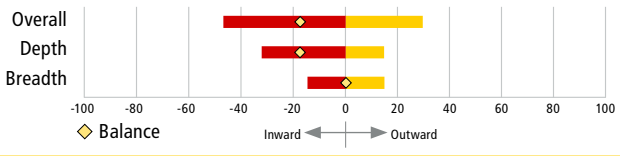
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	36/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	69/140	29/140	28%	56%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	53/140	13/140	10%	19%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	122/131	9/140	0%	137%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	109/133	1/140	0%	187%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	135/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	132/140		2,867	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	128/140	130/140	8	19
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	112/136	110/136	$0	$1
People	108/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	102/139	113/140	3%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	95/131	·	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	97/128	95/112	2%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	86/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	75/139	90/140	35%	30%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	93/102		–	
International Phone Calls	72/100	70/91	68%	52%
Printed Publications Trade	133/136	134/136	99%	28%
People	108/126		–	
Migrants	138/139	·	89%	·
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	73/96	–	58%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	133/140	$593
Linguistic Commonality (+)	65/140	3%
Remoteness (-)	15/140	7.9
Population (-)	42/140	25.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	106/129	3.6
Infrastructure (+)	125/129	2.4
Press Freedom (+)	61/137	72
Labor Freedom (+)	131/140	37
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	101/129	3.5
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	59/138	4.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	·	51
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	17/140	139

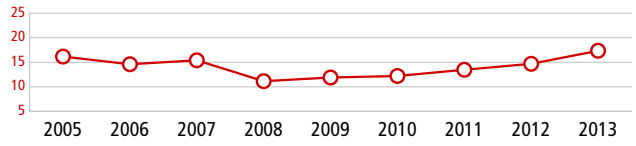
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MYANMAR

Key Scores and Trends

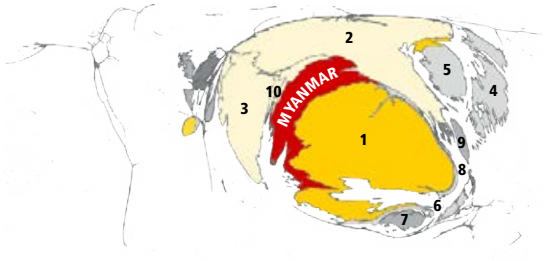
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	135/140	138/140	3	17/100	13/100	4
Depth	134/140	139/140	5	5/50	2/50	3
Breadth	109/140	109/140	0	12/50	11/50	1
Trade Pillar	138/140	140/140	2	14/100	11/100	3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	86/109	89/109	3	35/100	34/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Myanmar's Merchandise Exports, 2013



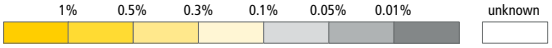
Top Export Destinations

1. Thailand (37%)
2. China (26%)
3. India (12%)
4. Japan (7%)
5. South Korea (4%)
6. Malaysia (2%)
7. Singapore (2%)
8. Vietnam (1%)
9. Taiwan (1%)
10. Bangladesh (1%)

Major Export Products

Natural gas, wood products, pulses, beans, fish, rice, clothing, jade and gems

Myanmar's Share of Partners' Imports



Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	131/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	104/140	121/140	18%	21%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	135/140	139/140	1%	2%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	·	99/140	·	25%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	·	69/140	·	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	113/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	75/140		26,199	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	109/140	137/140	18	7
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	136/136	136/136	$0	$0
People	115/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	75/139	135/140	5%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	123/131	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	112/128	110/112	1%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	124/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	115/139	121/140	81%	92%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	132/136	90/136	63%	87%
People	51/126		–	
Migrants	125/139	74/130	82%	53%
Tourists	–	28/99	–	66%
International Students	–	29/96	–	97%

Directionality

Not Available

Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	126/140	$844
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	69/140	5.5
Population (-)	23/140	53.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	128/129	2.9
Infrastructure (+)	129/129	2.1
Press Freedom (+)	118/137	51
Labor Freedom (+)	139/140	76
Financial Freedom (+)	135/140	10

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	115/129	3.2
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	79/138	3.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	125/135	0.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	131/139	42
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	·	·

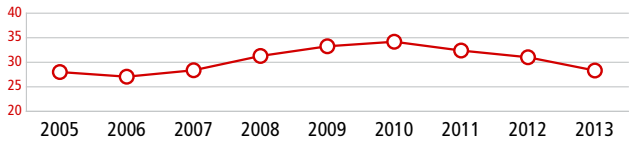
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

NAMIBIA

Key Scores and Trends

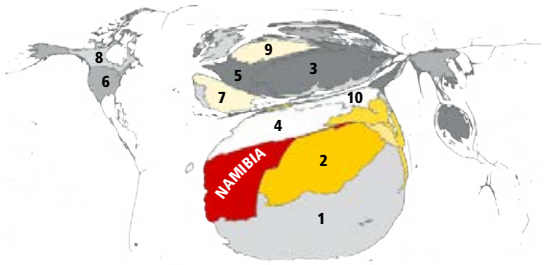
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	116/140	104/140	-12	28/100	32/100	-4
Depth	66/140	61/140	-5	25/50	26/50	-1
Breadth	135/140	130/140	-5	3/50	6/50	-3
Trade Pillar	114/140	101/140	-13	35/100	41/100	-6
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	95/102	95/102	0	25/100	24/100	1
People Pillar	67/109	68/109	1	45/100	45/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Namibia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



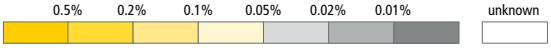
Top Export Destinations

1. South Africa (28%)
2. Botswana (14%)
3. Switzerland (9%)
4. Angola (8%)
5. France (4%)
6. U.S.A. (4%)
7. Spain (3%)
8. Canada (3%)
9. Belgium (3%)
10. Congo, DR (2%)

Major Export Products

Diamonds, copper, gold, zinc, lead, uranium; cattle, white fish and mollusks

Namibia's Share of Partners' Imports



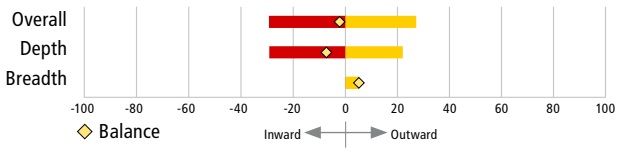
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	48/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	68/140	22/140	28%	61%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	87/140	90/140	5%	7%
Capital	52/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	119/131	79/140	0%	35%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	120/133	24/140	0%	30%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	4/84	82/86	257%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	2/91	50/90	29%	0%
Information	100/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	126/140		3,398	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	57/140	100/140	93	70
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	73/136	39/136	$2	$18
People	28/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	65/139	93/140	6%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	53/131	·	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	4/128	12/112	43%	13%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	132/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	113/139	139/140	57%	71%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	101/102		–	
International Phone Calls	95/100	86/91	96%	96%
Printed Publications Trade	126/136	128/136	98%	62%
People	107/126		–	
Migrants	137/139	·	97%	·
Tourists	–	85/99	–	78%
International Students	–	69/96	–	81%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	80/140	$5,462
Linguistic Commonality (+)	10/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	14/140	7.9
Population (-)	119/140	2.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	64/129	4.1
Infrastructure (+)	89/129	3.5
Press Freedom (+)	17/137	92
Labor Freedom (+)	29/140	82
Financial Freedom (+)	99/140	40

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	76/129	3.9
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	36/138	6.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	85/139	71
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	107/140	53

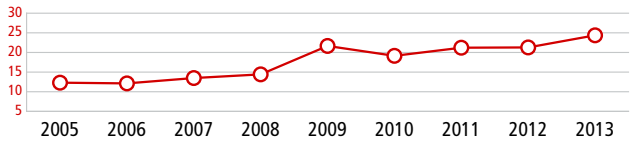
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

NEPAL

Key Scores and Trends

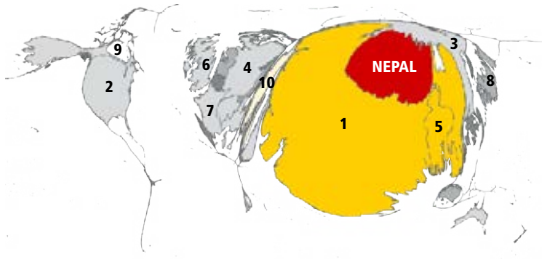
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	123/140	131/140	8	24/100	21/100	3
Depth	131/140	135/140	4	6/50	4/50	2
Breadth	86/140	90/140	4	18/50	17/50	1
Trade Pillar	131/140	137/140	6	24/100	20/100	4
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	72/109	72/109	0	44/100	44/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Nepal's Merchandise Exports, 2013



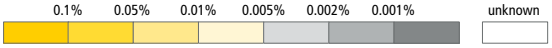
Top Export Destinations

1. India (56%)
2. U.S.A. (10%)
3. China (5%)
4. Germany (4%)
5. Bangladesh (4%)
6. U.K. (3%)
7. France (2%)
8. Japan (2%)
9. Canada (2%)
10. Turkey (1%)

Major Export Products

Clothing, pulses, carpets, textiles, juice, pashima, jute goods

Nepal's Share of Partners' Imports



Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	118/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	139/140	69/140	4%	33%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	95/140	112/140	5%	5%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	·	138/140	·	3%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	·	131/140	·	2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	121/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	134/140		2,434	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	94/140	96/140	30	81
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	124/136	111/136	$0	$1
People	99/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	95/139	74/140	4%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	86/92	113/131	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	36/128	111/112	8%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	109/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	72/139	136/140	62%	51%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	41/136	124/136	25%	51%
People	50/126		–	
Migrants	89/139	90/130	57%	97%
Tourists	–	20/99	–	33%
International Students	–	47/96	–	36%

Directionality

Not Available

Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	130/140	$694
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	77/140	4.9
Population (-)	40/140	27.8
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	124/129	3.5
Infrastructure (+)	119/129	2.7
Press Freedom (+)	93/137	64
Labor Freedom (+)	119/140	44
Financial Freedom (+)	115/140	30

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	117/129	3.3
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	14/138	11.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	138/139	37
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	23/140	129

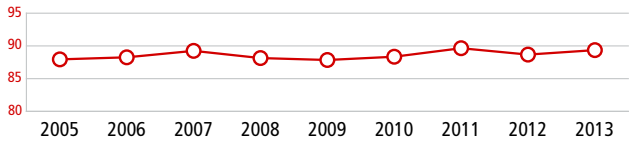
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

NETHERLANDS

Key Scores and Trends

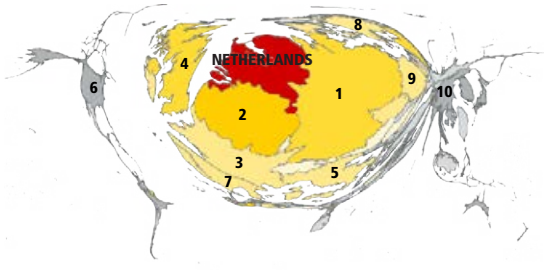
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	1/140	1/140	0	89/100	90/100	-1
Depth	6/140	5/140	-1	44/50	44/50	0
Breadth	3/140	3/140	0	46/50	46/50	0
Trade Pillar	2/140	1/140	-1	88/100	89/100	-1
Capital Pillar	3/60	3/60	0	87/100	87/100	0
Information Pillar	2/102	2/102	0	91/100	92/100	-1
People Pillar	9/109	10/109	1	81/100	80/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Netherlands's Merchandise Exports, 2013



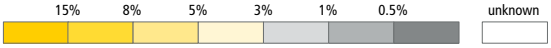
Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (26%)
2. Belgium (13%)
3. France (9%)
4. U.K. (9%)
5. Italy (5%)
6. U.S.A. (3%)
7. Spain (3%)
8. Sweden (2%)
9. Poland (2%)
10. China (2%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, chemicals, fuels; foodstuffs

Netherlands's Share of Partners' Imports



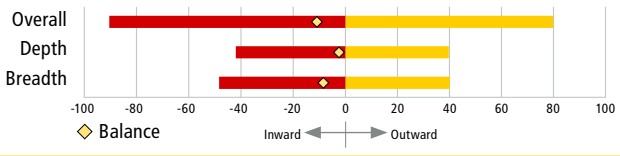
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	4/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	6/140	11/140	83%	74%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	22/140	26/140	18%	15%
Capital	7/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	7/131	24/140	134%	84%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	14/133	67/140	18%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	10/84	4/86	130%	94%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	33/91	23/90	2%	1%
Information	10/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	10/140		234,975	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	24/140	26/140	328	281
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	7/136	12/136	$97	$71
People	43/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	66/139	34/140	6%	12%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	10/92	38/131	1.1	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	96/128	49/112	2%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	18/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	45/139	4/140	82%	58%
Capital	3/60		–	
FDI Stock	4/40	2/45	66%	74%
FDI Flows	10/34	6/39	71%	71%
Portfolio Equity Stock	3/59	–	47%	–
Information	4/102		–	
International Phone Calls	11/100	9/91	76%	73%
Printed Publications Trade	17/136	6/136	94%	76%
People	6/126		–	
Migrants	29/139	8/130	54%	31%
Tourists	–	3/99	–	78%
International Students	–	16/96	–	76%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	13/140	$47,617
Linguistic Commonality (+)	86/140	1%
Remoteness (-)	138/140	1.4
Population (-)	57/140	16.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	10/129	5.5
Infrastructure (+)	2/129	6.0
Press Freedom (+)	2/137	100
Labor Freedom (+)	78/140	60
Financial Freedom (+)	4/140	80

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	3/129	5.3
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	8/139	172
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

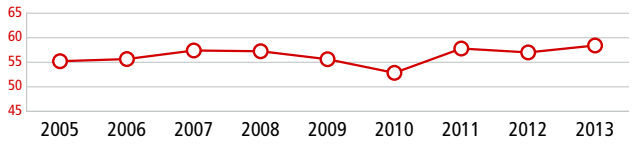
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

NEW ZEALAND

Key Scores and Trends

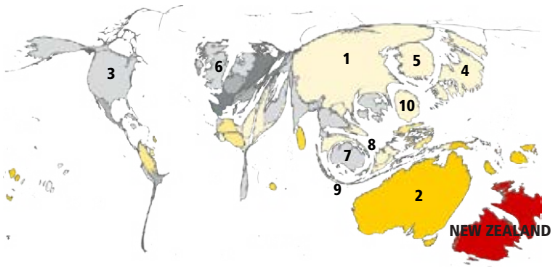
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	31/140	34/140	3	58/100	58/100	0
Depth	63/140	67/140	4	26/50	24/50	2
Breadth	32/140	32/140	0	32/50	33/50	-1
Trade Pillar	45/140	46/140	1	57/100	58/100	-1
Capital Pillar	37/60	39/60	2	47/100	45/100	2
Information Pillar	8/102	8/102	0	85/100	83/100	2
People Pillar	20/109	20/109	0	76/100	76/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

New Zealand's Merchandise Exports, 2013



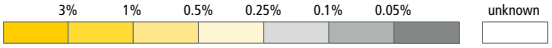
Top Export Destinations

1. China (21%)
2. Australia (19%)
3. U.S.A. (9%)
4. Japan (6%)
5. South Korea (3%)
6. U.K. (3%)
7. Singapore (2%)
8. Malaysia (2%)
9. Indonesia (2%)
10. Taiwan (2%)

Major Export Products

Dairy products, meat, wood and wood products, fish, machinery

New Zealand's Share of Partners' Imports



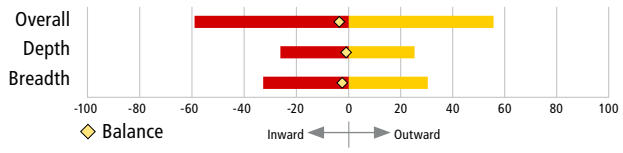
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	110/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	91/140	115/140	22%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	77/140	92/140	6%	7%
Capital	27/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	53/131	57/140	10%	46%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	53/133	103/140	3%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	19/84	43/86	59%	21%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	27/91	13/90	3%	2%
Information	17/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	57/140		45,578	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	16/140	7/140	484	627
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	35/136	15/136	$10	$62
People	22/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	21/139	14/140	17%	25%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	35/92	46/131	0.5	0.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	90/128	12/112	2%	13%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	11/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	27/139	11/140	66%	59%
Capital	41/60		–	
FDI Stock	27/40	40/45	69%	65%
FDI Flows	·	29/39	·	59%
Portfolio Equity Stock	37/59	–	58%	–
Information	14/102		–	
International Phone Calls	9/100	8/91	60%	25%
Printed Publications Trade	51/136	45/136	82%	57%
People	25/126		–	
Migrants	113/139	19/130	84%	45%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	7/96	–	57%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	21/140	$40,842
Linguistic Commonality (+)	18/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	1/140	9.7
Population (-)	104/140	4.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	8/129	5.6
Infrastructure (+)	25/129	5.0
Press Freedom (+)	6/137	97
Labor Freedom (+)	6/140	90
Financial Freedom (+)	4/140	80

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	4/129	5.2
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	96/138	1.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	18/139	170
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	103/140	57

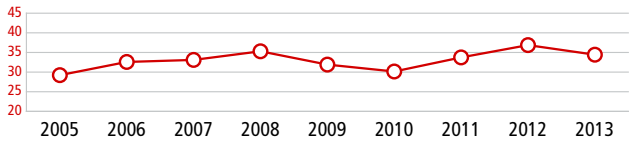
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

NICARAGUA

Key Scores and Trends

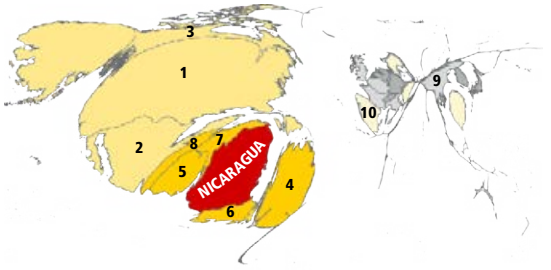
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	104/140	100/140	-4	34/100	34/100	0
Depth	68/140	69/140	1	25/50	24/50	1
Breadth	116/140	114/140	-2	9/50	10/50	-1
Trade Pillar	118/140	110/140	-8	33/100	37/100	-4
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Nicaragua's Merchandise Exports, 2013



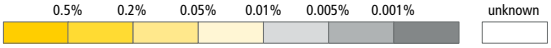
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (50%)
2. Mexico (12%)
3. Canada (8%)
4. Venezuela (7%)
5. El Salvador (4%)
6. Costa Rica (2%)
7. Honduras (2%)
8. Guatemala (2%)
9. China (2%)
10. Spain (1%)

Major Export Products

Coffee, beef, gold, sugar, peanuts, shrimp and lobster, tobacco, cigars, automobile wiring harnesses, textiles, apparel, cotton

Nicaragua's Share of Partners' Imports



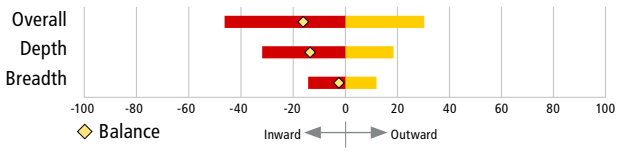
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	64/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	94/140	35/140	21%	50%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	89/140	82/140	5%	7%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	88/131	35/140	2%	65%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	70/133	21/140	1%	35%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	76/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	69/140		32,595	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	91/140	60/140	32	162
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	81/136	74/136	$1	$6
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	40/139	117/140	11%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	57/92	76/131	0.2	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	·	·	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	123/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	122/139	116/140	19%	46%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	86/136	53/136	9%	27%
People	82/126		–	
Migrants	82/139	65/130	52%	81%
Tourists	–	69/99	–	64%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	111/140	$1,851
Linguistic Commonality (+)	32/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	48/140	6.0
Population (-)	93/140	6.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	93/129	3.9
Infrastructure (+)	111/129	2.9
Press Freedom (+)	65/137	72
Labor Freedom (+)	68/140	60
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	75/129	4.0
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	89/138	2.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	58/139	110
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	4/140	163

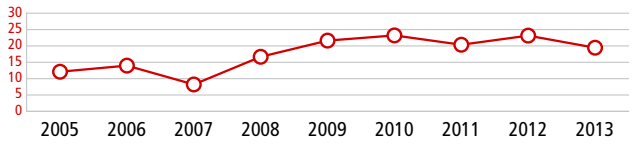
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

NIGER

Key Scores and Trends

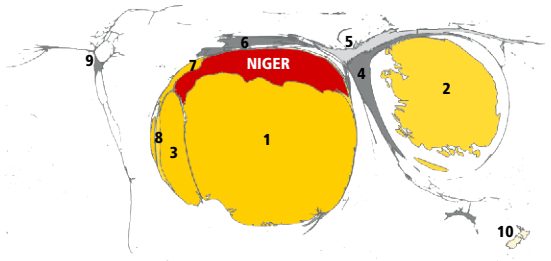
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	132/140	133/140	1	19/100	20/100	-1
Depth	110/140	106/140	-4	14/50	15/50	-1
Breadth	129/140	131/140	2	6/50	6/50	0
Trade Pillar	132/140	133/140	1	24/100	26/100	-2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	102/109	101/109	-1	26/100	26/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Niger's Merchandise Exports, 2013



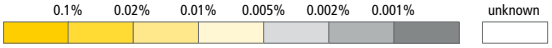
Top Export Destinations

1. Nigeria (52%)
2. South Korea (25%)
3. Ghana (6%)
4. China (4%)
5. Russia (4%)
6. France (1%)
7. Mali (1%)
8. Côte d'Ivoire (1%)
9. U.S.A. (1%)
10. New Zealand < (1%)

Major Export Products

Uranium ore, livestock, cowpeas, onions

Niger's Share of Partners' Imports



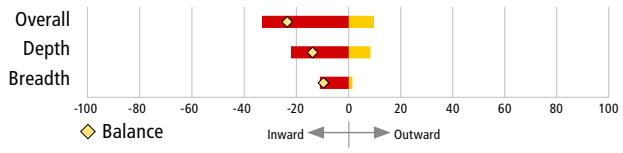
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	99/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	92/140	98/140	22%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	125/140	23/140	2%	16%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	120/131	34/140	0%	67%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	110/133	20/140	0%	35%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	134/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	128/140		3,299	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	134/140	108/140	4	58
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	131/136	135/136	$0	$0
People	84/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	122/139	115/140	2%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	129/131	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	26/128	17/112	10%	10%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	125/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	138/139	97/140	62%	25%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	69/136	115/136	81%	15%
People	122/126		–	
Migrants	135/139	118/130	96%	99%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	83/96	–	99%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	138/140	$413
Linguistic Commonality (+)	54/140	4%
Remoteness (-)	67/140	5.6
Population (-)	53/140	17.8
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	·	·
Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	38/137	79
Labor Freedom (+)	129/140	45
Financial Freedom (+)	99/140	40

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	21/138	9.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	109/139	54
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	·	·

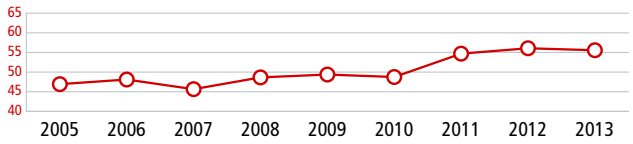
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

NIGERIA

Key Scores and Trends

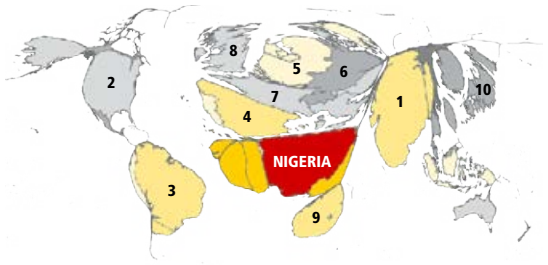
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	38/140	42/140	4	56/100	55/100	1
Depth	98/140	94/140	-4	17/50	18/50	-1
Breadth	12/140	20/140	8	39/50	36/50	3
Trade Pillar	48/140	44/140	-4	57/100	59/100	-2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	72/102	70/102	-2	46/100	45/100	1
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Nigeria's Merchandise Exports, 2013



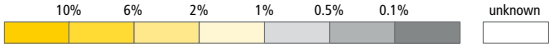
Top Export Destinations

1. India (13%)
2. U.S.A. (11%)
3. Brazil (10%)
4. Spain (7%)
5. Netherlands (7%)
6. Germany (5%)
7. France (5%)
8. U.K. (5%)
9. South Africa (4%)
10. Japan (3%)

Major Export Products

Petroleum and petroleum products 95%, cocoa, rubber

Nigeria's Share of Partners' Imports



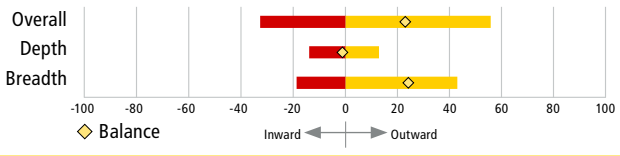
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	100/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	51/140	124/140	35%	20%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	138/140	77/140	1%	7%
Capital	19/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	78/131	91/140	3%	29%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	46/133	33/140	4%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	41/84	22/86	27%	38%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	20/91	5/90	3%	14%
Information	138/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	137/140		758	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	114/140	132/140	15	17
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	119/136	119/136	$0	$1
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	138/139	116/140	1%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	130/131	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	92/128	·	2%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	22/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	39/139	16/140	11%	6%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	17/102		–	
International Phone Calls	18/100	10/91	27%	8%
Printed Publications Trade	47/136	56/136	6%	2%
People	·		–	
Migrants	14/139	·	35%	·
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	102/140	$3,010
Linguistic Commonality (+)	20/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	45/140	6.1
Population (-)	7/140	173.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	121/129	3.3
Infrastructure (+)	109/129	2.9
Press Freedom (+)	90/137	65
Labor Freedom (+)	51/140	66
Financial Freedom (+)	99/140	40

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	122/129	3.1
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	15/138	10.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/135	0.3
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	115/139	49
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	126/140	15

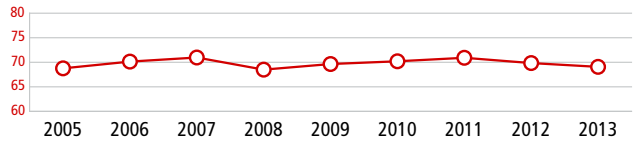
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

NORWAY

Key Scores and Trends

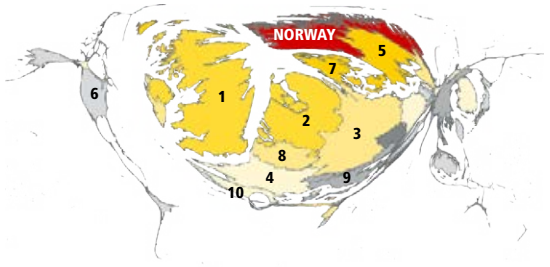
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	15/140	11/140	-4	69/100	71/100	-2
Depth	39/140	32/140	-7	30/50	32/50	-2
Breadth	11/140	12/140	1	39/50	39/50	0
Trade Pillar	56/140	45/140	-11	55/100	59/100	-4
Capital Pillar	7/60	5/60	-2	78/100	79/100	-1
Information Pillar	23/102	20/102	-3	73/100	74/100	-1
People Pillar	17/109	17/109	0	78/100	78/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Norway's Merchandise Exports, 2013



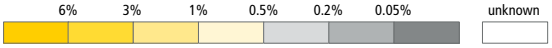
Top Export Destinations

1. U.K. (24%)
2. Netherlands (13%)
3. Germany (13%)
4. France (7%)
5. Sweden (6%)
6. U.S.A. (5%)
7. Denmark (4%)
8. Belgium (3%)
9. Italy (2%)
10. Spain (2%)

Major Export Products

Petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and equipment, metals, chemicals, ships, fish

Norway's Share of Partners' Imports



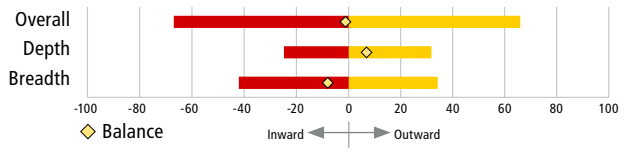
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	97/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	64/140	127/140	30%	18%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	70/140	70/140	7%	8%
Capital	10/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	18/131	73/140	45%	38%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	13/133	57/140	19%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	6/84	25/86	198%	35%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	7/91	47/90	13%	0%
Information	15/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	13/140		195,901	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	30/140	44/140	279	216
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	30/136	6/136	$18	$119
People	24/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	91/139	30/140	4%	14%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	22/92	26/131	0.7	1.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	43/128	29/112	7%	8%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	31/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	49/139	17/140	84%	68%
Capital	8/60		–	
FDI Stock	11/40	4/45	61%	75%
FDI Flows	17/34	9/39	63%	65%
Portfolio Equity Stock	7/59	–	51%	–
Information	37/102		–	
International Phone Calls	23/100	54/91	87%	82%
Printed Publications Trade	52/136	58/136	96%	93%
People	21/126		–	
Migrants	21/139	5/130	65%	53%
Tourists	–	48/99	–	96%
International Students	–	12/96	–	59%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	2/140	$100,819
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	120/140	2.4
Population (-)	99/140	5.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	9/129	5.5
Infrastructure (+)	21/129	5.2
Press Freedom (+)	3/137	100
Labor Freedom (+)	118/140	45
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	11/129	5.1
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	135/138	0.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	16/139	171
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

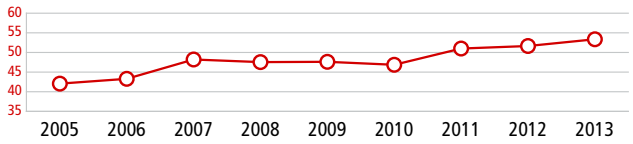
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

OMAN

Key Scores and Trends

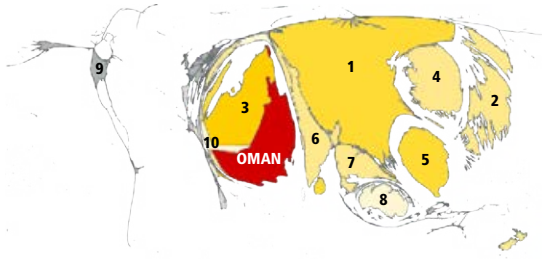
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	44/140	51/140	7	53/100	51/100	2
Depth	25/140	44/140	19	33/50	29/50	4
Breadth	77/140	69/140	-8	20/50	22/50	-2
Trade Pillar	39/140	52/140	13	59/100	57/100	2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	65/102	63/102	-2	49/100	48/100	1
People Pillar	45/109	42/109	-3	61/100	62/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Oman's Merchandise Exports, 2013



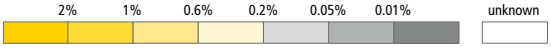
Top Export Destinations

1. China (38%)
2. Japan (10%)
3. U.A.E. (10%)
4. South Korea (9%)
5. Taiwan (6%)
6. India (6%)
7. Thailand (4%)
8. Singapore (3%)
9. U.S.A. (2%)
10. Saudi Arabia (1%)

