Pankaj Ghemawat with Steven A. Altman

DHL GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS INDEX 2011

Analyzing global flows and their power to increase prosperity

DHL

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Pankaj Ghemawat
with Steven A. Altman,
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Dear Reader,

In a world ever more connected by the internet and social media, globalization continues to be one of the most discussed developments. While there is still a controversy about the social and cultural effects of globalization, it is obvious that its economic dimension has created new opportunities for countries worldwide.

And one thing seems clear: globalization is likely to continue, and it sets the stage upon which many other global issues—such as the current sovereign debt crisis—will unfold.

So at DHL, we decided to look for a deeper understanding of this core transformation, recognizing that reliable data and a fresh scholarly approach would help enlighten the debate.

As the global logistics leader, DHL is strongly engaged in global trade and supply chain management. Each day, a significant share of the industrialized world's goods flows through our international network. Our people are deeply knowledgeable about the markets and regions they serve, and they understand how cutting-edge logistics acts as a crucial enabler of wealth creation.

From our position at the center of global commerce we have a clear perspective: free trade of products and services—alongside free movement of capital, information and people—contributes significantly to global prosperity. We believe increasing the world's connectedness will continue to have a positive effect on people's lives in the long term.

With our Global Connectedness Index, DHL offers an exciting new take on globalization. This study challenges current methods of understanding globalization, focusing on the breadth and depth of a country's integration with the rest of the world. The results are both surprising and encouraging.

We are especially pleased to have secured the expertise of Professor Pankaj Ghemawat, the renowned economist and thinker, for this study. Step by step, Professor Ghemawat shows that globalization—contrary to current perceptions —is still in the early stages. He argues that globalization's positive impact on world prosperity will continue to be of great importance.

The study offers a detailed analysis of 125 countries, revealing strengths and areas of growth potential. Companies, as well as political actors, will be able to use this data to shape strategy and better define courses of action.

With this wealth of new information, we expect to see the emergence of new dimensions in the globalization debate. We hope this ongoing discussion will provide encouragement for the world's struggling economies. We also hope it will reinforce the importance of global commerce—because a connected world is a better world.

I trust you will find the study both useful and inspiring.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Appel
CEO Deutsche Post DHL

Dear Reader,

Ranking countries based on their global connectedness is an enterprise that only makes sense in what I call World 3.0: a worldview that eschews the common extremes of treating national borders as impermeable and neglecting cross-border interactions or fixating on the opposite extreme by assuming that national borders don't matter at all and that cross-border integration is complete.

This report begins by reviewing the evidence suggesting that cross-border interactions do matter but are still quite limited. It goes on to rank 125 countries in terms of their global connectedness based on up-to-date data about 10 different types of flows involving trade, capital, information and people. It presents systematic data not only about the depth of countries' cross-border interactions but also their geographic breadth—which reveals how much of globalization is actually regionalization—and their directionality.

The report then reviews the links between global connectedness and welfare and explores the role of policy choices in influencing them. It concludes that policies aimed at enhancing globalization as well as those that improve the general business environment can lead to large gains in connectedness and welfare—a particularly interesting finding at a time of economic turmoil and great uncertainty about the way forward for the global economy.

Preparing this report has been a challenging assignment, but the opportunity it afforded to delve deeply into patterns of global connectedness on a country-by-country basis was a precious one, that brought a new level of acuity to my mental map of the world. I hope readers will find it similarly worth the effort, both practically and intellectually, to think deeply and broadly about the material in this report.

I am grateful to Steven A. Altman who served as a partner in conducting the research that led to this report and is therefore listed as a co-author, to Tamara de la Mata for the skill and care with which she helped compile the data and conduct the statistical analyses reported herein, to Deutsche Post DHL for supporting this research, and to Dr. Jan Dietrich Müller, the Senior Vice President for Communications Strategy and International Coordination at Deutsche Post DHL for his role in shepherding this project to completion.

Pankaj Ghemawat
Barcelona, October 17, 2011

Ten Key Take-aways

1 Netherlands leads the overall 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index. Hong Kong (China) tops the rankings in terms of the depth of its international connections relative to the size of its domestic economy, and the United Kingdom leads in terms of the breadth of its connections around the world.

2 The top 10 countries on the 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index range in size from the United Kingdom (the world's sixth largest economy) to Malta, and the top 50 include representatives from every continent except Antarctica.

3 Absolute levels of globalization today are much lower than commonly thought, which increases the potential gains from raising them.

4 The lion's share of international connections are still concentrated among countries that share borders as well as cultural and historical ties.

5 The leading countries in terms of global connectedness all enjoy very high levels of human and economic development. Larger countries score higher on the global breadth of their connections, and smaller countries excel in terms of the depth of their connectedness.

6 The depth of global connectedness was hit hard by the financial crisis, but the prevailing trend since 2005 remains one of increasing connectedness.

7 The breadth of global connectedness has remained fairly stable since 2005; its more gradual evolution reflects the enduring effects of cross-country distances and differences, as well as infrastructure, institutions, and relationships built up over decades.

8 Twelve policy and structural factors identified in this report can explain nearly 80 percent of variation among countries in terms of the depth of their global connectedness.

9 Public policies that directly target international flows as well as a broader set of policies that improve the domestic business environment can both contribute significantly to improving global connectedness.

10 Increasing the depth of global connectedness can spur economic growth and help strengthen the recovery by yielding gains that can range as high as trillions of dollars.


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Executive Summary

Hardly a day passes without references to today's supposedly "globalized world" or its "borderless markets" as the justification for a particular public policy or business strategy. While it is celebrated by some and decried by others, the extent of global connectedness today is often assumed to be complete, or nearly so. But this report reveals that the actual extent of global connectedness is not only far more limited than popular rhetoric presumes, but also varies widely among countries. Therefore, a better understanding of this important phenomenon requires that it be measured on a country-by-country basis.

Global connectedness, as defined here, 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. This report summarizes overall levels of global connectedness, and of its depth and breadth dimensions, at the level of 10 different types of flows for 125 countries and territories from 2005 to 2010. In 2010, these countries and territories accounted for 98% of the world's GDP and 92% of its population.

The DHL Global Connectedness Index is based entirely on hard data in order to separate the facts about global connectedness from fiction. It also focuses on measures of actual international flows (and stocks cumulated from prior flows) so as to distinguish clearly between connectedness and its enablers. The latter makes it more useful for policy analysis than globalization indexes that mix flows and enablers together.

The following types of flows are included in the calculation of the DHL Global Connectedness Index: merchandise trade, services trade, foreign direct investment, portfolio equity investment, international telephone calls, international internet bandwidth (as a proxy for internet traffic), international trade in printed publications, international tourism, international education, and international migration. The directionality of flows is taken into account as well, and some overall measures of directionality are also presented.

The top ten overall ranks in the 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index are occupied, in descending order, by the Netherlands, Singapore, Ireland, Switzerland, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, Sweden, Belgium, Hong Kong (China), and Malta. These leaders in terms of global connectedness are a diverse set of countries, spread across Europe and Asia, and ranging from the world's sixth largest economy (United Kingdom) to one of the smaller independent nations (Malta). The diversity of the leading countries in the index is amplified when one looks at the top 50 countries, which include representatives from all six continents covered in the study. These patterns indicate that the benefits of connectedness are accessible to a broad range of countries, not just small trading hubs that lead most other globalization indexes.

Among the unique features of the DHL Global Connectedness Index that contribute to its identification of this diverse set of countries as the most globally connected is the coverage of both the depth and the breadth of countries' international connections. This enables the DHL Global Connectedness Index to distinguish countries that truly have high levels of *global* connectedness from those that only have deep connections to a small set of partner countries.

Depth refers to the size of a country's international flows as compared to a relevant measure of the size of its do-

mestic 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. The leaders on the depth dimension of global connectedness are: Hong Kong (China), Singapore, Luxembourg, Ireland, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Estonia, Malta, and United Arab Emirates. Countries with leading positions in terms of depth tend to be wealthy and small.

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. For a country to achieve a high breadth score for exports, for example, the distribution of its exports by destination should closely resemble other countries' shares of world imports. The leading countries in terms of breadth are: United Kingdom, France, United States, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Japan, Denmark, Spain, and Sweden. These countries tend to be wealthy and relatively large.

The overall DHL Global Connectedness Index places equal weight on both depth and breadth. Thus, the top 10 countries overall earn their places based on a mix of strengths along these two dimensions of global connectedness. The top ranked country, the Netherlands, excels on both dimensions (ranking sixth on depth and fourth on breadth). Ireland, Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium, and Malta also earn their places based on balanced scores across both dimensions. The great Asian trading hubs of Singapore and Hong Kong, along with Luxembourg, rank high because of the depth of their international integration relative to the size of their domestic economies. In contrast, the United Kingdom figures in the top 10 based on the global breadth of its connectedness (ranking first on breadth but only 40th on depth).

Looked at over time, global connectedness generally increased between 2005 and 2010 but the depth dimension, in particular, was hit hard by the financial crisis. This reminds us of the fragility of such connectedness and reinforces the need for policies to strengthen it. The countries that increased their levels of global connectedness the most between 2005 and 2010 are Niger, Georgia, Albania, Burkina Faso, India, Armenia, Vietnam, Mexico, Central African Republic, and South Korea. Further examination of the sources of the gains achieved by what is, once again, a diverse set of countries reveals that they were spread across the dimensions and types of flows that are measured in the index. Gainers increased connectedness in different ways, in line with varied structural conditions and national priorities.

While it is important to recognize and celebrate the world's most globally connected countries and the biggest gainers, a sense of perspective also requires assessing their absolute levels of connectedness rather than merely focusing on relative comparisons. Although the Netherlands ranked first in terms of overall global connectedness, it still exhibits very significant signs of "home bias" in the sense that even though it represents only about one percent of the world economy, its internal flows far surpass its external ones. The Netherlands' merchandise exports, adjusted for re-export of imports, accounted for only 30–40% of its GDP in 2010. Inbound Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) represented only 4% of Dutch Gross Fixed Capital Formation. Only 5% of the people born in the Netherlands have migrated outside the country. And the intensity of telephone calls within the Netherlands was 6,500 times the intensity of international calls from the Netherlands. Furthermore, most of the Netherlands' international connections were concentrated within Europe rather than being distributed more broadly around the world.

Other countries tend to be even less globally connected than the Netherlands. Thus, looking first at depth, exports (after adjusting for double counting of re-exports)

account for only about 20% of global economic output, FDI represents about 10% of global gross fixed capital formation, international phone calls account for about 2% of telephone calling minutes, 3% of the world's population live outside of the country where there they were born, and 2% of university students study outside their home countries. And considering breadth, 50- 60% of merchandise trade, FDI, telephone calls, and migration, all take place within continents rather than between them.

Indications that absolute levels of global connectedness are limited imply that *all* countries have substantial headroom to increase their levels of connectedness. That, in turn, prompts consideration of the potential benefits—as well as the possible liabilities—of increasing connectedness. While a comprehensive weighing of the pros and cons is beyond the scope of this report, the analysis undertaken does indicate that global connectedness and especially its depth dimension tend to be associated with faster economic growth. This finding is particularly encouraging in the context of a slow and uncertain macroeconomic recovery. The report also lays out in some detail the channels through which global connectedness can contribute to economic and noneconomic gains and considers, more briefly, some of the concerns about the alleged negative side-effects of global connectedness.

Having established that levels of global connectedness are limited and the benefits of increasing them potentially large, the final topic this report addresses is the scope for public policy to increase the depth of global connectedness and, thereby, global welfare. Regression analyses help identify a set of policy and structural variables that can explain nearly 80% of the variation in countries' depth of global connectedness, provide evidence that policy measures specifically targeting globalization do impact the depth of connectedness, and reveal that policies that target improvements to the domestic business environment can also significantly enhance global connectedness. In other words, countries can promote global connectedness both via policies that directly target globalization as well as by enhancing their domestic business environments. And a review of the different channels through which gains can be achieved suggests that they can range as high as trillions of dollars!

These findings suggest that expanding global connectedness should be a priority to speed exit from the crisis and put growth on a solid, more sustainable foundation. Nonetheless, with continued macroeconomic uncertainty and high unemployment in many countries, calls for protectionism are often louder than demands for greater connectedness. Instincts honed over millennia urge us to draw inward and build up walls when we feel threatened. And yet, the broader arc of human progress has been marked by expanding circles of cooperation. It is hoped that the hard data and analyses presented in this report—particularly the data demonstrating how limited levels of connectedness actually are—will calm crisis-induced fears and strengthen the resolve to keep reaching outward.

1. Introduction: Why Measure Global Connectedness?

Global connectedness, as defined here, refers to the depth and breadth of a country's integration with the rest of the world as manifest by its participation in international flows of products and services, capital, information, and people. This report summarizes overall levels of global connectedness, of its depth and breadth, at the level of 10 different types of flows for 125 countries and territories[1] from 2005 to 2010—countries that in 2010 accounted for 98% of the world's GDP and 92% of its population.[2]

In order to understand why measuring different countries' global connectedness is important—more so than many people think—consider the following quotes, and pick the one that corresponds most closely to how you think about globalization:

A. In real estate, the mantra is 'location, location, location.' For global brand managers, it might be 'localize, localize, localize.' [3]
B. There is a balance on the spectrum between 'local' and 'global' that represents the 'sweet spot.' [4]
C. The world got flat…a global, Web-enabled playing field that allows for…collaboration on research and work in real time, without regard to geography, distance or, in the near future, even language.[5]

While only you know how you responded to this question, results from posing it to audiences around the world indicate that the first quote commands the least support and the last quote by far the most. Thus, in a recent survey on the *Harvard Business Review* (HBR) website,[6] of nearly 700 respondents, 10% opted for the localized worldview depicted in the first quote, 28% for what one can call the *semiglobalized* worldview in the second quote, and 62% for the completely globalized worldview in the third.

If you are among the majority of people who believe in a world where globalization is rapidly obliterating cross-country differences and making geography irrelevant, or if you are among the few who see the local or national as completely dominating the global, then you might question the importance of assessing and comparing countries' levels of global connectedness. In a world of largely self-contained nation states, connectedness levels would be uniformly low and variation across countries minimal. And, in a world of complete globalization, connectedness levels would be uniformly high but, again, variation across countries would be minimal.

The data on global levels of connectedness, however, clearly demonstrate that we live in a semiglobalized world where levels of connectedness are only a fraction of what flat world intuitions would lead one to expect, but are still sufficiently large that a fully local or national worldview also fails to accord with reality. In such a world, where national borders and the flows that cross them both matter, and where the permeability of different countries' borders also varies widely, an index such as the DHL Global Connectedness Index is not only interesting, but essential to understanding the world accurately and operating effectively in it.[7]

To elaborate the case for measuring global connectedness and to provide a global context within which to interpret the country-by-country results of the DHL Global Connectedness Index, this chapter begins with a summary of global levels of connectedness, i.e., aggregate levels of connectedness for the whole world rather than for particular countries. It focuses first on the depth of the world's international connections, and then on their breadth. Having thus provided a grounding in actual levels of connectedness, it then turns to their implications for public policy and for business, summarizing the implications of the global levels of connectedness described in this chapter and addressing more specifically how readers may apply the country level results of the DHL Global Connectedness Index in the formulation of public policies and business strategies.

The Depth of Global Connectedness

Measures of the depth of global connectedness answer the question, for any type of activity that could happen either within or across national borders, what proportion of that activity actually takes place internationally rather than domestically? The measures described in this chapter answer this question on a global basis, whereas the results presented in the balance of this report focus on answering it on a country-by-country basis.

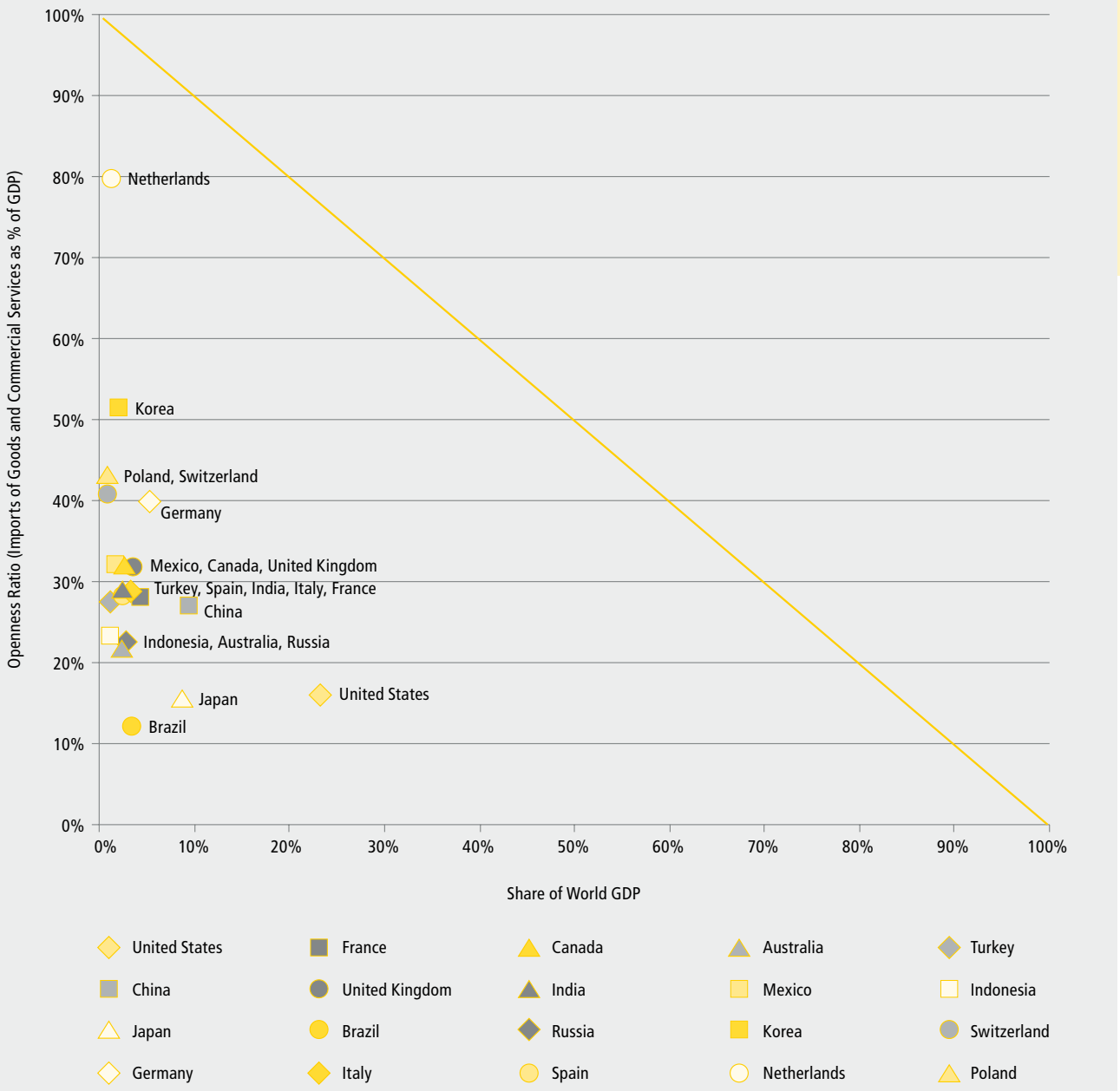
Start with data on the depth of international trade, i.e., the proportion of world output traded across borders rather than being consumed in the same country where it was produced. Exports as a proportion of world output reached its first peak of roughly 9% immediately before the Great Depression and then retreated back to about 7% during the period between World War I and World War II. After World War II, this metric soared through its previous peak and continued growing with few interruptions until approaching—or depending on the data used—exceeding the unprecedented level of 30% in 2008.[8] While the recent financial crisis and macroeconomic downturn led to a steep drop-off in 2009, followed by recovery in 2010, the ratio of exports to world output was again close to its all-time high as of this writing, reflecting significant gains in the cross-border integration of product markets.

The trend data on the growth of international trade in relation to global economic output, thus, are clearly inconsistent with a world of standalone nation states, but they are also a far cry from what would be expected in a completely globalized or flat world. In fact, economists who study international trade find the issue of why there isn't even more of it much more interesting than the higher and higher records being set. To see the room for increase, consider a hypothetical benchmark in which borders and distance don't affect buying patterns at all. In such a situation, buyers in a particular nation would 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 100% minus the nation's share of world product. For example, since the US economy accounts for about 23% of world output, the US import/GDP ratio would, at this benchmark, equal 100% minus the US share of world output, or 77%, as would, under the first-order assumption of balanced trade, the US export/GDP ratio. However, the actual ratio is less than one-quarter of this hypothetical ratio!

The diagonal line (with slope -1) in **Figure 1.1** traces out this hypothetical benchmark of perfect product market integration as national shares of world economic output vary, with the world's 20 largest economies by GDP in US dollars[9] plotted on the chart. Notice that most of the nations cluster at the bottom left and all fall well below the hypothetical benchmark—including the relatively small and open economy of the Netherlands, the highest example shown on the chart.

The main exceptions to this rule about the extent of trade being significantly less than the hypothetical maximum are trading hubs such as Singapore, with merchandise and service exports—and imports—amounting to nearly twice its GDP. But such countries are heavily involved in re-exporting products that they import, so their trade figures are subject to substantial double counting. And, at the other end of the spectrum, one can find economies, even small ones, for which exports account for only a few percentage points of GDP (e.g., Burundi, for which they represent about 1% of GDP). The difference between Singapore and Burundi—spanning roughly two orders of magnitude—gives a sense of the tremendous variation among countries in their levels of global connectedness, which is what will make the country level analysis presented in the DHL Global Connectedness Index both rich with insight about the nature of globalization and a useful guide to better understanding each country's unique pattern of international connections.

Figure 1.1
Actual vs. Perfect Product Market Integration, 20 Largest Economies, 2010

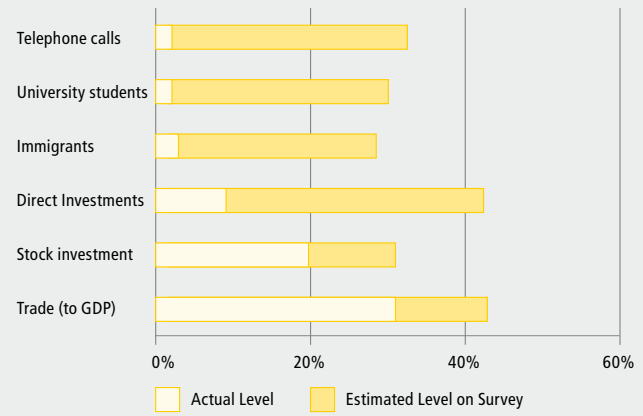


Sources: World Trade Organization (WTO) and International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Turn, next, to capital flows, starting with foreign direct investment (FDI), which involves companies building or buying operations in foreign countries. Here, one would like to understand what proportion of capital investment is taking place across rather than within national borders. A good way to approximate this is to compare FDI with gross global fixed capital formation (a measure of global capital investment). FDI survived the interwar years better than trade (it even came to substitute for the latter as tariff barriers rose) but did not take off again quite as rapidly in the immediate postwar years. FDI has surged, however, since 1980, with its ratio to gross capital formation peaking at nearly 20% in 2000, amid a wave of cross-border mergers, and hitting another local peak of 15% in 2007 before dropping steeply as a result of the global financial crisis, to a level of about 10% in 2010.[10] Again, these levels are too high to be consistent with a completely localized worldview and too low to fit with a completely globalized worldview. And, again, the depth of FDI varies widely across countries.

Similar conclusions apply to the other kind of capital flow considered in this report, portfolio equity investment.

Figure 1.2
Actual Depth versus Intuitions[14]



Sources: See notes

Studies of such equity investment vary based on the countries and time periods covered (along with source data and methodologies employed), but data from one fairly broad study suggests that the cross-border proportion of equity investment was roughly 20% as of 2005.[11]

Consider even more briefly, information and people flows. International phone calls account for 2% of all voice calling minutes, although once one accounts for Internet telephony, that figure might rise to about 5%. (Overall, roughly 20% of all the bits transmitted on the Internet cross national borders). In terms of people flows, 3% of the world's people actually live outside the country in which they were born, and 2% of university students study outside their homelands; international tourist arrivals, however, probably account for more than 10% of all tourist arrivals, and a proportionately larger share of tourism expenditures.[12]

Again, these figures are clearly inconsistent with a completely globalized perspective. Some of them, in fact, are sufficiently low that they might seem to suggest that a completely localized perspective might more or less fit the facts. But that would be too extreme a conclusion. The internationalization of phone calls doesn't have to be complete or even half-complete for one to take seriously the improved possibilities for international communication that they reflect. A concrete business-focused indication is provided by foreign-owned patents filed in OECD countries, which at 15% of the total, represent an intensity of an order of magnitude greater than that for phone calls.[13] Similarly, immigrants (or emigrants) don't have to be numerically dominant to have a significant effect on their home (or host) countries.

It is worth adding that, when confronted with data that contradict their intuitions about levels of connectedness, people often react by asserting that, if cross-border integration isn't close to complete, it soon will be. Yet, changes in these figures dispel that notion, too. The percentage of the world's population comprised of immigrants, for example, is the same now as it was in 1910. Some pre-crisis measures of cross-border capital flows/stocks are actually comparable to earlier peaks more than 100 years ago—and, thanks to the crisis, are now lower. And, while trade has been setting new records, the big drop-off in 2009 is a reminder that monotonic increases are not a given.

To summarize this brief look at the depth of global connectedness, the measures cited here range from 2% to 30%, with most of them falling significantly below 20%. This general frame of reference provides a useful point of comparison for evaluating the country level depth data that will be presented later in this report. It also underscores the point that, while this report will celebrate the countries that have achieved the world's highest levels of global connectedness in relative terms, it is important to remember that even these countries have room to significantly increase their absolute levels of connectedness.

In addition to recognizing actual levels of global connectedness, it is useful to keep an eye on how they accord with public perceptions, both to note the extent to which one's own views might require adjustment, as well as to predict the amount of resistance one is likely to encounter when recommending policies or strategies based on the data presented here. From another survey, conducted several years ago by the *Harvard Business Review* and summarized in **Figure 1.2** (corroborated by many other such surveys), it is apparent that public perceptions of levels of globalization

are so far off from reality (the perceptions average nearly three times the actual figures), that it is worth naming this phenomenon of exaggerated perceptions of global connectedness. I call it "globaloney."

The prevalence of globaloney further adds to the importance of research such as the DHL Global Connectedness Index. An even more surprising finding from the same survey is that the CEOs in the sample and, more generally the more experienced respondents, overestimated levels of connectedness by an even larger proportion than the other respondents, indicating that experience is no substitute for actually looking at hard data on levels of connectedness, which are provided in the country profiles in Part II of this report.

The Breadth of Global Connectedness

Most publications that measure levels of globalization only cover its depth, and thus fail to distinguish between *international* connectedness and *global* connectedness, a significant emphasis of this report.[15] Global connectedness requires not only that a country have a high proportion of international interactions, but also that those be distributed globally, rather than being concentrated with a few partners.

To illustrate the importance of accounting for breadth when measuring global connectedness, consider the tiny nation of Andorra[16], nestled in the Pyrenees on the border between France and Spain. Andorra's trade-to-GDP ratio is roughly 100%, indicating a very high level of depth of connectedness. But 58% of its imports are from Spain and another 19% are from France.[17] Andorra's deep ties to its immediate neighbors hardly qualify it as a leader in terms of *global* connectedness.

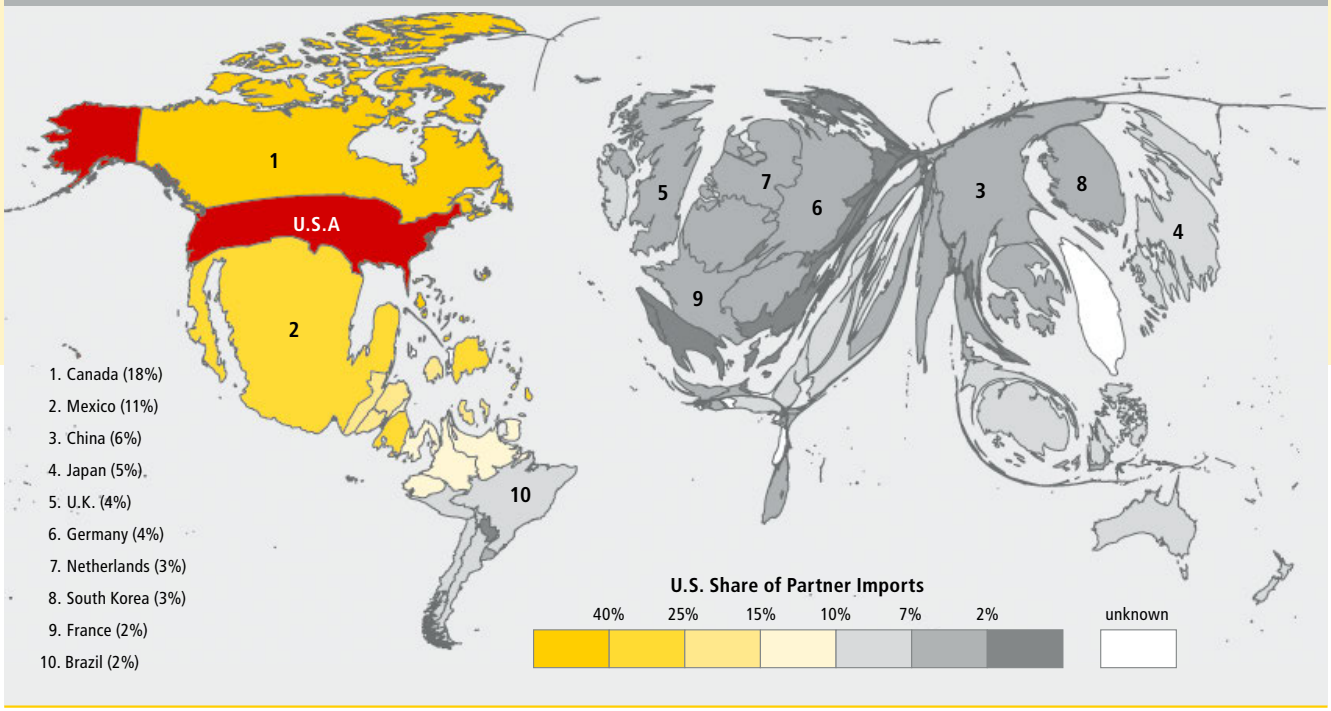
The breadth of global connectedness, like its depth, falls far short of popular perceptions and varies widely among countries. Contrary to proclamations such as the "death of distance," the lion's share of cross-border activity is still concentrated among countries that share borders as well as cultural and historical ties—a pattern referred to here as the Law of Distance.

The best way of visualizing such patterns is with rooted maps[18] —a device that will, in addition to tabular data, be employed in all the country profiles presented in Part II of this report. Rooted maps depict the world from a specific perspective. They do so by adjusting the sizes of countries in proportion to the extent to which they engage in particular kinds of interactions with a specific home country—while otherwise maintaining familiar shapes and spatial relationships that help us fit these maps into our existing mental models.

Start with trade and consider the rooted map of US exports in **Map 1.1**, in which the US is not drawn to scale—to avoid domestic activity from overshadowing relationships with the rest of the world—but the areas of all other countries are adjusted in proportion to US exports to them. Note that, while the six largest economies in the world apart from the US do figure in the list of the top 10 export destinations embedded in the map—China for instance, is the third largest destination—the two largest destinations for US exports are Canada and Mexico, the 9th and 14th largest economies in the world respectively. In a flat world, one would expect the ranks of the largest economies and of the largest export partners to coincide exactly.

The pattern of shading in the map also helps strip out the effects of economic size—the expectation that a country is likely to trade more with China than with, say, Mauritius, which is one thousandth the size of China in GDP terms. Bright orange shading indicates that US exports to that country account for a very large share of that country's total imports, whereas dark grey indicates that US exports to that country account for a relatively limited share of that

Map 1.1
Rooted Map of US Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Sources: Generated based on data from the United Nations Commodity Trade Database

country's total imports. Canada and Mexico show up, of course, in the brightest orange. We also start to see Latin America having a privileged position. Ireland is closer than any other European country to the US given its light shading, and the UK and northern Europe are a bit closer than the rest of Europe. Also note that, in a flat world, the shading of foreign countries would be uniform rather than exhibiting such variation.

Similar patterns apply to imports. Although China ranks as the top source of US imports, Canada and Mexico continue to round out the top three partner countries on this measure. And, disaggregating, the patterns apply even to commodities that are supposedly traded on world markets: thus Canada and Mexico also represent two of the top four oil suppliers to the United States—more, in fact, than all of the Middle East and North Africa.

Trade isn't the only international flow subject to such distance effects. Thus, Canada and Mexico also represent the top two destinations of US international outgoing phone calls (measured in minutes). Interestingly, India ranks as the third largest destination, reflecting some of the cultural and communication links associated with the Indian diaspora in the United States.

It is worth adding that US international interactions aren't especially regionalized, as we will see when we present the country rankings in chapter 3. The US actually ranks quite high in terms of the breadth of its international interactions. The regionalization figures tend to be even higher for Europe, because it is a large, well-integrated region with many more countries. Thus, despite Germany's status as a global export powerhouse, 60% of its exports still go to other EU countries—and, including the rest of Europe and Turkey pushes that figure up to 65%.

At a global level, 60% of trade takes place within continents, and 56% within regions defined more narrowly, based on the World Bank's classification system. FDI turns out to be approximately as regionalized as trade. And, roughly one-half of phone calls and immigration flows occur within continental regions as well.

It is worth adding that, at least in some instances, cross-border flows have gotten more rather than less regionalized over time. Thus, the intra-regional component of trade flows has increased steadily over the last half-century, to the point where regionalization can be said to have driven the increased globalization experienced along this dimension since World War II. And, even the Internet, it is generally agreed, exhibits increasing regionalization for reasons ranging from rising peer-to-peer traffic to the development of regional alternatives to the US's earlier role of switching hub for the world.

Furthermore, such patterns of concentration apply to companies as well as countries. Thus, of all US companies

that operate in just one foreign country, that country is Canada 60% of the time (and 10% of the time, the United Kingdom). Similarly, companies from the EU are more likely to enter other EU countries before they look elsewhere. And, regionalization is evident even when one looks at the largest multinationals in the world: of the Fortune Global 500, 88% derive more than one-half of their sales (an average of 80%) from their home regions.[19] To be more specific, consider some German giants. Allianz writes 78% of its premiums in Europe, which also accounts for 67% of Deutsche Bank's loan exposure and 55% of BASF's revenues. Daimler Benz is a rare exception, since it manages to derive at least 20% of its revenues from each of the "triad" regions of North America, Europe, and Asia—although again, Europe dominates with more than 40% of the total. Note that tri-regionals like Daimler Benz account for only 2% of the Fortune Global 500.

Why is the breadth of global connectedness so limited? Some of this reflects the effects of geographic distance. Thus, hundreds of attempts by economists to estimate "gravity models"—models that predict international flows based on the gravitational pull created by the masses of two economies, offset by the geographical distance between them (along with other impediments), suggest that, other things being equal, doubling the geographic distance between countries halves the trade between them. Even more surprisingly, FDI and phone calls seem subject to comparable amounts of distance-sensitivity. Distance-sensitivity is somewhat lower for immigration, but still significant.

Other types of cross-country similarities/differences also help explain why some country pairs interact more than others. Thus, one study found that, other things being equal, two countries should be expected to trade 42% more if they share a common language, 47% more if they are part of a common trading bloc, 114% more if they share a common currency, and 188% more if one of them colonized the other at some point in history. Canada's salience in the US's international economic relationships, discussed earlier, illustrates these points: the two countries share a common language, common membership in NAFTA, a common land border and similar levels of economic development, among other similarities. More broadly, a range of Cultural, Administrative, Geographic, and Economic (CAGE) differences/similarities have all been shown to have significant impacts on trade, FDI and other international flows.

To recap, evidence on the breadth of global connectedness reinforces the conclusion from its depth that the world is far less globally connected than popular perceptions indicate. Distance is still very much alive and differences between countries, rather than having dissolved away, continue to shape a very complex pattern of international flows.

Public Policy Implications

Globaloney of the sort described in the previous sections isn't just a harmless way of displaying globalist credentials, but actively dangerous—in ways that are best counteracted by measuring levels of global connectedness instead of relying on exaggerated intuitions about them.

From a public policy perspective, note that the finding that levels of connectedness are actually quite limited highlights the potential for gains from further cross-border integration. In contrast, globaloney presumes that complete connectedness has been achieved (or soon will be), so that, while preventing losses due to backsliding is important, generating gains through further opening up is not. As discussed further in chapter 4, such gains are potentially very important, particularly at a time when countries around the world are searching for ways to boost their growth rates. It is not a coincidence that a number of countries have declared that their foreign policies essentially revolve around boosting their global connectedness (with a particular focus on enhancing exports).

Exaggerations about current levels of global connectedness also seem likely to boost the anti-globalization backlash, another possibility of particular current concern given the threats posed by protectionism and xenophobia. Throughout most of human history, the right response to a threatening environment was to band together with those whom you could trust (people who were very similar and proximate to you, often blood relatives) and fortify your defenses against the hostile world outside. So, it's natural that people have those kinds of instincts at a time of economic turmoil in many parts of the world. But, recognizing that the depth of most kinds of cross-border flows, as measured in the previous section, is less than 20%, helps indicate that most of our fears about globalization are blown out of proportion, if not completely misplaced. Furthermore, it implies that, where there are real downsides to globalization, national governments retain broad policy flexibility, which can be used to address those negative side-effects.

Those are global policy implications, but as this chapter has already emphasized, we hardly live in a world where the same policy prescriptions make sense for all countries. Therefore, this report is designed to provide practical inputs that can help policymakers think through how best to position their countries to realize more of the benefits of global connectedness. More specifically, policymakers can use this report in the following ways:

- **Benchmark Levels of Connectedness:** Compare your country's scores versus 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.

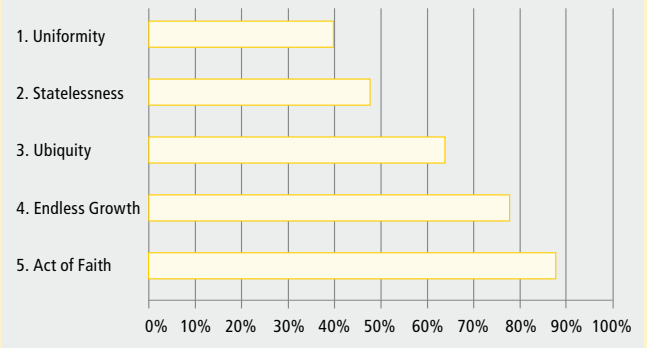
- **Compare Scores Across Flows, Dimensions, and Directions:** Across the 10 flows, their depth and breadth, and their inward and outward directions, no country ranks even in the top quartile across every aspect of connectedness covered in this report. Relative comparisons both within and among countries can help identify areas to target for improving connectedness.

- **Benchmark Policy Enablers of Connectedness:** As chapter 5 will elaborate, a set of specific policy measures have been shown to have a significant influence on the depth of countries' global connectedness. Reviewing your country's scores on these measures can help identify policy initiatives that merit further study.

- **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. These structural drivers and barriers, also elaborated in chapter 5, both provide useful perspective to inform cross-country comparisons and can help guide further 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

Figure 1.3
Percentage of Affirmative Responses



Source: Responses based on an online survey conducted by Harvard Business Review in 2007

reference tool as they work to craft policies that are well tailored to their national conditions and objectives.

Business Implications

Exaggerated intuitions about global connectedness threaten to compromise business strategies as well as public policies. The mirage of a borderless world promotes business strategies that overlook the reality of distances and differences. Needless to say, such strategies are likely to disappoint. The same sample of *Harvard Business Review* respondents that generated the exaggerated intuitions about levels of global connectedness that are summarized in Figure 1.2, were also asked about the extent to which they agreed with the following propositions about global strategy—an exercise that readers of this report who work in business may want to replicate with their colleagues:

1. Competing the same way everywhere is the purest form of global strategy.
2. The truly global company has no home base.
3. The truly global company should aim to compete in all major markets.
4. Globalization offers virtually limitless growth opportunities.
5. Global expansion is an imperative rather than an option to be evaluated.

Figure 1.3 summarizes the extent to which the respondents agreed with these five propositions—percentages ranging from 40% to 88%. Note that each of the propositions is more plausible if one holds exaggerated intuitions about global connectedness—culminating, in extremis, in a belief in the borderless world—but each is also wrong. Consider them in turn.

Uniformity. If the top management of a company becomes convinced that borders don't matter (much), it is most likely to compete internationally the same way that it does at home, for reasons ranging from economies of scale to the sheer difficulty of grasping how different the conditions in foreign countries truly are. Such biases are reinforced by the observation that firms that are successful at home are disproportionately likely to be the ones that venture abroad and, presumably, to be overly enamored of their domestic business models. Yet, uniformity is likely, in the real world, to lead to products and services that don't quite hit the target with customers, marketing messages that fall flat and even large swathes of the public coming to see multinational corporations as evil, which is why the academic literature on international business has long highlighted the importance of avoiding thinking that one size fits all.

Statelessness. Many more managers seem to believe that a truly global company should strive to achieve a state of statelessness. Most companies, even very international ones, still have a clear home nationality. Only one in seven of the Fortune Global 500 has a nonnative CEO, for example.[20] And, the home market is still the largest market for all but the very largest multinationals from very small countries. If you're skeptical about the relevance of a corporation's nationality, ask yourself some basic questions: Why are large export deals involving private sector firms often announced at meetings between the heads of national governments? Why do employees of foreign owned companies often fear their career opportunities will be limited relative to their counterparts from the firm's home country? Which governments do firms call to represent them in WTO disputes (and to lead their bail-outs in a crisis)? Why do foreign ownership restrictions persist in industries like media and airlines?

Ubiquity. Even more managers agree that a truly global company should compete everywhere. But ubiquity may

not be a sensible target given international differences. And, even if it were, it would require enormous geographic broadening by all but a handful of global giants, restricting interest in it to the very long run. Consider, for instance, all US companies with foreign operations in 2004—themselves less than 1% of all US companies. The largest fraction operated in just one foreign country, the median number in two, and 95% in fewer than two dozen.[21] And none of this has changed since the mid-1990s!

Endless Growth. Even a company as internationalized as Coca-Cola has nearly 10 times the penetration at home as it does overseas. For most companies, the differences between domestic and foreign penetration are even larger! A borderless frame applied to such differences in penetration levels runs an obvious risk of inducing growth fever about foreign markets, especially since most companies tend to cross borders after saturating their home market. The most obvious contemporary illustration of this bias is many Western multinationals' strategies for targeting China and India, which come down to, "Let's go there because there are lots of Chinese and Indians." But, while these markets are indeed interesting for multinationals in many industries, both are much farther away—along some of the dimensions elaborated in the next section—than the Western markets to which such firms are accustomed. As such, they often require not just customized strategies, but also persistence and commitment, instead of simply offering easy opportunities to tap into high growth rates.

Act of Faith. In the presence of large differences, the success of cross-border moves cannot be taken for granted. Yet, nearly 90% of the respondents to the *Harvard Business Review* survey agreed that global expansion is an imperative rather than an option to be evaluated. Such simple faith may reflect years of rising asset prices before the financial crisis. Many companies apparently came to think of global strategy as one long asset-accumulation play that involved relatively little risk: the idea was to invest abroad and if that didn't work out, resell at a capital gain. But, the tighter financial conditions since the crisis as well as the large round-trip costs incurred by companies in sectors ranging from financial services to telecom, which over-expanded and then had to cut back, emphasize the need to assess rather than simply assume that cross-border expansion makes sense.

An obvious way to guard against all these biases is to take the differences across countries and their levels of connectedness seriously. This involves, as in public policy, taking a hard, country-by-country look at the relevant data and thinking carefully about their implications for one's own specific situation. Toward that end, business executives can use the DHL Global Connectedness Index as an input to prioritization of 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 intensity and extensity 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. Therefore, 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, the rapid rise of India's participation in foreign direct investment might lead one to think it is an easy country to invest in, but a more careful look at India's FDI depth scores will reveal a strong bias toward outward investment, reflecting the much greater prevalence of Indian companies investing abroad relative to foreign companies investing in India.

- **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.[22] The CAGE Distance Framework[23] can help identify the relevant types of distance and difference and the online CAGE Comparator™ can facilitate the process of ranking and mapping countries in terms of their CAGE Distance from your home base.[24]

- **Generate Industry Level Connectedness Assessments:** While the DHL Global Connectedness Index was constructed using aggregate data across all industries, it is possible to refine such analyses using industry level inputs. Industry level trade data are generally available from public sources. And, where industry level hard data are unavailable, it is useful to check the aggregate results presented here versus the qualitative perspectives of executives from your industry who have operated in countries of interest.

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 translate into useful priorities to exploit your own strengths versus competitors or do they identify weaknesses that should be remedied? A useful rule of thumb is that companies from countries with higher depth scores are typically more versed at adapting to cross-country differences, which helps them when entering unfamiliar markets.

To conclude, this chapter has shown that connectedness at the global level is far less advanced than many believe, and that levels of connectedness vary tremendously among countries. And, it has also shown that understanding levels of connectedness has clear and important implications for public policy and business strategy. With that background in mind, we are now ready to turn to the country-by-country analysis of global connectedness that is the focus of this report.

The next chapter explains specifically what aspects of connectedness are covered in the DHL Global Connectedness Index and how they are measured. Chapter 3 presents

the results of the 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index, shows trends in connectedness over the period from 2005 to 2010, and describes regional differences in patterns of connectedness. Chapter 4 makes the case that increasing the depth of global connectedness can yield significant benefits in terms of economic and human development and describes the channels through which those benefits can be achieved. Chapter 5 concludes with a fuller description of the public policy implications of this research.

1 The only territory covered in this report that is not a country is Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China). For compactness, the term "countries" as used in this report is meant to encompass both countries and territories, thus including Hong Kong.

2 The 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index is based primarily on data from 2010, the most recent data available as of the publication date of this report. Where 2010 data are not available, the most recent available data are used.

3 Orit Gadiesh, "Think Globally, Market Locally," Financier Worldwide, 1 August 2005. You may also access it at http://www.bain.fr/bainweb/publications/publications_detail.asp?id=21929&menu_url=publications_results.asp.

4 Based on an internal communication by Rick Wagoner, former CEO of General Motors, 22 September 2005.

5 Thomas Friedman, The World Is Flat (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2005), 176.

6 See http://blogs.hbr.org/cs/2011/05/globalization_in_the_world_we.html.

7 For further detail, see Pankaj Ghemawat, World 3.0: Global Prosperity and How to Achieve It (Harvard Business Review Press, 2011), which presents much more data at the aggregate level (as opposed to country-by-country level) about the depth and breadth of global connectedness as well as an extended discussion of the implications.

8 According to WDI data, the 2008 peak was 29%, and according to IMF data it was 32%.

9 Not adjusted for purchasing power parity.

10 Given the volatility of FDI flows, we will combine our analysis of FDI flows with measures of FDI stocks, as described in chapter 2.

11 This calculation is a weighted average based on market capitalization for 42 countries based on data presented in Piet Sercu and Rosanne Vanpee, "Home Bias in International Equity Portfolios: A Review (August 2007).

12 The data cited in this paragraph were drawn from the same sources cited for Figure 1.2. Additionally, the estimate of the proportion of international internet traffic is based on data from Telegeography and Cisco.

13 OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard, 2009.

14 Sources: Actual data on telephone calls (minutes) data from the International Telecommunications Union (ITU); on university students from UNESCO Global Education Digest 2009; on immigrants from UN Population Division Migration 2009; on direct investment from UNCTAD World Investment Report (2010 data); on stock investment from Sercu and Vanpee (2007), and on trade from World Bank World Development Indicators (2009 data). Survey estimates from an online survey conducted by Harvard Business Review in 2007.

15 The correlation coefficient between depth and breadth as measured in this report is only 0.19 Thus, using depth as a proxy for breadth would only pick up 4% of the variation in breadth scores across countries.

16 Andorra (population roughly 85,000) is so small and data about it is so limited that it cannot be included in the DHL Global Connectedness Index rankings.

17 Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Services of Andorra, "Economic Report, 2008," and Associacio de Bancs Andorrans, "Andorra and Its Financial System 2009."

18 Hundreds of custom rooted maps, including company and industry level maps, as well as animated maps, are available at http://maps.ghemawat.com.

19 Alan Rugman and Alain Verbeke, "A Perspective on Regional and Global Strategies of Multinational Enterprises," Journal of International Business Studies, (January 2004).

20 Herman Vantrappen and Petter Kilefors, "Grooming CEO Talent at the Truly Global Firm of the Future," Prism 2/2009.

21 Computations are based on Bureau of Economic Analysis data and were carried out at the author's request by Raymond J. Mataloni in fall 2007.

22 For guidance on how to bolster your company's border crossing capabilities, refer to Pankaj Ghemawat, "The Cosmopolitan Corporation," Harvard Business Review, May 2011.

23 See chapter 2 of Pankaj Ghemawat, Redefining Global Strategy, Harvard Business School Press, 2007.

24 The CAGE Comparator™, available at http://cage.ghemawat.com, is an online tool that facilitates custom analysis and mapping of cross-country Cultural, Administrative, Geographic, and Economic distances and differences. It covers 163 countries and 16 types of distance and difference, and contains industry specific perspectives for 65 broad industry groups.


DHL

2. Measuring Global Connectedness

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

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 will be 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 in the 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index) will be used to illustrate the calculations that were performed to generate the index.

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 definition of global connectedness articulated in chapter 1 of this report: *Global Connectedness refers to the depth and breadth of a country's integration with the rest of the world, as manifest 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. 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 many 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 most constructive for their countries. The analysis of enablers of connectedness is covered in chapter 5 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), capital flows (investment), 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

Table 2.1
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. 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

importance to the overall phenomenon of connectedness as well as the availability of hard data on which they could be measured. The twelve components that were ultimately selected across the four pillars are shown in Table 2.1.

A few points merit elaboration regarding the selection of aspects of connectedness for measurement. First, two departures from the focus on actual flows are noteworthy. In the capital pillar, flows are paired with stocks. Foreign investment stocks (the result of flows accumulated over time) are an important broader indicator of enduring connections between countries, that 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.

The second departure from the standard focus on flows is the inclusion of internet bandwidth, which is used as a proxy for 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 policy component of this analysis is intended 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 both academic research demonstrating the more favorable impacts of international equity investment (especially foreign direct investment but also portfolio equity) relative to debt investment, as well as the obvious harm caused by the debt crisis unfolding at the time of this writing.

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 2010, the Netherlands' merchandise exports accounted for 73% of its GDP and merchandise imports accounted for 66%.

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. U.S. exports

Table 2.2
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	GDP
	2.4. Portfolio Equity Flows (moving average of last 3 years)	GDP
3. Information	3.1. 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

were more than twice as large as Netherlands' exports in 2010, but the U.S. economy was roughly twenty times larger. Thus, even though the U.S. was a much larger exporter, Netherlands was far more connected than the U.S. internationally with respect to merchandise exports, as reflected by its exports as percent of GDP ratio of 73% versus the U.S.'s only 9%. As tends to be the case, the vast majority of economic activity in a large country such as the U.S. takes place within the country's borders, whereas small countries tend to have a much higher proportion of their business activity involving foreign buyers or sellers.

To implement these depth metrics, a relevant measure of a country's domestic economy must be selected as the basis of comparison for each type of flow. Such measures are identified in **Table 2.2**, which also provides additional details about the flow metrics used for assessing depth. Foreign direct investment (FDI) flows are compared with gross fixed capital formation. This measure is a more precise domestic match for FDI flows than GDP, allowing the metric to characterize the percentage of a country's fixed capital investment that takes place within versus across international borders.

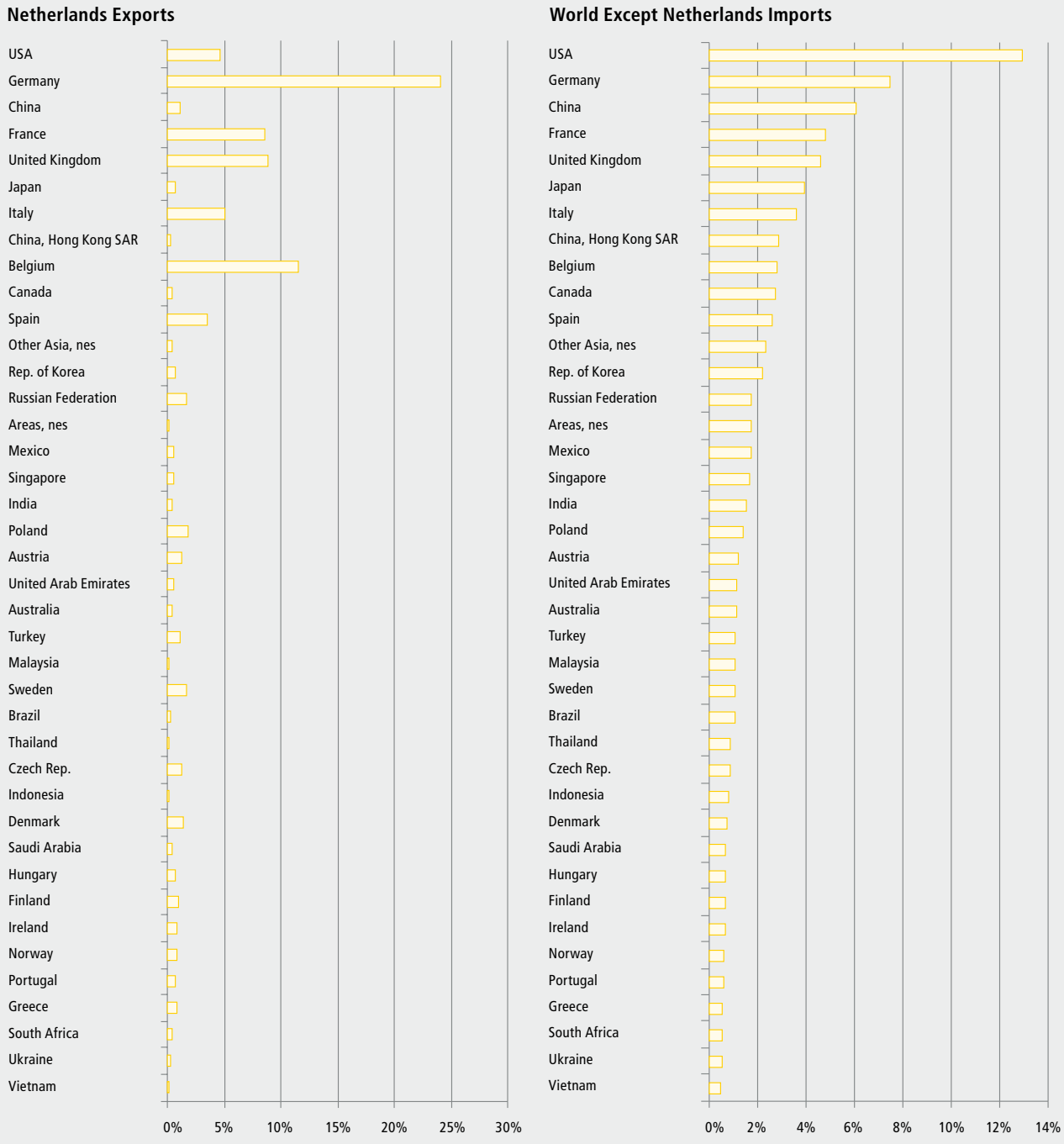
FDI and portfolio equity flows are measured using a three year moving average because these flows tend to be especially volatile.[2] Year-to-year fluctuations in such metrics tend to reflect macroeconomic conditions and merger waves more than long-lived changes in levels of connectedness.

For the measurement of the depth of services trade, only commercial services are included; government services are excluded. This is due to data availability (particularly for 2010) rather than to a conceptual preference.

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.

To elaborate how this metric works, compare the breadth of the Netherlands' merchandise exports versus those of Switzerland and Botswana. Netherlands ranks 27th globally on this metric, and Switzerland and Botswana are the top and bottom ranked countries on this metric respectively. **Figure 2.1.a–c** 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 40 importers are shown in each pair. Notice how Switzerland's exports most closely resemble world imports, Netherlands' bear fairly close resemblance, and Botswana's bear almost no resemblance at all (more than half of Botswana's exports—

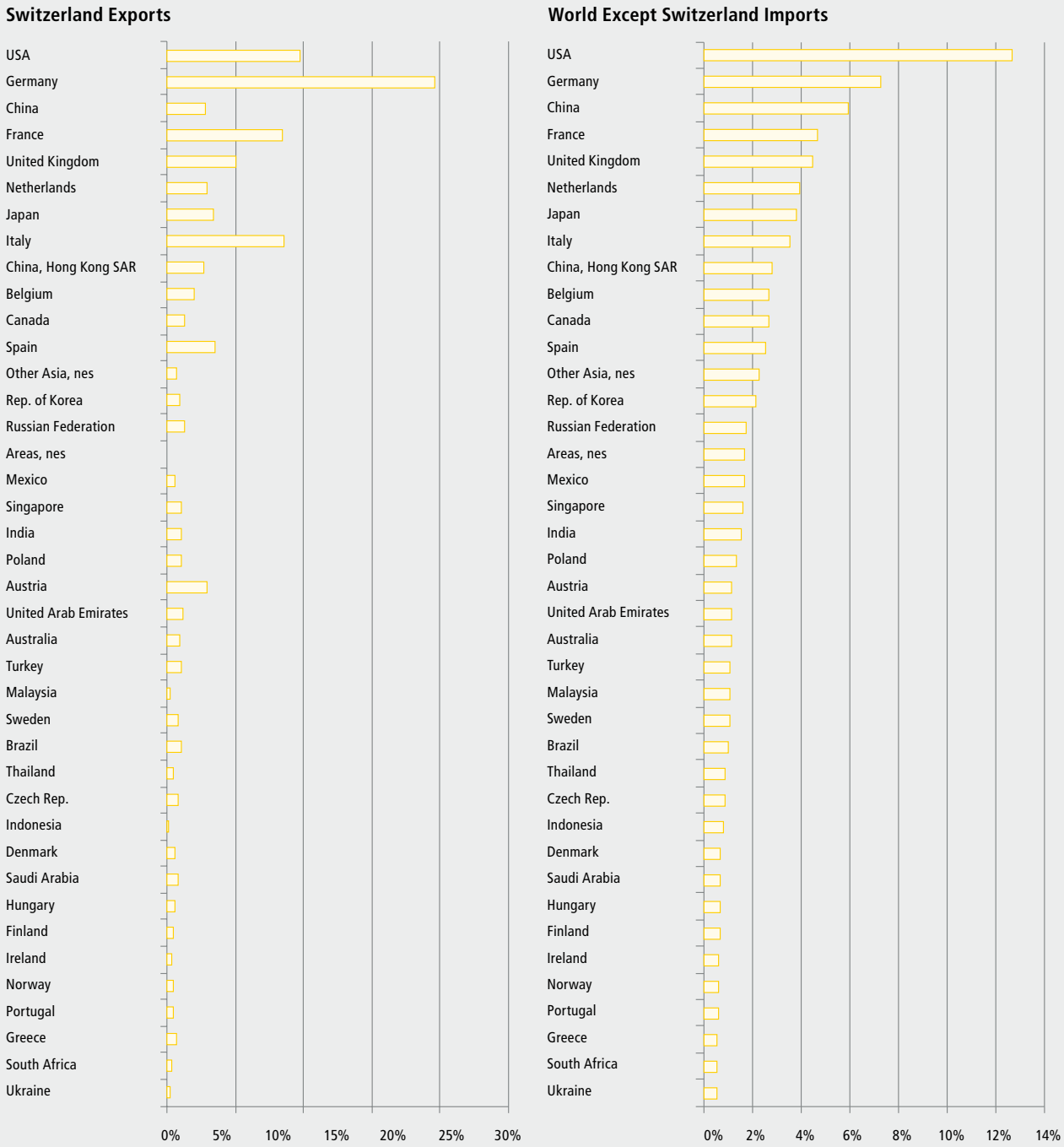
Figure 2.1.a
Netherlands Exports vs. Rest of World Imports (%), Top 40 Importing Countries Only



mostly diamonds—go to the United Kingdom alone, even though the United Kingdom accounts for less than 5% of world imports). Thus, Switzerland's exports have the most breadth, Netherlands' are close behind, and Botswana's have very low breadth.

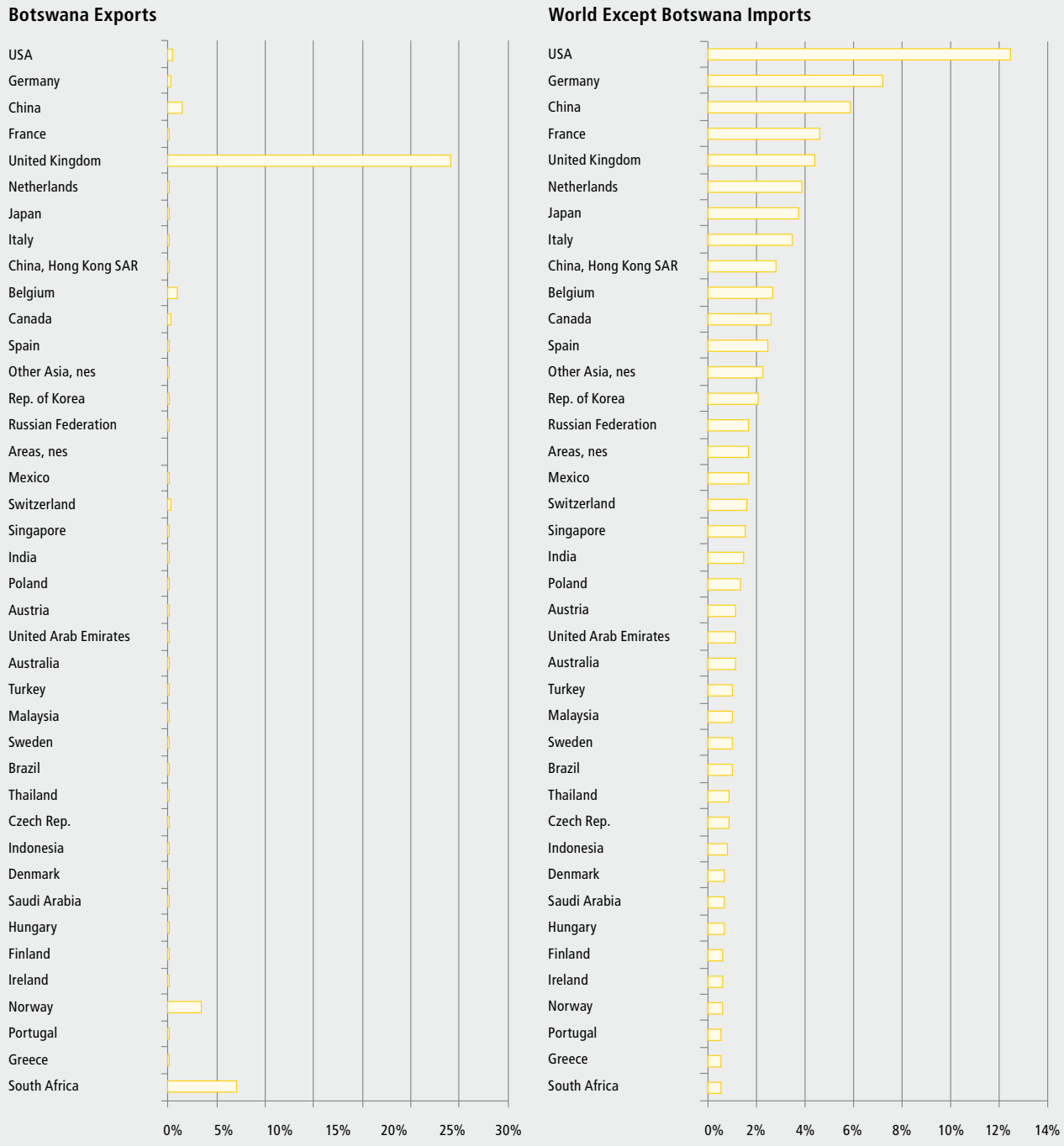
To convert the graphical pattern exhibited on these charts into a numerical metric, the absolute value of the difference between each bar on the right and left charts in each set (exports minus world except focal country imports) is computed, and then these values are summed vertically across all of 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.