Major Export Products

Petroleum, reexports, fish, metals, textiles

Oman's Share of Partners' Imports



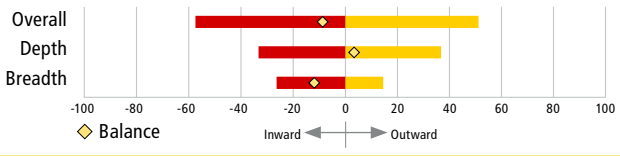
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	28/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	13/140	46/140	71%	44%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	105/140	40/140	4%	11%
Capital	39/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	58/131	100/140	8%	25%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	43/133	110/140	5%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	24/91	9/90	3%	4%
Information	39/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	68/140		33,976	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	28/140	36/140	289	241
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	67/136	44/136	$3	$15
People	47/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	136/139	11/140	1%	31%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	26/92	43/131	0.6	0.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	21/128	55/112	11%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	76/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	99/139	51/140	15%	32%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	85/102		–	
International Phone Calls	63/100	74/91	30%	31%
Printed Publications Trade	114/136	108/136	84%	67%
People	53/126		–	
Migrants	102/139	52/130	54%	6%
Tourists	–	30/99	–	26%
International Students	–	49/96	–	51%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	34/140	$22,181
Linguistic Commonality (+)	73/140	2%
Remoteness (-)	72/140	5.0
Population (-)	110/140	3.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	13/129	5.2
Infrastructure (+)	37/129	4.5
Press Freedom (+)	111/137	55
Labor Freedom (+)	17/140	76
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	29/129	4.7
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	73/138	4.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	89/139	66
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	108/140	53

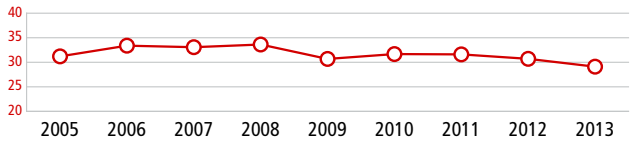
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

PAKISTAN

Key Scores and Trends

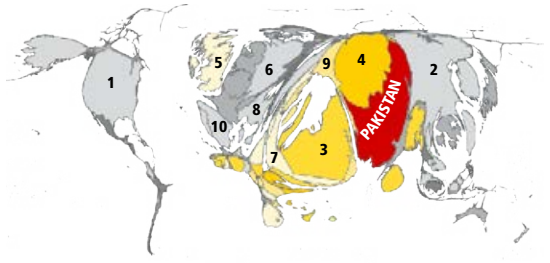
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	114/140	109/140	-5	29/100	32/100	-3
Depth	138/140	136/140	-2	4/50	4/50	0
Breadth	57/140	52/140	-5	25/50	27/50	-2
Trade Pillar	100/140	92/140	-8	39/100	45/100	-6
Capital Pillar	60/60	60/60	0	16/100	15/100	1
Information Pillar	63/102	55/102	-8	51/100	54/100	-3
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Pakistan's Merchandise Exports, 2013



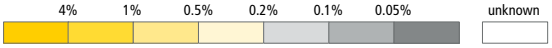
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (13%)
2. China (11%)
3. U.A.E. (9%)
4. Afghanistan (8%)
5. U.K. (4%)
6. Germany (4%)
7. Saudi Arabia (3%)
8. Italy (2%)
9. Iran (2%)
10. Spain (2%)

Major Export Products

Textiles (garments, bed linen, cotton cloth, yarn), rice, leather goods, sports goods, chemicals, manufactures, carpets and rugs

Pakistan's Share of Partners' Imports



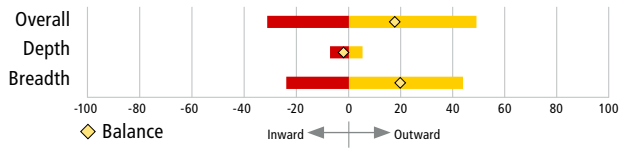
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	138/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	131/140	125/140	11%	19%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	133/140	133/140	1%	3%
Capital	91/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	112/131	128/140	1%	12%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	92/133	124/140	0%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	76/84	59/86	0%	11%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	62/91	55/90	0%	0%
Information	109/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	109/140		6,548	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	99/140	103/140	26	66
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	116/136	84/136	$0	$5
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	101/139	93/140	3%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	128/131	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	88/128	·	2%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	35/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	5/139	64/140	14%	6%
Capital	57/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	27/45	·	0%
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	59/59	–	6%	–
Information	30/102		–	
International Phone Calls	22/100	22/91	7%	0%
Printed Publications Trade	49/136	111/136	16%	1%
People	38/126		–	
Migrants	50/139	77/130	21%	98%
Tourists	–	23/99	–	14%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	119/140	$1,299
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	79/140	4.9
Population (-)	6/140	182.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	120/129	3.5
Infrastructure (+)	94/129	3.3
Press Freedom (+)	125/137	43
Labor Freedom (+)	110/140	47
Financial Freedom (+)	99/140	40

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	110/129	3.5
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	22/138	9.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	139/139	32
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	136/140	7

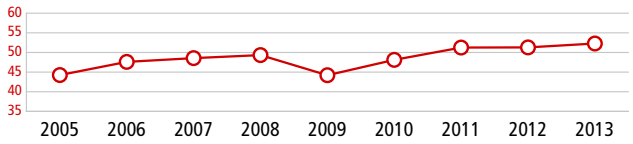
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

PANAMA

Key Scores and Trends

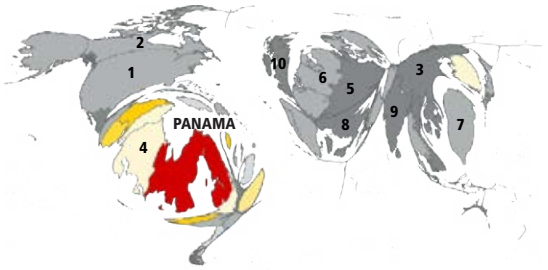
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	47/140	49/140	2	52/100	51/100	1
Depth	34/140	23/140	-11	31/50	34/50	-3
Breadth	72/140	86/140	14	21/50	18/50	3
Trade Pillar	23/140	31/140	8	64/100	63/100	1
Capital Pillar	43/60	44/60	1	41/100	42/100	-1
Information Pillar	56/102	48/102	-8	54/100	56/100	-2
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Panama's Merchandise Exports, 2013



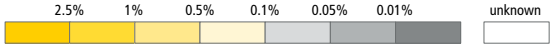
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (20%)
2. Canada (8%)
3. China (6%)
4. Costa Rica (6%)
5. Germany (6%)
6. Netherlands (5%)
7. Taiwan (5%)
8. Italy (4%)
9. India (3%)
10. U.K. (3%)

Major Export Products

Gold, bananas, shrimp, sugar, iron and steel waste, pineapples, watermelons

Panama's Share of Partners' Imports



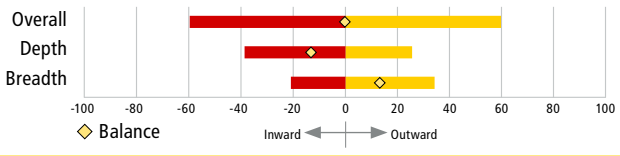
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	24/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	44/140	32/140	38%	54%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	16/140	49/140	23%	11%
Capital	37/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	56/131	26/140	9%	78%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	88/133	19/140	1%	36%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	60/84	·	3%	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	41/91	·	1%	·
Information	56/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	48/140		54,291	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	61/140	63/140	83	149
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	94/136	33/136	$0	$20
People	79/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	92/139	68/140	4%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	62/92	57/131	0.1	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	101/128	·	2%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	61/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	26/139	105/140	21%	30%
Capital	44/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	45/59	–	21%	–
Information	71/102		–	
International Phone Calls	49/100	46/91	68%	32%
Printed Publications Trade	101/136	112/136	89%	47%
People	·		–	
Migrants	67/139	24/130	16%	65%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	58/140	$11,037
Linguistic Commonality (+)	39/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	37/140	6.3
Population (-)	108/140	3.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	51/129	4.6
Infrastructure (+)	46/129	4.3
Press Freedom (+)	87/137	66
Labor Freedom (+)	128/140	39
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	55/129	4.3
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	33/138	7.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	54/139	124
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	56/140	73

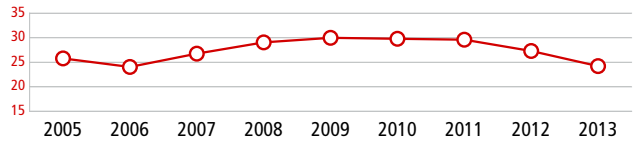
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Key Scores and Trends

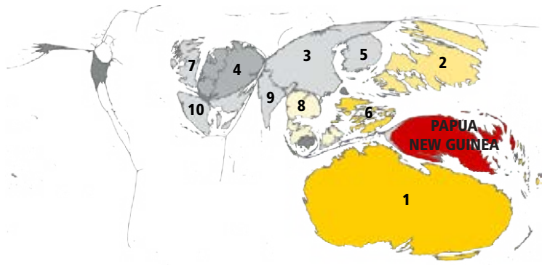
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	125/140	114/140	-11	24/100	30/100	-6
Depth	105/140	92/140	-13	14/50	19/50	-5
Breadth	115/140	113/140	-2	10/50	10/50	0
Trade Pillar	109/140	86/140	-23	36/100	46/100	-10
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Papua New Guinea's Merchandise Exports, 2013



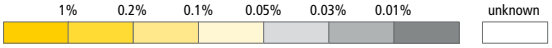
Top Export Destinations

1. Australia (45%)
2. Japan (12%)
3. China (11%)
4. Germany (5%)
5. South Korea (3%)
6. Philippines (3%)
7. U.K. (3%)
8. Thailand (3%)
9. India (2%)
10. Spain (2%)

Major Export Products

Oil, gold, copper ore, logs, palm oil, coffee, cocoa, crayfish, prawns

Papua New Guinea's Share of Partners' Imports



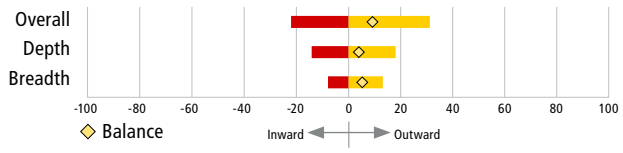
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	70/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	55/140	93/140	34%	28%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	108/140	8/140	3%	25%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	90/131	98/140	2%	26%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	64/133	137/140	2%	-3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	57/91	·	0%	·
Information	115/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	110/140		6,304	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	126/140	140/140	9	4
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	89/136	54/136	$1	$12
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	139/139	127/140	1%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	117/131	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	·	·	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	114/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	91/139	124/140	84%	92%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	131/136	135/136	100%	95%
People	101/126		–	
Migrants	123/139	81/130	87%	85%
Tourists	–	72/99	–	82%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	107/140	$2,088
Linguistic Commonality (+)	8/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	11/140	8.0
Population (-)	85/140	7.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	·	·
Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	37/137	79
Labor Freedom (+)	38/140	74
Financial Freedom (+)	115/140	30

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	86/138	2.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	55/135	0.8
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	72/139	78
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	·	·

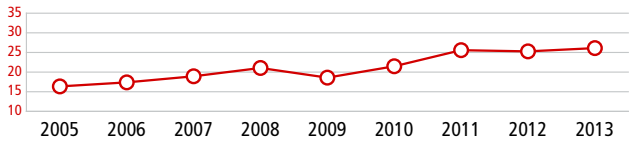
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

PARAGUAY

Key Scores and Trends

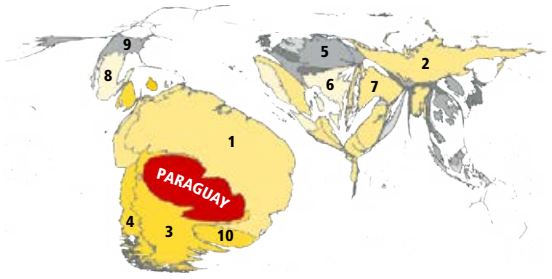
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	119/140	121/140	2	26/100	26/100	0
Depth	97/140	97/140	0	17/50	17/50	0
Breadth	118/140	121/140	3	9/50	9/50	0
Trade Pillar	103/140	107/140	4	38/100	38/100	0
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	92/102	90/102	-2	32/100	33/100	-1
People Pillar	100/109	103/109	3	27/100	25/100	2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Paraguay's Merchandise Exports, 2013



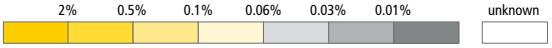
Top Export Destinations

1. Brazil (30%)
2. Russia (10%)
3. Argentina (9%)
4. Chile (5%)
5. Germany (3%)
6. Italy (3%)
7. Turkey (3%)
8. Mexico (3%)
9. U.S.A. (3%)
10. Uruguay (2%)

Major Export Products

Soybeans, feed, cotton, meat, edible oils, wood, leather

Paraguay's Share of Partners' Imports



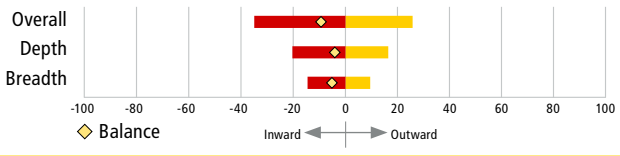
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	69/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	57/140	51/140	33%	43%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	120/140	130/140	2%	3%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	107/131	115/140	1%	17%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	98/133	80/140	0%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	104/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	92/140		12,663	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	112/140	90/140	15	93
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	110/136	94/136	$0	$3
People	88/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	37/139	82/140	11%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	73/92	93/131	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	106/128	·	1%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	105/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	103/139	99/140	52%	44%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	89/102		–	
International Phone Calls	74/100	·	81%	·
Printed Publications Trade	122/136	103/136	61%	40%
People	115/126		–	
Migrants	131/139	87/130	84%	91%
Tourists	–	92/99	–	86%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	88/140	$4,403
Linguistic Commonality (+)	34/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	9/140	8.2
Population (-)	89/140	6.8
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	107/129	3.8
Infrastructure (+)	105/129	3.1
Press Freedom (+)	72/137	71
Labor Freedom (+)	137/140	29
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	105/129	3.5
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	65/138	4.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	75/135	0.4
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	52/139	123
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	105/140	55

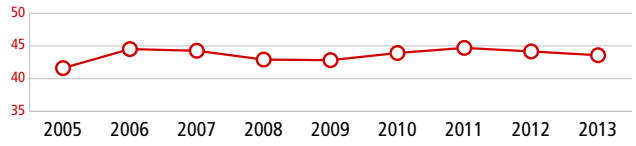
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

PERU

Key Scores and Trends

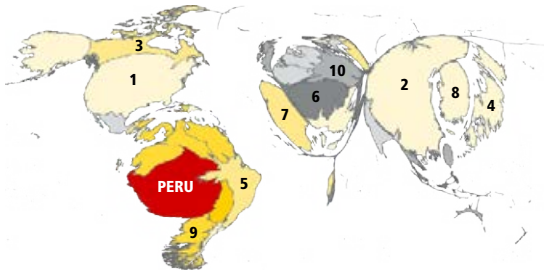
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	72/140	67/140	-5	44/100	45/100	-1
Depth	107/140	102/140	-5	14/50	15/50	-1
Breadth	41/140	44/140	3	30/50	29/50	1
Trade Pillar	91/140	84/140	-7	43/100	46/100	-3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	55/102	53/102	-2	55/100	55/100	0
People Pillar	68/109	69/109	1	45/100	45/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Peru's Merchandise Exports, 2013



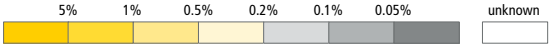
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (19%)
2. China (18%)
3. Canada (7%)
4. Japan (5%)
5. Brazil (4%)
6. Switzerland (4%)
7. Spain (4%)
8. South Korea (4%)
9. Chile (4%)
10. Germany (3%)

Major Export Products

Copper, gold, lead, zinc, tin, iron ore, molybdenum, silver; crude petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas; coffee

Peru's Share of Partners' Imports



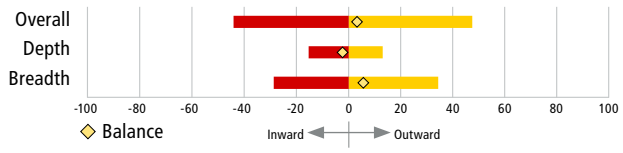
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	126/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	100/140	119/140	20%	21%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	117/140	126/140	3%	4%
Capital	53/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	89/131	76/140	2%	36%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	105/133	46/140	0%	19%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	45/84	40/86	22%	25%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	26/91	63/90	3%	0%
Information	85/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	85/140		18,140	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	105/140	55/140	21	181
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	66/136	86/136	$3	$4
People	105/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	85/139	128/140	5%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	67/92	90/131	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	104/128	·	1%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	40/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	37/139	49/140	20%	26%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	34/45	·	19%
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	44/102		–	
International Phone Calls	44/100	28/91	53%	10%
Printed Publications Trade	97/136	51/136	91%	21%
People	42/126		–	
Migrants	38/139	25/130	31%	51%
Tourists	–	52/99	–	57%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	73/140	$6,660
Linguistic Commonality (+)	44/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	18/140	7.7
Population (-)	36/140	30.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	85/129	4.0
Infrastructure (+)	89/129	3.4
Press Freedom (+)	81/137	68
Labor Freedom (+)	52/140	61
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	49/129	4.3
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	98/138	1.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	68/139	83
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	39/140	92

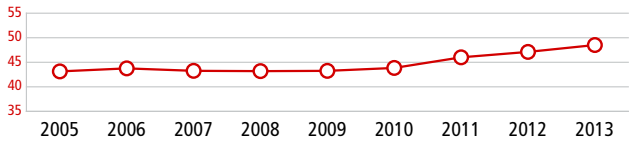
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

PHILIPPINES

Key Scores and Trends

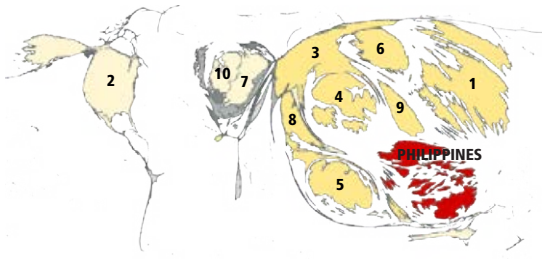
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	58/140	64/140	6	49/100	46/100	3
Depth	116/140	115/140	-1	12/50	11/50	1
Breadth	19/140	24/140	5	37/50	35/50	2
Trade Pillar	57/140	57/140	0	55/100	54/100	1
Capital Pillar	46/60	48/60	2	40/100	38/100	2
Information Pillar	21/102	30/102	9	74/100	67/100	7
People Pillar	60/109	63/109	3	48/100	47/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Philippines's Merchandise Exports, 2013



Top Export Destinations

1. Japan (21%)
2. U.S.A. (15%)
3. China (12%)
4. Hong Kong (8%)
5. Singapore (7%)
6. South Korea (6%)
7. Germany (4%)
8. Thailand (4%)
9. Taiwan (3%)
10. Netherlands (3%)

Major Export Products

Semiconductors and electronic products, transport equipment, garments, copper products, petroleum products, coconut oil, fruits

Philippines's Share of Partners' Imports

2% 1.5% 0.5% 0.2% 0.1% 0.05% unknown

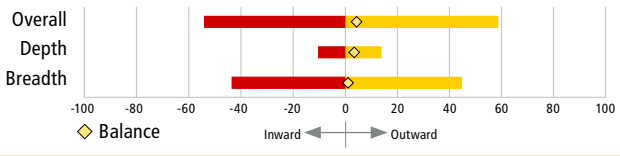
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	109/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	101/140	109/140	20%	24%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	63/140	101/140	8%	6%
Capital	81/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	70/131	125/140	5%	12%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	37/133	112/140	7%	6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	82/84	55/86	0%	15%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	70/91	48/90	0%	0%
Information	87/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	45/140		57,605	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	113/140	79/140	15	116
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	99/136	103/136	$0	$2
People	113/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	70/139	134/140	6%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	85/92	103/131	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	126/128	103/112	0%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	21/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	25/139	26/140	68%	64%
Capital	33/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	33/59	–	16%	–
Information	2/102		–	
International Phone Calls	6/100	4/91	47%	50%
Printed Publications Trade	23/136	12/136	50%	27%
People	20/126		–	
Migrants	6/139	·	15%	·
Tourists	–	39/99	–	66%
International Students	–	14/96	–	62%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	104/140	$2,765
Linguistic Commonality (+)	19/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	49/140	6.0
Population (-)	12/140	98.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	90/129	4.0
Infrastructure (+)	91/129	3.4
Press Freedom (+)	115/137	53
Labor Freedom (+)	100/140	50
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	67/129	4.1
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	58/138	4.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	98/139	62
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	7/140	151

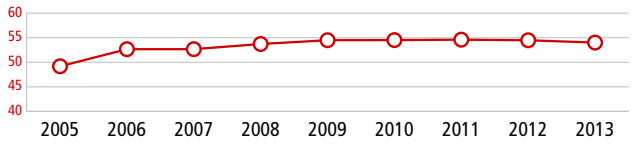
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

POLAND

Key Scores and Trends

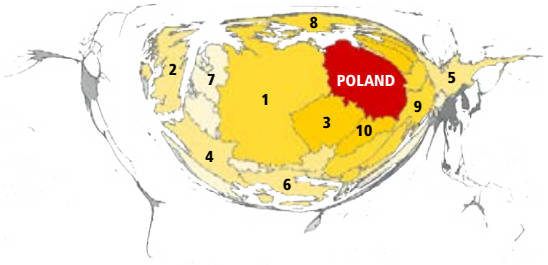
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	43/140	43/140	0	54/100	55/100	-1
Depth	61/140	54/140	-7	27/50	27/50	0
Breadth	46/140	50/140	4	27/50	28/50	-1
Trade Pillar	54/140	54/140	0	56/100	56/100	0
Capital Pillar	34/60	32/60	-2	49/100	50/100	-1
Information Pillar	32/102	32/102	0	66/100	66/100	0
People Pillar	39/109	35/109	-4	64/100	65/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Poland's Merchandise Exports, 2013



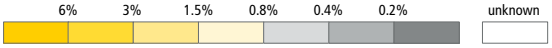
Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (26%)
2. U.K. (7%)
3. Czech Rep. (6%)
4. France (6%)
5. Russia (5%)
6. Italy (4%)
7. Netherlands (4%)
8. Sweden (3%)
9. Ukraine (3%)
10. Slovakia (3%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and transport equipment, intermediate manufactured goods, miscellaneous manufactured goods, food and live animals

Poland's Share of Partners' Imports



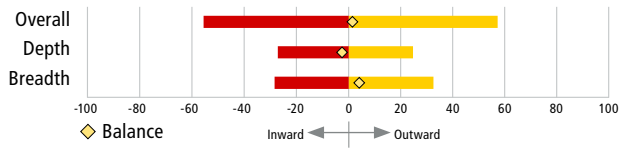
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	49/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	42/140	60/140	39%	39%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	67/140	93/140	8%	7%
Capital	46/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	52/131	50/140	11%	49%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	77/133	108/140	1%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	54/84	37/86	7%	27%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	53/91	15/90	0%	2%
Information	46/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	36/140		73,026	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	82/140	43/140	44	219
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	27/136	64/136	$23	$7
People	78/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	47/139	99/140	10%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	56/92	61/131	0.2	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	105/128	78/112	1%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	64/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	61/139	70/140	90%	86%
Capital	34/60		–	
FDI Stock	16/40	12/45	93%	94%
FDI Flows	11/34	26/39	87%	95%
Portfolio Equity Stock	43/59	–	84%	–
Information	34/102		–	
International Phone Calls	64/100	38/91	96%	87%
Printed Publications Trade	19/136	10/136	96%	84%
People	12/126		–	
Migrants	23/139	30/130	75%	93%
Tourists	–	10/99	–	87%
International Students	–	21/96	–	75%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	53/140	$13,432
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	130/140	2.0
Population (-)	31/140	38.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	45/129	4.4
Infrastructure (+)	50/129	4.3
Press Freedom (+)	20/137	91
Labor Freedom (+)	64/140	60
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	46/129	4.3
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	75/135	0.4
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	32/139	157
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

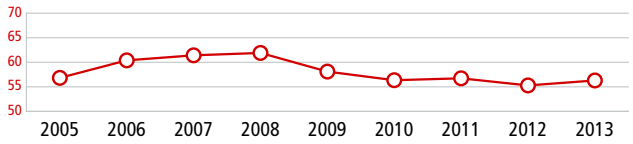
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

PORTUGAL

Key Scores and Trends

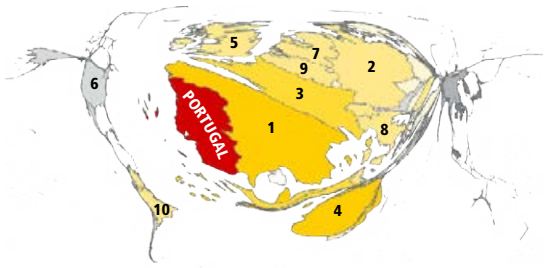
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	35/140	37/140	2	56/100	57/100	-1
Depth	40/140	45/140	5	30/50	28/50	2
Breadth	54/140	48/140	-6	26/50	28/50	-2
Trade Pillar	66/140	71/140	5	50/100	50/100	0
Capital Pillar	25/60	23/60	-2	55/100	56/100	-1
Information Pillar	34/102	26/102	-8	66/100	68/100	-2
People Pillar	23/109	22/109	-1	75/100	74/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Portugal's Merchandise Exports, 2013



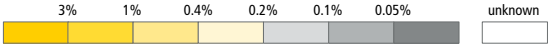
Top Export Destinations

1. Spain (25%)
2. Germany (12%)
3. France (12%)
4. Angola (7%)
5. U.K. (6%)
6. U.S.A. (4%)
7. Netherlands (4%)
8. Italy (3%)
9. Belgium (3%)
10. Brazil (2%)

Major Export Products

Agricultural products, food products, wine, oil products, chemical products, plastics and rubber, hides, leather, wood and cork, wood pulp and paper

Portugal's Share of Partners' Imports



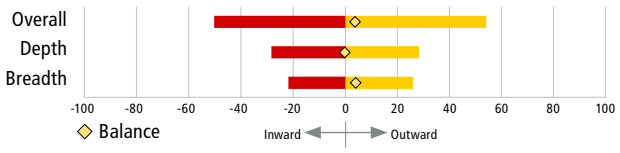
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	63/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	67/140	68/140	29%	34%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	41/140	94/140	12%	6%
Capital	35/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	24/131	41/140	37%	58%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	23/133	43/140	14%	20%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	25/84	9/86	48%	60%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	85/91	89/90	-2%	-10%
Information	27/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	14/140		181,109	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	43/140	47/140	184	209
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	38/136	37/136	$9	$19
People	18/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	16/139	50/140	19%	9%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	2/92	37/131	2.0	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	73/128	37/112	3%	5%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	72/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	51/139	80/140	74%	76%
Capital	25/60		–	
FDI Stock	28/40	24/45	81%	95%
FDI Flows	22/34	28/39	69%	90%
Portfolio Equity Stock	20/59	–	75%	–
Information	48/102		–	
International Phone Calls	45/100	55/91	47%	81%
Printed Publications Trade	54/136	65/136	37%	93%
People	36/126		–	
Migrants	54/139	42/130	68%	34%
Tourists	–	21/99	–	84%
International Students	–	42/96	–	42%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	38/140	$21,029
Linguistic Commonality (+)	78/140	2%
Remoteness (-)	103/140	3.4
Population (-)	71/140	10.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	37/129	4.6
Infrastructure (+)	24/129	5.0
Press Freedom (+)	25/137	87
Labor Freedom (+)	133/140	35
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	36/129	4.5
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	13/139	172
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

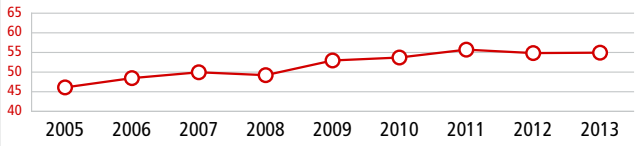
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

QATAR

Key Scores and Trends

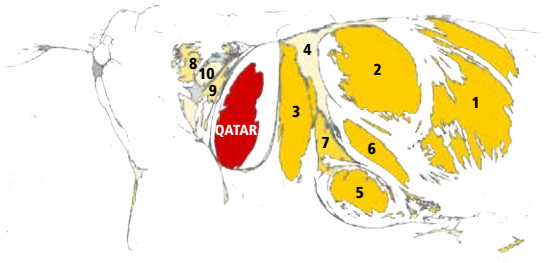
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	39/140	39/140	0	55/100	56/100	-1
Depth	53/140	51/140	-2	28/50	27/50	1
Breadth	49/140	47/140	-2	27/50	28/50	-1
Trade Pillar	52/140	55/140	3	56/100	55/100	1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	33/102	34/102	1	66/100	65/100	1
People Pillar	31/109	27/109	-4	69/100	71/100	-2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Qatar's Merchandise Exports, 2013



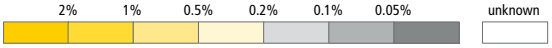
Top Export Destinations

1. Japan (29%)
2. South Korea (20%)
3. India (11%)
4. China (7%)
5. Singapore (6%)
6. Taiwan (5%)
7. Thailand (3%)
8. U.K. (3%)
9. Italy (2%)
10. Belgium (1%)

Major Export Products

Liquefied natural gas (LNG), petroleum products, fertilizers, steel

Qatar's Share of Partners' Imports



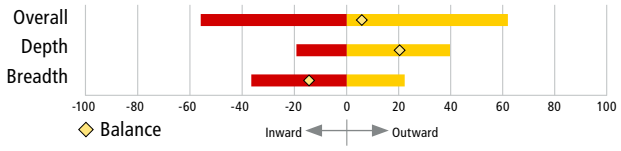
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	60/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	16/140	126/140	68%	18%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	94/140	33/140	5%	12%
Capital	60/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	45/131	119/140	14%	15%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	30/133	136/140	10%	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	8/91	78/90	10%	0%
Information	22/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	54/140		48,652	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	5/140	23/140	1145	299
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	55/136	30/136	$4	$26
People	20/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	131/139	2/140	1%	74%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	44/131	·	0.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	9/128	2/112	20%	46%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	51/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	82/139	28/140	1%	26%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	49/102		–	
International Phone Calls	51/100	60/91	48%	44%
Printed Publications Trade	61/136	31/136	50%	24%
People	45/126		–	
Migrants	73/139	34/130	71%	18%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	43/96	–	67%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	3/140	$93,352
Linguistic Commonality (+)	76/140	2%
Remoteness (-)	80/140	4.8
Population (-)	120/140	2.2
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	7/129	5.7
Infrastructure (+)	28/129	5.1
Press Freedom (+)	86/137	66
Labor Freedom (+)	62/140	70
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	27/129	4.9
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	69/138	4.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	82/139	75
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	116/140	28

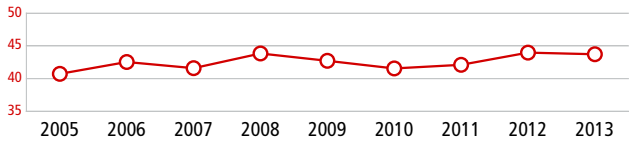
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

ROMANIA

Key Scores and Trends

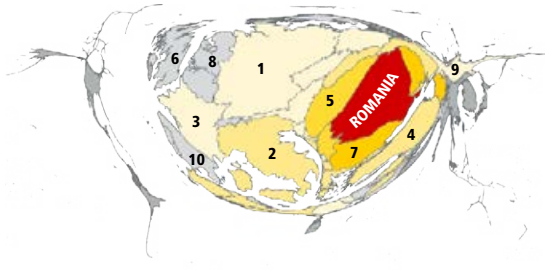
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	70/140	75/140	5	44/100	42/100	2
Depth	77/140	79/140	2	23/50	21/50	2
Breadth	75/140	73/140	-2	20/50	21/50	-1
Trade Pillar	63/140	62/140	-1	51/100	53/100	-2
Capital Pillar	57/60	59/60	2	24/100	19/100	5
Information Pillar	52/102	56/102	4	56/100	54/100	2
People Pillar	35/109	36/109	1	66/100	65/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Romania's Merchandise Exports, 2013



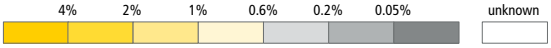
Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (19%)
2. Italy (12%)
3. France (7%)
4. Turkey (5%)
5. Hungary (5%)
6. U.K. (4%)
7. Bulgaria (4%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. Russia (3%)
10. Spain (2%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment, metals and metal products, textiles and footwear, chemicals, agricultural products, minerals and fuels

Romania's Share of Partners' Imports



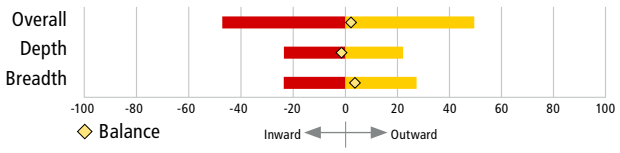
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	58/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	52/140	61/140	35%	39%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	72/140	111/140	7%	5%
Capital	72/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	109/131	62/140	1%	45%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	117/133	113/140	0%	6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	57/84	47/86	6%	19%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	46/91	33/90	1%	1%
Information	50/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	18/140		136,597	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	69/140	57/140	68	175
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	48/136	79/136	$5	$5
People	61/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	23/139	110/140	17%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	28/92	·	0.6	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	74/128	67/112	3%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	73/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	55/139	87/140	80%	83%
Capital	55/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	54/59	–	97%	–
Information	64/102		–	
International Phone Calls	76/100	78/91	97%	97%
Printed Publications Trade	25/136	21/136	98%	88%
People	27/126		–	
Migrants	62/139	27/130	86%	87%
Tourists	–	18/99	–	83%
International Students	–	33/96	–	65%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	65/140	$9,499
Linguistic Commonality (+)	97/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	116/140	2.6
Population (-)	52/140	20.0
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	83/129	3.9
Infrastructure (+)	67/129	3.8
Press Freedom (+)	·	·
Labor Freedom (+)	61/140	65
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	74/129	3.9
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	·	·
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	42/139	148
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

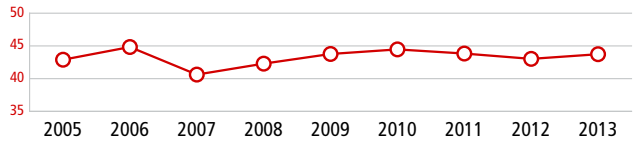
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Key Scores and Trends

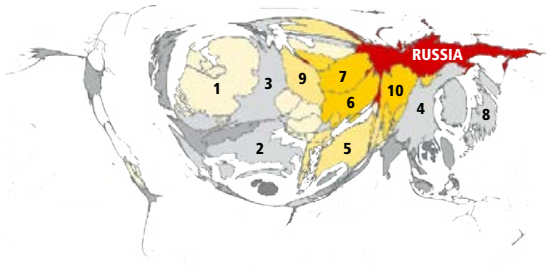
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	69/140	70/140	1	44/100	44/100	0
Depth	101/140	99/140	-2	16/50	16/50	0
Breadth	48/140	51/140	3	27/50	28/50	-1
Trade Pillar	59/140	56/140	-3	54/100	55/100	-1
Capital Pillar	51/60	52/60	1	34/100	34/100	0
Information Pillar	62/102	60/102	-2	51/100	51/100	0
People Pillar	61/109	62/109	1	48/100	48/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Russia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



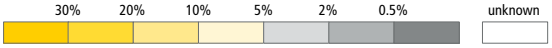
Top Export Destinations

1. Netherlands (13%)
2. Italy (7%)
3. Germany (7%)
4. China (7%)
5. Turkey (5%)
6. Ukraine (5%)
7. Belarus (4%)
8. Japan (4%)
9. Poland (4%)
10. Kazakhstan (3%)

Major Export Products

Petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, metals, wood and wood products, chemicals, and a wide variety of civilian and military manufactures

Russia's Share of Partners' Imports



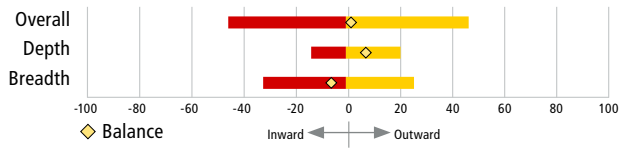
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	121/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	78/140	129/140	25%	16%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	112/140	100/140	3%	6%
Capital	62/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	34/131	94/140	24%	27%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	19/133	60/140	16%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	71/84	42/86	1%	22%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	67/91	84/90	0%	-1%
Information	70/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	61/140		41,246	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	53/140	97/140	98	81
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	61/136	69/136	$3	$6
People	71/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	54/139	54/140	8%	8%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	41/92	83/131	0.3	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	122/128	72/112	1%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	14/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	35/139	7/140	65%	54%
Capital	45/60		–	
FDI Stock	23/40	35/45	76%	70%
FDI Flows	18/34	·	80%	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	52/59	–	90%	–
Information	68/102		–	
International Phone Calls	86/100	·	34%	·
Printed Publications Trade	56/136	42/136	27%	82%
People	63/126		–	
Migrants	103/139	83/130	59%	40%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	37/96	–	32%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	48/140	$14,612
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	98/140	3.7
Population (-)	9/140	143.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	115/129	3.5
Infrastructure (+)	52/129	4.2
Press Freedom (+)	116/137	53
Labor Freedom (+)	97/140	56
Financial Freedom (+)	115/140	30

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	108/129	3.5
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	55/138	5.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	70/135	0.7
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	63/139	100
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	119/140	26

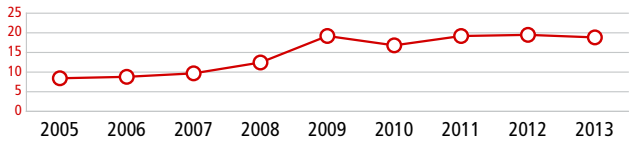
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

RWANDA

Key Scores and Trends

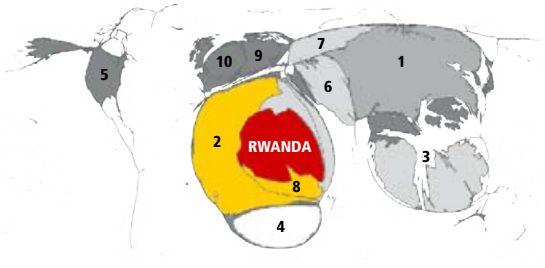
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	133/140	135/140	2	19/100	19/100	0
Depth	124/140	129/140	5	9/50	8/50	1
Breadth	114/140	108/140	-6	10/50	11/50	-1
Trade Pillar	129/140	130/140	1	25/100	27/100	-2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	93/102	92/102	-1	31/100	28/100	3
People Pillar	104/109	104/109	0	25/100	25/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Rwanda's Merchandise Exports, 2013



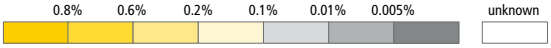
Top Export Destinations

1. China (24%)
2. Congo, DR (17%)
3. Malaysia (13%)
4. Swaziland (7%)
5. U.S.A. (6%)
6. Pakistan (5%)
7. Kazakhstan (3%)
8. Burundi (3%)
9. Germany (2%)
10. Belgium (2%)

Major Export Products

Coffee, tea, hides, tin ore

Rwanda's Share of Partners' Imports



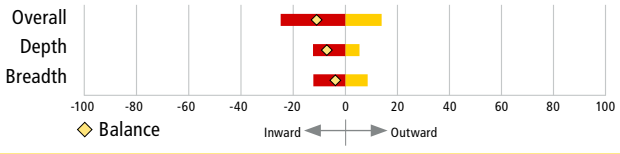
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	113/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	134/140	71/140	9%	33%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	93/140	97/140	5%	6%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	121/131	129/140	0%	11%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	81/133	100/140	1%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	126/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	102/140		9,754	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	139/140	139/140	2	5
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	126/136	118/136	$0	$1
People	89/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	108/139	72/140	3%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	99/131	·	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	49/128	85/112	6%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	111/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	111/139	101/140	33%	42%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	75/102		–	
International Phone Calls	80/100	35/91	79%	16%
Printed Publications Trade	82/136	98/136	88%	48%
People	120/126		–	
Migrants	130/139	127/130	94%	100%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	81/96	–	96%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	132/140	$633
Linguistic Commonality (+)	53/140	4%
Remoteness (-)	26/140	6.7
Population (-)	65/140	11.8
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	27/129	4.8
Infrastructure (+)	104/129	3.1
Press Freedom (+)	127/137	37
Labor Freedom (+)	19/140	84
Financial Freedom (+)	99/140	40

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	56/129	4.1
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	60/138	4.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	71/135	0.6
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	119/139	46
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	16/140	140

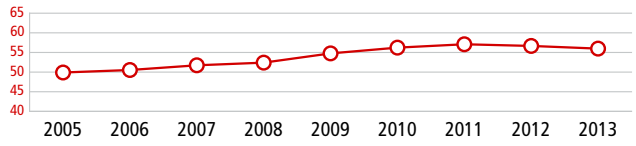
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

SAUDI ARABIA

Key Scores and Trends

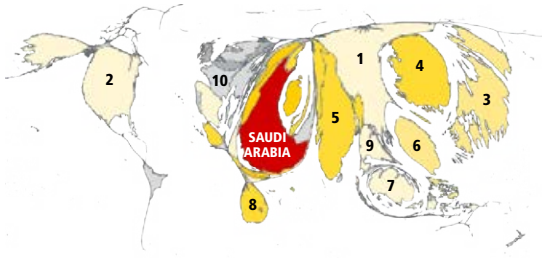
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	37/140	35/140	-2	56/100	57/100	-1
Depth	80/140	73/140	-7	22/50	24/50	-2
Breadth	27/140	31/140	4	34/50	34/50	0
Trade Pillar	25/140	25/140	0	64/100	65/100	-1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	58/102	61/102	3	53/100	50/100	3
People Pillar	47/109	47/109	0	59/100	59/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Saudi Arabia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



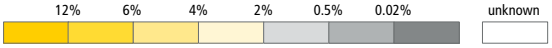
Top Export Destinations

1. China (14%)
2. U.S.A. (14%)
3. Japan (13%)
4. South Korea (10%)
5. India (9%)
6. Taiwan (4%)
7. Singapore (3%)
8. South Africa (2%)
9. Thailand (2%)
10. France (2%)

Major Export Products

Petroleum and petroleum products 90%

Saudi Arabia's Share of Partners' Imports



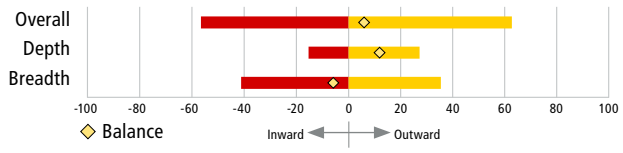
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	86/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	28/140	113/140	50%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	128/140	88/140	2%	7%
Capital	65/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	68/131	92/140	5%	28%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	57/133	101/140	3%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	38/84	83/86	29%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	32/91	·	2%	·
Information	57/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	56/140		46,682	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	18/140	83/140	424	112
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	84/136	78/136	$1	$5
People	52/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	130/139	10/140	1%	31%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	24/92	49/131	0.7	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	55/128	51/112	5%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	10/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	38/139	1/140	9%	8%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	74/102		–	
International Phone Calls	59/100	69/91	43%	23%
Printed Publications Trade	115/136	35/136	91%	21%
People	57/126		–	
Migrants	8/139	32/130	37%	27%
Tourists	–	98/99	–	63%
International Students	–	31/96	–	55%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	31/140	$25,852
Linguistic Commonality (+)	81/140	2%
Remoteness (-)	74/140	4.9
Population (-)	39/140	28.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	21/129	4.7
Infrastructure (+)	38/129	4.5
Press Freedom (+)	129/137	36
Labor Freedom (+)	50/140	76
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	35/129	4.3
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	64/138	4.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	59/135	0.7
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	95/139	65
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	137/140	5

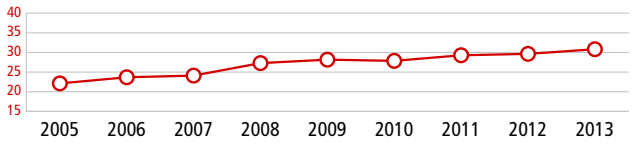
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

SENEGAL

Key Scores and Trends

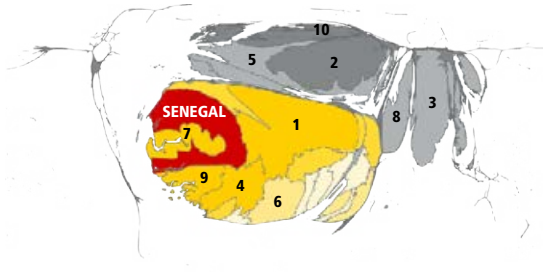
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	112/140	117/140	5	31/100	29/100	2
Depth	95/140	98/140	3	17/50	17/50	0
Breadth	105/140	105/140	0	13/50	13/50	0
Trade Pillar	102/140	109/140	7	38/100	37/100	1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Senegal's Merchandise Exports, 2013



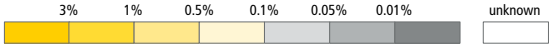
Top Export Destinations

1. Mali (17%)
2. Switzerland (11%)
3. India (9%)
4. Guinea (5%)
5. France (5%)
6. Cote d'Ivoire (4%)
7. The Gambia (4%)
8. U.A.E. (4%)
9. Guinea-Bissau (4%)
10. Netherlands (3%)

Major Export Products

Fish, groundnuts (peanuts), petroleum products, phosphates, cotton

Senegal's Share of Partners' Imports



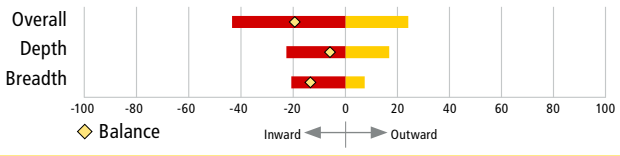
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	80/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	112/140	48/140	17%	44%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	74/140	74/140	7%	8%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	82/131	113/140	3%	18%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	75/133	96/140	1%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	106/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	112/140		5,417	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	85/140	73/140	40	128
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	111/136	115/136	$0	$1
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	94/139	101/140	4%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	96/131	·	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	18/128	·	13%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	98/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	127/139	59/140	52%	17%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	87/136	132/136	87%	3%
People	112/126		–	
Migrants	111/139	102/130	47%	88%
Tourists	–	90/99	–	34%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	121/140	$1,072
Linguistic Commonality (+)	60/140	4%
Remoteness (-)	57/140	5.8
Population (-)	64/140	14.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	69/129	4.0
Infrastructure (+)	98/129	3.1
Press Freedom (+)	51/137	75
Labor Freedom (+)	125/140	42
Financial Freedom (+)	99/140	40

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	94/129	3.6
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	31/138	8.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	102/139	57
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	110/140	45

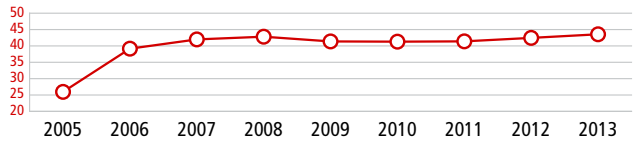
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

SERBIA

Key Scores and Trends

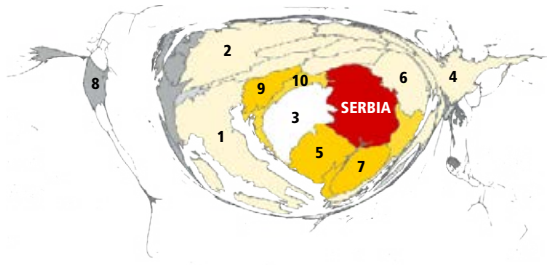
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	73/140	79/140	6	44/100	41/100	3
Depth	49/140	55/140	6	28/50	27/50	1
Breadth	98/140	98/140	0	16/50	15/50	1
Trade Pillar	68/140	90/140	22	50/100	45/100	5
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	50/102	46/102	-4	57/100	57/100	0
People Pillar	59/109	59/109	0	50/100	49/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Serbia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



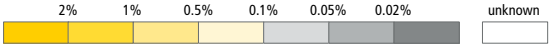
Top Export Destinations

1. Italy (16%)
2. Germany (12%)
3. Bos. & Herz. (8%)
4. Russia (7%)
5. Montenegro (6%)
6. Romania (6%)
7. Macedonia (4%)
8. U.S.A. (3%)
9. Slovenia (3%)
10. Croatia (3%)

Major Export Products

Iron and steel, rubber, clothes, wheat, fruit and vegetables, nonferrous metals, electric appliances, metal products, weapons and ammunition, automobiles

Serbia's Share of Partners' Imports



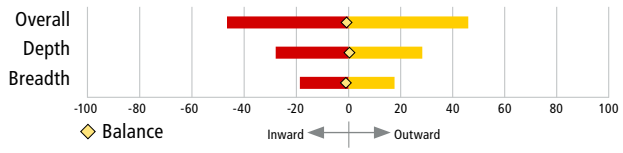
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	40/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	53/140	39/140	34%	48%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	50/140	57/140	11%	9%
Capital	67/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	65/131	31/140	6%	69%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	80/133	50/140	1%	17%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	81/86	·	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	63/91	60/90	0%	0%
Information	45/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	25/140		108,874	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	64/140	64/140	78	148
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	41/136	65/136	$8	$7
People	48/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	19/139	55/140	18%	7%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	88/131	·	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	60/128	40/112	5%	5%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	95/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	102/139	82/140	91%	78%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	63/102		–	
International Phone Calls	75/100	56/91	98%	92%
Printed Publications Trade	57/136	47/136	96%	92%
People	87/126		–	
Migrants	61/139	99/130	78%	100%
Tourists	–	50/99	–	92%
International Students	–	87/96	–	98%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	75/140	$5,935
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	119/140	2.4
Population (-)	88/140	7.2
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	91/129	3.7
Infrastructure (+)	73/129	3.8
Press Freedom (+)	54/137	74
Labor Freedom (+)	45/140	70
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	84/129	3.7
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	47/138	6.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	·	·
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	59/139	107
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	97/140	62

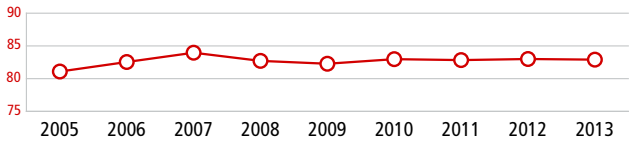
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

SINGAPORE

Key Scores and Trends

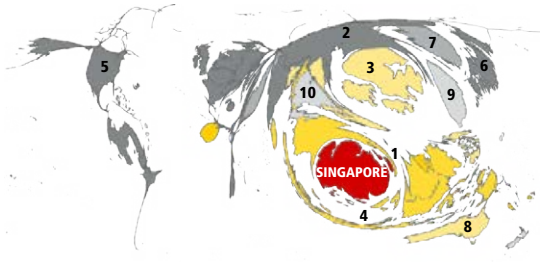
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	3/140	2/140	-1	83/100	83/100	0
Depth	2/140	2/140	0	48/50	48/50	0
Breadth	24/140	23/140	-1	35/50	35/50	0
Trade Pillar	1/140	3/140	2	89/100	88/100	1
Capital Pillar	11/60	10/60	-1	72/100	73/100	-1
Information Pillar	7/102	11/102	4	85/100	82/100	3
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Singapore's Merchandise Exports, 2013



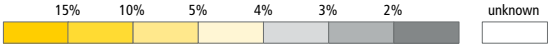
Top Export Destinations

1. Malaysia (12%)
2. China (12%)
3. Hong Kong (11%)
4. Indonesia (10%)
5. U.S.A. (6%)
6. Japan (4%)
7. South Korea (4%)
8. Australia (4%)
9. Taiwan (4%)
10. Thailand (4%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and equipment (including electronics and telecommunications), pharmaceuticals and other chemicals, refined petroleum products

Singapore's Share of Partners' Imports



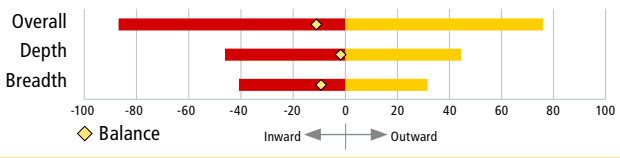
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	2/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	2/140	2/140	139%	126%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	6/140	3/140	39%	41%
Capital	6/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	6/131	2/140	168%	283%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	6/133	5/140	32%	87%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	11/84	21/86	117%	39%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	17/91	79/90	4%	0%
Information	2/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	4/140		580,727	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	3/140	1/140	2120	1095
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	1/136	7/136	$839	$99
People	6/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	69/139	7/140	6%	43%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	5/92	9/131	1.5	2.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	30/128	6/112	9%	19%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	28/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	44/139	19/140	72%	54%
Capital	17/60		–	
FDI Stock	24/40	11/45	66%	23%
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	22/59	–	44%	–
Information	20/102		–	
International Phone Calls	30/100	·	52%	·
Printed Publications Trade	27/136	33/136	78%	40%
People	·		–	
Migrants	53/139	43/130	61%	82%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	9/140	$55,182
Linguistic Commonality (+)	21/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	28/140	6.7
Population (-)	98/140	5.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	2/129	5.8
Infrastructure (+)	1/129	6.1
Press Freedom (+)	117/137	53
Labor Freedom (+)	2/140	97
Financial Freedom (+)	4/140	80

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	1/129	5.9
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	136/138	0.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	22/139	170
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	5/140	161

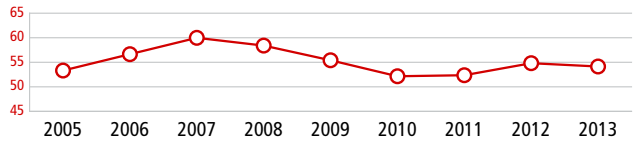
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Key Scores and Trends

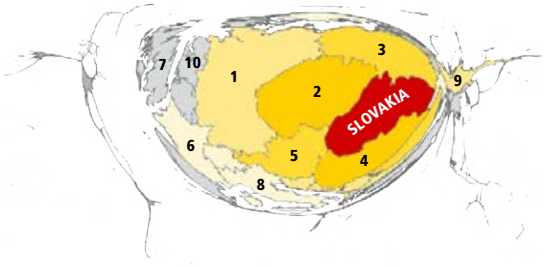
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	42/140	45/140	3	54/100	52/100	2
Depth	20/140	21/140	1	34/50	34/50	0
Breadth	82/140	84/140	2	20/50	18/50	2
Trade Pillar	32/140	35/140	3	61/100	61/100	0
Capital Pillar	35/60	40/60	5	47/100	44/100	3
Information Pillar	54/102	52/102	-2	56/100	56/100	0
People Pillar	36/109	39/109	3	66/100	64/100	2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Slovakia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



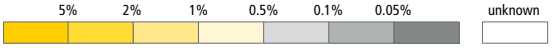
Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (22%)
2. Czech Rep. (15%)
3. Poland (9%)
4. Hungary (7%)
5. Austria (6%)
6. France (5%)
7. U.K. (5%)
8. Italy (5%)
9. Russia (3%)
10. Netherlands (2%)

Major Export Products

Machinery and electrical equipment, vehicles, base metals, chemicals and minerals, plastics

Slovakia's Share of Partners' Imports



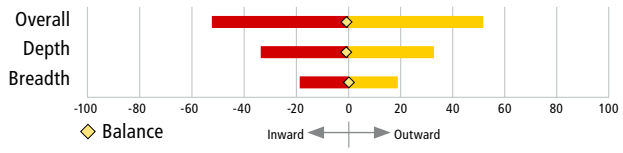
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	13/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	5/140	4/140	90%	85%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	68/140	78/140	8%	7%
Capital	41/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	74/131	38/140	4%	61%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	101/133	75/140	0%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	23/84	65/86	55%	7%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	21/91	32/90	3%	1%
Information	66/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	93/140		11,779	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	60/140	72/140	85	129
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	19/136	28/136	$42	$29
People	27/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	60/139	81/140	6%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	19/131	·	1.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	13/128	39/112	15%	5%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	94/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	77/139	103/140	95%	88%
Capital	36/60		–	
FDI Stock	33/40	31/45	96%	93%
FDI Flows	31/34	25/39	92%	81%
Portfolio Equity Stock	27/59	–	75%	–
Information	53/102		–	
International Phone Calls	54/100	67/91	94%	93%
Printed Publications Trade	35/136	57/136	99%	92%
People	49/126		–	
Migrants	57/139	39/130	86%	94%
Tourists	–	44/99	–	91%
International Students	–	53/96	–	93%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	43/140	$16,893
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	132/140	1.9
Population (-)	97/140	5.4
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	59/129	4.4
Infrastructure (+)	40/129	4.4
Press Freedom (+)	21/137	91
Labor Freedom (+)	42/140	54
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	50/129	4.3
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	55/135	0.8
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	28/139	161
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

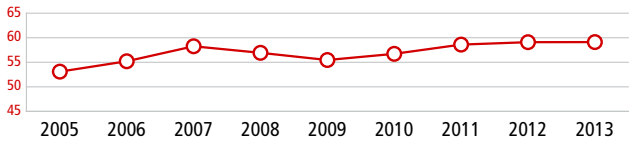
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

SLOVENIA

Key Scores and Trends

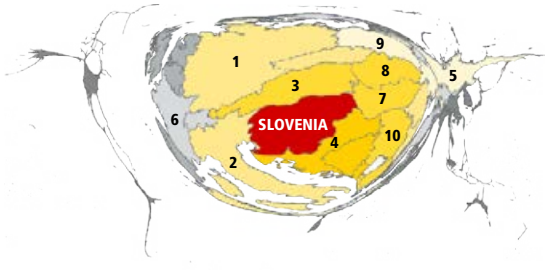
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	30/140	31/140	1	59/100	59/100	0
Depth	21/140	17/140	-4	34/50	35/50	-1
Breadth	59/140	60/140	1	25/50	24/50	1
Trade Pillar	20/140	26/140	6	66/100	65/100	1
Capital Pillar	36/60	35/60	-1	47/100	48/100	-1
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	44/109	43/109	-1	62/100	61/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Slovenia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (20%)
2. Italy (12%)
3. Austria (8%)
4. Croatia (6%)
5. Russia (5%)
6. France (5%)
7. Hungary (4%)
8. Slovakia (4%)
9. Poland (4%)
10. Serbia (3%)

Major Export Products

Manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, food

Slovenia's Share of Partners' Imports

5% 1% 0.5% 0.25% 0.1% 0.05% unknown

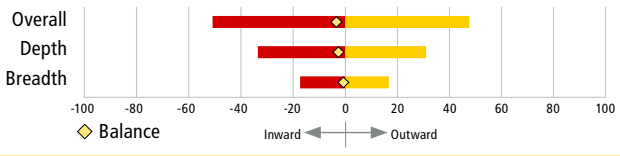
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	8/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	11/140	13/140	73%	71%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	29/140	56/140	15%	10%
Capital	63/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	41/131	82/140	17%	33%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	124/133	134/140	0%	1%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	20/84	49/86	58%	18%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	78/91	11/90	0%	3%
Information	24/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	16/140		152,739	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	39/140	67/140	210	144
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	9/136	22/136	$84	$40
People	37/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	53/139	38/140	8%	11%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	9/92	24/131	1.2	1.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	84/128	66/112	2%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	85/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	80/139	77/140	90%	79%
Capital	26/60		–	
FDI Stock	37/40	37/45	96%	98%
FDI Flows	27/34	27/39	91%	96%
Portfolio Equity Stock	12/59	–	58%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	16/136	38/136	87%	94%
People	58/126		–	
Migrants	83/139	86/130	81%	98%
Tourists	–	26/99	–	90%
International Students	–	56/96	–	92%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	35/140	$22,059
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	133/140	1.8
Population (-)	122/140	2.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	44/129	4.3
Infrastructure (+)	33/129	4.6
Press Freedom (+)	31/137	82
Labor Freedom (+)	127/140	51
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	38/129	4.4
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	59/135	0.7
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	31/139	160
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

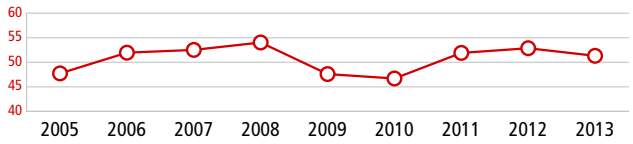
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

SOUTH AFRICA

Key Scores and Trends

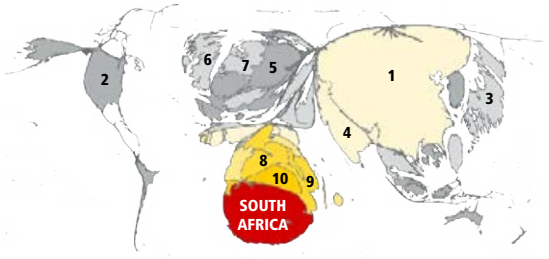
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	54/140	47/140	-7	51/100	52/100	-1
Depth	89/140	95/140	6	20/50	18/50	2
Breadth	34/140	29/140	-5	32/50	34/50	-2
Trade Pillar	22/140	18/140	-4	65/100	68/100	-3
Capital Pillar	33/60	36/60	3	50/100	47/100	3
Information Pillar	87/102	79/102	-8	39/100	41/100	-2
People Pillar	69/109	71/109	2	45/100	44/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

South Africa's Merchandise Exports, 2013



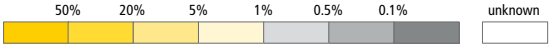
Top Export Destinations

1. China (35%)
2. U.S.A. (7%)
3. Japan (5%)
4. India (5%)
5. Germany (4%)
6. U.K. (3%)
7. Netherlands (3%)
8. Zambia (2%)
9. Mozambique (2%)
10. Zimbabwe (2%)