Figure 2.1.b
Switzerland Exports vs. Rest of World Imports (%), Top 40 Importing Countries Only



To summarize mathematically, breadth is calculated for a 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.

Figure 2.1.c
Botswana Exports vs. Rest of World Imports (%), Top 40 Importing Countries Only



3. Addressing Data Gaps

Given the very large data requirements of an analysis such as the DHL Global Connectedness Index (nearly one million data points were used to produce the index over a six 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, three methods are 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.[3]

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

Table 2.3
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. 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. International Students	Yes (Inbound Only)

included in depth are excluded from breadth, as shown in Table 2.3.

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 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[4] 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 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index is based primarily on 2010 data, but where 2010 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 2009 (no data are available for 2010), the 2009 value will be repeated in 2010. This method was selected instead

Table 2.4 Missing Components in Depth (Data Missing for Full Component in at Least One Year)

Component	Data Gap	Remedy
3.2 Telephone Call Minutes	No 2010 Data	2009 data repeated in 2010
4.1. Migrants	Outbound: Most recent available data are from 2000–2002	2000–2002 data repeated in all years
	Inbound: Data available only for 2005 and 2010	Linear interpolation employed for 2006–2009
4.2. Tourists	Outbound (Deparures): No 2010 Data	2009 data repeated in 2010
4.3. Students	No 2010 Data	2009 data repeated in 2010

Table 2.5 Missing Components in Breadth (Data Missing for Full Component in at Least One Year)

Component	Data Gap	Remedy
2.1. FDI Stocks	No 2010 Data	2009 data repeated in 2010
2.2. FDI Flows	No 2010 Data	2009 data repeated in 2010
2.3. Portfolio Equity Stocks	No 2010 Data	2009 data repeated in 2010
3.2. Telephone Call Minutes	No 2005 and 2010 Data	2006 data repeated in 2005; 2009 data repeated in 2010
4.1. Migrants	Most recent available data are from 2000–2002	2000–2002 data repeated in all years
4.2. Tourists	No 2010 Data	2009 data repeated in 2010
4.3. Students	No 2010 Data	2009 data repeated in 2010

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 2.4 and 2.5**. Note that the data gaps are especially severe in 2010 for breadth, owing to much more limited and slower reporting of flows by partner as compared to aggregate flows.

Finally, the data available to calculate the breadth of telephone call minutes only covers a sample of each country's partners, and the size of that sample varies across countries and years. The sample coverage is deemed adequate for calculating breadth only where it covers 70 percent or more of a country's total international calling minutes in a given year.

4. Making Metrics Comparable (Normalization)

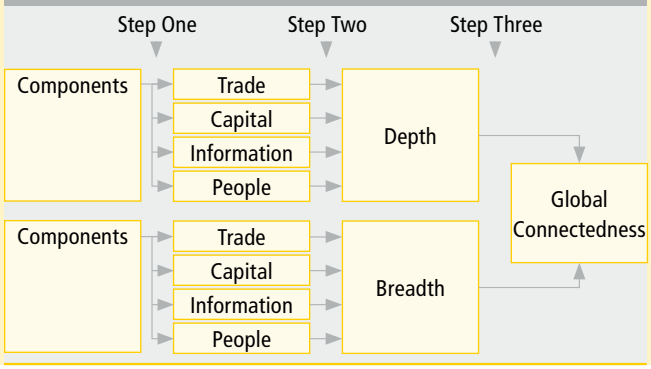
After computing the metrics and filling in the data gaps as described above, the results must be made comparable or "normalized" before they can be combined into the index. This is necessary because the various metrics have different units, distributions, etc.

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 2010. 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 73% in 2010. 95% of the scores across all countries on this metric over the period from 2005 to 2010 were lower than 73%. Thus, Netherlands' raw score of 73% converts to a normalized score of .95. The United States' score of 9% converts to a normalized score of .06, because only 6% of the all of the scores observed on that metric were less than 9%.

Note that the normalization calculations are performed over the period 2005 to 2010 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. However, an update of the Global Connectedness Index with the addition, for example, of scores based on 2011 data, would require the normalization to be re-computed over the period 2005–2011, suggesting that scores be compared within editions rather than across them.[5]

Figure 2. 2
Aggregation Structure



5. Aggregation and Weights

The overall index is built up from its constituent components via three steps, as illustrated in **Figure 2.2**. 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 2.6**. These weights reflect the author's 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, shown in **Figure 2.3** (a reformatted version of Figure 1.2 that categorizes flows by pillar). 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 shown on the exhibit (which average 18%) and the people and information metrics (which average 2%), 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 is higher. Thus, in 2009, merchandise trade was only 3.5 times larger than services trade. Reflecting this long term trend, three times higher weight is assigned to merchandise versus services trade.

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.

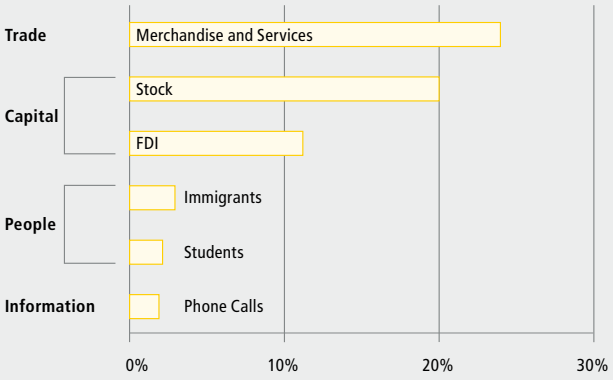
Within the people pillar, equal weights are assigned to migration, tourism, and student mobility. Each of these components reflects a distinct aspect of connectedness and spawns distinct effects that span across the other components (e.g. students serving as conduits of information and migrants promoting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

Thus, in Step 1, Netherlands' trade pillar score for depth in is computed as follows. Netherlands' normalized scores for each of the trade components are: merchandise exports .95, merchandise imports, .91, services exports .82, and services

Table 2.6
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. 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. International Students (33%)	4.3. International Students (33%)

Figure 2.3
Global Depth Comparison



Sources: Refer to sources and notes associated with Figure 1.2

imports .83. 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, Netherlands receives a score of .90 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 DHL Global Connectedness Index, with possible scores ranging from 0 to 100.

Thus, the Netherlands' original depth and breadth scores of .83 and .80 respectively were rescaled to become 41.6 and 44.1. The sum of these scores, 85.7, is Netherlands' overall score in the 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index.

1 The Maastricht Globalization Index incorporates data on countries' ecological footprints and arms trade. For more details, see http://pimmartens.info/globalisation-index/

2 Three year averages are also employed in the Maastricht Globalization Index for the same purpose.

3 The general approach to addressing data gaps used here is similar to that of the KOF Index of Globalization, though the specific rules have been modified based on the distinct data coverage and priorities of this index.

4 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 2011 edition of that index allows results to be displayed if up to 40% of the underlying variables are missing.

5 The impact of re-computing the normalization, however, is expected to be minimal. When computing the 2009 Connectedness Index based on normalization over the period 2005–2009 instead of 2005–2010, no country's rank shifted up or down more than one position, 79% of countries did not change ranks at all, and the scores across the versions had a correlation of .999975.

Unique Features of the DHL Global Connectedness Index

The DHL Global Connectedness Index is not the first publication to rank countries based on their levels of international integration. One of the earliest treatments of this topic to receive widespread attention was the A.T. Kearney/ Foreign Policy Globalization Index, but this has not been updated since its 2007 edition.[1] Perhaps the most systematic and up-to-date index to receive significant attention is Zurich ETH University's KOF Index of Globalization, which recently released its 2011 edition.[2] The Ernst & Young Globalization Index, generated in cooperation with the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), is another related treatment that has recently been updated, now in its 2010 edition.[3] The points below highlight the unique features that distinguish the DHL Global Connectedness Index from prior research in this area:

Breadth

Prior indexes have all focused on what is termed here depth rather than breadth. Thus, they really measure only the intensity of a country's international connections without taking into account whether those connections are distributed globally or are more narrowly concentrated with a particular set of partner countries. Thus, for example, Belgium was the top ranked country on the 2011 edition of the KOF Index of Globalization, even though Belgium's international connections are quite regionally focused on Europe (88% of Belgium's merchandise exports were destined to other European countries in 2010). By introducing a unique measure of breadth, the DHL Global Connectedness Index distinguishes countries that are globally connected from those that only have strong international rather than global connections.

Directionality

The DHL Global Connectedness Index provides, wherever data are sufficient, parallel treatment of outward and inward flows between countries, enabling meaningful comparisons of the directionality of each country's global connectedness. This permits the distinction between a country such as Cambodia that does project significant outward flows but has quite limited inward connectedness from a country such as Jordan, where the opposite phenomenon is observed. Prior treatments typically build up from bi-directional flows, precluding such comparisons.

Focus on Actual Flows

Other globalization indexes generally include both actual flows (such as trade) and enablers of or barriers to flows (such as tariffs). By focusing clearly on actual flows, the DHL Global Connectedness Index both provides a clearer picture of connectedness (versus connectivity) and supports analysis of the impact of specific structural and policy enablers on connectedness (because they are not intermingled in the calculation of the index). This is intended to make the DHL Global Connectedness Index a more useful reference for policymakers seeking to increase connectedness.

Hard Data Only

The DHL Global Connectedness Index is calculated exclusively based on hard data inputs, whereas most other indexes, particularly where they incorporate enablers of connectedness, add in qualitative inputs from surveys. The focus on hard data is particularly useful given the prevalence of significant misperceptions about levels of globalization among the general public as well as among business executives, as discussed in chapter 1.

Importance Based Weighting Scheme

Among the more academically oriented indexes such as KOF, statistical methods such as Principal Component Analysis are used to assign weights to pillars and components to capture as much of the information content in the component variables as possible in the composite index. For the DHL Global Connectedness Index, this method was rejected because the results of such statistical methods do not necessarily reflect the relative importance of the various components for the users of the index. For example, within its treatment of Economic Globalization - Actual Flows, the 2011 KOF index assigned a higher weight to Income Payments to Foreign Nationals (27%) than to Trade (22%), even though trade flows are much larger and figure far more prominently in the general discourse about globalization. The Ernst & Young/EIU index does assign weights according to the relative importance of its components, but does so based on a survey of executives which as noted above introduces the problem of public misperceptions about globalization. The DHL Global Connectedness Index, rather, uses weights assigned based on the author's judgment about the relative importance of the pillars and components, as described in this chapter. While this method is necessarily subjective, it does overcome the concerns raised here about the methods used in prior indexes.

Recent Data

While 2010 data were not available for all of the components in the DHL Global Connectedness index, the majority of components are updated to 2010, whereas the 2011 edition of the KOF index relies primarily on 2009 data.

1 For more information, see http://www.atkearney.com/index.php/Publications/globalization-index.html, and for a useful critique of this index, refer to Ben Lockwood, "How Robust is the Kearney/Foreign Policy Globalisation Index?," The World Economy, 27: 507–523, April 2004.

2 For more information, see http://globalization.kof.ethz.ch/. The KOF Index of Globalization as well as another index, the Maastricht Globalization Index, are elaborated in detail in Alex Dreher, Noel Gaston, Pim Martens, and Lotte Van Boxem, "Measuring Globalization – Opening The Black Box. A Critical Analysis of Globalization Indices," Journal of Globalization Studies, Vol. 1, No. 1. 166–185, May 2010, which also elaborates more generally the issues and choices involved with constructing indices of globalization and reviews a broader set of prior literature on the topic.

3 For more information, see http://www.ey.com/GL/en/Issues/Business-environment/Winning-in-a-polycentric-world--globalization-and-the-changing-world-of-business---The-Globalization-Index-2010.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3. 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index Results

This chapter describes the results of the 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index and explores the patterns and insights revealed.

It begins by presenting and discussing the overall results in some detail. The shorter discussions that follow address results at the level of the specific aspects of connectedness covered in the index: dimensions (depth vs. breadth), directions (outward vs. inward), and pillars (trade, capital, information and people).

The chapter goes on to place the 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index, which is based primarily on 2010 data, in historical context. Trends in levels of global connectedness over the period from 2005 to 2010 are examined. Then, changes in countries' individual positions over this period are shown, and the countries that rose and fell the most in the rankings are discussed.

Finally, regional patterns are compared. This segment of the discussion highlights differences in levels of connectedness across regions as well as within them.

2011 Scores and Rankings

Figure 3.1 displays the overall 2011 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. As described in chapter 2, depth and breadth are both scored on a scale of 0 to 50, so that when they are added together, overall global connectedness is measured on a scale of 0 to 100.

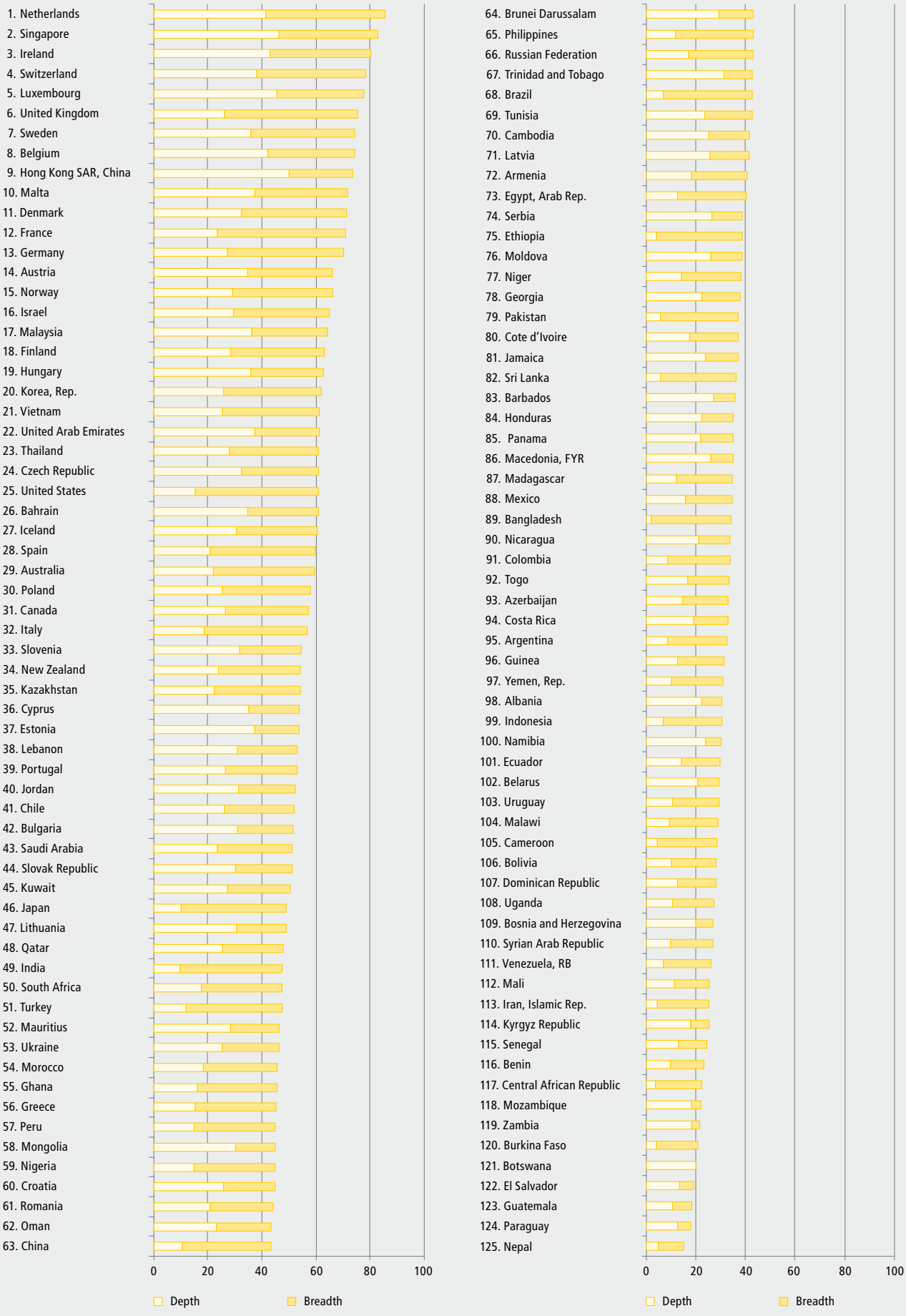
The top 10 ranks in the 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index were occupied, in descending order, by the Netherlands, Singapore, Ireland, Switzerland, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, Sweden, Belgium, Hong Kong (China), and Malta. These leaders in terms of global connectedness are a diverse set of countries, spread across Europe and Asia, and ranging from the world's sixth largest economy (United Kingdom) to one of the smaller independent nations (Malta). The diversity of the leading countries in the index is amplified when one looks at the top 50 countries, which include representatives from all six continents covered in the study. These patterns indicate that the benefits of connectedness are accessible to a broad range of countries—much broader than the small trading hubs that lead most other globalization indexes.

A common thread, however, among the leading countries in terms of global connectedness is their high level of human and economic development. All of the top 10 countries were classified by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as having "Very High Human Development," and all except for Hong Kong (China) and Malta are members of the OECD (a group of advanced economies). This relationship between global connectedness and development will be explored further in the next chapter of this report.

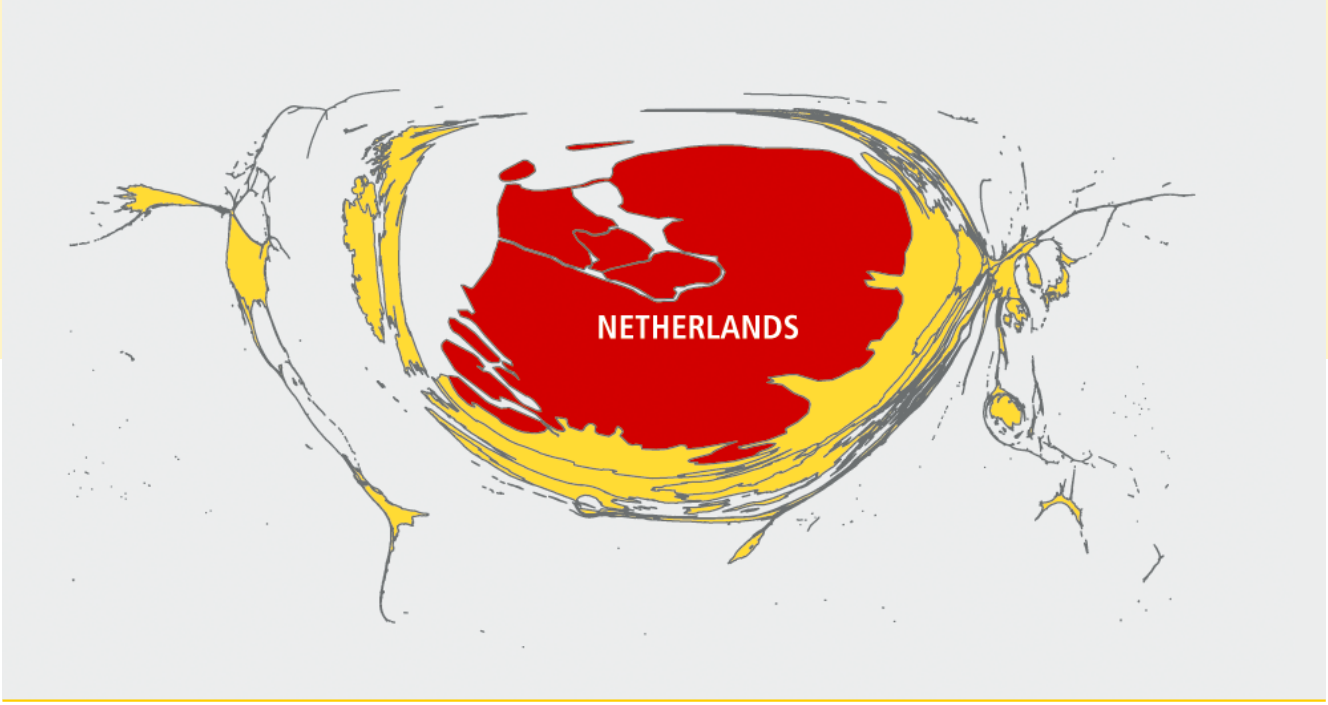
As the split bars in **Figure 3.1** indicate, the leading countries earned their places in the top 10 based on different strengths along the depth and breadth dimensions. The top ranked country, the Netherlands, excelled on both dimensions (ranking sixth on depth and fourth on breadth). Ireland, Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium, and Malta also earned their places based on balanced scores across both dimensions. The great Asian trading hubs of Singapore and Hong Kong, along with Luxembourg, earned their top ranks based on the depth of their international integration relative to the size of their domestic economies. In contrast, the United Kingdom earned its position in the top 10 based on the global breadth of its connectedness (ranking first on breadth but only 40th on depth).

Having identified the world's most globally connected countries today, it is important to note that even these

Figure 3.1
The 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index, Overall Results



Map 3.1 Netherlands Scaled based on GDP minus Exports, All Other Countries Scaled based on Netherlands Exports to Them[4]



Sources: Generated based on data from the United Nations and International Monetary Fund

countries are far less connected than they potentially could be or, put differently, that they still have significant headroom to increase their levels of connectedness.

Consider the top ranked country, the Netherlands, as an example. The Netherlands was one of the pioneers of global trade centuries ago and remains a key trading hub. But, even though the Netherlands' merchandise exports represented 73% of its GDP in 2010, suggesting a high level of trade integration, over half of its manufacturing exports flowed *through* the country rather than originating within it.[1] So, from the standpoint of a Dutch manufacturer (rather than a trader), it is better to think of the depth of Netherlands' merchandise exports as somewhere in the range of 30–40%, rather than more than 70% (an adjustment that could not be made in the index itself due to lack of comprehensive data across countries).[2] Since the Netherlands comprises only about 1% of the world economy (implying that if borders and distance didn't matter at all, it would export 99% of its output), that 30–40% figure indicates substantial headroom even for the Netherlands to increase the intensity of its merchandise exports.

The breadth of the Netherlands' merchandise exports also indicates significant potential for it to become more globally connected. In 2010, 59% of the Netherlands' merchandise exports went to destinations within Europe, even though Europe makes up only about 32% of the world economy. Note that this implies that its exports to the rest of Europe were three times as intense as its exports to the rest of the world.

A useful device to summarize the limited depth and breadth of the Netherlands' trade is a map that scales it based on its GDP minus its merchandise and services exports (to approximate the portion of its output that remains within the country), after adjusting for re-exports, and scales all other countries in proportion to the value of the Netherlands' exports to them, as shown in **Map 3.1**. The Netherlands itself dwarfs all its neighbors, and Europe fills nearly the entire map area.

Data for other types of flows also indicate that the Netherlands could substantially increase its level of global connectedness. In 2010, only 4% of Gross Fixed Capital Formation in the Netherlands was accounted for by Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and 77% of the Netherlands' inward FDI flows came from within Europe. With respect to information flows, on a population weighted (intensity) basis, the intensity of domestic phone calls was 6500 times that of international calls from the Netherlands, 76% of which were to other countries within Europe.[3] And, considering people flows, 95% of people born in the Netherlands still reside there, and among the 5% who have migrated outside the country, 46% remained in Europe.

Furthermore, while the Netherlands captured the top rank in terms of overall global connectedness, it still has specific

components where it lags behind the most connected countries. In terms of depth, the Netherlands lags in relative terms on the people pillar, ranking 31st overall, 63rd in terms of outward migrants, and 78th in terms of outbound international students.

The countries that fell to the bottom of the rankings are also spread around the world, but share various common characteristics beyond their low levels of global connectedness. The countries with the lowest ranks, starting with the lowest, were Nepal, Paraguay, Guatemala, El Salvador, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Zambia, Mozambique, Central African Republic, and Benin. These countries are all far less economically advanced than the top 10 countries, but they span a broad range of development levels, from Botswana (classified as an Upper Middle Income country by the World Bank) to among the world's poorest.

Among the bottom 10 countries, six are landlocked and six are located in sub-Saharan Africa, far away from the world's largest centers of economic activity. In contrast, only two of the top 10 are landlocked, and those—Switzerland and Luxembourg—are situated in Europe where their neighbors include some of the world's largest economies, and where well developed physical and institutional infrastructure enhance their connectivity. The impact of being landlocked and distance from major markets (remoteness), as well as other structural factors that affect connectedness, are explored further in chapter 5 of this report

Turning to rankings by dimension of connectedness, **Figures 3.2 and 3.3** rank countries on depth and breadth respectively. The leaders in terms of depth, as shown in **Figure 3.2**, are Hong Kong (China), Singapore, Luxembourg, Ireland, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Estonia, Malta, and United Arab Emirates. Countries with leading positions in terms of depth tend to be wealthy and small. Thus, depth scores in 2010 had a positive correlation of 0.58 with GDP per capita and a negative correlation of 0.25 with population, relationships that will be explored more fully in chapter 5.

The leading countries in terms of breadth, as shown in **Figure 3.3**, are United Kingdom, France, United States, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Japan, Denmark, Spain, and Sweden. These are among the world's largest and richest economies. Breadth is positively correlated with both GDP per capita (0.54) and population (0.25), and thus more broadly with GDP itself (0.42). A regression analysis confirms that these relationships remain significant even after controlling for other structural and policy factors.

The tendency for larger economies to have higher breadth scores and lower depth scores applies even to the extreme cases of the largest emerging markets, which helps explain why those countries are so globally significant despite most of their economic activity remaining domestic. Each of the BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India, and China), has higher breadth than depth scores, with an average difference of 22 points (and an even higher difference of 27 points when considering only Brazil, India, and China). To appreciate the magnitude of those differences, recall 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 31 points.

Consider the example of China, which ranks 104th (out of 125 countries) on depth and 26th 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 score provides a useful reminder that even in China, the overwhelming majority of flows are domestic, as they are in all other large economies. Readers may be surprised that China ranks 67th in terms of the depth of its merchandise exports, a rank that is exceptional

Figure 3.2
The 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index, Depth Dimension

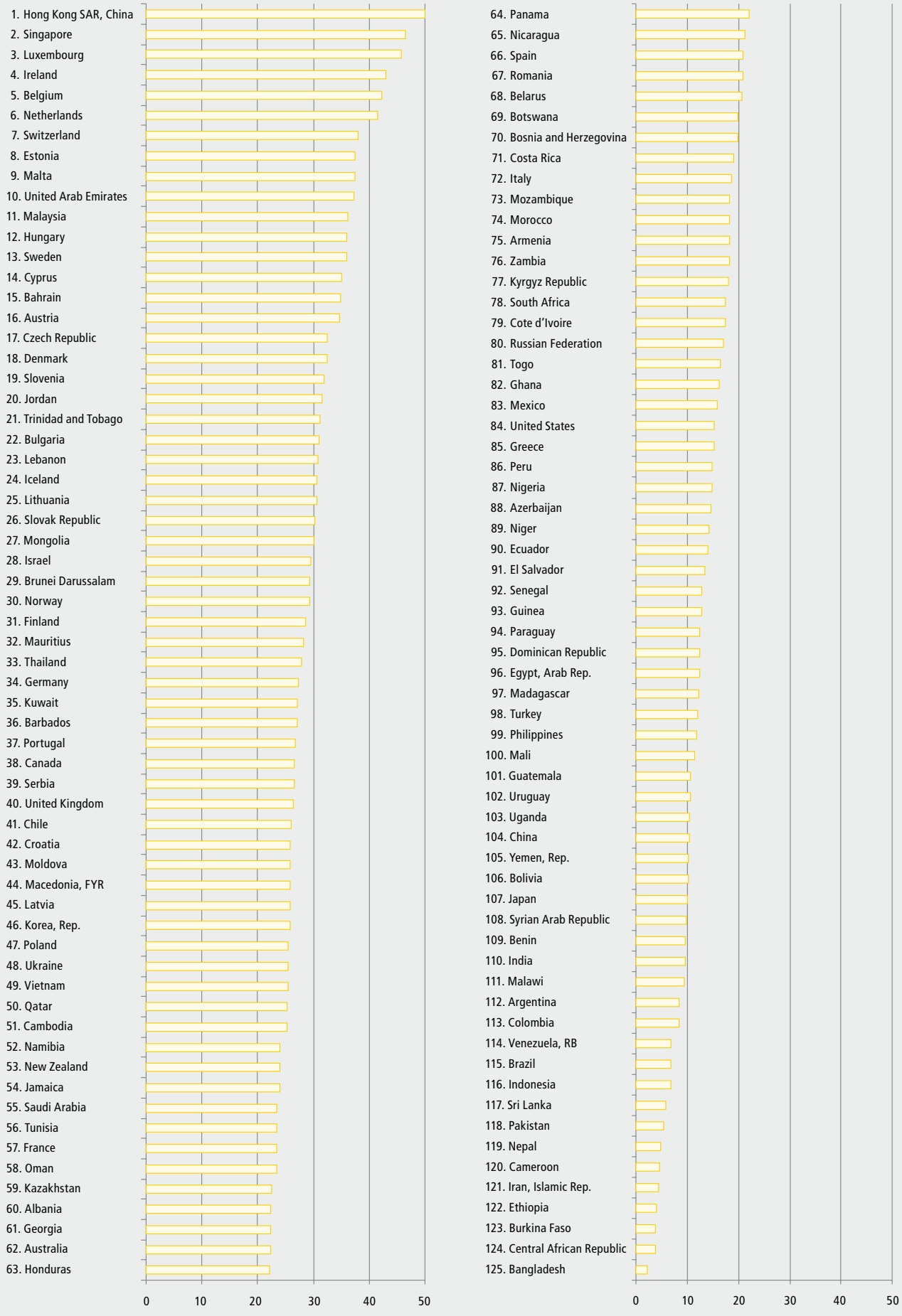


Figure 3.3
The 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index, Breadth Dimension

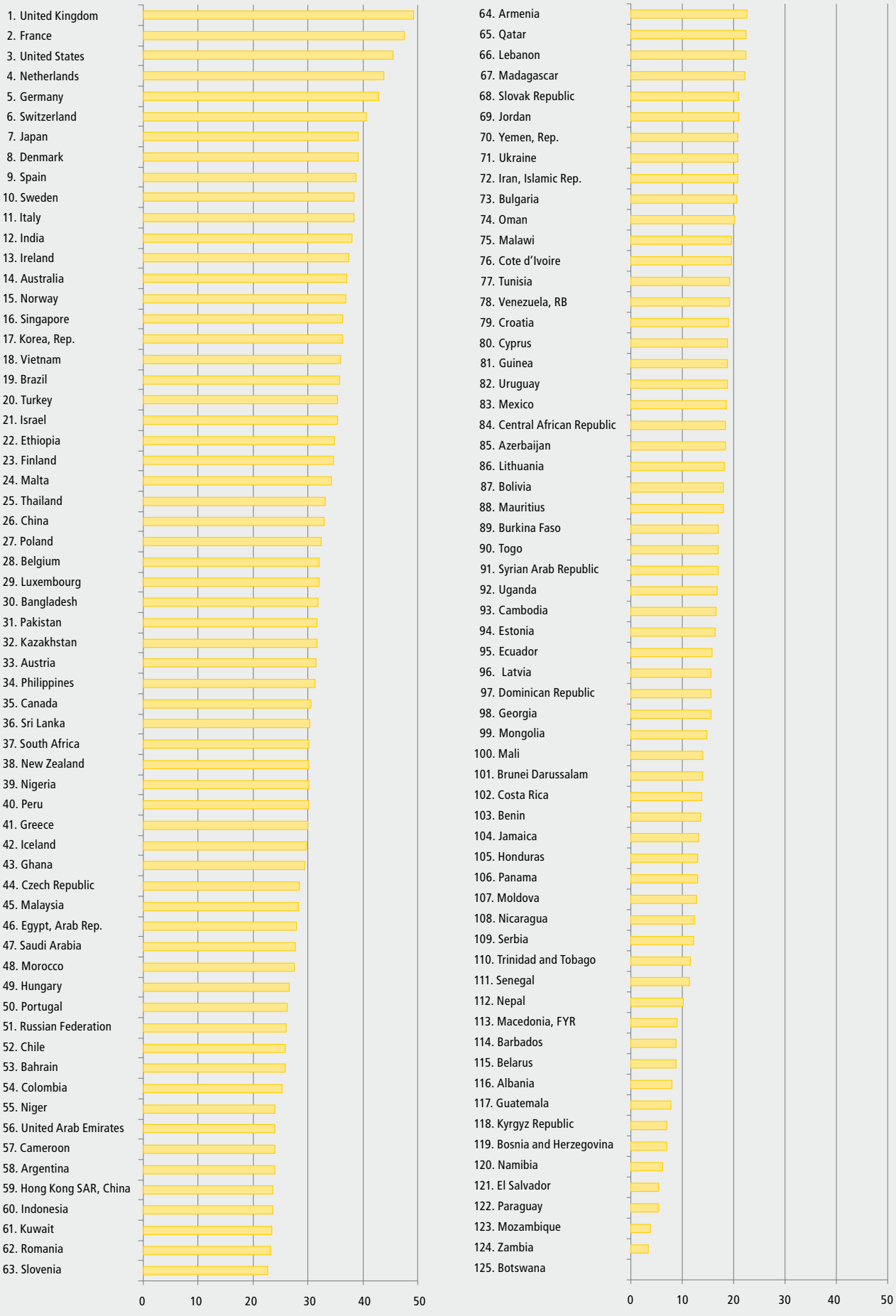
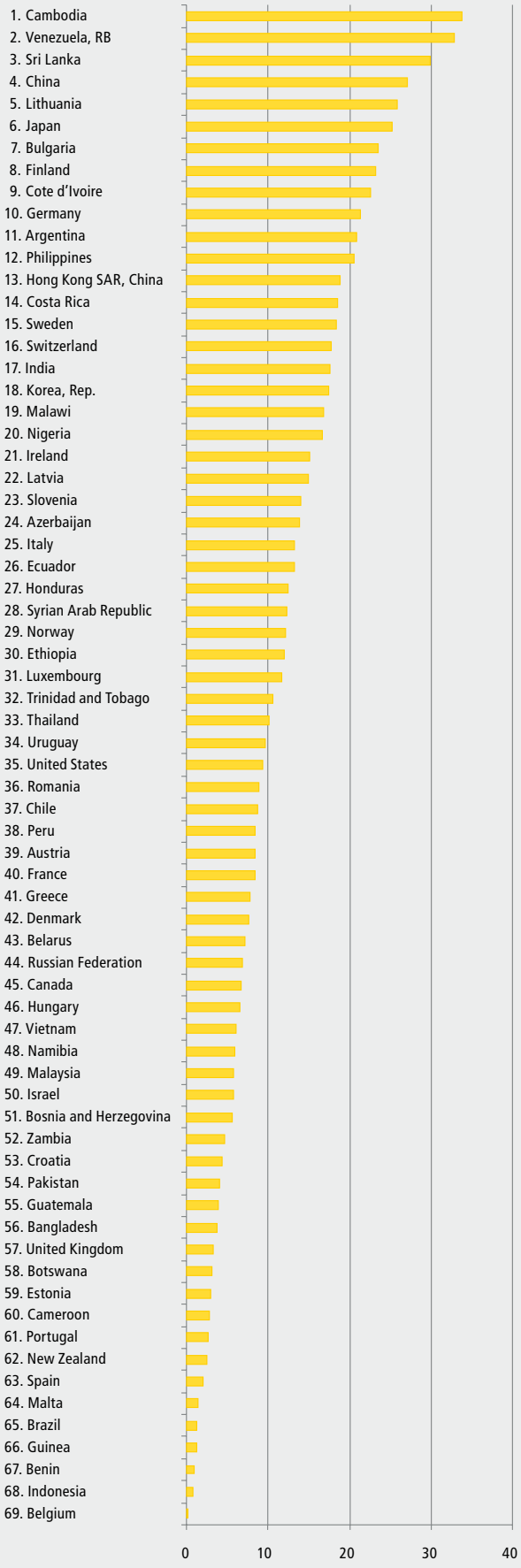
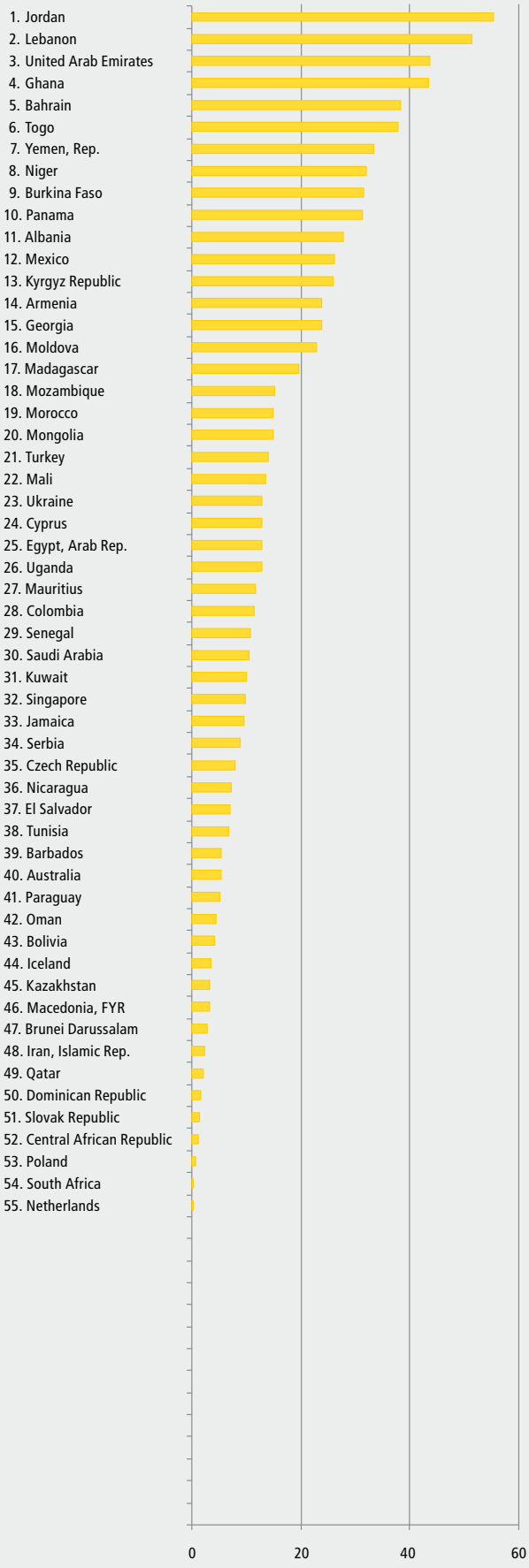


Figure 3.4
The 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index, Differences in Directionality

Disproportionately Outward (Outward Minus Inward)



Disproportionately Inward (Inward Minus Outward)



only when compared to other very large economies—the U.S., Japan, and India rank 119th, 108th, and 105th respectively on this metric—or when contrasted with China's 97th place rank in terms of the depth of its merchandise imports.

Goldman Sachs has identified Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, South Korea, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Turkey and Vietnam as the "Next Eleven" major emerging markets, designated the "N-11."[5] Since these countries, while still large, are smaller than the BRICs, their breadth scores exceed their depth scores by a smaller margin (17 points on average). Thus, when operating in these countries, one should expect international flows to loom larger in relation to their domestic economies, but for their external connections to be more regional (at least over the near-to-mid-term) than for the BRICs.

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.[6] Among 124 countries with sufficient data to conduct directional analysis, 69 countries are more connected outwards, while 55 had stronger inward connections. **Figure 3.4** elaborates this pattern by ranking countries based on the difference between their outward versus inward connectedness scores. Full rankings on outward and inward connectedness, broken out by depth and breadth, are shown in Appendix A, Figures A.1 and A.2.

While the significant disparities between inward and outward connectedness are indicative of some of the large imbalances (in particular in terms of trade and capital flows) that have contributed to recent instability, it is important not to over interpret these scores 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. For example, Hong Kong (China) has a much more global pattern of exports than imports, because it serves as a key export gateway for mainland China, but plays a lesser role as an intermediary in the mainland's imports. Such patterns are not necessarily problematic, and can in fact reflect useful specialization.

Secondly, most of the flows included in the index do not create future obligations. 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. Trade, FDI, and portfolio equity flows do directly impact future obligations, but the rest of the flows in the index do not. Inbound telephone calls, for example, apart from common courtesy, do not require future outbound calls. Tourists, foreign students, and migrants all come with no obligation at all to engage in reverse flows of the same type.

With those caveats in mind, note that the countries with the largest imbalances in favor of outward connectedness are Cambodia, Venezuela, Sri Lanka, China, and Lithuania, while those with the largest imbalances in favor of inward connectedness are Jordan, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates, Ghana, and Bahrain. The countries with the most balanced connectedness between inward and outward directions are Netherlands, South Africa, Belgium, Poland, and Central African Republic.

While it is difficult to discern patterns in directionality at the level of overall connectedness, some patterns are apparent when depth and breadth are examined separately. The proportion of fuel in a country's exports, for example, correlates positively with both stronger outward connectedness in terms of depth (a correlation of 0.47) and with stronger inward connectedness in terms of breadth (0.34).

Figure 3.5
Average Global Connectedness Score, 2005–2010

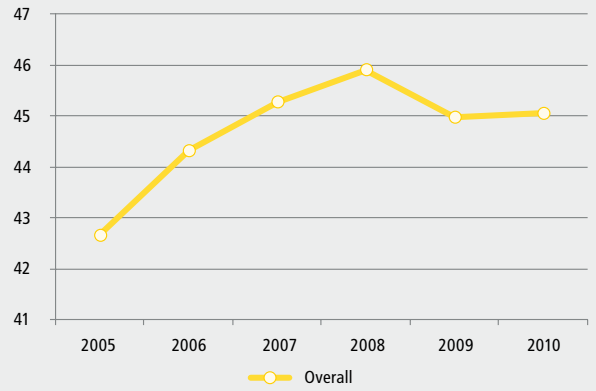
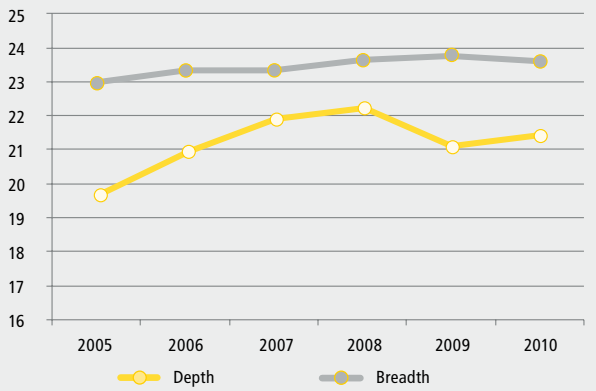


Figure 3.6
Average Depth and Breadth Scores, 2005–2010



The rankings can be disaggregated further to the level of specific pillars, with the results shown in Appendix A, Figures A.3 to A.6. The top ranked countries on the trade pillar are Netherlands, Belgium, Singapore, Thailand, and Malaysia. On the capital pillar, the leaders are Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Ireland, and United Kingdom. In terms of information flows, the most globally connected countries are United Kingdom, Netherlands, Australia, Italy, and Switzerland. And the top countries on the people pillar are Switzerland, Iceland, Ireland, Germany, and Norway.

Trends in Global Connectedness, 2005–2010

The period from 2005 to 2010 was a highly volatile one, since it began with a period of strong macroeconomic conditions in most of the world, then featured a severe economic crisis, and finally entered an uncertain and, of late, halting recovery. These changes had significant effects on global connectedness.

As **Figure 3.5** indicates, levels of global connectedness declined sharply from 2008 to 2009 with the onset of the crisis. However, as **Figure 3.6** shows, the decline was focused entirely in the depth dimension. Breadth scores were much steadier than depth scores, exhibiting a gradual increase over the period analyzed. While flow volumes can sometimes grow or shrink rapidly, the geographic distribution of international flows tends to evolve much more slowly, reflecting investments, institutions, and relationships built up over long periods of time.

The relative stability of the breadth scores over the period from 2005 to 2010 also reflects the enduring effects of the cross-country differences and distances that were discussed in chapter 1. Many international flows remain (and have become more) intra-regional even as technological barriers to inter-regional connectivity have fallen. This regionalization reflects the broad range of commonalities among countries within particular regions, as summarized in **Table 3.1**. In personal terms, even if the cost of calling the other side of the world declines more on a percentage basis than the cost of calling a neighboring country, you might still place more calls to the neighboring country because you are more likely to know people there, have something to talk about, and speak the same language.

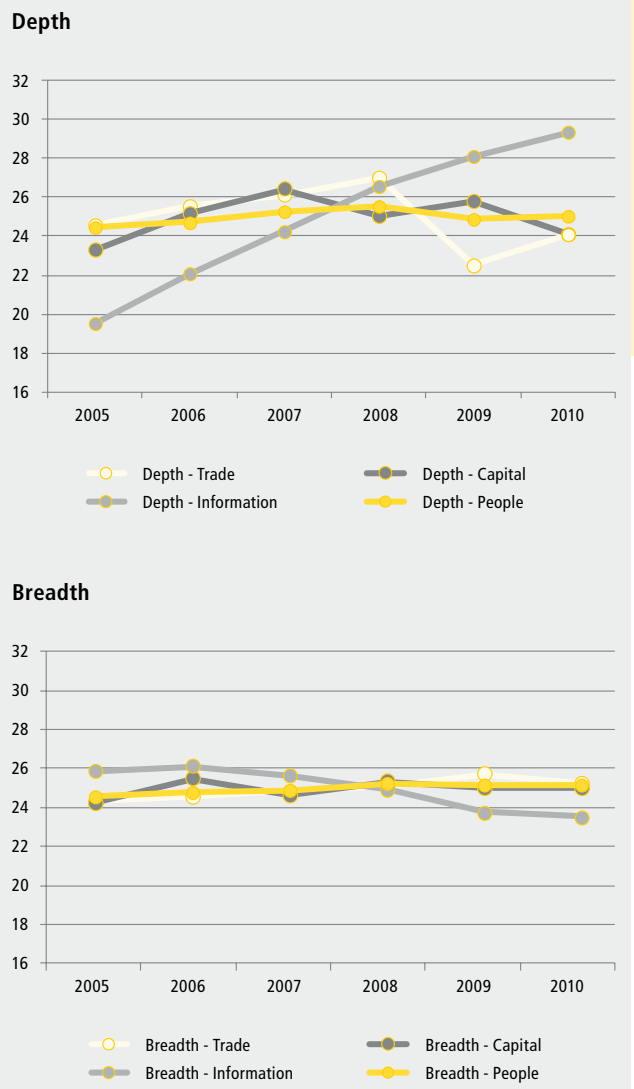
Returning to global connectedness trends over the period from 2005 to 2010 and drilling down further to the pillar level, as shown in **Figure 3.7**, reveals that the steepest drop took place in the depth dimension of the trade pillar. This is consistent with the sharp drop in trade volumes during the crisis that was described in chapter 1. Capital flows also fell sharply during the crisis, but the capital pillar was less volatile because that pillar includes stocks as well as flows (to reflect stocks' enduring impacts on connectedness), and also because of the use of three-year moving averages to smooth volatile capital flows. If the treatment of trade and capital in the index were exactly parallel, the capital pillar would also have registered a sharp decline from 2008 to 2009.

The effects of crisis-related drops in trade and capital flows on depth were partially offset by a steep and continuous rise in the intensity of information flows over the entire period from 2005 to 2010. All the information flows covered in the index grew over the period, but the largest source of growth, by far, was in international internet bandwidth, which expanded to nearly 10 times its 2005 level by 2010. However, the impact of this striking increase in connectivity on the overall index was limited by the fact that the information pillar has a weight of only 15% in the overall

Table 3.1. Extent of Similarity/Difference Across and Within Continents[7]

Measure of Similarity/Difference	Random Pair of Countries	
	Any Two Countries	Same Continent
Common Language (>20% of population)	10%	16%
Common Religion (>20% of population)	57%	71%
Diaspora Linkage (>100,000 people)	1%	3%
Common Trade Bloc (Yes/No)	11%	46%
Common Currency (Yes/No)	1%	5%
Colony/Colonizer/Common Colonizer (Yes/No)	22%	38%
Corruption (Δ in score)	1.4	1.2
Legal Origin Match (Yes/No)	39%	42%
Common Land Border (Yes/No)	2%	9%
Km. between Main Cities	7270	3002
Time Zone Match (Yes/No)	11%	24%
Climate Match (Yes/No)	47%	70%
Human Devt Index (Δ in score)	20.5	13.0
Internet Penetration (Δ in score)	29.0	19.9
GDP Growth Rate (Δ)	4.0	3.8
GDP Growth Rate (Δ)	4.0	3.8
Financial Stability (Δ in score)	6.3	6.2

Figure 3.7
Average Depth and Breadth Scores by Pillar, 2005–2010



index. (It is also important to recall that Internet bandwidth is the one component of the index that, due to lack of data on Internet traffic, measures connectivity rather than actual flows.)

While the depth of information flows rose sharply, the breadth of information flows declined between 2005 and 2010. There was a sharp drop in the breadth of publications exports, and a smaller decline was also observed in the breadth of telephone calls. These shifts may be related to the increasing adoption of digital transmission of publications over long distances, as well as the uneven adoption of IP telephony (voice over IP calls are not included in the dataset used to calculate these scores). Remember that, due to data limitations, the breadth coverage in this pillar excludes Internet bandwidth.

Turning to how specific countries' levels of connectedness and ranks shifted from 2005 to 2010, 89 countries increased their levels of connectedness, while 36 saw their levels of connectedness decline. **Table 3.2** 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 over this period in terms of absolute levels of connectedness (scores) were posted by, in descending order, Niger, Georgia, Albania, Burkina Faso, India, Armenia, Vietnam, Mexico, Central African Republic, and South Korea. This diverse set of countries achieved their gains from a broad variety of different sources. Thus, Niger's gains were concentrated in the trade pillar, with more improvement in breadth than depth.

Table 3.2
Largest Changes in Scores and Ranks

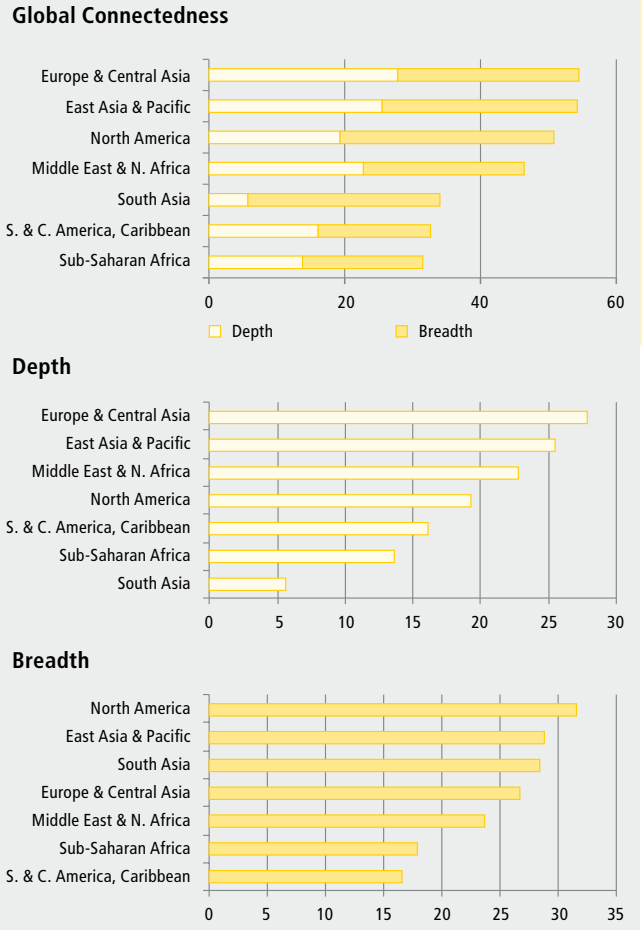
Top Increases

Country	Score Change	Country	Rank Change
1. Niger	21	1. Niger	42
2. Georgia	14	2. Georgia	28
3. Albania	12	3. India	24
4. Burkina Faso	12	4. Albania	20
5. India	11	5. Vietnam	16
6. Armenia	10	6. Ghana	15
7. Vietnam	9	7. Armenia	14
8. Mexico	8	8. Mexico	14
9. Cen. African Rep.	8	9. Ukraine	13
10. Korea, Rep.	8	10. Korea, Rep.	12

Top Decreases

Country	Score Change	Country	Rank Change
1. Bahrain	-16	1. Syrian Arab Rep.	-35
2. Syrian Arab Rep.	-9	2. Jamaica	-27
3. Iceland	-7	3. Bahrain	-20
4. Jamaica	-7	4. Philippines	-20
5. Italy	-6	5. Sri Lanka	-18
6. Greece	-5	6. Brazil	-16
7. Sri Lanka	-5	7. Greece	-15
8. Lebanon	-5	8. Ethiopia	-15
9. Austria	-4	9. Togo	-15
10. Philippines	-4	10. Guinea	-14

Figure 3.8 Regional Average Global Connectedness, Depth and Breadth



To elaborate a bit more on the sources of gains for the larger countries within this top 10, India's increase in overall connectedness came entirely from outward connectedness, and the largest specific source was a surge in outward FDI. Mexico's gains came primarily from increased breadth in terms of the trade and capital pillars, while it saw a small decline in its rank on the people pillar—a pattern that is consistent with realignments in light of poor macroeconomic conditions in Mexico's dominant trading partner, the United States. Vietnam increased both its depth and breadth, but, since breadth scores tend to be more stable, experienced a much larger gain in its breadth rank. South Korea's gains derived mainly from depth in the trade pillar and secondarily from the information pillar.

The countries that posted the largest declines in global connectedness were, to start with, the ones that experienced the biggest drops: Bahrain, Syria, Iceland, Jamaica, Italy, Greece, Sri Lanka, Lebanon, Austria, and the Philippines. Bahrain's decline predated the economic crisis, and was spread across both depth and breadth, but was largest for the capital pillar. Steep declines in the capital pillar were a common factor for many of the top decliners. Thus, Iceland and Greece saw their connectedness decline sharply as these countries' capital markets became key flashpoints during the crisis.

Apart from India which, as noted above, saw a very large increase in its global connectedness score, the other BRIC countries' scores held relatively steady between 2005 and 2010. China's score rose 3 points, reflecting gains on the capital and information pillars that offset a decline on the trade pillar. China's exports as a percentage of its GDP declined from 34% to 27% over this period. Brazil's score de-

Figure 3.9
Regional Average Directionality

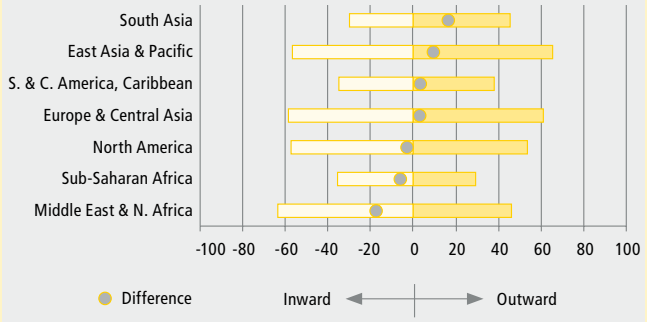
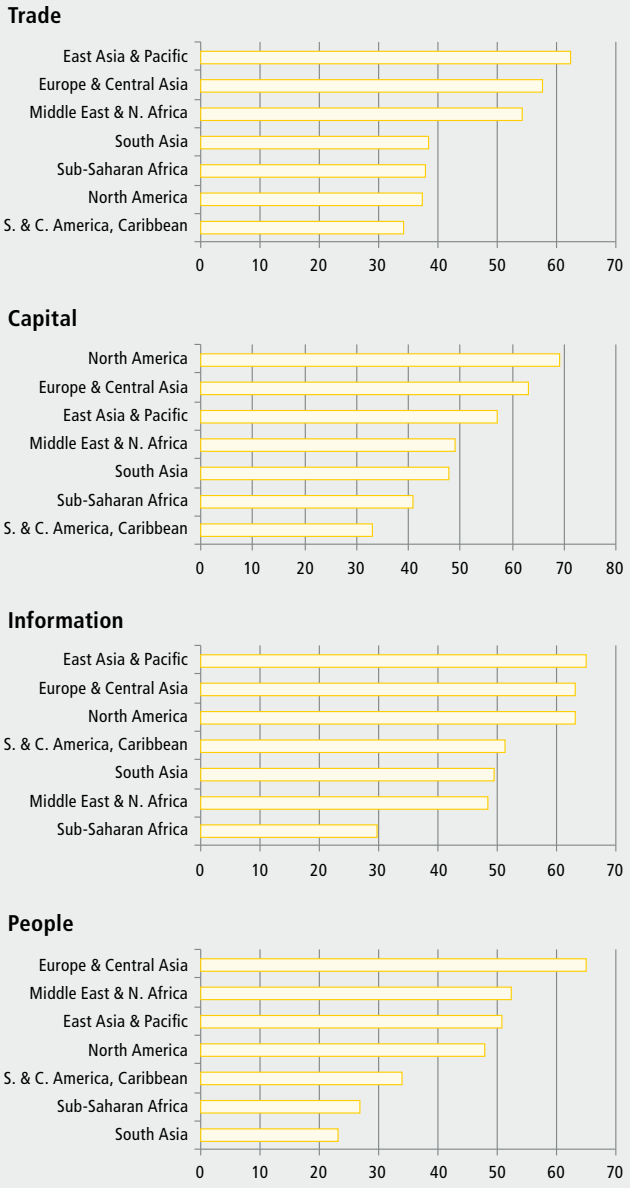


Figure 3.10
Regional Average Pillar Scores



clined by 2 points, driven by the capital pillar, in particular by lower depth in terms of outward investment flows and lower breadth in the capital pillar. Russia's score increased by 1 point, but this overall stability masked a decline in the capital pillar that was offset by gains in the other pillars, as well as a small shift from breadth to depth.

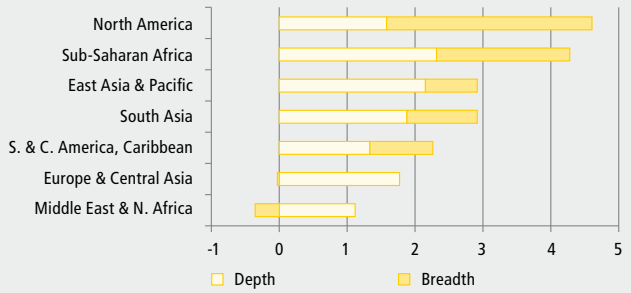
Among other vary large economies, the United States, Japan, and Germany all increased their overall global connectedness scores by 3 points from 2005 to 2010. The United States saw gains on all of the pillars except information. Japan's scores rose on all of the pillars for which sufficient data were available to calculate pillar scores. And, Germany's strongest gains came from the trade pillar. France and the United Kingdom both had unchanged overall connectedness scores over this period.

To sum up this brief review of changes in global connectedness between 2005 and 2010, it is important to note that, while the crisis did severely curtail some types of flows, the decline in overall connectedness from 2008 to 2009 was only slightly more than the previous year's gains, so an overall upward trend prevailed over the period. Despite the effects of the crisis, the world ended 2010 significantly more connected than it began 2005.

Regional Differences in Global Connectedness

Geographic regions often provide a useful intermediate level of aggregation between national and global levels of analysis, reflecting the multidimensional similarities among nearby countries shown in Table 3.1. Thus, understanding variations in global connectedness across regions can help provide further insight into both national and global patterns of connectedness. **Figure 3.8** displays the average overall global connectedness, depth, and breadth scores by region.[8] **Figure 3.9** compares the directionality of their overall connectedness. **Figure 3.10** elaborates each

Figure 3.11
Regional Average Change in Scores from 2005 to 2010



region's average scores by pillar. And **Figure 3.11** shows how average scores for each region changed over the period from 2005 to 2010. For a list of the countries by region as classified for this analysis, please refer to Appendix B.

Few readers will be surprised that Europe and Central Asia is the world's leading region in terms of global connectedness, reflecting more than a half-century of efforts at actively integrating Europe under the auspices of the European Union. The EU's famous Four Freedoms (free movement of goods, services, capital, and people) touch three of the four pillars of global connectedness directly, the results of which are reflected in this region's first or second place ranking across all of the pillars, a feat unmatched by any other region.

The emphasis on intra-regional integration in Europe also helps explain why Europe leads in terms of depth but takes only fourth place in terms of breadth. Some 65% of exports from European Union member countries go to other countries within the EU and, including non-EU member countries within the continent of Europe, the intra-continental proportion of Europe's exports rises to 72%.[9] A similar pattern also holds for capital flows, with 67% of outward foreign direct investment from Europe remaining within the continent.[10] In this context, it is noteworthy that all of the growth in Europe and Central Asia's connectedness scores from 2005 to 2010 came from depth rather than breadth.

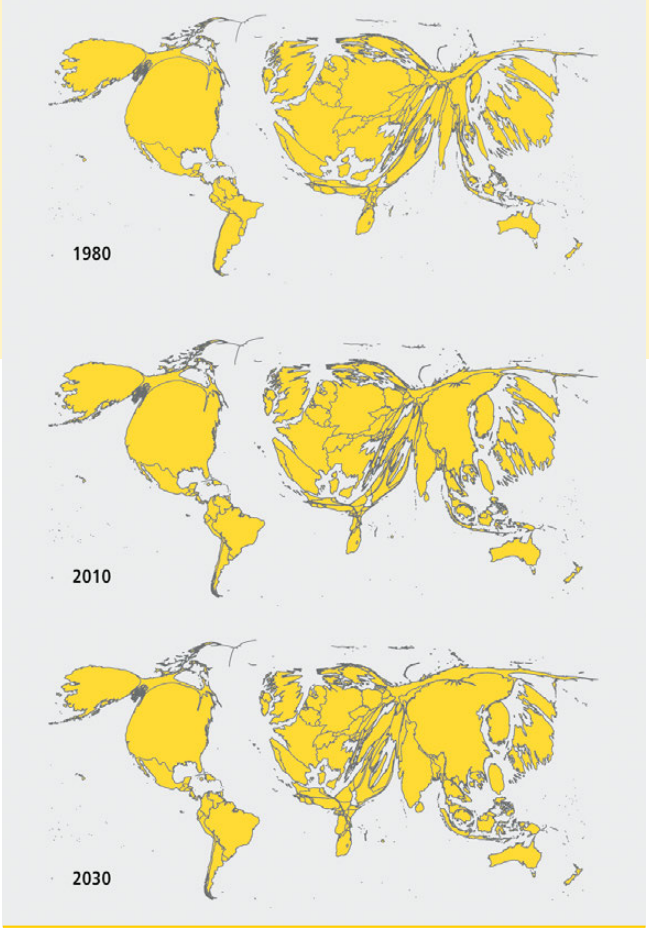
East Asia and Pacific's second place rank in terms of overall Global Connectedness, with a score that almost matched Europe and Central Asia's, is more surprising, given the very limited institutional infrastructure for integration in that region. A partial explanation is provided by the adoption of export oriented development policies by many Asian countries, complemented by private-sector led integration in the form of the development of intricate multi-country regional supply chains. As a result, East Asia and Pacific is the clear leader in terms of connectedness on the trade pillar. Its export orientation is also reflected in its modest directional bias toward outward rather than inward connectedness.

North America, as defined here, comprises only the United States, Canada, and Mexico (NAFTA). Since these three are all large countries, it is unsurprising that they secure their third place ranking based primarily on breadth rather than depth. North America leads on the capital pillar and also has high scores on the information and people pillars, but lags far behind on the trade pillar. North America is also the region that achieved the highest average increase in connectedness scores between 2005 and 2010, with increases in both depth and breadth.