Major Export Products

Gold, diamonds, platinum, other metals and minerals, machinery and equipment

South Africa's Share of Partners' Imports



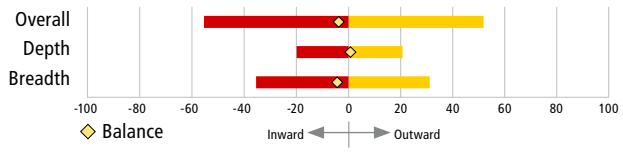
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	84/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	72/140	67/140	27%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	102/140	115/140	4%	5%
Capital	50/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	30/131	68/140	27%	40%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	47/133	102/140	4%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	42/84	48/86	24%	19%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	44/91	72/90	1%	0%
Information	107/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	124/140		3,720	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	74/140	115/140	54	44
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	68/136	71/136	$2	$6
People	72/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	123/139	63/140	1%	5%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	64/92	80/131	0.1	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	23/112	·	8%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	7/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	31/139	2/140	14%	10%
Capital	31/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	29/45	·	0%
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	29/59	–	1%	–
Information	73/102		–	
International Phone Calls	79/100	57/91	78%	32%
Printed Publications Trade	94/136	11/136	86%	9%
People	73/126		–	
Migrants	55/139	56/130	11%	73%
Tourists	–	70/99	–	73%
International Students	–	64/96	–	89%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	74/140	$6,618
Linguistic Commonality (+)	24/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	7/140	8.3
Population (-)	24/140	53.0
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	65/129	4.3
Infrastructure (+)	54/129	4.2
Press Freedom (+)	44/137	77
Labor Freedom (+)	85/140	54
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	61/129	4.2
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	67/138	4.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	63/139	97
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	53/140	76

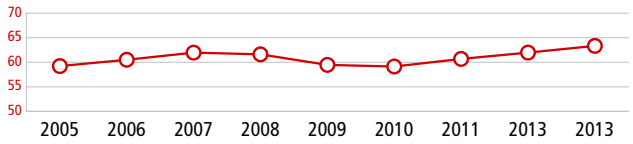
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

SPAIN

Key Scores and Trends

	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	24/140	27/140	3	63/100	61/100	2
Depth	67/140	76/140	9	25/50	22/50	3
Breadth	13/140	14/140	1	38/50	38/50	0
Trade Pillar	42/140	47/140	5	59/100	58/100	1
Capital Pillar	15/60	20/60	5	65/100	60/100	5
Information Pillar	17/102	17/102	0	77/100	76/100	1
People Pillar	30/109	33/109	3	70/100	68/100	2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Spain's Merchandise Exports, 2013

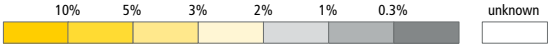
Top Export Destinations

1. France (17%)
2. Germany (11%)
3. Portugal (8%)
4. Italy (8%)
5. U.K. (7%)
6. U.S.A. (3%)
7. Netherlands (3%)
8. Belgium (3%)
9. Morocco (2%)
10. Turkey (2%)

Major Export Products

Machinery, motor vehicles; foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, medicines, other consumer goods

Spain's Share of Partners' Imports



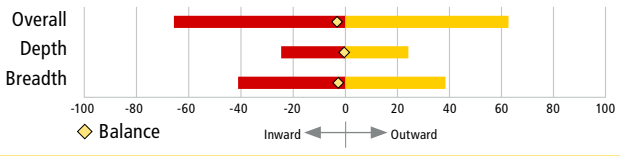
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	92/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	85/140	104/140	23%	25%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	49/140	89/140	11%	7%
Capital	28/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	16/131	47/140	47%	53%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	38/133	84/140	7%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	48/84	26/86	18%	35%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	51/91	35/90	0%	1%
Information	35/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	27/140		102,422	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	42/140	77/140	184	124
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	28/136	49/136	$21	$13
People	60/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	111/139	29/140	3%	14%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	45/92	18/131	0.3	1.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	102/128	49/112	2%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	20/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	33/139	22/140	71%	62%
Capital	15/60		–	
FDI Stock	10/40	9/45	55%	86%
FDI Flows	12/34	11/39	60%	80%
Portfolio Equity Stock	24/59	–	86%	–
Information	18/102		–	
International Phone Calls	14/100	36/91	52%	77%
Printed Publications Trade	26/136	3/136	63%	72%
People	18/126		–	
Migrants	46/139	14/130	64%	41%
Tourists	–	13/99	–	89%
International Students	–	27/96	–	34%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	28/140	$29,118
Linguistic Commonality (+)	50/140	4%
Remoteness (-)	105/140	3.2
Population (-)	27/140	46.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	38/129	4.5
Infrastructure (+)	15/129	5.6
Press Freedom (+)	32/137	82
Labor Freedom (+)	93/140	52
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	28/129	4.8
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	13/139	172
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

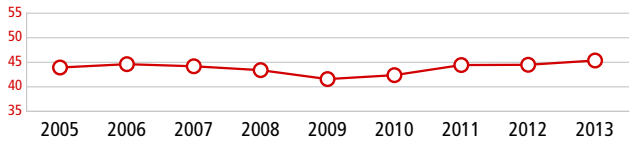
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

SRI LANKA

Key Scores and Trends

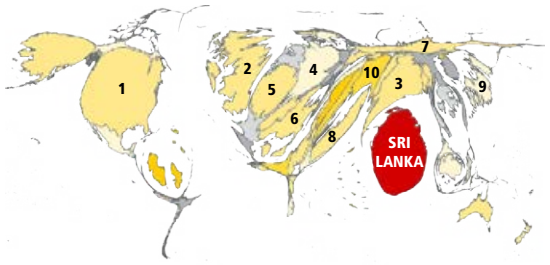
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	64/140	69/140	5	45/100	44/100	1
Depth	119/140	121/140	2	11/50	10/50	1
Breadth	25/140	27/140	2	35/50	34/50	1
Trade Pillar	80/140	69/140	-11	46/100	51/100	-5
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	50/109	50/109	0	56/100	55/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Sri Lanka's Merchandise Exports, 2013



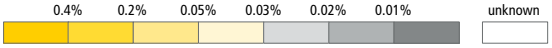
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (24%)
2. U.K. (9%)
3. India (6%)
4. Germany (5%)
5. Belgium (4%)
6. Italy (4%)
7. Russia (4%)
8. U.A.E. (3%)
9. Japan (3%)
10. Iran (2%)

Major Export Products

Textiles and apparel, tea and spices; rubber manufactures; precious stones; coconut products, fish

Sri Lanka's Share of Partners' Imports



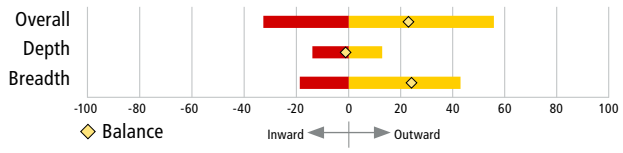
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	111/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	117/140	94/140	15%	27%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	76/140	80/140	6%	7%
Capital	89/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	106/131	126/140	1%	12%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	95/133	115/140	0%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	56/86	·	14%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	88/91	38/90	-4%	1%
Information	101/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	115/140		4,964	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	78/140	86/140	52	104
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	71/136	100/136	$2	$2
People	91/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	63/139	100/140	6%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	74/92	101/131	0.1	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	47/128	100/112	6%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	45/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	16/139	76/140	9%	24%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	78/136	69/136	13%	32%
People	24/126		–	
Migrants	19/139	101/130	14%	99%
Tourists	–	8/99	–	25%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	99/140	$3,280
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	38/140	6.3
Population (-)	50/140	20.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	47/129	4.4
Infrastructure (+)	83/129	3.5
Press Freedom (+)	128/137	36
Labor Freedom (+)	73/140	59
Financial Freedom (+)	99/140	40

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	80/129	3.8
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	38/138	6.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	75/135	0.4
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	135/139	39
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	34/140	97

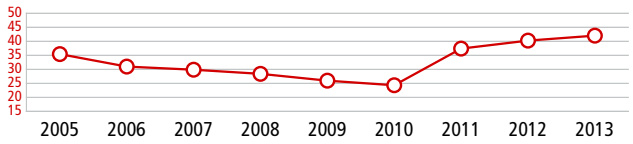
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

SURINAME

Key Scores and Trends

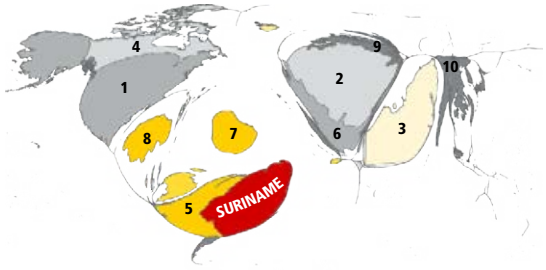
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	83/140	92/140	9	42/100	37/100	5
Depth	43/140	48/140	5	29/50	28/50	1
Breadth	107/140	116/140	9	13/50	10/50	3
Trade Pillar	69/140	89/140	20	50/100	45/100	5
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Suriname's Merchandise Exports, 2013



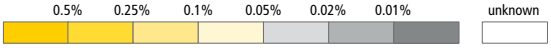
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (25%)
2. Belgium (17%)
3. U.A.E. (13%)
4. Canada (11%)
5. Guyana (6%)
6. France (6%)
7. Barbados (4%)
8. Jamaica (4%)
9. Netherlands (3%)
10. China (2%)

Major Export Products

Alumina, gold, crude oil, lumber, shrimp and fish, rice, bananas

Suriname's Share of Partners' Imports



Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	37/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	29/140	41/140	50%	45%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	111/140	43/140	3%	11%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	·	112/140	·	18%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	118/133	122/140	0%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	41/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	11/140		201,607	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	46/140	42/140	148	221
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	103/136	60/136	$0	$9
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	2/139	53/140	49%	8%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	55/131	·	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	·	·	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	99/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	108/139	79/140	18%	19%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	74/136	66/136	7%	7%
People	121/126		–	
Migrants	132/139	97/130	14%	51%
Tourists	–	94/99	–	28%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality

Not Available

Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	64/140	$9,700
Linguistic Commonality (+)	80/140	2%
Remoteness (-)	33/140	6.6
Population (-)	135/140	0.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	·	·
Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	28/137	85
Labor Freedom (+)	26/140	82
Financial Freedom (+)	115/140	30

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	13/138	11.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	125/135	0.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	79/139	72
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	117/140	28

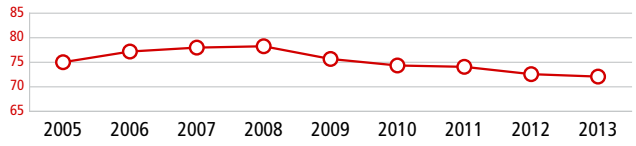
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

SWEDEN

Key Scores and Trends

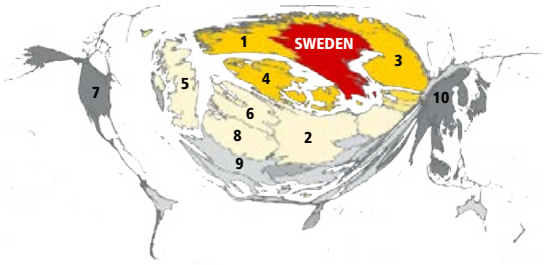
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	10/140	8/140	-2	72/100	74/100	-2
Depth	23/140	16/140	-7	34/50	35/50	-1
Breadth	14/140	11/140	-3	38/50	39/50	-1
Trade Pillar	40/140	22/140	-18	59/100	66/100	-7
Capital Pillar	5/60	8/60	3	79/100	76/100	3
Information Pillar	15/102	13/102	-2	77/100	79/100	-2
People Pillar	6/109	6/109	0	82/100	83/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Sweden's Merchandise Exports, 2013



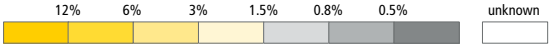
Top Export Destinations

1. Norway (11%)
2. Germany (11%)
3. Finland (7%)
4. Denmark (7%)
5. U.K. (7%)
6. Netherlands (6%)
7. U.S.A. (6%)
8. Belgium (5%)
9. France (5%)
10. China (3%)

Major Export Products

Machinery 35%, motor vehicles, paper products, pulp and wood, iron and steel products, chemicals

Sweden's Share of Partners' Imports



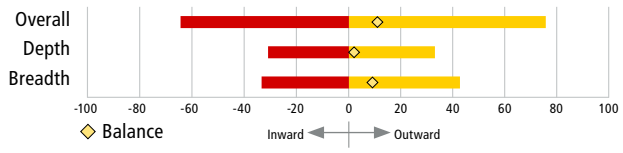
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	65/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	63/140	92/140	30%	28%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	37/140	50/140	13%	10%
Capital	8/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	9/131	33/140	78%	68%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	7/133	70/140	30%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	17/84	16/86	70%	44%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	19/91	42/90	4%	1%
Information	14/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	6/140		374,786	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	32/140	40/140	277	223
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	21/136	19/136	$36	$46
People	23/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	98/139	24/140	4%	16%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	4/92	20/131	1.6	1.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	67/128	20/112	4%	9%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	41/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	23/139	58/140	75%	83%
Capital	9/60		–	
FDI Stock	8/40	13/45	72%	87%
FDI Flows	7/34	12/39	72%	83%
Portfolio Equity Stock	10/59	–	63%	–
Information	25/102		–	
International Phone Calls	21/100	44/91	83%	88%
Printed Publications Trade	44/136	32/136	73%	83%
People	10/126		–	
Migrants	9/139	10/130	72%	48%
Tourists	–	33/99	–	91%
International Students	–	4/96	–	36%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	7/140	$58,164
Linguistic Commonality (+)	89/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	124/140	2.3
Population (-)	76/140	9.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	5/129	5.5
Infrastructure (+)	17/129	5.5
Press Freedom (+)	8/137	96
Labor Freedom (+)	95/140	53
Financial Freedom (+)	4/140	80

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	7/129	5.1
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	2/139	174
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

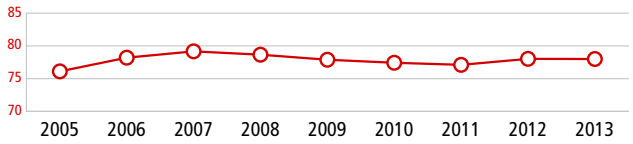
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

SWITZERLAND

Key Scores and Trends

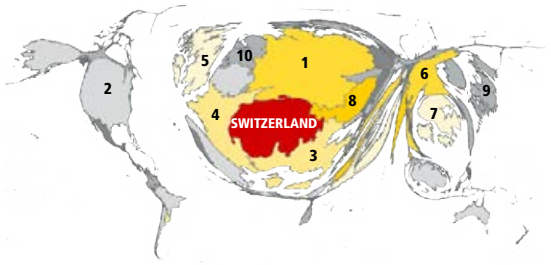
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	6/140	7/140	1	78/100	77/100	1
Depth	14/140	13/140	-1	36/50	36/50	0
Breadth	5/140	8/140	3	42/50	41/50	1
Trade Pillar	13/140	20/140	7	70/100	66/100	4
Capital Pillar	9/60	7/60	-2	76/100	78/100	-2
Information Pillar	9/102	7/102	-2	83/100	85/100	-2
People Pillar	1/109	1/109	0	89/100	89/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Switzerland's Merchandise Exports, 2013



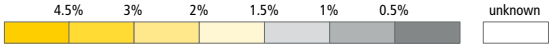
Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (18%)
2. U.S.A. (12%)
3. Italy (7%)
4. France (7%)
5. U.K. (5%)
6. China (4%)
7. Hong Kong (4%)
8. Austria (3%)
9. Japan (3%)
10. Netherlands (3%)

Major Export Products

Machinery, chemicals, metals, watches, agricultural products

Switzerland's Share of Partners' Imports



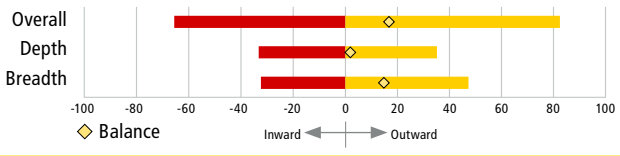
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	57/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	50/140	80/140	35%	31%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	34/140	73/140	14%	8%
Capital	13/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	5/131	12/140	194%	115%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	4/133	104/140	39%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	28/84	8/86	42%	67%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	50/91	36/90	0%	1%
Information	4/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	8/140		314,129	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	8/140	11/140	857	486
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	10/136	1/136	$70	$229
People	10/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	52/139	12/140	8%	29%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	8/92	23/131	1.3	1.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	64/128	10/112	4%	16%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	12/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	1/139	36/140	57%	74%
Capital	10/60		–	
FDI Stock	3/40	20/45	53%	83%
FDI Flows	4/34	19/39	52%	72%
Portfolio Equity Stock	8/59	–	61%	–
Information	21/102		–	
International Phone Calls	10/100	49/91	78%	90%
Printed Publications Trade	4/136	63/136	67%	95%
People	8/126		–	
Migrants	36/139	13/130	79%	74%
Tourists	–	1/99	–	66%
International Students	–	15/96	–	76%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	4/140	$80,528
Linguistic Commonality (+)	43/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	137/140	1.6
Population (-)	83/140	8.1
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	4/129	5.7
Infrastructure (+)	10/129	5.7
Press Freedom (+)	12/137	95
Labor Freedom (+)	9/140	87
Financial Freedom (+)	4/140	80

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	6/129	5.2
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	136/138	0.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	20/139	170
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

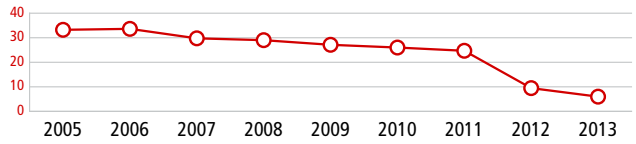
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Key Scores and Trends

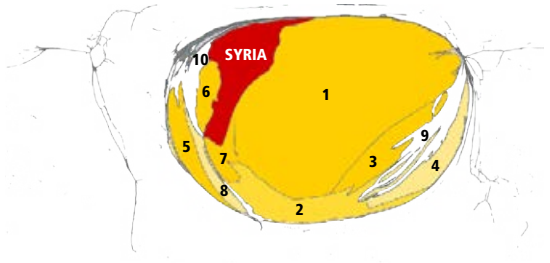
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	140/140	122/140	-18	6/100	25/100	-19
Depth	136/140	114/140	-22	5/50	12/50	-7
Breadth	139/140	104/140	-35	1/50	13/50	-12
Trade Pillar	140/140	118/140	-22	4/100	33/100	-29
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	99/102	97/102	-2	22/100	21/100	1
People Pillar	78/109	77/109	-1	41/100	41/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Syria's Merchandise Exports, 2013



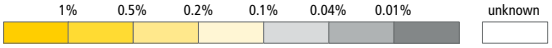
Top Export Destinations

1. Iraq (60%)
2. Saudi Arabia (10%)
3. Kuwait (7%)
4. U.A.E. (6%)
5. Libya (4%)
6. Lebanon (3%)
7. Jordan (2%)
8. Egypt (2%)
9. Qatar (1%)
10. Turkey (1%)

Major Export Products

Crude oil, minerals, petroleum products, fruits and vegetables, cotton fiber, textiles, clothing, meat and live animals, wheat

Syria's Share of Partners' Imports



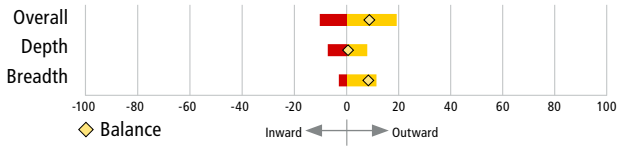
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	137/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	137/140	138/140	7%	14%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	96/140	110/140	5%	5%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	104/131	104/140	1%	23%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	112/133	114/140	0%	6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	118/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	127/140		3,312	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	104/140	107/140	22	59
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	91/136	125/136	$0	$1
People	69/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	103/139	58/140	3%	6%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	43/92	71/131	0.3	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	76/128	·	3%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	139/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	139/139	132/140	94%	66%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	97/102		–	
International Phone Calls	92/100	80/91	91%	86%
Printed Publications Trade	108/136	113/136	81%	74%
People	90/126		–	
Migrants	17/139	·	56%	·
Tourists	–	96/99	–	79%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	108/140	$2,066
Linguistic Commonality (+)	70/140	2%
Remoteness (-)	97/140	3.8
Population (-)	47/140	22.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	43/129	4.5
Infrastructure (+)	93/129	3.4
Press Freedom (+)	137/137	8
Labor Freedom (+)	106/140	55
Financial Freedom (+)	130/140	20

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	107/129	3.5
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	45/138	6.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	125/135	0.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	135/139	38
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	·	·

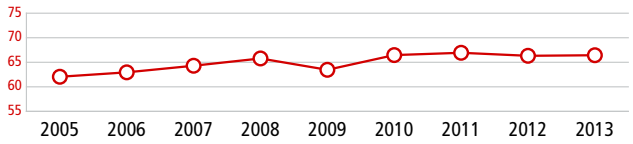
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

TAIWAN (CHINA)

Key Scores and Trends

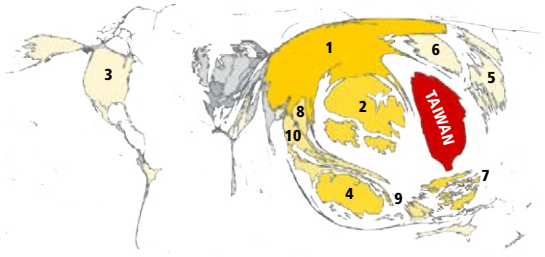
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	18/140	16/140	-2	66/100	67/100	-1
Depth	26/140	27/140	1	33/50	33/50	0
Breadth	29/140	28/140	-1	33/50	34/50	-1
Trade Pillar	6/140	6/140	0	80/100	82/100	-2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	26/102	25/102	-1	70/100	69/100	1
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Taiwan (China)'s Merchandise Exports, 2013



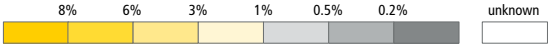
Top Export Destinations

1. China (27%)
2. Hong Kong (13%)
3. U.S.A. (11%)
4. Singapore (6%)
5. Japan (6%)
6. South Korea (4%)
7. Philippines (3%)
8. Vietnam (3%)
9. Malaysia (3%)
10. Thailand (2%)

Major Export Products

Electronics, flat panels, machinery; metals; textiles, plastics, chemicals; optical, photographic, measuring, and medical instruments

Taiwan's Share of Partners' Imports



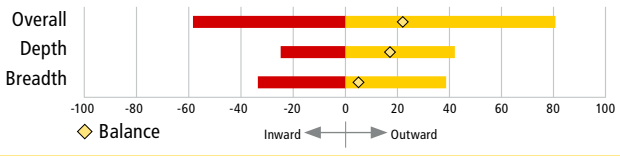
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	19/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	18/140	30/140	62%	55%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	52/140	68/140	10%	9%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	15/131	122/140	51%	13%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	22/133	132/140	14%	2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	38/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	40/140		65,095	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	38/140	53/140	212	189
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	42/136	62/136	$7	$9
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	·	92/140	·	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	38/92	·	0.4	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	86/112	·	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	19/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	29/139	23/140	72%	55%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	28/102		–	
International Phone Calls	39/100	48/91	87%	81%
Printed Publications Trade	20/136	20/136	·	·
People	76/126		–	
Migrants	·	91/130	·	97%
Tourists	–	77/99	–	90%
International Students	–	34/96	–	70%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	32/140	$25,154
Linguistic Commonality (+)	30/140	9%
Remoteness (-)	78/140	4.9
Population (-)	44/140	23.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	19/129	5.2
Infrastructure (+)	19/129	5.5
Press Freedom (+)	42/137	78
Labor Freedom (+)	96/140	53
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	60

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	24/129	4.9
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	·	·
Capital Account Openness (+)	·	·
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	47/139	132
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	112/140	41

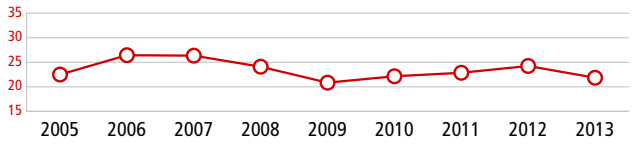
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

TAJIKISTAN

Key Scores and Trends

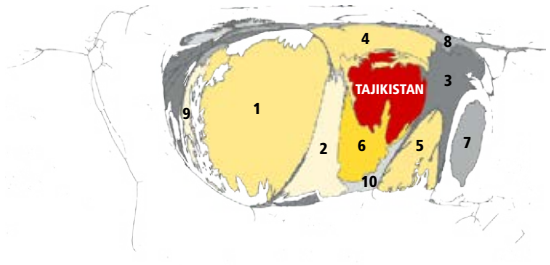
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	130/140	129/140	-1	22/100	23/100	-1
Depth	88/140	89/140	1	20/50	19/50	1
Breadth	137/140	136/140	-1	2/50	4/50	-2
Trade Pillar	127/140	122/140	-5	28/100	31/100	-3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	88/109	85/109	-3	35/100	35/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Tajikistan's Merchandise Exports, 2013



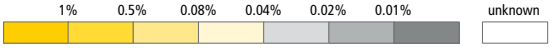
Top Export Destinations

1. Turkey (36%)
2. Iran (9%)
3. China (9%)
4. Kazakhstan (7%)
5. Bangladesh (7%)
6. Afghanistan (7%)
7. Taiwan (5%)
8. Russia (4%)
9. Greece (3%)
10. Pakistan (2%)

Major Export Products

Aluminum, electricity, cotton, fruits, vegetable oil, textiles

Tajikistan's Share of Partners' Imports



Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	61/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	122/140	37/140	14%	49%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	55/140	25/140	10%	15%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	·	109/140	·	19%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	·	106/140	·	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	96/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	117/140		4,569	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	119/140	32/140	12	258
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	·	·	·	·
People	77/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	56/139	79/140	7%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	92/92	·	0.0	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	61/128	67/112	5%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	137/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	132/139	133/140	62%	25%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	96/100	·	23%	·
Printed Publications Trade	·	·	·	·
People	102/126		–	
Migrants	121/139	88/130	15%	10%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	72/96	–	95%

Directionality

Not Available

Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	122/140	$1,037
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	83/140	4.3
Population (-)	81/140	8.2
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	68/129	4.2
Infrastructure (+)	92/129	3.4
Press Freedom (+)	97/137	63
Labor Freedom (+)	87/140	46
Financial Freedom (+)	99/140	40

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	109/129	3.5
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	51/138	5.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	109/139	53
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	95/140	64

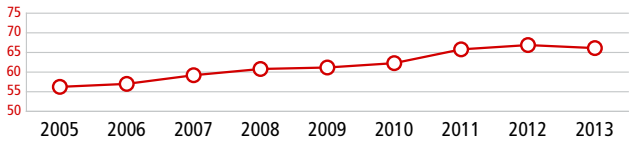
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

THAILAND

Key Scores and Trends

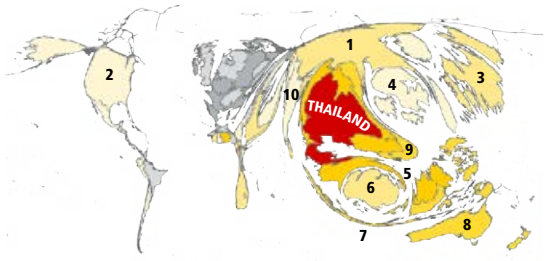
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	19/140	20/140	1	66/100	66/100	0
Depth	46/140	40/140	-6	29/50	29/50	0
Breadth	16/140	19/140	3	38/50	36/50	2
Trade Pillar	4/140	4/140	0	86/100	86/100	0
Capital Pillar	30/60	31/60	1	50/100	51/100	-1
Information Pillar	27/102	28/102	1	70/100	68/100	2
People Pillar	53/109	53/109	0	54/100	53/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Thailand's Merchandise Exports, 2013



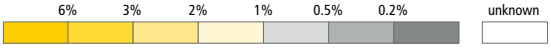
Top Export Destinations

1. China (12%)
2. U.S.A. (10%)
3. Japan (10%)
4. Hong Kong (6%)
5. Malaysia (6%)
6. Singapore (5%)
7. Indonesia (5%)
8. Australia (5%)
9. Vietnam (3%)
10. India (2%)

Major Export Products

Electronics, computer parts, automobiles and parts, electrical appliances, machinery and equipment, textiles and footwear, fishery products, rice, rubber

Thailand's Share of Partners' Imports



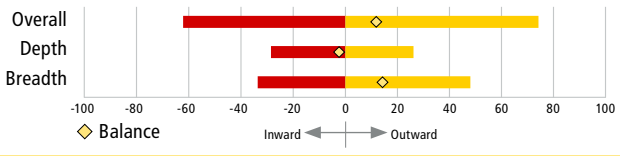
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	12/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	20/140	17/140	59%	65%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	32/140	28/140	15%	14%
Capital	51/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	44/131	53/140	15%	48%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	33/133	98/140	8%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	64/84	35/86	2%	27%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	54/91	77/90	0%	0%
Information	95/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	66/140		37,370	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	115/140	110/140	14	56
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	79/136	92/136	$1	$3
People	96/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	125/139	59/140	1%	6%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	66/92	62/131	0.1	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	114/128	83/112	1%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	15/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	12/139	29/140	63%	59%
Capital	24/60		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	30/59	–	41%	–
Information	6/102		–	
International Phone Calls	5/100	12/91	65%	69%
Printed Publications Trade	10/136	18/136	67%	53%
People	26/126		–	
Migrants	3/139	110/130	33%	99%
Tourists	–	25/99	–	62%
International Students	–	13/96	–	75%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	77/140	$5,779
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	55/140	5.8
Population (-)	19/140	67.0
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	78/129	4.1
Infrastructure (+)	48/129	4.3
Press Freedom (+)	105/137	59
Labor Freedom (+)	39/140	62
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	58/129	4.2
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	56/138	4.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	88/139	69
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	90/140	69

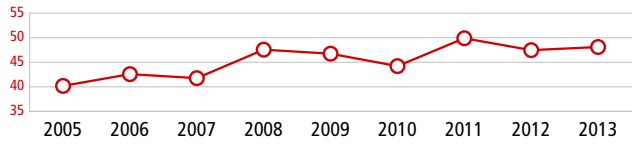
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Key Scores and Trends

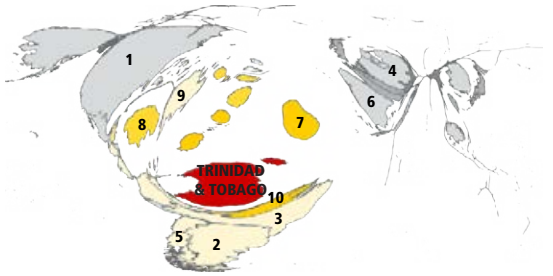
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	60/140	56/140	-4	48/100	50/100	-2
Depth	24/140	12/140	-12	34/50	36/50	-2
Breadth	103/140	101/140	-2	14/50	13/50	1
Trade Pillar	75/140	58/140	-17	48/100	54/100	-6
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	43/102	42/102	-1	60/100	60/100	0
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Trinidad and Tobago's Merchandise Exports, 2013