The most striking feature of the *Middle East and North Africa's* results is how much more connected this region is in terms of inward rather than outward flows. Contrary to the image many have of this region as being largely closed to outside influences, this reflects, among other factors, its very extensive employment of foreign labor. Middle East and North Africa, however, averaged the smallest increase in global connectedness scores over the period from 2005 to 2010, and this region's average breadth score declined (the only significant decline observed for depth or breadth across all of the regions).

South Asia lags on nearly all aspects of global connectedness. Among the most striking features is the region's last place showing—by a large margin—on depth. This, coupled with a strong directional bias toward outward connectedness, means that within South Asian nations, connections with the rest of the world are very limited. Furthermore, South Asia's high score on breadth, which brings it up from last place to third from last overall, is more a reflection of weakness than of strength. Countries in this region

Map 3.2 World GDP Distribution in 1980, 2010, and 2030 (projected)



Source: Generated based on data and projections from IMF, World Bank, EIU, and author estimates

connect more with distant partners because of generally poor levels of integration within the region, depressed in particular by the animosity between the region's two largest economies, India and Pakistan.

South and Central America and the Caribbean ranks second to last, with a fairly balanced set of results indicating limited connectedness. This region ranks last on breadth, although that result is not a reflection of strong intra-regional integration. Only 26% of exports from South and Central America are intra-regional.[11] Rather, many countries in this region have connections that are narrowly focused on particular partners outside of the region. The United States figures frequently in this role.

In terms of pillar scores, South and Central America and the Caribbean reports relatively high scores on the information and people pillars, but its overall results reflect its last ranked position on the two most heavily weighted pillars, trade and capital, which together determine 70% of the score on the overall index.

Finally, *Sub-Saharan Africa* ranks last, with scores that reflect its limited connectedness across the board. It is encouraging to note, however, that this region achieved the second highest average increase in scores from 2005 to 2010, behind only North America.

Sub-Saharan Africa's stronger scores on breadth than on depth are indicative, as in South Asia, of untapped opportunities for intra-regional integration. Africa has the lowest proportion of intra-continental trade of any continent: only 11%.[12] In many countries in the region, physical infrastructure was designed by former colonial powers to efficiently ship resources out of Africa, rather than to facilitate intra-regional connections. Improving the region's connectedness is likely to require much more intra-regional integration.

Looking across regions, the observed variations in breadth scores should also be considered in the context of the ongoing shift of the world's economic center of gravity toward Asia. That center point has already shifted from the mid-Atlantic in 1980 to around Izmir, Turkey, by 2008 and is forecast to move to the Chinese-Indian border by 2050.[13] For a visual representation of this trend, refer to **Map 3.2**, which sizes countries according to their shares of world economic output in 1980, 2010, and 2030 (projections).

The growing share of economic activity in Asia and the shrinking share in Europe suggest that European countries may find it particularly beneficial to focus on expanding the breadth of their connectedness to tap into faster growing markets. In this light, the fact that Europe and Central Asia's average breadth score did not increase at all from 2005 to 2010 indicates a potential concern. It should be noted that the pursuit of more inter-regional integration by European countries can be in addition to—rather than instead of—continued intra-regional integration. For countries in Asia, more focus on nearby markets may be

advantageous. This last set of points, however, begins to make the transition from simply observing patterns of connectedness to evaluating their policy implications, which is the focus of the next two chapters. Chapter 4 covers the benefits of deeper global connectedness and chapter 5 identifies policy levers countries can use to capture more of those benefits.

To conclude, there are stark differences among regions in terms of levels and patterns of connectedness, which indicates that users of this index can most efficiently examine global connectedness at the country level by looking at individual countries within their regional contexts. Furthermore, the pattern of Europe leading as the most globally connected region and Africa being the least connected underscores the importance of regional efforts to increase connectedness. Efforts to improve regional connectedness can leverage the host of similarities that tend to exist among countries within particular regions and are therefore a crucial complement to and a pathway toward, rather than a substitute for, enhancing global connectedness.

1 M.C. Hellens, H.G.A. Noordman, and J. P. Verbruggen, "Re-exports: international comparison and implications for performance indicators, CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis, CPB Paper No. 149, July, 2007.

2 One of the WTO's priorities is to improve trade statistics by measuring trade in value added rather than simply counting the total value of the goods every time they cross a national border, which would fill this data gap.

3 Comparison of domestic versus international calling minutes covers fixed line calls only based on data from ITU. The proportion of international calls that are within Europe covers both fixed line and mobile calls based on data from Telegeography.

4 Note: This map covers both merchandise and services exports. Merchandise Export values were divided in half to reflect rough elimination of re-exports.

5 Dominic Wilson and Anna Stupnytska, "The N-11, More Than An Acronym," Goldman Sachs Economic Paper No: 153, March 28, 2007.

6 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).

7 The sources for this table are: CEPII (Language, Colonial Ties, Kilometers between Main Cities), CIA World Factbook (Religion, Currency, Land Border, Climate, Internet Penetration), UN Global Migrant Database (Diaspora), Transparency International (Corruption), La Porta et al, Journal of Economic Literature, June 2008 (Legal Origin), datelib.de (Time Zone), United Nations Development Program (Human Development Index), World Bank World Development Indicators (GDP Growth Rate).

8 All of the regional averages presented here are simple (not weighted) averages.

9 The first figure is based on 2010 data from Eurostat and the second figure is based on 2009 data from the WTO.

10 Based on IMF Coordinated Direct Investment Survey (CDIS), 2010.

11 Based on 2009 data from the WTO.

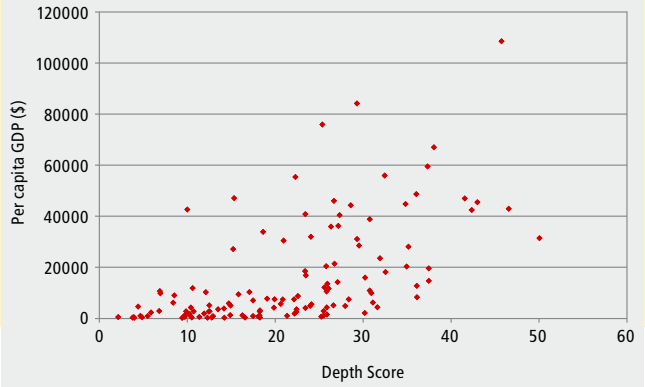
12 Based on 2009 data from the WTO.

13 Danny Quah, "The Global Economy's Shifting Centre of Gravity," Global Policy, Volume 2, Issue 1, January, 2011.


DHL

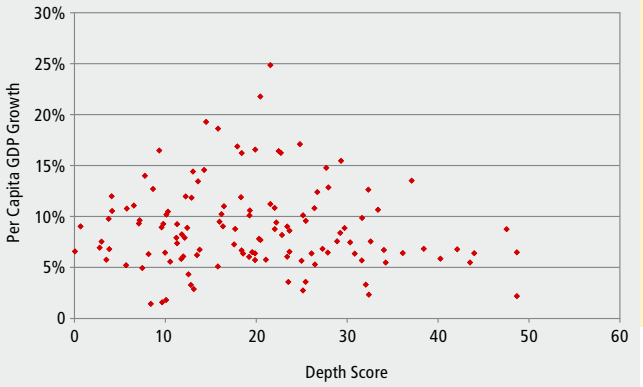
4. Global Connectedness and Welfare

Figure 4.1
Per Capita GDP versus Depth Score in 2010



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook

Figure 4.2 Per Capita GDP Growth over 2000–2010 versus Depth Score in 2005



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook

This chapter focuses on the relationship between global connectedness and welfare. It proceeds in two steps. First, it considers statistical evidence that the depth of global connectedness, as measured using the DHL Global Connectedness Index, contributes to economic and human development. Second, it turns to the specific channels through which global connectedness can improve human welfare, which are useful to elaborate both to bolster the case that connectedness generates substantial benefits as well as to lay the groundwork for discussion of how to realize more of those benefits, which is the topic of the next chapter.

This welfare analysis focuses on the depth of global connectedness rather than its breadth because, while both affect welfare, more depth in terms of the flows measured in this index[1] is generally thought to be beneficial for all countries, whereas whether or not countries' should increase the breadth of their global connectedness has to be evaluated on a country-by-country basis. This complication stems from the Law of Distance: some concentration on nearby and similar countries is natural, but it can be overdone or underdone. The breadth scores and rooted maps in this report can help identify countries whose patterns of global connectedness might be too narrowly focused or too broadly spread across partners. In the previous chapter, the general pattern was identified that many European countries could benefit from more breadth whereas South Asian and African countries are missing out on opportunities to benefit from more regional connectedness. However, a formal assessment of whether specific countries should pursue more or less breadth requires country-by-country analysis using gravity models, which is not covered in this report.

Statistical Evidence of Welfare Benefits

To gain a sense of whether deeper global connectedness actually improves welfare, it is useful to start by looking at the relationship between the depth of countries' global connectedness and their per capita GDP, as plotted in **Figure 4.1**. A strong positive relationship is evident from the graph, and can be summarized quantitatively by noting that the correlation between depth and per capita GDP is .58.

Thus, we can see that rich countries are consistently more globally connected than poor countries, which is a first positive indicator in favor of global connectedness. However, as statistics instructors always admonish their students, "correlation does not imply causation." It might, for instance, be possible that countries with high per capita incomes are the ones that can afford deep connections with the rest of the world, rather than their connectedness having fostered their prosperity.

To gain some insight into causality, we need to take a dynamic perspective and look at the relationship between global connectedness and rates of economic growth over time. Thus, the depth of each country's global connectedness in 2005 is plotted versus its per capita income growth rate over 2000–2010 in **Figure 4.2**.[2]

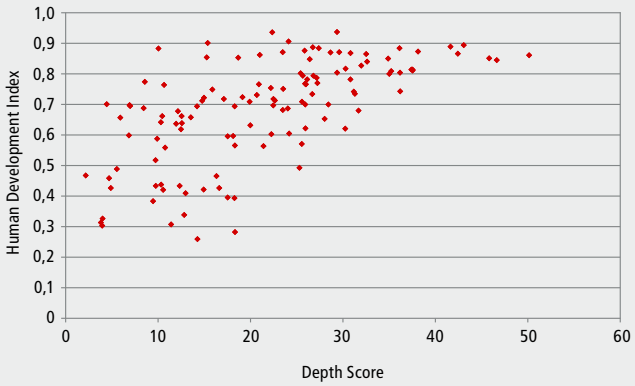
The pattern shown in Figure 4.2 seems to indicate no significant relationship at all between the depth of global connectedness and economic growth: the correlation here is -0.08. But that is because it jumbles together countries starting from vastly different levels of economic development. Over the period from 2000 to 2010, emerging market countries (starting with lower levels of per capita income) grew faster than developed ones, which makes it hard to see the impact of global connectedness on a chart such as Figure 4.2.

Table 4.1
Determinants of Per Capita GDP Growth, 2000–2010

Regression Equation	1	2
Intercept	7.7***	7.41***
	(1.11)	(1.12)
Log Per Capita GDP in 2000	-0.77***	-0.71***
	(0.15)	(0.16)
Depth Dimension, 2005	0.0601***	
	(0.019)	
Global Connectedness Index, 2005		0.023*
		(0.012)
Observations	112	112
R-squared	0.1834	0.1502

Robust standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Figure 4.3 Human Development Index versus Depth Score in 2010



Source: United Nations Development Program

A simple regression analysis can strip out the effect of a country's initial level of economic development on its growth rate so we can see more clearly the relationship between global connectedness and growth. Such a regression analysis, as summarized in **Table 4.1** (Regression Equation 1) reveals a positive relationship between the depth of a country's global connectedness and the growth rate of its per capita GDP. Countries' initial GDP per capita and their depth scores on the DHL Global Connectedness Index together explain 18 percent of the variation among their growth rates. Other regressions (not reported here) using each of the four depth pillars individually—covering trade, capital, information and people flows instead of overall depth scores—also yield positive results.[3]

Regression Equation 2 in Table 4.1 redoes the calculations substituting overall global connectedness scores for the depth scores used in Regression Equation 1. Again, a positive relationship between connectedness and growth is shown, but consistent with the view described at the opening of this chapter that the welfare impacts of changes in breadth vary among countries, the regression indicates that depth scores are better predictors of growth than overall global connectedness scores. Only 15 percent of the variation in growth rates among countries is explained by Regression Equation 2, versus 18 percent with Regression Equation 1. Other analysis, not reported here, also indicates that replacing the depth scores with the KOF Index of Globalization also leads to a slight deterioration in the explanatory power of the analysis.

Rerunning the basic regression specification in equation 1 over a time frame that extends back from 2010 to 1980—the beginning of what the World Bank has described as a "third wave" of globalization marked by increases in the ability of emerging countries to break into the global market of manufactures—indicates that the depth of global connectedness continues to have a positive effect, but the ability of the model to predict growth rates is not as strong over this longer time frame.[4]

GDP per capita is, of course, just one element of welfare: others could be considered as well. Thus, **Figure 4.3** provides a scatterplot of the relationship between depth scores and the United Nations' Human Development Index. The link is slightly stronger even than that reported in Figure 4.1 between depth scores and per capita income: the correlation coefficient is now 0.63.

Once again, however, the scatterplot provides no insight into the direction of causation. And attempts, analogous to the regressions in Table 4.1, to regress changes in the human development index on the initial value of that index as well as depth scores run into data problems, so it is not possible to establish statistically a causal relationship.[5]

The plots and regressions shown here, of course, represent only a very basic statistical analysis of the relationship between global connectedness and human welfare. A large literature raises and attempts to address a wide range of issues that arise in conducting such analyses, particularly

with respect to the benefits of international trade. The general conclusion from the cross-country literature on the effects of trade integration, as summarized in the Handbook of Economic Growth, is that it is associated with higher growth.[6]

Looking beyond trade to the other pillars of connectedness discussed in this report, the cross-country literature on the effects of financial integration is sparser and yields equivocal conclusions—prompting some recent writers on the topic to suggest other statistical designs that pick up on its catalytic and indirect benefits.[7] The literatures on the effects of cross-border flows of people and information are sparser still. And as one might infer from those patterns, there are extremely few studies that look broadly at the effects of globalization, rather than at individual barriers—which is why even the analysis presented so far in this chapter, while basic, does constitute a (modest) contribution.[8]

To conclude this brief look at statistical evidence for the welfare benefits of global connectedness, we have seen that regression analysis indicates a positive relationship between the depth of a country's connectedness and its economic growth rate, a result that is generally consistent with findings from the literature on the effects of trade on growth. We have also seen that countries with deeper global connectedness score higher on the United Nations Human Development Index, but due to data limitations, it was not possible to demonstrate a casual relationship between global connectedness and improvements in Human Development Index scores.

These generally positive indications from statistical analysis on the benefits of global connectedness are backed up by looking at how connectedness (or the lack of it) has contributed to individual countries' economic development.[9] Consider, for instance, the countries that fall at the bottom of the rankings in terms of depth scores—Bangladesh, the Central African Republic and Burkina Faso—which also all happen to be among the very poorest countries in the world. Based on their other characteristics as well as the conclusions from the cross-country regressions, it seems plausible that increased openness could improve matters—and that reduction in openness below already low levels might be catastrophic. Think, for instance, of how critical textile exports are to Bangladesh, or its reliance on remittances. And at the other extreme, Hong Kong (China), Singapore, and Luxembourg, which top the depth rankings, are all among the world's richest countries (or territories), and their openness and intensity of cross-border connections are generally regarded as major contributors to their prosperity.

ADDING Value through Merchandise Trade[10]

The basic analysis already presented here may bolster the confidence of those who already believe that openness boosts growth but it is unlikely to cause (the relatively few) skeptics to revise their views. Both believers and skeptics have, however, argued that it is important to move beyond attempts to demonstrate the existence of such benefits to look at the actual channels through which deeper global connectedness could improve welfare.[11] The rest of this chapter considers those channels and, as a way of indicating their importance, attempts to calibrate some of the contributions that they can make.

Estimates of the gains from openness, particularly the gains from trade, are usually based on a class of economic models called computational general equilibrium (CGE) models. Such models focus on assessing the effects of reducing or removing distortions such as tariffs and 'tariff-equivalents' due to exchange controls, quotas, et cetera, by reshuffling a fixed amount of resources across industries (but within countries) to maximize cost efficiency. The total gains from trade are the increased output observed as countries proceed to specialize in line with the principle of comparative advantage.

Table 4.2
ADDING Value by Opening Up

ADDING Economic Value	
Adding Volume	Economies of Scale
Decreasing Costs	
Differentiating	
Intensifying Competition	
Normalizing Risk	
Generating and Diffusing Knowledge	

The gains implied by standard CGE models—about 0.1% of world GDP for the stalled Doha round of trade negotiations and roughly 0.5% for complete liberalization of merchandise trade—aren't very inspiring. But such models actually leave out far more than they include. To understand the omissions—and why openness is much more important than the results of these models suggest, consider the simple scorecard presented in **Table 4.2**. It parses value creation into six components—volume, cost, willingness-to-pay, intensity of competition, risk and knowledge dynamics—that, with some wordsmithing, lend themselves to the acronym of ADDING value.[12] The typical CGE model concentrates on the first two components of the scorecard, adding volume and decreasing costs (the shaded ones in the table), but misses out on the other four, all of which might improve with more openness. Pascal Lamy, Director-General of the World Trade Organization, has distilled the logic of the expanded framework into a simple proposition—focus on value, not on volume—and has pointed out that while businesses figured out this basic logic decades ago, the people who advise on or negotiate trade agreements have yet to do so.[13]

The first component listed, *Adding volume* or *growth*, is the one on which discussions of trade liberalization tend to focus. Thus, in their introductory economics text, Paul Samuelson and William Nordhaus observe that to arrive at the total gains from trade, you need to add up all the increased output you see from specialization and production.[14] When you hear people say, "Trade liberalization will expand GDP by 0.5%," that's the logic they're following.

This added volume does, in a sense, depend on the second component of the scorecard, *Decreasing costs*: more cost-efficient allocations of resources underlie the expansion of output in CGE models. But these models' treatment of cost effects is narrow. They don't consider investments in cost reduction, such as improving the infrastructure that seems the real bottleneck in sub-Saharan African trade. And since economies of scale—broadly speaking, negative relationships between volume and costs—can't easily be squeezed into such models, traditional estimates also ignore them.

This is a big mistake. Thus, a recent multi-country study found that a third of the manufacturing and natural resources industries studied showed increasing returns to scale, one third showed constant returns, and one third did not exhibit a clear pattern.[15] The industries most highly affected by economies of scale experienced a 10–20% cost reduction with each doubling of output. These numbers are large compared with the ones cited earlier in this section—and should be incorporated into estimations of the gains from trade.

The third way trade can add value is through its role in *Differentiating* the products or services available to buyers, thereby improving their willingness-to-pay. CGE models do allow goods to be differentiated in a very particular way, by country of origin; otherwise, however, they focus, like most economic models, on costs as opposed to other product attributes. But much of business competition is about differentiation. In this respect, trade can help expand variety, improve available quality or promote upgrading over time.[16] And particularly for small countries, the very availability of a scale-sensitive product may hinge on integration with world markets. The cost of trade restrictions that lead to products being unavailable can be an order of magnitude larger than those associated with tariffs, i.e., products being available, but at elevated costs.[17]

A fourth way more openness can add value is by *Intensifying competition*.[18] Traditional models generally assume that competition within an industry is perfect in the sense of featuring many small businesses individually incapable of influencing market outcomes. But the study of scale econo-

mies cited above and a lot of other research, not to mention common sense (think Toyota or Google), suggest that this is another bad assumption. With too few competitors, competition may become sluggish and market performance be impaired. Both economic logic and empirical evidence suggest that openness generally helps allay this problem. And the potential welfare gains involve not just lower prices but also—probably even more importantly—greater technical efficiency and, as argued below, faster ongoing productivity growth.

These arguments all focus on industry-level competition. Openness can also provide a tonic to competitive vitality in a broader sense. In closed economies, businesses and industries tend to lobby—and spend money on—securing purely pecuniary (and private) advantages from trade restrictions. Such "rent-seeking" uses up real resources but doesn't actually produce anything, and as such, represents a huge hidden cost of protectionism—and a huge benefit of openness. The classic example is Anne Krueger's estimate in the early 1970s that such pursuits may have swallowed up as much as 40% of Turkish GDP![19]

A fifth way openness can add value is by helping *Normalize risks*. CGE models presuppose a risk-free world: economic agents are fully informed about future events, have access to a complete set of contingent markets, and can compute benefits and optimize across all courses of action. But to discuss issues of social welfare without taking risks into account seems, especially in the aftermath of the crisis, more than a bit limiting.

What the scorecard emphasizes is normalizing or balancing risks instead of simply trying to minimize them. This reflects a basic trade-off. In a world where markets are semiglobalized, diversification across national markets still washes out "unsystematic" risk but connecting them up does create the risk of contagion. Minimizing one type of risk and ignoring the other usually doesn't make sense—even though there is a natural tendency to (over)emphasize contagion risk in the wake of a global financial crisis. But to focus here on merchandise, for volatile commodities such as foodgrains, there appear to be substantial net gains from further expanding trade in very thin international markets.

The sixth way trade can add economic value is by helping *Generate and diffuse knowledge* faster. CGE models say little about this possibility—despite the leading role that technological progress plays in economic growth—because they describe the differences between two "steady states" but don't really address changes over time. Conceptually, though, openness should increase incentives to innovate by expanding the market and permit quicker diffusion of innovations. In addition, given cross-country diversity, openness might add to the creativity of the innovation process, as discussed later in this chapter. And finally, there is the point about extra competitive pressure cited earlier.

It has long been known that imports of capital goods—machinery, equipment, etc.—boost productivity by facilitating adoption of new technologies. More recent evidence suggests that imports—and inbound FDI—may facilitate innovation as well as imitation.[20] Exports (and outbound FDI) are correlated with rapid productivity growth as well, and the more recent evidence, in particular, suggests that this is partly because foreign markets serve as learning labs.[21] In addition, openness also seems to increase the rate at which more efficient firms replace less inefficient ones. Since such turnover, especially among small firms, accounts for more productivity growth in countries such as the U.S. than upgrading by establishments that continue operating, this is no small matter.[22]

To conclude this section, recall that CGE-based estimates of the economic gains from merchandise trade—e.g., the 0.5% of global GDP cited earlier—focus on the first two

components of the ADDING value scorecard, adding volume and decreasing costs, and omit the others. Including the other components should push the estimate well past 1% of global GDP, to 2–3%, or maybe more.

Beyond Merchandise Trade

The ADDING value scorecard can be applied not only to merchandise trade, but to other types of cross-border flows. Services are the most obvious extension: they account for roughly two-thirds of global GDP but only one-fifth of global trade, leaving trade in services only about an eighth as intense as trade in merchandise. While some services are intrinsically untradeable—think of the market for haircuts—services' overall level of trade-intensity is judged to be much lower than it could be, i.e., constrained by barriers that could be cut. Unfortunately, service liberalization commitments require a sophisticated system of rules and regulation whose effects are hard to quantify.

The few studies that have nonetheless used CGE models to calibrate the effects of liberalization in services tend to conclude that a given percentage cut in services barriers would produce greater gains than those from a comparable cut in merchandise trade barriers.[23] In addition, these studies, like the ones cited in the previous section, focus on a subset of the economic gains identified by the ADDING value scorecard and therefore presumably understate total economic gains. And finally, because of improvements in cross-border service delivery enabled by information technology, it is possible to argue that the potential gains from liberalizing trade in services are increasing over time.

Beyond trade in products and services, there are also cross-border flows involving the other pillars considered in this report: capital, people, and information. Start with capital. It might seem strange to talk right now about the benefits of cross-border capital flows. But a world drained of liquidity by fear is one in which relaxing domestic financing constraints by relying on cross-border flows is particularly likely to be valuable. And in the longer run, the potential benefits of cross-border capital flows—exploiting international differences in the cost and marginal productivity of capital as well as diversifying risk—remain intact.[24] Of course, that said, the crisis *has* reminded us of capital market failures and risks, particularly those associated with easily reversible financial flows, or so-called hot money. Which is why this report has focused on the relatively less volatile, more "committed" categories of foreign direct investment and portfolio equity which, evidence indicates, have generally positive effects.

Turning next to cross-border labor flows, prior work suggests that the potential for gains is simply *enormous*. CGE-style estimates of the benefits of eliminating *all* restrictions on cross-border labor mobility are of the order of 100% of global GDP or more rather than 1%![25] And even assuming partial liberalization suggests gains of several percentage points if not tens of percentage points.[26] These enormous gains will seem less surprising if one remembers that productivity in rich countries is several dozen times as high as in poor countries. Migrants from poor countries to rich ones close much of that gap when they move and take advantage of rich countries' superior capital, technology and institutions. They also contribute to host countries' general labor supply, specific skill/occupational categories, diversity of goods and services, and levels of entrepreneurial activity.

Flows of students often yield some of the same benefits and build mutual knowledge and understanding as well. And flows of tourists can also help narrow informational gaps in addition to their direct economic benefits—which led the United Nations to add boosting tourism to its list of millennium development goals.

Finally, turn to information flows themselves and focus, in particular, on knowledge. The flows already discussed can

carry knowledge from nation to nation (whether embedded in traded products, transferred as a result of foreign direct investment, or vested in people), but knowledge can also move across borders in other ways (e.g., licensing, consulting, piracy). Also note that knowledge flows embody strong increasing returns to scale: unlike many other commodities, using information in one place doesn't reduce the ability to use it elsewhere.

On the one hand, cross-border knowledge flows are clearly already significant: most countries are estimated to rely on foreign sources of technology for 90% or more of their productivity growth, and for small, poor countries, the percentage approaches 100%.[27] On the other hand, knowledge is still quite localized. Thus, patents with inventors in different countries cite each other only 50–75% as much as patents with inventors in the same country.[28] And a study of G7 countries estimates that a dollar of foreign R&D is worth 74 cents of domestic R&D at distances under 2000 kilometers (within North America or Europe), 37 cents at distances between 2000 and 7500 kilometers (between North America and Europe), and 5 cents at even larger distances (between Japan and the other parts of the "Triad").[29]

To understand the magnitude of the gains implied, consider a stylized calculation that ignores such distance-related effects and simply buckets R&D into "domestic" and "foreign." An increase in cross-border spillovers by ten percentage points would overshadow domestic R&D efforts for all but the three top spenders on R&D, the U.S., Japan and China. Even for the U.S., which accounts for over one-third of global R&D, the boost would come close to 20% of domestic spending. And of course, spillovers are even more vital for countries that are behind or are very small.

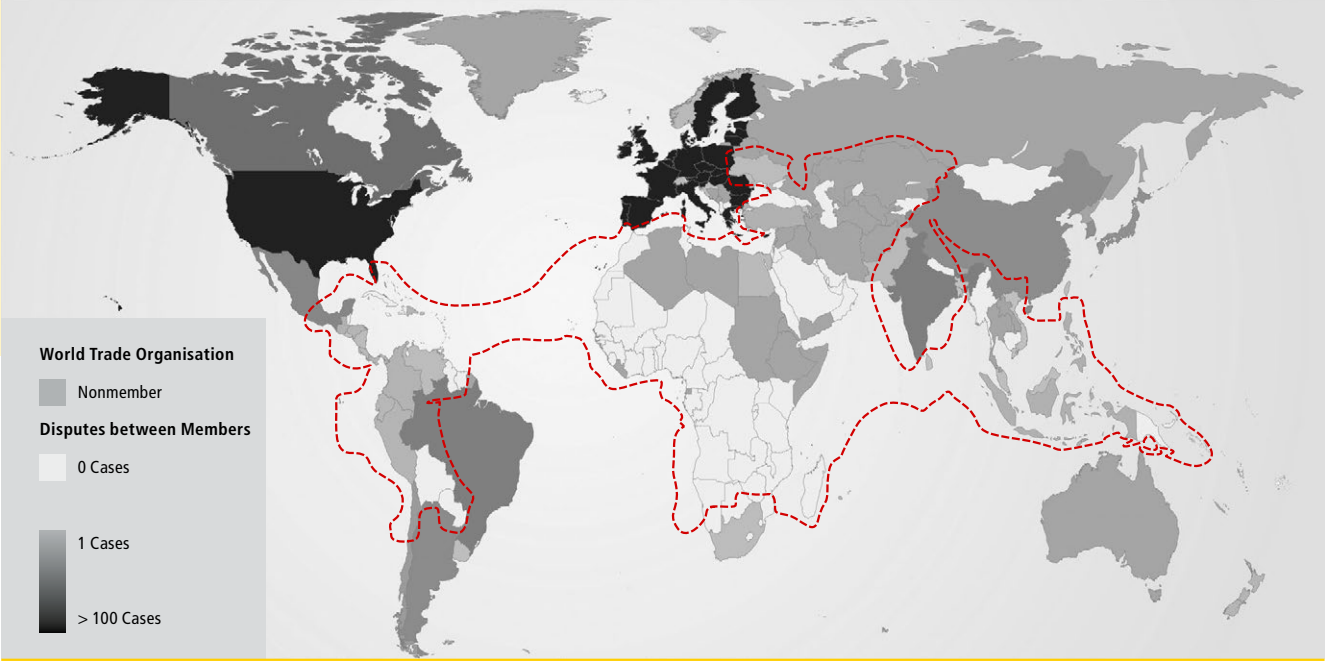
In summary, the potential economic gains from liberalizing cross-border labor flows are very large and those from boosting services trade and information flows also seem significant. Added to the economic gains from liberalizing merchandise, they probably push the potential gains from opening up past 5% of global GDP and most if not all of the way to 10%. The additional cultural and political benefits discussed in the next section supply a further boost.

Other Gains

To assess the cultural gains from openness, one must take cultural differences—and preferences for cultural diversity—seriously. One benefit is suggested by work in cognitive science on the advantages of different perspectives, frameworks, etc.—cognitive diversity—in problem solving.[30] Openness can also add to cultural variety through *inspiration* (e.g., African inspiration of New World music and, recently, reverse flows), *mixture* (e.g., creole), *transplantation plus adaptation* (e.g., Balti curries from Birmingham) or *transnationalization* (e.g., the culture joining the global scientific community). Even more importantly, it can expand the variety available to individuals.

That sounds rather good from an individual perspective! In fact, a similar argument about the political benefits of openness—that it enriches political opportunities—has been made by people as diverse as Immanuel Kant, the philosopher, Joseph Schumpeter, the economist, and Seymour Martin Lipset, the political scientist. Such benefits rely particularly heavily on informational flows and include openness spawning freer exchange of ideas and encouraging transparency. In contrast, domestic entrenchment of the sort more likely to be spawned by a closed economy can, among other things, significantly impair overall economic performance. Thus, one study found that country growth varied positively with the wealth of self-made billionaires but negatively with heir-controlled wealth.[31] In fact, high levels of the latter, typically found in countries with restrictions on inbound foreign direct investment, reduced growth by as much *two percentage points a year*! This is a huge effect, but its magnitude is less surprising if one recalls the

Figure 4.4
Trade Frictions versus Military Frictions



Map based on WTO website and Thomas P. M. Barnett, The Pentagon's New Map: War and Peace in the Twenty-First Century, (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 2004).

earlier discussion of rent-seeking and its social costs.
In addition to its domestic ramifications, cross-border integration also seems linked to international political harmony. Specifically, the parts of the world that are isolated economically have also experienced far more military interventions by outsiders. The simplest way to see this is to look at the map in **Figure 4.4**. The shading captures the number of disputes that countries are involved in at the WTO, with the darkest indicating more than 100. And the red line is drawn around the loci of 95% of all U.S. military interventions between 1990 and 2002.[32] The map suggests that economic engagement and military trouble tend to be substitutes: you tend to get one or the other. Given annual global military spending of $1.6 trillion, or 2.7% of global GDP, not to mention risks to life and limb, the benefits from reducing military frictions are, once again, potentially substantial.

Finally, there are two broader considerations that favor further opening up. First, pursuing more integration along one particular dimension can make it advantageous to push farther along other dimensions as well. While several such *complementarities* have already been mentioned in passing, it might help to look at a particular example in more detail. Take the link between trade and migration. One study suggests that doubling the number of immigrants from a particular country is associated with 9% higher imports from it.[33] This is a large effect given the typically small shares of migrants in the total population. It implies that labor liberalization would, in addition to producing large direct gains, also generate substantial indirect ones by boosting trade. Yet the latter don't figure in the estimated gains from labor liberalization cited above.

More broadly, the existence of complementarities means that piecemeal evaluations of gains miss out on valuable cross-effects. As a result, the assessments in the previous sections are likely to understate the true potential associated with opening up further.

A second broad consideration that favors opening up further also involves links across choices—in this case, over time—in the form of a psychologically powerful commitment to reducing trade barriers. The nations of the world have sustained this *commitment* through several decades of global trade negotiations, a fact that itself paves the way for future negotiations. Anything that would significantly impair this commitment would likely cause a damaging psychological shift, in addition to whatever direct benefits it denied the global economy.[34]

In fact, given high unemployment and other macroeconomic pressures, the alternative to continuing to move to increase cross-border integration might not be stagnation but regression to a more closed world. A recent study illustrated the potential ramifications with its finding that the costs of intensified protectionism might be "almost five times greater than the gains realized from trade creation

resulting from the DDA [Doha]."[35] Because of large past reductions in tariffs, losses from rolling them back loom much larger than gains from further tariff reductions.

Summing up, the considerations covered in this chapter increase estimates of the potential for globalization-related gains from 0.5% of global GDP to more than ten times that, perhaps even twenty times. But the precise numbers one ends up with are highly subjective. More robustly, this chapter has sought to establish that the usual economic models miss many of the ways trade can create economic benefits, and they barely begin to account for the ways that freer flows of capital, people, and knowledge would increase world prosperity. It's also important to remember that the gains aren't all about economics: more cross-border exchange also offers cultural and political benefits. And complementarities and commitment are other factors to consider.

Coping with Concerns

The discussion in this chapter has focused, as mentioned at the outset, on the potential gains from increased global connectedness, particularly those left out of CGE models. It is also important to consider the omitted factors whose inclusion might tilt things the other way if one is to assess net gains rather than just upside potential. While a full treatment of this issue is beyond the scope of this chapter, consider the standard list of types of market failures: market concentration, environmental externalities, and risks associated with information imperfections.

Concentration is, in fact, the leading failure associated with the market economy that concerns publics in not just the US but also Britain and Germany: they worry that large corporations will squeeze out small firms.[36] But as noted above, globalization can often help correct problems of market concentration. When domestic markets are insufficiently competitive and consumers are suffering from high prices, poor quality products, or a lack of variety, opening up to foreign competition can provide immediate relief to consumers and can spur producers to raise their game over time. Data on globalizing industries confirm that globalization is more often a help rather than a hindrance in dealing with the small-numbers problems flagged by this particular source of market failure.[37]

Turn, next, to externalities, and focus in particular on environmental ones. Here, globalization has mixed but generally far less scary effects than many believe. In particular, note that the current emphasis on minimizing miles traveled can be quite misguided because it is a very poor measure of environmental impact. Thus, after a major British retailer decided to ban imports of roses from Kenya, a careful study revealed that the Dutch roses it relied on instead generated six times as much in the way of greenhouse gases (GHGs), largely because they were literally grown in greenhouses![38]

More broadly, many forms of air and water pollution are highly distance sensitive, that is, they are normally contained within a given locality or country—and can and should be managed locally. Only a few, such as CO_2 and other GHGs have a global footprint. And while such gases are a major problem, it is important not to overstate the contribution that globalization makes to them—nor to forget all the benefits of globalization described above. Thus, international air transportation accounts, by one estimate, for 1.4% of energy-related GHG emissions.[39] This is about one-tenth as much as ground transportation and perhaps one-twentieth as much as housing.[40] Yet on average, a sample of Britons—all of whom had flown in the previous year—guessed air transport's contribution to GHG emissions to be fifteen times the actual percentage![41] Clearly, globaloney isn't confined to overestimates of global connectedness.

With respect to risks, while globalization in many merchandise categories would reduce volatility—the example of food was cited earlier in this context—big short term capital flows and foreign debts can be highly procyclical and volatile and may therefore need to be managed.[42] That is why the construction of the capital pillar of this global connectedness index focused on foreign direct investment and portfolio equity, which tend to be less subject to these sorts of problems.

Relatedly, capital and trade imbalances are another, albeit non-traditional, type of market failure that requires explicit attention.[43] The key point here is not that globalization is bad—it expands countries' opportunity sets—but that countries need to choose wisely from among those opportunities because otherwise, they may end up discounting the future. Put differently, laissez-faire—in this case, the argument that if foreigners are (currently) willing to finance borrowing, that must be okay—is no substitute for policymaking that looks deep into the future.

In summary, most of the frequently-cited worries about additional cross-border integration are substantially overblown if not entirely misplaced. Some, however, have negative side-effects that really do require regulation. Because current levels of global connectedness are relatively limited, governments still have a great deal of flexibility to craft their own policies to address these potential negative side effects, or to pursue other national priorities. But it is important to target narrowly any restrictions that do need to be placed on cross-border flows in order to continue to capture as much of the gains from global connectedness as possible—gains that this chapter has shown to be potentially very large.

1 Recall that flows with more harmful effects, such as international transmission of diseases and pollutants—and, more controversially, cross-border debt—were excluded the this index.

2 2005 is the earliest year for which depth scores are computed in this report.

3 In regressions on the individual depth pillars, the coefficients on trade and capital depth were statistically significant at the 1% level, and those on people and information depth were significant at the 10% level. When depth measures for all four pillars were included as independent variables, all remained positively signed but only the coefficient on trade retained statistical significance—a pattern that appears to reflect the very high correlation coefficients among the others.

4 In the 1980–2010 regressions, depth scores remain statistically significant at the 1% level, on per capita GDP growth. However, the R^2 deteriorates to 13% as the log of per capita GDP in the initial year, now 1980, loses statistical significance.

5 The global connectedness index and the KOF index of globalization are also both insignificant in such regressions.

6 See Alberto Alesina, Enrico Spolaore and Romain Wacziarg, "Trade, Growth and the Size of Countries," Chapter 23 in Phillippe Aghion and Steven N. Durlauf, eds., Handbook of Economic Growth (Amsterdam: North Holland, 2005). The most prominent dissenting note is sounded by Francisco Rodriguez and Dani Rodrik, "Trade Policy and Economic Growth: A Skeptic's Guide to the Cross-National Evidence," in Ben Bernanke and Kenneth Rogoff, eds., NBER Macroeconomics Annual (Boston, MA: MIT Press for NBER, 2000). However, even Rodriguez and Rodrik note that it is difficult to find a specification where trade openness hurts growth; in addition, many of their critiques have since been addressed.

7 See, for instance, M. Ayhan Kose, Eswar Prasad, Kenneth Rogoff, And Shang-Jin Wei, "Financial Globalization: A Reappraisal," IMF Staff Papers.56, no. 1 (2009): 8–62.

8 For a recent exception to this rule of narrowness that employs a much more sophisticated time-series approach to reach similar conclusions, see B. Bhaskara Rao, Artur Tamazian and Krishna Chaitanya Vadlamannati, "Growth Effects of a Comprehensive Measure of Globalization with Country Specific Time Series Data," Applied Economics 43, no. 5 (2011): 551–568.

9 T.N. Srinivasan and Jadgish Bhagwati, "Outward-Orientation and Development: Are Revisionists Right?" Yale University mimeo (1999), advocates the use of case studies on the experiences of individual countries in lieu of cross-country growth regressions.

10 For further discussion of the gains from opening up presented in this section and the two that follow, see Pankaj Ghemawat, World 3.0: Global Prosperity and How to Achieve It (Boston, MA: Harvard Business Press, 2011), chapter 4.

11 Thus, according to Alesina, Spolaore and Wacziarg (2005), "An important drawback of the literature on trade and growth is that it does not generally focus on the channels through which trade openness affects economic performance." And Dani Rodrik states—in an article titled "Why We Learn Nothing from Regressing Economic Growth on Policies", draft, Harvard University, 2005)—that "We need to look for direct evidence about the channels through which policies are hypothesized to operate."

12 This scorecard was originally introduced in Pankaj Ghemawat, Redefining Global Strategy (Boston, MA: Harvard Business Press, 2007), chapter 3, to help businesses assess the private economic value created or destroyed by cross-border operations.

13 Comments by Pascal Lamy on the ADDING Value scorecard at the World Export Development Forum in Chongqing, China, on September 10, 2010.

14 Paul Samuelson and William Nordhaus, Economics (New York: McGraw Hill, 2004).

15 Werner Antweiler and Daniel Trefler, "Increasing returns and all that: a view from trade." American Economic Review 92, no. 1 (2002): 93–119.

16 See for instance John Sutton's "Quality, Trade and the Moving Window: The Globalization Process," The Economic Journal 117, no. 524 (2007): F469-F498.

17 Paul Romer, "New Goods, Old Theory, and the Welfare Costs of Trade Restrictions," Journal of Development Economics 43 (1994): 5–38.

18 In this respect, there is a fundamental difference between the ADDING Value scorecard from the perspective of a private company as opposed to society: the intensification of competition is typically bad news from a private perspective even though it is good from a social perspective.

19 Anne O. Krueger, "The Political Economy of the Rent-Seeking Society," The American Economic Review 64, no. 3 (1974): 291–303.

20 Bruno Cassiman and Elena Golovko, "Productivity of Catalan Firms: International Exposure and (Product) Innovation," in Pankaj Ghemawat and Xavier Vives, eds., Competitiveness in Catalonia prepared for Foment del Treball, May 2009.

21 For a broad recent review that makes this point, see Wolfgang Keller, "International Trade, Foreign Direct Investment, and Technology Spillovers," in The Handbook of the Economics of Innovation, eds. B. Hall and N. Rosenberg (Oxford: North-Holland, 2010), 792–829.

22 For a survey focused on this point, see Eric J. Bartelsman and Mark E. Doms, "Understanding Productivity: Lessons from Longitudinal Microdata," Journal of Economic Literature 38 (2000): 569–594, and, for a recent study suggesting that the contribution of churn to productivity growth may have been underestimated significantly, see Lucia Foster, John Haltiwanger and Chad Syverson, "Reallocation, Firm Turnover, and Efficiency: Selection on Productivity or Profitability?" American Economic Review 98, no. 1 (2008):394–425.

23 Yvan Decreux and Lionel Fontagné, "A Quantitative Assessment of the Outcome of the Doha Development Agenda," Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales, no. 2006–10.

24 While CGE models generally ignore foreign direct investment, an exception is provided by Ken Itakura, Thomas Hertel, and Jeff

Reimer, "The Contribution of Productivity Linkages to the General Equilibrium Analysis of Free Trade Agreements," Global Trade Analysis Project working paper no. 23, 2003.

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32 This includes all forms of military response: combat, show of force, contingency positioning or reconnaissance, evacuation or security, and peacekeeping.

33 Andreas Hatzigeorgiou, "Migration as Trade Facilitation: Assessing the Links between International Migration and Trade," The B. E. Journal of Economic Analysis and Policy 10, no. 1 (2010): 1–33.

34 For further discussion of symbolic—and other—commitments, see chapter 2 of Pankaj Ghemawat, Commitment: The Dynamic of Strategy (New York: Free Press, 1991).

35 Antoine Bouët and David Labourde, "Assessing the Potential Cost of a Failed Doha Round," IFPRI Discussion Paper, 2009.

36 YouGov/Policy Network Survey based on polling between 18–22 March, 2011.

37 See chapter 5 of Pankaj Ghemawat, World 3.0: Global Prosperity and How to Achieve It (Boston, MA: Harvard Business Press, 2011).

38 Adrian Williams, "Comparative Study of Cut Roses for the British Market Produced in Kenya and the Netherlands," Department of Natural Resources, Cranfield University, 12 February 2007 (précis available at http://www.fcrn.org.uk/sites/default/files/Cut_roses_for_the_British_market.pdf)

39 See Pankaj Ghemawat, World 3.0: Global Prosperity and How to Achieve It (Boston, MA: Harvard Business Press, 2011), especially p. 115.

40 For comparisons with ground transportation, see Ghemawat (2011) and for comparisons with housing, see "The Green Housing Boom," Fast Company, July/August 2008—although the latter data are for the U.S. only. See also chapter 6 of Pankaj Ghemawat, World 3.0: Global Prosperity and How to Achieve It (Harvard Business Press, 2011), especially p. 115.

41 http://www.thetravelfoundation.org.uk/assets/files/get_involved/learn_more/further_research/1.%20Consumer%20Research%20(nunwood)(1).pdf, p. 76.

42 For a discussion of how this might be done, see chapter 7 of Pankaj Ghemawat, World 3.0: Global Prosperity and How to Achieve It (Boston, MA: Harvard Business Press, 2011).

43 For a detailed discussion of imbalances and how they might be managed, see chapter 8 of Pankaj Ghemawat, World 3.0: Global Prosperity and How to Achieve It (Boston, MA: Harvard Business Press, 2011).


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5. Global Connectedness and Public Policies

Chapter 4 focused on the relationship between the depth of global connectedness and welfare and identified the channels through which the former might influence the latter. This chapter begins where the previous chapter left off by pointing out that if policy levers could significantly deepen global connectedness, the gains in GDP terms might amount to trillions of dollars![1] And it goes on to argue that public policy can indeed have a large impact on the depth of global connectedness.

The first leg of this argument rests on an elaboration of the discussion in chapter 1 of the cultural, administrative, geographic, and economic (CAGE) barriers that impede international flows: recognition of the full set of barriers also suggests a wide range of policies that could help boost connectedness. The chapter then turns to quantitative analysis to demonstrate the impact of a subset of the available policy levers on the depth of connectedness.

More specifically, the quantitative analysis begins by focusing on policy levers but then also looks at the effects of structural drivers of depth of connectedness. In addition to boosting confidence that policies can make a difference, this segment of the analysis emphasizes the importance of tailoring policies to reflect each country's unique structural conditions and priorities. Further analysis suggests that policies for improving the business climate in general as well as globalization-related policies can significantly increase the depth of global connectedness. What particularly stand out in regard to the general business climate are the gains from improving Transport and Communications Infrastructure.

Potential Gains from Deepening Connectedness

How much in potential gains could be realized through increases in the depth of connectedness? One way of answering this question is to rely on the first regression equation in Table 4.1. What if policies to boost globalization as well as improve the general business environment could increase (weighted) average depth scores by 20%, from 16.4 to 19.7? Multiplying this increase by the coefficient on the depth of global connectedness (0.06 from Table 4.1) boosts the predicted GDP growth rate by 0.2% per year. Over a 10-year period, this would compound to a 2% gain in GDP—or a $1.25 trillion increase to 2010 global GDP of $63 trillion.[2]

Or more aggressively, assume that policy reforms could boost depth scores by one (weighted) standard deviation (8.75). Plugging this increase into the calculations above implies a gain over 10 years of 5.4% of global GDP, or $3.4 trillion!

While such calculations are meant to illustrate that plausible increases in the depth of connectedness could have very large consequences, the parameterizations above are obviously arbitrary. An alternate approach relies directly on the sources of potential gains identified in chapter 4 and modeling efforts, mostly based on computational general equilibrium (CGE) models, to quantify their importance. Such attempts focus directly on policy drivers and chapter 4's treatment of them is worth summarizing (even more briefly) here.[3]

Traditional CGE estimates put the benefits of complete merchandise trade liberalization at about 0.5% of GDP, but they consider only a subset of the policy levers available to deepen trade connectedness—as elaborated in the next section—and focus on just (some of) the benefits under the first two components of the ADDING Value framework, adding volume and decreasing costs. Also allowing for benefits from economies of scale, as well as those related to product and service differentiation, improving competitive intensity, normalizing risk, and generating and diffusing knowledge should push the potential gains well past 1% of global GDP, to 2–3%, or maybe more.

Then there is the opportunity afforded by services, which account for roughly two-thirds of world GDP but only one-fifth of international trade. An expanding range of services can be delivered internationally, and foreign direct investment offers an avenue for internationalizing even the provision of some "nontradables." Some studies have suggested that the potential gains from connectedness in services are comparable to or greater than those from merchandise trade.

Looking beyond trade in products and services, there are substantial gains available from increasing the cross-border mobility of capital, information and people. In particular, it has been estimated that even limited increases in immigration flows could add several percentage points to global GDP.

In addition, there are also complementarities across different types of flows which could push the gains even higher. And there are a host of cultural, political, and other non-economic benefits of increasing integration as well, as discussed in chapter 4, that don't lend themselves to quantification in GDP terms but should nonetheless not be ignored.

Looking across all these mechanisms suggests potential gains from increasing connectedness in the vicinity of 5% or even 10% of global GDP! One does not have to pin things down further to note that trillions of dollars are likely to be at stake.

CAGE Distances and the Scope for Policy

One hint of the possibilities for improving connectedness is afforded by the observation that all countries seem to be subject to degrees of "home bias" (i.e., limitations on connectedness) that greatly exceed what simple models of international interaction would lead one to expect.[4] Recall the discussion of the Netherlands in chapter 3.

Although the Netherlands ranked first in terms of overall connectedness in 2010, its merchandise exports, adjusted for re-export of imports, accounted for only 30–40% of GDP. Inbound FDI represented only 4% of Dutch Gross Fixed Capital Formation. Only 5% of the people born in the Netherlands have migrated outside the country. And the intensity of telephone calls within the Netherlands was 6,500 times the intensity of international calls from the Netherlands. If this is the extent of home bias in the most globally connected country, imagine its extent in the average country!

Understanding the factors that underlie—or at least appear to be correlates of—home bias helps suggest a broad array of policy levers that might boost connectedness. Insight in this respect is provided by the research on gravity models that was cited in chapter 1. Gravity models posit that economic interactions between two countries are directly related to the product of their sizes (usually their gross domestic products) and inversely related to various measures of difference or distance between them that typically represent barriers to cross-border flows. The distances highlighted by gravity models can be grouped into four CAGE dimensions (where CAGE stands for cultural, administrative, geographic and economic):

- Cultural distance. "Culture" as used here refers to the attributes of a society that are sustained mainly by interactions among people, rather than by the state (as lawgiver or enforcer). Cultural distance encompasses differences in religious beliefs, race/ethnicity, language, and social norms and values.

- Administrative (or political) distance. Historical and political associations (colonial linkages, free trade agreements, the current tenor of relationships) between countries greatly affect economic exchange between them. Of course, countries can also isolate themselves from others

with unilateral measures that shrivel their international economic ties across the board.

- Geographic distance. The geographic dimension of distance involves more than just how far two countries are from each other: other attributes to be considered include contiguity, a country's physical size, within-country distances to borders, access to the ocean, topography and even time zones.

- Economic distance. Consumer wealth and income and the cost of labor are the most obvious (and related) determinants of economic distance between countries. Others include differences in availability (or lack) of resources, inputs, infrastructure and complements, and in organizational capabilities.

Distance along these dimensions tends to dampen international interactions—and proximity to encourage them. What are particularly surprising are the magnitudes of some of the effects. As noted in chapter 1, two countries should be expected to trade 42% more if they share a common language, 47% more if they are part of a common trading block, 114% more if they share a common currency, 188% more if one of them colonized the other at some point in history and 100% more if they are one-half as far apart geographically as another otherwise identical pair of countries.

What is of primary interest in the present context is the idea that the effects of many of the CAGE distances, not just the ones related to administrative barriers to cross-border activity, can be ameliorated through appropriate policy measures. Consider, first of all, the cultural dimension. Without suggesting that cultures can or should be homogenized, we can clearly engage in "cultural facilitation" to ease at least some cultural barriers—examples include insularity, hubris and distrust of foreigners—that impede cross-border economic activity. Possible policy initiatives include broadening and ensuring more balanced coverage of foreign news, limiting nationalistic chest thumping, insisting on education, promoting second and third languages (particularly English as a language of wider communication), encouraging more cross-border trips and longer stays abroad, and so on.

The geographic barriers highlighted by the CAGE framework might seem immutable, but even here, there is room for remediation. Consider sub-Saharan Africa, whose trade performance, interregional as well as intraregional, has lagged other regions'. Part of the problem is that the region is very far away from major world markets, so that when one divides foreign market sizes by geographic distance (i.e., assumes a distance-elasticity of -1) and adds them up, sub-Saharan African countries can access one-third the foreign demand that European countries can. We can't do anything about this geographic reality. Yet distance to markets isn't the only factor underlying very poor African trade performance.

African exports to the U.S. illustrate the interregional problems: these exports experience transport costs three times as high as those from developed countries. Some of that higher cost reflects the incidence of landlocked countries in Africa, but much also seems related to ports that are among the slowest, and costliest in the world—about which something could presumably be done.[5]

Africa's intraregional trade is also low, and reveals even more clearly the influence of very bad infrastructure. By one estimate, if all the interstate roads in West Africa were paved, that might as much as triple trade within the (sub) region![6] And that estimate does not include the effects of, for instance, reducing the checkpoints on roads that are paved. More than a dozen of these checkpoints typically crop up between one capital city and the next, adding to corruption as well as transportation costs and times.[7]

Note that this discussion of geographic barriers has circled back towards administrative barriers, reminding us that the CAGE categories do have a tendency to intertwine.[8] What is more useful than trying to further disentangle the categories is to remind ourselves that a very broad array of policy instruments and institutions influence depth of connectedness and therefore represent levers for trying to improve it. As Supachai Panitchpakdi, Secretary-General of UNCTAD, has expressed it, this is the sense in which use of the CAGE framework helps expand the policy space—by suggesting additional policy levers to help tap the potential gains identified in chapter 4.

The Effects of Some Globalization-Related Policies

Having reviewed a broad array of policy levers that can be employed to promote connectedness, it is time to try to quantify their impact. It is useful to begin by noting several limitations to the analysis that follows, all of which seem likely to lead to underestimation of that impact.

First, the recognition of home bias—of actual levels of connectedness that are significantly lower than potential levels—creates an inferential problem that can best be illustrated with a simple analogy. Imagine a group of students, some of whom have a limited amount of international exposure and knowledge and others virtually none. Looking across the students can help identify some levers for increasing the globality of the typical student's mind-set. But given large shortfalls across the entire group, such an analysis of within-group variation is unlikely to identify all the potential levers that could help. Replace "students" with "countries" and you have one reason why regressions that look at the effects of policies on actual levels of connectedness are likely to underestimate the true potential of policy liberalization.

Second, even if one abstracts away from that first problem, not all the policies that are likely to be relevant lend themselves to cross-country comparisons. For example, there are no systematic data on the extent to which countries try to induce their citizens to learn foreign languages. So the analysis that follows is confined to a subset of the policies that one would ideally look at—typically just the policies that target the administrative category of the CAGE distance framework.

Third, many of the cross-country comparisons of policies that are available and have been used in the literature have also been critiqued for being noisy or partial indicators of the policy dimensions that they purport to measure. Such concerns are partially alleviated by the focus on more recent policy measures that recognize and respond to some of the critiques of earlier policy measures.[9] In fact, most of the policy indexes used in this analysis have been developed since 2005. That said, significant problems of data quality remain.

Fourth, the regressions do not (fully) account for the fact that a given policy could have different effects in different countries: they fit all of the countries onto the same regression plane. While this problem is alleviated by the use of structural controls in the next section, that doesn't eliminate it.

Having noted those caveats, the analysis that follows still provides strong overall evidence of the power of policy to influence connectedness, as well as varying degrees of statistical support for quantitative estimates of the impacts of specific policy measures.

The obvious place to begin quantifying policy impacts is with policies that primarily focus on or affect international interactions. The six policy measures described below are expected to either facilitate or impede the international flows measured in the DHL Global Connectedness Index. The first four policy measures are focused specifically on

each of the four pillars of global connectedness: trade, capital, information and people. The final two are more generalized measures that impact connectedness across multiple pillars. The impact of these policy variables was estimated via a multivariate regression analysis, in which overall depth scores as well as pillar depth scores were the dependent variables.[10]

To measure policies targeting the trade pillar, the World Economic Forum Enabling Trade Index (ETI) is employed. This composite indicator was developed under the leadership of Robert Lawrence to predict the intensity (depth) of countries' participation in international trade. The ETI is built up from more than fifty component metrics—again underscoring the very broad range of policy levers available to increase connectedness—that are aggregated into four subindexes:

1. "The market access subindex measures the extent to which the policy framework of the country welcomes foreign goods into the economy and enables access to foreign markets for its exporters.

2. The border administration subindex assesses the extent to which the administration at the border facilitates the entry and exit of goods.

3. The transport and communications infrastructure subindex takes into account whether the country has in place the transport and communications infrastructure necessary to facilitate the movement of goods within the economy and across the border.

4. The business environment subindex looks at the quality of governance as well as at the overarching regulatory and security environment impacting the business of importers and exporters active in the country. "[11]

For the capital pillar, Capital Account Openness is measured using the Chinn-Ito index of de jure financial openness.[12] This index takes into account whether or not each country has the following types of restrictions on its external accounts: multiple exchange rates, restrictions on current account transactions, restrictions on capital account transactions, and requirements to surrender export proceeds. Again, one can envision a broad range of levers that policymakers can use to improve connectedness in regard to the capital pillar.

Press Freedom is an indicator of openness for the information pillar. This is measured based on data from Reporters without Borders, which uses 43 criteria to assess the state of press freedom in each country.[13] Note that unlike the other pillar-related measures presented so far, this one is focused on the general environment rather than on international interactions.

Turning to the people pillar, Visa Openness is measured based on the proportion of the world's population that can visit a country without first obtaining a visa, according to data from HumanFreedom.org.[14] Easing visa restrictions can provide a large boost to economic growth—recall the finding from the previous chapter that completely free movement of people around the world could double the world's economic output! However, for some countries, actually changing visa policies to welcome more visitors and migrants may be politically impossible. Even in such cases, there are typically significant opportunities to improve the efficiency with which visas and work permits are processed. Furthermore, there are also opportunities in many countries to tap more of the economic potential associated with existing inward and outward migrant populations by adopting policies that can better facilitate their integration.

Regional integration is a policy tool that can impact multiple pillars. Thus, the groupings commonly referred to as

trade blocs can and sometimes do enact policies that facilitate integration across multiple pillars. Chapter 3 noted how the European Union's (EU's) four freedoms cover not only goods and services but also the movement of capital and people (touching three of the four pillars of global connectedness). Note some of the other ways that the EU facilitates integration beyond just removing internal tariffs: passport-free travel within the Schengen area, a common currency in the Eurozone, regulatory harmonization, and so on.

All else equal, participation in a larger regional bloc can enhance the depth of connectedness. And the level of integration also varies significantly across regional blocs. Thus, regional integration is measured for this analysis by scoring each country based on the proportion of the rest of the world's GDP that is generated by countries that are within its regional bloc and by the level of integration within that bloc.[15] To varying degrees, all of the other major regional blocs fall behind the EU in terms of the extent of the policies they have put in place to enable connectedness, indicating again a broad set of tools that other regions can pursue to improve their connectedness.

Regional integration is typically a slow process, with governments negotiating and then implementing accords over decades. Europe has been involved in such a process for more than half a century and as the present crisis over the Euro exemplifies, it is far from having reached a stable conclusion. Thus, regional integration requires steady commitment over the long term rather than being a policy that can be implemented immediately.

The final policy measure employed is a 0–1 indicator of whether a country is involved in an international violent conflict, based on the data reported in the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) / Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) Armed Conflict Dataset. The analysis includes only countries that have "primary claims" in conflicts (i.e. supporting participants or coalition members are excluded) where at least one of the parties is a state and more than 25 people were killed in a given year.[16] It is expected that participation in such conflicts will inhibit connectedness.

Table 5.1 presents the results of regression of overall global connectedness depth scores and pillar depth scores on these variables. It provides strong evidence that the policies tracked in the enabling trade index and the regional integration measure have the expected positive impact on global connectedness depth scores and that engagement in violent conflicts has the expected negative impact on them. In the regression analysis, these variables all have the expected signs and are statistically significant at the 1% level. The regressions provide weaker evidence for the capital market openness, visa openness, and press freedom measures. These policy variables do not achieve statistical significance, but capital market openness and visa openness do carry the expected positive signs, while press freedom does not. Taken together, however, the six policy variables explain 63% of the variation among countries' overall depth scores.

The other columns in Table 5.1 present the pillar-by-pillar regressions. The proportion of the variation among the pillar scores explained by these regressions is lower than for the overall regression: it ranges from 17% for trade depth to 39% for informational depth. There are now only three policy variables in each regression, and in all four instances, two achieve statistical significance with the expected signs. Looking in more detail at the individual regressions, three of the four policy variables related to the individual pillars—the enabling trade index, capital openness and press freedom—are positive and significant at the 1% level. And regional integration and conflict, which are employed in all the regression equations because of their presumably broader implications, achieve significance (with the

Table 5.1
Regression Analysis of Globalization Policies

	Determinants of Depth of Connectedness				
	Overall	**Trade**	**Capital**	**Information**	**People**
Enabling Trade Index	10.61***	6.480***			
	(1.411)	(2.169)			
Capital Account Openness	0.298		2.949***		
	(0.484)		(0.855)		
Press Freedom	-0.0478			0.219***	
	(0.0381)			(0.0437)	
Visa Openness	0.0446				0.0703
	(0.0372)				(0.0854)
Regional Integration	0.643***	0.542	1.146***	1.492***	1.464***
	(0.183)	(0.375)	(0.283)	(0.223)	(0.257)
Violent Conflict	-9.329***	-16.40***	-1.628	-4.737	-10.89***
	(2.247)	(6.070)	(3.359)	(6.762)	(4.119)
Constant	-23.23***	-3.578	13.36***	3.682	19.68***
	(5.259)	(8.863)	(2.267)	(3.286)	(2.337)
Observations	545	672	555	744	594
R-squared	0.631	0.171	0.291	0.393	0.202

Robust standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

expected signs) in three and two of the four pillar-by-pillar regressions, respectively, both being significant at the 1% level in all cases. Taken together, all this adds up to powerful evidence that policies do in fact matter for observed levels of openness.

Recognizing Structural Differences

The persistent cross-country differences highlighted in this report imply that appropriate policies to foster connectedness are likely to differ as well. Thus, it is necessary to broaden this analysis of drivers of the depth of connectedness beyond policy factors to encompass the structural or natural factors that should provide the context within which customized policies are crafted. Some guidance is supplied by gravity modeling, which steers us to consider country incomes, size, and (other) geographic and linguistic characteristics as structural determinants.[17]

Start with economic factors which, as observed in chapter 3, are correlated with depth of connectedness: smaller and richer countries tend to score higher on depth than larger and poorer ones. Some of the connections between a country's GDP per capita and the depth of its connectedness were described in chapter 4, which used the ADDING Value framework to summarize the channels through which connectedness can contribute to economic development. In the analysis in this chapter, the size of an economy is represented by its population rather than its GDP to better separate out size and income effects.

Turn next to geographic determinants. It is clear from the maps in this report that countries tend to form their deepest connections with their neighbors. Thus, countries that are in the middle of a prosperous region can be expected to have greater depth scores than countries that are located far from other major economies. This intuition can be quantified by calculating a remoteness score for each country based on its distance from every other country, with those distances weighted according to every other country's GDP.[18] Such scores reveal New Zealand to be the most

remote country covered in the DHL Global Connectedness Index and Luxembourg to be the least remote.

Another relevant geographic variable is suggested by the observation that roughly 90% of global merchandise trade by volume is transported by sea (about 70% by value).[19] Thus, one would expect landlocked countries to suffer a penalty in terms of depth of global connectedness.

Turning to cultural variables, the finding from gravity models that a common language fosters more trade is also evident in the depth scores on the DHL Global Connectedness Index. Much as a country can be geographically remote, it can also be linguistically remote if it shares a common language with few or none of the other major economies around the world. Thus, the impact of language was analyzed here by scoring every country according to the proportion of the rest of the world's economic output that is generated by countries that share a common official language with that country. Countries where English is an official language received the highest scores and the smallest English speaking economy in the index, Malawi, was the top ranked country because it shared a common official language with other countries that produce 42% of the world's economic output.

Note that the structural factors covered here touch on all of the categories of the CAGE framework except for the administrative one that is the focus of this policy discussion.

The regression analysis shown in **Table 5.2** adds these five structural factors to the globalization policy factors that were shown in Table 5.1. Doing so raises the explanatory power of the regression analysis to 75%!

Of the five structural factors that were added to the regression, two (remoteness and population) entered with statistical significance at the 1% level and one (linguistic commonality) at the 5% level. All of the factors except the landlocked dummy variable had the expected signs.
Table 5.2 Regression Analysis Incorporating Structural Drivers

An obvious question that readers may ask is which of the categories of determinants of connectedness—policy or structural—is more important. Note that the fact that the regression (in Table 5.1) that covered only the policy variables explained 63% of the variation in depth scores and that adding in structural variables (in Table 5.2) increased the amount of variation explained to 75% does not mean the structural factors added in the second regression only explained 12% of the variation.

In fact, a separate regression (not reported here) that contained only the structural variables actually explained 66% of the variation among the depth scores. That the explanatory power from throwing in both sets of variables was only 75% rather than the sum of the individual values (which would have added up, impossibly, to more than 100%) indicates that many countries that experience better structural conditions for connectedness also score better on policies—a statistical problem known as "multicollinearity."

Such multicollinearity is not just an unfortunate coincidence. Small countries are likely to be more "naturally open," i.e. for a given level of openness in terms of policies, are likely to register deeper connections with the rest of the world. And the opportunity costs of foregoing trade at the margin are also likely to be higher for such countries, suggesting that governments of smaller countries that pay (at least some) attention to social welfare will pursue more open policies, further deepening their global connectedness.[20] In such a scenario, depth scores will be inversely related to country size and directly related to policies that promote openness. But separating out the two effects

Table 5.2
Regression Analysis Incorporating Structural Factors

		Determinants of Depth of Connectedness				
		Overall	**Trade**	**Capital**	**Information**	**People**
Policy Factors	Enabling Trade Index	8.284***	10.68***			
		(1.605)	(2.795)			
	Capital Account Openness	-0.204		0.339		
		(0.429)		(0.734)		
	Press Freedom	-0.107***			0.0708***	
		(0.0341)			(0.0269)	
	Visa Openness	0.0225				-0.0316
		(0.0389)				(0.0400)
	Regional Integration	0.455**	0.245	0.343	0.121	-0.330
		(0.181)	(0.347)	(0.298)	(0.144)	(0.245)
	Violent Conflict	-4.042***	-7.515**	-1.304	-0.596	-1.361
		(1.425)	(2.993)	(3.242)	(1.691)	(1.608)
Structural Factors	Remoteness	-0.871***	-1.598**	-0.506	-0.883***	-2.026***
		(0.311)	(0.615)	(0.612)	(0.242)	(0.399)
	Landlocked	0.775	0.173	0.144	-2.078**	0.548
		(1.271)	(2.652)	(2.085)	(0.959)	(1.782)
	Population (log)	-2.321***	-3.977***	-0.148	-1.145***	-4.344***
		(0.350)	(0.689)	(0.518)	(0.306)	(0.381)
	GDP per Capita (log)	0.913	-4.374***	5.912***	6.615***	4.355***
		(0.573)	(1.112)	(0.751)	(0.361)	(0.516)
	Linguistic Commonality	10.24**	-1.230	19.89***	6.638	20.55***
		(4.055)	(8.176)	(6.758)	(4.366)	(5.184)
Constant		27.40***	89.94***	-25.20**	-15.66**	66.05***
		(9.262)	(16.66)	(11.34)	(7.488)	(9.476)
Observations		545	666	555	732	594
R-squared		0.745	0.422	0.563	0.849	0.763

Robust standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

would require, as a theoretical base, melding a model of governmental policy formation with a structural model of the determinants of natural openness—a tall order. And empirically, such a separation would have to be achieved with a limited number of data points: even if missing data weren't a problem, there are fewer than 200 different countries to work with.

Given multicollinearity, the safest conclusion from the regressions presented in this chapter is that both structure and

policy are important determinants of the observed depth of connectedness. One might add that the large gaps with the potential for connectedness referred to earlier in this chapter must be addressed with policy variables since structure cannot readily be changed. Of course, such policies have to reflect each country's structural circumstances. For example, a remote, landlocked country that shares a common language with other large economies might favor competing in offshore services rather than merchandise exports.

Domestic Policy and Global Connectedness

Further exploratory analysis suggests a final important point about policy levers.[21] It appears that a country's depth of global connectedness can also be improved by enhancements to its domestic business environment—which may even have larger effects than policies that primarily focus on or affect cross-border interactions!

It makes intuitive sense that policies that make a country a better place for its own citizens will also make it a more attractive international partner for the various flows measured in the DHL Global Connectedness Index. Tourists and investors, for example, normally start the process of deciding where to go with some thought about the opportunities available in a particular country and then evaluate how difficult it would be to get there, rather than the other way around.

The notion that generalized domestic institutions and policies may have a more marked effect on depth of global connectedness than globalization-related policies may seem less intuitive but does have some support in the literature. Thus, there is some evidence that foreign trading partners subject to the "liability of foreignness" may be even more sensitive to domestic insecurity than domestic firms.[22] And similar arguments have been made about the greater sensitivity of foreign investors to falls in confidence about a particular country.[23]

The regression shown in **Table 5.3** substitutes selected domestically oriented explanatory variables in the trade and capital pillars, which help increase the proportion of the variation in the overall depth scores explained by the model to 78%.

The factors that have been changed to reflect domestic policies are shaded in Table 5.3. For the trade pillar as well as overall depth of connectedness, the ETI's Transport and Communications Infrastructure and Business Environment subindexes were substituted as independent variables for the overall ETI. While the improvement in the explanatory power at the pillar level was modest (from 42% to 45%), the fact that there is an increase rather than a decrease is remarkable given presumption that removal of two subindexes related to international trade—market access and border administration—from an index that is designed to predict trade integration would worsen the explanatory power of such a regression rather than improve it.

Transport and Communications Infrastructure, in particular, is strongly significant in both the overall regression as well as the one focused on trade. Other regressions (not reported here) also found this subindex to be a significant predictor of depth on the information and people pillars, underscoring the broad impact that infrastructure investment can have on connectedness.[24]

Even more dramatic is the improvement in the capital regression from replacing the Chinn-Ito Index of *de jure* capital account openness with the Heritage Foundation's Financial Freedom index.[25] After adding structural factors into the regression analysis, capital account openness, was no longer statistically significant in Table 5.2. However, the Financial Freedom index entered the capital pillar regression with statistical significance at the 1%. level. This index incorporates measures of the efficiency of the financial sector as well as its independence from government control

Table 5.3 Regression Analysis Incorporating Domestic Policies and Business Environment

		Determinants of Depth of Connectedness		
		Overall	**Trade**	**Capital**
Policy Factors	Transport and Communication Infrastructure	6.412***	10.27***	
		(1.504)	(2.952)	
	Business Environment	2.205***	2.319	
		(0.811)	(1.720)	
	Financial Freedom	0.0714**		0.166***
		(0.0358)		(0.0570)
	Press Freedom	-0.105***		
		(0.0302)		
	Visa Openness	0.0151		
		(0.0325)		
	Regional Integration	0.240	0.0822	0.172
		(0.173)	(0.349)	(0.280)
	Violent Conflict	-4.092***	-6.420**	-2.485
		(1.539)	(2.575)	(3.567)
Structural Factors	Remoteness	-0.606*	-1.102*	-0.619
		(0.310)	(0.635)	(0.580)
	Landlocked	-0.110	-0.728	-0.676
		(1.172)	(2.677)	(2.128)
	Population (log)	-2.838***	-5.206***	0.316
		(0.366)	(0.657)	(0.485)
	GDP per Capita (log)	-1.020	-7.269***	5.224***
		(0.733)	(1.596)	(0.678)
	Linguistic Commonality	9.366**	-0.383	17.86**
		(4.088)	(8.018)	(7.090)
Constant		47.43***	127.6***	-34.29***
		(8.896)	(15.32)	(10.96)
Observations		660	666	672
R-squared		0.778	0.453	0.579

Robust standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

and interference. Again, it is noteworthy that such aspects of the domestic financial system proved to be better predictors of a country's international financial integration than the presence or absence of policy restrictions on its capital account.

With respect to information flows, recall that the Reporters without Borders Press Freedom index that was used in the previous section also reflects domestic policies with respect to information flows. Thus, no domestically oriented index was substituted in Table 5.3.

For the people pillar, it was found that the Heritage Foundation's Labor Freedom score (measuring labor market regulations such as restrictions on firing employees, minimum wages, etc.) could be substituted for visa openness without a significant reduction in the explanatory power of the analysis—and actually did achieve significance if substituted into Table 5.1. But since this substitution did not yield any improvements to the overall analysis of policy plus structural variables, visa openness was retained in the first equation in Table 5.3.

Looking across the regression analyses, a clear set of policy and structural factors have been identified that explain nearly 80% of the variation in depth scores among countries in the DHL Global Connectedness Index. The analysis demonstrates the impact both of policies that specifically target increasing connectedness and policies that generally improve the business environment both for its domestic and its international participants. Given the caveats surrounding the analysis—caveats that all seem likely to lead to underestimation of policy leverage—it does appear that policy choices can significantly increase depth of connectedness and thereby help realize some of the large potential gains that this chapter began by summarizing.

As economies struggle for growth to exit from the crisis, these gains assume particular urgency. Yet, sentiments seem subdued if not pessimistic in the world of trade. While the heated talk of global currency wars has cooled down to some extent, major imbalances remain to be addressed. The success of the Doha round is still not assured. And although protectionist pressures have generally been resisted so far, stubbornly high unemployment rates in many Western countries in particular could yet render them politically irresistible—no matter how economically undesirable.

In this context, it is particularly important to remember that humanity, through its long history, has achieved greater and greater levels of prosperity and security by—in fits and starts and not without reversals—expanding our circles of cooperation beyond what our distant ancestors could have possibly imagined. When the going gets tough, our instincts tell us to close ranks with our neighbors and build up walls to keep the chaos at bay. But expanding cooperation and prosperity has always required building infrastructure and institutions that enable trust to win out over fear. This report has sought to counter irrational fears with a large dose of hard data, much of it indicating that levels of global connectedness are far more limited than many presume, which should provide some of the reassurance required to tap global connectedness to strengthen macroeconomic recovery and accelerate longer-term growth.

1 While one could imagine collapsing the analysis in chapters 4 and 5 and relating welfare directly to policy choices, skepticism has been expressed about such an approach—and the two-stage approach taken here proposed as a partial remedy. See Steve Dowrick and Jane Golley, "Trade Openness and Growth: Who Benefits?" Oxford Review of Economic Policy, Vol. 20, No. 1 (2004): 38–56, especially p. 45.

2 The global GDP figure is based on World Bank data.

3 Chapter 4 of this report cites some of the sources; even more citations can be found in chapter 4 of Pankaj Ghemawat, World 3.0: Global Prosperity and How to Achieve It (Harvard Business Review Press, 2011).

4 See, for instance, the description of home bias as one—or actually several—of the major puzzles in international economics in Maurice Obstfeld and Kenneth Rogoff, 2001, "The Six Major Puzzles in International Macroeconomics: Is There a Common Cause?" NBER Macroeconomics Annual, 15(1): 339–390.

5 Ximena Clark, David Dollar and Alejandro Micco, "Port Efficiency, Maritime Transport Costs, and Bilateral Trade," Journal of Development Economics 75 (2004): 417– 450.

6 Souleymane Coulibaly & Lionel Fontagné, 2006. "South—South Trade: Geography Matters," Journal of African Economies, vol. 15(2), pages 313–341, June.

7 See Reshaping Economic Geography, the World Bank's World Development Report 2009, p. 187.

8 Also note that the fourth category of CAGE differences, economic ones, has not been addressed here. The reason is that the usual conceptions of liberalization or opening up involve reducing artificial or unnecessary administrative, cultural, and geographic barriers so as to allow economic differences fuller play in determining cross-border outcomes. Given that, it would be inappropriate to treat economic differences as affording another separate array of levers for policy interventions.

9 Thus, The World Economic Forum Enabling Trade Index (ETI) and its subindexes, used throughout the analysis, avoid a number of the problems highlighted by Rodriguez and Rodrik in their critique, inter alia, of the Sachs and Warner index of trade openness. See Francisco Rodriguez and Dani Rodrik, "Trade Policy and Economic Growth: A Skeptic's Guide to the Cross-National Evidence," in Ben Bernanke and Kenneth Rogoff, eds., NBER Macroeconomics Annual (Boston, MA: MIT Press for NBER, 2000) and Jeffrey D. Sachs and Andrew Warner, "Economic Reform and the Process of Global Integration." Brookings Papers on Economic Activity 1995 (1): 1–118.

10 Refer to Appendix B for technical details of the regression analysis.

11 Robert Z. Lawrence et. al., The Global Enabling Trade Report 2010, World Economic Forum, 2010, p. 5.

12 Menzie D. Chinn and Hiro Ito, "A New Measure of Financial Openness," Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis, Vol. 10, No. 3, September 2008, pp. 309–322.

13 http://en.rsf.org/.

14 http://humanfreedom.org/country_openness_index.asp

15 To provide a rough comparison of the level of integration across trade blocs, this analysis scored each of the major trade blocs according to the number of provisions shown as "in force" at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trade_bloc#Comparison_between_regional_trade_blocs. The provisions covered are: Free Trade Area, Customs Union, Single Market, Currency Union, Visa-free, Borderless, Political pact, and Defense pact. Thus, the maximum possible score (achieved only by the EU) is 8, and all other trade blocs have scores between 1 and 8.

16 http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/ucdp_prio_armed_conflict_dataset

17 For a discussion and specification of some of the variables used below, see Shang-Jin Wei, "Natural Openness and Good Government," Working Paper 7765, National Bureau of Economic Research, June 2000.

18 The method used here to calculate remoteness scores is based on the one used in Wei, op cit.

19 http://www.epa.gov/oia/trade/transport.html

20 For an argument along similar lines, see Wei, op cit.

21 In particular, the relatively low explanatory power in the trade pillar regression prompted a closer look at the subindexes of the WEF's Enabling Trade Index. It turned out that the subindex most closely related to international trade policies, the market access subindex, had a correlation of only 0.18 with the overall Enabling Trade Index. This prompted the hypothesis that most of what the Enabling Trade Index is actually measuring is really the general condition of the business environment and infrastructure and that fairly little of it is specific to trade.

22 See, for instance, James E. Anderson and Douglas Marcouiller, S.J., "Insecurity and the Pattern of Trade: An Empirical Investigation" Review of Economics and Statistics, 2002, 84, 342–352 and Wei, op cit.

23 See the discussion of Peter Atwater's theory of horizon preferences in Lattice Strategies, "Wide Horizon Investing in a Narrow Horizon," August 16, 2011, at Worldlatticestrategies.com/Research/FundResource.axd?FundResourceId=38

24 To further elaborate the importance of transport infrastructure, note that the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index, one of the data sources incorporated into ETI's Transport scores, also has a 0.48 correlation with depth scores in the DHL Global Connectedness Index. This index incorporates not only hard infrastructure aspects but key soft enablers such as the efficiency of customs procedures and the ability to track and trace packages.

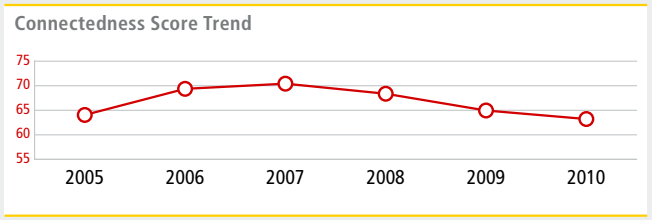
25 http://www.heritage.org/index/Financial-Freedom

II. Country Profiles

FINLAND

Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	18/125	19/125	1	63/100	64/100	-1
Depth	31/125	28/125	-3	29/50	28/50	1
Breadth	23/125	15/125	-8	35/50	36/50	-1
Trade Pillar	19/125	17/125	-2	69/100	72/100	-3
Capital Pillar	19/65	22/65	3	69/100	72/100	-3
Information Pillar	32/74	26/74	-6	61/100	59/100	2
People Pillar	14/91	17/91	3	81/100	77/100	4



Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	58/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	57/125	83/125	29%	28%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	43/125	41/125	10%	10%
Capital	22/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	15/119	73/125	55%	35%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	25/121	120/125	14%	3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	11/105	9/92	54%	44%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	7/117	86/116	3%	0%
Information	26/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	12/125		107,267	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	41/125	54/125	117	97
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	20/125	20/125	$42	$40
People	30/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	48/125	58/125	7%	4%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	11/85	34/118	1.1	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	69/116	30/89	2%	4%

Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	12/112	5.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	15/125	8.4
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environme
Business Environment (+)
Transport, Comm. Infrastructu
Press Freedom (+)
Labor Freedom (+)
Financial Freedom (+)

– Not Applicable · Data Not Available

HOW TO READ THE COUNTRY PROFILES

Summary

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). Scores and ranks are shown based on 2010 and 2005 data along with the change in each of the scores and ranks over that period. 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 2010. Please note that the vertical axis in the connectedness score trend graphs 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 score ranks and levels 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 were available for that metric. For example, Albania's rank of 88/119 for FDI Stock (% of GDP) means that Albania had the 88th highest score on that component, out of 119 countries for which data were available. For details on the minimum data requirements for displaying pillar level results, please refer to chapter 2.

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 2. 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.

Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

This section provides the country's ranks and levels on indicators that have been found to 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 impacts, which correspond to the signs obtained in regression analysis, except when otherwise noted in chapter 5.

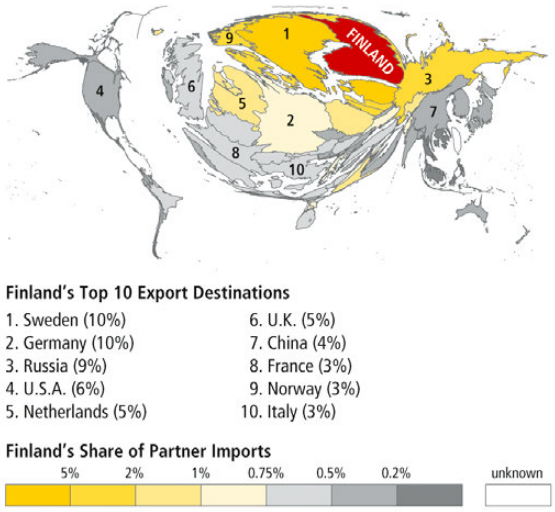
Ranks correspond to ranks among the countries covered in this index (and thus may differ from the original data sources). **Levels** report levels or scores on the relevant metrics, as described in Appendix B.

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 United Nations Commodity Trade Database (Comtrade) and the International Monetary Fund's Direction of Trade Statistics Database. Due to limited availability of data on trade with Taiwan in the Comtrade database, the size of Taiwan on these maps should be considered only as approximate.

Rooted Map

Finland's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



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-continental 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, which could be corrected for more adequately in terms of breadth scores than in terms of intra-continental shares. 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.

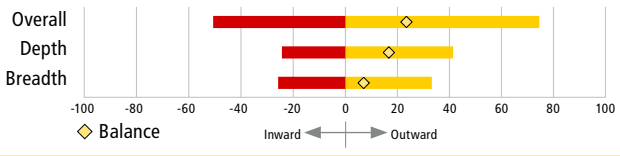
Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	15/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	8/125	34/125	59%	61%
Capital	24/65		–	
FDI Stock	18/36	30/36	80%	96%
FDI Flows	35/36	34/36	79%	91%
Portfolio Equity Stock	12/64	–	69%	–
Information	46/74		–	
International Phone Calls	31/68	51/62	85%	87%
Printed Publications Trade	77/125	22/125	70%	87%
People	11/111		–	
Migrants	54/124	17/124	80%	64%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	25/99	–	65%
International Students	–	6/81	–	29%

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. The "(+)" and "(-)" symbols are used in the Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness section to identify the expected impact of each factor on global connectedness depth scores.

onment

	Rank	Level
	1/112	6.1
ucture (+)	17/112	5.3
	1/124	110
	104/123	44
	4/123	80

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	14/124	$44,489
Linguistic Commonality (+)	58/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	96/125	2.6
Population (-)	88/125	5.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

(+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

ALBANIA

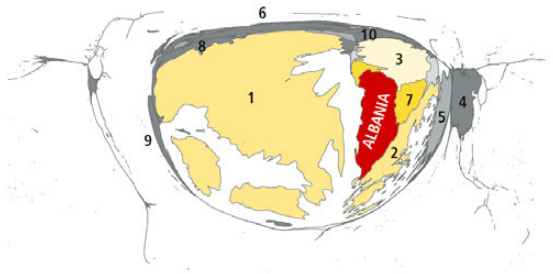
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	98/125	118/125	20	30/100	18/100	12
Depth	60/125	86/125	26	22/50	13/50	9
Breadth	116/125	121/125	5	8/50	5/50	3
Trade Pillar	111/125	119/125	8	29/100	17/100	12
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	49/74	63/74	14	44/100	24/100	20
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

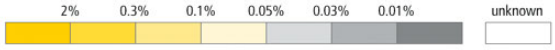
Albania's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Albania's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Italy (55%)
2. Greece (7%)
3. Serbia (6%)
4. China (4%)
5. Turkey (3%)
6. Germany (3%)
7. Macedonia (2%)
8. Switzerland (1%)
9. Spain (1%)
10. Slovakia (1%)

Albania's Share of Partner Imports



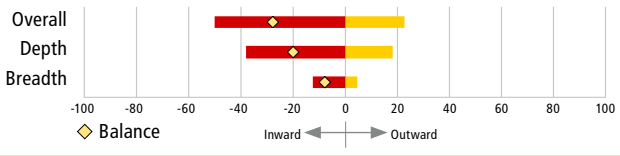
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	55/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	109/125	47/125	13%	39%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	16/125	12/125	18%	16%
Capital	74/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	88/119	66/125	1%	37%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	81/121	33/125	1%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	95/105	71/92	0%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	71/117	41/116	0%	0%
Information	56/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	72/125		9,709	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	65/125	24/125	35	230
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	59/125	81/125	$3	$2
People	17/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	5/125	74/125	21%	3%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	12/85	31/118	1.1	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	42/116	·	4%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	119/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	114/125	112/125	76%	85%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	56/74		–	
International Phone Calls	38/68	57/62	84%	95%
Printed Publications Trade	64/125	73/125	99%	82%
People	·		–	
Migrants	111/124	33/124	88%	67%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	57/112	4.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	84/123	17%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	69/112	4.2
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	85/112	3.3
Press Freedom (+)	65/124	89
Labor Freedom (+)	91/123	52
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	82/124	$3,677
Linguistic Commonality (+)	84/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	101/125	2.5
Population (-)	104/125	3.2
Landlocked (-)	–	No

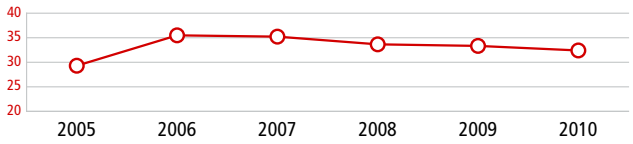
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

ARGENTINA

Summary

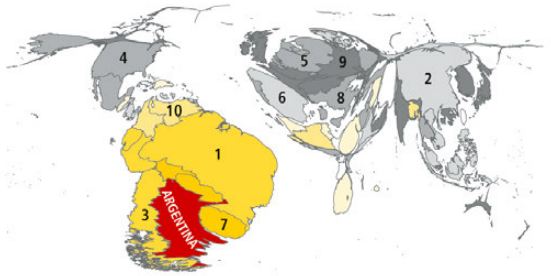
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	95/125	91/125	-4	32/100	29/100	3
Depth	112/125	104/125	-8	8/50	10/50	-2
Breadth	58/125	71/125	13	24/50	20/50	4
Trade Pillar	87/125	98/125	11	39/100	32/100	7
Capital Pillar	64/65	57/65	-7	17/100	25/100	-8
Information Pillar	37/74	43/74	6	56/100	42/100	14
People Pillar	60/91	60/91	0	40/100	38/100	2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

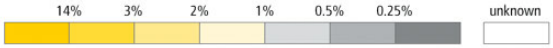
Argentina's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Argentina's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Brazil (20%)
2. China (8%)
3. Chile (7%)
4. U.S.A. (7%)
5. Netherlands (4%)
6. Spain (4%)
7. Uruguay (2%)
8. Italy (2%)
9. Germany (2%)
10. Venezuela (2%)

Argentina's Share of Partner Imports



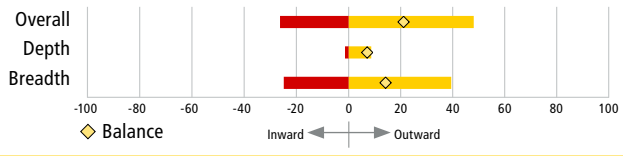
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	118/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	91/125	119/125	19%	15%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	98/125	111/125	3%	4%
Capital	89/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	49/119	91/125	8%	23%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	71/121	86/125	1%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	93/105	69/92	0%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	87/117	99/116	0%	0%
Information	66/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	39/125		27,494	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	69/125	90/125	30	32
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	72/125	90/125	$2	$1
People	82/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	104/125	66/125	2%	4%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	58/85	76/118	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	113/116	·	0%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	37/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	34/125	43/125	37%	40%
Capital	55/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	54/64	–	3%	–
Information	31/74		–	
International Phone Calls	44/68	7/62	59%	23%
Printed Publications Trade	116/125	37/125	77%	26%
People	46/111		–	
Migrants	22/124	96/124	33%	66%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	50/99	–	100%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	92/112	3.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	88/121	1.2
Regional Trade Integration (+)	33/125	0.4
Visa Openness (+)	30/123	27%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	101/112	3.5
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	58/112	3.8
Press Freedom (+)	48/124	94
Labor Freedom (+)	95/123	50
Financial Freedom (+)	108/123	30

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	55/124	$9,138
Linguistic Commonality (+)	38/124	6%
Remoteness (-)	4/125	8.7
Population (-)	28/125	40.7
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

ARMENIA

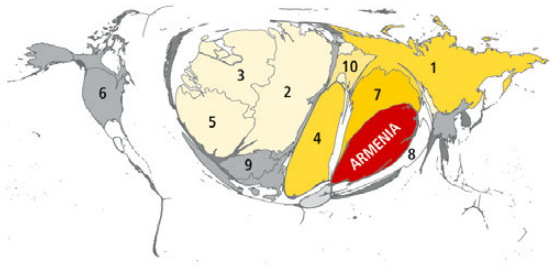
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	72/125	86/125	14	41/100	31/100	10
Depth	75/125	69/125	-6	18/50	18/50	0
Breadth	64/125	95/125	31	22/50	13/50	9
Trade Pillar	77/125	95/125	18	43/100	33/100	10
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	50/74	67/74	17	44/100	20/100	24
People Pillar	47/91	37/91	-10	47/100	53/100	-6

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

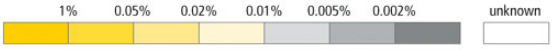
Armenia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Armenia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Russia (16%)
2. Germany (14%)
3. Netherlands (10%)
4. Bulgaria (8%)
5. Belgium (7%)
6. U.S.A. (6%)
7. Georgia (6%)
8. Iran (3%)
9. Switzerland (2%)
10. Ukraine (2%)

Armenia's Share of Partner Imports



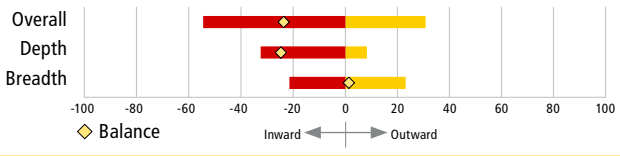
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	71/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	116/125	43/125	11%	40%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	60/125	33/125	7%	10%
Capital	78/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	95/119	47/125	1%	45%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	79/121	39/125	1%	22%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	81/105	87/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	64/117	61/116	0%	0%
Information	75/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	74/125		9,219	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	76/125	38/125	24	143
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	106/125	87/125	$0	$2
People	47/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	6/125	38/125	20%	10%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	48/85	69/118	0.2	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	95/116	42/89	1%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	66/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	68/125	69/125	57%	32%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	48/74		–	
International Phone Calls	64/68	·	84%	81%
Printed Publications Trade	42/125	25/125	75%	47%
People	65/111		–	
Migrants	60/124	92/124	73%	96%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	34/99	–	36%
International Students	–	61/81	–	98%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	50/112	4.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	109/123	4%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	62/112	4.3
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	58/112	3.8
Press Freedom (+)	78/124	83
Labor Freedom (+)	43/123	71
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	89/124	$2,846
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	82/125	3.8
Population (-)	105/125	3.1
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

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

AUSTRALIA

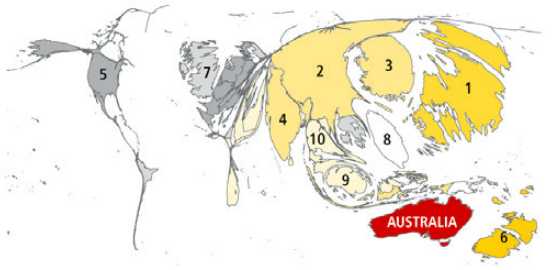
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	29/125	39/125	10	59/100	51/100	8
Depth	62/125	74/125	12	22/50	16/50	6
Breadth	14/125	18/125	4	37/50	35/50	2
Trade Pillar	88/125	84/125	-4	39/100	42/100	-3
Capital Pillar	12/65	30/65	18	82/100	60/100	22
Information Pillar	3/74	11/74	8	87/100	75/100	12
People Pillar	23/91	23/91	0	73/100	72/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

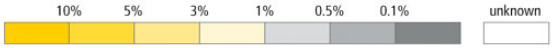
Australia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Australia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Japan (19%)
2. China (18%)
3. South Korea (8%)
4. India (6%)
5. U.S.A. (5%)
6. New Zealand (4%)
7. U.K. (4%)
8. Taiwan (3%)
9. Singapore (2%)
10. Thailand (2%)

Australia's Share of Partner Imports



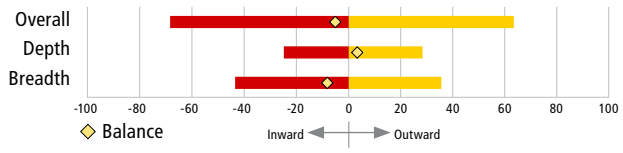
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	119/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	97/125	118/125	17%	16%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	91/125	108/125	4%	4%
Capital	14/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	24/119	61/125	31%	40%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	36/121	74/125	8%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	21/105	12/92	23%	31%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	15/117	7/116	1%	2%
Information	22/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	29/125		41,361	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	29/125	34/125	194	167
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	37/125	21/125	$12	$38
People	52/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	100/125	15/125	2%	21%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	38/85	64/118	0.3	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	105/116	5/89	1%	21%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	36/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	64/125	14/125	6%	5%
Capital	16/65		–	
FDI Stock	20/36	13/36	14%	2%
FDI Flows	18/36	8/36	13%	0%
Portfolio Equity Stock	15/64	–	2%	–
Information	9/74		–	
International Phone Calls	2/68	10/62	13%	18%
Printed Publications Trade	85/125	27/125	70%	3%
People	4/111		–	
Migrants	12/124	18/124	17%	11%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	8/81	–	2%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	15/112	5.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	61/121	3.1
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	122/123	0%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	19/112	5.4
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	18/112	5.2
Press Freedom (+)	18/124	105
Labor Freedom (+)	2/123	95
Financial Freedom (+)	1/123	90

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	7/124	$55,590
Linguistic Commonality (+)	11/124	42%
Remoteness (-)	2/125	9.5
Population (-)	41/125	22.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

AUSTRIA

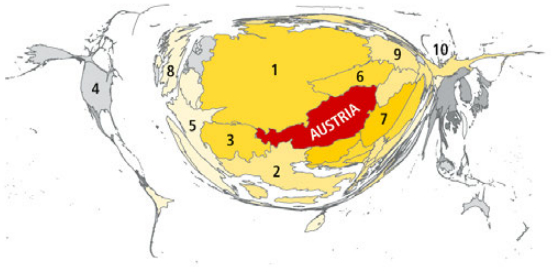
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	14/125	14/125	0	66/100	70/100	-4
Depth	16/125	10/125	-6	35/50	36/50	-1
Breadth	33/125	21/125	-12	31/50	34/50	-3
Trade Pillar	20/125	19/125	-1	68/100	71/100	-3
Capital Pillar	21/65	15/65	-6	68/100	78/100	-10
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	6/91	4/91	-2	87/100	87/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

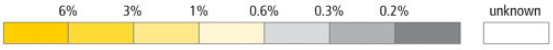
Austria's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Austria's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (28%)
2. Italy (8%)
3. Switzerland (4%)
4. U.S.A. (4%)
5. France (4%)
6. Czech Republic (3%)
7. Hungary (3%)
8. U.K. (3%)
9. Poland (2%)
10. Russia (2%)

Austria's Share of Partner Imports



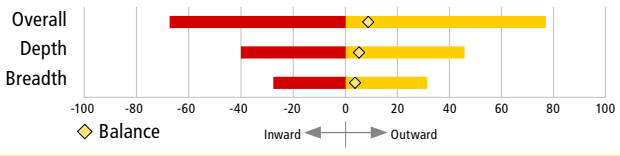
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	25/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	32/125	41/125	40%	42%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	26/125	40/125	14%	10%
Capital	30/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	17/119	57/125	45%	41%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	18/121	92/125	18%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	24/105	26/92	19%	16%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	26/117	108/116	1%	-1%
Information	9/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	16/125		73,744	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	17/125	19/125	281	246
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	14/125	4/125	$69	$170
People	9/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	55/125	22/125	6%	16%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	7/85	5/118	1.2	2.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	51/116	6/89	4%	19%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	55/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	36/125	76/125	80%	80%
Capital	22/65		–	
FDI Stock	30/36	25/36	80%	76%
FDI Flows	25/36	14/36	72%	87%
Portfolio Equity Stock	16/64	–	79%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	89%	92%
Printed Publications Trade	41/125	97/125	91%	97%
People	20/111		–	
Migrants	11/124	47/124	63%	75%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	17/99	–	91%
International Students	–	28/81	–	82%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	14/112	5.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	18/125	8.3
Visa Openness (+)	67/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	13/112	5.7
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	11/112	5.5
Press Freedom (+)	7/124	110
Labor Freedom (+)	24/123	79
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	13/124	$44,987
Linguistic Commonality (+)	36/124	6%
Remoteness (-)	119/125	1.6
Population (-)	73/125	8.4
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

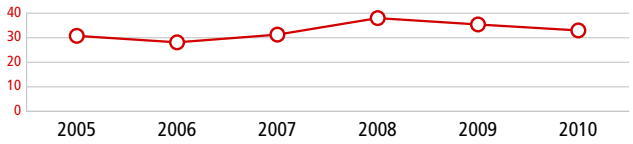
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

AZERBAIJAN

Summary

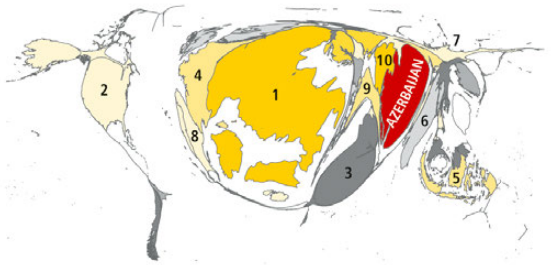
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	93/125	87/125	-6	33/100	31/100	2
Depth	88/125	52/125	-36	15/50	21/50	-6
Breadth	85/125	112/125	27	18/50	9/50	9
Trade Pillar	91/125	81/125	-10	37/100	43/100	-6
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	76/91	74/91	-2	28/100	29/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

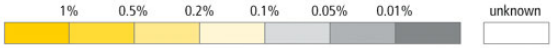
Azerbaijan's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Azerbaijan's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Italy (32%)
2. U.S.A. (10%)
3. Israel (7%)
4. France (6%)
5. Indonesia (3%)
6. India (3%)
7. Russia (3%)
8. Spain (2%)
9. Turkey (2%)
10. Georgia (2%)

Azerbaijan's Share of Partner Imports



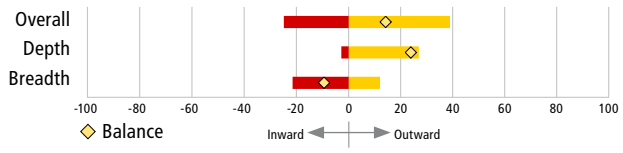
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	80/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	20/125	124/125	51%	13%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	94/125	71/125	4%	7%
Capital	87/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	45/119	100/125	11%	18%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	46/121	114/125	4%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	96/105	92/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	57/117	63/116	0%	0%
Information	83/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	62/125		12,387	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	84/125	79/125	18	52
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	103/125	77/125	$0	$3
People	56/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	16/125	71/125	14%	3%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	55/85	79/118	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	100/116	36/89	1%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	73/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	83/125	63/125	56%	31%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	93%	95%
Printed Publications Trade	104/125	123/125	96%	48%
People	97/111		–	
Migrants	99/124	100/124	85%	92%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	64/99	–	50%
International Students	–	64/81	–	99%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	74/112	3.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	87/121	1.4
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	105/123	5%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	45/112	4.6
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	68/112	3.6
Press Freedom (+)	111/124	54
Labor Freedom (+)	18/123	83
Financial Freedom (+)	94/123	40

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	66/124	$6,008
Linguistic Commonality (+)	79/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	79/125	3.9
Population (-)	72/125	8.9
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

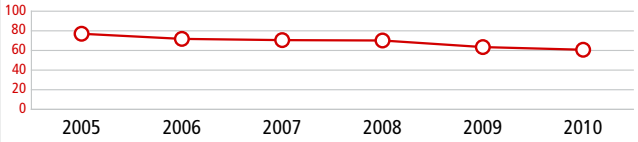
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BAHRAIN

Summary

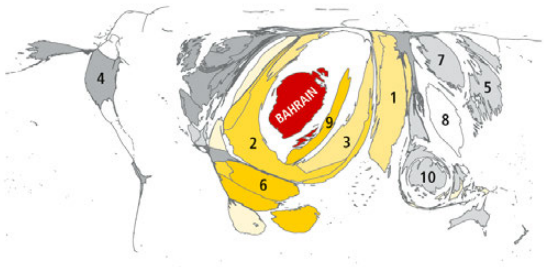
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	26/125	6/125	-20	61/100	77/100	-16
Depth	15/125	5/125	-10	35/50	43/50	-8
Breadth	53/125	23/125	-30	26/50	34/50	-8
Trade Pillar	16/125	7/125	-9	71/100	83/100	-12
Capital Pillar	38/65	9/65	-29	49/100	83/100	-34
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

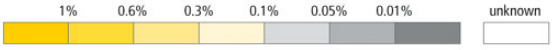
Bahrain's Merchandise Exports, 2007



Bahrain's Top 10 Export Destinations

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

Bahrain's Share of Partner Imports



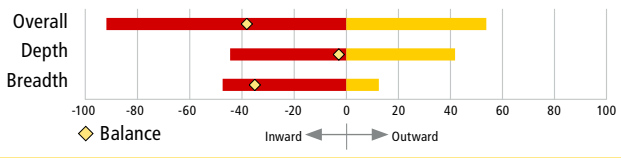
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	18/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	12/125	38/125	68%	43%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	19/125	61/125	16%	8%
Capital	38/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	22/119	28/125	35%	67%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	118/121	75/125	-2%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	10/105	22/92	55%	18%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	114/117	6/116	-2%	2%
Information	23/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	58/125		14,409	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	2/125	10/125	1240	399
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	75/125	17/125	$2	$51
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	14/125	5/125	16%	39%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	1/118	·	6.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	30/116	·	7%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	54/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	94/125	22/125	44%	76%
Capital	46/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	45/64	–	36%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	12/125	53/125	98%	41%
People	·		–	
Migrants	114/124	14/124	87%	91%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	22/112	5.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	42/125	0.1
Visa Openness (+)	18/123	35%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	25/112	5.2
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	32/112	4.7
Press Freedom (+)	107/124	59
Labor Freedom (+)	6/123	89
Financial Freedom (+)	4/123	80

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	34/124	$20,475
Linguistic Commonality (+)	63/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	68/125	4.8
Population (-)	120/125	0.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

BANGLADESH

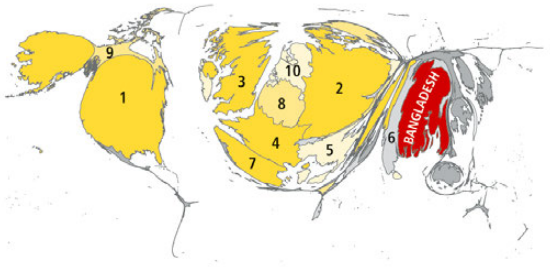
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	89/125	85/125	-4	34/100	31/100	3
Depth	125/125	125/125	0	2/50	0/50	2
Breadth	30/125	36/125	6	32/50	31/50	1
Trade Pillar	68/125	82/125	14	46/100	42/100	4
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	91/91	91/91	0	4/100	4/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

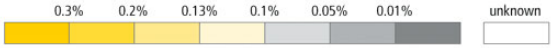
Bangladesh's Merchandise Exports, 2007



Bangladesh's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (24%)
2. Germany (14%)
3. U.K. (9%)
4. France (6%)
5. Italy (4%)
6. India (4%)
7. Spain (4%)
8. Belgium (4%)
9. Canada (3%)
10. Netherlands (3%)

Bangladesh's Share of Partner Imports



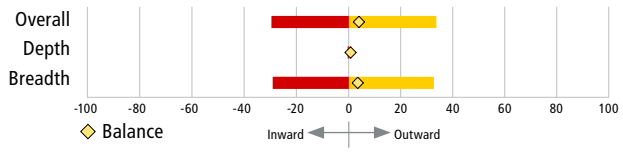
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	111/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	92/125	88/125	18%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	122/125	110/125	1%	4%
Capital	112/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	111/119	122/125	0%	6%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	100/121	113/125	0%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	84/105	77/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	95/117	96/116	0%	0%
Information	111/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	103/125		2,790	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	121/125	103/125	2	17
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	91/125	125/125	$0	$0
People	96/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	67/125	107/125	5%	1%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	82/85	118/118	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	92/116	85/89	1%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	24/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	19/125	41/125	74%	16%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	103/125	66/125	72%	58%
People	107/111		–	
Migrants	110/124	113/124	93%	100%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	68/99	–	54%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	105/112	3.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	116/123	2%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	103/112	3.4
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	106/112	2.5
Press Freedom (+)	92/124	68
Labor Freedom (+)	88/123	54
Financial Freedom (+)	118/123	20

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	113/124	$638
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	60/125	5.5
Population (-)	7/125	164.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

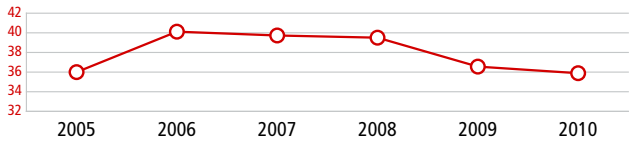
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BARBADOS

Summary

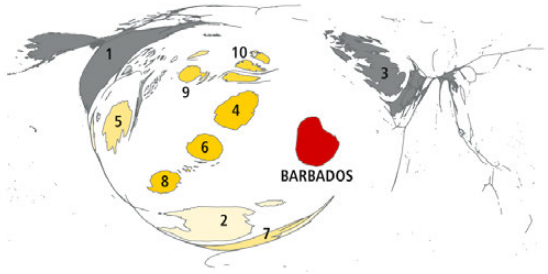
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	83/125	74/125	-9	36/100	36/100	0
Depth	36/125	38/125	2	27/50	25/50	2
Breadth	114/125	106/125	-8	9/50	11/50	-2
Trade Pillar	106/125	93/125	-13	32/100	35/100	-3
Capital Pillar	58/65	49/65	-9	31/100	29/100	2
Information Pillar	28/74	16/74	-12	65/100	72/100	-7
People Pillar	36/91	35/91	-1	56/100	55/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

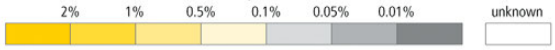
Barbados's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Barbados's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (20%)
2. Trinidad & Tobago (12%)
3. U.K. (10%)
4. St. Lucia (6%)
5. Jamaica (5%)
6. St. Vincent & the Grenadines (4%)
7. Guyana (3%)
8. Grenada (3%)
9. Netherlands Antilles (3%)
10. Antigua & Barbuda (2%)

Barbados's Share of Partner Imports



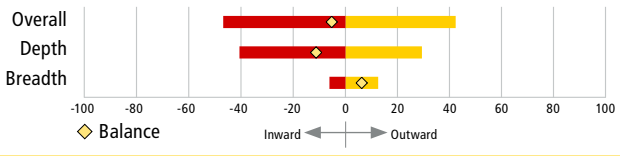
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	57/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	115/125	44/125	11%	40%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	8/125	17/125	36%	14%
Capital	55/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	77/119	43/125	3%	47%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	117/121	58/125	-2%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	8/105	61/92	71%	2%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	18/117	93/116	1%	0%
Information	18/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	47/125		20,638	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	11/125	4/125	421	666
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	50/125	19/125	$6	$41
People	6/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	1/125	34/125	30%	11%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	8/118	·	2.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	31/116	13/89	6%	10%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	113/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	108/125	101/125	63%	69%
Capital	58/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	57/64	–	82%	–
Information	43/74		–	
International Phone Calls	32/68	21/62	73%	87%
Printed Publications Trade	114/125	81/125	88%	63%
People	93/111		–	
Migrants	49/124	103/124	70%	67%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	76/99	–	53%
International Students	–	71/81	–	90%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	49/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	16/123	38%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	·	·
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	·	·
Labor Freedom (+)	22/123	80
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	41/124	$14,326
Linguistic Commonality (+)	2/124	42%
Remoteness (-)	46/125	6.0
Population (-)	125/125	0.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

BELARUS

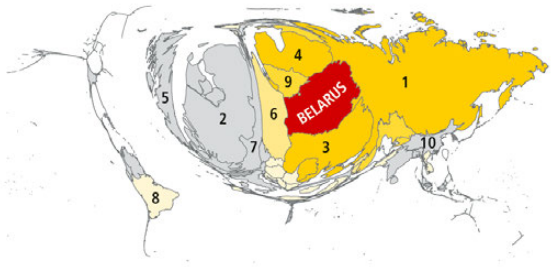
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	102/125	98/125	-4	29/100	27/100	2
Depth	68/125	76/125	8	21/50	16/50	5
Breadth	115/125	104/125	-11	9/50	11/50	-2
Trade Pillar	75/125	80/125	5	44/100	43/100	1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	65/74	66/74	1	34/100	20/100	14
People Pillar	75/91	53/91	-22	31/100	43/100	-12

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

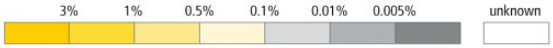
Belarus's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Belarus's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Russia (32%)
2. Netherlands (14%)
3. Ukraine (8%)
4. Latvia (5%)
5. U.K. (4%)
6. Poland (4%)
7. Germany (3%)
8. Brazil (2%)
9. Lithuania (2%)
10. China (2%)

Belarus's Share of Partner Imports



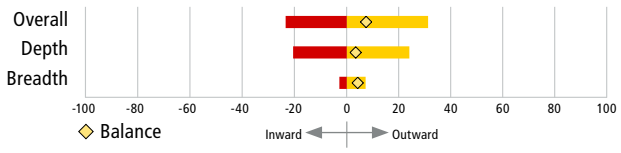
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	24/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	26/125	15/125	46%	64%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	52/125	94/125	8%	5%
Capital	101/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	108/119	97/125	0%	18%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	92/121	85/125	0%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	89/105	89/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	69/117	59/116	0%	0%
Information	61/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	43/125		22,027	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	63/125	78/125	36	53
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	51/125	79/125	$6	$2
People	72/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	15/125	32/125	15%	11%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	76/85	109/118	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	97/116	66/89	1%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	117/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	102/125	118/125	30%	43%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	71/74		–	
International Phone Calls	49/68	·	20%	17%
Printed Publications Trade	108/125	117/125	17%	50%
People	74/111		–	
Migrants	98/124	101/124	34%	36%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	89/99	–	31%
International Students	–	26/81	–	10%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	107/123	5%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	·	·
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	113/124	53
Labor Freedom (+)	14/123	85
Financial Freedom (+)	122/123	10

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	67/124	$5,800
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	103/125	2.4
Population (-)	69/125	9.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

BELGIUM

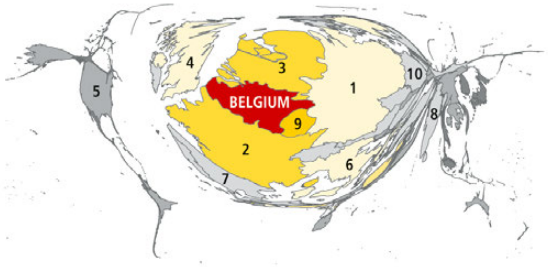
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	8/125	5/125	-3	74/100	77/100	-3
Depth	5/125	4/125	-1	42/50	44/50	-2
Breadth	28/125	24/125	-4	32/50	34/50	-2
Trade Pillar	2/125	2/125	0	89/100	89/100	0
Capital Pillar	18/65	16/65	-2	69/100	77/100	-8
Information Pillar	14/74	14/74	0	76/100	73/100	3
People Pillar	16/91	18/91	2	80/100	76/100	4

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

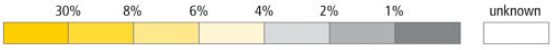
Belgium's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Belgium's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (19%)
2. France (17%)
3. Netherlands (12%)
4. U.K. (7%)
5. U.S.A. (5%)
6. Italy (5%)
7. Spain (3%)
8. India (2%)
9. Luxembourg (2%)
10. Poland (2%)

Belgium's Share of Partner Imports



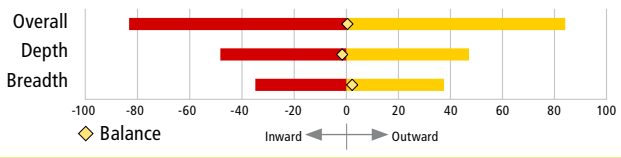
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	3/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	3/125	3/125	88%	84%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	18/125	10/125	17%	16%
Capital	11/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	5/119	5/125	159%	144%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	5/121	4/125	54%	71%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	12/105	30/92	52%	13%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	115/117	28/116	-2%	0%
Information	6/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	13/125		106,008	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	15/125	17/125	340	255
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	5/125	10/125	$131	$83
People	27/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	69/125	43/125	4%	9%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	13/85	35/118	1.0	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	64/116	17/89	2%	8%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	25/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	25/125	37/125	73%	76%
Capital	34/65		–	
FDI Stock	10/36	24/36	92%	77%
FDI Flows	33/36	20/36	74%	85%
Portfolio Equity Stock	35/64	–	91%	–
Information	28/74		–	
International Phone Calls	18/68	32/62	86%	89%
Printed Publications Trade	57/125	67/125	97%	92%
People	17/111		–	
Migrants	37/124	26/124	75%	63%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	14/99	–	86%
International Students	–	24/81	–	73%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	24/112	4.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	20/125	8.3
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	22/112	5.3
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	13/112	5.5
Press Freedom (+)	14/124	106
Labor Freedom (+)	51/123	67
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	17/124	$42,630
Linguistic Commonality (+)	56/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	124/125	1.0
Population (-)	61/125	10.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

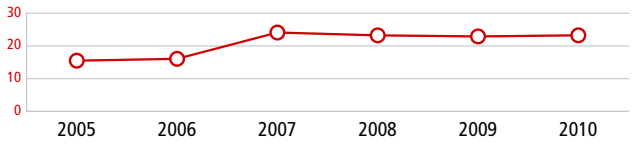
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BENIN

Summary

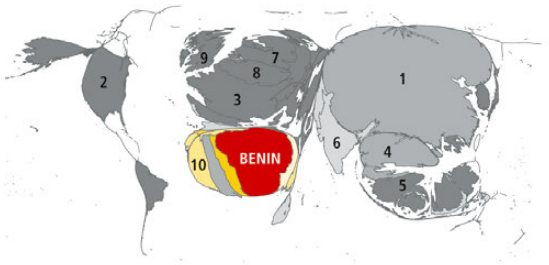
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	116/125	121/125	5	23/100	15/100	8
Depth	109/125	122/125	13	10/50	3/50	7
Breadth	103/125	99/125	-4	14/50	13/50	1
Trade Pillar	113/125	121/125	8	28/100	16/100	12
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	71/74	65/74	-6	26/100	21/100	5
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

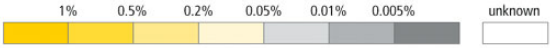
Benin's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Benin's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. China (34%)
2. U.S.A. (8%)
3. France (7%)
4. Thailand (5%)
5. Malaysia (5%)
6. India (4%)
7. Netherlands (3%)
8. Belgium (3%)
9. U.K. (2%)
10. Côte d'Ivoire (2%)

Benin's Share of Partner Imports



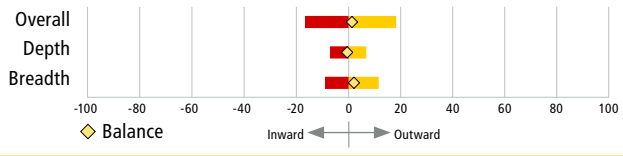
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	84/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	90/125	57/125	19%	35%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	89/125	72/125	4%	7%
Capital	103/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	92/119	109/125	1%	13%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	82/121	80/125	1%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	76/105	82/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	98/117	89/116	0%	0%
Information	115/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	108/125		2,238	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	106/125	119/125	7	6
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	115/125	97/125	$0	$1
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	45/125	77/125	8%	3%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	102/118	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	28/116	·	7%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	95/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	95/125	90/125	29%	41%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	49/74		–	
International Phone Calls	52/68	·	89%	45%
Printed Publications Trade	24/125	100/125	28%	9%
People	110/111		–	
Migrants	121/124	115/124	91%	98%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	86/99	–	72%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	100/112	3.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	29/123	27%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	73/112	4.1
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	97/112	2.8
Press Freedom (+)	57/124	91
Labor Freedom (+)	97/123	48
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	112/124	$689
Linguistic Commonality (+)	44/124	4%
Remoteness (-)	42/125	6.0
Population (-)	71/125	9.2
Landlocked (-)	–	No

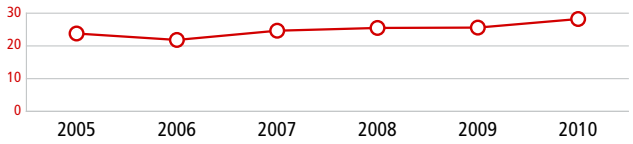
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BOLIVIA

Summary

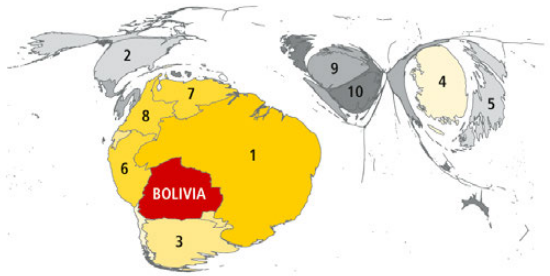
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	106/125	109/125	3	28/100	24/100	4
Depth	106/125	109/125	3	10/50	8/50	2
Breadth	87/125	86/125	-1	18/50	16/50	2
Trade Pillar	115/125	110/125	-5	26/100	23/100	3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	55/91	66/91	11	43/100	35/100	8

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

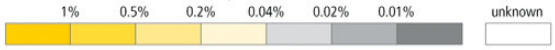
Bolivia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Bolivia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Brazil (34%)
2. U.S.A. (8%)
3. Argentina (7%)
4. South Korea (7%)
5. Japan (5%)
6. Peru (5%)
7. Venezuela (4%)
8. Colombia (3%)
9. Belgium (3%)
10. Switzerland (3%)

Bolivia's Share of Partner Imports



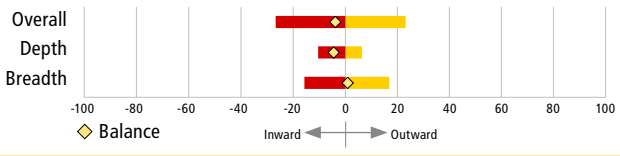
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	83/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	50/125	85/125	32%	28%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	106/125	89/125	3%	5%
Capital	104/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	111/119	70/125	0%	36%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	112/121	54/125	-1%	17%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	96/105	81/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	72/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	94/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	95/125		4,271	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	93/125	77/125	12	54
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	117/125	68/125	$0	$4
People	78/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	71/125	96/125	4%	1%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	65/85	88/118	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	63/116	·	2%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	101/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	87/125	102/125	54%	59%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	39/125	121/125	41%	30%
People	41/111		–	
Migrants	81/124	61/124	70%	70%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	23/99	–	53%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	94/112	3.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	71/121	2.6
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	44/123	24%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	111/112	3.0
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	95/112	2.8
Press Freedom (+)	80/124	82
Labor Freedom (+)	118/123	39
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	96/124	$1,858
Linguistic Commonality (+)	24/124	7%
Remoteness (-)	14/125	7.8
Population (-)	67/125	10.0
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

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

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

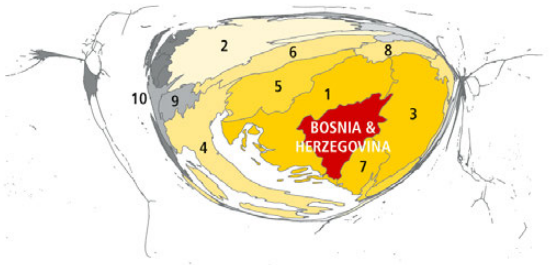
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	109/125	110/125	1	27/100	23/100	4
Depth	70/125	72/125	2	20/50	16/50	4
Breadth	119/125	117/125	-2	7/50	7/50	0
Trade Pillar	96/125	94/125	-2	35/100	34/100	1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	55/74	53/74	-2	41/100	30/100	11
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

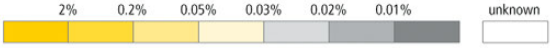
Bosnia & Herzegovina's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Bosnia & Herzegovina's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Croatia (16%)
2. Germany (13%)
3. Serbia (13%)
4. Italy (12%)
5. Slovenia (8%)
6. Austria (6%)
7. Montenegro (3%)
8. Hungary (2%)
9. Switzerland (2%)
10. France (1%)

Bosnia & Herzegovina's Share of Partner Imports



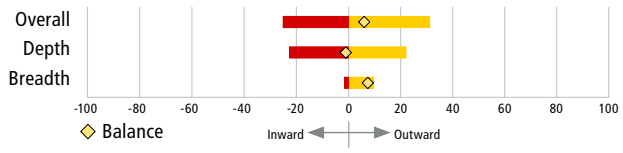
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	45/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	59/125	23/125	29%	55%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	58/125	116/125	7%	3%
Capital	98/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	104/119	53/125	1%	43%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	88/121	91/125	0%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	94/105	78/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	72/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	47/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	56/125		15,650	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	46/125	44/125	94	121
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	70/125	45/125	$2	$11
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	3/125	103/125	25%	1%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	84/118	·	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	14/116	·	11%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	116/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	109/125	110/125	76%	94%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	66/74		–	
International Phone Calls	46/68	54/62	96%	94%
Printed Publications Trade	71/125	116/125	98%	97%
People	106/111		–	
Migrants	78/124	124/124	83%	99%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	81/99	–	92%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	77/112	3.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	58/121	3.2
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	79/123	19%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	79/112	4.0
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	73/112	3.5
Press Freedom (+)	42/124	97
Labor Freedom (+)	63/123	61
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	78/124	$4,319
Linguistic Commonality (+)	68/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	113/125	2.0
Population (-)	99/125	3.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

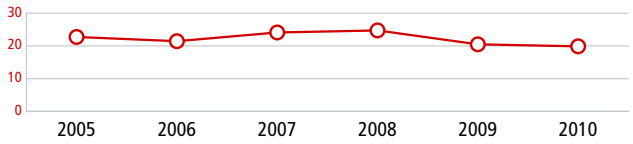
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BOTSWANA

Summary

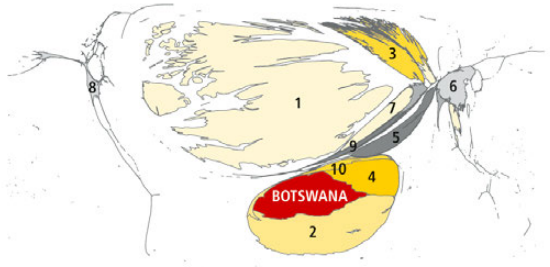
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	121/125	111/125	-10	20/100	23/100	-3
Depth	69/125	46/125	-23	20/50	23/50	-3
Breadth	125/125	125/125	0	0/50	0/50	0
Trade Pillar	99/125	99/125	0	33/100	31/100	2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	70/74	71/74	1	27/100	13/100	14
People Pillar	68/91	68/91	0	34/100	34/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

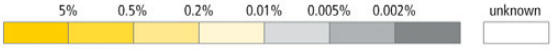
Botswana's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Botswana's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.K. (53%)
2. South Africa (13%)
3. Norway (7%)
4. Zimbabwe (5%)
5. Israel (3%)
6. China (2%)
7. Belgium (2%)
8. U.S.A. (1%)
9. Switzerland (1%)
10. Zambia (1%)

Botswana's Share of Partner Imports



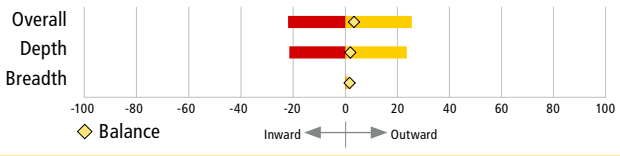
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	43/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	46/125	42/125	33%	40%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	72/125	65/125	6%	7%
Capital	88/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	68/119	120/125	3%	9%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	115/121	55/125	-2%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	26/105	62/92	17%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	116/117	85/116	-3%	0%
Information	80/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	84/125		6,436	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	47/125	76/125	85	55
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	86/125	83/125	$1	$2
People	38/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	113/125	55/125	1%	6%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	27/118	·	0.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	3/116	32/89	42%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	125/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	125/125	125/125	75%	19%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	73/74		–	
International Phone Calls	66/68	53/62	86%	72%
Printed Publications Trade	90/125	96/125	87%	60%
People	108/111		–	
Migrants	72/124	122/124	60%	99%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	95/99	–	92%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	51/112	4.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	83/123	18%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	32/112	4.9
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	82/112	3.3
Press Freedom (+)	52/124	93
Labor Freedom (+)	41/123	71
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	59/124	$7,627
Linguistic Commonality (+)	5/124	42%
Remoteness (-)	10/125	8.0
Population (-)	114/125	2.0
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

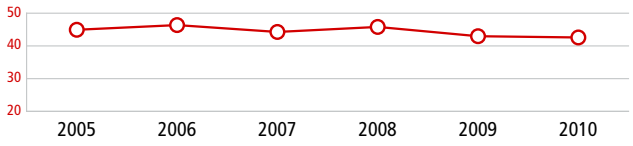
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BRAZIL