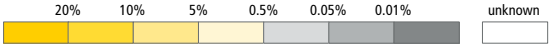
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (32%)
2. Argentina (9%)
3. Brazil (8%)
4. Netherlands (5%)
5. Chile (5%)
6. Spain (4%)
7. Barbados (4%)
8. Jamaica (3%)
9. Dom. Rep. (3%)
10. Guyana (2%)

Major Export Products

Petroleum and petroleum products, liquefied natural gas, methanol, ammonia, urea, steel products, beverages, cereal

Trinidad & Tobago's Share of Partners' Imports



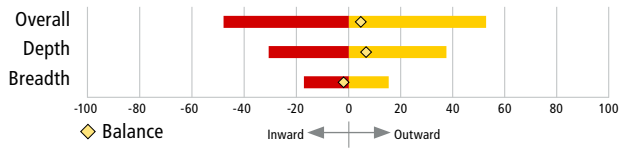
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	35/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	35/140	77/140	46%	32%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	13/140	9/140	25%	23%
Capital	20/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	37/131	22/140	20%	85%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	5/133	8/140	35%	59%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	51/84	86/86	11%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	42/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	87/140		17,156	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	27/140	17/140	294	402
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	52/136	38/136	$4	$18
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	7/139	88/140	28%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	64/131	·	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	32/112	·	6%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	103/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	104/139	96/140	47%	21%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	54/102		–	
International Phone Calls	66/100	17/91	32%	5%
Printed Publications Trade	117/136	72/136	94%	4%
People	88/126		–	
Migrants	71/139	111/130	6%	77%
Tourists	–	67/99	–	24%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	42/140	$18,373
Linguistic Commonality (+)	15/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	42/140	6.2
Population (-)	127/140	1.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	·	·
Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	39/137	79
Labor Freedom (+)	29/140	76
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	50

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	18/138	10.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	61/139	103
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	32/140	101

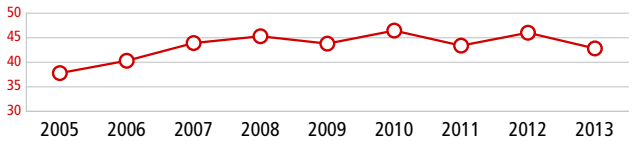
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

TUNISIA

Key Scores and Trends

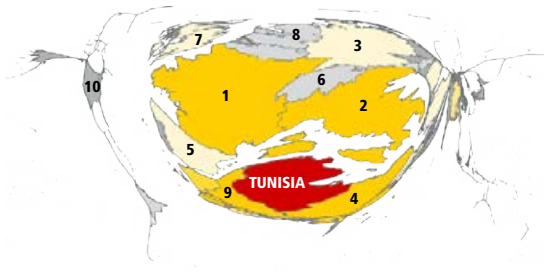
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	80/140	71/140	-9	43/100	43/100	0
Depth	78/140	75/140	-3	23/50	23/50	0
Breadth	81/140	75/140	-6	20/50	20/50	0
Trade Pillar	51/140	48/140	-3	56/100	58/100	-2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	71/102	68/102	-3	47/100	45/100	2
People Pillar	75/109	79/109	4	43/100	40/100	3

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Tunisia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



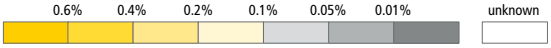
Top Export Destinations

1. France (28%)
2. Italy (19%)
3. Germany (9%)
4. Libya (5%)
5. Spain (5%)
6. Switzerland (4%)
7. U.K. (4%)
8. Netherlands (4%)
9. Algeria (3%)
10. U.S.A. (2%)

Major Export Products

Clothing, semi-finished goods and textiles, agricultural products, mechanical goods, phosphates and chemicals, hydrocarbons, electrical equipment

Tunisia's Share of Partners' Imports



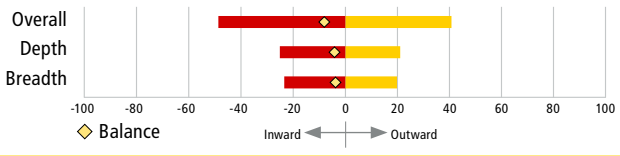
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	41/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	48/140	33/140	36%	51%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	51/140	91/140	11%	7%
Capital	77/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	115/131	30/140	1%	71%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	103/133	71/140	0%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	68/84	44/86	1%	21%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	76/90	·	0%
Information	86/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	84/140		19,134	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	90/140	74/140	32	127
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	78/136	96/136	$1	$3
People	76/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	64/139	130/140	6%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	50/92	47/131	0.2	0.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	54/128	93/112	5%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	74/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	78/139	62/140	11%	10%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	72/102		–	
International Phone Calls	57/100	59/91	32%	17%
Printed Publications Trade	91/136	73/136	23%	20%
People	77/126		–	
Migrants	96/139	·	8%	·
Tourists	–	55/99	–	49%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	89/140	$4,329
Linguistic Commonality (+)	72/140	2%
Remoteness (-)	108/140	3.1
Population (-)	68/140	10.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	55/129	4.0
Infrastructure (+)	63/129	3.7
Press Freedom (+)	108/137	57
Labor Freedom (+)	46/140	73
Financial Freedom (+)	115/140	30

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	62/129	3.9
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	3/138	16.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	92/135	0.2
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	91/139	64
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	·	·

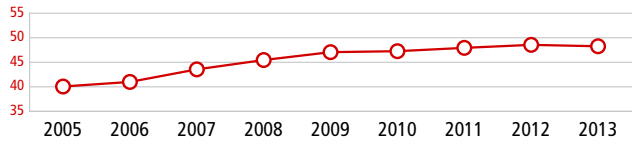
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

TURKEY

Key Scores and Trends

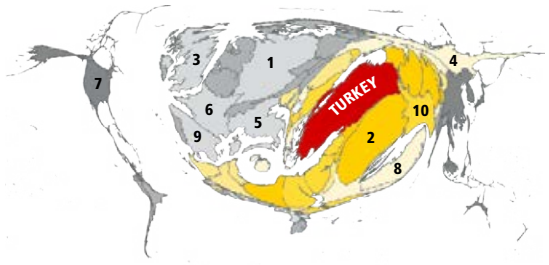
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	59/140	63/140	4	48/100	48/100	0
Depth	108/140	110/140	2	14/50	13/50	1
Breadth	26/140	25/140	-1	34/50	35/50	-1
Trade Pillar	53/140	53/140	0	56/100	56/100	0
Capital Pillar	42/60	41/60	-1	44/100	43/100	1
Information Pillar	36/102	39/102	3	63/100	61/100	2
People Pillar	52/109	51/109	-1	54/100	55/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Turkey's Merchandise Exports, 2013



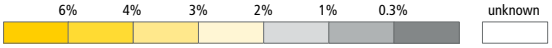
Top Export Destinations

1. Germany (9%)
2. Iraq (8%)
3. U.K. (6%)
4. Russia (5%)
5. Italy (5%)
6. France (4%)
7. U.S.A. (4%)
8. U.A.E. (3%)
9. Spain (3%)
10. Iran (3%)

Major Export Products

Apparel, foodstuffs, textiles, metal manufactures, transport equipment

Turkey's Share of Partners' Imports



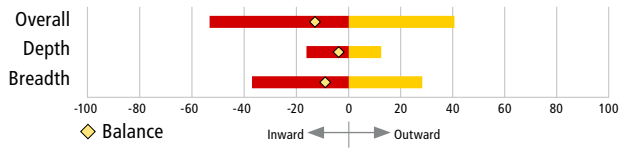
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	108/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	103/140	81/140	18%	30%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	91/140	135/140	5%	3%
Capital	80/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	76/131	114/140	4%	18%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	62/133	97/140	2%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	81/84	52/86	0%	17%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	71/91	44/90	0%	1%
Information	84/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	39/140		65,516	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	108/140	87/140	19	102
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	80/136	98/136	$1	$2
People	92/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	90/139	86/140	4%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	65/92	52/131	0.1	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	108/128	86/112	1%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	17/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	41/139	8/140	7%	5%
Capital	22/60		–	
FDI Stock	25/40	18/45	22%	2%
FDI Flows	24/34	16/39	14%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock	23/59	–	0%	–
Information	22/102		–	
International Phone Calls	29/100	37/91	4%	0%
Printed Publications Trade	33/136	4/136	31%	1%
People	29/126		–	
Migrants	65/139	49/130	3%	4%
Tourists	–	16/99	–	10%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	59/140	$10,946
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	102/140	3.5
Population (-)	18/140	74.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	76/129	4.3
Infrastructure (+)	49/129	4.3
Press Freedom (+)	121/137	49
Labor Freedom (+)	122/140	60
Financial Freedom (+)	39/140	60

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	57/129	4.3
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	82/138	2.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	75/135	0.4
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	62/139	100
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	37/140	95

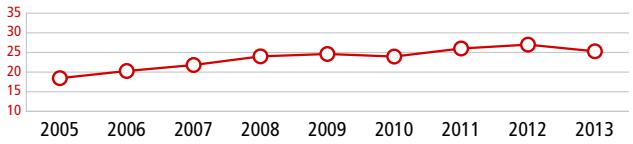
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

UGANDA

Key Scores and Trends

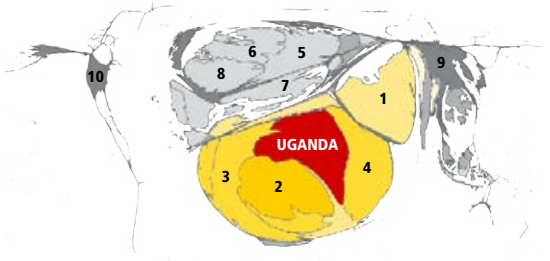
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	121/140	120/140	-1	25/100	26/100	-1
Depth	122/140	117/140	-5	9/50	11/50	-2
Breadth	92/140	96/140	4	16/50	15/50	1
Trade Pillar	115/140	108/140	-7	35/100	37/100	-2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	108/109	109/109	1	20/100	19/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Uganda's Merchandise Exports, 2013



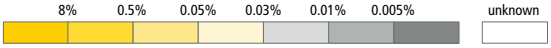
Top Export Destinations

1. U.A.E. (11%)
2. Rwanda (11%)
3. Congo, DR (10%)
4. Kenya (10%)
5. Germany (6%)
6. Netherlands (6%)
7. Italy (5%)
8. Belgium (4%)
9. China (4%)
10. U.S.A. (2%)

Major Export Products

Coffee, fish and fish products, tea, cotton, flowers, horticultural products; gold

Uganda's Share of Partners' Imports



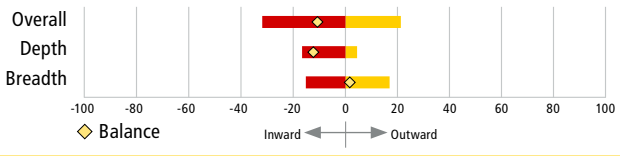
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	112/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	129/140	108/140	11%	25%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	62/140	38/140	8%	11%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	129/131	72/140	0%	38%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	115/133	42/140	0%	21%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	127/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	119/140		4,218	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	129/140	131/140	8	19
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	97/136	123/136	$0	$1
People	104/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	118/139	103/140	2%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	90/92	110/131	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	98/128	38/112	2%	5%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	83/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	73/139	88/140	40%	27%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	129/136	68/136	91%	38%
People	119/126		–	
Migrants	122/139	115/130	82%	98%
Tourists	–	86/99	–	78%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	134/140	$572
Linguistic Commonality (+)	14/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	32/140	6.6
Population (-)	32/140	37.6
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	95/129	3.8
Infrastructure (+)	121/129	2.7
Press Freedom (+)	80/137	68
Labor Freedom (+)	9/140	87
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	40

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	95/129	3.6
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	39/138	6.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	91/139	64
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	12/140	146

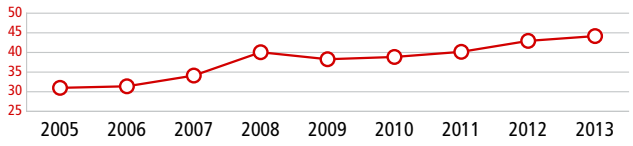
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

UKRAINE

Key Scores and Trends

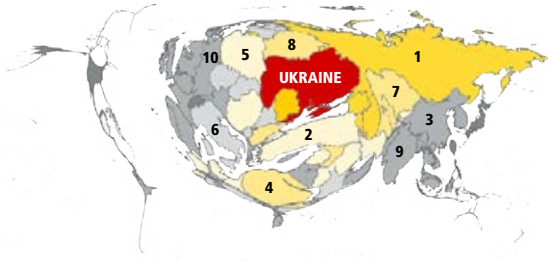
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	67/140	81/140	14	44/100	40/100	4
Depth	47/140	56/140	9	28/50	27/50	1
Breadth	94/140	102/140	8	16/50	13/50	3
Trade Pillar	37/140	51/140	14	60/100	57/100	3
Capital Pillar	54/60	56/60	2	31/100	27/100	4
Information Pillar	78/102	80/102	2	43/100	40/100	3
People Pillar	57/109	56/109	-1	52/100	50/100	2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Ukraine's Merchandise Exports, 2013



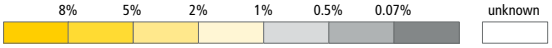
Top Export Destinations

1. Russia (24%)
2. Turkey (6%)
3. China (4%)
4. Egypt (4%)
5. Poland (4%)
6. Italy (4%)
7. Kazakhstan (3%)
8. Belarus (3%)
9. India (3%)
10. Germany (3%)

Major Export Products

Ferrous and nonferrous metals, fuel and petroleum products, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, food products

Ukraine's Share of Partners' Imports



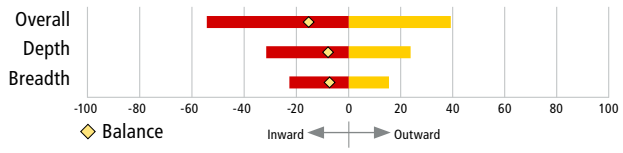
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	44/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	49/140	50/140	36%	43%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	48/140	67/140	11%	9%
Capital	43/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	67/131	65/140	5%	43%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	63/133	45/140	2%	19%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	72/84	24/86	1%	36%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	68/91	8/90	0%	4%
Information	77/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	49/140		52,883	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	88/140	85/140	34	108
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	59/136	99/136	$4	$2
People	55/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	33/139	37/140	12%	11%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	37/92	48/131	0.5	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	99/128	73/112	2%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	58/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	76/139	46/140	56%	72%
Capital	60/60		–	
FDI Stock	40/40	32/45	98%	93%
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	58/59	–	100%	–
Information	81/102		–	
International Phone Calls	85/100	76/91	89%	94%
Printed Publications Trade	96/136	39/136	91%	88%
People	75/126		–	
Migrants	72/139	89/130	79%	84%
Tourists	–	95/99	–	95%
International Students	–	24/96	–	25%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	91/140	$3,900
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	109/140	2.9
Population (-)	28/140	45.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	103/129	3.7
Infrastructure (+)	62/129	3.9
Press Freedom (+)	98/137	61
Labor Freedom (+)	103/140	50
Financial Freedom (+)	115/140	30

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	86/129	3.8
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	92/138	2.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	125/135	0.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	74/139	79
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	101/140	59

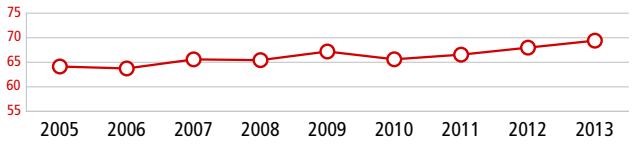
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Key Scores and Trends

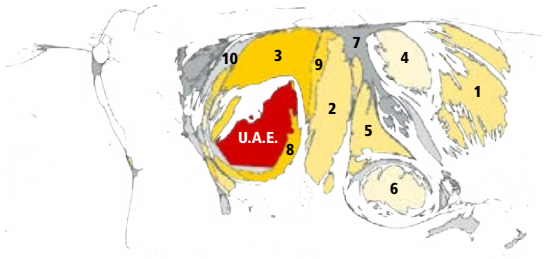
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	12/140	18/140	6	69/100	67/100	2
Depth	10/140	10/140	0	39/50	37/50	2
Breadth	37/140	43/140	6	31/50	30/50	1
Trade Pillar	10/140	13/140	3	75/100	73/100	2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	20/102	23/102	3	75/100	71/100	4
People Pillar	26/109	26/109	0	72/100	72/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

U.A.E.'s Merchandise Exports, 2013



Top Export Destinations

1. Japan (17%)
2. India (13%)
3. Iran (12%)
4. South Korea (7%)
5. Thailand (7%)
6. Singapore (7%)
7. China (5%)
8. Oman (3%)
9. Pakistan (2%)
10. Turkey (2%)

Major Export Products

Crude oil 45%, natural gas, reexports, dried fish, dates

U.A.E.'s Share of Partners' Imports

20% 10% 5% 3% 1% 0.05% unknown

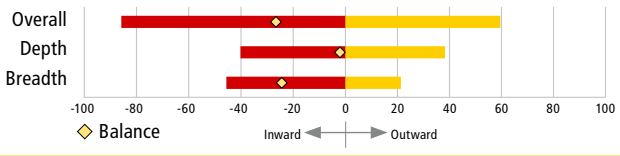
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	14/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	4/140	21/140	92%	62%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	104/140	21/140	4%	16%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	42/131	95/140	16%	27%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	52/133	78/140	3%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	11/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	50/140		52,325	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	6/140	4/140	977	812
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	22/136	25/136	$35	$37
People	17/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	119/139	1/140	2%	84%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	12/131	·	1.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	39/128	3/112	7%	45%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	44/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	88/139	6/140	21%	7%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	33/102		–	
International Phone Calls	55/100	·	25%	·
Printed Publications Trade	58/136	13/136	63%	12%
People	41/126		–	
Migrants	75/139	35/130	49%	17%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	35/96	–	62%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	19/140	$41,692
Linguistic Commonality (+)	79/140	2%
Remoteness (-)	76/140	4.9
Population (-)	79/140	9.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	11/129	5.3
Infrastructure (+)	13/129	5.8
Press Freedom (+)	89/137	65
Labor Freedom (+)	25/140	83
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	17/129	5.0
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	76/138	3.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	76/139	77
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	33/140	99

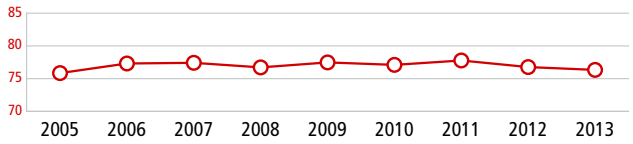
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

UNITED KINGDOM

Key Scores and Trends

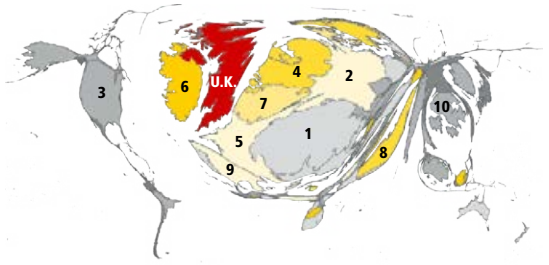
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	7/140	5/140	-2	76/100	78/100	-2
Depth	52/140	46/140	-6	28/50	28/50	0
Breadth	1/140	1/140	0	49/50	49/50	0
Trade Pillar	26/140	19/140	-7	64/100	66/100	-2
Capital Pillar	6/60	4/60	-2	79/100	80/100	-1
Information Pillar	1/102	1/102	0	95/100	95/100	0
People Pillar	5/109	5/109	0	84/100	84/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

U.K.'s Merchandise Exports, 2013



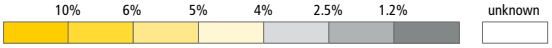
Top Export Destinations

1. Switzerland (14%)
2. Germany (9%)
3. U.S.A. (9%)
4. Netherlands (8%)
5. France (7%)
6. Ireland (6%)
7. Belgium (4%)
8. U.A.E. (3%)
9. Spain (3%)
10. Hong Kong (3%)

Major Export Products

Manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals; food, beverages, tobacco

U.K.'s Share of Partners' Imports



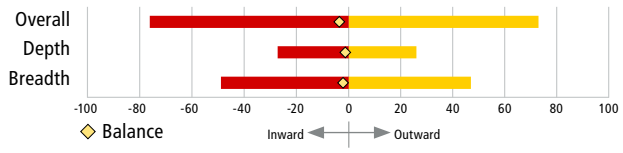
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	96/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	93/140	99/140	21%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	45/140	86/140	11%	7%
Capital	25/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	11/131	37/140	74%	63%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	20/133	68/140	15%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	24/84	12/86	52%	55%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	80/91	58/90	0%	0%
Information	7/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	7/140		352,583	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	11/140	30/140	536	274
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	12/136	21/136	$66	$41
People	39/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	51/139	32/140	8%	12%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	17/92	54/131	0.9	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	110/128	8/112	1%	17%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	2/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	9/139	10/140	65%	63%
Capital	4/60		–	
FDI Stock	5/40	1/45	56%	58%
FDI Flows	2/34	4/39	44%	54%
Portfolio Equity Stock	5/59	–	40%	–
Information	1/102		–	
International Phone Calls	1/100	3/91	35%	43%
Printed Publications Trade	1/136	1/136	54%	34%
People	3/126		–	
Migrants	27/139	3/130	26%	37%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	1/96	–	34%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	22/140	$39,351
Linguistic Commonality (+)	28/140	37%
Remoteness (-)	121/140	2.4
Population (-)	21/140	64.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	18/129	5.4
Infrastructure (+)	4/129	6.0
Press Freedom (+)	26/137	87
Labor Freedom (+)	43/140	73
Financial Freedom (+)	4/140	80

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	9/129	5.2
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	103/138	1.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	6/139	174
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	46/140	87

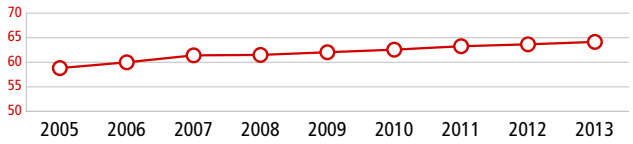
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

UNITED STATES

Key Scores and Trends

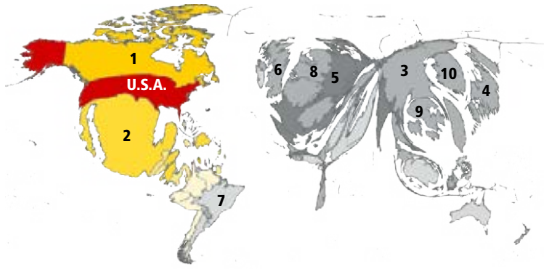
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	23/140	25/140	2	64/100	63/100	1
Depth	99/140	100/140	1	17/50	16/50	1
Breadth	2/140	2/140	0	48/50	47/50	1
Trade Pillar	76/140	73/140	-3	48/100	48/100	0
Capital Pillar	8/60	9/60	1	78/100	76/100	2
Information Pillar	10/102	9/102	-1	83/100	82/100	1
People Pillar	40/109	40/109	0	63/100	63/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

U.S.A.'s Merchandise Exports, 2013



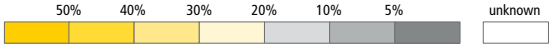
Top Export Destinations

1. Canada (19%)
2. Mexico (14%)
3. China (8%)
4. Japan (4%)
5. Germany (3%)
6. U.K. (3%)
7. Brazil (3%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. Hong Kong (3%)
10. South Korea (3%)

Major Export Products

Agricultural products (soybeans, fruit, corn), industrial supplies (organic chemicals), capital goods (transistors, aircraft, motor vehicle parts, computers)

U.S.A.'s Share of Partners' Imports



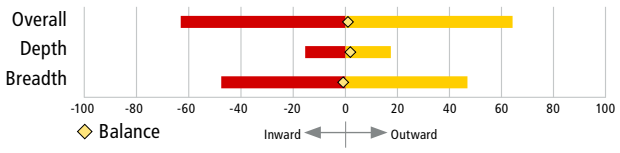
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	139/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	133/140	137/140	9%	14%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	101/140	137/140	4%	3%
Capital	36/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	23/131	89/140	38%	29%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	25/133	111/140	12%	6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	31/84	27/86	36%	33%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	45/91	46/90	1%	1%
Information	34/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	41/140		64,089	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	17/140	81/140	431	113
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	30/136	48/136	$18	$14
People	83/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	129/139	27/140	1%	14%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	52/92	73/131	0.2	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	128/128	54/112	0%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	6/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	11/139	13/140	33%	27%
Capital	2/60		–	
FDI Stock	2/40	3/45	17%	9%
FDI Flows	1/34	1/39	15%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock	2/59	–	11%	–
Information	7/102		–	
International Phone Calls	2/100	11/91	32%	50%
Printed Publications Trade	13/136	34/136	53%	21%
People	14/126		–	
Migrants	32/139	2/130	39%	30%
Tourists	–	43/99	–	56%
International Students	–	2/96	–	5%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	10/140	$53,143
Linguistic Commonality (+)	29/140	19%
Remoteness (-)	23/140	6.9
Population (-)	3/140	316.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	33/129	5.0
Infrastructure (+)	11/129	5.8
Press Freedom (+)	29/137	85
Labor Freedom (+)	1/140	97
Financial Freedom (+)	17/140	70

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	21/129	5.0
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	97/138	1.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	7/139	174
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	121/140	22

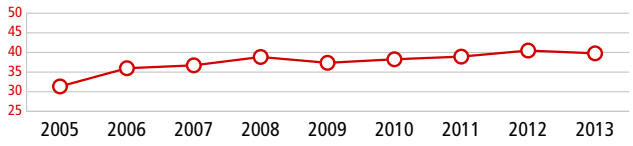
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

URUGUAY

Key Scores and Trends

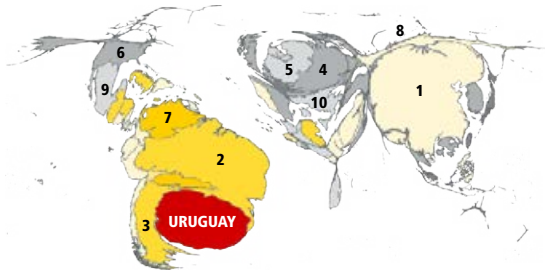
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	88/140	87/140	-1	40/100	39/100	1
Depth	106/140	104/140	-2	14/50	15/50	-1
Breadth	55/140	62/140	7	26/50	24/50	2
Trade Pillar	97/140	106/140	9	39/100	39/100	0
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	67/102	72/102	5	48/100	45/100	3
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Uruguay's Merchandise Exports, 2013



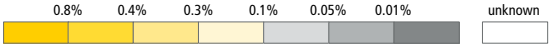
Top Export Destinations

1. China (23%)
2. Brazil (18%)
3. Argentina (5%)
4. Germany (4%)
5. Netherlands (4%)
6. U.S.A. (4%)
7. Venezuela (4%)
8. Russia (3%)
9. Mexico (3%)
10. Italy (2%)

Major Export Products

Beef, soybeans, cellulose, rice, wheat, wood, dairy products; wool

Uruguay's Share of Partners' Imports



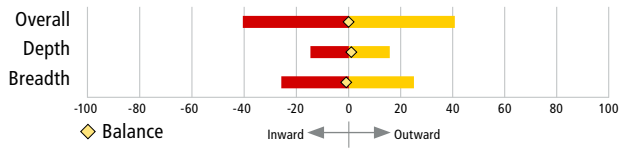
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	125/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	113/140	120/140	16%	21%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	88/140	106/140	5%	6%
Capital	82/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	110/131	74/140	1%	36%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	119/133	34/140	0%	25%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	43/91	90/90	1%	-15%
Information	65/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	43/140		59,935	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	54/140	84/140	95	108
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	75/136	88/136	$2	$4
People	59/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	44/139	95/140	10%	2%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	30/92	30/131	0.5	0.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	95/128	·	2%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	52/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	53/139	50/140	36%	36%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	77/102		–	
International Phone Calls	77/100	42/91	82%	49%
Printed Publications Trade	120/136	83/136	97%	67%
People	·		–	
Migrants	58/139	85/130	48%	54%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	44/140	$16,351
Linguistic Commonality (+)	37/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	6/140	8.6
Population (-)	112/140	3.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	35/129	4.6
Infrastructure (+)	72/129	3.6
Press Freedom (+)	24/137	88
Labor Freedom (+)	44/140	68
Financial Freedom (+)	115/140	30

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	48/129	4.2
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	68/138	4.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	49/139	133
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	58/140	71

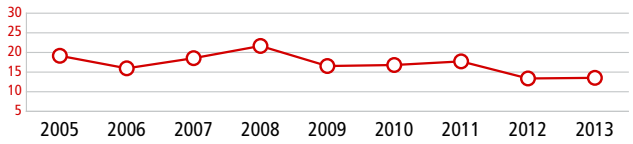
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

UZBEKISTAN

Key Scores and Trends

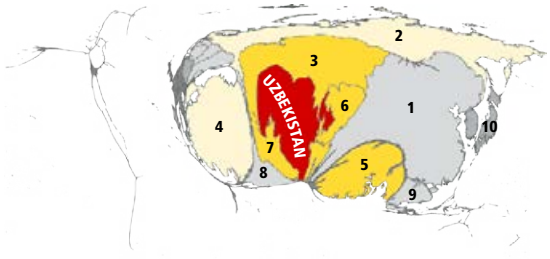
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	138/140	137/140	-1	14/100	18/100	-4
Depth	125/140	124/140	-1	8/50	10/50	-2
Breadth	132/140	123/140	-9	5/50	8/50	-3
Trade Pillar	137/140	136/140	-1	18/100	24/100	-6
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	102/102	102/102	0	15/100	13/100	2
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Uzbekistan's Merchandise Exports, 2013



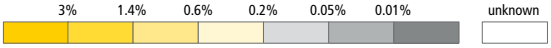
Top Export Destinations

1. China (28%)
2. Russia (18%)
3. Kazakhstan (13%)
4. Turkey (12%)
5. Bangladesh (8%)
6. Kyrgyz Rep. (3%)
7. Turkmenistan (3%)
8. Iran (2%)
9. Thailand (2%)
10. Japan (1%)

Major Export Products

Energy products, cotton, gold, mineral fertilizers, ferrous and nonferrous metals, textiles, food products, machinery, automobiles

Uzbekistan's Share of Partners' Imports



Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	120/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	90/140	111/140	22%	23%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	100/140	140/140	4%	1%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	·	117/140	·	15%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	·	105/140	·	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	122/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	136/140		1,809	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	130/140	82/140	8	113
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	·	·	·	·
People	87/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	61/139	66/140	6%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	77/92	109/131	0.1	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	29/128	103/112	9%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	126/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	133/139	107/140	42%	19%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	102/102		–	
International Phone Calls	99/100	89/91	23%	1%
Printed Publications Trade	·	·	·	·
People	·		–	
Migrants	112/139	64/130	19%	18%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality

Not Available

Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	110/140	$1,878
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	86/140	4.3
Population (-)	37/140	30.2
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies/Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	51/129	4.4
Infrastructure (+)	110/129	2.9
Press Freedom (+)	130/137	31
Labor Freedom (+)	72/140	61
Financial Freedom (+)	135/140	10

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	124/129	3.1
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	53/138	5.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	125/135	0.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	113/139	54
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	·	·

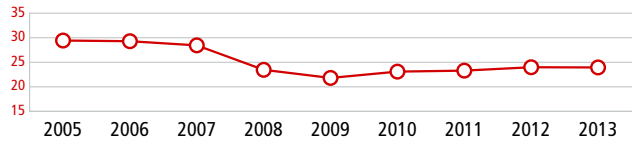
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

VENEZUELA, RB

Key Scores and Trends

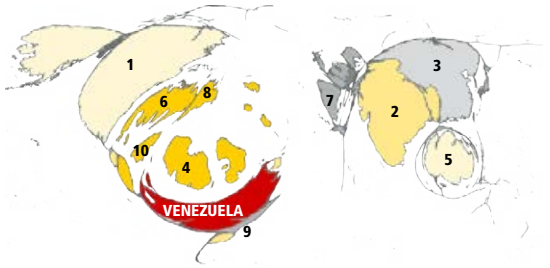
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	127/140	125/140	-2	24/100	23/100	1
Depth	132/140	130/140	-2	6/50	8/50	-2
Breadth	88/140	94/140	6	18/50	15/50	3
Trade Pillar	128/140	134/140	6	27/100	24/100	3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	79/102	78/102	-1	43/100	41/100	2
People Pillar	101/109	94/109	-7	26/100	31/100	-5

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Venezuela's Merchandise Exports, 2013



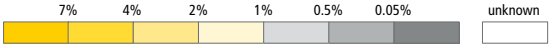
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (35%)
2. India (16%)
3. China (14%)
4. Neth. Ant. (9%)
5. Singapore (6%)
6. Cuba (5%)
7. Spain (2%)
8. Dom. Rep. (2%)
9. Brazil (1%)
10. Jamaica (1%)

Major Export Products

Petroleum and petroleum products, bauxite and aluminum, minerals, chemicals, agricultural products

Venezuela's Share of Partners' Imports



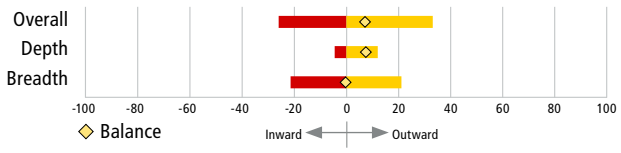
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	129/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	85/140	136/140	23%	14%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	140/140	117/140	1%	5%
Capital	90/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	64/131	118/140	6%	15%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	72/133	107/140	1%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	77/84	74/86	0%	4%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	69/91	74/90	0%	0%
Information	102/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	98/140		10,184	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	71/140	113/140	60	46
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	121/136	90/136	$0	$4
People	111/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	116/139	72/140	2%	4%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	76/92	119/131	0.1	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	123/128	111/112	1%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	91/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	95/139	74/140	21%	29%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	62/102		–	
International Phone Calls	68/100	43/91	51%	25%
Printed Publications Trade	63/136	85/136	75%	54%
People	86/126		–	
Migrants	41/139	79/130	19%	82%
Tourists	–	61/99	–	64%
International Students	–	86/96	–	95%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	49/140	$14,415
Linguistic Commonality (+)	46/140	6%
Remoteness (-)	36/140	6.3
Population (-)	35/140	30.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	129/129	2.6
Infrastructure (+)	96/129	3.1
Press Freedom (+)	92/137	64
Labor Freedom (+)	132/140	34
Financial Freedom (+)	130/140	20

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	129/129	2.8
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	25/138	8.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	125/135	0.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	51/139	131
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	88/140	70

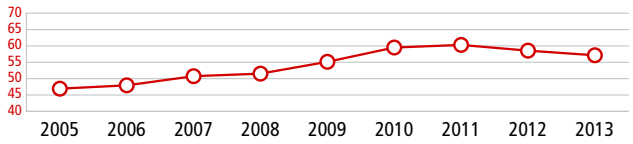
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

VIETNAM

Key Scores and Trends

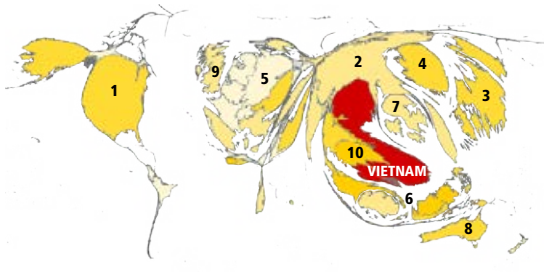
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	33/140	28/140	-5	57/100	60/100	-3
Depth	45/140	47/140	2	29/50	28/50	1
Breadth	44/140	35/140	-9	28/50	32/50	-4
Trade Pillar	9/140	8/140	-1	76/100	80/100	-4
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Vietnam's Merchandise Exports, 2013



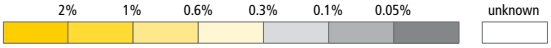
Top Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (18%)
2. China (12%)
3. Japan (10%)
4. South Korea (5%)
5. Germany (4%)
6. Malaysia (4%)
7. Hong Kong (4%)
8. Australia (3%)
9. U.K. (3%)
10. Cambodia (2%)

Major Export Products

Clothes, shoes, electronics, seafood, crude oil, rice, coffee, wooden products, machinery

Vietnam's Share of Partners' Imports



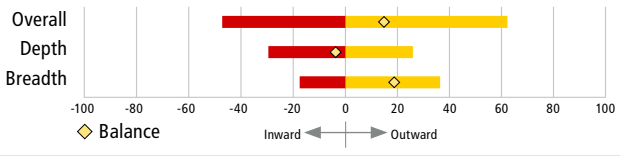
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	15/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	9/140	7/140	77%	77%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	80/140	75/140	6%	8%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	·	53/140	·	48%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	48/133	40/140	4%	21%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	83/91	7/90	-1%	5%
Information	111/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	89/140		15,903	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	127/140	123/140	8	30
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	100/136	122/136	$0	$1
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	105/139	139/140	3%	0%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	·	·	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	83/128	97/112	2%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	41/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	2/139	83/140	49%	82%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	39/40	38/45	60%	72%
FDI Flows	·	34/39	·	79%
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	38/136	52/136	71%	74%
People	47/126		–	
Migrants	24/139	41/130	22%	59%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	60/96	–	99%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	109/140	$1,911
Linguistic Commonality (+)	98/140	0%
Remoteness (-)	61/140	5.7
Population (-)	14/140	89.7
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	77/129	4.0
Infrastructure (+)	57/129	3.9
Press Freedom (+)	134/137	17
Labor Freedom (+)	54/140	68
Financial Freedom (+)	115/140	30

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	68/129	4.0
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	49/138	5.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	81/135	0.4
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	123/139	47
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	15/140	140

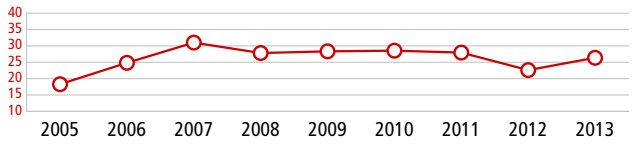
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

YEMEN, REPUBLIC

Key Scores and Trends

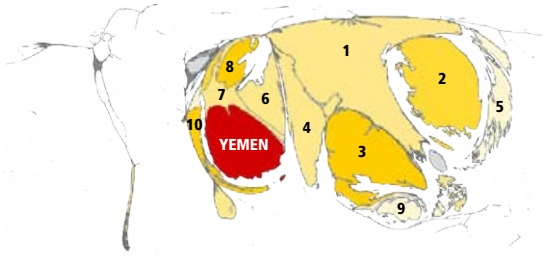
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	118/140	118/140	0	26/100	28/100	-2
Depth	118/140	113/140	-5	11/50	12/50	-1
Breadth	99/140	93/140	-6	15/50	16/50	-1
Trade Pillar	107/140	103/140	-4	37/100	40/100	-3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	98/109	98/109	0	28/100	28/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Yemen's Merchandise Exports, 2013



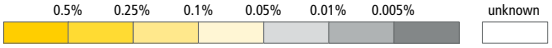
Top Export Destinations

1. China (29%)
2. South Korea (16%)
3. Thailand (15%)
4. India (9%)
5. Japan (6%)
6. U.A.E. (5%)
7. Saudi Arabia (3%)
8. Kuwait (3%)
9. Singapore (2%)
10. Sudan (2%)

Major Export Products

Crude oil, coffee, dried and salted fish, liquefied natural gas

Yemen's Share of Partners' Imports



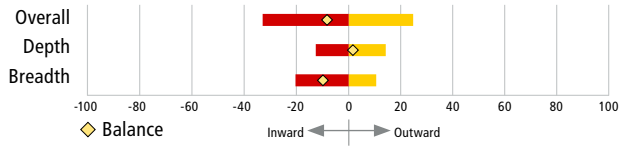
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	88/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	79/140	76/140	24%	32%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	115/140	83/140	3%	7%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	93/131	133/140	2%	9%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	74/133	138/140	1%	-7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	136/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	133/140		2,458	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	131/140	117/140	6	41
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	128/136	121/136	$0	$1
People	81/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	93/139	106/140	4%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	107/131	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	58/128	44/112	5%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	92/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	117/139	56/140	13%	29%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	77/136	136/136	33%	35%
People	116/126		–	
Migrants	108/139	108/130	92%	10%
Tourists	–	93/99	–	74%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	117/140	$1,473
Linguistic Commonality (+)	66/140	2%
Remoteness (-)	65/140	5.6
Population (-)	43/140	24.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

General Policies / Environment	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	127/129	2.9
Infrastructure (+)	120/129	2.5
Press Freedom (+)	133/137	20
Labor Freedom (+)	89/140	55
Financial Freedom (+)	115/140	30

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	121/129	3.0
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	44/138	6.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	128/139	43
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	133/140	9

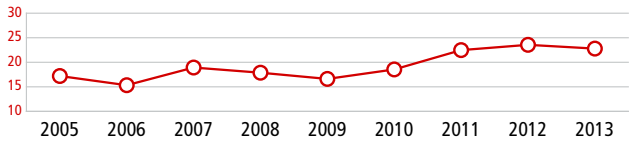
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

ZAMBIA

Key Scores and Trends

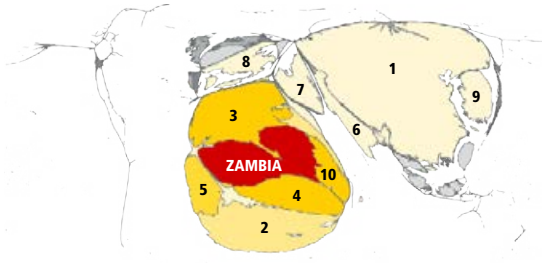
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	129/140	130/140	1	23/100	22/100	1
Depth	90/140	82/140	-8	19/50	20/50	-1
Breadth	134/140	138/140	4	4/50	2/50	2
Trade Pillar	112/140	123/140	11	35/100	30/100	5
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Zambia's Merchandise Exports, 2013



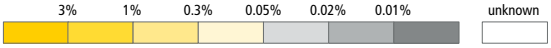
Top Export Destinations

1. China (39%)
2. South Africa (12%)
3. Congo, DR (10%)
4. Zimbabwe (6%)
5. Namibia (4%)
6. India (3%)
7. U.A.E. (3%)
8. Italy (3%)
9. South Korea (3%)
10. Malawi (3%)

Major Export Products

Copper/cobalt, cobalt, electricity; tobacco, flowers, cotton

Zambia's Share of Partners' Imports



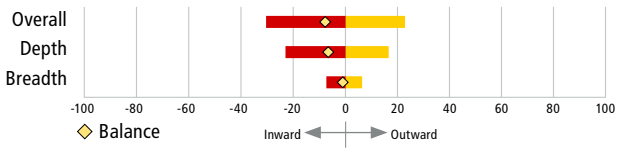
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	47/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	32/140	42/140	47%	45%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	121/140	99/140	2%	6%
Capital	68/94		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	60/131	36/140	7%	64%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	131/133	26/140	-3%	28%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	79/84	78/86	0%	3%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	37/90	·	1%
Information	125/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	120/140		4,181	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	135/140	128/140	3	22
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	88/136	91/136	$1	$4
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	120/139	117/140	2%	1%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	·	98/131	·	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	·	·	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	134/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	126/139	130/140	39%	60%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	103/136	46/136	5%	18%
People	113/126		–	
Migrants	116/139	105/130	73%	96%
Tourists	–	87/99	–	76%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	114/140	$1,540
Linguistic Commonality (+)	12/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	19/140	7.5
Population (-)	62/140	14.5
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	54/129	4.5
Infrastructure (+)	112/129	2.9
Press Freedom (+)	60/137	73
Labor Freedom (+)	79/140	50
Financial Freedom (+)	66/140	50

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	89/129	3.7
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	69/138	4.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/135	1.0
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	87/139	67
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	22/140	130

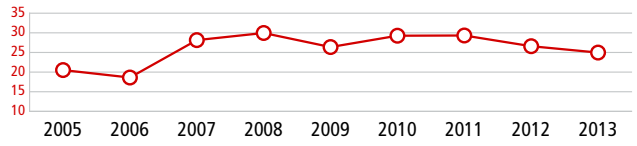
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

ZIMBABWE

Key Scores and Trends

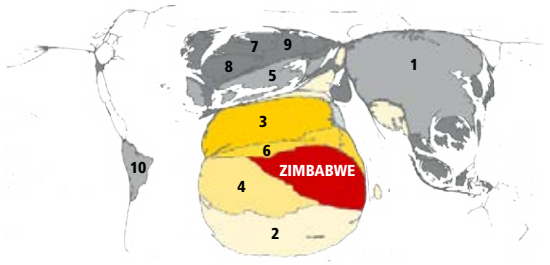
	Rank			Score		
	2013	2011	Change	2013	2011	Change
Overall	122/140	116/140	-6	25/100	29/100	-4
Depth	94/140	80/140	-14	18/50	21/50	-3
Breadth	127/140	122/140	-5	7/50	9/50	-2
Trade Pillar	119/140	104/140	-15	33/100	40/100	-7
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	97/102	96/102	-1	24/100	24/100	0
People Pillar	95/109	99/109	4	29/100	28/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Zimbabwe's Merchandise Exports, 2013



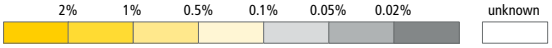
Top Export Destinations

1. China (23%)
2. South Africa (14%)
3. Congo, DR (12%)
4. Botswana (11%)
5. Italy (4%)
6. Zambia (3%)
7. Netherlands (3%)
8. Belgium (2%)
9. Germany (2%)
10. Brazil (2%)

Major Export Products

Platinum, cotton, tobacco, gold, ferroalloys, textiles/ clothing

Zimbabwe's Share of Partners' Imports



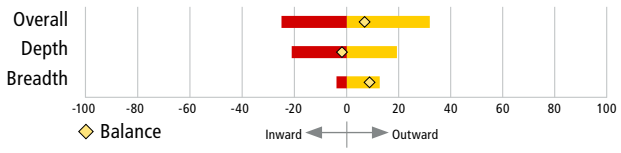
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	78/140		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	71/140	72/140	27%	33%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	113/140	52/140	3%	10%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	83/131	103/140	3%	23%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	65/133	41/140	2%	21%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of Mkt Cap)	·	·	·	·
Information	119/140		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	125/140		3,461	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	102/140	102/140	24	67
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	123/136	106/136	$0	$1
People	75/118		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	82/139	84/140	5%	3%
Tourists (Dep./Arr. per Capita)	81/92	·	0.1	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	6/128	94/112	30%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Region	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	117/140		–	
Merchandise Trade	86/139	135/140	44%	71%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	94/102		–	
International Phone Calls	90/100	61/91	83%	53%
Printed Publications Trade	126/136	119/136	98%	54%
People	118/126		–	
Migrants	120/139	120/130	70%	95%
Tourists	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	84/96	–	95%

Directionality



Structural and Policy Drivers of Depth of Connectedness

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	125/140	$905
Linguistic Commonality (+)	5/140	40%
Remoteness (-)	17/140	7.7
Population (-)	63/140	14.1
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

General Policies / Environment

	Rank	Level
Operating Environment (+)	111/129	3.3
Infrastructure (+)	115/129	3.0
Press Freedom (+)	103/137	60
Labor Freedom (+)	138/140	22
Financial Freedom (+)	135/140	10

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	127/129	2.9
Tariffs (Wtd. Mean Applied) (-)	·	·
Capital Account Openness (+)	81/135	0.4
Visa-Free Travel Outward (+)	99/139	62
Visa-Free Travel Inward (+)	92/140	67

– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

Appendix A – Historical and Pillar Level Scores and Ranks

Table A.1
Global Connectedness Scores and Ranks, 2005–2013

Country	Global Connectedness Score (0–100)									Global Connectedness Rank (out of 140 countries)								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Albania	18	20	23	26	29	30	31	30	34	128	124	124	120	108	111	111	114	107
Angola	39	36	38	39	40	34	35	38	38	76	88	81	88	80	98	97	93	94
Argentina	36	41	42	40	40	41	39	42	40	84	73	71	80	81	80	84	84	87
Armenia	35	33	35	39	42	43	45	44	44	87	98	90	89	72	72	66	76	68
Australia	54	55	55	58	59	59	58	58	57	33	37	36	32	28	31	32	32	32
Austria	67	67	69	65	64	65	66	65	66	16	18	15	22	21	21	22	23	20
Azerbaijan	39	34	34	41	39	38	40	46	42	78	91	96	77	84	91	82	67	82
Bahamas, The	44	48	45	48	41	41	38	43	43	57	48	60	56	76	82	89	77	81
Bahrain	64	66	66	66	62	59	60	63	62	18	19	19	18	25	28	29	26	27
Bangladesh	29	32	33	33	33	34	36	36	35	106	101	99	99	99	96	95	99	102
Barbados	36	37	36	37	36	35	38	39	40	83	84	88	92	93	93	91	90	90
Belarus	30	30	31	31	32	33	36	36	37	101	108	107	105	102	101	94	97	97
Belgium	81	81	83	81	80	79	77	79	81	5	5	5	4	4	5	6	5	4
Benin	8	11	18	21	18	18	18	17	17	137	136	132	130	134	134	136	135	136
Bolivia	23	23	25	25	25	28	32	33	36	119	121	121	121	119	115	106	106	100
Bosnia & Herzegovina	29	29	30	30	29	30	31	31	31	108	112	109	109	110	108	110	109	109
Botswana	26	25	27	27	23	21	24	24	24	115	118	119	119	123	130	123	122	126
Brazil	44	45	43	44	42	43	43	45	44	55	58	69	65	70	73	72	71	74
Brunei Darussalam	39	38	38	36	40	44	43	38	39	79	80	84	93	79	67	74	92	91
Bulgaria	50	55	54	55	56	56	55	55	56	40	34	38	37	35	37	40	39	36
Burkina Faso	7	8	13	17	13	15	20	20	23	140	140	136	134	137	137	134	133	128
Burundi	7	9	3	5	7	5	7	9	15	139	138	140	140	140	140	140	139	137
Cambodia	41	42	44	43	42	45	50	51	52	67	68	64	70	69	62	57	51	48
Cameroon	23	22	24	29	27	31	33	31	29	118	122	122	112	115	107	102	110	115
Canada	53	55	55	56	56	56	57	56	56	36	36	35	36	33	36	36	35	34
Central African Republic	7	9	7	11	9	11	9	8	8	138	137	139	138	139	139	139	140	139
Chile	47	47	48	53	50	49	50	48	49	50	56	55	40	45	52	58	59	56
China	39	40	40	40	39	41	42	42	42	77	77	79	81	83	79	78	83	84
Colombia	31	34	35	33	34	34	36	37	38	94	93	91	102	96	95	96	95	92
Congo, Republic	38	40	41	41	46	51	51	51	51	81	76	77	79	60	44	53	53	53
Costa Rica	39	41	47	44	41	39	39	40	40	75	74	56	66	75	88	85	88	89
Cote d'Ivoire	30	31	33	36	38	39	39	43	43	100	103	102	95	89	86	86	80	78
Croatia	45	48	50	50	49	47	49	48	45	54	54	49	50	50	58	60	60	66
Cyprus	51	51	51	52	53	55	55	54	52	38	43	44	42	41	38	41	43	50
Czech Republic	59	58	60	58	59	59	59	59	60	26	28	28	33	29	29	30	29	29
Denmark	71	72	74	74	73	71	74	72	73	11	11	10	9	9	9	10	10	8
Dominican Republic	28	33	34	33	26	31	32	34	32	110	97	98	100	116	106	103	104	108
Ecuador	30	31	31	30	28	32	32	35	34	102	107	106	108	113	102	105	101	105
Egypt, Arab Republic	34	38	35	40	39	38	36	36	36	88	82	89	83	85	90	93	98	99
El Salvador	20	21	22	23	19	19	21	22	24	123	123	126	125	131	131	132	129	124
Estonia	49	50	51	51	50	51	56	53	52	43	45	45	46	46	46	38	48	51
Ethiopia	40	38	38	38	35	40	42	40	40	72	79	82	90	95	85	76	86	85
Fiji	31	31	30	33	30	32	34	34	35	96	106	108	101	104	103	99	103	101
Finland	64	68	70	68	65	65	65	64	63	20	17	13	14	19	22	24	24	25
France	72	73	73	72	71	69	69	69	69	10	10	11	11	10	12	14	15	14
Gabon	32	38	37	43	45	45	40	46	43	91	81	85	74	61	63	83	69	77
Gambia, The	28	32	34	31	33	33	32	32	31	112	102	94	107	100	100	107	107	110
Georgia	29	38	41	43	38	44	42	48	45	107	83	75	71	88	65	77	61	65
Germany	75	76	77	73	71	71	74	73	73	8	9	9	10	11	10	9	8	9
Ghana	43	44	44	45	47	48	51	51	50	61	64	62	61	56	55	50	56	55
Greece	52	53	54	52	48	47	48	45	46	37	39	37	43	53	57	61	70	62
Guatemala	23	27	27	24	22	26	26	27	30	117	115	117	124	124	119	119	118	113
Guyana	44	47	45	43	41	42	43	47	43	60	55	61	68	74	77	73	64	76
Honduras	37	37	38	39	37	41	40	42	43	82	86	83	87	92	83	80	82	75
Hong Kong SAR (China)	68	68	69	67	69	69	69	70	70	13	16	16	16	13	14	12	11	11
Hungary	61	66	66	68	68	69	66	68	67	23	20	20	15	14	13	21	17	17
Iceland	66	70	70	66	67	64	65	66	65	17	13	14	20	17	23	23	20	22
India	40	41	42	45	43	43	45	44	44	74	71	74	62	65	71	68	73	71
Indonesia	28	27	28	28	29	30	30	31	31	109	113	116	116	109	109	113	113	111
Iran, Islamic Republic	31	32	31	32	29	26	24	21	19	97	100	105	103	107	118	124	132	134
Ireland	84	84	83	81	80	83	83	83	84	2	3	4	5	3	2	3	3	2
Israel	67	69	68	68	66	68	68	69	68	14	14	17	13	18	16	15	14	16
Italy	62	63	62	59	58	60	63	62	63	22	24	24	30	31	26	26	27	26
Jamaica	42	42	41	39	35	34	32	35	37	65	69	76	85	94	97	108	102	95
Japan	49	51	53	51	49	50	52	53	55	44	42	40	49	51	47	48	46	40
Jordan	49	49	50	51	50	50	50	47	46	45	46	50	47	47	50	59	66	63
Kazakhstan	48	48	53	52	49	50	52	53	48	47	49	39	44	49	49	46	45	61
Kenya	34	29	32	30	30	32	34	36	34	89	109	103	111	105	104	101	100	106
Korea, Republic	55	56	59	63	64	66	69	70	69	31	32	31	24	22	19	13	12	13
Kuwait	46	46	47	49	52	51	51	51	53	51	57	57	51	43	45	54	50	45

Country	Global Connectedness Score (0–100)									Global Connectedness Rank (out of 140 countries)								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Kyrgyz Republic	27	29	29	32	24	22	23	24	26	113	111	112	104	122	127	128	124	120
Lao PDR	16	19	19	18	19	22	23	22	22	131	127	128	132	132	126	126	130	131
Latvia	46	48	48	45	40	45	48	51	52	53	50	54	64	77	64	62	57	49
Lebanon	56	57	60	60	58	57	58	55	55	29	29	30	29	32	32	33	37	41
Lithuania	49	52	51	51	47	49	51	51	51	41	41	46	48	57	51	52	55	52
Luxembourg	84	85	84	83	79	80	81	81	80	3	2	2	2	5	4	4	4	5
Macedonia, FYR	32	37	37	40	37	40	38	39	38	93	85	86	84	91	84	90	91	93
Madagascar	29	33	34	36	38	36	30	31	35	103	96	97	94	87	92	115	108	103
Malaysia	61	64	66	65	65	65	66	65	66	24	21	21	23	20	20	19	21	21
Mali	19	19	23	23	25	25	23	24	27	125	126	125	127	120	120	127	125	117
Malta	67	69	68	67	68	69	67	65	62	15	15	18	17	15	15	17	22	28
Mauritius	44	44	47	45	51	54	54	54	52	58	62	58	63	44	40	44	44	46
Mexico	32	34	35	34	33	35	35	38	37	92	92	92	97	98	94	98	94	96
Moldova	36	36	40	41	40	41	39	39	40	85	89	80	78	78	81	88	89	86
Mongolia	40	34	35	37	39	42	46	47	43	73	90	93	91	82	75	65	65	79
Morocco	41	42	48	49	48	50	50	51	49	69	70	52	54	52	48	55	54	57
Mozambique	14	16	17	19	21	21	30	33	37	133	131	133	131	128	129	112	105	98
Myanmar	16	15	15	11	12	12	13	15	17	132	133	134	139	138	138	138	136	135
Namibia	28	27	28	31	33	34	32	31	28	111	114	114	106	97	99	104	111	116
Nepal	12	12	13	14	22	19	21	21	24	134	135	135	136	126	132	131	131	123
Netherlands	88	88	89	88	88	88	90	89	89	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Zealand	55	56	57	57	56	53	58	57	58	32	33	34	34	34	42	34	33	31
Nicaragua	29	33	33	35	32	30	34	37	34	105	99	100	96	101	110	100	96	104
Niger	12	14	8	17	22	23	20	23	19	135	134	138	135	127	123	133	127	132
Nigeria	47	48	46	49	49	49	55	56	56	49	51	59	55	48	53	42	36	38
Norway	69	70	71	69	70	70	71	70	69	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	13	15
Oman	42	43	48	48	48	47	51	52	53	64	65	53	58	54	59	51	49	44
Pakistan	31	33	33	34	31	32	32	31	29	98	95	101	98	103	105	109	112	114
Panama	44	48	49	49	44	48	51	51	52	56	53	51	52	62	54	49	52	47
Papua New Guinea	26	24	27	29	30	30	30	27	24	116	119	118	113	106	112	114	116	125
Paraguay	16	17	19	21	19	21	26	25	26	130	129	129	129	133	128	121	120	119
Peru	42	45	44	43	43	44	45	44	44	66	61	63	73	67	69	67	74	72
Philippines	43	44	43	43	43	44	46	47	49	62	63	68	72	66	70	64	63	58
Poland	49	53	53	54	54	55	55	54	54	42	38	41	39	40	39	43	42	43
Portugal	57	60	61	62	58	56	57	55	56	28	26	26	25	30	34	37	38	35
Qatar	46	48	50	49	53	54	56	55	55	52	47	48	53	42	41	39	40	39
Romania	41	43	42	44	43	42	42	44	44	68	67	73	67	68	76	75	75	70
Russian Federation	43	45	41	42	44	44	44	43	44	63	59	78	76	64	66	70	78	69
Rwanda	8	9	10	12	19	17	19	19	19	136	139	137	137	130	135	135	134	133
Saudi Arabia	50	51	52	52	55	56	57	57	56	39	44	43	41	39	35	35	34	37
Senegal	22	24	24	27	28	28	29	30	31	121	120	123	118	112	116	117	115	112
Serbia	26	39	42	43	41	41	41	42	44	114	78	70	75	73	78	79	81	73
Singapore	81	83	84	83	82	83	83	83	83	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
Slovak Republic	53	57	60	58	55	52	52	55	54	34	31	29	31	37	43	45	41	42
Slovenia	53	55	58	57	55	57	59	59	59	35	35	33	35	36	33	31	30	30
South Africa	48	52	53	54	48	47	52	53	51	46	40	42	38	55	60	47	47	54
Spain	59	61	62	62	59	59	61	62	63	25	25	25	26	27	30	27	28	24
Sri Lanka	44	45	44	43	42	42	44	44	45	59	60	65	69	71	74	69	72	64
Suriname	35	31	30	28	26	24	37	40	42	86	105	110	115	118	121	92	87	83
Sweden	75	77	78	78	76	74	74	73	72	9	8	7	7	8	8	8	9	10
Switzerland	76	78	79	79	78	77	77	78	78	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	6
Syrian Arab Republic	33	34	30	29	27	26	25	9	6	90	94	111	114	114	117	122	138	140
Taiwan (China)	62	63	64	66	63	66	67	66	66	21	23	23	19	23	17	16	19	18
Tajikistan	23	26	26	24	21	22	23	24	22	120	116	120	122	129	125	129	121	130
Thailand	56	57	59	61	61	62	66	67	66	30	30	32	28	26	25	20	18	19
Trinidad and Tobago	40	43	42	48	47	44	50	47	48	70	66	72	57	59	68	56	62	60
Tunisia	38	40	44	45	44	46	43	46	43	80	75	66	60	63	61	71	68	80
Turkey	40	41	44	45	47	47	48	49	48	71	72	67	59	58	56	63	58	59
Uganda	18	20	22	24	25	24	26	27	25	126	125	127	123	121	122	120	117	121
Ukraine	31	31	34	40	38	39	40	43	44	99	104	95	82	86	87	81	79	67
United Arab Emirates	64	64	66	65	67	66	67	68	69	19	22	22	21	16	18	18	16	12
United Kingdom	76	77	77	77	77	77	78	77	76	7	7	8	8	7	7	5	7	7
United States	59	60	61	61	62	63	63	64	64	27	27	27	27	24	24	25	25	23
Uruguay	31	36	37	39	37	38	39	40	40	95	87	87	86	90	89	87	85	88
Uzbekistan	19	16	19	22	17	17	18	13	14	124	130	131	128	136	136	137	137	138
Venezuela, RB	29	29	28	23	22	23	23	24	24	104	110	113	126	125	124	125	123	127
Vietnam	47	48	51	52	55	60	60	59	57	48	52	47	45	38	27	28	31	33
Yemen, Republic	18	25	31	28	28	29	28	23	26	127	117	104	117	111	114	118	128	118
Zambia	17	15	19	18	17	19	22	24	23	129	132	130	133	135	133	130	126	129
Zimbabwe	21	19	28	30	26	29	29	27	25	122	128	115	110	117	113	116	119	122