Summary

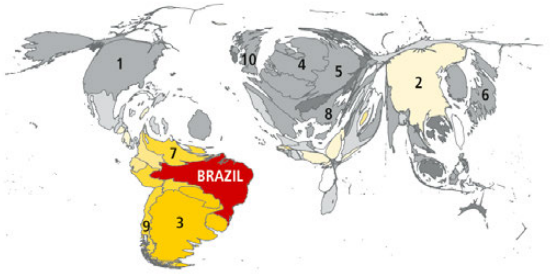
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	68/125	52/125	-16	43/100	45/100	-2
Depth	115/125	114/125	-1	7/50	6/50	1
Breadth	19/125	11/125	-8	36/50	38/50	-2
Trade Pillar	56/125	64/125	8	49/100	49/100	0
Capital Pillar	50/65	34/65	-16	36/100	55/100	-19
Information Pillar	27/74	32/74	5	65/100	54/100	11
People Pillar	62/91	59/91	-3	38/100	39/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Brazil's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Brazil's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (12%)
2. China (11%)
3. Argentina (9%)
4. Netherlands (5%)
5. Germany (4%)
6. Japan (3%)
7. Venezuela (2%)
8. Italy (2%)
9. Chile (2%)
10. U.K. (2%)

Brazil's Share of Partner Imports

20% 8% 4% 3% 2% 1% unknown

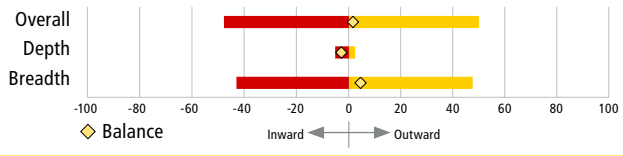
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	125/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	117/125	125/125	10%	9%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	119/125	118/125	1%	3%
Capital	54/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	48/119	92/125	9%	23%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	61/121	67/125	2%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	64/105	18/92	0%	21%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	105/117	11/116	0%	1%
Information	93/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	61/125		12,619	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	109/125	108/125	5	14
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	94/125	101/125	$0	$1
People	98/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	122/125	115/125	1%	0%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	78/85	98/118	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	112/116	79/89	0%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	3/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	6/125	5/125	15%	19%
Capital	52/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	51/64	–	5%	–
Information	4/74		–	
International Phone Calls	5/68	1/62	20%	5%
Printed Publications Trade	81/125	6/125	40%	10%
People	31/111		–	
Migrants	26/124	48/124	18%	21%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	30/99	–	45%
International Students	–	35/81	–	29%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	84/112	3.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	72/121	2.4
Regional Trade Integration (+)	47/125	0.1
Visa Openness (+)	79/123	19%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	78/112	4.0
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	63/112	3.6
Press Freedom (+)	49/124	93
Labor Freedom (+)	77/123	58
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	48/124	$10,816
Linguistic Commonality (+)	66/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	7/125	8.2
Population (-)	5/125	194.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

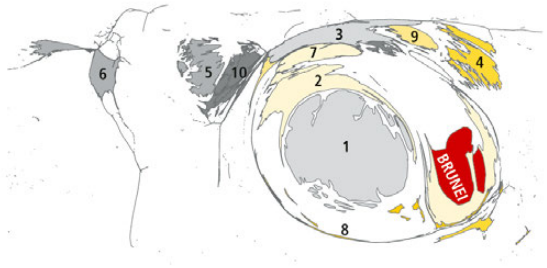
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	64/125	68/125	4	43/100	39/100	4
Depth	29/125	32/125	3	29/50	26/50	3
Breadth	101/125	97/125	-4	14/50	13/50	1
Trade Pillar	74/125	91/125	17	44/100	35/100	9
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	35/91	40/91	5	58/100	53/100	5

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

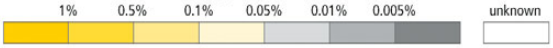
Brunei's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Brunei's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Singapore (33%)
2. Malaysia (18%)
3. China (7%)
4. Japan (6%)
5. U.K. (5%)
6. U.S.A. (5%)
7. Thailand (4%)
8. Indonesia (2%)
9. South Korea (2%)
10. Germany (2%)

Brunei's Share of Partner Imports



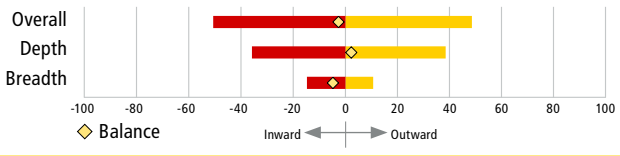
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	41/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	9/125	90/125	70%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	63/125	44/125	7%	9%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	59/119	13/125	5%	88%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	84/121	37/125	1%	24%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	112/117	·	-1%	·
Information	31/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	41/125		25,068	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	9/125	33/125	576	168
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	81/125	23/125	$1	$36
People	15/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	61/125	9/125	5%	36%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	54/118	·	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	2/116	25/89	43%	5%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	104/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	104/125	91/125	76%	78%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	28/125	59/125	74%	67%
People	80/111		–	
Migrants	95/124	89/124	26%	96%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	84/99	–	69%
International Students	–	40/81	–	89%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Capital Account Openness (+)	·	·
Regional Trade Integration (+)	35/125	0.2
Visa Openness (+)	76/123	21%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	·	·
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	105/124	59
Labor Freedom (+)	·	·
Financial Freedom (+)	·	·

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	26/124	$31,239
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	23/125	6.7
Population (-)	123/125	0.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

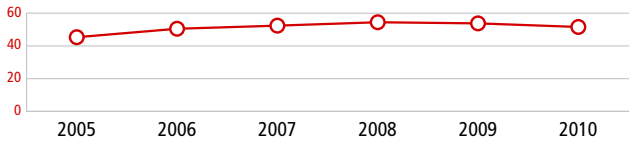
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BULGARIA

Summary

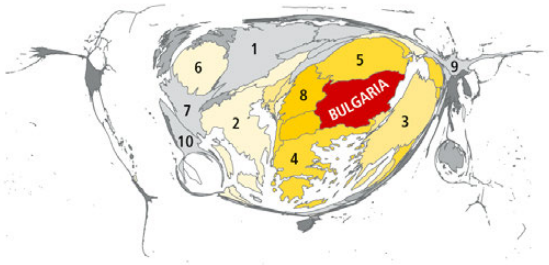
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	42/125	49/125	7	52/100	45/100	7
Depth	22/125	29/125	7	31/50	28/50	3
Breadth	73/125	80/125	7	21/50	18/50	3
Trade Pillar	37/125	22/125	-15	58/100	68/100	-10
Capital Pillar	32/65	55/65	23	59/100	26/100	33
Information Pillar	23/74	33/74	10	71/100	51/100	20
People Pillar	47/91	47/91	0	47/100	46/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

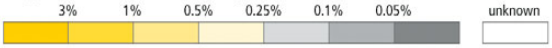
Bulgaria's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Bulgaria's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (9%)
2. Italy (9%)
3. Turkey (8%)
4. Greece (8%)
5. Romania (7%)
6. Belgium (5%)
7. France (4%)
8. Serbia (4%)
9. Russia (2%)
10. Spain (2%)

Bulgaria's Share of Partner Imports



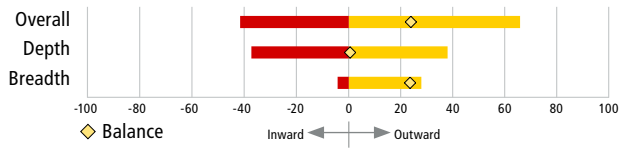
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	20/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	30/125	26/125	43%	53%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	29/125	53/125	13%	8%
Capital	43/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	71/119	10/125	3%	100%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	62/121	20/125	2%	36%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	50/105	65/92	2%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	30/117	94/116	0%	0%
Information	43/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	10/125		115,464	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	62/125	64/125	36	79
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	69/125	57/125	$2	$6
People	29/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	31/125	97/125	11%	1%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	22/85	26/118	0.7	0.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	24/116	38/89	7%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	85/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	60/125	103/125	67%	75%
Capital	25/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	30/64	–	78%	–
Information	20/74		–	
International Phone Calls	10/68	33/62	73%	74%
Printed Publications Trade	61/125	41/125	90%	76%
People	89/111		–	
Migrants	92/124	112/124	23%	2%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	52/81	–	49%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	76/112	3.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	6/125	8.5
Visa Openness (+)	78/123	20%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	92/112	3.7
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	47/112	4.0
Press Freedom (+)	57/124	91
Labor Freedom (+)	27/123	78
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	64/124	$6,334
Linguistic Commonality (+)	86/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	95/125	2.6
Population (-)	77/125	7.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

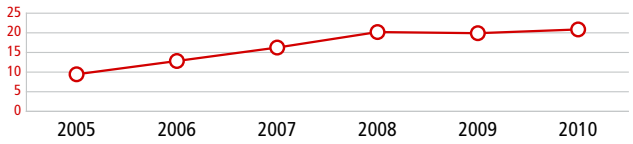
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

BURKINA FASO

Summary

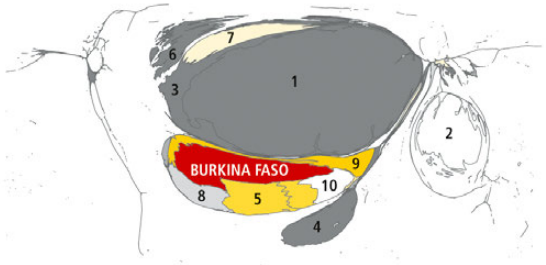
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	120/125	125/125	5	21/100	9/100	12
Depth	123/125	120/125	-3	4/50	4/50	0
Breadth	89/125	120/125	31	17/50	6/50	11
Trade Pillar	124/125	125/125	1	16/100	3/100	13
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	63/91	61/91	-2	37/100	37/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

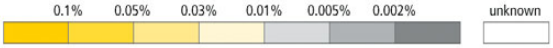
Burkina Faso's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Burkina Faso's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Switzerland (48%)
2. Singapore (7%)
3. France (5%)
4. South Africa (4%)
5. Ghana (4%)
6. U.K. (4%)
7. Belgium (3%)
8. Côte d'Ivoire (2%)
9. Niger (2%)
10. Benin (2%)

Burkina Faso's Share of Partner Imports



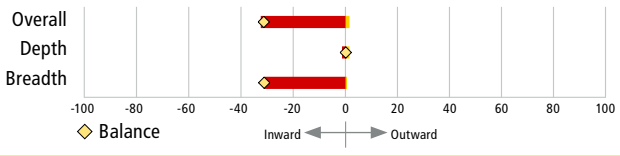
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	115/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	107/125	94/125	14%	25%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	123/125	88/125	1%	6%
Capital	111/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	111/119	116/125	0%	11%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	103/121	101/125	0%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	79/105	88/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	103/117	88/116	0%	0%
Information	113/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	98/125		3,474	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	107/125	122/125	6	4
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	120/125	120/125	$0	$0
People	54/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	33/125	52/125	10%	6%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	105/118	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	41/116	51/89	4%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	98/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	123/125	57/125	33%	20%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	19/125	91/125	75%	36%
People	83/111		–	
Migrants	124/124	72/124	94%	89%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	44/99	–	45%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	102/112	3.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	112/123	4%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	70/112	4.2
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	112/112	2.3
Press Freedom (+)	43/124	95
Labor Freedom (+)	58/123	64
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	114/124	$598
Linguistic Commonality (+)	47/124	4%
Remoteness (-)	52/125	5.7
Population (-)	51/125	16.3
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

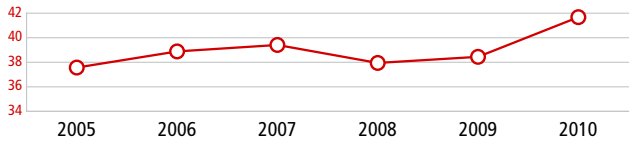
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

CAMBODIA

Summary

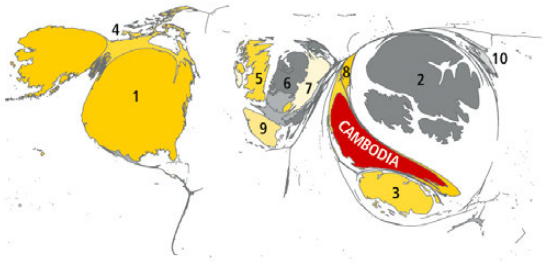
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	70/125	72/125	2	42/100	38/100	4
Depth	51/125	51/125	0	25/50	22/50	3
Breadth	93/125	87/125	-6	16/50	16/50	0
Trade Pillar	38/125	38/125	0	58/100	58/100	0
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	84/91	85/91	1	18/100	20/100	-2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

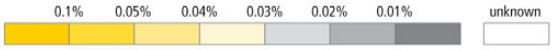
Cambodia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Cambodia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (36%)
2. Hong Kong (22%)
3. Singapore (6%)
4. Canada (4%)
5. U.K. (4%)
6. Netherlands (3%)
7. Germany (3%)
8. Vietnam (2%)
9. Spain (2%)
10. Japan (1%)

Cambodia's Share of Partner Imports



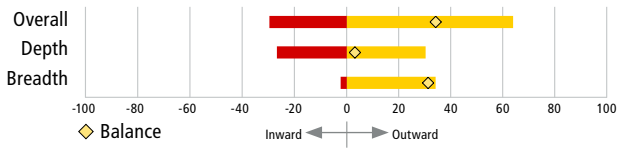
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	13/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	29/125	12/125	43%	64%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	22/125	42/125	14%	9%
Capital	59/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	73/119	35/125	3%	52%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	74/121	16/125	1%	38%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	47/105	92/92	3%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	46/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	82/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	38/125		28,067	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	114/125	104/125	3	17
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	6/125	116/125	$120	$1
People	87/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	98/125	82/125	2%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	79/85	73/118	0.0	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	61/116	87/89	2%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	94/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	58/125	115/125	89%	42%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	53/125	120/125	100%	95%
People	88/111		–	
Migrants	33/124	114/124	13%	99%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	48/99	–	64%
International Students	–	79/81	–	97%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	97/112	3.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	58/121	3.2
Regional Trade Integration (+)	34/125	0.2
Visa Openness (+)	117/123	2%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	83/112	3.9
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	106/112	2.5
Press Freedom (+)	94/124	66
Labor Freedom (+)	105/123	44
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	110/124	$814
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	34/125	6.1
Population (-)	56/125	14.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

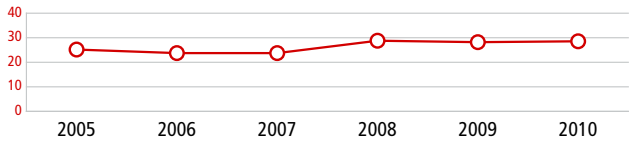
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

CAMEROON

Summary

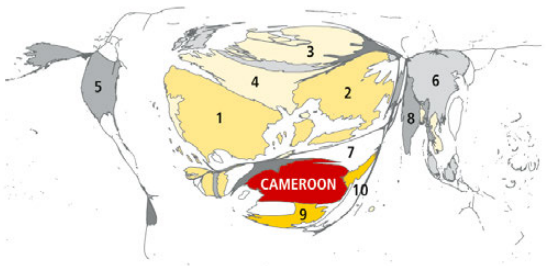
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	105/125	104/125	-1	29/100	25/100	4
Depth	120/125	116/125	-4	5/50	6/50	-1
Breadth	57/125	72/125	15	24/50	20/50	4
Trade Pillar	98/125	114/125	16	33/100	22/100	11
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	82/91	78/91	-4	23/100	26/100	-3

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

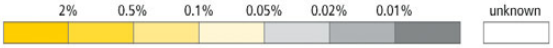
Cameroon's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Cameroon's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Spain (15%)
2. Italy (12%)
3. Netherlands (9%)
4. France (8%)
5. U.S.A. (7%)
6. China (6%)
7. Chad (4%)
8. India (2%)
9. Gabon (2%)
10. Congo, DRC (2%)

Cameroon's Share of Partner Imports



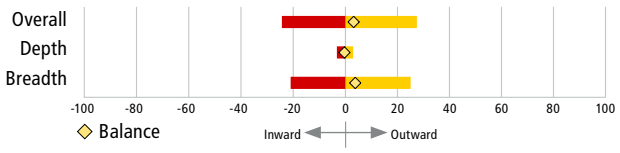
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	100/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	95/125	104/125	17%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	81/125	45/125	5%	9%
Capital	106/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	90/119	94/125	1%	22%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	110/121	84/125	0%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	96/117	84/116	0%	0%
Information	123/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	122/125		411	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	122/125	111/125	2	9
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	113/125	94/125	$0	$1
People	83/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	111/125	102/125	1%	1%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	110/118	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	20/116	70/89	9%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	63/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	70/125	60/125	31%	21%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	69/125	94/125	99%	5%
People	84/111		–	
Migrants	61/124	108/124	48%	94%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	10/99	–	0%
International Students	–	78/81	–	100%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	107/112	3.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	115/123	3%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	88/112	3.8
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	108/112	2.5
Press Freedom (+)	95/124	66
Labor Freedom (+)	90/123	52
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	105/124	$1,101
Linguistic Commonality (+)	51/124	4%
Remoteness (-)	33/125	6.1
Population (-)	47/125	20.0
Landlocked (-)	–	No

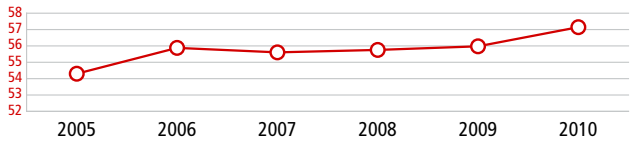
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

CANADA

Summary

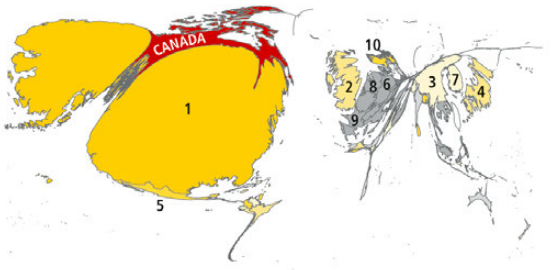
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	31/125	31/125	0	57/100	54/100	3
Depth	38/125	30/125	-8	27/50	27/50	0
Breadth	35/125	50/125	15	31/50	27/50	4
Trade Pillar	100/125	103/125	3	32/100	29/100	3
Capital Pillar	9/65	10/65	1	84/100	83/100	1
Information Pillar	11/74	17/74	6	78/100	70/100	8
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

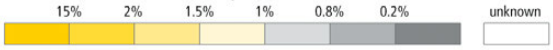
Canada's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Canada's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (71%)
2. U.K. (3%)
3. China (2%)
4. Japan (2%)
5. Mexico (1%)
6. Germany (1%)
7. South Korea (1%)
8. Netherlands (1%)
9. France (1%)
10. Norway (1%)

Canada's Share of Partner Imports



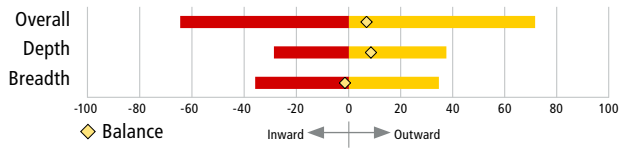
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	93/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	73/125	91/125	25%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	88/125	86/125	4%	6%
Capital	19/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	21/119	72/125	39%	36%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	21/121	76/125	16%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	27/105	36/92	16%	8%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	25/117	14/116	1%	1%
Information	11/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	24/125		54,039	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	13/125	14/125	367	307
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	24/125	8/125	$31	$95
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	75/125	16/125	4%	21%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	18/85	44/118	0.8	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	·	·	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	77/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	78/125	72/125	58%	77%
Capital	7/65		–	
FDI Stock	14/36	23/36	61%	55%
FDI Flows	2/36	3/36	84%	73%
Portfolio Equity Stock	13/64	–	53%	–
Information	23/74		–	
International Phone Calls	19/68	22/62	72%	78%
Printed Publications Trade	68/125	70/125	80%	79%
People	14/111		–	
Migrants	32/124	3/124	74%	12%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	74/99	–	76%
International Students	–	3/81	–	17%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	8/112	5.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	29/125	2.1
Visa Openness (+)	91/123	16%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	18/112	5.5
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	18/112	5.2
Press Freedom (+)	21/124	103
Labor Freedom (+)	21/123	82
Financial Freedom (+)	4/123	80

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	11/124	$46,215
Linguistic Commonality (+)	17/124	41%
Remoteness (-)	75/125	4.2
Population (-)	30/125	34.2
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

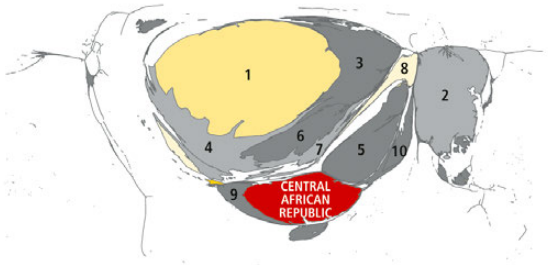
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	117/125	123/125	6	22/100	14/100	8
Depth	124/125	121/125	-3	4/50	3/50	1
Breadth	84/125	108/125	24	18/50	10/50	8
Trade Pillar	120/125	123/125	3	23/100	9/100	14
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	87/91	87/91	0	13/100	15/100	-2

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

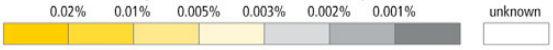
Central African Republic's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2009



Central African Republic's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Belgium (30%)
2. China (12%)
3. Germany (9%)
4. France (8%)
5. Israel (7%)
6. Switzerland (5%)
7. Italy (2%)
8. Turkey (2%)
9. Cameroon (2%)
10. U.A.E. (2%)

Central African Republic's Share of Partner Imports



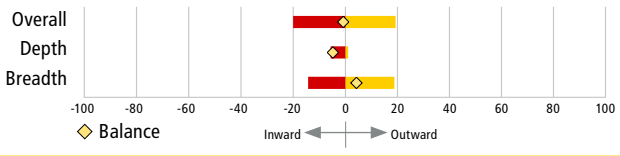
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	121/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	121/125	115/125	7%	17%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	121/125	60/125	1%	8%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	81/119	97/125	2%	18%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	·	26/125	·	32%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Information	125/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	123/125		378	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	108/125	125/125	6	1
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	125/125	112/125	$0	$1
People	75/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	93/125	89/125	3%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	85/85	107/118	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	29/116	26/89	7%	5%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	74/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	71/125	75/125	18%	3%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	9/125	52/125	95%	21%
People	109/111		–	
Migrants	119/124	120/124	84%	95%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	62/99	–	52%
International Students	–	80/81	–	100%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	117/123	2%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	·	·
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	56/124	92
Labor Freedom (+)	94/123	51
Financial Freedom (+)	108/123	30

Structural Factors	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	120/124	$436
Linguistic Commonality (+)	41/124	4%
Remoteness (-)	27/125	6.2
Population (-)	93/125	4.5
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

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

CHILE

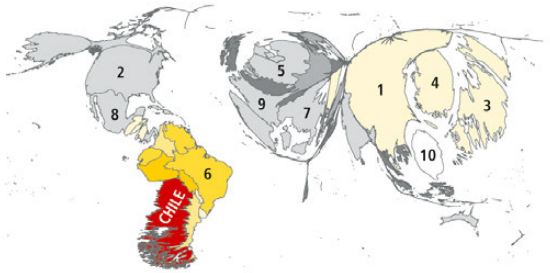
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	41/125	53/125	12	52/100	45/100	7
Depth	41/125	44/125	3	26/50	23/50	3
Breadth	52/125	66/125	14	26/50	21/50	5
Trade Pillar	32/125	40/125	8	61/100	57/100	4
Capital Pillar	23/65	35/65	12	66/100	55/100	11
Information Pillar	42/74	40/74	-2	51/100	45/100	6
People Pillar	72/91	67/91	-5	32/100	35/100	-3

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

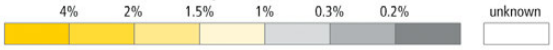
Chile's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2009



Chile's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. China (17%)
2. U.S.A. (12%)
3. Japan (10%)
4. South Korea (6%)
5. Netherlands (5%)
6. Brazil (5%)
7. Italy (4%)
8. Mexico (3%)
9. France (3%)
10. Taiwan (3%)

Chile's Share of Partner Imports



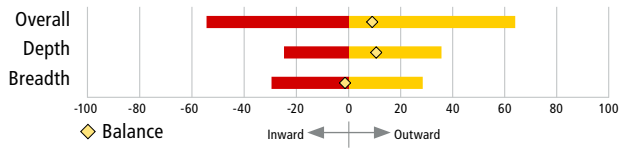
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	68/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	45/125	81/125	34%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	82/125	90/125	5%	5%
Capital	7/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	29/119	25/125	24%	68%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	15/121	21/125	21%	36%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	15/105	34/92	47%	11%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	5/117	19/116	6%	1%
Information	70/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	51/125		19,140	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	87/125	85/125	17	36
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	62/125	75/125	$3	$3
People	77/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	84/125	87/125	3%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	48/85	72/118	0.2	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	104/116	57/89	1%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	21/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	22/125	39/125	30%	13%
Capital	41/65		–	
FDI Stock	28/36	29/36	57%	5%
FDI Flows	30/36	18/36	57%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock	32/64	–	9%	–
Information	37/74		–	
International Phone Calls	42/68	8/62	55%	31%
Printed Publications Trade	119/125	75/125	66%	24%
People	64/111		–	
Migrants	35/124	51/124	49%	68%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	88/99	–	71%
International Students	–	58/81	–	75%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	17/112	5.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	51/121	3.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	24/123	32%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	26/112	5.1
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	41/112	4.1
Press Freedom (+)	32/124	100
Labor Freedom (+)	33/123	75
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	46/124	$11,828
Linguistic Commonality (+)	33/124	6%
Remoteness (-)	3/125	8.7
Population (-)	48/125	17.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

CHINA

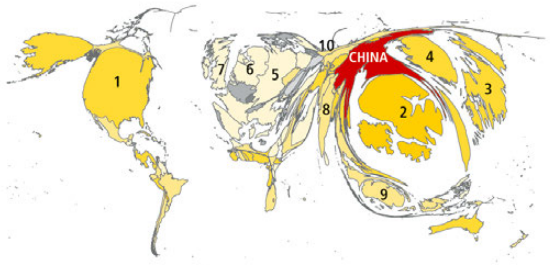
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	63/125	67/125	4	43/100	40/100	3
Depth	104/125	106/125	2	10/50	9/50	1
Breadth	26/125	40/125	14	33/50	31/50	2
Trade Pillar	42/125	34/125	-8	56/100	61/100	-5
Capital Pillar	49/65	56/65	7	38/100	26/100	12
Information Pillar	57/74	60/74	3	38/100	25/100	13
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

China's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



China's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (18%)
2. Hong Kong (14%)
3. Japan (8%)
4. South Korea (5%)
5. Germany (4%)
6. Netherlands (3%)
7. U.K. (3%)
8. India (2%)
9. Singapore (2%)
10. Russia (2%)

China's Share of Partner Imports

30% 15% 10% 7% 5% 2% unknown

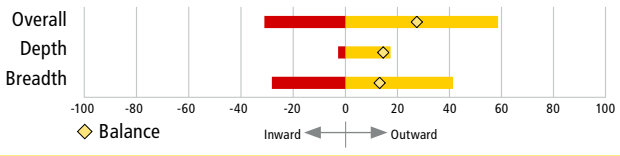
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	97/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	67/125	97/125	27%	24%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	103/125	117/125	3%	3%
Capital	63/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	61/119	117/125	5%	10%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	56/121	110/125	3%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	54/105	51/92	1%	4%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	32/117	24/116	0%	0%
Information	108/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	106/125		2,389	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	115/125	110/125	3	10
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	68/125	114/125	$2	$1
People	97/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	122/125	125/125	1%	0%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	74/85	92/118	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	82/116	82/89	2%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	9/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	3/125	30/125	58%	47%
Capital	48/65		–	
FDI Stock	25/36	36/36	79%	69%
FDI Flows	16/36	25/36	75%	63%
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	29/74		–	
International Phone Calls	59/68	24/62	87%	62%
Printed Publications Trade	4/125	16/125	37%	52%
People	·		–	
Migrants	38/124	25/124	65%	77%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	46/112	4.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	74/123	22%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	38/112	4.7
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	41/112	4.1
Press Freedom (+)	122/124	25
Labor Freedom (+)	89/123	53
Financial Freedom (+)	108/123	30

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	77/124	$4,382
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	52/125	5.7
Population (-)	1/125	1338.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

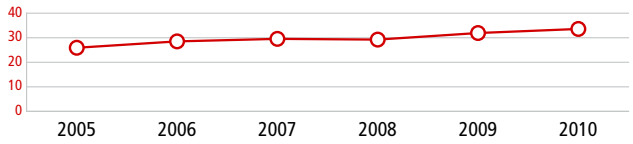
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

COLOMBIA

Summary

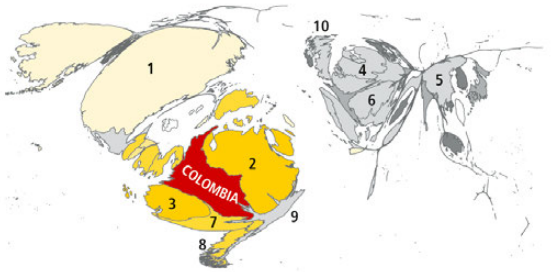
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	91/125	101/125	10	34/100	26/100	8
Depth	113/125	112/125	-1	8/50	7/50	1
Breadth	54/125	74/125	20	25/50	19/50	6
Trade Pillar	101/125	111/125	10	32/100	23/100	9
Capital Pillar	59/65	58/65	-1	30/100	24/100	6
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

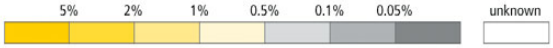
Colombia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Colombia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (36%)
2. Venezuela (11%)
3. Ecuador (4%)
4. Netherlands (3%)
5. China (3%)
6. Switzerland (2%)
7. Peru (2%)
8. Chile (2%)
9. Brazil (2%)
10. U.K. (2%)

Colombia's Share of Partner Imports



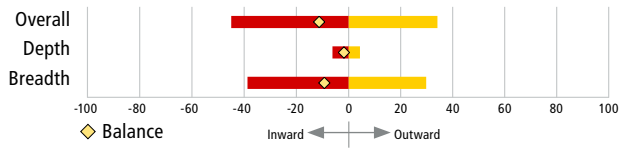
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	123/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	106/125	120/125	14%	14%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	117/125	120/125	1%	3%
Capital	72/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	49/119	79/125	8%	29%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	41/121	62/125	6%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	96/105	67/92	0%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	72/117	34/116	0%	0%
Information	77/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	70/125		10,245	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	95/125	53/125	10	100
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	61/125	88/125	$3	$2
People	92/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	78/125	119/125	4%	0%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	71/85	91/118	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	91/116	·	1%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	48/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	56/125	45/125	19%	17%
Capital	50/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	48/64	–	1%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	27%	12%
Printed Publications Trade	98/125	51/125	43%	28%
People	·		–	
Migrants	48/124	57/124	40%	61%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	88/112	3.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	81/121	1.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	1/123	100%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	107/112	3.3
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	65/112	3.6
Press Freedom (+)	108/124	59
Labor Freedom (+)	38/123	73
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	65/124	$6,273
Linguistic Commonality (+)	34/124	6%
Remoteness (-)	26/125	6.5
Population (-)	25/125	46.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

COSTA RICA

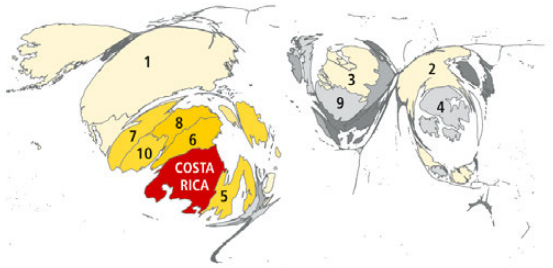
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	94/125	83/125	-11	33/100	34/100	-1
Depth	71/125	60/125	-11	19/50	20/50	-1
Breadth	102/125	94/125	-8	14/50	14/50	0
Trade Pillar	83/125	49/125	-34	41/100	55/100	-14
Capital Pillar	65/65	65/65	0	16/100	13/100	3
Information Pillar	35/74	50/74	15	57/100	37/100	20
People Pillar	59/91	58/91	-1	40/100	40/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

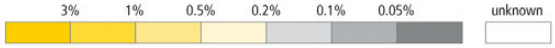
Costa Rica's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Costa Rica's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (34%)
2. China (6%)
3. Netherlands (6%)
4. Hong Kong (4%)
5. Panama (4%)
6. Nicaragua (4%)
7. Guatemala (3%)
8. Honduras (3%)
9. Belgium (3%)
10. El Salvador (3%)

Costa Rica's Share of Partner Imports



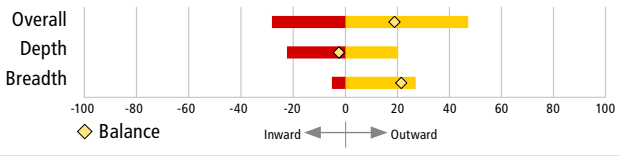
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	53/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	69/125	49/125	26%	38%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	32/125	101/125	12%	5%
Capital	84/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	109/119	64/125	0%	38%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	99/121	35/125	0%	24%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	52/105	92/92	1%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	56/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	51/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	60/125		12,686	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	54/125	43/125	53	124
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	56/125	51/125	$5	$7
People	62/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	95/125	37/125	3%	11%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	57/85	46/118	0.1	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	80/116	62/89	2%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	90/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	62/125	108/125	65%	66%
Capital	63/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	62/64	–	86%	–
Information	41/74		–	
International Phone Calls	41/68	17/62	86%	98%
Printed Publications Trade	67/125	102/125	95%	70%
People	62/111		–	
Migrants	55/124	91/124	86%	91%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	59/99	–	80%
International Students	–	48/81	–	61%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	42/112	4.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	58/121	3.2
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	28/123	28%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	56/112	4.5
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	76/112	3.4
Press Freedom (+)	28/124	102
Labor Freedom (+)	71/123	59
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	58/124	$7,843
Linguistic Commonality (+)	27/124	7%
Remoteness (-)	32/125	6.2
Population (-)	92/125	4.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

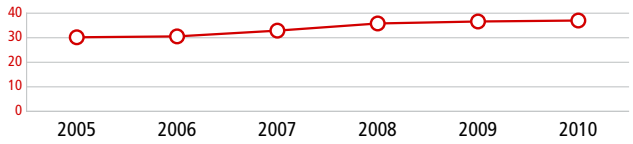
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Summary

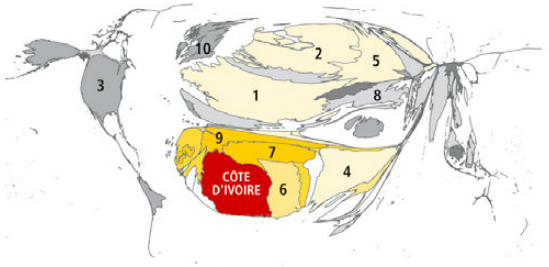
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	80/125	90/125	10	37/100	30/100	7
Depth	79/125	77/125	-2	17/50	16/50	1
Breadth	76/125	91/125	15	20/50	14/50	6
Trade Pillar	40/125	59/125	19	57/100	51/100	6
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	67/74	68/74	1	32/100	19/100	13
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

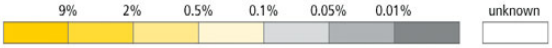
Côte d'Ivoire's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2009



Côte d'Ivoire's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. France (14%)
2. Netherlands (11%)
3. U.S.A. (7%)
4. Nigeria (6%)
5. Germany (6%)
6. Ghana (4%)
7. Burkina Faso (4%)
8. Italy (3%)
9. Mali (3%)
10. U.K. (3%)

Côte d'Ivoire's Share of Partner Imports



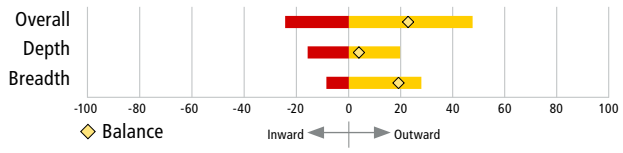
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	38/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	27/125	60/125	46%	34%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	93/125	31/125	4%	10%
Capital	91/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	111/119	80/125	0%	29%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	102/121	53/125	0%	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	62/105	92/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	40/117	87/116	0%	0%
Information	96/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	79/125		7,794	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	94/125	113/125	10	9
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	109/125	104/125	$0	$1
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	111/125	33/125	1%	11%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	·	·	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	54/116	·	3%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	67/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	45/125	88/125	31%	30%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	51/74		–	
International Phone Calls	·	34/62	34%	5%
Printed Publications Trade	65/125	103/125	93%	12%
People	·		–	
Migrants	91/124	105/124	47%	97%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	112/112	2.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	97/123	10%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	109/112	3.2
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	97/112	2.8
Press Freedom (+)	86/124	74
Labor Freedom (+)	81/123	56
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	107/124	$1,036
Linguistic Commonality (+)	50/124	4%
Remoteness (-)	31/125	6.2
Population (-)	44/125	21.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

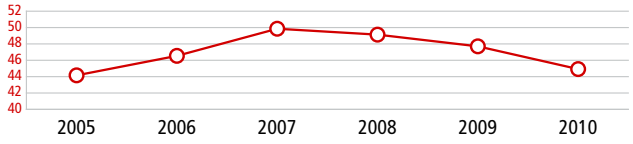
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

CROATIA

Summary

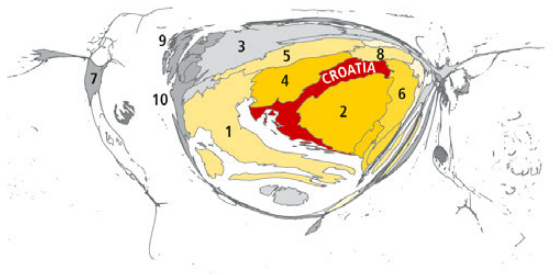
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	60/125	55/125	-5	45/100	44/100	1
Depth	42/125	33/125	-9	26/50	26/50	0
Breadth	79/125	79/125	0	19/50	18/50	1
Trade Pillar	90/125	76/125	-14	39/100	45/100	-6
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	44/91	38/91	-6	50/100	53/100	-3

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

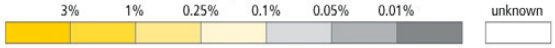
Croatia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Croatia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Italy (17%)
2. Bosnia & Herzegovina (13%)
3. Germany (10%)
4. Slovenia (7%)
5. Austria (5%)
6. Serbia (5%)
7. U.S.A. (2%)
8. Hungary (2%)
9. U.K. (2%)
10. France (2%)

Croatia's Share of Partner Imports



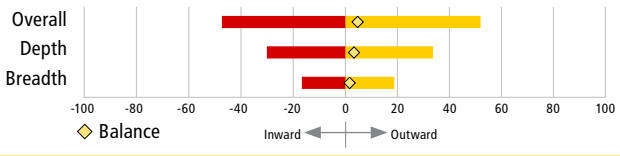
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	69/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	89/125	65/125	19%	33%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	15/125	84/125	18%	6%
Capital	36/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	54/119	33/125	7%	57%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	45/121	52/125	5%	18%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	47/105	60/92	3%	2%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	31/117	53/116	0%	0%
Information	30/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	28/125		42,920	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	44/125	29/125	114	198
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	34/125	42/125	$13	$12
People	24/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	25/125	21/125	12%	16%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	26/85	7/118	0.6	2.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	45/116	78/89	4%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	80/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	82/125	71/125	69%	82%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	87/125	30/125	99%	90%
People	87/111		–	
Migrants	63/124	119/124	72%	99%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	35/99	–	88%
International Students	–	70/81	–	97%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	42/112	4.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	61/121	3.1
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	39/123	25%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	60/112	4.4
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	37/112	4.5
Press Freedom (+)	52/124	93
Labor Freedom (+)	114/123	41
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	42/124	$13,720
Linguistic Commonality (+)	69/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	116/125	1.8
Population (-)	96/125	4.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

CYPRUS

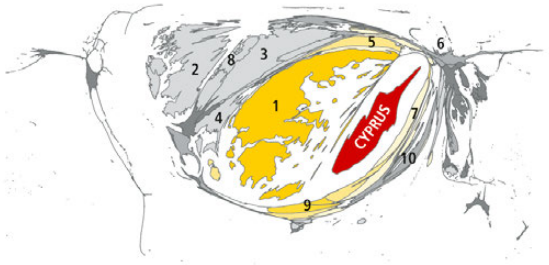
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	36/125	40/125	4	54/100	51/100	3
Depth	14/125	26/125	12	35/50	29/50	6
Breadth	80/125	64/125	-16	19/50	22/50	-3
Trade Pillar	79/125	71/125	-8	42/100	46/100	-4
Capital Pillar	36/65	44/65	8	52/100	48/100	4
Information Pillar	39/74	42/74	3	54/100	44/100	10
People Pillar	11/91	10/91	-1	83/100	84/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

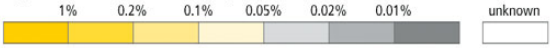
Cyprus's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Cyprus's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Greece (27%)
2. U.K. (13%)
3. Germany (10%)
4. Italy (3%)
5. Romania (2%)
6. Russia (2%)
7. Lebanon (2%)
8. Netherlands (2%)
9. Egypt (2%)
10. U.A.E. (2%)

Cyprus's Share of Partner Imports



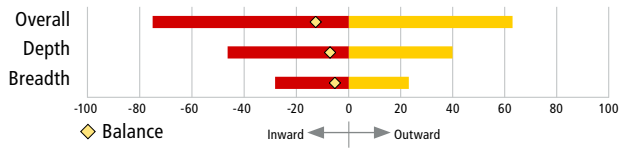
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	66/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	123/125	54/125	6%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	7/125	9/125	40%	18%
Capital	4/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	9/119	6/125	89%	128%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	3/121	3/125	92%	101%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	32/105	43/92	14%	6%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	8/117	22/116	3%	1%
Information	20/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	54/125		17,098	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	6/125	12/125	971	340
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	41/125	12/125	$9	$76
People	1/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	10/125	20/125	18%	18%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	8/85	6/118	1.2	2.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	4/116	3/89	42%	32%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	71/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	61/125	86/125	21%	27%
Capital	60/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	59/64	–	49%	–
Information	60/74		–	
International Phone Calls	35/68	·	25%	0%
Printed Publications Trade	125/125	111/125	1%	3%
People	38/111		–	
Migrants	84/124	22/124	11%	37%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	67/99	–	11%
International Students	–	23/81	–	78%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	30/112	4.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	3/125	8.5
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	20/112	5.4
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	36/112	4.5
Press Freedom (+)	51/124	93
Labor Freedom (+)	60/123	62
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	29/124	$28,237
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	85/125	3.7
Population (-)	119/125	0.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

CZECH REPUBLIC

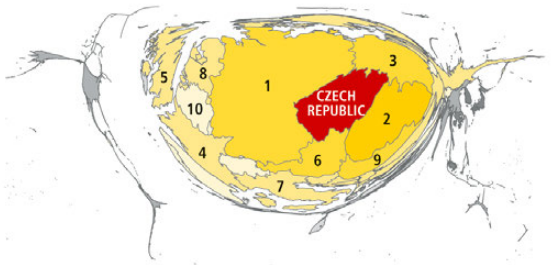
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	24/125	22/125	-2	61/100	59/100	2
Depth	17/125	16/125	-1	32/50	32/50	0
Breadth	44/125	49/125	5	28/50	27/50	1
Trade Pillar	7/125	11/125	4	83/100	77/100	6
Capital Pillar	47/65	41/65	-6	41/100	50/100	-9
Information Pillar	26/74	24/74	-2	66/100	63/100	3
People Pillar	27/91	25/91	-2	66/100	65/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

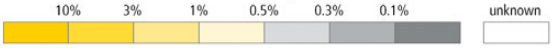
Czech Republic's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Czech Republic's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (29%)
2. Slovakia (8%)
3. Poland (6%)
4. France (5%)
5. U.K. (5%)
6. Austria (4%)
7. Italy (4%)
8. Netherlands (4%)
9. Hungary (2%)
10. Belgium (2%)

Czech Republic's Share of Partner Imports



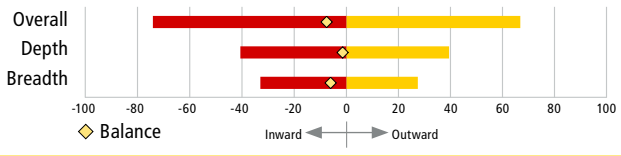
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	7/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	11/125	11/125	69%	66%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	36/125	23/125	12%	13%
Capital	56/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	49/119	25/125	8%	68%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	43/121	70/125	5%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	42/105	43/92	6%	6%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	100/117	102/116	0%	0%
Information	35/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	19/125		69,245	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	50/125	74/125	70	59
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	7/125	16/125	$107	$58
People	44/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	83/125	56/125	4%	4%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	23/85	39/118	0.6	0.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	65/116	19/89	2%	7%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	38/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	46/125	27/125	68%	88%
Capital	47/65		–	
FDI Stock	32/36	22/36	87%	91%
FDI Flows	28/36	21/36	83%	85%
Portfolio Equity Stock	43/64	–	85%	–
Information	33/74		–	
International Phone Calls	15/68	45/62	94%	89%
Printed Publications Trade	45/125	68/125	95%	93%
People	30/111		–	
Migrants	25/124	69/124	67%	90%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	1/99	–	80%
International Students	–	39/81	–	81%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	41/112	4.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	12/125	8.4
Visa Openness (+)	67/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	40/112	4.7
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	35/112	4.6
Press Freedom (+)	23/124	103
Labor Freedom (+)	30/123	76
Financial Freedom (+)	4/123	80

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	37/124	$18,288
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	121/125	1.4
Population (-)	64/125	10.5
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

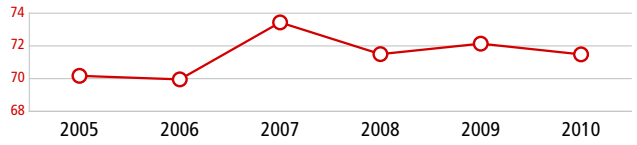
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

DENMARK

Summary

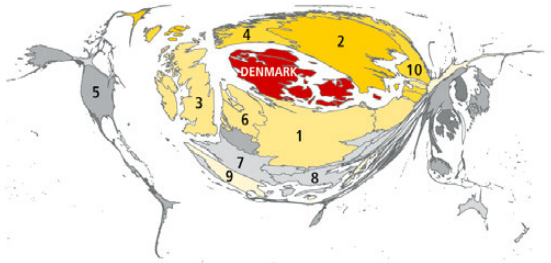
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	11/125	13/125	2	71/100	70/100	1
Depth	18/125	20/125	2	32/50	31/50	1
Breadth	8/125	10/125	2	39/50	39/50	0
Trade Pillar	21/125	16/125	-5	68/100	73/100	-5
Capital Pillar	10/65	19/65	9	82/100	75/100	7
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	12/91	14/91	2	82/100	81/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

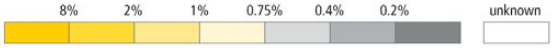
Denmark's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Denmark's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (14%)
2. Sweden (12%)
3. U.K. (7%)
4. Norway (6%)
5. U.S.A. (5%)
6. Netherlands (4%)
7. France (4%)
8. Italy (3%)
9. Spain (2%)
10. Finland (2%)

Denmark's Share of Partner Imports



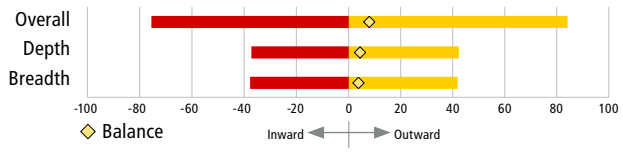
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	49/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	53/125	87/125	31%	27%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	14/125	13/125	19%	16%
Capital	16/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	13/119	48/125	63%	45%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	29/121	122/125	13%	2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	16/105	14/92	43%	30%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	29/117	5/116	1%	2%
Information	10/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	8/125		142,166	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	19/125	23/125	249	231
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	17/125	11/125	$51	$76
People	23/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	71/125	44/125	4%	9%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	9/85	11/118	1.1	1.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	68/116	24/89	2%	5%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	28/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	23/125	48/125	77%	75%
Capital	14/65		–	
FDI Stock	11/36	12/36	73%	83%
FDI Flows	22/36	32/36	60%	74%
Portfolio Equity Stock	3/64	–	52%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	86%	89%
Printed Publications Trade	47/125	39/125	91%	93%
People	15/111		–	
Migrants	14/124	13/124	64%	44%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	38/99	–	92%
International Students	–	20/81	–	75%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	3/112	5.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	17/125	8.4
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	3/112	6.0
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	8/112	5.7
Press Freedom (+)	11/124	108
Labor Freedom (+)	4/123	94
Financial Freedom (+)	1/123	90

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	6/124	$56,147
Linguistic Commonality (+)	77/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	118/125	1.6
Population (-)	85/125	5.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

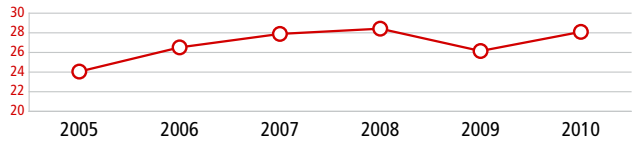
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Summary

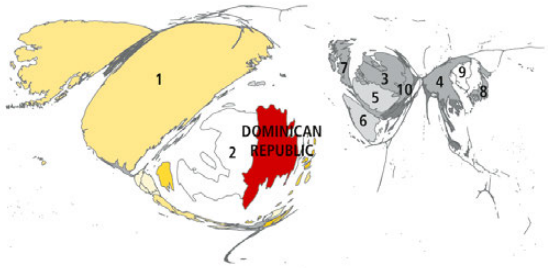
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	107/125	108/125	1	28/100	24/100	4
Depth	95/125	92/125	-3	12/50	12/50	0
Breadth	97/125	101/125	4	16/50	12/50	4
Trade Pillar	123/125	118/125	-5	19/100	18/100	1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	40/74	41/74	1	53/100	45/100	8
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Dominican Republic's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Dominican Republic's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (56%)
2. Haiti (11%)
3. Netherlands (4%)
4. China (3%)
5. Belgium (2%)
6. Spain (2%)
7. U.K. (2%)
8. Japan (1%)
9. North Korea (1%)
10. Germany (1%)

Dominican Republic's Share of Partner Imports

1% 0.5% 0.2% 0.1% 0.05% 0.01% unknown

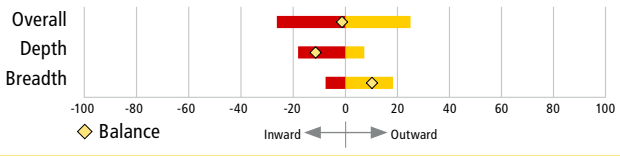
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	98/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	113/125	75/125	12%	30%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	46/125	109/125	10%	4%
Capital	92/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	·	82/125	·	29%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	111/121	29/125	0%	29%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	91/105	92/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	61/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	71/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	97/125		3,568	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	64/125	9/125	35	417
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	88/125	70/125	$1	$4
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	36/125	57/125	9%	4%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	73/85	50/118	0.0	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	·	·	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	106/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	97/125	104/125	56%	81%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	35/74		–	
International Phone Calls	39/68	26/62	84%	91%
Printed Publications Trade	34/125	85/125	87%	59%
People	45/111		–	
Migrants	65/124	83/124	83%	77%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	22/99	–	58%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	71/112	3.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	51/121	3.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	95/123	12%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	97/112	3.6
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	60/112	3.7
Press Freedom (+)	75/124	84
Labor Freedom (+)	66/123	60
Financial Freedom (+)	94/123	40

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	70/124	$5,228
Linguistic Commonality (+)	31/124	7%
Remoteness (-)	57/125	5.5
Population (-)	66/125	10.2
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

ECUADOR

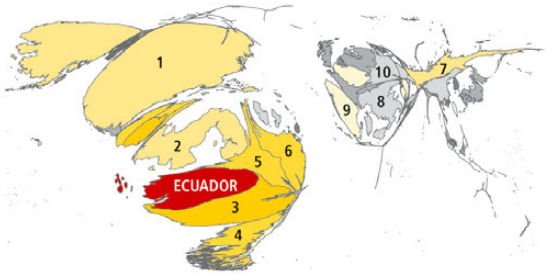
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	101/125	97/125	-4	30/100	28/100	2
Depth	90/125	90/125	0	14/50	12/50	2
Breadth	95/125	88/125	-7	16/50	15/50	1
Trade Pillar	101/125	107/125	6	32/100	27/100	5
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	48/74	45/74	-3	46/100	40/100	6
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

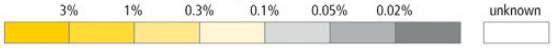
Ecuador's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Ecuador's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (36%)
2. Panama (8%)
3. Peru (8%)
4. Chile (6%)
5. Colombia (4%)
6. Venezuela (4%)
7. Russia (3%)
8. Italy (3%)
9. Spain (2%)
10. Germany (2%)

Ecuador's Share of Partner Imports



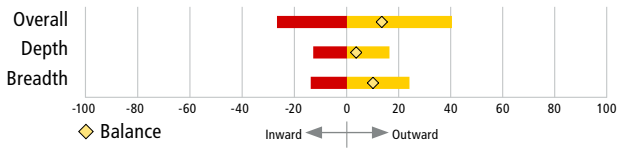
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	77/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	56/125	62/125	29%	34%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	111/125	97/125	2%	5%
Capital	90/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	104/119	99/125	1%	18%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	98/121	115/125	0%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	57/105	84/92	1%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	42/117	56/116	0%	0%
Information	81/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	81/125		6,906	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	73/125	60/125	27	85
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	92/125	76/125	$0	$3
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	57/125	73/125	5%	3%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	66/85	·	0.1	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	86/116	·	1%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	93/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	77/125	99/125	28%	24%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	42/74		–	
International Phone Calls	47/68	14/62	36%	7%
Printed Publications Trade	72/125	99/125	24%	47%
People	·		–	
Migrants	45/124	56/124	8%	67%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	85/112	3.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	47/121	4.2
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	27/123	28%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	104/112	3.4
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	77/112	3.4
Press Freedom (+)	78/124	83
Labor Freedom (+)	109/123	42
Financial Freedom (+)	94/123	40

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	80/124	$3,984
Linguistic Commonality (+)	28/124	7%
Remoteness (-)	19/125	7.0
Population (-)	57/125	13.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC

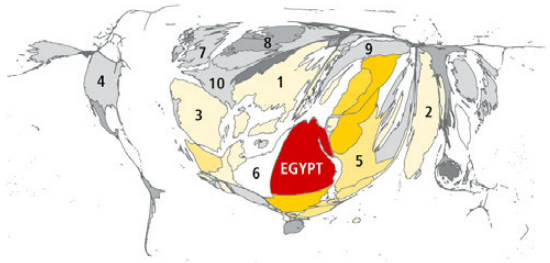
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	73/125	76/125	3	40/100	36/100	4
Depth	96/125	94/125	-2	12/50	12/50	0
Breadth	46/125	57/125	11	28/50	24/50	4
Trade Pillar	57/125	61/125	4	49/100	50/100	-1
Capital Pillar	56/65	59/65	3	32/100	24/100	8
Information Pillar	68/74	48/74	-20	31/100	38/100	-7
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

Egypt's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Egypt's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Italy (8%)
2. India (6%)
3. Spain (6%)
4. U.S.A. (5%)
5. Saudi Arabia (5%)
6. Libya (3%)
7. U.K. (3%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. Turkey (3%)
10. France (3%)

Egypt's Share of Partner Imports

3% 2% 1% 0.5% 0.1% 0.05% unknown

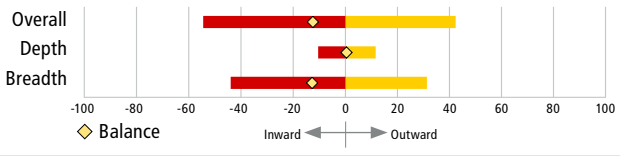
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	108/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	114/125	95/125	12%	24%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	40/125	83/125	11%	6%
Capital	53/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	78/119	74/125	3%	34%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	51/121	41/125	3%	20%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	61/105	73/92	0%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	36/117	52/116	0%	0%
Information	92/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	83/125		6,591	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	104/125	81/125	7	51
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	97/125	92/125	$0	$1
People	89/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	91/125	118/125	3%	0%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	68/85	71/118	0.1	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	114/116	60/89	0%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	19/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	43/125	4/125	3%	16%
Capital	56/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	55/64	–	14%	–
Information	55/74		–	
International Phone Calls	33/68	62/62	10%	5%
Printed Publications Trade	73/125	54/125	37%	0%
People	·		–	
Migrants	64/124	30/124	9%	18%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	74/112	3.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	47/121	4.2
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	19/123	35%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	58/112	4.4
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	60/112	3.7
Press Freedom (+)	93/124	67
Labor Freedom (+)	82/123	56
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	90/124	$2,789
Linguistic Commonality (+)	63/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	76/125	4.1
Population (-)	15/125	84.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

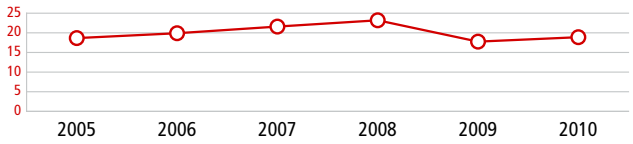
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

EL SALVADOR

Summary

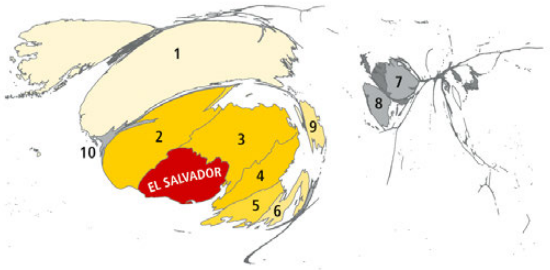
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	122/125	117/125	-5	19/100	19/100	0
Depth	91/125	88/125	-3	13/50	12/50	1
Breadth	121/125	118/125	-3	5/50	6/50	-1
Trade Pillar	121/125	113/125	-8	22/100	23/100	-1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	69/74	59/74	-10	30/100	25/100	5
People Pillar	78/91	76/91	-2	26/100	27/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

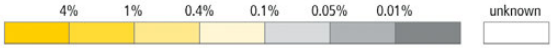
El Salvador's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



El Salvador's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (45%)
2. Guatemala (13%)
3. Honduras (12%)
4. Nicaragua (5%)
5. Costa Rica (3%)
6. Panama (2%)
7. Germany (2%)
8. Spain (2%)
9. Dominican Republic (2%)
10. Mexico (1%)

El Salvador's Share of Partner Imports



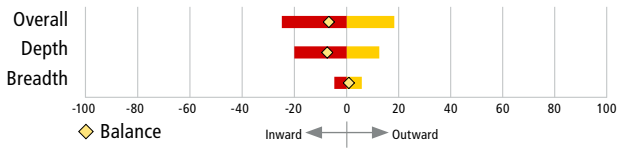
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	67/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	86/125	46/125	21%	39%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	84/125	77/125	4%	6%
Capital	105/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	116/119	70/125	0%	36%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	116/121	59/125	-2%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	67/105	92/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	102/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	74/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	114/125		1,615	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	33/125	18/125	177	254
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	60/125	64/125	$3	$5
People	68/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	16/125	108/125	14%	1%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	51/85	68/118	0.2	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	73/116	76/89	2%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	122/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	117/125	119/125	71%	93%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	72/74		–	
International Phone Calls	60/68	·	98%	100%
Printed Publications Trade	79/125	110/125	94%	72%
People	91/111		–	
Migrants	70/124	78/124	92%	87%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	83/99	–	95%
International Students	–	67/81	–	84%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	54/112	4.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	47/121	4.2
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	35/123	26%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	91/112	3.7
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	86/112	3.2
Press Freedom (+)	45/124	94
Labor Freedom (+)	57/123	65
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	81/124	$3,701
Linguistic Commonality (+)	25/124	7%
Remoteness (-)	47/125	5.9
Population (-)	82/125	6.2
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

ESTONIA

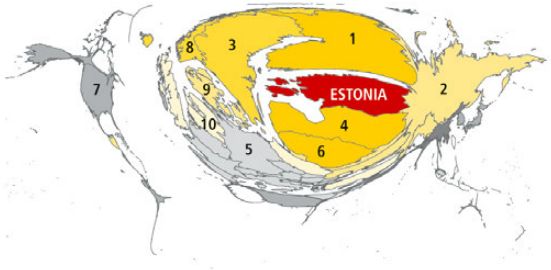
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	37/125	34/125	-3	54/100	53/100	1
Depth	8/125	9/125	1	37/50	37/50	0
Breadth	94/125	85/125	-9	16/50	16/50	0
Trade Pillar	29/125	23/125	-6	62/100	68/100	-6
Capital Pillar	35/65	42/65	7	53/100	49/100	4
Information Pillar	34/74	29/74	-5	60/100	56/100	4
People Pillar	32/91	27/91	-5	60/100	62/100	-2

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

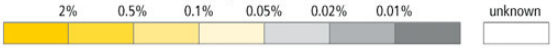
Estonia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Estonia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Finland (15%)
2. Russia (13%)
3. Sweden (12%)
4. Latvia (8%)
5. Germany (4%)
6. Lithuania (4%)
7. U.S.A. (4%)
8. Norway (3%)
9. Denmark (2%)
10. Netherlands (2%)

Estonia's Share of Partner Imports



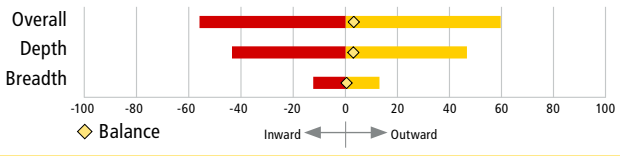
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	8/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	16/125	17/125	59%	62%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	10/125	19/125	22%	13%
Capital	21/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	26/119	14/125	30%	86%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	17/121	17/125	19%	37%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	35/105	42/92	11%	6%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	39/117	111/116	0%	-1%
Information	36/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	42/125		23,144	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	32/125	49/125	181	104
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	10/125	35/125	$80	$16
People	18/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	24/125	27/125	12%	14%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	27/85	13/118	0.6	1.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	40/116	56/89	5%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	91/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	88/125	81/125	71%	69%
Capital	49/65		–	
FDI Stock	35/36	34/36	81%	90%
FDI Flows	32/36	27/36	88%	90%
Portfolio Equity Stock	36/64	–	79%	–
Information	45/74		–	
International Phone Calls	30/68	·	69%	59%
Printed Publications Trade	112/125	48/125	93%	64%
People	68/111		–	
Migrants	44/124	90/124	45%	20%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	87/99	–	91%
International Students	–	46/81	–	84%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	23/112	4.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	2/125	8.5
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	22/112	5.3
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	30/112	4.7
Press Freedom (+)	9/124	108
Labor Freedom (+)	101/123	47
Financial Freedom (+)	4/123	80

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	40/124	$14,836
Linguistic Commonality (+)	87/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	102/125	2.4
Population (-)	117/125	1.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

ETHIOPIA

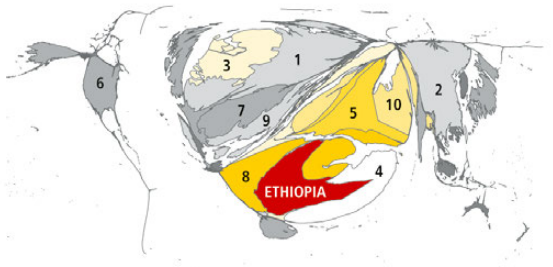
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	75/125	60/125	-15	39/100	42/100	-3
Depth	122/125	115/125	-7	4/50	6/50	-2
Breadth	22/125	16/125	-6	35/50	36/50	-1
Trade Pillar	85/125	69/125	-16	41/100	48/100	-7
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

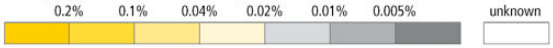
Ethiopia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Ethiopia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (9%)
2. China (9%)
3. Netherlands (7%)
4. Somalia (7%)
5. Saudi Arabia (6%)
6. U.S.A. (5%)
7. Switzerland (5%)
8. Sudan (5%)
9. Italy (4%)
10. U.A.E. (4%)

Ethiopia's Share of Partner Imports



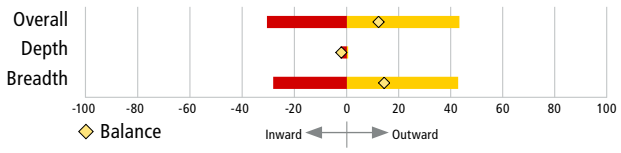
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	103/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	120/125	78/125	9%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	75/125	67/125	6%	7%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	·	105/125	·	15%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	·	118/125	·	3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	72/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	112/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	90/125		5,357	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	125/125	123/125	0	3
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	121/125	122/125	$0	$0
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	124/125	109/125	0%	1%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	115/118	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	85/116	·	1%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	45/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	48/125	44/125	5%	25%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	13/125	108/125	36%	2%
People	32/111		–	
Migrants	5/124	111/124	7%	96%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	12/99	–	29%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	101/112	3.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	119/123	2%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	75/112	4.0
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	104/112	2.6
Press Freedom (+)	102/124	61
Labor Freedom (+)	60/123	62
Financial Freedom (+)	118/123	20

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	123/124	$350
Linguistic Commonality (+)	80/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	38/125	6.1
Population (-)	14/125	85.0
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

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

FINLAND

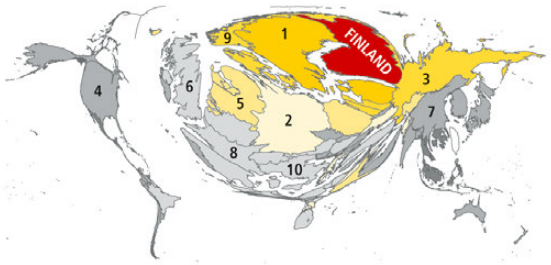
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	18/125	19/125	1	63/100	64/100	-1
Depth	31/125	28/125	-3	29/50	28/50	1
Breadth	23/125	15/125	-8	35/50	36/50	-1
Trade Pillar	19/125	17/125	-2	69/100	72/100	-3
Capital Pillar	19/65	22/65	3	69/100	72/100	-3
Information Pillar	32/74	26/74	-6	61/100	59/100	2
People Pillar	14/91	17/91	3	81/100	77/100	4

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

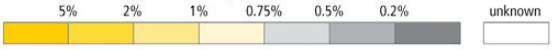
Finland's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Finland's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Sweden (10%)
2. Germany (10%)
3. Russia (9%)
4. U.S.A. (6%)
5. Netherlands (5%)
6. U.K. (5%)
7. China (4%)
8. France (3%)
9. Norway (3%)
10. Italy (3%)

Finland's Share of Partner Imports



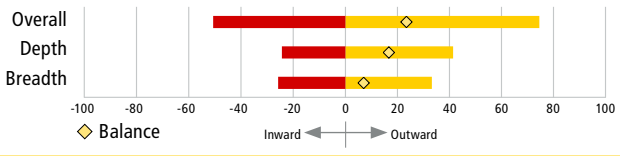
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	58/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	57/125	83/125	29%	28%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	43/125	41/125	10%	10%
Capital	22/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	15/119	73/125	55%	35%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	25/121	120/125	14%	3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	11/105	9/92	54%	44%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	7/117	86/116	3%	0%
Information	26/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	12/125		107,267	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	41/125	54/125	117	97
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	20/125	20/125	$42	$40
People	30/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	48/125	58/125	7%	4%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	11/85	34/118	1.1	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	69/116	30/89	2%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	15/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	8/125	34/125	59%	61%
Capital	24/65		–	
FDI Stock	18/36	30/36	80%	96%
FDI Flows	35/36	34/36	79%	91%
Portfolio Equity Stock	12/64	–	69%	–
Information	46/74		–	
International Phone Calls	31/68	51/62	85%	87%
Printed Publications Trade	77/125	22/125	70%	87%
People	11/111		–	
Migrants	54/124	17/124	80%	64%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	25/99	–	65%
International Students	–	6/81	–	29%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	12/112	5.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	15/125	8.4
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	1/112	6.1
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	17/112	5.3
Press Freedom (+)	1/124	110
Labor Freedom (+)	104/123	44
Financial Freedom (+)	4/123	80

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	14/124	$44,489
Linguistic Commonality (+)	58/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	96/125	2.6
Population (-)	88/125	5.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

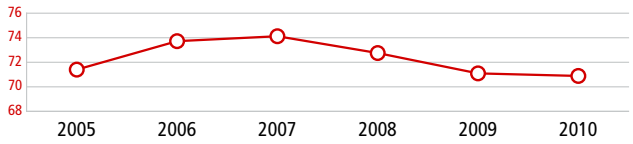
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

FRANCE

Summary

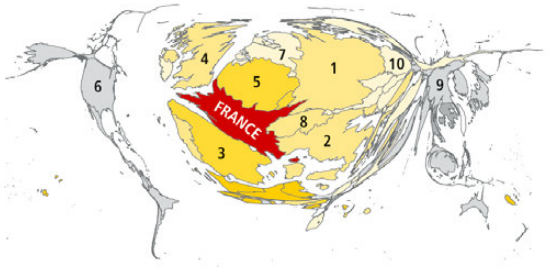
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	12/125	12/125	0	71/100	71/100	0
Depth	57/125	45/125	-12	23/50	23/50	0
Breadth	2/125	2/125	0	48/50	48/50	0
Trade Pillar	44/125	41/125	-3	56/100	57/100	-1
Capital Pillar	8/65	4/65	-4	85/100	89/100	-4
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	20/91	16/91	-4	78/100	77/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

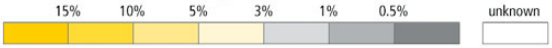
France's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



France's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (14%)
2. Italy (8%)
3. Spain (8%)
4. U.K. (7%)
5. Belgium (7%)
6. U.S.A. (5%)
7. Netherlands (4%)
8. Switzerland (3%)
9. China (2%)
10. Poland (1%)

France's Share of Partner Imports



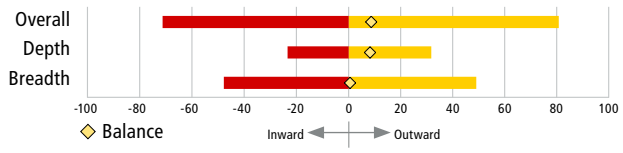
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	102/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	88/125	99/125	20%	23%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	78/125	98/125	5%	5%
Capital	25/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	14/119	63/125	59%	39%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	16/121	94/125	20%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	19/105	13/92	26%	31%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	65/117	62/116	0%	0%
Information	16/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	18/125		69,596	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	27/125	32/125	207	173
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	23/125	18/125	$33	$42
People	36/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	91/125	35/125	3%	11%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	36/85	16/118	0.3	1.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	71/116	11/89	2%	11%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	6/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	10/125	18/125	64%	65%
Capital	3/65		–	
FDI Stock	5/36	4/36	71%	84%
FDI Flows	5/36	5/36	71%	81%
Portfolio Equity Stock	8/64	–	71%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	61%	81%
Printed Publications Trade	17/125	14/125	67%	84%
People	13/111		–	
Migrants	21/124	38/124	54%	37%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	31/99	–	87%
International Students	–	9/81	–	21%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	20/112	5.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	26/125	7.5
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	27/112	5.1
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	4/112	5.8
Press Freedom (+)	40/124	97
Labor Freedom (+)	86/123	55
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	18/124	$41,019
Linguistic Commonality (+)	67/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	108/125	2.1
Population (-)	20/125	64.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

GEORGIA

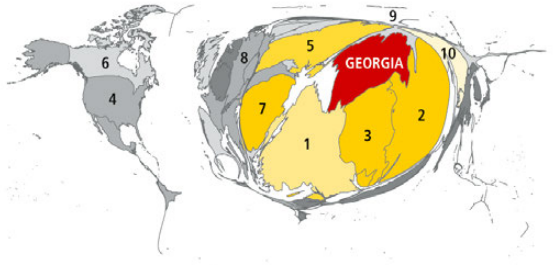
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	78/125	106/125	28	38/100	24/100	14
Depth	61/125	85/125	24	22/50	13/50	9
Breadth	98/125	105/125	7	16/50	11/50	5
Trade Pillar	89/125	102/125	13	39/100	30/100	9
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	62/74	73/74	11	36/100	9/100	27
People Pillar	49/91	64/91	15	47/100	36/100	11

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

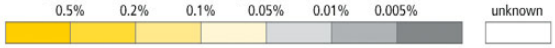
Georgia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Georgia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Turkey (15%)
2. Azerbaijan (13%)
3. Armenia (8%)
4. U.S.A. (8%)
5. Ukraine (7%)
6. Canada (7%)
7. Bulgaria (5%)
8. Germany (2%)
9. Russia (2%)
10. Kazakhstan (2%)

Georgia's Share of Partner Imports



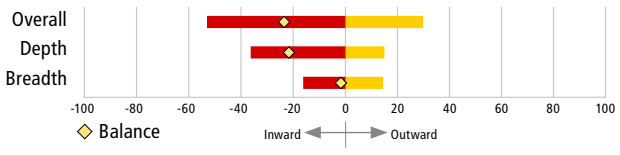
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	61/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	108/125	37/125	14%	44%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	30/125	52/125	13%	8%
Capital	46/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	86/119	27/125	1%	67%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	76/121	12/125	1%	44%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	92/105	52/92	0%	3%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	60/117	25/116	0%	0%
Information	79/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	45/125		21,275	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	88/125	92/125	16	31
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	99/125	63/125	$0	$5
People	42/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	11/125	60/125	18%	4%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	31/85	·	0.5	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	32/116	77/89	6%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	88/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	73/125	94/125	52%	53%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	58/74		–	
International Phone Calls	·	48/62	86%	93%
Printed Publications Trade	92/125	62/125	73%	42%
People	73/111		–	
Migrants	100/124	52/124	77%	89%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	72/99	–	51%
International Students	–	50/81	–	96%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	36/112	4.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	70/121	2.7
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	89/123	16%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	42/112	4.6
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	72/112	3.5
Press Freedom (+)	77/124	83
Labor Freedom (+)	4/123	94
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	91/124	$2,658
Linguistic Commonality (+)	88/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	86/125	3.6
Population (-)	94/125	4.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

GERMANY

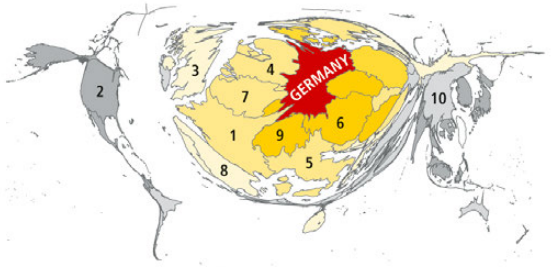
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	13/125	17/125	4	70/100	67/100	3
Depth	34/125	39/125	5	27/50	25/50	2
Breadth	5/125	7/125	2	43/50	42/50	1
Trade Pillar	10/125	18/125	8	78/100	71/100	7
Capital Pillar	22/65	25/65	3	66/100	65/100	1
Information Pillar	6/74	6/74	0	85/100	83/100	2
People Pillar	4/91	5/91	1	88/100	86/100	2

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

Germany's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Germany's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. France (9%)
2. U.S.A. (7%)
3. U.K. (6%)
4. Netherlands (6%)
5. Italy (6%)
6. Austria (5%)
7. Belgium (5%)
8. Spain (4%)
9. Switzerland (4%)
10. China (4%)

Germany's Share of Partner Imports

25% 20% 15% 10% 5% 1% unknown

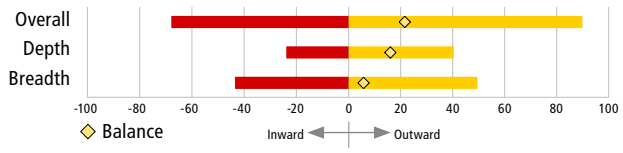
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	48/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	34/125	69/125	38%	32%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	64/125	59/125	7%	8%
Capital	51/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	18/119	95/125	43%	20%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	26/121	109/125	14%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	22/105	23/92	22%	18%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	88/117	83/116	0%	0%
Information	15/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	15/125		74,223	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	22/125	39/125	245	132
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	11/125	29/125	$74	$28
People	25/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	63/125	28/125	5%	13%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	16/85	58/118	0.9	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	50/116	16/89	4%	8%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	5/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	7/125	20/125	64%	67%
Capital	13/65		–	
FDI Stock	2/36	6/36	69%	83%
FDI Flows	4/36	17/36	78%	75%
Portfolio Equity Stock	26/64	–	87%	–
Information	13/74		–	
International Phone Calls	16/68	29/62	67%	76%
Printed Publications Trade	6/125	13/125	87%	81%
People	1/111		–	
Migrants	2/124	2/124	41%	44%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	5/99	–	79%
International Students	–	5/81	–	43%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	13/112	5.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	27/125	7.1
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	15/112	5.5
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	1/112	5.9
Press Freedom (+)	17/124	106
Labor Freedom (+)	117/123	40
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	19/124	$40,631
Linguistic Commonality (+)	55/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	111/125	2.0
Population (-)	16/125	81.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

GHANA

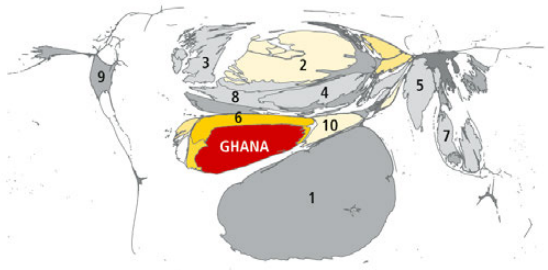
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	55/125	70/125	15	46/100	38/100	8
Depth	82/125	107/125	25	16/50	9/50	7
Breadth	43/125	41/125	-2	29/50	30/50	-1
Trade Pillar	49/125	74/125	25	53/100	46/100	7
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	64/91	56/91	-8	37/100	40/100	-3

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

Ghana's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2008



Ghana's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. South Africa (37%)
2. Netherlands (11%)
3. U.K. (4%)
4. Switzerland (4%)
5. India (4%)
6. Burkina Faso (3%)
7. Malaysia (3%)
8. France (3%)
9. U.S.A. (2%)
10. Nigeria (2%)

Ghana's Share of Partner Imports

2% 0.5% 0.2% 0.1% 0.03% 0.01% unknown

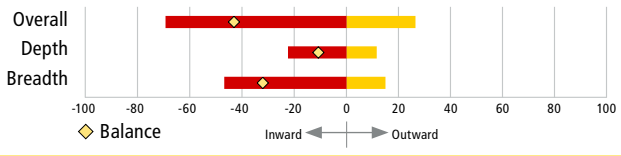
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	62/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	70/125	56/125	26%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	76/125	69/125	6%	7%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	·	36/125	·	51%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	97/121	24/125	0%	33%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	72/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	106/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	110/125		1,908	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	102/125	87/125	7	35
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	122/125	80/125	$0	$2
People	64/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	67/125	49/125	5%	8%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	94/118	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	52/116	68/89	3%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	51/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	93/125	16/125	22%	52%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	7/125	58/125	59%	9%
People	69/111		–	
Migrants	94/124	36/124	74%	82%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	21/99	–	43%
International Students	–	75/81	–	99%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	93/112	3.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	102/123	6%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	66/112	4.3
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	102/112	2.6
Press Freedom (+)	26/124	102
Labor Freedom (+)	78/123	57
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	99/124	$1,312
Linguistic Commonality (+)	6/124	42%
Remoteness (-)	34/125	6.1
Population (-)	38/125	24.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

GREECE

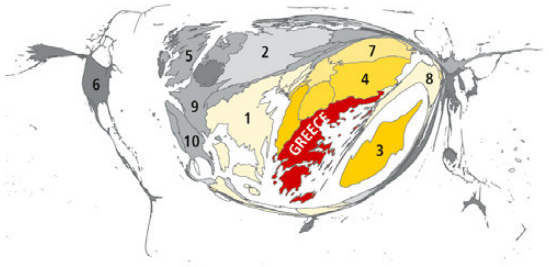
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	56/125	41/125	-15	45/100	50/100	-5
Depth	85/125	70/125	-15	15/50	18/50	-3
Breadth	41/125	28/125	-13	30/50	33/50	-3
Trade Pillar	86/125	77/125	-9	41/100	45/100	-4
Capital Pillar	57/65	36/65	-21	32/100	55/100	-23
Information Pillar	10/74	12/74	2	81/100	74/100	7
People Pillar	19/91	21/91	2	78/100	74/100	4

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

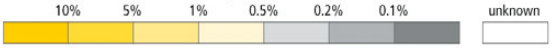
Greece's Merchandise Exports, undefined



Greece's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Italy (11%)
2. Germany (11%)
3. Cyprus (7%)
4. Bulgaria (7%)
5. U.K. (5%)
6. U.S.A. (5%)
7. Romania (4%)
8. Turkey (4%)
9. France (4%)
10. Spain (3%)

Greece's Share of Partner Imports



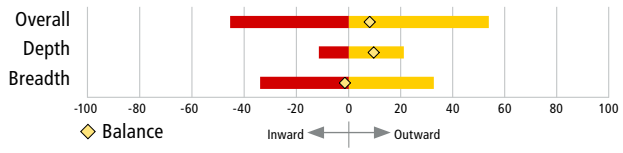
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	116/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	122/125	117/125	7%	17%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	31/125	74/125	12%	6%
Capital	81/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	43/119	115/125	13%	11%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	50/121	104/125	3%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	40/105	45/92	8%	6%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	107/117	110/116	0%	-1%
Information	33/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	35/125		30,998	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	37/125	36/125	138	151
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	40/125	33/125	$10	$16
People	22/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	43/125	41/125	8%	10%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	15/118	·	1.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	49/116	41/89	4%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	32/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	38/125	31/125	54%	66%
Capital	43/65		–	
FDI Stock	29/36	21/36	45%	79%
FDI Flows	24/36	29/36	46%	89%
Portfolio Equity Stock	37/64	–	61%	–
Information	14/74		–	
International Phone Calls	11/68	27/62	82%	70%
Printed Publications Trade	46/125	20/125	48%	74%
People	25/111		–	
Migrants	9/124	31/124	42%	59%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	2/99	–	86%
International Students	–	51/81	–	31%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	53/112	4.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	16/125	8.4
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	68/112	4.2
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	33/112	4.6
Press Freedom (+)	57/124	91
Labor Freedom (+)	83/123	55
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	30/124	$27,302
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	90/125	3.1
Population (-)	60/125	11.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

GUATEMALA

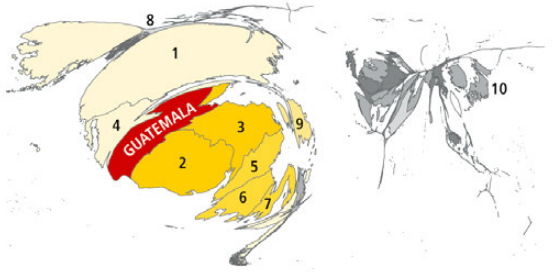
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	123/125	116/125	-7	18/100	19/100	-1
Depth	101/125	102/125	1	11/50	10/50	1
Breadth	117/125	113/125	-4	8/50	9/50	-1
Trade Pillar	122/125	109/125	-13	21/100	27/100	-6
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	60/74	57/74	-3	37/100	27/100	10
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

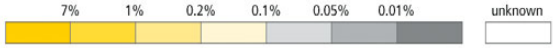
Guatemala's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Guatemala's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (37%)
2. El Salvador (11%)
3. Honduras (8%)
4. Mexico (6%)
5. Nicaragua (4%)
6. Costa Rica (4%)
7. Panama (2%)
8. Canada (1%)
9. Dominican Republic (1%)
10. Japan (1%)

Guatemala's Share of Partner Imports



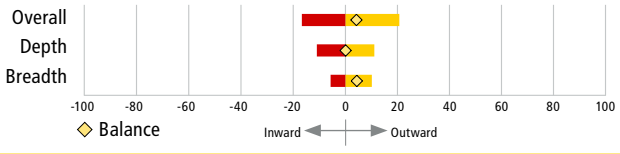
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	86/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	87/125	64/125	20%	33%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	79/125	92/125	5%	5%
Capital	107/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	95/119	104/125	1%	16%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	91/121	72/125	0%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	96/105	92/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	67/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	73/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	96/125		3,971	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	51/125	37/125	61	148
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	76/125	74/125	$1	$3
People	84/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	61/125	113/125	5%	0%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	60/85	83/118	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	98/116	·	1%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	110/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	96/125	114/125	66%	81%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	61/74		–	
International Phone Calls	65/68	18/62	97%	100%
Printed Publications Trade	124/125	109/125	99%	65%
People	·		–	
Migrants	77/124	79/124	92%	86%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	66/112	4.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	21/123	34%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	107/112	3.3
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	80/112	3.3
Press Freedom (+)	62/124	90
Labor Freedom (+)	87/123	54
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	86/124	$2,888
Linguistic Commonality (+)	29/124	7%
Remoteness (-)	49/125	5.8
Population (-)	55/125	14.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

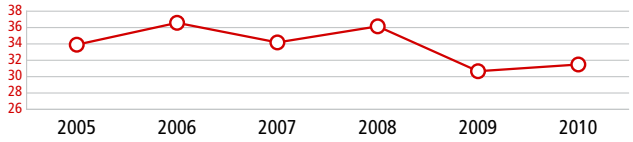
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

GUINEA

Summary

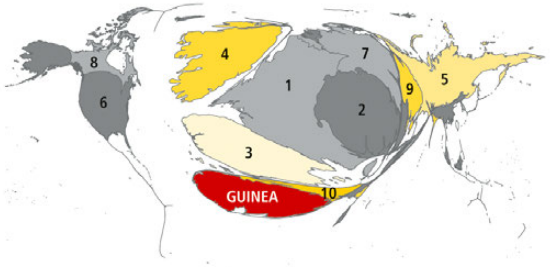
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	96/125	82/125	-14	31/100	34/100	-3
Depth	93/125	101/125	8	13/50	10/50	3
Breadth	81/125	58/125	-23	19/50	24/50	-5
Trade Pillar	110/125	85/125	-25	29/100	39/100	-10
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	77/91	65/91	-12	26/100	36/100	-10

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

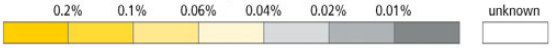
Guinea's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2008



Guinea's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. France (20%)
2. Switzerland (12%)
3. Spain (11%)
4. Ireland (11%)
5. Russia (9%)
6. U.S.A. (9%)
7. Germany (6%)
8. Canada (4%)
9. Ukraine (2%)
10. Mali (2%)

Guinea's Share of Partner Imports



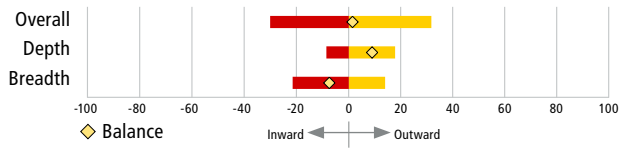
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	92/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	52/125	96/125	31%	24%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	120/125	78/125	1%	6%
Capital	71/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	75/119	59/125	3%	41%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	23/121	30/125	15%	28%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	96/105	70/92	0%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	72/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	114/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	115/125		1,565	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	124/125	112/125	1	9
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	38/125	102/125	$11	$1
People	66/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	50/125	62/125	6%	4%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	116/118	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	37/116	69/89	5%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	86/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	81/125	80/125	9%	3%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	2/125	113/125	2%	10%
People	92/111		–	
Migrants	118/124	62/124	90%	90%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	75/99	–	36%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Capital Account Openness (+)	118/121	0.2
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	101/123	7%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	·	·
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	83/124	77
Labor Freedom (+)	28/123	78
Financial Freedom (+)	94/123	40

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	119/124	$448
Linguistic Commonality (+)	45/124	4%
Remoteness (-)	43/125	6.0
Population (-)	65/125	10.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

HONDURAS

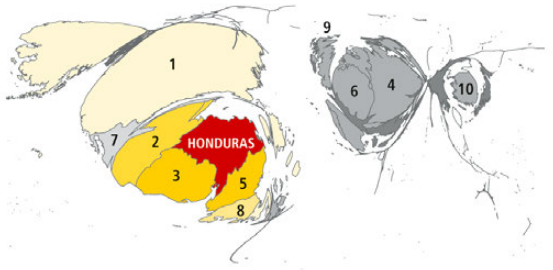
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	84/125	79/125	-5	35/100	35/100	0
Depth	63/125	54/125	-9	22/50	21/50	1
Breadth	105/125	92/125	-13	13/50	14/50	-1
Trade Pillar	60/125	48/125	-12	49/100	55/100	-6
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	81/91	81/91	0	23/100	21/100	2

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

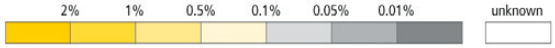
Honduras's Merchandise Exports, 2007



Honduras's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (42%)
2. Guatemala (7%)
3. El Salvador (7%)
4. Germany (7%)
5. Nicaragua (4%)
6. Belgium (4%)
7. Mexico (3%)
8. Costa Rica (2%)
9. U.K. (2%)
10. South Korea (2%)

Honduras's Share of Partner Imports



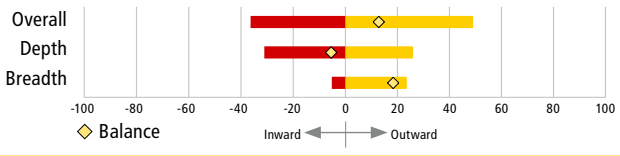
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	30/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	36/125	22/125	38%	55%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	70/125	57/125	6%	8%
Capital	82/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	90/119	4/125	1%	165%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	107/121	45/125	0%	19%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	72/105	92/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	59/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	54/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	86/125		5,932	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	40/125	41/125	119	127
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	18/125	60/125	$49	$5
People	80/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	57/125	116/125	5%	0%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	69/85	78/118	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	81/116	·	2%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	102/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	66/125	120/125	72%	73%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	74/125	98/125	100%	81%
People	86/111		–	
Migrants	79/124	70/124	92%	84%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	85/99	–	86%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	64/112	4.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	81/121	1.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	38/123	25%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	100/112	3.6
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	77/112	3.4
Press Freedom (+)	106/124	59
Labor Freedom (+)	121/123	32
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	94/124	$2,016
Linguistic Commonality (+)	23/124	7%
Remoteness (-)	50/125	5.7
Population (-)	75/125	7.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

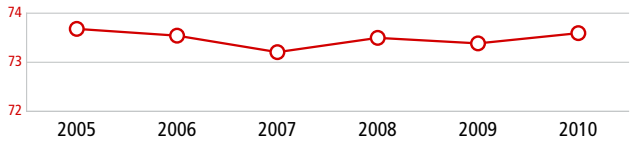
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

HONG KONG SAR, CHINA

Summary

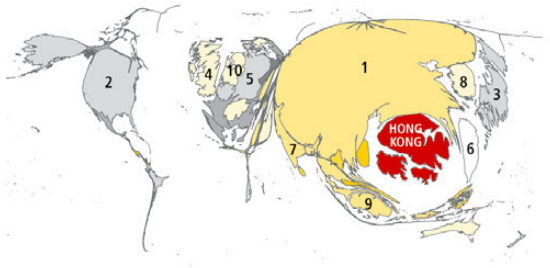
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	9/125	9/125	0	74/100	74/100	0
Depth	1/125	1/125	0	50/50	49/50	1
Breadth	59/125	52/125	-7	24/50	25/50	-1
Trade Pillar	12/125	12/125	0	78/100	77/100	1
Capital Pillar	17/65	13/65	-4	72/100	78/100	-6
Information Pillar	25/74	28/74	3	67/100	59/100	8
People Pillar	22/91	20/91	-2	74/100	74/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

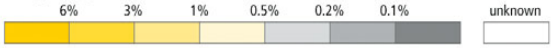
Hong Kong's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Hong Kong's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. China (46%)
2. U.S.A. (11%)
3. Japan (4%)
4. U.K. (3%)
5. Germany (3%)
6. Taiwan (2%)
7. India (2%)
8. South Korea (2%)
9. Singapore (2%)
10. Netherlands (1%)

Hong Kong's Share of Partner Imports



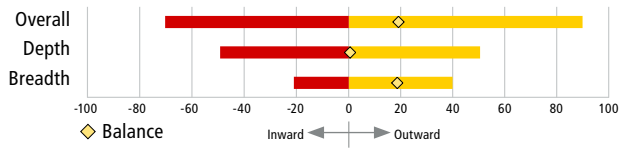
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	1/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	1/125	1/125	178%	196%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	3/125	6/125	48%	23%
Capital	2/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	1/119	1/125	420%	486%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	2/121	2/125	138%	132%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	3/105	3/92	260%	171%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	2/117	3/116	13%	4%
Information	2/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	1/125		683,362	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	3/125	13/125	1108	324
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	3/125	1/125	$268	$611
People	4/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	34/125	6/125	10%	39%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	1/85	4/118	11.7	2.9
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	11/116	35/89	12%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	59/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	37/125	82/125	82%	72%
Capital	36/65		–	
FDI Stock	16/36	26/36	47%	43%
FDI Flows	10/36	9/36	57%	46%
Portfolio Equity Stock	50/64	–	31%	–
Information	47/74		–	
International Phone Calls	43/68	46/62	86%	73%
Printed Publications Trade	3/125	105/125	18%	90%
People	54/111		–	
Migrants	41/124	76/124	4%	97%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	71/99	–	84%
International Students	–	45/81	–	98%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	2/112	5.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	4/123	80%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	5/112	5.9
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	5/112	5.8
Press Freedom (+)	33/124	99
Labor Freedom (+)	10/123	87
Financial Freedom (+)	1/123	90

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	25/124	$31,591
Linguistic Commonality (+)	16/124	41%
Remoteness (-)	61/125	5.3
Population (-)	79/125	7.0
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

HUNGARY

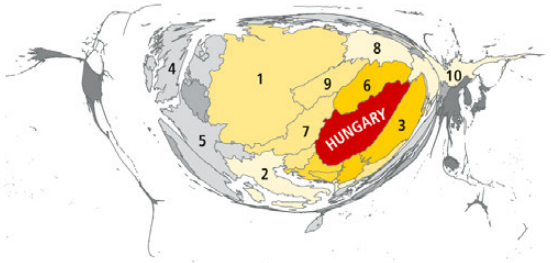
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	19/125	21/125	2	63/100	62/100	1
Depth	12/125	13/125	1	36/50	33/50	3
Breadth	49/125	43/125	-6	27/50	29/50	-2
Trade Pillar	9/125	8/125	-1	79/100	79/100	0
Capital Pillar	33/65	31/65	-2	58/100	59/100	-1
Information Pillar	31/74	19/74	-12	63/100	67/100	-4
People Pillar	26/91	30/91	4	67/100	60/100	7

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

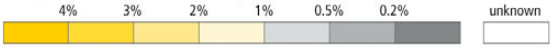
Hungary's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Hungary's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (24%)
2. Italy (5%)
3. Romania (5%)
4. U.K. (5%)
5. France (5%)
6. Slovakia (4%)
7. Austria (4%)
8. Poland (4%)
9. Czech Republic (3%)
10. Russia (3%)

Hungary's Share of Partner Imports



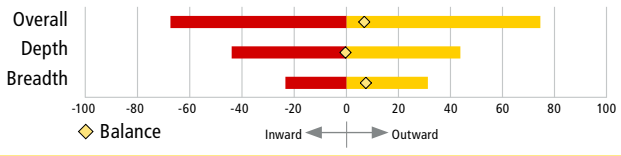
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	5/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	7/125	8/125	74%	68%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	24/125	26/125	14%	12%
Capital	18/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	37/119	23/125	16%	71%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	33/121	63/125	9%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	39/105	33/92	8%	12%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	17/117	32/116	1%	0%
Information	53/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	71/125		9,974	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	53/125	67/125	56	75
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	32/125	30/125	$18	$18
People	45/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	78/125	65/125	4%	4%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	24/85	23/118	0.6	0.9
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	75/116	34/89	2%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	50/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	44/125	55/125	72%	84%
Capital	45/65		–	
FDI Stock	31/36	27/36	79%	60%
FDI Flows	23/36	19/36	70%	51%
Portfolio Equity Stock	40/64	–	78%	–
Information	27/74		–	
International Phone Calls	25/68	43/62	92%	83%
Printed Publications Trade	20/125	43/125	89%	90%
People	26/111		–	
Migrants	6/124	64/124	48%	83%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	24/99	–	93%
International Students	–	34/81	–	75%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	47/112	4.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	10/125	8.4
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	51/112	4.6
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	40/112	4.1
Press Freedom (+)	23/124	103
Labor Freedom (+)	49/123	68
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	43/124	$12,879
Linguistic Commonality (+)	75/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	115/125	1.9
Population (-)	68/125	10.0
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

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

ICELAND

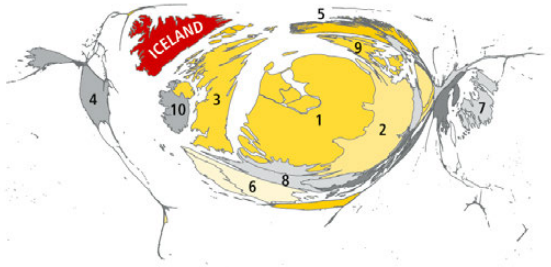
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	27/125	15/125	-12	61/100	68/100	-7
Depth	24/125	15/125	-9	31/50	32/50	-1
Breadth	42/125	17/125	-25	30/50	36/50	-6
Trade Pillar	24/125	33/125	9	66/100	61/100	5
Capital Pillar	40/65	18/65	-22	49/100	76/100	-27
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	2/91	2/91	0	92/100	91/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

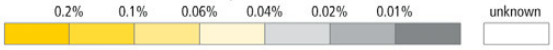
Iceland's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Iceland's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Netherlands (28%)
2. Germany (11%)
3. U.K. (11%)
4. U.S.A. (5%)
5. Norway (4%)
6. Spain (4%)
7. Japan (3%)
8. France (3%)
9. Denmark (3%)
10. Ireland (3%)

Iceland's Share of Partner Imports



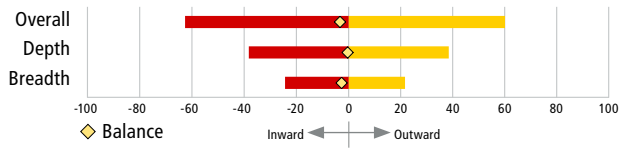
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	36/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	39/125	71/125	37%	31%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	12/125	11/125	20%	16%
Capital	49/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	10/119	12/125	83%	93%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	121/121	5/125	-29%	70%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	14/105	75/92	47%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	117/117	116/116	-11%	-5%
Information	19/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	2/125		290,995	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	38/125	22/125	124	236
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	52/125	27/125	$6	$31
People	7/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	30/125	29/125	11%	12%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	17/85	2/118	0.8	3.9
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	9/116	27/89	15%	5%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	52/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	65/125	49/125	63%	85%
Capital	38/65		–	
FDI Stock	36/36	35/36	79%	97%
FDI Flows	26/36	33/36	82%	96%
Portfolio Equity Stock	17/64	–	72%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	30/125	10/125	67%	70%
People	12/111		–	
Migrants	27/124	24/124	61%	65%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	3/99	–	87%
International Students	–	22/81	–	76%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	10/112	5.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	67/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	12/112	5.7
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	26/112	4.9
Press Freedom (+)	1/124	110
Labor Freedom (+)	64/123	61
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	20/124	$39,026
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	88/125	3.2
Population (-)	124/125	0.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

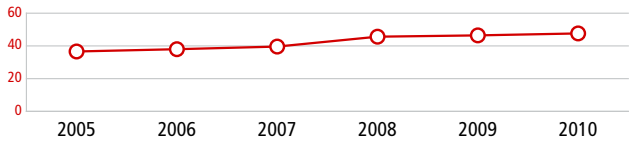
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

INDIA

Summary

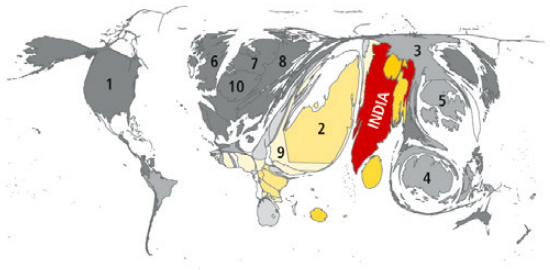
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	49/125	73/125	24	48/100	37/100	11
Depth	110/125	117/125	7	10/50	4/50	6
Breadth	12/125	31/125	19	38/50	33/50	5
Trade Pillar	47/125	55/125	8	53/100	52/100	1
Capital Pillar	28/65	61/65	33	62/100	20/100	42
Information Pillar	36/74	39/74	3	56/100	46/100	10
People Pillar	74/91	75/91	1	32/100	29/100	3

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

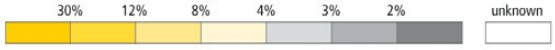
India's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2009



India's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (12%)
2. U.A.E. (12%)
3. China (6%)
4. Singapore (4%)
5. Hong Kong (4%)
6. U.K. (4%)
7. Netherlands (3%)
8. Germany (3%)
9. Saudi Arabia (3%)
10. Belgium (2%)

India's Share of Partner Imports



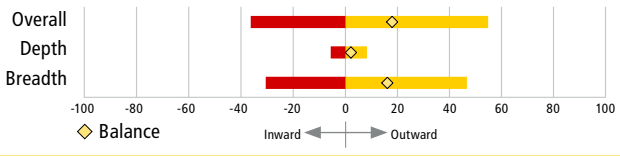
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	109/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	105/125	107/125	14%	21%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	61/125	63/125	7%	8%
Capital	62/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	58/119	114/125	6%	12%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	49/121	97/125	4%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	75/105	41/92	0%	6%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	52/117	12/116	0%	1%
Information	97/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	87/125		5,825	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	105/125	105/125	7	17
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	100/125	118/125	$0	$0
People	99/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	116/125	112/125	1%	0%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	84/85	113/118	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	90/116	84/89	1%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	7/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	5/125	24/125	58%	54%
Capital	15/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	20/64	–	14%	–
Information	11/74		–	
International Phone Calls	23/68	11/62	60%	38%
Printed Publications Trade	31/125	19/125	26%	32%
People	43/111		–	
Migrants	39/124	109/124	73%	98%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	32/99	–	39%
International Students	–	36/81	–	75%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	81/112	3.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	87/123	17%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	55/112	4.5
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	79/112	3.3
Press Freedom (+)	90/124	71
Labor Freedom (+)	75/123	58
Financial Freedom (+)	94/123	40

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	101/124	$1,265
Linguistic Commonality (+)	18/124	40%
Remoteness (-)	47/125	5.9
Population (-)	2/125	1170.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

INDONESIA

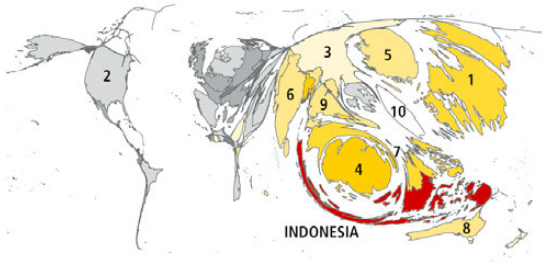
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	99/125	89/125	-10	30/100	31/100	-1
Depth	116/125	110/125	-6	7/50	8/50	-1
Breadth	60/125	61/125	1	24/50	23/50	1
Trade Pillar	80/125	56/125	-24	42/100	52/100	-10
Capital Pillar	63/65	64/65	1	17/100	14/100	3
Information Pillar	59/74	51/74	-8	37/100	34/100	3
People Pillar	86/91	88/91	2	16/100	15/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

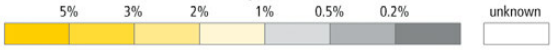
Indonesia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Indonesia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Japan (17%)
2. U.S.A. (9%)
3. China (8%)
4. Singapore (8%)
5. South Korea (7%)
6. India (5%)
7. Malaysia (5%)
8. Australia (3%)
9. Thailand (3%)
10. Taiwan (2%)

Indonesia's Share of Partner Imports



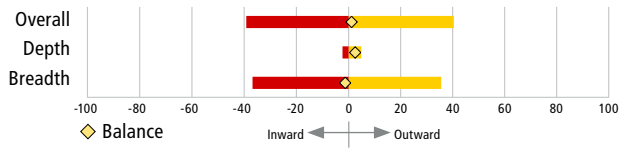
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	112/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	80/125	109/125	22%	19%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	109/125	104/125	2%	5%
Capital	79/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	109/119	101/125	0%	17%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	58/121	107/125	2%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	70/105	37/92	0%	8%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	51/117	35/116	0%	0%
Information	109/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	101/125		3,207	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	117/125	109/125	3	13
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	96/125	119/125	$0	$0
People	100/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	113/125	124/125	1%	0%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	80/85	96/118	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	110/116	86/89	0%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	35/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	32/125	42/125	75%	71%
Capital	64/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	63/64	–	95%	–
Information	30/74		–	
International Phone Calls	27/68	52/62	72%	91%
Printed Publications Trade	15/125	21/125	52%	63%
People	78/111		–	
Migrants	96/124	32/124	78%	81%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	63/99	–	72%
International Students	–	66/81	–	97%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	66/112	4.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	61/121	3.1
Regional Trade Integration (+)	41/125	0.1
Visa Openness (+)	98/123	9%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	57/112	4.4
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	83/112	3.3
Press Freedom (+)	85/124	74
Labor Freedom (+)	93/123	51
Financial Freedom (+)	94/123	40

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	84/124	$3,015
Linguistic Commonality (+)	74/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	17/125	7.6
Population (-)	4/125	232.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

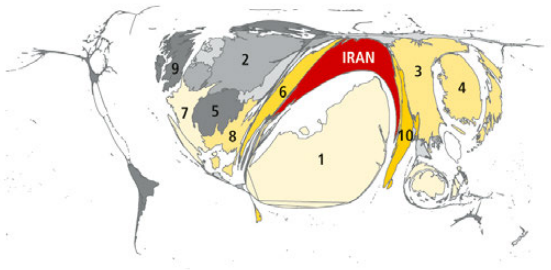
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	113/125	103/125	-10	25/100	26/100	-1
Depth	121/125	118/125	-3	4/50	4/50	0
Breadth	72/125	65/125	-7	21/50	22/50	-1
Trade Pillar	107/125	96/125	-11	30/100	32/100	-2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	85/91	79/91	-6	17/100	25/100	-8

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

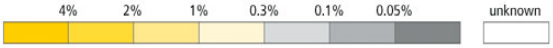
Iran's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Iran's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.A.E. (26%)
2. Germany (9%)
3. China (8%)
4. South Korea (5%)
5. Switzerland (4%)
6. Turkey (4%)
7. France (3%)
8. Italy (3%)
9. U.K. (3%)
10. India (3%)

Iran's Share of Partner Imports



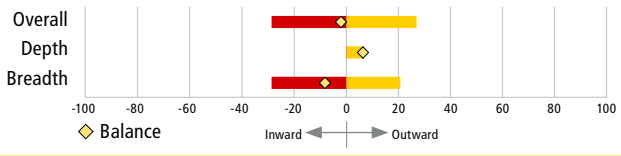
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	104/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	61/125	111/125	28%	18%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	113/125	99/125	2%	5%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	103/119	121/125	1%	7%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	89/121	116/125	0%	3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Information	107/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	102/125		3,120	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	101/125	115/125	7	7
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	98/125	98/125	$0	$1
People	94/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	106/125	72/125	1%	3%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	97/118	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	107/116	88/89	1%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	69/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	100/125	38/125	52%	65%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	94/125	69/125	97%	51%
People	82/111		–	
Migrants	4/124	123/124	18%	100%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	68/81	–	88%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Capital Account Openness (+)	75/121	2.1
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	8/123	67%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	·	·
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	124/124	15
Labor Freedom (+)	83/123	55
Financial Freedom (+)	122/123	10

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	74/124	$4,741
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	71/125	4.4
Population (-)	18/125	73.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

IRELAND

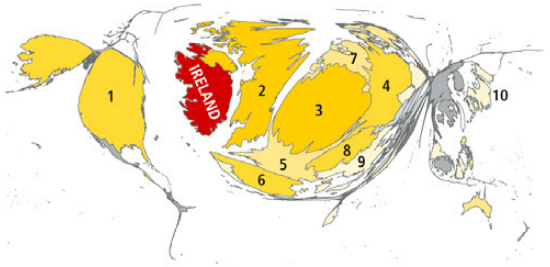
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	3/125	4/125	1	80/100	80/100	0
Depth	4/125	7/125	3	43/50	40/50	3
Breadth	13/125	9/125	-4	37/50	40/50	-3
Trade Pillar	11/125	5/125	-6	78/100	86/100	-8
Capital Pillar	4/65	7/65	3	90/100	84/100	6
Information Pillar	21/74	9/74	-12	71/100	79/100	-8
People Pillar	3/91	3/91	0	92/100	91/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

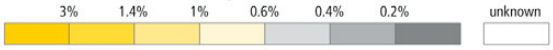
Ireland's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Ireland's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (19%)
2. U.K. (16%)
3. Belgium (14%)
4. Germany (7%)
5. France (5%)
6. Spain (4%)
7. Netherlands (3%)
8. Switzerland (3%)
9. Italy (3%)
10. Japan (2%)

Ireland's Share of Partner Imports



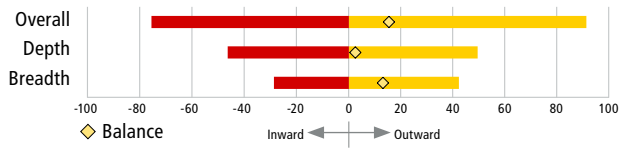
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	27/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	17/125	79/125	57%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	4/125	2/125	47%	52%
Capital	3/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	4/119	8/125	171%	121%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	4/121	8/125	62%	54%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	2/105	2/92	296%	689%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	9/117	2/116	3%	29%
Information	5/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	20/125		64,054	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	10/125	8/125	515	451
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	22/125	6/125	$37	$130
People	3/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	8/125	17/125	20%	20%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	12/118	·	1.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	17/116	20/89	10%	7%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	27/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	21/125	51/125	68%	63%
Capital	11/65		–	
FDI Stock	12/36	11/36	62%	79%
FDI Flows	15/36	35/36	57%	61%
Portfolio Equity Stock	5/64	–	55%	–
Information	39/74		–	
International Phone Calls	28/68	36/62	84%	80%
Printed Publications Trade	44/125	90/125	89%	90%
People	16/111		–	
Migrants	43/124	45/124	69%	76%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	15/99	–	85%
International Students	–	12/81	–	39%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	21/112	5.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	13/125	8.4
Visa Openness (+)	45/123	24%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	16/112	5.5
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	22/112	5.0
Press Freedom (+)	9/124	108
Labor Freedom (+)	25/123	79
Financial Freedom (+)	4/123	80

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	12/124	$45,689
Linguistic Commonality (+)	12/124	42%
Remoteness (-)	111/125	2.0
Population (-)	95/125	4.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

ISRAEL

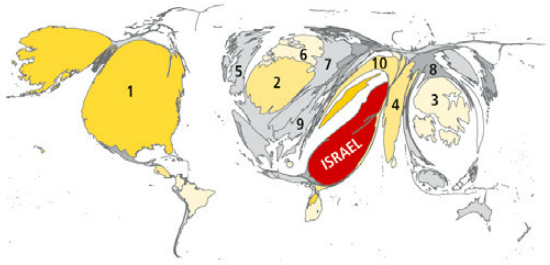
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	16/125	18/125	2	65/100	65/100	0
Depth	28/125	17/125	-11	29/50	32/50	-3
Breadth	21/125	30/125	9	35/50	33/50	2
Trade Pillar	17/125	10/125	-7	71/100	78/100	-7
Capital Pillar	20/65	28/65	8	69/100	61/100	8
Information Pillar	7/74	4/74	-3	84/100	87/100	-3
People Pillar	17/91	12/91	-5	80/100	82/100	-2

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

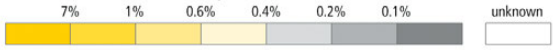
Israel's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Israel's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (31%)
2. Belgium (6%)
3. Hong Kong (6%)
4. India (4%)
5. U.K. (3%)
6. Netherlands (3%)
7. Germany (3%)
8. China (2%)
9. Italy (2%)
10. Turkey (2%)

Israel's Share of Partner Imports



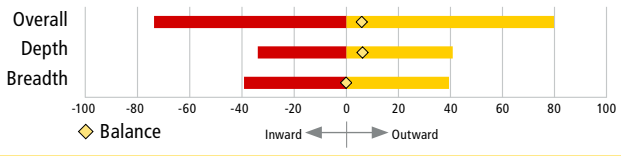
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	63/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	62/125	80/125	27%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	38/125	54/125	11%	8%
Capital	12/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	25/119	69/125	31%	36%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	20/121	43/125	17%	20%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	28/105	10/92	16%	33%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	10/117	20/116	3%	1%
Information	50/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	78/125		8,024	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	26/125	47/125	213	106
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	43/125	48/125	$9	$8
People	20/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	20/125	7/125	13%	39%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	29/85	56/118	0.5	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	62/116	·	2%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	4/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	15/125	12/125	32%	29%
Capital	33/65		–	
FDI Stock	23/36	33/36	11%	1%
FDI Flows	19/36	·	5%	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	29/64	–	2%	–
Information	2/74		–	
International Phone Calls	·	4/62	16%	2%
Printed Publications Trade	23/125	2/125	12%	21%
People	24/111		–	
Migrants	71/124	15/124	77%	50%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	20/99	–	16%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	26/112	4.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	37/123	25%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	49/112	4.6
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	29/112	4.7
Press Freedom (+)	70/124	87
Labor Freedom (+)	53/123	65
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	28/124	$28,686
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	77/125	4.0
Population (-)	76/125	7.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

ITALY

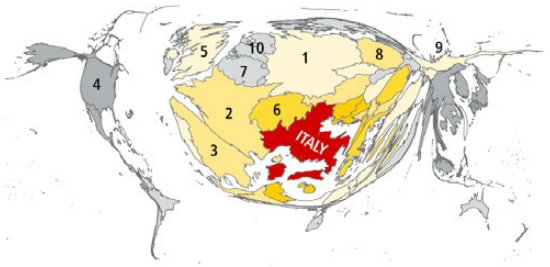
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	32/125	20/125	-12	57/100	63/100	-6
Depth	72/125	59/125	-13	19/50	20/50	-1
Breadth	11/125	5/125	-6	38/50	43/50	-5
Trade Pillar	46/125	51/125	5	54/100	54/100	0
Capital Pillar	42/65	21/65	-21	46/100	73/100	-27
Information Pillar	4/74	10/74	6	87/100	78/100	9
People Pillar	21/91	24/91	3	78/100	72/100	6

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

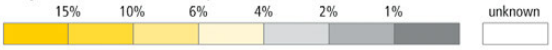
Italy's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Italy's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (12%)
2. France (10%)
3. Spain (6%)
4. U.S.A. (6%)
5. U.K. (5%)
6. Switzerland (4%)
7. Belgium (2%)
8. Poland (2%)
9. Russia (2%)
10. Netherlands (2%)

Italy's Share of Partner Imports



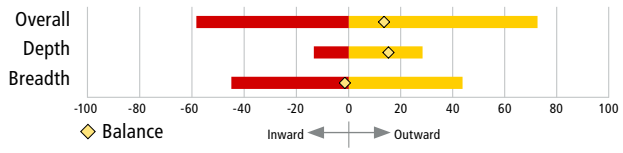
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	99/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	84/125	98/125	22%	24%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	83/125	93/125	5%	5%
Capital	67/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	30/119	103/125	23%	16%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	35/121	121/125	8%	2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	25/105	32/92	19%	12%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	111/117	98/116	-1%	0%
Information	28/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	21/125		61,535	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	31/125	46/125	181	118
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	26/125	44/125	$30	$11
People	41/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	56/125	50/125	5%	7%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	30/85	30/118	0.5	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	76/116	40/89	2%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	11/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	12/125	25/125	61%	65%
Capital	27/65		–	
FDI Stock	13/36	9/36	84%	88%
FDI Flows	20/36	15/36	90%	95%
Portfolio Equity Stock	44/64	–	92%	–
Information	8/74		–	
International Phone Calls	22/68	·	60%	76%
Printed Publications Trade	10/125	7/125	85%	79%
People	5/111		–	
Migrants	18/124	9/124	51%	36%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	11/99	–	86%
International Students	–	13/81	–	60%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	49/112	4.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	24/125	7.7
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	72/112	4.2
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	27/112	4.8
Press Freedom (+)	43/124	95
Labor Freedom (+)	74/123	58
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	23/124	$34,059
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	100/125	2.5
Population (-)	22/125	60.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

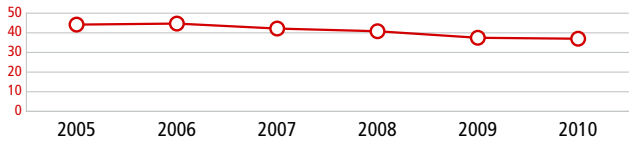
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

JAMAICA

Summary

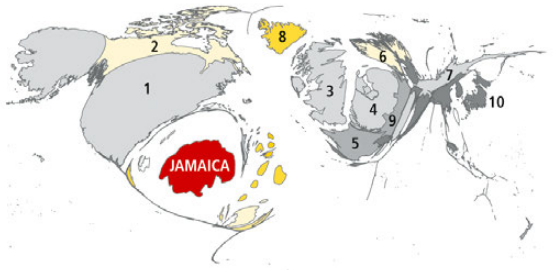
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	81/125	54/125	-27	37/100	44/100	-7
Depth	54/125	43/125	-11	24/50	23/50	1
Breadth	104/125	67/125	-37	13/50	21/50	-8
Trade Pillar	109/125	72/125	-37	29/100	46/100	-17
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

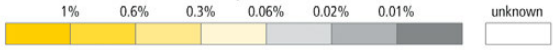
Jamaica's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Jamaica's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (39%)
2. Canada (11%)
3. U.K. (8%)
4. Netherlands (6%)
5. France (3%)
6. Norway (3%)
7. Russia (3%)
8. Iceland (3%)
9. Germany (2%)
10. Japan (1%)

Jamaica's Share of Partner Imports



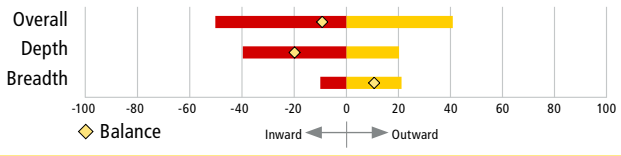
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	64/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	118/125	50/125	9%	38%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	13/125	21/125	19%	13%
Capital	61/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	81/119	16/125	2%	79%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	57/121	36/125	2%	24%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	72/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	37/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	46/125		20,967	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	35/125	11/125	158	344
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	89/125	40/125	$0	$13
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	2/125	100/125	27%	1%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	33/118	·	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	21/116	·	8%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	108/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	84/125	117/125	59%	69%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	60/125	88/125	92%	86%
People	47/111		–	
Migrants	57/124	43/124	76%	58%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	69/99	–	84%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	72/112	3.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	55/121	3.7
Regional Trade Integration (+)	50/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	11/123	52%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	85/112	3.8
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	53/112	3.9
Press Freedom (+)	25/124	102
Labor Freedom (+)	44/123	70
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	72/124	$5,039
Linguistic Commonality (+)	7/124	42%
Remoteness (-)	59/125	5.5
Population (-)	108/125	2.7
Landlocked (-)	–	No

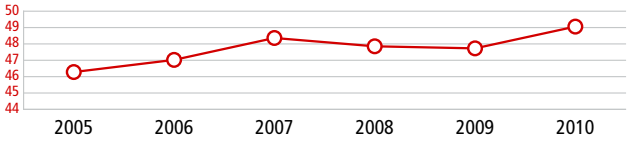
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

JAPAN

Summary

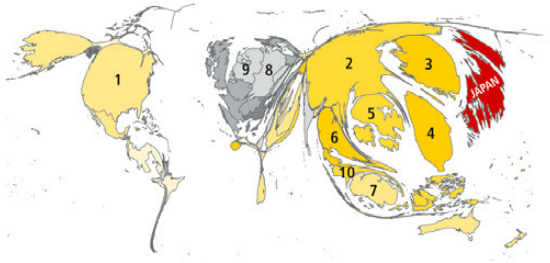
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	46/125	47/125	1	49/100	46/100	3
Depth	107/125	108/125	1	10/50	8/50	2
Breadth	7/125	14/125	7	39/50	38/50	1
Trade Pillar	72/125	83/125	11	44/100	42/100	2
Capital Pillar	25/65	27/65	2	64/100	63/100	1
Information Pillar	20/74	20/74	0	72/100	66/100	6
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

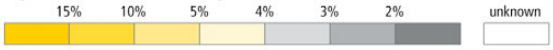
Japan's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Japan's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (18%)
2. China (17%)
3. Korea (8%)
4. Taiwan (6%)
5. Hong Kong (5%)
6. Thailand (4%)
7. Singapore (3%)
8. Germany (3%)
9. Netherlands (2%)
10. Malaysia (2%)

Japan's Share of Partner Imports



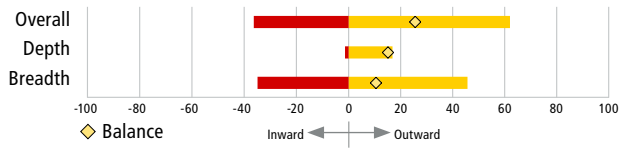
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	122/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	104/125	123/125	14%	13%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	108/125	119/125	3%	3%
Capital	64/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	39/119	124/125	15%	4%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	37/121	123/125	8%	1%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	33/105	21/92	12%	18%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	66/117	82/116	0%	0%
Information	64/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	57/125		15,477	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	59/125	102/125	41	20
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	48/125	55/125	$6	$6
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	119/125	92/125	1%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	·	·	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	96/116	39/89	1%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	17/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	18/125	28/125	64%	58%
Capital	8/65		–	
FDI Stock	9/36	20/36	25%	9%
FDI Flows	6/36	16/36	24%	25%
Portfolio Equity Stock	11/64	–	9%	–
Information	12/74		–	
International Phone Calls	26/68	12/62	63%	49%
Printed Publications Trade	33/125	12/125	75%	27%
People	27/111		–	
Migrants	20/124	82/124	13%	75%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	18/81	–	94%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	25/112	4.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	75/123	21%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	31/112	4.9
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	14/112	5.5
Press Freedom (+)	11/124	108
Labor Freedom (+)	19/123	82
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	16/124	$42,820
Linguistic Commonality (+)	70/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	43/125	6.0
Population (-)	10/125	127.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

JORDAN

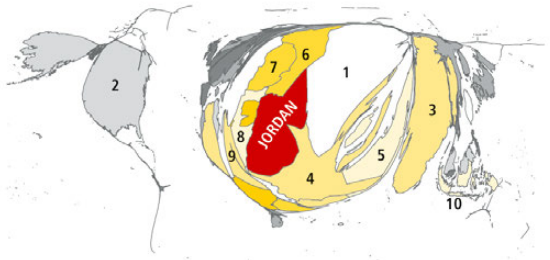
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	40/125	38/125	-2	52/100	52/100	0
Depth	20/125	18/125	-2	32/50	32/50	0
Breadth	69/125	69/125	0	21/50	20/50	1
Trade Pillar	23/125	20/125	-3	67/100	70/100	-3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	63/74	62/74	-1	36/100	25/100	11
People Pillar	33/91	33/91	0	59/100	56/100	3

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

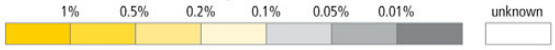
Jordan's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Jordan's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Iraq (15%)
2. U.S.A. (14%)
3. India (11%)
4. Saudi Arabia (8%)
5. U.A.E. (4%)
6. Syria (4%)
7. Lebanon (2%)
8. Israel (2%)
9. Egypt (2%)
10. Indonesia (2%)

Jordan's Share of Partner Imports



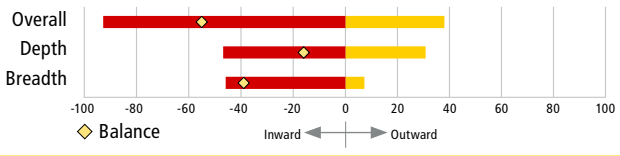
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	29/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	71/125	21/125	26%	55%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	17/125	14/125	18%	15%
Capital	27/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	84/119	22/125	2%	74%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	85/121	22/125	1%	35%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	63/105	31/92	0%	12%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	28/117	21/116	1%	1%
Information	60/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	85/125		6,380	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	39/125	51/125	121	103
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	55/125	53/125	$5	$7
People	14/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	27/125	4/125	12%	49%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	34/85	28/118	0.4	0.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	53/116	14/89	3%	10%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	58/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	91/125	32/125	61%	69%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	70/74		–	
International Phone Calls	67/68	·	40%	78%
Printed Publications Trade	115/125	35/125	90%	38%
People	77/111		–	
Migrants	104/124	5/124	82%	69%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	79/99	–	76%
International Students	–	65/81	–	94%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	38/112	4.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	14/123	44%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	21/112	5.3
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	51/112	3.9
Press Freedom (+)	88/124	73
Labor Freedom (+)	35/123	74
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	75/124	$4,500
Linguistic Commonality (+)	57/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	78/125	4.0
Population (-)	83/125	6.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

KAZAKHSTAN

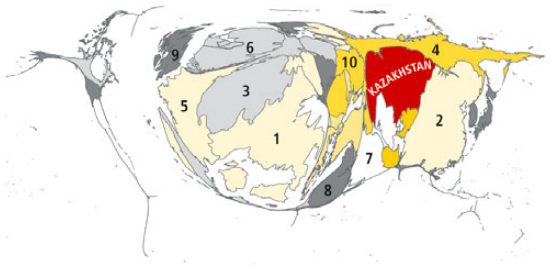
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	35/125	44/125	9	54/100	48/100	6
Depth	59/125	56/125	-3	23/50	20/50	3
Breadth	32/125	46/125	14	32/50	28/50	4
Trade Pillar	52/125	47/125	-5	51/100	55/100	-4
Capital Pillar	16/65	24/65	8	74/100	68/100	6
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	40/91	39/91	-1	54/100	53/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

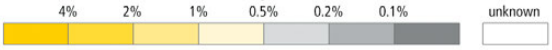
Kazakhstan's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Kazakhstan's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Italy (15%)
2. China (12%)
3. Switzerland (10%)
4. Russia (7%)
5. France (7%)
6. Netherlands (6%)
7. Iran (3%)
8. Israel (2%)
9. U.K. (2%)
10. Ukraine (2%)

Kazakhstan's Share of Partner Imports



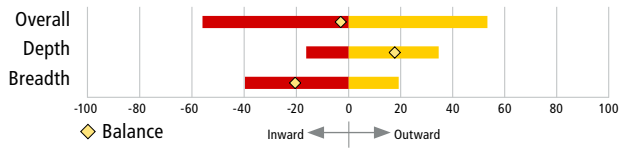
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	76/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	31/125	105/125	43%	21%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	104/125	66/125	3%	7%
Capital	28/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	44/119	30/125	12%	61%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	30/121	19/125	11%	36%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	45/105	53/92	4%	3%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	34/117	104/116	0%	0%
Information	88/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	76/125		8,592	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	72/125	97/125	28	23
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	102/125	71/125	$0	$4
People	40/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	9/125	18/125	19%	19%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	33/85	65/118	0.4	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	88/116	54/89	1%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	44/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	59/125	33/125	53%	36%
Capital	17/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	21/64	–	15%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	91%	82%
Printed Publications Trade	99/125	79/125	84%	65%
People	57/111		–	
Migrants	107/124	74/124	86%	82%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	33/81	–	98%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	85/112	3.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	103/123	6%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	75/112	4.0
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	41/112	4.1
Press Freedom (+)	118/124	42
Labor Freedom (+)	15/123	83
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	56/124	$8,883
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	74/125	4.3
Population (-)	50/125	16.3
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