Table A.2
Depth Scores and Ranks, 2005–2013

Country	Depth Score (0–50)									Depth Rank (out of 140 countries)								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Albania	15	18	20	22	23	25	27	27	28	88	82	78	76	61	60	53	58	50
Angola	19	14	13	14	15	12	13	15	15	71	102	107	107	93	111	111	106	103
Argentina	8	10	11	11	9	9	9	10	10	120	117	116	117	121	121	125	121	120
Armenia	19	16	16	16	20	22	24	24	24	70	87	94	97	76	72	72	70	73
Australia	16	17	18	21	21	21	21	20	20	82	84	87	78	74	76	81	87	86
Austria	36	37	39	35	35	36	38	38	39	10	10	8	14	12	12	9	10	9
Azerbaijan	27	24	19	19	17	18	20	22	22	34	51	81	87	88	88	83	81	79
Bahamas, The	27	29	31	32	30	30	32	33	34	37	31	28	24	25	30	33	28	22
Bahrain	39	40	40	40	35	34	33	35	35	7	7	7	6	13	17	25	17	17
Bangladesh	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	4	140	138	138	137	139	138	138	136	137
Barbados	24	25	27	28	27	28	30	31	32	49	49	46	39	42	38	39	40	31
Belarus	18	19	21	22	23	25	29	30	28	76	77	75	73	67	61	43	42	48
Belgium	43	44	44	44	43	43	42	44	45	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	5	4
Benin	3	5	11	10	9	9	9	9	10	131	129	119	120	118	119	126	124	121
Bolivia	10	11	11	14	12	12	15	16	16	109	112	113	105	111	110	105	102	100
Bosnia & Herzegovina	21	22	25	25	23	25	26	27	26	65	63	58	63	63	59	60	60	64
Botswana	26	24	26	25	21	21	24	24	24	41	54	49	57	73	79	71	74	72
Brazil	5	6	6	6	6	7	6	8	7	126	124	127	131	128	129	133	129	130
Brunei Darussalam	29	28	28	28	31	32	32	31	31	24	35	39	42	24	24	31	36	36
Bulgaria	27	32	34	33	30	31	31	32	32	32	21	19	17	26	26	35	31	28
Burkina Faso	2	3	5	5	6	7	10	12	13	135	137	130	134	130	128	122	115	113
Burundi	2	5	1	2	2	2	4	4	5	138	128	140	140	138	140	137	138	135
Cambodia	24	26	27	28	27	28	30	32	32	48	42	44	40	41	39	38	32	32
Cameroon	5	5	6	7	4	8	11	11	9	127	127	126	127	134	123	119	119	123
Canada	25	26	26	27	25	26	26	26	27	45	44	51	46	49	55	57	62	56
Central African Republic	3	4	4	5	5	6	5	5	5	132	135	132	133	132	132	134	134	133
Chile	20	20	22	25	22	23	24	24	24	66	72	71	65	71	68	68	72	74
China	9	10	9	9	6	8	8	8	8	113	119	122	124	127	124	127	128	127
Colombia	7	8	9	9	9	8	10	11	12	123	122	123	122	122	122	120	116	115
Congo, Republic	20	22	24	23	24	26	27	28	28	68	67	61	71	54	50	52	46	51
Costa Rica	22	23	25	25	23	21	22	23	22	58	59	54	62	62	74	77	78	82
Cote d'Ivoire	16	16	17	17	18	20	20	23	24	83	88	93	92	82	84	87	79	76
Croatia	25	27	28	28	25	26	26	25	24	44	41	40	41	48	56	59	69	75
Cyprus	28	29	29	31	34	36	37	36	36	27	33	32	27	17	13	11	13	13
Czech Republic	30	32	33	33	32	32	32	34	35	17	20	22	21	21	23	30	23	16
Denmark	30	31	34	33	33	31	34	34	35	18	23	20	20	20	27	22	24	15
Dominican Republic	15	18	18	18	15	17	17	18	17	87	79	86	89	100	92	96	94	96
Ecuador	9	10	11	12	9	13	14	13	13	114	115	121	115	119	108	108	110	111
Egypt, Arab Republic	10	11	12	13	10	12	10	9	7	112	111	112	110	114	114	123	123	129
El Salvador	15	15	17	19	15	15	15	17	19	92	93	92	85	102	102	101	97	93
Estonia	38	39	39	37	36	39	41	40	39	8	9	9	11	10	8	7	8	7
Ethiopia	7	6	4	4	0	5	6	4	3	124	125	133	135	140	135	132	137	139
Fiji	23	23	23	25	23	25	26	27	27	53	55	66	64	65	62	58	57	55
Finland	27	31	32	32	29	30	31	32	31	36	24	23	25	32	33	37	33	33
France	25	27	27	26	25	26	25	26	26	42	40	43	52	50	54	63	64	62
Gabon	16	17	18	19	19	21	20	21	22	85	85	88	86	80	75	85	83	84
Gambia, The	17	20	20	17	18	15	19	21	22	80	75	79	90	85	99	91	82	83
Georgia	14	21	22	25	24	26	25	30	29	93	71	70	60	55	51	65	41	41
Germany	28	30	32	28	26	28	31	31	31	29	25	25	38	43	41	34	37	37
Ghana	10	12	11	13	15	15	20	21	19	108	110	115	112	96	98	84	85	92
Greece	17	19	21	19	18	17	20	20	21	81	76	73	83	87	91	86	91	85
Guatemala	13	14	15	14	13	14	15	15	14	103	100	99	106	107	104	103	105	104
Guyana	28	27	29	30	28	30	32	33	32	30	39	37	29	36	35	29	26	30
Honduras	23	23	25	26	22	23	25	27	27	52	58	59	53	69	65	66	59	54
Hong Kong SAR (China)	47	48	49	48	49	49	50	50	50	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Hungary	32	36	35	36	36	37	36	39	39	13	11	13	12	11	10	14	9	8
Iceland	29	33	34	31	34	31	33	34	32	21	15	16	28	16	28	28	25	27
India	2	4	4	7	5	6	8	8	8	134	132	135	128	131	130	128	126	126
Indonesia	6	6	7	8	7	7	7	7	8	125	126	125	126	124	127	131	130	128
Iran, Islamic Republic	3	4	3	4	2	3	2	3	2	130	130	136	136	137	137	140	140	140
Ireland	41	40	40	39	40	44	44	44	44	6	6	6	8	6	4	4	4	5
Israel	29	29	29	28	25	26	27	28	27	26	32	33	37	47	52	49	51	58
Italy	19	21	22	20	19	22	25	25	26	69	70	69	82	81	71	64	66	65
Jamaica	22	24	25	26	23	23	24	24	24	60	53	57	56	64	67	70	71	70
Japan	8	9	11	10	9	10	11	11	13	118	120	118	118	120	118	118	118	112
Jordan	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	27	27	20	30	30	30	30	34	41	52	60
Kazakhstan	22	23	27	27	23	21	24	25	25	56	56	42	47	66	73	74	67	69
Kenya	7	7	8	9	10	11	13	13	12	122	123	124	121	117	117	112	112	114
Korea, Republic	17	18	20	24	24	24	27	28	27	79	81	77	66	59	63	50	49	59
Kuwait	20	21	23	25	27	27	26	26	27	67	68	68	58	40	46	62	63	57

Country	Depth Score (0–50)									Depth Rank (out of 140 countries)								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Kyrgyz Republic	23	26	27	27	24	21	21	22	24	54	43	47	45	58	78	78	80	71
Lao PDR	8	11	12	11	10	14	15	13	14	119	113	110	116	116	107	107	111	109
Latvia	26	28	28	25	24	30	34	37	37	39	34	38	59	57	36	18	12	11
Lebanon	32	32	33	34	33	33	34	31	29	14	17	21	16	18	19	19	35	42
Lithuania	27	30	30	30	28	32	34	35	35	31	27	31	32	35	25	24	16	18
Luxembourg	48	49	48	49	45	47	48	47	46	1	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	3
Macedonia, FYR	22	23	25	29	25	27	29	30	30	57	60	55	36	52	45	42	43	38
Madagascar	8	10	12	12	12	11	11	12	11	121	118	108	113	108	116	116	114	117
Malaysia	29	32	34	33	34	35	35	36	36	22	18	17	18	14	14	15	15	12
Mali	9	12	11	14	10	14	14	15	15	116	109	114	108	115	105	109	103	102
Malta	37	39	39	39	39	41	40	40	35	9	8	10	7	7	7	8	7	19
Mauritius	24	25	26	26	31	34	34	35	32	50	48	50	50	23	15	20	21	29
Mexico	16	17	17	16	17	18	18	20	20	84	86	90	95	89	87	93	89	87
Moldova	27	26	29	30	29	30	31	31	31	38	46	36	31	33	32	36	34	35
Mongolia	21	22	23	26	25	30	33	32	29	61	62	67	55	51	31	26	30	44
Morocco	13	14	17	19	16	17	19	20	19	101	98	89	88	90	90	90	90	91
Mozambique	14	15	14	15	14	19	19	21	22	98	94	102	102	105	86	88	86	81
Myanmar	5	4	4	3	2	2	2	3	5	128	134	134	139	136	139	139	139	134
Namibia	21	22	24	26	28	27	26	26	25	63	65	63	54	37	44	61	65	66
Nepal	1	1	3	3	7	5	4	5	6	139	140	137	138	123	134	135	133	131
Netherlands	42	42	43	42	41	42	44	43	44	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	6
New Zealand	21	22	24	24	22	21	24	25	26	62	64	60	67	68	77	67	68	63
Nicaragua	14	17	19	21	19	22	24	26	25	95	83	80	77	79	70	69	61	68
Niger	4	4	5	9	15	16	15	14	14	129	131	129	123	92	93	106	109	110
Nigeria	14	14	15	17	15	15	18	18	17	94	97	100	93	97	97	94	96	98
Norway	29	30	31	30	29	30	32	31	30	25	26	27	34	31	29	32	38	39
Oman	24	26	29	29	26	27	29	31	33	51	45	35	35	45	47	44	39	25
Pakistan	3	4	5	6	3	4	4	4	4	133	133	131	130	135	136	136	135	138
Panama	29	32	32	33	30	32	34	33	31	23	22	24	22	28	21	23	27	34
Papua New Guinea	19	18	19	19	18	19	19	16	14	75	80	82	84	83	85	92	99	105
Paraguay	15	15	15	17	15	16	17	17	17	90	96	97	94	99	95	97	98	97
Peru	11	13	14	13	13	14	15	14	14	107	103	105	111	106	106	102	107	107
Philippines	15	15	16	15	12	11	11	12	12	89	91	95	101	109	115	115	113	116
Poland	19	22	23	23	23	25	27	27	27	72	66	65	70	60	58	54	55	61
Portugal	27	30	31	32	29	28	28	29	30	35	28	29	26	34	42	45	45	40
Qatar	25	28	29	26	27	26	27	27	28	43	36	34	48	39	53	51	54	53
Romania	18	20	21	22	20	20	21	24	23	78	74	76	75	77	82	79	73	77
Russian Federation	13	14	16	15	15	16	16	16	16	102	99	96	100	98	94	99	100	101
Rwanda	2	1	2	6	4	5	8	8	9	137	139	139	132	133	133	129	127	124
Saudi Arabia	14	15	18	20	22	24	24	23	22	99	92	84	81	70	64	73	77	80
Senegal	13	13	15	17	15	15	17	18	17	104	104	101	91	95	100	98	95	95
Serbia	21	23	25	26	25	26	27	28	28	64	57	56	51	53	49	55	50	49
Singapore	47	48	49	49	47	47	48	48	48	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Slovak Republic	31	33	35	35	33	32	34	35	34	15	16	14	15	19	22	21	18	20
Slovenia	30	32	34	33	31	33	35	35	34	19	19	18	19	22	18	17	19	21
South Africa	14	16	18	20	16	16	18	18	20	97	89	85	80	91	96	95	93	89
Spain	19	20	21	20	19	20	22	24	25	74	73	72	79	78	81	76	76	67
Sri Lanka	10	10	11	10	7	8	10	11	11	111	116	120	119	125	125	121	120	119
Suriname	25	24	23	24	20	23	28	27	29	46	52	64	69	75	69	48	56	43
Sweden	31	33	35	36	34	34	35	34	34	16	14	15	13	15	16	16	22	23
Switzerland	33	35	37	38	36	37	36	36	36	12	12	12	10	9	11	13	14	14
Syrian Arab Republic	16	15	15	14	11	13	12	6	5	86	95	98	103	112	109	114	132	136
Taiwan (China)	28	30	31	32	30	32	33	33	33	28	29	26	23	27	20	27	29	26
Tajikistan	23	26	26	22	18	20	19	20	20	55	47	52	72	84	83	89	88	88
Thailand	24	25	26	27	26	26	29	30	29	47	50	48	44	46	48	40	44	46
Trinidad and Tobago	27	28	27	30	30	29	36	35	34	33	37	45	33	29	37	12	20	24
Tunisia	19	21	24	25	22	23	23	24	23	73	69	62	61	72	66	75	75	78
Turkey	9	11	12	12	12	12	13	14	14	115	114	111	114	110	113	110	108	108
Uganda	2	3	5	6	6	8	11	10	9	136	136	128	129	126	126	117	122	122
Ukraine	18	19	21	24	24	25	27	28	28	77	78	74	68	56	57	56	47	47
United Arab Emirates	34	35	37	38	39	38	37	38	39	11	13	11	9	8	9	10	11	10
United Kingdom	26	28	27	28	28	28	28	27	28	40	38	41	43	38	40	46	53	52
United States	12	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	105	106	104	104	104	101	100	101	99
Uruguay	11	12	13	16	15	14	15	15	14	106	108	106	98	94	103	104	104	106
Uzbekistan	8	9	12	14	11	9	10	8	8	117	121	109	109	113	120	124	125	125
Venezuela, RB	14	13	11	8	6	6	8	6	6	100	107	117	125	129	131	130	131	132
Vietnam	22	23	25	26	26	27	28	28	29	59	61	53	49	44	43	47	48	45
Yemen, Republic	10	14	14	15	15	12	12	11	11	110	101	103	99	103	112	113	117	118
Zambia	15	13	17	16	15	18	20	21	19	91	105	91	96	101	89	82	84	90
Zimbabwe	14	16	19	22	18	21	21	19	18	96	90	83	74	86	80	80	92	94

Table A.3
Breadth Scores and Ranks, 2005–2013

Country	Breadth Score (0–50)									Breadth Rank (out of 140 countries)								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Albania	3	3	3	4	6	5	4	4	5	135	135	133	135	130	131	135	136	131
Angola	20	22	25	25	24	22	22	23	23	76	67	58	59	65	71	68	67	67
Argentina	28	31	31	30	31	32	30	32	30	51	37	38	43	42	37	41	36	38
Armenia	16	16	19	23	22	21	21	19	20	92	93	84	69	74	75	71	81	78
Australia	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	37	17	18	18	19	16	15	16	16	17
Austria	30	30	30	29	29	28	28	27	27	38	45	43	44	46	48	49	49	47
Azerbaijan	12	10	15	23	22	20	20	24	20	105	118	101	67	75	80	77	61	79
Bahamas, The	18	19	14	15	10	11	7	10	9	85	80	102	96	115	116	129	114	120
Bahrain	25	27	27	26	27	26	27	28	27	57	52	52	54	55	58	54	45	51
Bangladesh	29	31	31	30	32	32	32	32	31	45	36	35	41	36	33	34	35	36
Barbados	12	12	10	9	9	7	8	8	8	104	106	117	120	120	127	124	122	122
Belarus	11	11	10	9	9	8	7	7	8	109	113	116	118	119	121	128	128	121
Belgium	37	38	39	38	37	36	35	35	35	19	17	16	18	18	19	22	22	23
Benin	5	7	7	11	9	9	10	8	7	130	125	125	111	122	119	115	123	128
Bolivia	12	12	14	11	14	16	17	17	19	103	107	103	110	103	95	88	92	85
Bosnia & Herzegovina	8	7	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	121	126	128	130	131	130	133	132	133
Botswana	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	139	139	140	140	139	140	140	140	140
Brazil	39	39	37	38	36	36	37	37	37	14	15	20	16	20	18	17	18	21
Brunei Darussalam	10	10	10	9	9	12	11	7	7	116	115	115	121	118	106	112	127	126
Bulgaria	22	24	20	22	25	24	24	23	24	66	62	76	73	61	61	61	66	62
Burkina Faso	5	5	9	12	8	8	9	8	11	132	131	120	107	124	120	117	121	111
Burundi	6	4	2	3	5	3	3	6	11	128	132	138	137	133	134	137	129	113
Cambodia	17	16	17	15	15	17	20	20	20	88	94	88	97	94	90	79	79	73
Cameroon	18	17	18	22	22	23	23	20	20	84	90	85	71	70	70	66	74	76
Canada	28	29	29	29	31	30	30	30	29	49	47	45	45	40	42	40	41	42
Central African Republic	5	5	3	6	4	5	5	3	2	133	129	134	128	135	133	134	137	136
Chile	26	26	26	28	28	26	25	24	25	55	55	57	47	52	57	58	64	58
China	30	30	31	32	33	33	33	34	34	43	42	41	35	31	28	33	30	28
Colombia	24	26	26	24	25	26	25	26	26	61	56	54	64	62	56	57	54	53
Congo, Republic	18	18	17	18	22	25	23	23	24	83	85	92	88	76	60	64	68	63
Costa Rica	18	18	22	19	18	17	17	17	18	86	86	68	82	87	88	89	90	87
Cote d'Ivoire	14	15	16	19	20	20	20	20	19	98	98	94	83	82	83	80	76	83
Croatia	20	21	22	22	24	21	23	23	21	77	73	66	70	67	73	67	69	69
Cyprus	23	22	22	21	20	19	19	18	16	64	70	67	75	81	84	82	85	93
Czech Republic	29	27	28	25	27	27	27	25	25	46	53	50	58	54	54	53	60	60
Denmark	41	40	41	41	41	40	40	38	38	10	12	11	10	8	10	10	15	15
Dominican Republic	13	14	16	15	12	15	15	16	15	100	100	97	98	113	100	97	96	100
Ecuador	20	20	20	19	19	20	18	21	21	74	75	77	85	85	79	85	72	70
Egypt, Arab Republic	24	26	24	27	28	26	26	27	29	60	54	65	53	51	55	56	51	43
El Salvador	5	6	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	129	127	129	132	134	132	132	133	130
Estonia	12	12	12	15	14	11	14	13	13	106	109	107	100	101	111	99	103	108
Ethiopia	33	33	34	34	35	35	35	37	37	30	31	25	25	25	23	21	20	18
Fiji	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	119	120	124	125	125	124	125	125	124
Finland	37	37	37	36	36	35	34	32	32	20	20	19	20	19	25	26	33	33
France	46	46	46	46	45	44	43	43	43	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Gabon	17	21	19	24	26	24	20	25	21	89	72	80	61	58	66	76	59	71
Gambia, The	11	12	15	14	15	18	13	11	9	112	104	100	102	96	86	106	112	117
Georgia	14	17	19	18	14	18	16	18	16	97	89	83	87	106	85	91	87	96
Germany	48	46	46	45	44	43	43	42	42	2	3	5	5	5	5	5	8	8
Ghana	33	32	33	32	32	32	31	30	31	31	32	28	33	34	36	37	40	35
Greece	35	33	33	33	30	30	29	25	25	24	29	32	31	43	43	45	58	61
Guatemala	10	12	12	10	10	11	11	12	16	113	105	108	116	116	110	107	107	97
Guyana	16	20	16	13	13	12	11	14	11	94	76	96	104	107	108	110	101	112
Honduras	14	14	13	13	15	17	15	16	16	99	102	106	105	97	89	95	95	95
Hong Kong SAR (China)	21	20	19	20	19	20	20	20	20	70	77	82	80	83	82	78	75	74
Hungary	29	30	31	31	33	32	30	29	28	44	44	36	36	32	39	42	44	45
Iceland	36	36	35	34	33	33	32	33	33	22	21	22	21	29	31	36	32	31
India	37	38	38	38	38	37	36	36	36	18	19	17	17	17	17	18	21	22
Indonesia	22	21	21	21	22	23	23	23	23	67	71	71	78	73	67	65	65	65
Iran, Islamic Republic	28	28	28	28	27	23	21	18	16	50	50	49	48	56	69	70	88	91
Ireland	44	44	43	42	40	39	39	39	39	7	6	7	7	9	13	13	11	10
Israel	38	40	39	40	40	41	41	42	41	15	14	14	12	11	7	9	9	9
Italy	42	42	40	40	39	37	38	37	37	9	9	13	13	15	16	15	19	20
Jamaica	20	18	16	14	12	11	8	11	13	73	84	95	103	111	112	126	113	106
Japan	41	41	42	41	40	41	41	42	42	11	10	9	11	14	8	7	6	7
Jordan	19	19	20	21	20	20	20	19	19	79	79	78	76	79	76	74	82	84
Kazakhstan	26	25	26	25	27	29	29	28	23	56	59	55	57	57	46	46	46	66
Kenya	27	22	24	21	21	21	21	23	22	53	68	63	77	78	74	72	70	68
Korea, Republic	38	38	39	39	40	42	42	42	42	16	16	15	14	13	6	6	5	6
Kuwait	27	24	24	24	25	24	25	25	26	54	60	62	60	64	62	59	56	52

Country	Breadth Score (0–50)									Breadth Rank (out of 140 countries)								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Kyrgyz Republic	5	3	3	5	0	1	2	2	2	134	133	135	131	140	138	139	139	138
Lao PDR	8	8	8	7	9	8	9	8	8	123	119	121	127	121	122	120	120	123
Latvia	19	20	20	19	16	15	14	14	15	78	78	79	81	91	98	100	100	101
Lebanon	25	25	26	26	25	24	24	24	25	59	58	53	55	63	63	63	62	56
Lithuania	22	22	22	21	19	18	17	16	17	68	69	70	74	84	87	87	94	90
Luxembourg	36	36	36	34	34	33	34	34	33	23	22	21	23	26	29	30	27	30
Macedonia, FYR	10	14	12	11	12	14	9	9	8	114	101	109	113	110	103	119	117	125
Madagascar	22	23	22	23	26	25	18	20	23	69	65	69	65	59	59	83	78	64
Malaysia	32	32	32	31	31	31	31	30	30	34	33	34	37	41	41	39	42	40
Mali	10	8	11	9	14	11	9	9	12	115	121	112	117	100	115	118	118	110
Malta	30	30	29	27	29	28	27	26	27	40	43	46	51	48	51	55	55	50
Mauritius	20	18	20	19	20	20	19	19	20	75	83	74	84	80	78	81	83	80
Mexico	16	17	17	17	17	17	16	17	17	91	88	87	91	90	92	92	89	89
Moldova	9	10	11	11	12	11	8	8	9	117	116	113	112	114	113	127	124	119
Mongolia	18	12	12	11	14	12	13	14	14	81	108	110	109	105	109	103	99	104
Morocco	27	28	31	30	32	33	31	31	30	52	51	40	39	35	30	38	37	39
Mozambique	1	1	2	4	7	2	11	12	14	138	140	136	136	126	135	111	105	102
Myanmar	11	11	11	9	9	10	11	12	12	107	112	111	119	117	117	109	108	109
Namibia	7	5	5	6	5	7	6	5	3	125	130	130	129	132	126	130	130	135
Nepal	11	11	11	12	15	14	17	16	18	108	111	114	108	98	101	90	93	86
Netherlands	46	46	46	46	47	46	46	46	46	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
New Zealand	34	33	33	33	33	32	33	32	32	26	28	29	30	30	38	32	34	32
Nicaragua	15	15	14	14	13	8	10	10	9	95	97	104	101	109	123	114	115	116
Niger	8	10	3	8	6	7	6	9	6	120	117	132	124	127	128	131	116	129
Nigeria	33	34	31	32	34	33	36	38	39	32	27	37	34	27	27	20	12	12
Norway	40	40	40	39	40	40	39	39	39	13	13	12	15	10	12	12	10	11
Oman	18	18	19	18	22	20	22	21	20	82	87	81	86	77	77	69	73	77
Pakistan	29	30	28	27	28	27	27	27	25	47	46	48	52	53	53	52	52	57
Panama	15	16	17	17	14	16	18	18	21	96	95	93	93	99	96	86	84	72
Papua New Guinea	7	6	7	10	12	11	10	11	10	124	128	122	115	112	114	113	111	115
Paraguay	2	3	4	5	4	5	9	9	9	137	136	131	133	136	129	121	119	118
Peru	31	31	30	30	30	30	29	30	30	36	35	42	42	44	44	44	43	41
Philippines	28	28	28	29	31	32	35	35	37	48	49	51	46	38	34	24	23	19
Poland	30	30	30	31	31	29	28	27	27	39	39	44	38	39	45	50	48	46
Portugal	30	30	31	30	30	29	28	26	26	42	41	39	40	45	47	48	53	54
Qatar	21	21	21	23	26	28	28	27	27	71	74	72	68	60	52	47	47	49
Romania	23	22	21	22	23	21	21	20	20	63	66	73	72	68	72	73	77	75
Russian Federation	30	31	25	28	29	28	28	27	27	41	38	60	49	49	49	51	50	48
Rwanda	7	7	7	7	15	12	11	11	10	126	122	123	126	95	107	108	110	114
Saudi Arabia	36	35	33	33	32	33	34	34	34	21	24	26	32	33	32	31	29	27
Senegal	9	10	9	10	13	13	13	12	13	118	114	118	114	108	105	105	106	105
Serbia	5	16	17	17	17	15	15	15	16	131	96	90	92	89	99	98	98	98
Singapore	34	34	35	34	35	36	35	35	35	25	26	23	24	23	21	23	24	24
Slovak Republic	23	24	25	24	23	20	18	20	20	65	63	59	62	69	81	84	80	82
Slovenia	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	25	62	64	61	63	66	65	60	63	59
South Africa	34	36	35	34	32	31	34	35	32	27	23	24	22	37	40	29	25	34
Spain	40	40	41	41	40	39	38	38	38	12	11	10	8	12	14	14	13	13
Sri Lanka	34	34	33	34	35	35	34	34	35	29	25	27	26	24	24	27	28	25
Suriname	11	7	7	5	6	2	10	13	13	111	123	127	134	128	137	116	102	107
Sweden	44	44	43	43	42	40	39	38	38	6	7	6	6	6	11	11	14	14
Switzerland	43	43	42	41	42	41	41	42	42	8	8	8	9	7	9	8	7	5
Syrian Arab Republic	18	19	15	15	16	13	13	4	1	87	82	99	99	93	104	104	135	139
Taiwan (China)	34	33	33	33	34	34	34	33	33	28	30	30	27	28	26	28	31	29
Tajikistan	0	1	1	2	3	2	4	4	2	140	138	139	138	137	136	136	134	137
Thailand	32	32	33	33	35	36	36	37	38	33	34	31	29	21	20	19	17	16
Trinidad and Tobago	13	15	15	18	17	15	13	13	14	101	99	98	89	88	97	101	104	103
Tunisia	19	19	20	20	22	23	20	22	20	80	81	75	79	71	68	75	71	81
Turkey	31	30	32	33	35	35	35	34	34	35	40	33	28	22	22	25	26	26
Uganda	16	17	17	18	18	16	15	17	16	90	91	89	90	86	94	96	91	92
Ukraine	13	13	13	16	14	14	13	15	16	102	103	105	94	102	102	102	97	94
United Arab Emirates	31	29	29	28	29	28	30	30	31	37	48	47	50	50	50	43	39	37
United Kingdom	49	50	50	49	50	49	49	49	49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
United States	47	47	47	47	48	47	47	48	48	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Uruguay	20	24	24	23	22	24	24	25	26	72	61	64	66	72	64	62	57	55
Uzbekistan	11	7	7	8	6	8	8	5	5	110	124	126	123	129	125	123	131	132
Venezuela, RB	16	16	17	15	16	17	15	18	18	93	92	86	95	92	91	94	86	88
Vietnam	25	25	26	25	29	32	32	31	28	58	57	56	56	47	35	35	38	44
Yemen, Republic	8	11	17	13	14	16	16	11	15	122	110	91	106	104	93	93	109	99
Zambia	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	4	136	137	137	139	138	139	138	138	134
Zimbabwe	7	3	9	8	9	9	9	7	7	127	134	119	122	123	118	122	126	127