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

KOREA, REPUBLIC

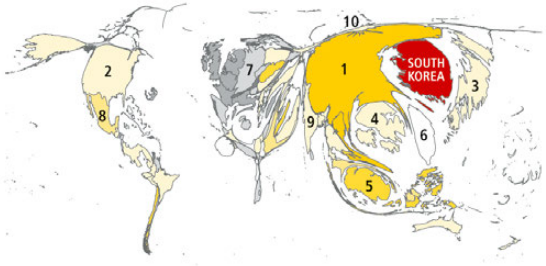
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	20/125	32/125	12	62/100	54/100	8
Depth	46/125	64/125	18	26/50	19/50	7
Breadth	17/125	20/125	3	36/50	35/50	1
Trade Pillar	6/125	24/125	18	84/100	67/100	17
Capital Pillar	27/65	29/65	2	62/100	61/100	1
Information Pillar	19/74	27/74	8	72/100	59/100	13
People Pillar	43/91	43/91	0	50/100	50/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

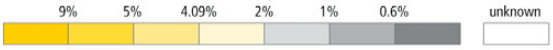
South Korea's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2009



South Korea's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. China (21%)
2. U.S.A. (10%)
3. Japan (6%)
4. Hong Kong (5%)
5. Singapore (3%)
6. Taiwan (3%)
7. Germany (2%)
8. Mexico (2%)
9. India (2%)
10. Russia (2%)

South Korea's Share of Partner Imports



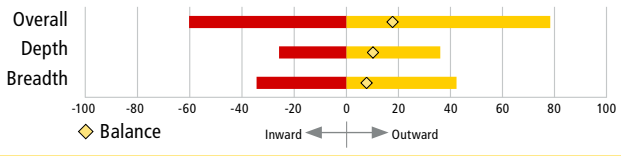
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	28/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	25/125	40/125	46%	42%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	53/125	46/125	8%	9%
Capital	50/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	41/119	110/125	14%	13%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	39/121	117/125	7%	3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	37/105	11/92	9%	31%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	94/117	23/116	0%	0%
Information	62/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	63/125		11,878	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	55/125	93/125	52	29
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	54/125	58/125	$5	$6
People	69/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	88/125	101/125	3%	1%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	47/85	·	0.2	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	48/116	55/89	4%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	12/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	16/125	23/125	67%	59%
Capital	19/65		–	
FDI Stock	21/36	18/36	57%	33%
FDI Flows	11/36	26/36	53%	24%
Portfolio Equity Stock	18/64	–	39%	–
Information	10/74		–	
International Phone Calls	34/68	2/62	73%	52%
Printed Publications Trade	26/125	29/125	51%	42%
People	34/111		–	
Migrants	40/124	58/124	36%	87%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	27/81	–	96%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	27/112	4.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	72/121	2.4
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	22/123	32%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	41/112	4.7
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	15/112	5.4
Press Freedom (+)	39/124	97
Labor Freedom (+)	99/123	47
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	33/124	$20,591
Linguistic Commonality (+)	71/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	73/125	4.3
Population (-)	24/125	48.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

KUWAIT

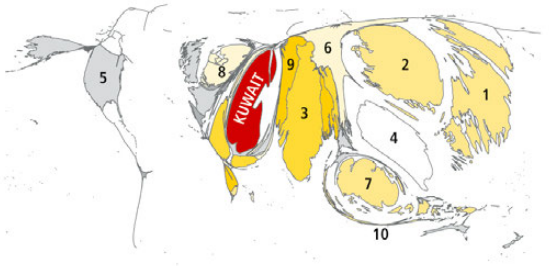
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	45/125	51/125	6	50/100	45/100	5
Depth	35/125	57/125	22	27/50	20/50	7
Breadth	61/125	53/125	-8	23/50	25/50	-2
Trade Pillar	41/125	46/125	5	57/100	55/100	2
Capital Pillar	48/65	51/65	3	40/100	28/100	12
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

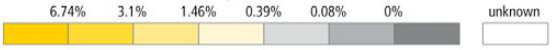
Kuwait's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2009



Kuwait's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Japan (17%)
2. South Korea (15%)
3. India (13%)
4. Taiwan (9%)
5. U.S.A. (8%)
6. China (7%)
7. Singapore (6%)
8. Netherlands (4%)
9. Pakistan (3%)
10. Indonesia (2%)

Kuwait's Share of Partner Imports



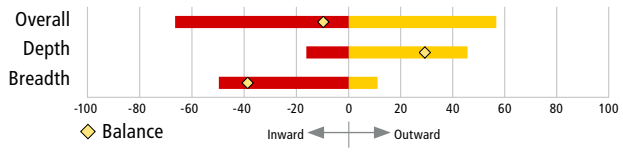
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	60/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	21/125	116/125	50%	17%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	55/125	51/125	8%	9%
Capital	32/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	40/119	123/125	14%	5%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	7/121	119/125	36%	3%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	28/105	35/92	16%	10%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	12/117	15/116	2%	1%
Information	40/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	73/125		9,553	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	16/125	31/125	316	179
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	74/125	31/125	$2	$17
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	12/125	2/125	17%	73%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	14/85	80/118	0.9	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	·	·	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	42/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	90/125	3/125	52%	83%
Capital	62/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	61/64	–	59%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	86/125	11/125	52%	40%
People	53/111		–	
Migrants	105/124	1/124	85%	53%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	54/81	–	77%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	63/112	4.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	61/121	3.1
Regional Trade Integration (+)	45/125	0.1
Visa Openness (+)	17/123	36%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	35/112	4.9
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	66/112	3.6
Press Freedom (+)	71/124	86
Labor Freedom (+)	9/123	88
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	21/124	$36,412
Linguistic Commonality (+)	63/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	69/125	4.6
Population (-)	107/125	2.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

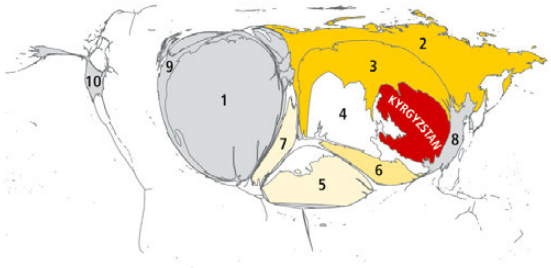
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	114/125	107/125	-7	25/100	24/100	1
Depth	77/125	68/125	-9	18/50	18/50	0
Breadth	118/125	119/125	1	7/50	6/50	1
Trade Pillar	67/125	88/125	21	46/100	37/100	9
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	73/74	69/74	-4	17/100	15/100	2
People Pillar	73/91	77/91	4	32/100	26/100	6

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

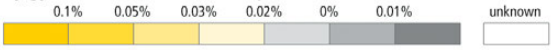
Kyrgystan's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Kyrgyzstan's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Switzerland (25%)
2. Russia (17%)
3. Kazakhstan (12%)
4. Uzbekistan (9%)
5. U.A.E. (8%)
6. Afghanistan (3%)
7. Turkey (3%)
8. China (3%)
9. France (3%)
10. U.S.A. (2%)

Kyrgyzstan's Share of Partner Imports



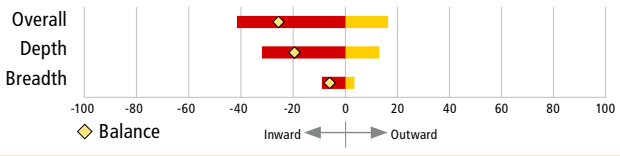
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	16/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	49/125	6/125	32%	70%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	23/125	7/125	14%	21%
Capital	110/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	116/119	93/125	0%	22%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	105/121	44/125	0%	20%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	105/105	86/92	-1%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	106/117	92/116	0%	0%
Information	118/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	124/125		281	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	95/125	94/125	10	25
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	108/125	106/125	$0	$1
People	48/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	31/125	59/125	11%	4%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	39/85	52/118	0.3	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	106/116	21/89	1%	7%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	118/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	118/125	106/125	78%	60%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	57/74		–	
International Phone Calls	50/68	49/62	99%	100%
Printed Publications Trade	52/125	92/125	87%	43%
People	100/111		–	
Migrants	108/124	60/124	88%	92%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	98/99	–	98%
International Students	–	63/81	–	100%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	96/112	3.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	55/121	3.7
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	73/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	102/112	3.4
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	91/112	3.1
Press Freedom (+)	117/124	47
Labor Freedom (+)	17/123	83
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	109/124	$864
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	70/125	4.5
Population (-)	87/125	5.4
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

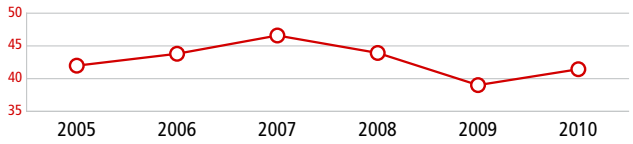
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

LATVIA

Summary

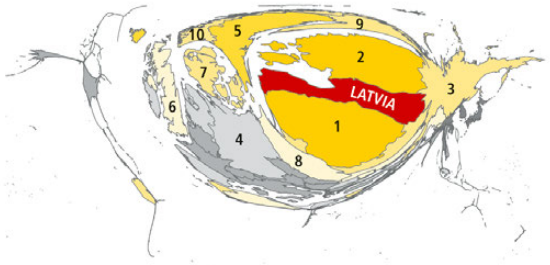
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	71/125	59/125	-12	41/100	42/100	-1
Depth	45/125	31/125	-14	26/50	27/50	-1
Breadth	96/125	89/125	-7	16/50	15/50	1
Trade Pillar	53/125	60/125	7	51/100	51/100	0
Capital Pillar	62/65	48/65	-14	21/100	30/100	-9
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	25/91	26/91	1	67/100	65/100	2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

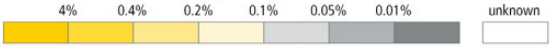
Latvia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Latvia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Lithuania (15%)
2. Estonia (13%)
3. Russia (9%)
4. Germany (8%)
5. Sweden (6%)
6. U.K. (4%)
7. Denmark (4%)
8. Poland (4%)
9. Finland (3%)
10. Norway (2%)

Latvia's Share of Partner Imports



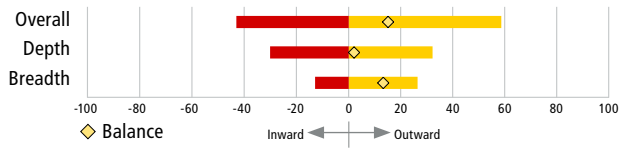
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	23/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	33/125	29/125	39%	48%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	20/125	47/125	15%	9%
Capital	83/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	64/119	46/125	4%	45%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	86/121	96/125	1%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	46/105	72/92	3%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	108/117	97/116	0%	0%
Information	46/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	34/125		31,151	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	74/125	63/125	24	80
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	33/125	36/125	$18	$15
People	34/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	36/125	23/125	9%	15%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	21/85	38/118	0.7	0.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	60/116	64/89	3%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	100/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	79/125	105/125	83%	79%
Capital	54/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	53/64	–	92%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	42%	17%
Printed Publications Trade	109/125	95/125	82%	78%
People	37/111		–	
Migrants	16/124	63/124	28%	21%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	45/99	–	84%
International Students	–	38/81	–	51%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	44/112	4.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	4/125	8.5
Visa Openness (+)	70/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	47/112	4.6
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	38/112	4.4
Press Freedom (+)	29/124	102
Labor Freedom (+)	69/123	59
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	49/124	$10,695
Linguistic Commonality (+)	85/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	104/125	2.2
Population (-)	110/125	2.2
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

LEBANON

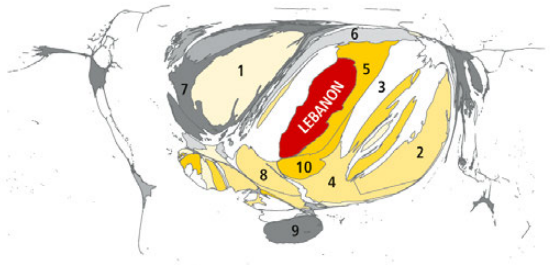
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	38/125	26/125	-12	53/100	58/100	-5
Depth	23/125	21/125	-2	31/50	30/50	1
Breadth	66/125	47/125	-19	22/50	28/50	-6
Trade Pillar	39/125	52/125	13	58/100	54/100	4
Capital Pillar	34/65	12/65	-22	55/100	79/100	-24
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	9/91	6/91	-3	86/100	85/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

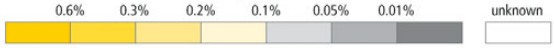
Lebanon's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Lebanon's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Switzerland (13%)
2. U.A.E. (9%)
3. Iraq (6%)
4. Saudi Arabia (6%)
5. Syria (6%)
6. Turkey (4%)
7. France (4%)
8. Egypt (3%)
9. South Africa (3%)
10. Jordan (3%)

Lebanon's Share of Partner Imports



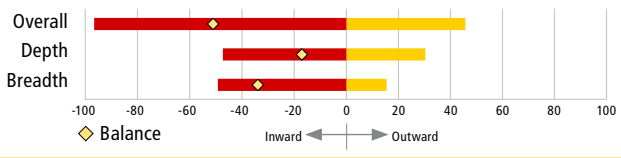
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	46/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	111/125	30/125	13%	47%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	5/125	4/125	43%	36%
Capital	10/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	36/119	11/125	18%	96%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	31/121	10/125	9%	48%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	55/117	10/116	0%	1%
Information	69/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	111/125		1,908	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	48/125	30/125	79	190
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	29/125	39/125	$21	$13
People	13/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	21/125	19/125	13%	18%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	43/118	·	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	35/116	12/89	5%	11%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	61/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	112/125	13/125	36%	48%
Capital	53/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	52/64	–	16%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	111/125	9/125	64%	15%
People	19/111		–	
Migrants	3/124	11/124	19%	73%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	61/99	–	54%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Capital Account Openness (+)	61/121	3.1
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	10/123	52%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	·	·
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	63/124	90
Labor Freedom (+)	79/123	57
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	52/124	$10,044
Linguistic Commonality (+)	59/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	80/125	3.8
Population (-)	98/125	4.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

LITHUANIA

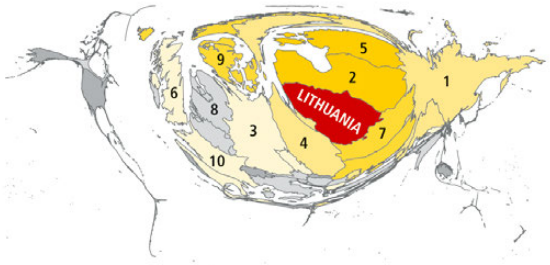
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	47/125	35/125	-12	49/100	53/100	-4
Depth	25/125	27/125	2	31/50	28/50	3
Breadth	86/125	55/125	-31	18/50	25/50	-7
Trade Pillar	42/125	30/125	-12	56/100	63/100	-7
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	41/91	29/91	-12	53/100	61/100	-8

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

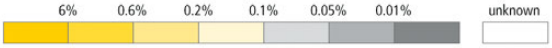
Lithuania's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Lithuania's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Russia (14%)
2. Latvia (10%)
3. Germany (8%)
4. Poland (6%)
5. Estonia (5%)
6. U.K. (4%)
7. Belarus (4%)
8. Netherlands (4%)
9. Denmark (4%)
10. France (4%)

Lithuania's Share of Partner Imports



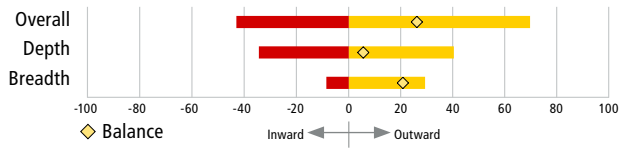
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	14/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	18/125	13/125	57%	64%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	42/125	62/125	11%	8%
Capital	45/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	56/119	65/125	6%	37%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	55/121	77/125	3%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	44/105	63/92	5%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	23/117	49/116	1%	0%
Information	44/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	27/125		45,426	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	66/125	62/125	34	83
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	27/125	56/125	$27	$6
People	49/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	40/125	61/125	9%	4%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	35/85	53/118	0.4	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	59/116	61/89	3%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	96/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	69/125	111/125	60%	73%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	75/125	80/125	62%	89%
People	49/111		–	
Migrants	31/124	71/124	50%	46%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	46/99	–	84%
International Students	–	53/81	–	84%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	40/112	4.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	51/121	3.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	5/125	8.5
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	49/112	4.6
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	33/112	4.6
Press Freedom (+)	11/124	108
Labor Freedom (+)	73/123	59
Financial Freedom (+)	4/123	80

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	47/124	$11,044
Linguistic Commonality (+)	82/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	107/125	2.2
Population (-)	103/125	3.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

LUXEMBOURG

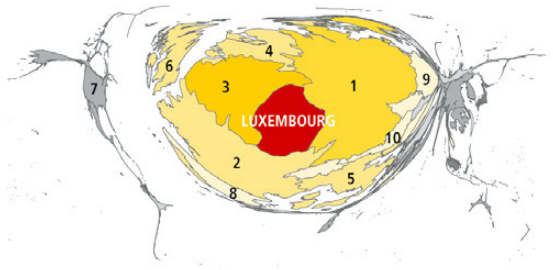
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	5/125	3/125	-2	78/100	80/100	-2
Depth	3/125	3/125	0	46/50	47/50	-1
Breadth	29/125	32/125	3	32/50	32/50	0
Trade Pillar	34/125	26/125	-8	60/100	67/100	-7
Capital Pillar	1/65	1/65	0	97/100	96/100	1
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	13/91	13/91	0	81/100	81/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

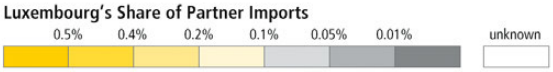
Luxembourg's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Luxembourg's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (25%)
2. France (15%)
3. Belgium (12%)
4. Netherlands (5%)
5. Italy (5%)
6. U.K. (4%)
7. U.S.A. (2%)
8. Spain (2%)
9. Poland (2%)
10. Austria (1%)

Luxembourg's Share of Partner Imports



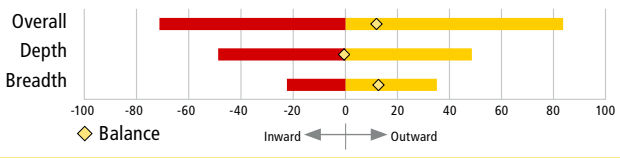
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	19/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	42/125	36/125	36%	44%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	1/125	1/125	123%	70%
Capital	1/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	2/119	3/125	251%	209%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	1/121	1/125	176%	229%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	1/105	1/92	2230%	5150%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	1/117	1/116	41%	122%
Information	4/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	14/125		86,988	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	5/125	2/125	998	948
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	13/125	2/125	$72	$290
People	2/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	34/125	10/125	10%	34%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	10/118	·	1.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	1/116	1/89	250%	42%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	81/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	40/125	113/125	90%	85%
Capital	5/65		–	
FDI Stock	17/36	19/36	91%	83%
FDI Flows	8/36	10/36	64%	56%
Portfolio Equity Stock	1/64	–	48%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	78/125	86/125	99%	98%
People	40/111		–	
Migrants	73/124	49/124	87%	90%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	19/99	–	97%
International Students	–	44/81	–	89%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	9/112	5.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	·	·
Regional Trade Integration (+)	8/125	8.5
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	3/112	6.0
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	3/112	5.8
Press Freedom (+)	14/124	106
Labor Freedom (+)	116/123	40
Financial Freedom (+)	4/123	80

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	1/124	$108,832
Linguistic Commonality (+)	52/124	4%
Remoteness (-)	125/125	0.9
Population (-)	121/125	0.5
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

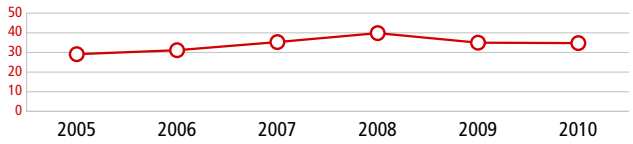
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MACEDONIA, FYR

Summary

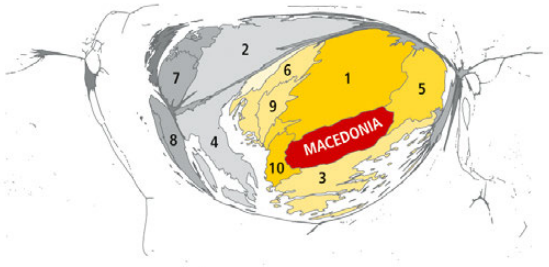
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	86/125	93/125	7	35/100	29/100	6
Depth	44/125	49/125	5	26/50	22/50	4
Breadth	113/125	116/125	3	9/50	7/50	2
Trade Pillar	64/125	78/125	14	47/100	44/100	3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	66/91	72/91	6	35/100	31/100	4

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

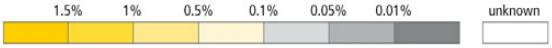
Macedonia's Merchandise Exports, 2007



Macedonia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Serbia (20%)
2. Germany (14%)
3. Greece (11%)
4. Italy (9%)
5. Bulgaria (7%)
6. Croatia (5%)
7. Belgium (3%)
8. Spain (3%)
9. Bosnia & Herzegovina (3%)
10. Albania (2%)

Macedonia's Share of Partner Imports



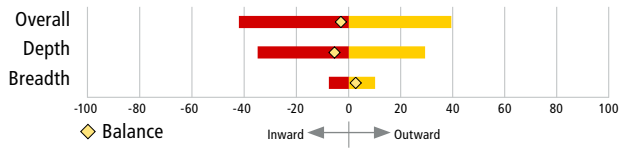
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	22/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	41/125	18/125	36%	60%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	47/125	50/125	10%	9%
Capital	77/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	92/119	42/125	1%	48%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	104/121	51/125	0%	19%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	77/105	56/92	0%	2%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	37/117	103/116	0%	0%
Information	58/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	55/125		16,831	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	61/125	58/125	37	92
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	65/125	72/125	$2	$4
People	39/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	28/125	53/125	11%	6%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	77/118	·	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	25/116	49/89	7%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	112/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	111/125	95/125	70%	95%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	100/125	42/125	99%	90%
People	102/111		–	
Migrants	52/124	118/124	53%	85%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	77/99	–	86%
International Students	–	73/81	–	97%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	54/112	4.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	75/121	2.1
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	·	·
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	64/112	4.3
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	49/112	4.0
Press Freedom (+)	55/124	92
Labor Freedom (+)	15/123	83
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	76/124	$4,431
Linguistic Commonality (+)	89/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	98/125	2.5
Population (-)	113/125	2.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

MADAGASCAR

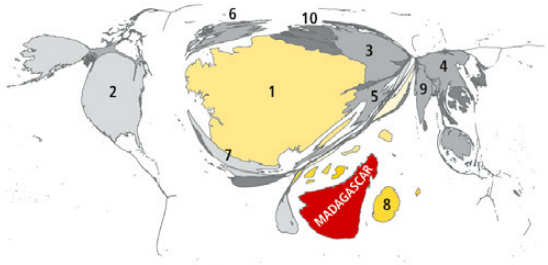
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	87/125	92/125	5	34/100	29/100	5
Depth	97/125	111/125	14	12/50	7/50	5
Breadth	67/125	63/125	-4	22/50	22/50	0
Trade Pillar	81/125	79/125	-2	42/100	44/100	-2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	89/91	86/91	-3	11/100	17/100	-6

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

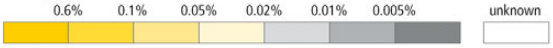
Madagascar's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Madagascar's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. France (37%)
2. U.S.A. (15%)
3. Germany (6%)
4. China (3%)
5. Italy (3%)
6. U.K. (3%)
7. Spain (2%)
8. Mauritius (2%)
9. India (2%)
10. Netherlands (2%)

Madagascar's Share of Partner Imports



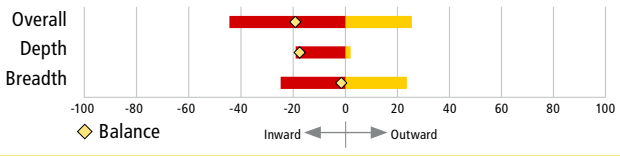
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	89/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	110/125	76/125	13%	30%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	62/125	22/125	7%	13%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	111/119	37/125	0%	51%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	113/121	9/125	-1%	49%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Information	104/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	89/125		5,512	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	120/125	118/125	2	6
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	84/125	110/125	$1	$1
People	85/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	113/125	120/125	1%	0%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	108/118	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	34/116	52/89	6%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	57/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	49/125	70/125	17%	15%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	93/125	104/125	0%	2%
People	105/111		–	
Migrants	106/124	66/124	27%	30%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	54/99	–	24%
International Students	–	81/81	–	100%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	83/112	3.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	81/121	1.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	123/123	0%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	97/112	3.6
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	96/112	2.8
Press Freedom (+)	84/124	75
Labor Freedom (+)	102/123	47
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	121/124	$392
Linguistic Commonality (+)	48/124	4%
Remoteness (-)	11/125	8.0
Population (-)	46/125	20.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

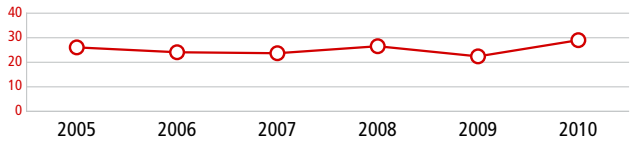
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MALAWI

Summary

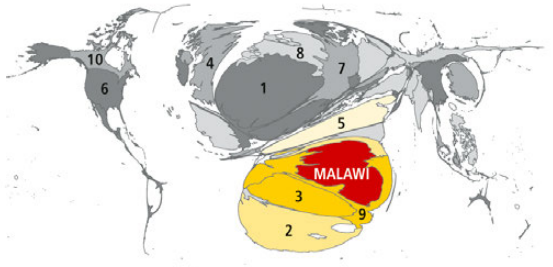
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	104/125	100/125	-4	29/100	26/100	3
Depth	111/125	93/125	-18	9/50	12/50	-3
Breadth	75/125	93/125	18	20/50	14/50	6
Trade Pillar	97/125	97/125	0	34/100	32/100	2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

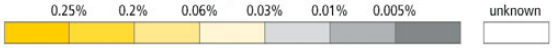
Malawi's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Malawi's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Belgium (12%)
2. South Africa (9%)
3. Zimbabwe (6%)
4. U.K. (5%)
5. Egypt (5%)
6. U.S.A. (5%)
7. Germany (4%)
8. Netherlands (4%)
9. Mozambique (3%)
10. Canada (3%)

Malawi's Share of Partner Imports



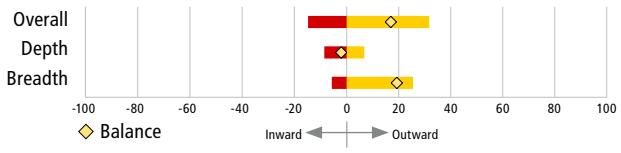
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	81/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	81/125	51/125	22%	38%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	114/125	105/125	2%	4%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	104/119	96/125	1%	19%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	77/121	105/125	1%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Information	122/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	121/125		510	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	113/125	120/125	4	5
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	114/125	95/125	$0	$1
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	109/125	91/125	1%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	90/118	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	6/116	·	31%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	84/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	53/125	107/125	46%	32%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	16/125	118/125	37%	29%
People	95/111		–	
Migrants	115/124	102/124	83%	90%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	51/99	–	100%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	80/112	3.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	118/121	0.2
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	15/123	41%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	52/112	4.6
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	108/112	2.5
Press Freedom (+)	64/124	89
Labor Freedom (+)	68/123	59
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	124/124	$322
Linguistic Commonality (+)	1/124	42%
Remoteness (-)	16/125	7.6
Population (-)	54/125	14.9
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

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

MALAYSIA

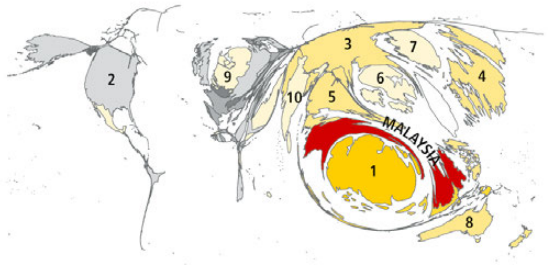
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	17/125	28/125	11	64/100	57/100	7
Depth	11/125	14/125	3	36/50	32/50	4
Breadth	45/125	54/125	9	28/50	25/50	3
Trade Pillar	5/125	4/125	-1	86/100	86/100	0
Capital Pillar	31/65	45/65	14	59/100	39/100	20
Information Pillar	32/74	37/74	5	61/100	48/100	13
People Pillar	34/91	36/91	2	58/100	55/100	3

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

Malaysia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Malaysia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Singapore (13%)
2. U.S.A. (11%)
3. China (10%)
4. Japan (9%)
5. Thailand (5%)
6. Hong Kong (4%)
7. South Korea (4%)
8. Australia (3%)
9. Netherlands (3%)
10. India (3%)

Malaysia's Share of Partner Imports

10% 6% 3% 1.5% 0.5% 0.2% unknown

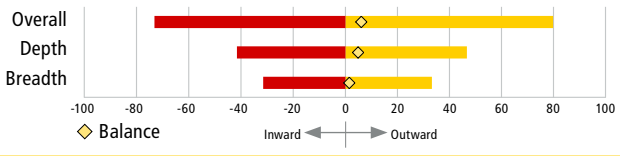
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	4/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	4/125	7/125	84%	69%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	28/125	18/125	14%	13%
Capital	23/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	20/119	52/125	41%	43%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	10/121	64/125	27%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	38/105	24/92	8%	18%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	16/117	115/116	1%	-2%
Information	49/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	64/125		11,652	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	42/125	52/125	115	102
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	44/125	52/125	$9	$7
People	35/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	88/125	47/125	3%	8%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	25/118	·	0.9
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	36/116	28/89	5%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	31/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	35/125	35/125	69%	69%
Capital	39/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	39/64	–	51%	–
Information	32/74		–	
International Phone Calls	36/68	42/62	89%	82%
Printed Publications Trade	14/125	32/125	43%	54%
People	56/111		–	
Migrants	90/124	80/124	67%	96%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	92/99	–	91%
International Students	–	19/81	–	79%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	28/112	4.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	81/121	1.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	39/125	0.2
Visa Openness (+)	9/123	66%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	48/112	4.6
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	23/112	5.0
Press Freedom (+)	104/124	59
Labor Freedom (+)	40/123	71
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	57/124	$8,423
Linguistic Commonality (+)	81/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	21/125	6.8
Population (-)	36/125	27.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

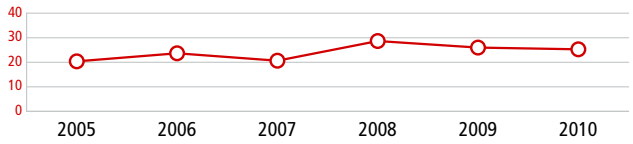
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MALI

Summary

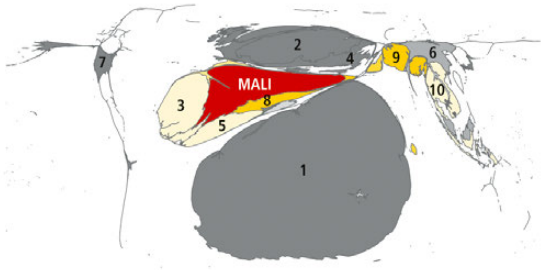
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	112/125	113/125	1	25/100	20/100	5
Depth	100/125	99/125	-1	11/50	10/50	1
Breadth	100/125	109/125	9	14/50	10/50	4
Trade Pillar	118/125	120/125	2	24/100	17/100	7
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

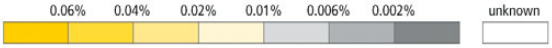
Mali's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2008



Mali's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. South Africa (60%)
2. Switzerland (6%)
3. Senegal (5%)
4. Italy (2%)
5. Cote d'Ivoire (2%)
6. China (2%)
7. U.S.A. (1%)
8. Burkina Faso (1%)
9. Pakistan (1%)
10. Thailand (1%)

Mali's Share of Partner Imports



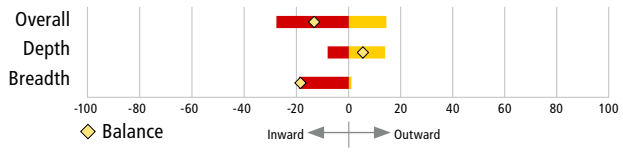
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	72/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	75/125	74/125	24%	31%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	87/125	43/125	4%	9%
Capital	102/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	100/119	107/125	1%	14%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	94/121	89/125	0%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	85/105	80/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	48/117	91/116	0%	0%
Information	105/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	112/125		1,868	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	86/125	72/125	17	63
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	124/125	117/125	$0	$0
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	22/125	99/125	13%	1%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	106/118	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	46/116	·	4%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	114/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	122/125	93/125	44%	68%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	25/125	57/125	96%	9%
People	48/111		–	
Migrants	120/124	55/124	91%	89%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	9/99	–	0%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	103/112	3.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	104/123	6%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	77/112	4.0
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	111/112	2.4
Press Freedom (+)	26/124	102
Labor Freedom (+)	48/123	68
Financial Freedom (+)	94/123	40

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	111/124	$692
Linguistic Commonality (+)	46/124	4%
Remoteness (-)	55/125	5.7
Population (-)	53/125	15.4
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

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

MALTA

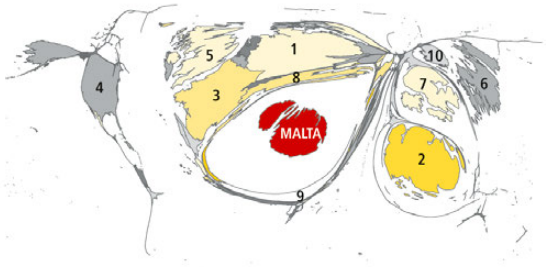
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	10/125	11/125	1	72/100	71/100	1
Depth	9/125	8/125	-1	37/50	38/50	-1
Breadth	24/125	26/125	2	34/50	33/50	1
Trade Pillar	13/125	9/125	-4	75/100	79/100	-4
Capital Pillar	14/65	20/65	6	77/100	74/100	3
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	8/91	8/91	0	87/100	85/100	2

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

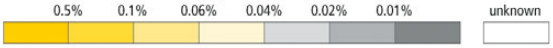
Malta's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2009



Malta's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (12%)
2. Singapore (12%)
3. France (11%)
4. U.S.A. (9%)
5. U.K. (7%)
6. Japan (6%)
7. Hong Kong (6%)
8. Italy (4%)
9. Libya (3%)
10. South Korea (1%)

Malta's Share of Partner Imports



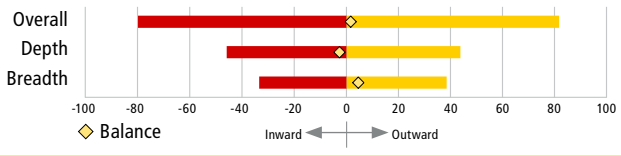
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	21/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	55/125	27/125	30%	50%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	6/125	5/125	42%	24%
Capital	13/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	35/119	7/125	19%	121%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	28/121	6/125	14%	69%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	31/105	55/92	15%	2%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	19/117	37/116	1%	0%
Information	25/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	50/125		19,207	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	36/125	27/125	152	218
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	2/125	14/125	$327	$64
People	10/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	4/125	64/125	22%	4%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	19/85	3/118	0.7	3.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	16/116	31/89	10%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	41/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	24/125	62/125	75%	45%
Capital	21/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	28/64	–	97%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	71%	2%
Printed Publications Trade	110/125	83/125	32%	88%
People	21/111		–	
Migrants	75/124	46/124	36%	49%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	8/99	–	95%
International Students	–	11/81	–	45%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	1/125	8.5
Visa Openness (+)	70/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	·	·
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	14/124	106
Labor Freedom (+)	65/123	60
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	35/124	$19,746
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	92/125	3.0
Population (-)	122/125	0.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

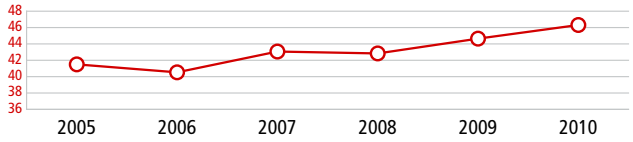
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MAURITIUS

Summary

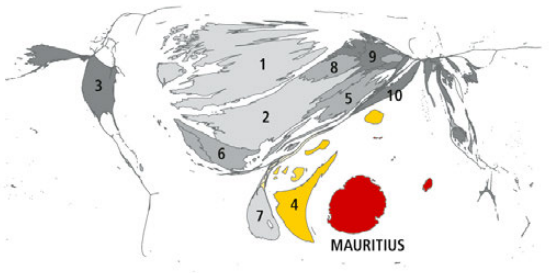
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	52/125	62/125	10	46/100	42/100	4
Depth	32/125	42/125	10	28/50	24/50	4
Breadth	88/125	78/125	-10	18/50	18/50	0
Trade Pillar	25/125	21/125	-4	66/100	69/100	-3
Capital Pillar	53/65	63/65	10	34/100	15/100	19
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	51/91	44/91	-7	46/100	48/100	-2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

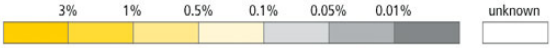
Mauritius's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Mauritius's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.K. (26%)
2. France (15%)
3. U.S.A. (7%)
4. Madagascar (5%)
5. Italy (5%)
6. Spain (4%)
7. South Africa (3%)
8. Belgium (3%)
9. Germany (2%)
10. U.A.E. (2%)

Mauritius's Share of Partner Imports



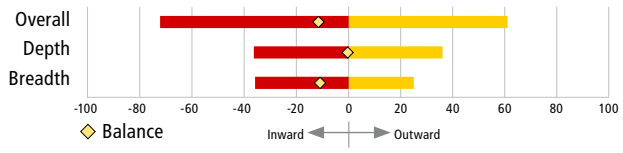
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	35/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	83/125	33/125	22%	46%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	9/125	8/125	27%	20%
Capital	35/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	59/119	87/125	5%	24%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	52/121	57/125	3%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	53/105	49/92	1%	4%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	14/117	18/116	2%	1%
Information	57/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	69/125		10,479	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	45/125	75/125	94	57
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	49/125	43/125	$6	$11
People	43/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	22/125	69/125	13%	3%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	52/85	29/118	0.2	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	7/116	80/89	26%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	56/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	55/125	59/125	13%	14%
Capital	65/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	64/64	–	4%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	97/125	18/125	71%	5%
People	75/111		–	
Migrants	82/124	40/124	32%	11%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	73/99	–	23%
International Students	–	59/81	–	61%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	32/112	4.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	47/121	4.2
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	7/123	68%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	33/112	4.9
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	56/112	3.8
Press Freedom (+)	54/124	92
Labor Freedom (+)	26/123	79
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	60/124	$7,593
Linguistic Commonality (+)	4/124	42%
Remoteness (-)	8/125	8.1
Population (-)	118/125	1.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

MEXICO

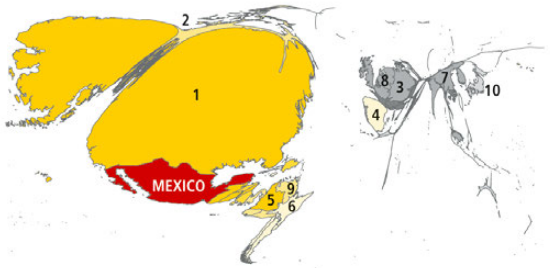
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	88/125	102/125	14	34/100	26/100	8
Depth	83/125	87/125	4	16/50	13/50	3
Breadth	83/125	96/125	13	19/50	13/50	6
Trade Pillar	103/125	112/125	9	32/100	23/100	9
Capital Pillar	45/65	54/65	9	41/100	27/100	14
Information Pillar	56/74	58/74	2	39/100	25/100	14
People Pillar	71/91	69/91	-2	33/100	33/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

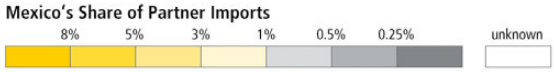
Mexico's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Mexico's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (81%)
2. Canada (3%)
3. Germany (1%)
4. Spain (1%)
5. Colombia (1%)
6. Brazil (1%)
7. China (1%)
8. Netherlands (1%)
9. Venezuela (1%)
10. Japan (1%)

Mexico's Share of Partner Imports



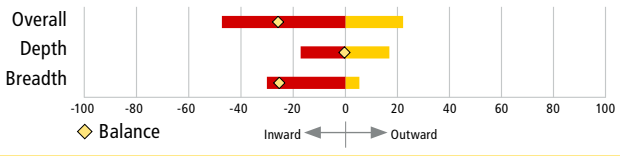
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	91/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	58/125	77/125	29%	30%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	116/125	124/125	2%	2%
Capital	69/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	55/119	75/125	6%	32%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	48/121	82/125	4%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	96/105	29/92	0%	13%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	72/117	47/116	0%	0%
Information	65/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	80/125		7,328	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	79/125	42/125	24	126
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	58/125	61/125	$4	$5
People	73/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	39/125	106/125	9%	1%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	56/85	66/118	0.1	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	101/116	·	1%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	79/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	106/125	52/125	53%	86%
Capital	35/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	12/36	·	55%
Portfolio Equity Stock	41/64	–	46%	–
Information	62/74		–	
International Phone Calls	55/68	44/62	94%	98%
Printed Publications Trade	107/125	50/125	89%	59%
People	67/111		–	
Migrants	93/124	86/124	93%	82%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	37/99	–	100%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	61/112	4.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	61/121	3.1
Regional Trade Integration (+)	28/125	2.1
Visa Openness (+)	86/123	17%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	99/112	3.6
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	62/112	3.7
Press Freedom (+)	99/124	63
Labor Freedom (+)	59/123	62
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	54/124	$9,566
Linguistic Commonality (+)	39/124	5%
Remoteness (-)	56/125	5.6
Population (-)	11/125	108.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

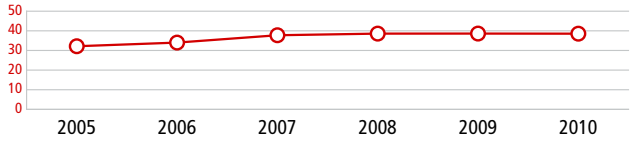
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MOLDOVA

Summary

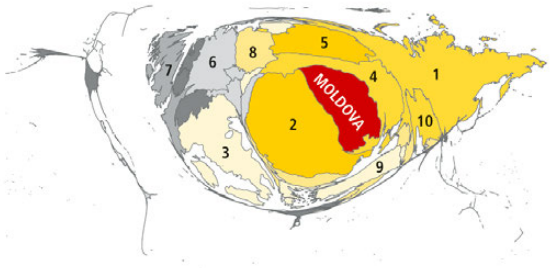
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	76/125	84/125	8	39/100	32/100	7
Depth	43/125	48/125	5	26/50	22/50	4
Breadth	107/125	110/125	3	13/50	10/50	3
Trade Pillar	65/125	67/125	2	47/100	48/100	-1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	65/91	70/91	5	35/100	33/100	2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

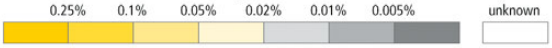
Moldova's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Moldova's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Russia (20%)
2. Romania (17%)
3. Italy (9%)
4. Ukraine (8%)
5. Belarus (5%)
6. Germany (5%)
7. U.K. (4%)
8. Poland (3%)
9. Turkey (3%)
10. Kazakhstan (2%)

Moldova's Share of Partner Imports



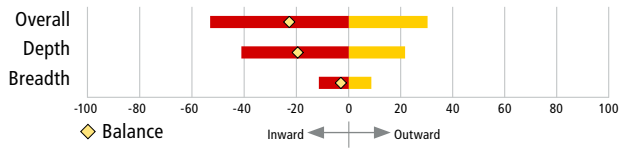
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	26/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	65/125	9/125	27%	66%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	39/125	27/125	11%	12%
Capital	66/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	88/119	39/125	1%	49%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	87/121	42/125	1%	20%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	86/105	68/92	0%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	63/117	39/116	0%	0%
Information	41/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	32/125		34,986	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	56/125	15/125	46	268
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	90/125	69/125	$0	$4
People	59/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	16/125	31/125	14%	11%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	77/85	117/118	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	33/116	65/89	6%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	107/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	101/125	100/125	63%	60%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	40%	55%
Printed Publications Trade	88/125	106/125	87%	65%
People	79/111		–	
Migrants	89/124	84/124	43%	59%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	41/99	–	71%
International Students	–	62/81	–	45%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	106/123	5%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	·	·
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	60/124	91
Labor Freedom (+)	108/123	43
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	97/124	$1,630
Linguistic Commonality (+)	91/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	97/125	2.6
Population (-)	100/125	3.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

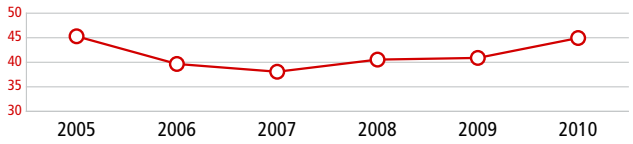
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MONGOLIA

Summary

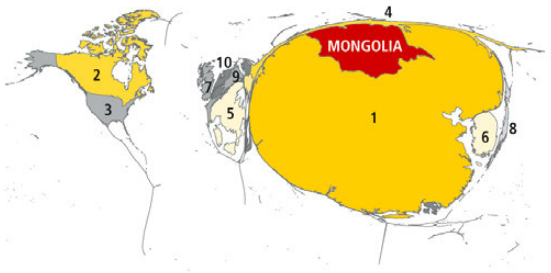
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	58/125	50/125	-8	45/100	45/100	0
Depth	27/125	40/125	13	30/50	25/50	5
Breadth	99/125	68/125	-31	15/50	21/50	-6
Trade Pillar	59/125	35/125	-24	49/100	60/100	-11
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	58/91	57/91	-1	41/100	40/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

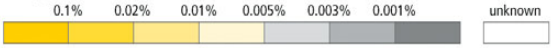
Mongolia's Merchandise Exports, 2007



Mongolia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. China (68%)
2. Canada (9%)
3. U.S.A. (3%)
4. Russia (3%)
5. Italy (3%)
6. South Korea (2%)
7. U.K. (1%)
8. Japan (1%)
9. Germany (1%)
10. Netherlands (<1%)

Mongolia's Share of Partner Imports



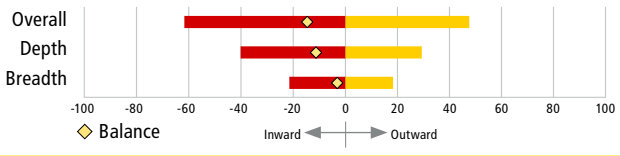
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	17/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	24/125	25/125	47%	53%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	54/125	24/125	8%	12%
Capital	15/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	67/119	15/125	3%	81%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	60/121	11/125	2%	48%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	33/117	4/116	0%	4%
Information	84/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	22/125		61,146	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	119/125	100/125	2	21
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	83/125	82/125	$1	$2
People	86/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	125/125	114/125	0%	0%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	73/118	·	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	44/116	73/89	4%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	111/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	107/125	97/125	84%	81%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	58/125	115/125	99%	94%
People	36/111		–	
Migrants	15/124	27/124	21%	86%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	94/99	–	85%
International Students	–	29/81	–	97%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	108/112	3.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	68/121	3.0
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	100/123	9%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	80/112	3.9
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	92/112	3.0
Press Freedom (+)	61/124	91
Labor Freedom (+)	32/123	76
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	93/124	$2,227
Linguistic Commonality (+)	90/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	72/125	4.4
Population (-)	109/125	2.7
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

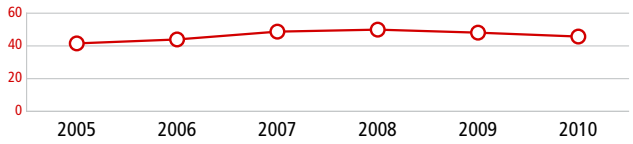
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

MOROCCO

Summary

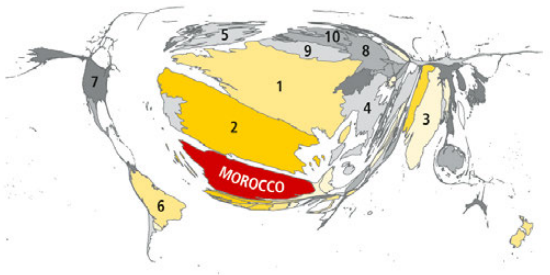
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	54/125	61/125	7	46/100	42/100	4
Depth	74/125	75/125	1	18/50	16/50	2
Breadth	48/125	51/125	3	28/50	26/50	2
Trade Pillar	63/125	70/125	7	48/100	47/100	1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	53/91	55/91	2	45/100	41/100	4

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

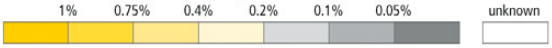
Morocco's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Morocco's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. France (22%)
2. Spain (17%)
3. India (5%)
4. Italy (4%)
5. U.K. (3%)
6. Brazil (3%)
7. U.S.A. (3%)
8. Germany (3%)
9. Belgium (2%)
10. Netherlands (2%)

Morocco's Share of Partner Imports



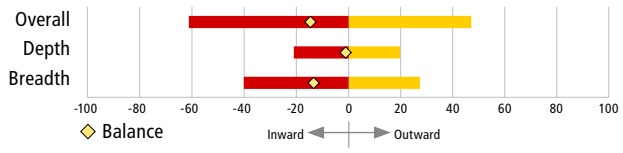
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	79/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	100/125	59/125	17%	34%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	37/125	81/125	12%	6%
Capital	52/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	73/119	45/125	3%	46%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	67/121	102/125	2%	6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	56/105	50/92	1%	4%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	44/117	42/116	0%	0%
Information	90/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	92/125		4,790	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	91/125	56/125	13	96
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	93/125	78/125	$0	$3
People	57/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	42/125	121/125	8%	0%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	62/85	61/118	0.1	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	19/116	50/89	9%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	49/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	42/125	54/125	7%	·
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	95/125	93/125	26%	2%
People	58/111		–	
Migrants	85/124	16/124	8%	34%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	65/99	–	3%
International Students	–	55/81	–	86%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	73/112	3.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	23/123	32%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	63/112	4.3
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	70/112	3.6
Press Freedom (+)	98/124	63
Labor Freedom (+)	123/123	22
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	83/124	$3,249
Linguistic Commonality (+)	63/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	84/125	3.7
Population (-)	32/125	32.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

MOZAMBIQUE

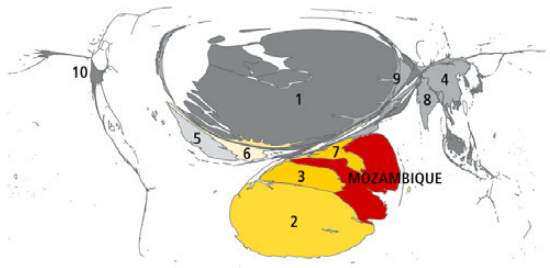
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	118/125	120/125	2	22/100	16/100	6
Depth	73/125	81/125	8	18/50	14/50	4
Breadth	123/125	124/125	1	4/50	2/50	2
Trade Pillar	93/125	106/125	13	37/100	28/100	9
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	74/74	74/74	0	14/100	3/100	11
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

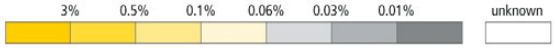
Mozambique's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Mozambique's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Netherlands (35%)
2. South Africa (16%)
3. Zimbabwe (3%)
4. China (2%)
5. Portugal (2%)
6. Spain (1%)
7. Malawi (1%)
8. India (1%)
9. Germany (1%)
10. U.S.A. (1%)

Mozambique's Share of Partner Imports



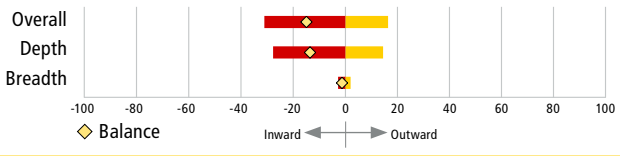
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	37/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	48/125	32/125	32%	46%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	77/125	32/125	6%	10%
Capital	80/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	116/119	31/125	0%	60%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	109/121	18/125	0%	37%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	88/105	91/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	62/117	58/116	0%	0%
Information	116/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	117/125		1,312	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	111/125	117/125	4	6
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	87/125	96/125	$1	$1
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	73/125	85/125	4%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	81/118	·	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	15/116	·	11%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	123/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	121/125	122/125	40%	26%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	65/74		–	
International Phone Calls	58/68	56/62	66%	66%
Printed Publications Trade	8/125	125/125	30%	43%
People	·		–	
Migrants	122/124	75/124	84%	71%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	90/112	3.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	120/123	1%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	94/112	3.7
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	103/112	2.6
Press Freedom (+)	76/124	84
Labor Freedom (+)	110/123	42
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	118/124	$458
Linguistic Commonality (+)	53/124	3%
Remoteness (-)	12/125	7.9
Population (-)	40/125	23.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

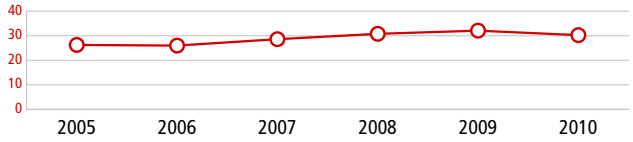
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

NAMIBIA

Summary

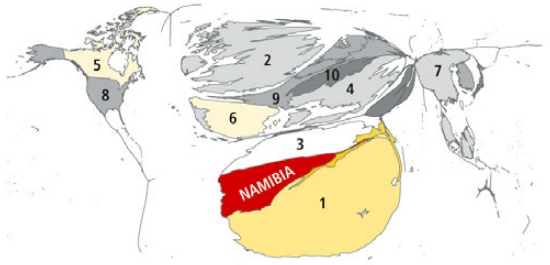
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	100/125	99/125	-1	30/100	26/100	4
Depth	52/125	63/125	11	24/50	19/50	5
Breadth	120/125	115/125	-5	6/50	7/50	-1
Trade Pillar	95/125	105/125	10	36/100	28/100	8
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	72/74	70/74	-2	23/100	14/100	9
People Pillar	61/91	62/91	1	38/100	37/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

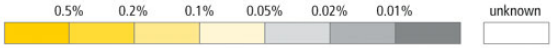
Namibia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2008



Namibia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. South Africa (28%)
2. U.K. (15%)
3. Angola (7%)
4. Italy (7%)
5. Canada (6%)
6. Spain (5%)
7. China (4%)
8. U.S.A. (4%)
9. France (2%)
10. Switzerland (2%)

Namibia's Share of Partner Imports



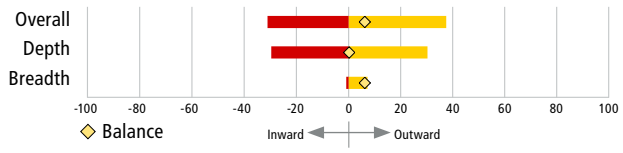
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	47/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	44/125	34/125	34%	45%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	101/125	91/125	3%	5%
Capital	47/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	104/119	48/125	1%	45%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	108/121	27/125	0%	31%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	18/105	85/92	28%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	6/117	50/116	5%	0%
Information	87/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	93/125		4,413	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	67/125	89/125	31	34
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	1/125	105/125	$372	$1
People	33/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	106/125	54/125	1%	6%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	48/118	·	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	5/116	15/89	39%	10%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	115/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	89/125	124/125	70%	44%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	74/74		–	
International Phone Calls	68/68	47/62	96%	92%
Printed Publications Trade	120/125	124/125	100%	90%
People	104/111		–	
Migrants	103/124	94/124	78%	88%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	66/99	–	75%
International Students	–	69/81	–	96%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	68/112	4.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	40/123	24%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	44/112	4.6
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	88/112	3.2
Press Freedom (+)	21/124	103
Labor Freedom (+)	11/123	87
Financial Freedom (+)	94/123	40

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	68/124	$5,652
Linguistic Commonality (+)	3/124	42%
Remoteness (-)	13/125	7.9
Population (-)	111/125	2.2
Landlocked (-)	–	No

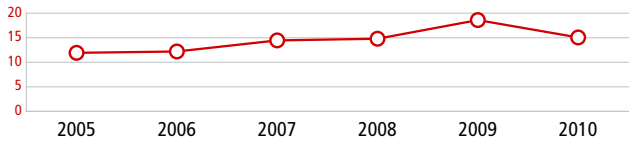
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

NEPAL

Summary

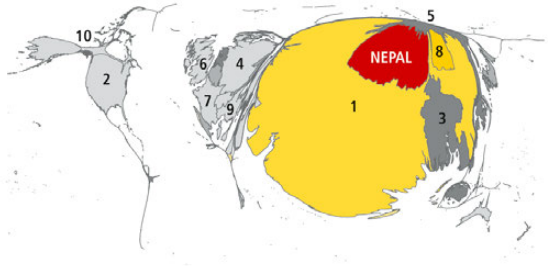
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	125/125	124/125	-1	15/100	12/100	3
Depth	119/125	124/125	5	5/50	1/50	4
Breadth	112/125	103/125	-9	10/50	11/50	-1
Trade Pillar	125/125	124/125	-1	9/100	8/100	1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	69/91	73/91	4	34/100	30/100	4

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

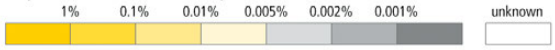
Nepal's Merchandise Exports, 2009–2010



Nepal's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. India (59%)
2. U.S.A. (6%)
3. Bangladesh (6%)
4. Germany (4%)
5. China (2%)
6. U.K. (2%)
7. France (2%)
8. Bhutan (1%)
9. Italy (1%)
10. Canada (1%)

Nepal's Share of Partner Imports



Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	107/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	124/125	58/125	6%	35%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	97/125	100/125	3%	5%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	·	125/125	·	1%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	·	124/125	·	1%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Information	110/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	109/125		1,969	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	92/125	101/125	13	21
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	118/125	124/125	$0	$0
People	81/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	78/125	70/125	4%	3%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	81/85	104/118	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	26/116	89/89	7%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	121/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	105/125	121/125	89%	79%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	76/125	122/125	92%	96%
People	59/111		–	
Migrants	116/124	7/124	95%	76%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	39/99	–	60%
International Students	–	60/81	–	87%

Directionality

Not Available

Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	109/112	3.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	85/123	17%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	110/112	3.2
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	100/112	2.8
Press Freedom (+)	87/124	74
Labor Freedom (+)	103/123	45
Financial Freedom (+)	108/123	30

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	115/124	$562
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	63/125	5.2
Population (-)	33/125	29.9
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

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

NETHERLANDS

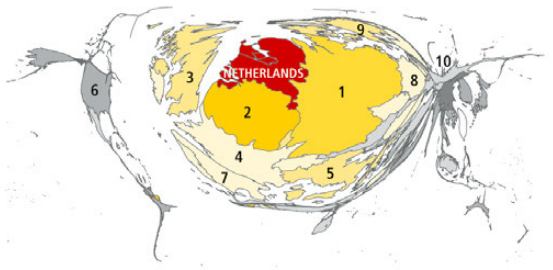
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	1/125	1/125	0	85/100	87/100	-2
Depth	6/125	6/125	0	42/50	42/50	0
Breadth	4/125	4/125	0	44/50	45/50	-1
Trade Pillar	1/125	1/125	0	94/100	94/100	0
Capital Pillar	2/65	2/65	0	93/100	95/100	-2
Information Pillar	2/74	2/74	0	96/100	90/100	6
People Pillar	15/91	11/91	-4	80/100	83/100	-3

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

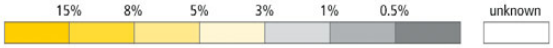
Netherlands's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2009



Netherlands's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (22%)
2. Belgium (11%)
3. U.K. (8%)
4. France (8%)
5. Italy (5%)
6. U.S.A. (4%)
7. Spain (3%)
8. Poland (2%)
9. Sweden (2%)
10. Russia (2%)

Netherlands's Share of Partner Imports



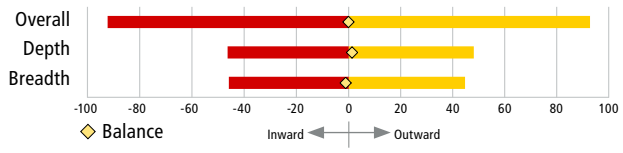
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	6/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	8/125	10/125	73%	66%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	25/125	16/125	14%	14%
Capital	9/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	8/119	21/125	114%	76%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	11/121	111/125	26%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	7/105	6/92	78%	58%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	11/117	16/116	2%	1%
Information	7/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	6/125		154,334	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	21/125	21/125	246	238
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	9/125	7/125	$82	$99
People	31/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	63/125	36/125	5%	11%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	10/85	37/118	1.1	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	78/116	33/89	2%	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	10/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	27/125	7/125	59%	79%
Capital	4/65		–	
FDI Stock	3/36	3/36	67%	69%
FDI Flows	21/36	13/36	58%	77%
Portfolio Equity Stock	6/64	–	46%	–
Information	3/74		–	
International Phone Calls	3/68	15/62	76%	75%
Printed Publications Trade	18/125	5/125	92%	75%
People	10/111		–	
Migrants	17/124	20/124	46%	26%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	4/99	–	79%
International Students	–	25/81	–	80%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	10/112	5.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	22/125	8.2
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	16/112	5.5
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	6/112	5.8
Press Freedom (+)	1/124	110
Labor Freedom (+)	69/123	59
Financial Freedom (+)	4/123	80

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	10/124	$47,172
Linguistic Commonality (+)	62/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	123/125	1.2
Population (-)	49/125	16.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

NEW ZEALAND

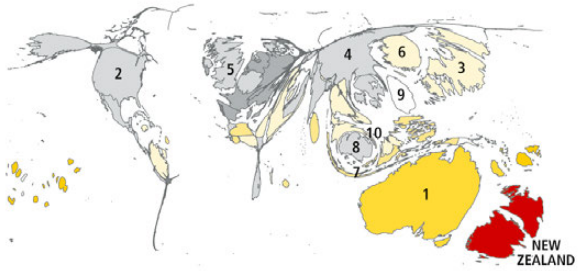
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	34/125	29/125	-5	54/100	55/100	-1
Depth	53/125	50/125	-3	24/50	22/50	2
Breadth	38/125	29/125	-9	30/50	33/50	-3
Trade Pillar	48/125	43/125	-5	53/100	56/100	-3
Capital Pillar	37/65	33/65	-4	52/100	56/100	-4
Information Pillar	9/74	15/74	6	81/100	73/100	8
People Pillar	18/91	19/91	1	79/100	75/100	4

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

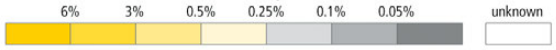
New Zealand's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



New Zealand's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Australia (21%)
2. U.S.A. (9%)
3. Japan (7%)
4. China (7%)
5. U.K. (4%)
6. South Korea (3%)
7. Indonesia (2%)
8. Singapore (2%)
9. Taiwan (2%)
10. Malaysia (2%)