Figure A.1
The 2014 DHL Global Connectedness Index, Trade Pillar Only

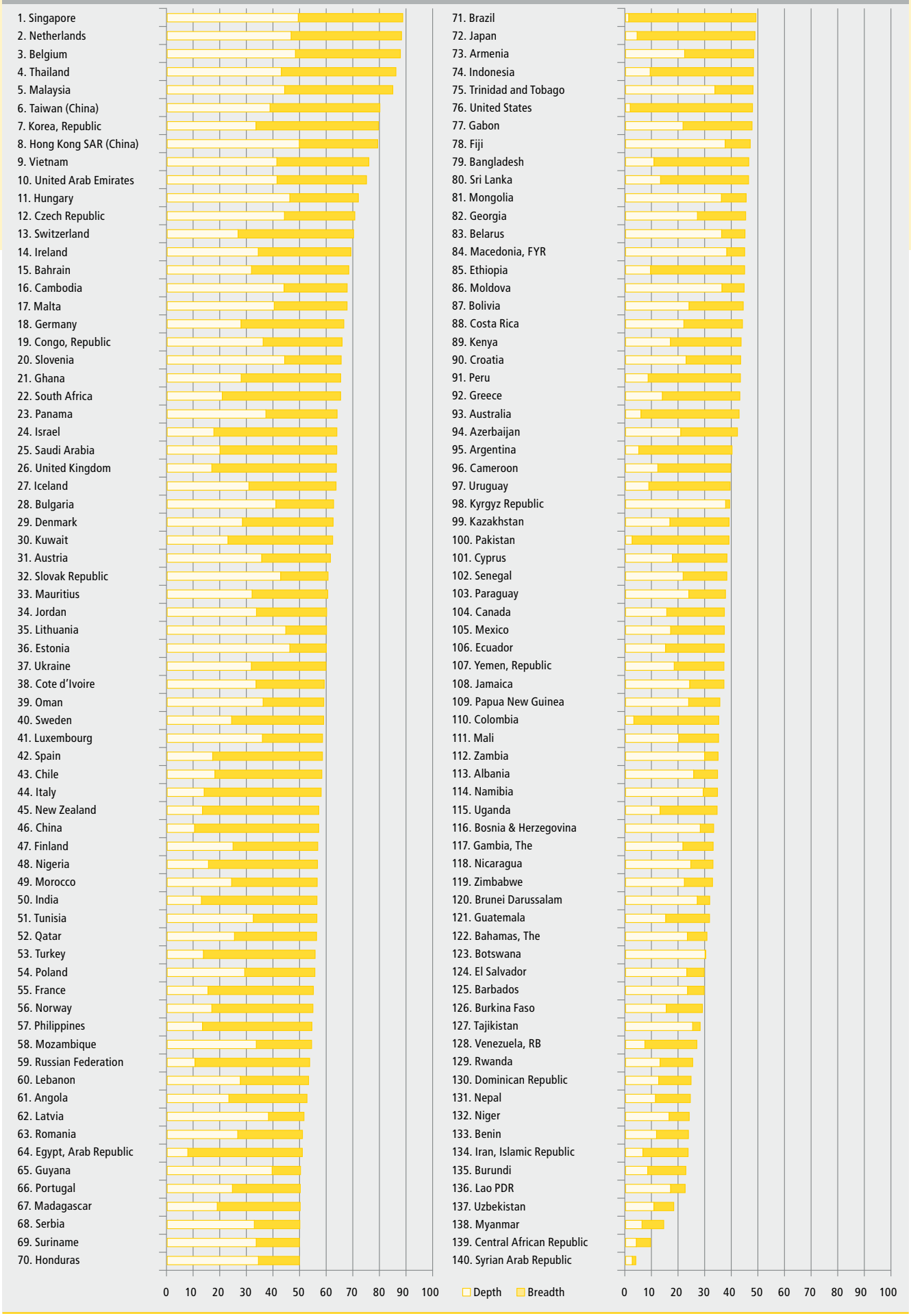


Figure A.2 The 2014 DHL Global Connectedness Index, Capital Pillar Only

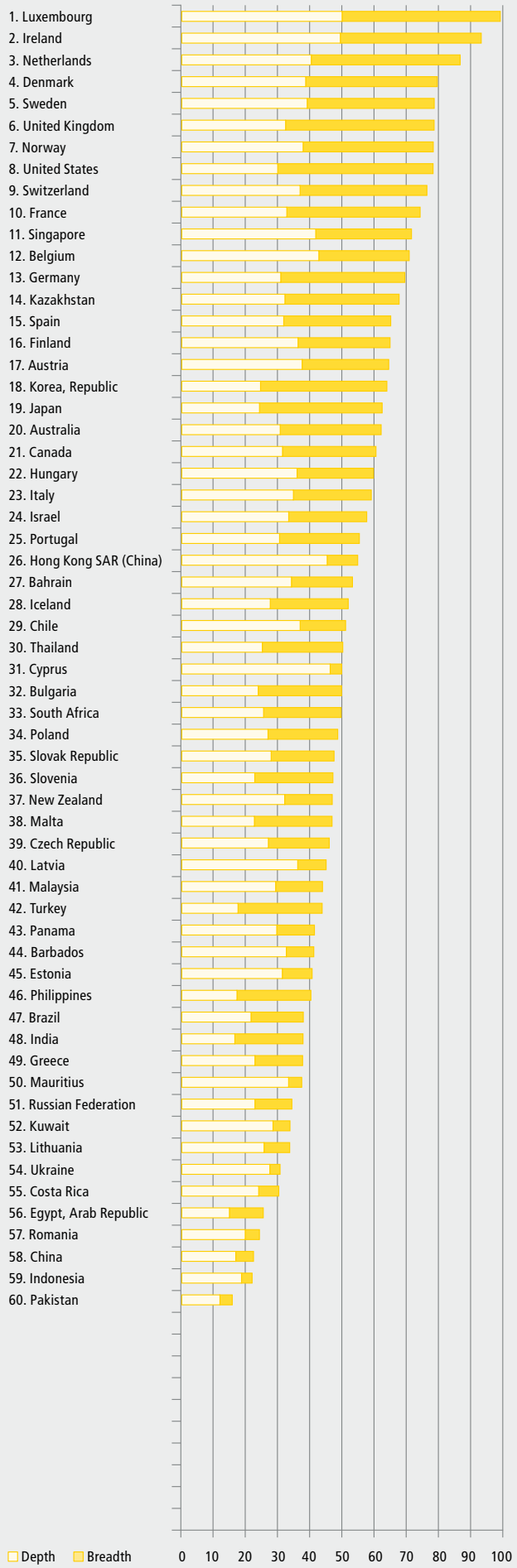


Figure A.3
The 2014 DHL Global Connectedness Index, Information Pillar Only

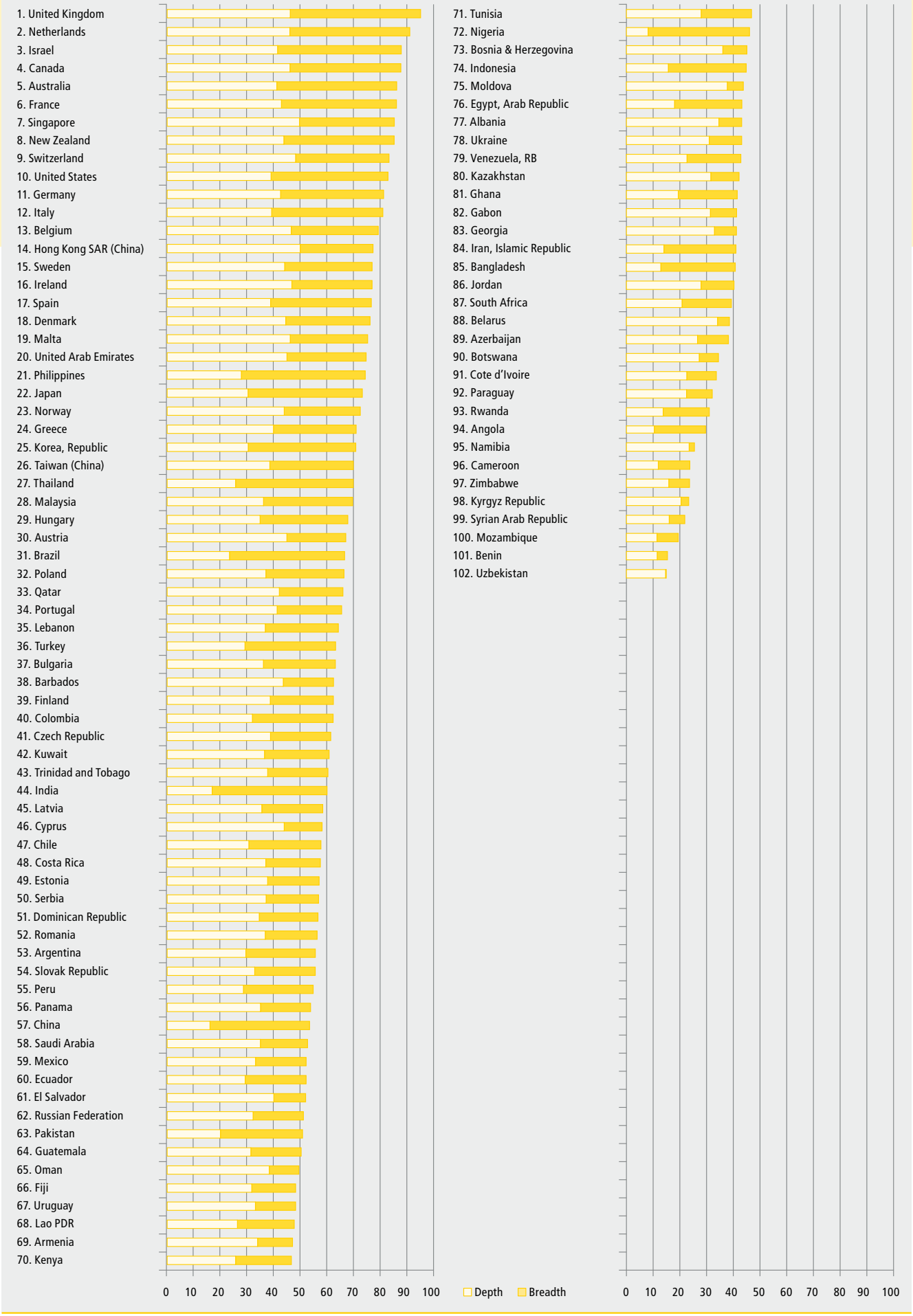
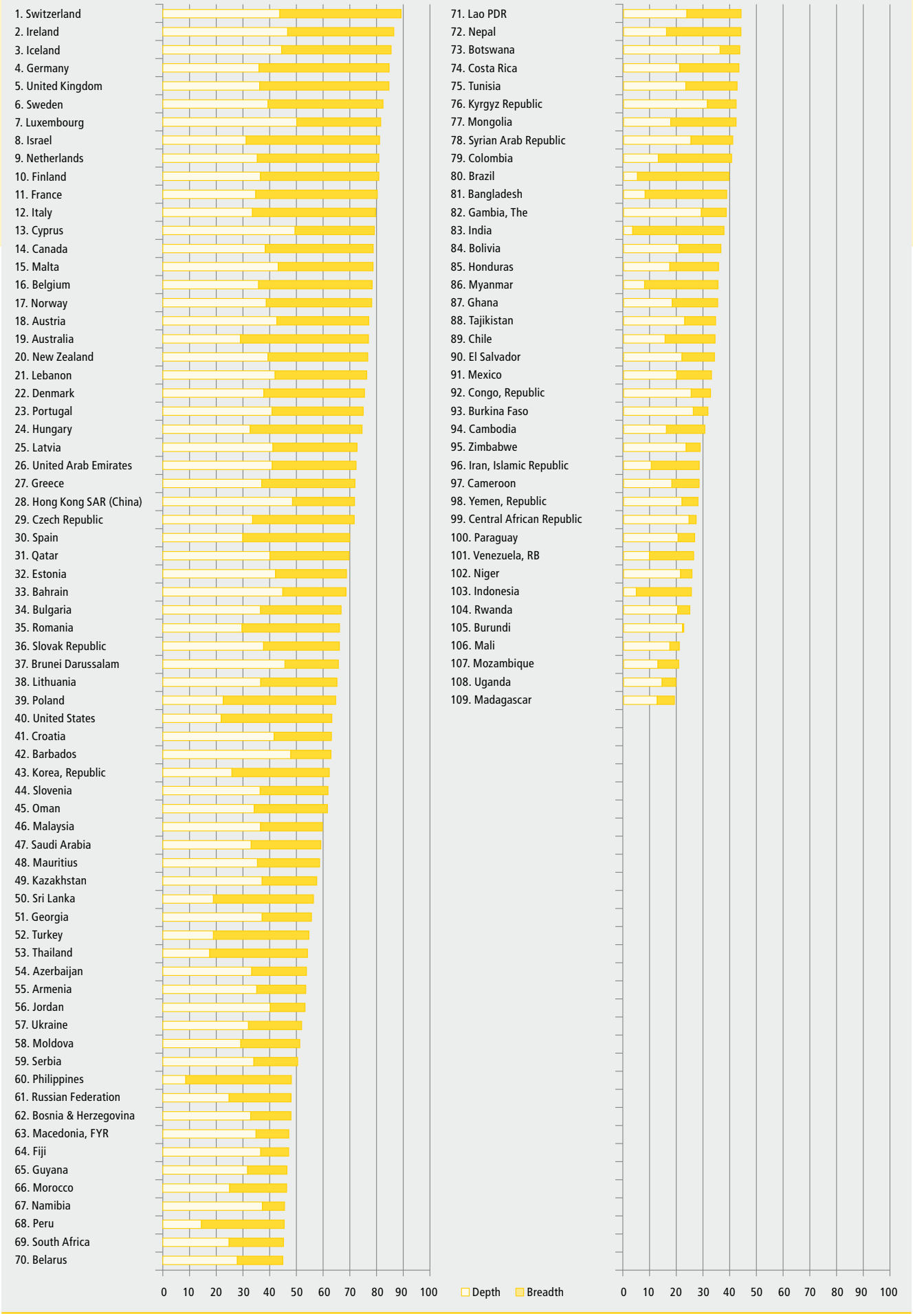


Figure A.4
The 2014 DHL Global Connectedness Index, People Pillar Only



Appendix B – Data Sources, Regression Results, Region Classifications

This appendix cites the data sources employed in the generation and analysis of the DHL Global Connectedness Index and provides additional technical details. It is divided into three parts: First, it lists the data sources that were used to generate the DHL Global Connectedness Index, separately providing sources for depth and for breadth, as well as the data sources for structural and policy drivers of connectedness reported in the country profiles. Second, it provides tabular results from the regression analysis of depth scores based on countries' structural factors described in Chapter 2. Third, it provides a table showing how countries were classified into regions.

Part 1 Data Sources Employed
Table B.1 Data Sources Employed to Calculate Depth Scores

Pillar	Variable	Definition	Source
Trade	Merchandise Exports	Total merchandise exports as percentage of GDP in US dollars.	World Trade Organization Statistics Database (http://stat.wto.org/Home/WSDBHome.aspx?Language=E)
	Merchandise Imports	Total merchandise imports as percentage of GDP in US dollars.	
	Services Exports	Total exports of commercial services as percentage of GDP in US dollars.	
	Services Imports	Total imports of commercial services as percentage of GDP in US dollars.	
Capital	FDI Outward Stocks	FDI outward stocks as a percentage of GDP.	World Investment Report (UNCTAD) (http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=1465)
	FDI Inward Stocks	FDI inward stocks as a percentage of GDP.	
	FDI Outflows	FDI outflows as percentage of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF). Data are presented as the average of the outflows in the current year and the two previous years to reduce volatility.	
	FDI Inflows	FDI inflows as percentage of GFCF. Data are presented as the average of the inflows in the current year and the two previous years to reduce volatility.	
	Portfolio Equity Outward Stocks	Equity securities assets as a percentage of Stock Market Capitalization.	International Investment Position (IIP) within Balance of Payments Statistics (BOP) from IMF (http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/bop/bop.htm); data for Taiwan from International Investment Position from Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) (http://www.cbc.gov.tw/lp.asp?ctNode=513&CtUnit=225&BaseDSD=7&mp=2)
	Portfolio Equity Inward Stocks	Equity securities liabilities as a percentage of Stock Market Capitalization.	
	Portfolio Equity Outflows	Equity securities assets (net) as a percentage of Stock Market Capitalization. Data are presented as the average of the current year and the two previous years to reduce volatility.	Balance of Payments Statistics (BOP) from IMF (http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/bop/bop.htm); data on Taiwan from Balance of Payments Quarterly, Republic of China (Taiwan) from Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) (http://www.cbc.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=1061&ctNode=535&mp=2)); data for Vietnam retrieved from WDI (http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do?Step=12&id=4&CNO=2)
	Portfolio Equity Inflows	Equity securities liabilities (net) as a percentage of Stock Market Capitalization. Data are presented as the average of the current year and the two previous years to reduce volatility.	
Information	Internet Bandwidth	International internet bandwidth per Internet user.	International Telecommunication Union (ITU) (http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html)
	Incoming Telephone Call Minutes	Total incoming telephone calling minutes per capita (TDM + VoIP).	Telegeography International Traffic Database (http://www.telegeography.com/research-services/telegeography-report-database/)
	Outgoing Telephone Call Minutes	Total outgoing telephone calling minutes per capita (TDM + VoIP).	
	Printed Publications Exports	Total exports of HS49 per capita. HS49 includes printed books, newspapers, pictures, manuscripts, typescripts, and plans.	UN Comtrade (http://comtrade.un.org/db/); data for Taiwan were retrieved from Bureau of Foreign Trade (http://cus93.trade.gov.tw/ENGLISH/FSCE/)
	Printed Publications Imports	Total imports of HS49 per capita. HS49 includes printed books, newspapers, pictures, manuscripts, typescripts, and plans.	

Part 1 Data Sources Employed

Table B.1 (continued) Data Sources Employed to Calculate Depth Scores

Pillar	Variable	Definition	Source
People	Outbound Migrants	International outbound migrants' share of population.	United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations data base, 2013 Revision) (Stock of migrants 2000, 2010 and 2013) (http://esa.un.org/unmigration/TIMSO2013/migrantstocks2013.htm); data for Taiwan were retrieved from Statistical Yearbook of the Interior (http://sowf.moi.gov.tw/stat/year/elist.htm)
	Inbound Migrants	International inbound migrants' share of population.	
	Outbound Tourists	Outbound tourists. Departures of overnight visitors (tourists) as percentage of total population.	Compendium of Tourism Statistics, UNWTO (http://unwto.org/en)
	Inbound Tourists	Inbound tourists. Arrivals of non-resident overnight visitors (tourists) at national borders as percentage of total population.	
	Outgoing International Students	Total number of students studying abroad as % of total tertiary students in that country.	Outbound mobility ratio of tertiary students (students from a given country studying abroad) from the Students Mobility indicators, UNESCO Institute for Statistics (http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF_Language=eng&BR_Topic=0)
	Incoming International Students	Total number of foreign students as % of total tertiary students in that country.	Foreign Students as % of All Higher Education Students in Euromonitor Passport; to fill gaps we use the inbound mobility rate from the Students Mobility indicators, UNESCO Institute for Statistics (http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF_Language=eng&BR_Topic=0); data for Taiwan from Ministry of Education, Republic of China (Taiwan) (http://english.moe.gov.tw/lp.asp?CtNode=1184&CtUnit=415&BaseDSD=16&mp=1)
Variables for Rescaling	Gross Domestic Product	Gross domestic product, current prices in US dollars.	World Economic Outlook Database from International Monetary Fund (http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28)
	Market Capitalization	Stock market capitalization, current prices in US dollars.	Passport database (Euromonitor) (http://www.euromonitor.com/passport)
	Population	Total population is counting all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Midyear estimates.	World Development Indicators from World Bank (http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do); data for Taiwan were retrieved from Ministry of the Interior (http://www.moi.gov.tw/stat/english/monthly.asp)
	Tertiary Students	Enrollment in total tertiary. Public and private. Full and part time. Note: This variable is only used to calculate weighted average depth ratios across country groups as the raw data are already provided in ratio form.	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF_Language=eng&BR_Topic=0) with data gaps for European countries filled in using data from Eurostat; data for Taiwan were retrieved from Ministry of Education Republic of China (Taiwan) (http://english.moe.gov.tw/lp.asp?CtNode=1184&CtUnit=415&BaseDSD=16&mp=1)

Part 1 Data Sources Employed
Table B.2 Data Sources Employed to Calculate Breadth Scores

Pillar	Variable	Definition	Source
Trade	Merchandise Exports	Total merchandise exports reported by exporters in US dollars.	Direction of Trade Statistics (DOTS) from IMF (http://www.imfbookstore.org/ProdDetails.asp?ID=DTEOL); data for Taiwan were retrieved from Taiwan Bureau of Foreign trade (http://cus93.trade.gov.tw/ENGLISH/FSCE/); data for Namibia and Botswana were retrieved from UN Comtrade (http://comtrade.un.org/db/)
	Merchandise Imports	Total merchandise imports reported by importers in US dollars.	
Capital	FDI Outward Stocks	Outward FDI position in US dollars.	OECD (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx); National Bureau of Statistics of China (http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/statisticaldata/yearlydata/); the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/statistical_report/national_income_and_bop/index_cd_B1040003_dt_latest.jsp); Department of Statistics Singapore (http://www.singstat.gov.sg/statistics/browse_by_theme/investment.html); data for Brazil retrieved from Columbia FDI Profiles (http://www.vcc.columbia.edu/content/columbia-fdi-profiles); data for Vietnam from (http://vnr500.com.vn/2011-07-11-more-than-20-years-of-vietnam-outbound-investment)
	FDI Inward Stocks	Inward FDI position in US dollars.	OECD (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx); National Bureau of Statistics of China (http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/statisticaldata/yearlydata/); the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/statistical_report/national_income_and_bop/index_cd_B1040003_dt_latest.jsp); Department of Statistics Singapore (http://www.singstat.gov.sg/pubn/business.html#sia); data for Argentina, China, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bulgaria, Russia retrieved from Columbia FDI Profiles (http://www.vcc.columbia.edu/content/columbia-fdi-profiles)
	FDI Outflows	FDI outflows in US dollars. Data are presented as the average of the current year and the two previous years to reduce volatility.	OECD (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx); National Bureau of Statistics of China (http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/statisticaldata/yearlydata/); the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/statistical_report/national_income_and_bop/index_cd_B1040003_dt_latest.jsp); Department of Statistics of Singapore (http://www.singstat.gov.sg/pubn/business.html#sia); data for Colombia, Ukraine, India retrieved from Columbia FDI Profiles (http://www.vcc.columbia.edu/content/columbia-fdi-profiles)
	FDI Inflows	FDI inflows in US dollars. Data are presented as the average of the current year and the two previous years to reduce volatility.	OECD (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx); National Bureau of Statistics of China (http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/statisticaldata/yearlydata/); the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/statistical_report/national_income_and_bop/index_cd_B1040003_dt_latest.jsp); department of Statistics Singapore (http://www.singstat.gov.sg/pubn/business.html#sia); data for Colombia, Malaysia, Egypt, Taiwan and India retrieved from Columbia FDI Profiles (http://www.vcc.columbia.edu/content/columbia-fdi-profiles)
	Portfolio Equity Outward Stocks	Portfolio Equity assets in US dollars.	The Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS) from the IMF (http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/pi/geo.htm)

Part 1 Data Sources Employed
Table B.2 (continued) Data Sources Employed to Calculate Breadth Scores

Pillar	Variable	Definition	Source
Information	Incoming Telephone Call Minutes	Minutes of phone calls by country of origin and destination.	Telegeography (http://www.telegeography.com/index.html)
	Outgoing Telephone Call Minutes	Minutes of phone calls by country of origin and destination.	
	Printed Publications Exports	Bilateral exports of the sub-headings included under the code 49 according to the Harmonized System Classification reported by exporters.	UN Comtrade (http://comtrade.un.org/db/); data for Taiwan were retrieved from Bureau of Foreign Trade (http://cus93.trade.gov.tw/ENGLISH/FSCE/)
	Printed Publications Imports	Bilateral imports of the sub-headings included under the code 49 according to the Harmonized System Classification reported by importers.	
People	Emigrants	Migrants by country of origin and destination.	United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations data base, 2013 Revision) (Stock of migrants 2000, 2010 and 2013) (http://esa.un.org/unmigration/TIMSO2013/migrantstocks2013.htm)
	Immigrants	Migrants by country of origin and destination.	United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations data base, 2013 Revision) (Stock of migrants 2000, 2010 and 2013) (http://esa.un.org/unmigration/TIMSO2013/migrantstocks2013.htm); data for Taiwan were retrieved from Statistical Yearbook of the Interior (http://sowf.moi.gov.tw/stat/year/elist.htm)
	Inbound Tourists	Arrivals of overnight tourists by country of residence or by country of nationality (using measures taken at borders or at lodging establishments, depending on data availability). In cases where destination countries reported more than one measure, first preference was given to measures providing the broadest coverage across origin countries. In cases where coverage across origin countries was similar across multiple measures, (a) measures taken at borders were preferred over measures taken at lodging establishments and (b) measures based on tourists' countries of residence were preferred over measures based on tourists' nationalities.	Compendium of Tourism Statistics, UNWTO (http://unwto.org/en)
	Incoming International Students	Incoming students by country of origin.	UNESCO Institute for Statistics (http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF_Language=eng&BR_Topic=0); data for Taiwan from Ministry of Education Republic of China (Taiwan) (http://english.moe.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=9874&CtNode=404&mp=1)

Part 1 Data Sources Employed

Table B.3 Data Sources Employed for Structural and Policy Drivers of Connectedness Reported in Country Profiles (and used in Regression Analysis)

Category	Variable	Definition	Source
Structural	GDP per capita	Gross Domestic Product per capita. This variable is presented in current US$ in country profiles but in the regression analysis is used in constant 2005 US$ and transformed in natural logarithms. Constant currency values for Taiwan and Myanmar used in regression analysis are estimates based on applying World Bank methodology to data reported by IMF.	World Development Indicators from World Bank (http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do); data for Taiwan and Myanmar from IMF World Economic Outlook Database, April 2014 edition (http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/01/weodata/index.aspx).
	Linguistic Commonality	The percent of the rest of the world's GDP that shares an official language with each country.	Data on GDP from World Development Indicators from World Bank (http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do); data on countries' official languages from CEPII (http://www.cepii.fr/welcome.asp)
	Remoteness	How far is a country from the rest of the world according to the measure proposed by Shang-Jin Wei. "Intra-National Versus International Trade: How Stubborn Are Nations in Global Integration?" National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper, no. 5531 (1996), p. 28.: $Remoteness_k = \sum_{j \neq k} w_j * \log(Distance_{jk})$ Where $w_j = \frac{GDP_j}{\sum_{i \neq j} GDP_i}$ It has been normalized between 0 and 10 using min-max normalization.	GDP from World Economic Outlook from International Monetary Fund (http://www.weforum.org/); data on distance between countries from CEPII (http://www.cepii.fr/welcome.asp)
	Population	Total population counting all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Midyear estimates. In the regression analysis, this variable is transformed in natural logarithms.	World Development Indicators from World Bank (http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do)
	Landlocked	Binary variable equal to 1 if the country is landlocked and 0 otherwise.	CEPII (http://www.cepii.fr/welcome.asp)
General Policies/ Environment	Operating Environment	A sub-index in the Global Enabling Trade index. This sub-index measures the quality of key institutional factors impacting the business of importers and exporters active in a country.	The Global Enabling Trade Report 2014 from the World Economic Forum (http://members.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/GlobalEnablingTradeReport/index.htm)
	Infrastructure	A sub-index in the Global Enabling Trade index. This sub-index 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.	The Global Enabling Trade Report 2014 from the World Economic Forum (http://www.weforum.org/reports/global-enabling-trade-report-2014)
	Press Freedom	An index obtained through a questionnaire that assess the degree of freedom that journalists, news organizations, and netizens enjoy in each country and the efforts made by the authorities to respect and ensure respect for this freedom. It includes violations directly affecting journalists (such as murders, imprisonment, physical attacks, and threats) and news media (censorship, confiscation of newspaper issues, searches, and harassment), the degree of impunity enjoyed by those responsible for these press freedom violations, as well as government interference in editorial content or the transparency of government decision-making. The original index has been reversed (scores subtracted from the maximum value) so that higher values may be interpreted as a reflecting a freer situation and re-scaled between 0 and 100 using min-max normalization.	2013 World Press Freedom Report from Reporters Without Borders (http://en.rsf.org/)

Part 1 Data Sources Employed

Table B.3 (continued) Data Sources Employed for Structural and Policy Drivers of Connectedness Reported in Country Profiles (and used in Regression Analysis)

Category	Variable	Definition	Source
General Policies/ Environment (continued)	Labor Freedom	A quantitative measure that reflects various aspects of the legal and regulatory framework of a country's labor market. It provides cross-country data on regulations concerning minimum wages, laws inhibiting layoffs, severance requirements, and measurable regulatory burdens on hiring, hours, and so on.	Heritage Foundation 2014 Index of Economic Freedom (based on data from the World Bank's Doing Business Report) (http://www.heritage.org/index/labor-freedom)
	Financial Freedom	A measure of banking efficiency as well as a measure of independence from government control and interference in the financial sector. The index is scored between 0 and 100 in such a way that a value of 100 means negligible government influence (more freedom) and 0 means repressive.	Heritage Foundation 2014 Index of Economic Freedom (http://www.heritage.org/index/financial-freedom)
Globalization Policies	Enabling Trade Index	An index that 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. This set of trade-enabling factors are organized in four main categories: market access, border administration, infrastructure, and operating environment.	The Global Enabling Trade Report 2014 from the World Economic Forum (http:// members.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/GlobalEnablingTradeReport/index.htm)
	Tariffs (Weighted mean applied)	Average of effectively applied rates weighted by the product import shares corresponding to each partner country.	World Development Indicators from World Bank (http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do)
	Capital Account Openness	The Chinn-Ito Index (KAOPEN) is an index that measures a country's degree of de jure capital account openness. The index was initially introduced in Chinn and Ito (*Journal of Development Economics*, 2006). KAOPEN is based on the binary dummy variables that codify the tabulation of restrictions on cross-border financial transactions reported in the IMF's Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions (AREAER). The version of the index used here is normalized to range between zero and one. A higher score means a more open country.	Chinn, Menzie D. and Hiro Ito (2006). "What Matters for Financial Development? Capital Controls, Institutions, and Interactions," *Journal of Development Economics,* Volume 81, Issue 1, Pages 163–192 (October). (http://web.pdx.edu/~ito/Chinn-Ito_website.htm)
	Visa Free Travel (Outward)	An index that scores each country or territory according to the number of other countries that its citizens can travel to without having to obtain a visa.	The Henley & Partners Visa Restrictions Index 2014 (https://www.henleyglobal.com/international-visa-restrictions/)
	Visa Free Travel (Inward)	The visa requirements component of the World Economic Forum Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index. It is scored for each destination country according to the number of countries whose citizens are exempt from obtaining a visa [= 1.0] to visit that country, able to obtain one upon arrival [= 0.70], or obtain an electronic visa [= 0.50] out of all UN countries.	The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2013 from the World Economic Forum (http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TT_Competitiveness_Report_2013.pdf)

Part 2 Regression Analysis Results
Table B.4 Regression of Global Connectedness Scores, Depth Scores, and Breadth Scores on Structural Factors

	Global Connectedness		Depth		Breadth	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
GDP per Capita (logged)	8.535***	8.027***	3.213***	2.993***	5.322***	5.033***
	(0.572)	(0.611)	(0.408)	(0.398)	(0.387)	(0.439)
Remoteness	-1.288***	-1.891***	-1.089***	-1.453***	-0.199	-0.439
	(0.368)	(0.403)	(0.240)	(0.248)	(0.252)	(0.297)
Population (logged)	1.550***	1.682***	-2.689***	-2.555***	4.239***	4.237***
	(0.511)	(0.471)	(0.287)	(0.273)	(0.378)	(0.371)
Landlocked		-2.029		-0.336		-1.693
		(2.000)		(1.043)		(1.604)
Linguistic commonality		15.27***		10.31***		4.966
		(5.626)		(3.549)		(4.444)
Constant	-47.61***	-43.72***	41.68***	42.13***	-89.29***	-85.85***
	(10.36)	(10.73)	(6.438)	(6.565)	(7.161)	(7.864)
Observations	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260	1,260
Adjusted R-squared	0.687	0.703	0.655	0.672	0.665	0.671

Year fixed effects, clustered-robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Part 3 Regional Classification of countries
Table B.5 Regional Classification of Countries

Region	Countries
East Asia & Pacific	Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Hong Kong SAR (China), Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan (China), Thailand, Vietnam
Europe	Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, FYR Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom
Middle East & North Africa	Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
North America	Canada, Mexico, United States
South & Central America & the Caribbean	Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela
South & Central Asia	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan
Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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Praise for the DHL Global Connectedness Index:

In the current global economic climate where the threat of increased protectionism and isolationist tendencies is of genuine concern, this report offers a compelling argument, based on a methodologically robust analysis, of why increased global and regional inter-connnectedness and openness is the more prudent policy path on which to proceed.

Efforts such as the Global Connectedness Index and the WTO's own Made in the World Initiative can assist the trade and development community by providing a more impartial assessment of the status quo and the impacts that policies, geared both at restricting and supporting greater connectivity and deeper integration, can have on global wealth and development.

Pascal Lamy, Former Director-General, World Trade Organization

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