New Zealand's Share of Partner Imports



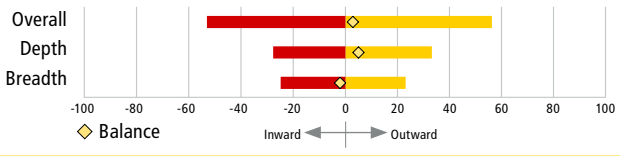
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	96/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	82/125	102/125	22%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	71/125	76/125	6%	6%
Capital	37/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	42/119	38/125	13%	50%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	78/121	112/125	1%	4%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	23/105	39/92	21%	7%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	27/117	30/116	1%	0%
Information	17/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	49/125		19,307	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	12/125	5/125	417	591
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	39/125	13/125	$10	$65
People	18/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	26/125	14/125	12%	22%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	32/85	40/118	0.4	0.6
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	79/116	10/89	2%	15%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	18/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	28/125	21/125	19%	27%
Capital	42/65		–	
FDI Stock	27/36	32/36	60%	66%
FDI Flows	36/36	36/36	22%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock	23/64	–	43%	–
Information	17/74		–	
International Phone Calls	21/68	13/62	47%	47%
Printed Publications Trade	84/125	45/125	78%	42%
People	28/111		–	
Migrants	101/124	41/124	69%	25%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	7/81	–	13%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	6/112	5.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	72/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	11/112	5.8
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	25/112	4.9
Press Freedom (+)	8/124	109
Labor Freedom (+)	7/123	89
Financial Freedom (+)	4/123	80

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	24/124	$32,145
Linguistic Commonality (+)	10/124	42%
Remoteness (-)	1/125	9.8
Population (-)	97/125	4.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

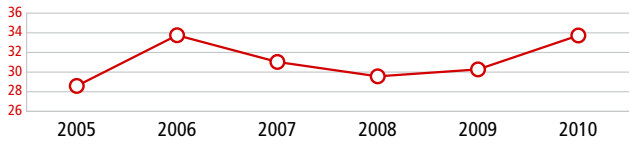
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

NICARAGUA

Summary

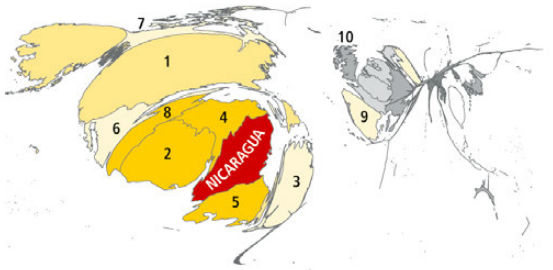
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	90/125	94/125	4	34/100	29/100	5
Depth	65/125	80/125	15	21/50	14/50	7
Breadth	108/125	90/125	-18	12/50	15/50	-3
Trade Pillar	66/125	86/125	20	47/100	39/100	8
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

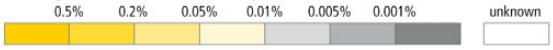
Nicaragua's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Nicaragua's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (33%)
2. El Salvador (10%)
3. Venezuela (5%)
4. Honduras (5%)
5. Costa Rica (5%)
6. Mexico (5%)
7. Canada (4%)
8. Guatemala (4%)
9. Spain (2%)
10. U.K. (1%)

Nicaragua's Share of Partner Imports



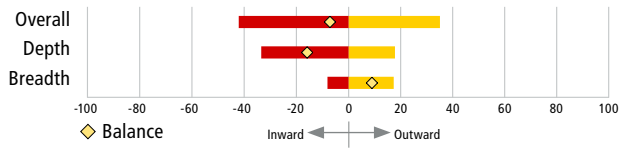
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	34/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	60/125	14/125	28%	64%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	66/125	38/125	7%	10%
Capital	85/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	78/119	24/125	3%	70%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	80/121	32/125	1%	27%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	96/105	92/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	72/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	76/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	75/125		8,638	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	81/125	69/125	21	66
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	53/125	73/125	$5	$4
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	36/125	105/125	9%	1%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	53/85	70/118	0.1	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	·	·	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	105/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	86/125	109/125	52%	70%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	43/125	82/125	98%	63%
People	90/111		–	
Migrants	80/124	77/124	92%	86%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	90/99	–	88%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	77/112	3.9
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	36/123	26%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	89/112	3.7
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	94/112	2.9
Press Freedom (+)	68/124	88
Labor Freedom (+)	47/123	68
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	104/124	$1,127
Linguistic Commonality (+)	21/124	7%
Remoteness (-)	45/125	6.0
Population (-)	84/125	5.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

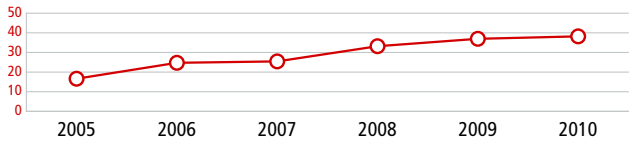
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

NIGER

Summary

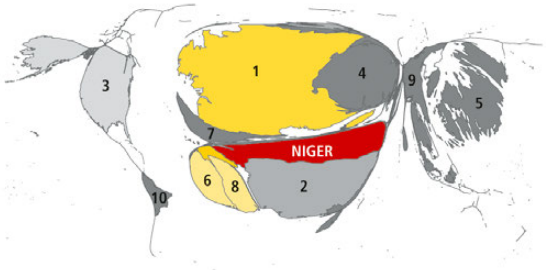
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	77/125	119/125	42	38/100	17/100	21
Depth	89/125	113/125	24	14/50	7/50	7
Breadth	55/125	111/125	56	24/50	10/50	14
Trade Pillar	69/125	122/125	53	46/100	11/100	35
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	79/91	83/91	4	24/100	20/100	4

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

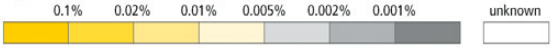
Niger's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Niger's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. France (31%)
2. Nigeria (12%)
3. U.S.A. (11%)
4. Switzerland (9%)
5. Japan (8%)
6. Côte d'Ivoire (3%)
7. Spain (2%)
8. Ghana (2%)
9. China (2%)
10. Brazil (1%)

Niger's Share of Partner Imports



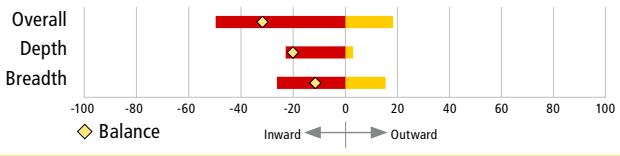
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	70/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	102/125	45/125	16%	39%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	110/125	20/125	2%	13%
Capital	73/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	71/119	55/125	3%	42%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	75/121	14/125	1%	43%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	83/105	90/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	104/117	51/116	0%	0%
Information	119/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	107/125		2,330	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	123/125	124/125	1	3
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	123/125	123/125	$0	$0
People	63/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	75/125	98/125	4%	1%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	114/118	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	23/116	23/89	8%	6%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	62/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	74/125	53/125	22%	19%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	22/125	107/125	67%	13%
People	101/111		–	
Migrants	123/124	104/124	93%	92%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	26/99	–	0%
International Students	–	74/81	–	100%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	96/123	10%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	·	·
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	81/124	82
Labor Freedom (+)	115/123	41
Financial Freedom (+)	94/123	40

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	122/124	$381
Linguistic Commonality (+)	43/124	4%
Remoteness (-)	57/125	5.5
Population (-)	52/125	15.9
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

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

NIGERIA

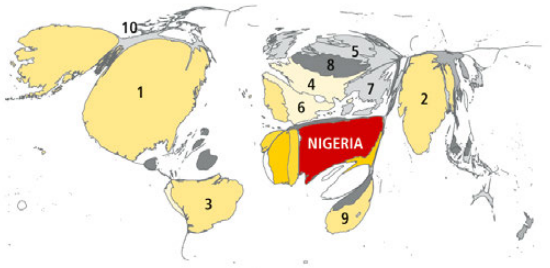
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	59/125	46/125	-13	45/100	47/100	-2
Depth	87/125	82/125	-5	15/50	14/50	1
Breadth	39/125	25/125	-14	30/50	33/50	-3
Trade Pillar	70/125	62/125	-8	45/100	50/100	-5
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	46/74	36/74	-10	47/100	49/100	-2
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

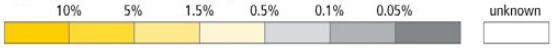
Nigeria's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Nigeria's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (35%)
2. India (9%)
3. Brazil (6%)
4. France (4%)
5. Netherlands (3%)
6. Spain (3%)
7. Italy (3%)
8. Belgium (3%)
9. South Africa (3%)
10. Canada (2%)

Nigeria's Share of Partner Imports



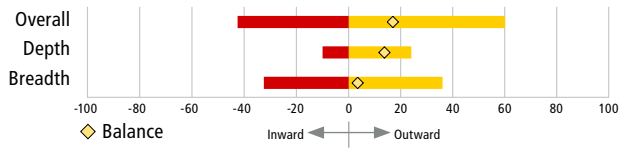
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	90/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	40/125	112/125	36%	17%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	124/125	64/125	1%	7%
Capital	26/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	80/119	84/125	2%	27%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	40/121	13/125	7%	44%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	43/105	48/92	5%	4%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	21/117	29/116	1%	0%
Information	124/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	125/125		111	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	103/125	114/125	7	8
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	110/125	115/125	$0	$1
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	116/125	104/125	1%	1%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	111/118	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	72/116	·	2%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	47/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	54/125	47/125	6%	12%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	7/74		–	
International Phone Calls	4/68	5/62	10%	2%
Printed Publications Trade	48/125	46/125	18%	12%
People	·		–	
Migrants	56/124	54/124	62%	86%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	110/112	3.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	86/121	1.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	109/123	4%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	95/112	3.7
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	101/112	2.7
Press Freedom (+)	108/124	59
Labor Freedom (+)	13/123	86
Financial Freedom (+)	94/123	40

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	98/124	$1,389
Linguistic Commonality (+)	11/124	42%
Remoteness (-)	40/125	6.0
Population (-)	8/125	158.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

NORWAY

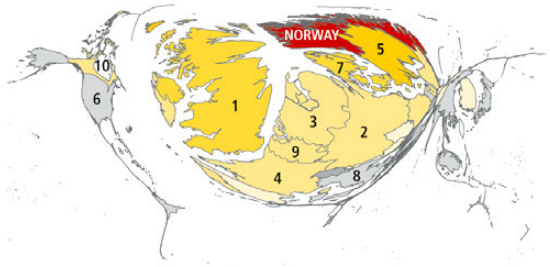
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	15/125	16/125	1	66/100	67/100	-1
Depth	30/125	25/125	-5	29/50	29/50	0
Breadth	15/125	13/125	-2	37/50	38/50	-1
Trade Pillar	35/125	31/125	-4	59/100	62/100	-3
Capital Pillar	13/65	11/65	-2	78/100	80/100	-2
Information Pillar	13/74	7/74	-6	77/100	80/100	-3
People Pillar	5/91	7/91	2	88/100	85/100	3

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

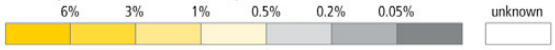
Norway's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Norway's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.K. (24%)
2. Germany (11%)
3. Netherlands (10%)
4. France (7%)
5. Sweden (6%)
6. U.S.A. (5%)
7. Denmark (3%)
8. Italy (3%)
9. Belgium (2%)
10. Canada (2%)

Norway's Share of Partner Imports



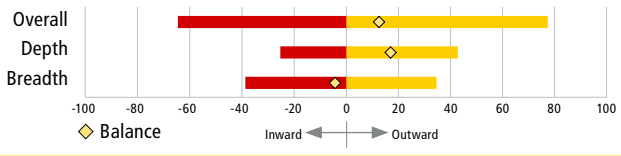
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	73/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	51/125	110/125	32%	19%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	48/125	37/125	10%	10%
Capital	17/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	19/119	56/125	41%	42%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	13/121	60/125	26%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	5/105	19/92	85%	19%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	3/117	109/116	13%	-1%
Information	14/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	11/125		109,635	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	24/125	20/125	229	245
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	36/125	9/125	$13	$87
People	21/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	78/125	42/125	4%	10%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	20/85	22/118	0.7	1.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	38/116	18/89	5%	8%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	22/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	39/125	17/125	66%	82%
Capital	18/65		–	
FDI Stock	19/36	17/36	61%	68%
FDI Flows	29/36	30/36	61%	55%
Portfolio Equity Stock	7/64	–	51%	–
Information	24/74		–	
International Phone Calls	7/68	40/62	86%	87%
Printed Publications Trade	83/125	36/125	90%	91%
People	6/111		–	
Migrants	8/124	12/124	62%	44%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	27/99	–	95%
International Students	–	10/81	–	49%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	7/112	5.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	7/112	5.9
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	20/112	5.1
Press Freedom (+)	1/124	110
Labor Freedom (+)	99/123	47
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	2/124	$84,444
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	105/125	2.2
Population (-)	90/125	4.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

OMAN

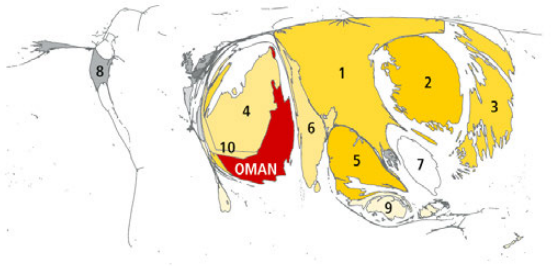
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	62/125	65/125	3	44/100	40/100	4
Depth	58/125	41/125	-17	23/50	24/50	-1
Breadth	74/125	83/125	9	20/50	16/50	4
Trade Pillar	36/125	68/125	32	59/100	48/100	11
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	61/74	55/74	-6	36/100	28/100	8
People Pillar	39/91	49/91	10	54/100	45/100	9

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

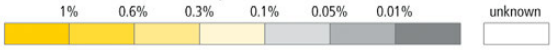
Oman's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Oman's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. China (27%)
2. South Korea (15%)
3. Japan (12%)
4. U.A.E. (12%)
5. Thailand (8%)
6. India (6%)
7. Taiwan (4%)
8. U.S.A. (2%)
9. Singapore (2%)
10. Saudi Arabia (1%)

Oman's Share of Partner Imports



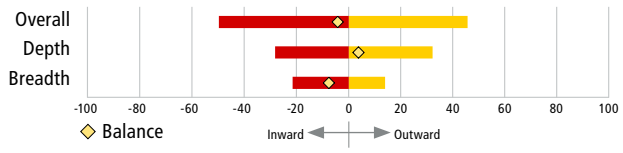
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	33/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	13/125	55/125	67%	36%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	99/125	35/125	3%	10%
Capital	93/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	64/119	89/125	4%	24%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	66/121	68/125	2%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	110/117	107/116	-1%	0%
Information	59/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	91/125		4,901	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	28/125	26/125	195	219
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	78/125	62/125	$1	$5
People	46/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	119/125	11/125	1%	28%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	25/85	41/118	0.6	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	47/116	48/89	4%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	72/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	80/125	65/125	69%	81%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	69/74		–	
International Phone Calls	·	55/62	91%	86%
Printed Publications Trade	101/125	71/125	37%	59%
People	52/111		–	
Migrants	88/124	68/124	61%	89%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	40/99	–	47%
International Students	–	43/81	–	84%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	28/112	4.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	43/125	0.1
Visa Openness (+)	25/123	30%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	14/112	5.6
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	46/112	4.0
Press Freedom (+)	91/124	70
Labor Freedom (+)	12/123	86
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	36/124	$18,657
Linguistic Commonality (+)	63/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	62/125	5.2
Population (-)	106/125	2.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

PAKISTAN

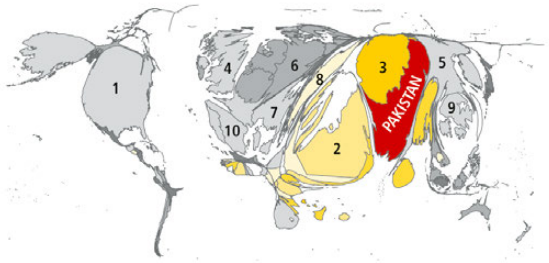
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	79/125	80/125	1	37/100	35/100	2
Depth	118/125	119/125	1	5/50	4/50	1
Breadth	31/125	38/125	7	32/50	31/50	1
Trade Pillar	76/125	66/125	-10	43/100	49/100	-6
Capital Pillar	55/65	62/65	7	33/100	15/100	18
Information Pillar	53/74	45/74	-8	43/100	40/100	3
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

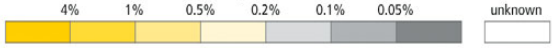
Pakistan's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Pakistan's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (17%)
2. U.A.E. (9%)
3. Afghanistan (6%)
4. U.K. (5%)
5. China (5%)
6. Germany (4%)
7. Italy (3%)
8. Turkey (2%)
9. Hong Kong (2%)
10. Spain (2%)

Pakistan's Share of Partner Imports



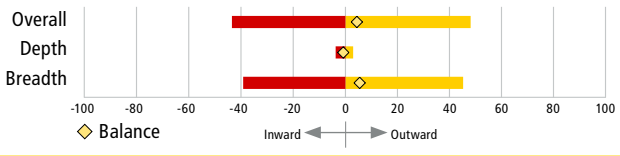
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	120/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	112/125	103/125	12%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	115/125	112/125	2%	4%
Capital	86/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	92/119	113/125	1%	12%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	95/121	73/125	0%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	78/105	64/92	0%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	58/117	48/116	0%	0%
Information	103/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	104/125		2,595	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	85/125	87/125	18	35
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	116/125	121/125	$0	$0
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	100/125	79/125	2%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	112/118	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	58/116	·	3%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	20/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	11/125	50/125	75%	46%
Capital	37/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	38/64	–	87%	–
Information	25/74		–	
International Phone Calls	·	25/62	44%	64%
Printed Publications Trade	56/125	56/125	63%	65%
People	33/111		–	
Migrants	53/124	4/124	73%	74%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	58/99	–	31%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	103/112	3.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	114/123	3%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	106/112	3.3
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	90/112	3.1
Press Freedom (+)	110/124	54
Labor Freedom (+)	96/123	50
Financial Freedom (+)	94/123	40

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	106/124	$1,050
Linguistic Commonality (+)	76/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	65/125	5.1
Population (-)	6/125	173.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

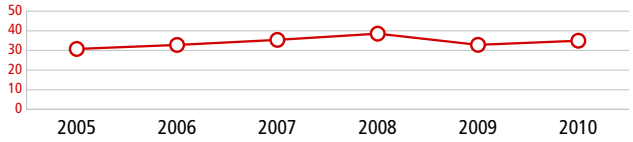
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

PANAMA

Summary

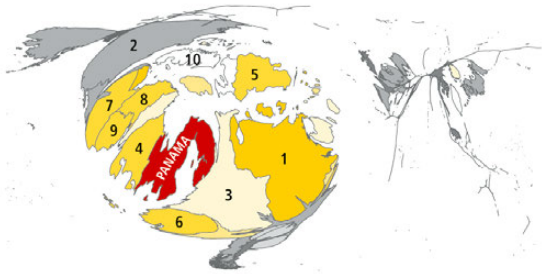
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	85/125	88/125	3	35/100	31/100	4
Depth	64/125	67/125	3	22/50	18/50	4
Breadth	106/125	100/125	-6	13/50	12/50	1
Trade Pillar	114/125	108/125	-6	28/100	27/100	1
Capital Pillar	44/65	46/65	2	42/100	38/100	4
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

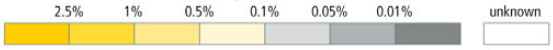
Panama's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Panama's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Venezuela (17%)
2. U.S.A. (15%)
3. Colombia (13%)
4. Costa Rica (5%)
5. Dom. Rep. (4%)
6. Ecuador (4%)
7. Guatemala (4%)
8. Honduras (3%)
9. El Salvador (2%)
10. Cuba (2%)

Panama's Share of Partner Imports



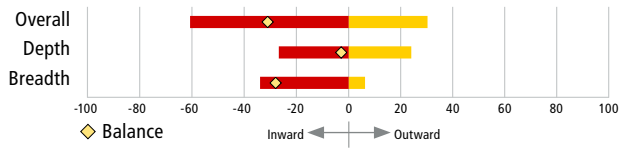
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	82/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	125/125	61/125	3%	34%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	11/125	36/125	22%	10%
Capital	33/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	7/119	19/125	115%	76%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	8/121	25/125	35%	32%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	59/105	92/92	1%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	45/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	55/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	44/125		21,278	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	70/125	73/125	29	61
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	47/125	34/125	$6	$16
People	61/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	53/125	68/125	6%	3%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	59/85	55/118	0.1	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	84/116	·	2%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	99/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	119/125	64/125	31%	50%
Capital	57/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	56/64	–	75%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	82/125	76/125	30%	35%
People	·		–	
Migrants	69/124	44/124	88%	36%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	59/112	4.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	40/123	24%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	70/112	4.2
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	52/112	3.9
Press Freedom (+)	66/124	88
Labor Freedom (+)	112/123	41
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	60/124	$7,593
Linguistic Commonality (+)	26/124	7%
Remoteness (-)	28/125	6.2
Population (-)	101/125	3.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

PARAGUAY

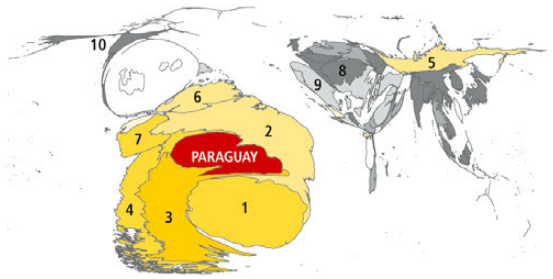
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	124/125	122/125	-2	18/100	14/100	4
Depth	94/125	97/125	3	12/50	11/50	1
Breadth	122/125	123/125	1	5/50	3/50	2
Trade Pillar	105/125	104/125	-1	32/100	29/100	3
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	88/91	89/91	1	12/100	11/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

Paraguay's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Paraguay's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Uruguay (16%)
2. Brazil (15%)
3. Argentina (13%)
4. Chile (9%)
5. Russia (5%)
6. Venezuela (4%)
7. Peru (3%)
8. Switzerland (2%)
9. Spain (2%)
10. U.S.A. (2%)

Paraguay's Share of Partner Imports

2% 0.5% 0.1% 0.06% 0.03% 0.01% unknown

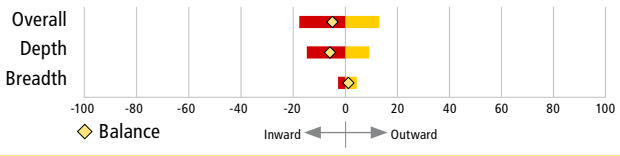
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	50/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	74/125	24/125	25%	54%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	56/125	115/125	8%	3%
Capital	109/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	86/119	102/125	1%	17%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	96/121	78/125	0%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	90/105	92/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	72/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	101/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	100/125		3,282	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	100/125	83/125	8	48
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	105/125	113/125	$0	$1
People	79/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	47/125	78/125	7%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	72/85	86/118	0.0	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	102/116	·	1%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	120/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	110/125	116/125	45%	67%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	100%	100%
Printed Publications Trade	29/125	64/125	53%	44%
People	111/111		–	
Migrants	117/124	107/124	87%	89%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	96/99	–	85%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	98/112	3.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	69/121	2.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	30/125	0.5
Visa Openness (+)	90/123	16%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	105/112	3.3
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	99/112	2.8
Press Freedom (+)	47/124	94
Labor Freedom (+)	122/123	26
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	87/124	$2,886
Linguistic Commonality (+)	22/124	7%
Remoteness (-)	9/125	8.1
Population (-)	81/125	6.5
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

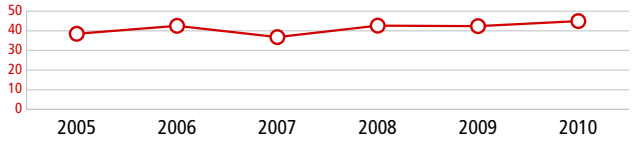
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

PERU

Summary

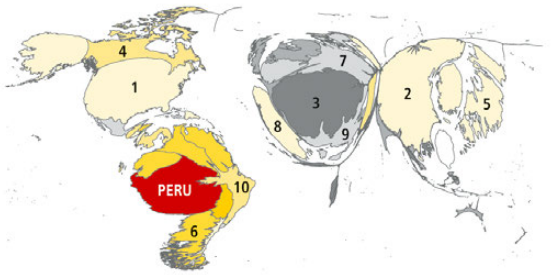
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	57/125	69/125	12	45/100	38/100	7
Depth	86/125	96/125	10	15/50	11/50	4
Breadth	40/125	48/125	8	30/50	27/50	3
Trade Pillar	82/125	92/125	10	42/100	35/100	7
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	45/74	44/74	-1	49/100	41/100	8
People Pillar	57/91	54/91	-3	42/100	42/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

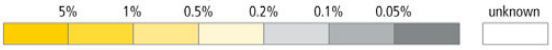
Peru's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Peru's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (17%)
2. China (12%)
3. Switzerland (10%)
4. Canada (7%)
5. Japan (5%)
6. Chile (4%)
7. Germany (3%)
8. Spain (3%)
9. Italy (2%)
10. Brazil (2%)

Peru's Share of Partner Imports



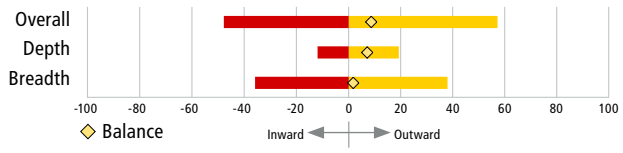
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	110/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	77/125	108/125	23%	20%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	107/125	113/125	3%	4%
Capital	42/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	81/119	85/125	2%	27%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	72/121	49/125	1%	19%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	34/105	19/92	12%	19%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	22/117	44/116	1%	0%
Information	78/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	77/125		8,487	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	82/125	57/125	20	93
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	66/125	86/125	$2	$2
People	91/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	93/125	122/125	3%	0%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	63/85	85/118	0.1	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	89/116	·	1%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	39/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	33/125	46/125	27%	14%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	36/74		–	
International Phone Calls	40/68	16/62	36%	9%
Printed Publications Trade	117/125	44/125	75%	30%
People	29/111		–	
Migrants	34/124	34/124	26%	40%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	47/99	–	50%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	61/112	4.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	20/123	35%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	87/112	3.8
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	89/112	3.2
Press Freedom (+)	82/124	80
Labor Freedom (+)	52/123	66
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	71/124	$5,172
Linguistic Commonality (+)	32/124	6%
Remoteness (-)	15/125	7.6
Population (-)	34/125	29.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

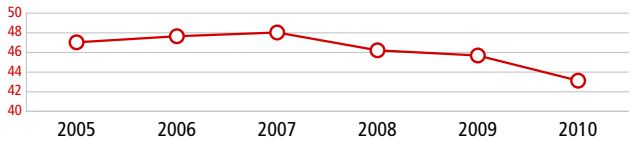
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

PHILIPPINES

Summary

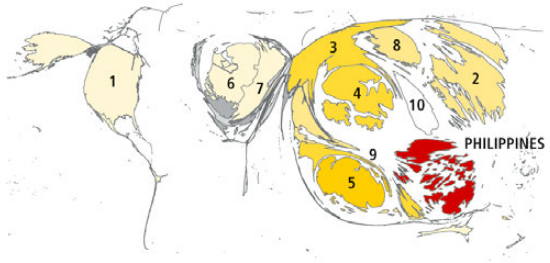
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	65/125	45/125	-20	43/100	47/100	-4
Depth	99/125	71/125	-28	12/50	17/50	-5
Breadth	34/125	42/125	8	31/50	30/50	1
Trade Pillar	55/125	29/125	-26	51/100	65/100	-14
Capital Pillar	51/65	38/65	-13	34/100	53/100	-19
Information Pillar	24/74	30/74	6	69/100	56/100	13
People Pillar	52/91	52/91	0	45/100	43/100	2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

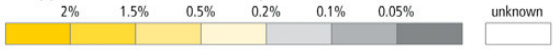
Philippines's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Philippines's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (15%)
2. Japan (14%)
3. China (10%)
4. Hong Kong (9%)
5. Singapore (8%)
6. Netherlands (7%)
7. Germany (5%)
8. South Korea (4%)
9. Malaysia (4%)
10. Taiwan (3%)

Philippines's Share of Partner Imports



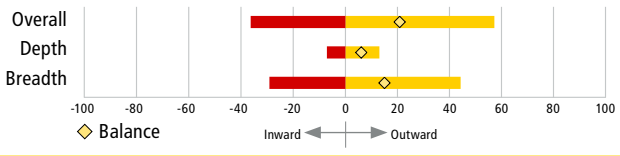
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	75/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	64/125	73/125	27%	31%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	69/125	87/125	7%	6%
Capital	94/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	64/119	108/125	4%	13%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	70/121	100/125	1%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	73/105	47/92	0%	4%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	93/117	105/116	0%	0%
Information	86/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	68/125		10,723	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	97/125	65/125	10	76
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	95/125	100/125	$0	$1
People	95/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	75/125	111/125	4%	0%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	75/85	93/118	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	115/116	83/89	0%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	46/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	30/125	66/125	74%	66%
Capital	30/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	34/64	–	6%	–
Information	6/74		–	
International Phone Calls	14/68	3/62	63%	44%
Printed Publications Trade	37/125	33/125	68%	44%
People	18/111		–	
Migrants	24/124	29/124	35%	58%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	43/99	–	57%
International Students	–	14/81	–	81%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	88/112	3.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	75/121	2.1
Regional Trade Integration (+)	37/125	0.2
Visa Openness (+)	13/123	45%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	96/112	3.6
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	80/112	3.3
Press Freedom (+)	114/124	50
Labor Freedom (+)	92/123	52
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	95/124	$2,007
Linguistic Commonality (+)	13/124	42%
Remoteness (-)	29/125	6.2
Population (-)	12/125	93.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

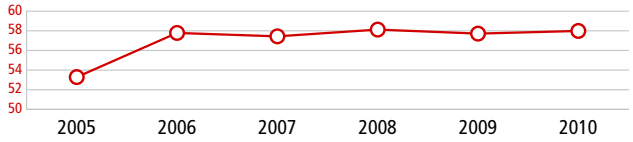
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

POLAND

Summary

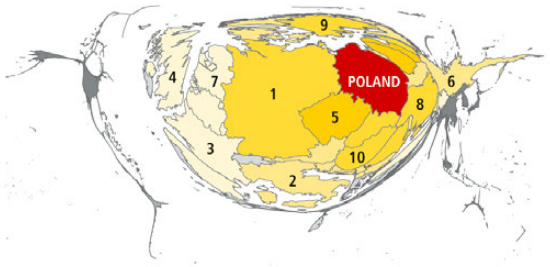
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	30/125	33/125	3	58/100	53/100	5
Depth	47/125	62/125	15	26/50	19/50	7
Breadth	27/125	22/125	-5	32/50	34/50	-2
Trade Pillar	26/125	45/125	19	65/100	56/100	9
Capital Pillar	26/65	26/65	0	63/100	63/100	0
Information Pillar	12/74	22/74	10	77/100	64/100	13
People Pillar	30/91	31/91	1	61/100	58/100	3

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

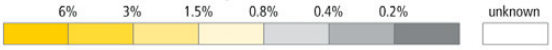
Poland's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2009



Poland's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (24%)
2. Italy (6%)
3. France (6%)
4. U.K. (6%)
5. Czech Republic (5%)
6. Russia (4%)
7. Netherlands (4%)
8. Ukraine (3%)
9. Sweden (3%)
10. Hungary (3%)

Poland's Share of Partner Imports



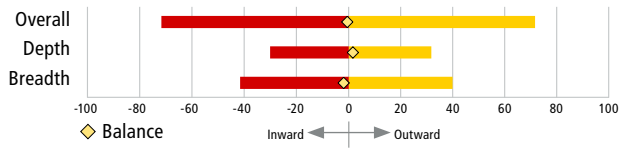
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	51/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	47/125	53/125	33%	37%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	65/125	82/125	7%	6%
Capital	31/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	53/119	57/125	8%	41%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	44/121	65/125	5%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	49/105	38/92	2%	7%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	43/117	17/116	0%	1%
Information	39/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	30/125		37,732	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	68/125	40/125	31	130
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	31/125	50/125	$18	$7
People	70/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	60/125	83/125	5%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	50/85	59/118	0.2	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	87/116	71/89	1%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	40/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	50/125	29/125	66%	87%
Capital	29/65		–	
FDI Stock	22/36	7/36	90%	89%
FDI Flows	12/36	6/36	90%	88%
Portfolio Equity Stock	47/64	–	85%	–
Information	15/74		–	
International Phone Calls	17/68	31/62	94%	89%
Printed Publications Trade	32/125	8/125	84%	84%
People	9/111		–	
Migrants	1/124	50/124	53%	89%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	7/99	–	82%
International Students	–	17/81	–	64%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	54/112	4.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	75/121	2.1
Regional Trade Integration (+)	21/125	8.3
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	65/112	4.3
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	49/112	4.0
Press Freedom (+)	31/124	101
Labor Freedom (+)	60/123	62
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	44/124	$12,300
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	114/125	1.9
Population (-)	29/125	38.2
Landlocked (-)	–	No

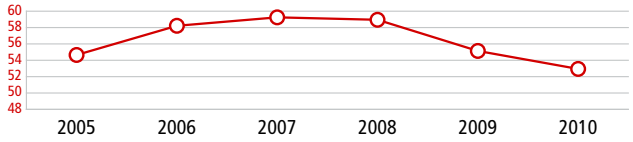
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

PORTUGAL

Summary

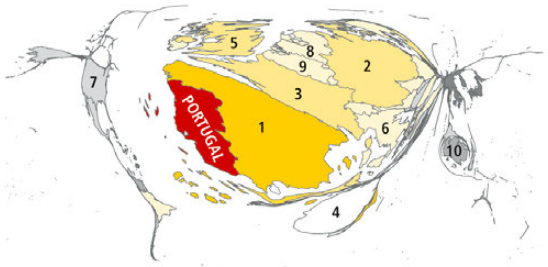
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	39/125	30/125	-9	53/100	55/100	-2
Depth	37/125	34/125	-3	27/50	26/50	1
Breadth	50/125	44/125	-6	26/50	29/50	-3
Trade Pillar	78/125	75/125	-3	43/100	46/100	-3
Capital Pillar	24/65	23/65	-1	65/100	70/100	-5
Information Pillar	29/74	21/74	-8	65/100	66/100	-1
People Pillar	24/91	22/91	-2	73/100	73/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

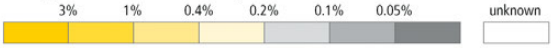
Portugal's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Portugal's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Spain (24%)
2. Germany (12%)
3. France (11%)
4. Angola (5%)
5. U.K. (5%)
6. Italy (3%)
7. U.S.A. (3%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. Belgium (2%)
10. Singapore (1%)

Portugal's Share of Partner Imports



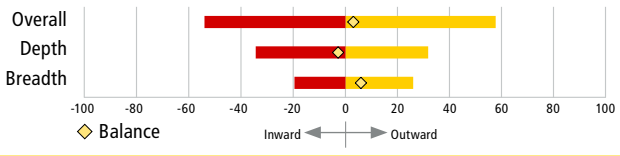
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	74/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	85/125	67/125	21%	33%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	45/125	79/125	10%	6%
Capital	34/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	28/119	41/125	28%	48%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	120/121	103/125	-5%	6%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	30/105	16/92	16%	27%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	41/117	9/116	0%	2%
Information	27/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	7/125		146,649	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	43/125	35/125	115	159
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	42/125	46/125	$9	$11
People	16/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	13/125	46/125	16%	9%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	2/85	19/118	2.0	1.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	56/116	47/89	3%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	64/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	47/125	83/125	78%	78%
Capital	23/65		–	
FDI Stock	24/36	16/36	83%	80%
FDI Flows	34/36	22/36	71%	86%
Portfolio Equity Stock	19/64	–	73%	–
Information	38/74		–	
International Phone Calls	20/68	41/62	62%	83%
Printed Publications Trade	80/125	55/125	51%	93%
People	44/111		–	
Migrants	46/124	81/124	59%	29%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	18/99	–	100%
International Students	–	49/81	–	20%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	35/112	4.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	14/125	8.4
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	28/112	5.0
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	24/112	4.9
Press Freedom (+)	38/124	98
Labor Freedom (+)	119/123	37
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	32/124	$21,559
Linguistic Commonality (+)	54/124	2%
Remoteness (-)	89/125	3.2
Population (-)	62/125	10.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

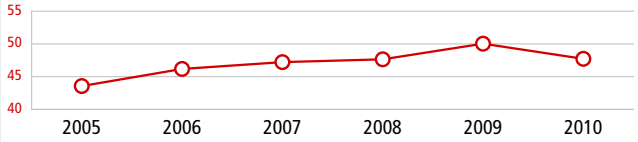
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

QATAR

Summary

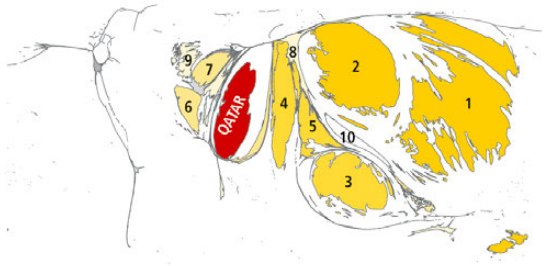
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	48/125	56/125	8	48/100	44/100	4
Depth	50/125	37/125	-13	25/50	25/50	0
Breadth	65/125	75/125	10	22/50	19/50	3
Trade Pillar	73/125	53/125	-20	44/100	53/100	-9
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	43/74	47/74	4	50/100	39/100	11
People Pillar	29/91	45/91	16	62/100	48/100	14

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

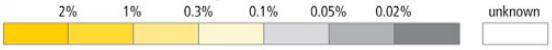
Qatar's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2009



Qatar's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Japan (36%)
2. South Korea (20%)
3. Singapore (11%)
4. India (8%)
5. Thailand (4%)
6. Spain (3%)
7. Belgium (2%)
8. China (2%)
9. U.K. (2%)
10. Taiwan (2%)

Qatar's Share of Partner Imports



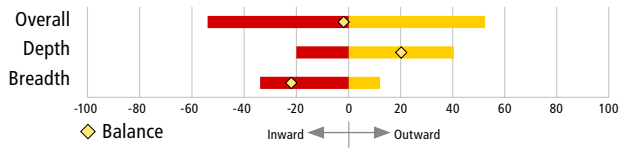
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	85/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	23/125	113/125	47%	17%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	105/125	106/125	3%	4%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	34/119	88/125	20%	24%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	24/121	66/125	14%	13%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Information	24/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	48/125		20,190	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	8/125	7/125	649	475
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	80/125	28/125	$1	$30
People	11/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	98/125	1/125	2%	87%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	18/118	·	1.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	10/116	4/89	13%	28%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	53/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	103/125	11/125	51%	87%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	63/74		–	
International Phone Calls	62/68	61/62	77%	77%
Printed Publications Trade	49/125	34/125	84%	46%
People	72/111		–	
Migrants	62/124	121/124	60%	100%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	42/81	–	71%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	33/112	4.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	44/125	0.1
Visa Openness (+)	3/123	97%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	6/112	5.9
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	45/112	4.1
Press Freedom (+)	89/124	72
Labor Freedom (+)	45/123	69
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	3/124	$76,168
Linguistic Commonality (+)	63/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	67/125	4.9
Population (-)	115/125	1.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

ROMANIA

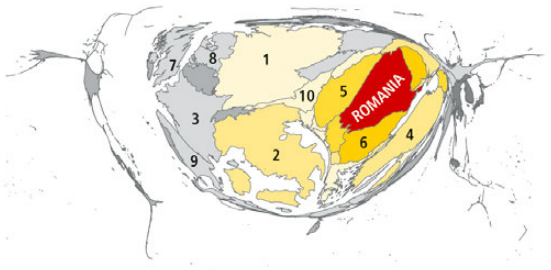
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	61/125	57/125	-4	44/100	43/100	1
Depth	67/125	66/125	-1	21/50	18/50	3
Breadth	62/125	56/125	-6	23/50	24/50	-1
Trade Pillar	54/125	44/125	-10	51/100	56/100	-5
Capital Pillar	61/65	60/65	-1	23/100	20/100	3
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	37/91	34/91	-3	56/100	56/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

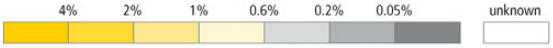
Romania's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Romania's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (16%)
2. Italy (14%)
3. France (7%)
4. Turkey (6%)
5. Hungary (5%)
6. Bulgaria (3%)
7. U.K. (3%)
8. Netherlands (3%)
9. Spain (2%)
10. Austria (2%)

Romania's Share of Partner Imports



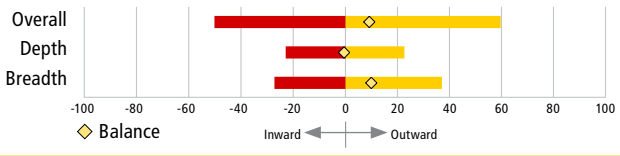
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	52/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	54/125	48/125	31%	38%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	80/125	85/125	5%	6%
Capital	68/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	95/119	50/125	1%	44%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	93/121	61/125	0%	14%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	60/105	66/92	0%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	50/117	55/116	0%	0%
Information	45/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	25/125		51,408	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	60/125	50/125	39	104
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	64/125	59/125	$2	$6
People	71/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	66/125	110/125	5%	1%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	28/85	·	0.5	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	77/116	67/89	2%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	64/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	51/125	79/125	76%	79%
Capital	59/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	58/64	–	98%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	59/125	60/125	93%	93%
People	22/111		–	
Migrants	28/124	37/124	·	·
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	13/99	–	83%
International Students	–	30/81	–	59%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	52/112	4.2
Capital Account Openness (+)	·	·
Regional Trade Integration (+)	11/125	8.4
Visa Openness (+)	87/123	17%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	54/112	4.5
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	57/112	3.8
Press Freedom (+)	46/124	94
Labor Freedom (+)	·	·
Financial Freedom (+)	·	·

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	62/124	$7,542
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	98/125	2.5
Population (-)	42/125	22.0
Landlocked (-)	–	No

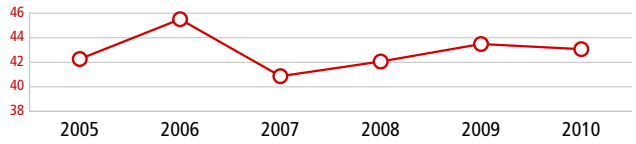
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Summary

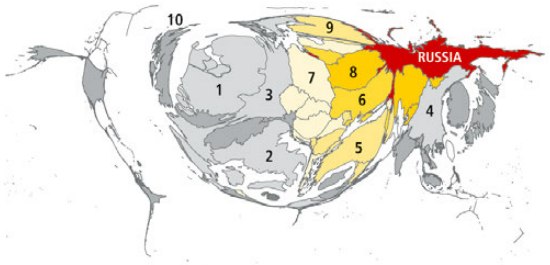
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	66/125	58/125	-8	43/100	42/100	1
Depth	80/125	78/125	-2	17/50	14/50	3
Breadth	51/125	45/125	-6	26/50	28/50	-2
Trade Pillar	51/125	63/125	12	52/100	50/100	2
Capital Pillar	54/65	32/65	-22	33/100	59/100	-26
Information Pillar	47/74	56/74	9	47/100	28/100	19
People Pillar	56/91	82/91	26	43/100	20/100	23

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

Russia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Russia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Netherlands (12%)
2. Italy (7%)
3. Germany (5%)
4. China (4%)
5. Turkey (4%)
6. Ukraine (4%)
7. Poland (4%)
8. Belarus (4%)
9. Finland (3%)
10. U.K. (3%)

Russia's Share of Partner Imports

30% 20% 10% 5% 2% 0.5% unknown

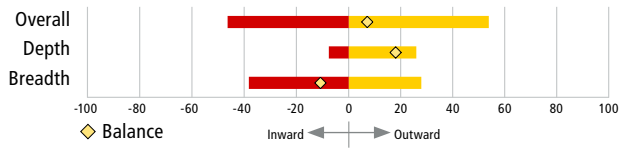
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	105/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	63/125	114/125	27%	17%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	102/125	102/125	3%	5%
Capital	44/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	27/119	81/125	29%	29%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	22/121	56/125	16%	16%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	65/105	27/92	0%	16%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	49/117	106/116	0%	0%
Information	67/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	36/125		30,776	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	83/125	98/125	19	22
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	67/125	65/125	$2	$4
People	60/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	44/125	45/125	8%	9%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	41/85	75/118	0.3	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	111/116	58/89	0%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	13/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	29/125	10/125	35%	27%
Capital	61/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	60/64	–	14%	–
Information	50/74		–	
International Phone Calls	61/68	30/62	43%	18%
Printed Publications Trade	70/125	26/125	45%	13%
People	60/111		–	
Migrants	97/124	95/124	35%	55%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	31/81	–	64%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	106/112	3.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	74/121	2.2
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	108/123	5%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	86/112	3.8
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	47/112	4.0
Press Freedom (+)	103/124	60
Labor Freedom (+)	66/123	60
Financial Freedom (+)	94/123	40

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	50/124	$10,437
Linguistic Commonality (+)	72/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	83/125	3.8
Population (-)	9/125	141.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

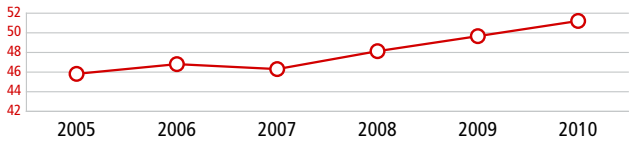
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

SAUDI ARABIA

Summary

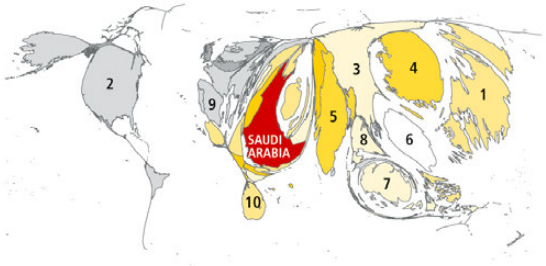
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	43/125	48/125	5	51/100	46/100	5
Depth	55/125	83/125	28	23/50	13/50	10
Breadth	47/125	33/125	-14	28/50	32/50	-4
Trade Pillar	27/125	25/125	-2	63/100	67/100	-4
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	41/74	54/74	13	52/100	29/100	23
People Pillar	42/91	42/91	0	52/100	50/100	2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

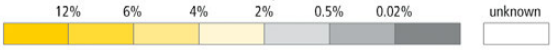
Saudi Arabia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2009



Saudi Arabia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Japan (15%)
2. U.S.A. (15%)
3. China (10%)
4. South Korea (10%)
5. India (8%)
6. Taiwan (5%)
7. Singapore (4%)
8. Thailand (2%)
9. Spain (2%)
10. South Africa (2%)

Saudi Arabia's Share of Partner Imports



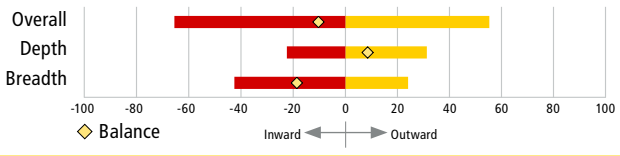
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	56/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	19/125	100/125	57%	23%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	112/125	29/125	2%	11%
Capital	57/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	63/119	62/125	4%	39%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	53/121	23/125	3%	34%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	72/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	42/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	37/125		28,252	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	20/125	68/125	247	73
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	82/125	49/125	$1	$8
People	51/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	110/125	12/125	1%	28%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	45/85	49/118	0.2	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	57/116	46/89	3%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	30/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	67/125	2/125	42%	59%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	53/74		–	
International Phone Calls	48/68	39/62	70%	74%
Printed Publications Trade	121/125	28/125	89%	46%
People	50/111		–	
Migrants	47/124	53/124	67%	73%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	97/99	–	89%
International Students	–	37/81	–	71%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	39/112	4.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	61/121	3.1
Regional Trade Integration (+)	48/125	0.1
Visa Openness (+)	121/123	1%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	35/112	4.9
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	44/112	4.1
Press Freedom (+)	115/124	49
Labor Freedom (+)	34/123	74
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	38/124	$16,996
Linguistic Commonality (+)	63/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	66/125	5.0
Population (-)	37/125	26.0
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

SENEGAL

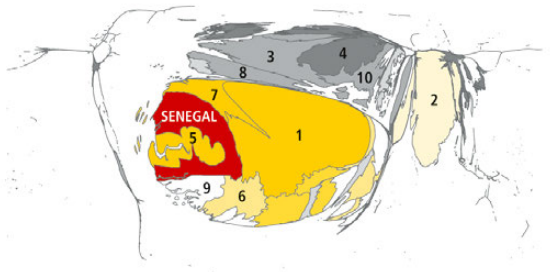
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	115/125	112/125	-3	24/100	22/100	2
Depth	92/125	91/125	-1	13/50	12/50	1
Breadth	111/125	107/125	-4	11/50	10/50	1
Trade Pillar	112/125	100/125	-12	29/100	30/100	-1
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

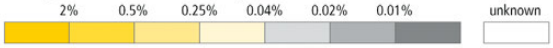
Senegal's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Senegal's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Mali (21%)
2. India (8%)
3. France (6%)
4. Switzerland (4%)
5. The Gambia (4%)
6. Guinea (3%)
7. Mauritania (3%)
8. Spain (3%)
9. Guinea-Bissau (3%)
10. Italy (3%)

Senegal's Share of Partner Imports



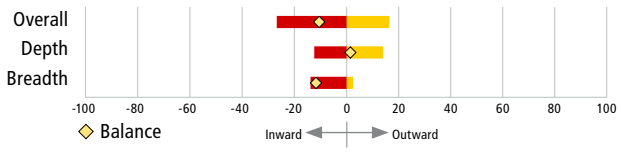
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	65/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	99/125	52/125	17%	37%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	51/125	39/125	8%	10%
Capital	100/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	76/119	110/125	3%	13%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	65/121	99/125	2%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	74/105	79/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	89/117	112/116	0%	-1%
Information	99/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	105/125		2,413	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	80/125	86/125	23	36
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	107/125	91/125	$0	$1
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	69/125	95/125	4%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	87/118	·	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	13/116	·	11%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	109/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	120/125	84/125	18%	59%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	54/125	119/125	77%	12%
People	96/111		–	
Migrants	102/124	106/124	55%	89%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	56/99	–	56%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	85/112	3.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	81/123	19%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	45/112	4.6
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	87/112	3.2
Press Freedom (+)	73/124	85
Labor Freedom (+)	111/123	42
Financial Freedom (+)	94/123	40

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	108/124	$981
Linguistic Commonality (+)	49/124	4%
Remoteness (-)	52/125	5.7
Population (-)	59/125	12.9
Landlocked (-)	–	No

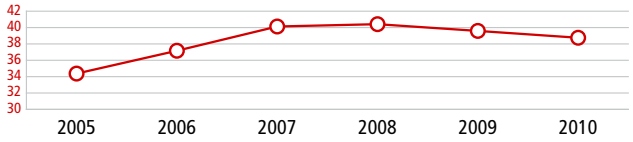
– Not Applicable · · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

SERBIA

Summary

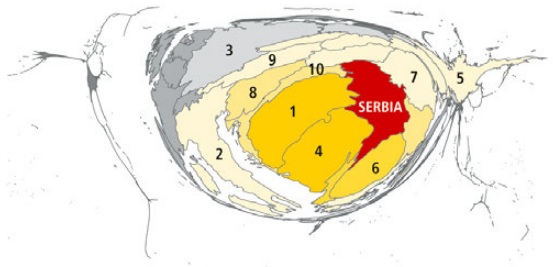
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	74/125	81/125	7	39/100	34/100	5
Depth	39/125	47/125	8	27/50	23/50	4
Breadth	109/125	102/125	-7	12/50	12/50	0
Trade Pillar	71/125	90/125	19	44/100	37/100	7
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	52/74	61/74	9	43/100	25/100	18
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

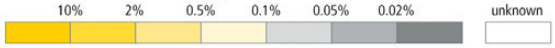
Serbia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Serbia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Bosnia & Herzegovina (11%)
2. Italy (10%)
3. Germany (10%)
4. Montenegro (9%)
5. Russia (5%)
6. Macedonia (4%)
7. Romania (4%)
8. Slovenia (4%)
9. Austria (3%)
10. Croatia (3%)

Serbia's Share of Partner Imports



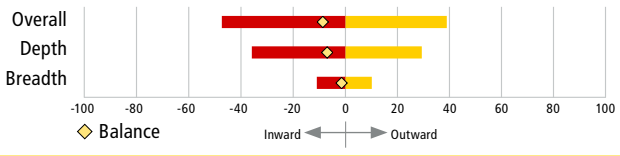
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	44/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	72/125	39/125	25%	43%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	49/125	48/125	9%	9%
Capital	48/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	47/119	44/125	9%	47%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	68/121	47/125	2%	19%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	71/105	57/92	0%	2%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	53/117	46/116	0%	0%
Information	38/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	26/125		47,011	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	49/125	48/125	72	104
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	45/125	54/125	$8	$6
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	19/125	51/125	14%	7%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	82/118	·	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	29/89	·	4%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	97/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	99/125	87/125	68%	89%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	68/74		–	
International Phone Calls	56/68	60/62	96%	96%
Printed Publications Trade	89/125	47/125	92%	91%
People	103/111		–	
Migrants	·	·	·	·
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	53/99	–	90%
International Students	–	76/81	–	98%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	64/112	4.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	·	·
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	·	·
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	84/112	3.9
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	74/112	3.5
Press Freedom (+)	69/124	87
Labor Freedom (+)	39/123	72
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	69/124	$5,233
Linguistic Commonality (+)	·	·
Remoteness (-)	106/125	2.2
Population (-)	78/125	7.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

SINGAPORE

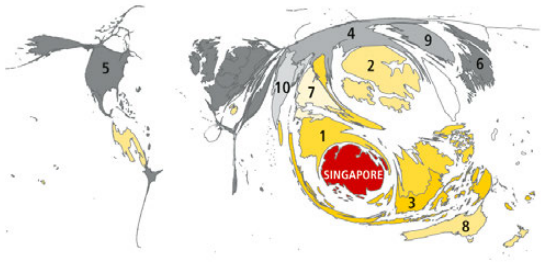
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	2/125	2/125	0	83/100	84/100	-1
Depth	2/125	2/125	0	47/50	49/50	-2
Breadth	16/125	19/125	3	36/50	35/50	1
Trade Pillar	3/125	6/125	3	86/100	85/100	1
Capital Pillar	6/65	6/65	0	88/100	87/100	1
Information Pillar	17/74	8/74	-9	75/100	80/100	-5
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

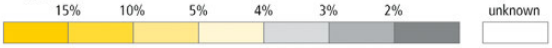
Singapore's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Singapore's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Malaysia (12%)
2. Hong Kong (11%)
3. Indonesia (10%)
4. China (10%)
5. U.S.A. (8%)
6. Japan (5%)
7. Thailand (4%)
8. Australia (4%)
9. South Korea (4%)
10. India (3%)

Singapore's Share of Partner Imports



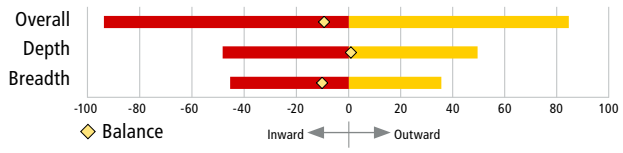
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	2/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	2/125	2/125	158%	140%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	2/125	3/125	50%	43%
Capital	8/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	6/119	2/125	139%	218%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	14/121	15/125	24%	39%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	4/105	7/92	106%	50%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	4/117	113/116	9%	-1%
Information	1/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	4/125		174,583	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	1/125	3/125	1248	946
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	4/125	5/125	$253	$167
People	5/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	50/125	8/125	6%	38%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	4/85	9/118	1.4	1.8
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	18/116	7/89	9%	19%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	34/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	41/125	26/125	68%	71%
Capital	10/65		–	
FDI Stock	15/36	5/36	67%	35%
FDI Flows	9/36	1/36	68%	32%
Portfolio Equity Stock	24/64	–	57%	–
Information	34/74		–	
International Phone Calls	51/68	·	92%	69%
Printed Publications Trade	21/125	38/125	60%	40%
People	·		–	
Migrants	59/124	88/124	52%	98%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	1/112	6.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	38/125	0.2
Visa Openness (+)	12/123	47%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	2/112	6.0
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	7/112	5.7
Press Freedom (+)	99/124	63
Labor Freedom (+)	1/123	99
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	15/124	$43,117
Linguistic Commonality (+)	14/124	42%
Remoteness (-)	20/125	7.0
Population (-)	89/125	5.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

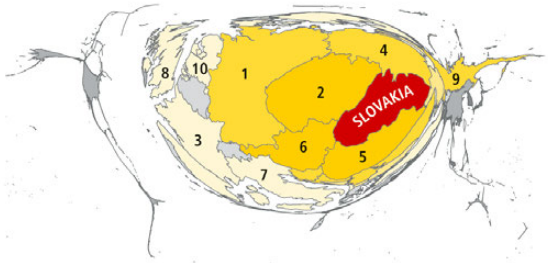
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	44/125	42/125	-2	51/100	49/100	2
Depth	26/125	24/125	-2	30/50	29/50	1
Breadth	68/125	73/125	5	21/50	19/50	2
Trade Pillar	22/125	27/125	5	67/100	67/100	0
Capital Pillar	46/65	47/65	1	41/100	37/100	4
Information Pillar	44/74	38/74	-6	50/100	46/100	4
People Pillar	38/91	41/91	3	55/100	51/100	4

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

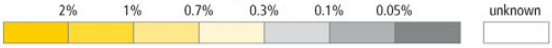
Slovakia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Slovakia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (18%)
2. Czech Republic (12%)
3. France (6%)
4. Poland (6%)
5. Hungary (6%)
6. Austria (6%)
7. Italy (5%)
8. U.K. (4%)
9. Russia (3%)
10. Netherlands (3%)

Slovakia's Share of Partner Imports



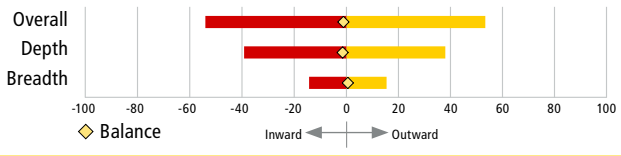
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	11/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	6/125	5/125	74%	76%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	68/125	58/125	7%	8%
Capital	65/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	68/119	32/125	3%	58%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	59/121	95/125	2%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	51/105	74/92	2%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	101/117	38/116	0%	0%
Information	48/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	65/125		11,526	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	52/125	66/125	57	75
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	19/125	24/125	$45	$36
People	28/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	41/125	80/125	8%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	17/118	·	1.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	12/116	45/89	12%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	70/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	63/125	78/125	64%	88%
Capital	40/65		–	
FDI Stock	33/36	28/36	82%	89%
FDI Flows	31/36	23/36	68%	75%
Portfolio Equity Stock	27/64	–	69%	–
Information	54/74		–	
International Phone Calls	37/68	58/62	89%	94%
Printed Publications Trade	51/125	65/125	93%	87%
People	71/111		–	
Migrants	86/124	99/124	83%	96%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	49/99	–	92%
International Students	–	47/81	–	86%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	45/112	4.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	57/121	3.4
Regional Trade Integration (+)	9/125	8.4
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	53/112	4.5
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	31/112	4.7
Press Freedom (+)	34/124	99
Labor Freedom (+)	55/123	65
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	39/124	$16,104
Linguistic Commonality (+)	78/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	117/125	1.7
Population (-)	86/125	5.4
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

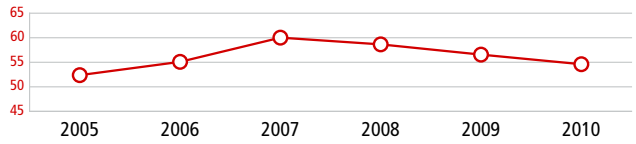
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

SLOVENIA

Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	33/125	36/125	3	55/100	52/100	3
Depth	19/125	22/125	3	32/50	30/50	2
Breadth	63/125	62/125	-1	23/50	23/50	0
Trade Pillar	28/125	32/125	4	63/100	61/100	2
Capital Pillar	39/65	39/65	0	49/100	53/100	-4
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	44/91	48/91	4	50/100	45/100	5

Connectedness Score Trend



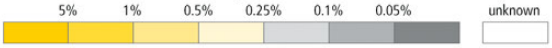
Rooted Map

Slovenia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010

Slovenia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (18%)
2. Italy (11%)
3. Austria (7%)
4. Croatia (7%)
5. France (7%)
6. Serbia (4%)
7. Russia (3%)
8. Poland (3%)
9. Hungary (3%)
10. Bosnia & Herzegovina (3%)

Slovenia's Share of Partner Imports



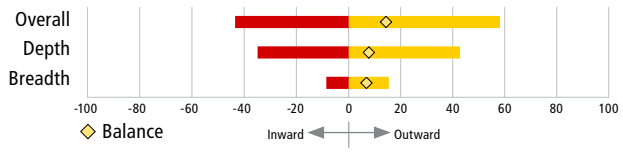
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	12/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	14/125	16/125	61%	63%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	33/125	49/125	12%	9%
Capital	60/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	38/119	77/125	16%	32%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	47/121	108/125	4%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	41/105	59/92	8%	2%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	38/117	95/116	0%	0%
Information	21/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	17/125		70,384	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	34/125	45/125	159	120
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	12/125	22/125	$73	$36
People	37/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	59/125	48/125	5%	8%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	5/85	24/118	1.3	0.9
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	74/116	53/89	2%	2%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	82/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	72/125	85/125	81%	89%
Capital	32/65		–	
FDI Stock	34/36	31/36	89%	96%
FDI Flows	27/36	31/36	78%	93%
Portfolio Equity Stock	14/64	–	65%	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	40/125	31/125	92%	89%
People	70/111		–	
Migrants	67/124	110/124	68%	97%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	28/99	–	88%
International Students	–	56/81	–	94%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	33/112	4.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	51/121	3.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	7/125	8.5
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	28/112	5.0
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	27/112	4.8
Press Freedom (+)	41/124	97
Labor Freedom (+)	106/123	44
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	31/124	$23,706
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	120/125	1.6
Population (-)	112/125	2.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

SOUTH AFRICA

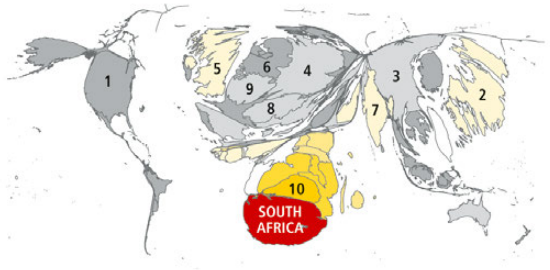
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	50/125	43/125	-7	48/100	48/100	0
Depth	78/125	73/125	-5	17/50	16/50	1
Breadth	37/125	35/125	-2	30/50	32/50	-2
Trade Pillar	31/125	36/125	5	61/100	58/100	3
Capital Pillar	41/65	37/65	-4	48/100	54/100	-6
Information Pillar	58/74	34/74	-24	38/100	51/100	-13
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

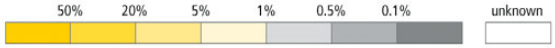
South Africa's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



South Africa's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (10%)
2. Japan (9%)
3. China (8%)
4. Germany (7%)
5. U.K. (6%)
6. Netherlands (4%)
7. India (3%)
8. Switzerland (3%)
9. Belgium (2%)
10. Zimbabwe (2%)

South Africa's Share of Partner Imports



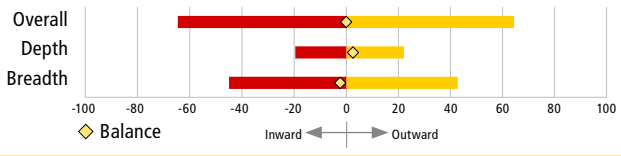
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	95/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	78/125	89/125	23%	26%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	90/125	95/125	4%	5%
Capital	29/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	31/119	67/125	23%	37%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	114/121	90/125	-1%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	20/105	15/92	25%	28%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	20/117	13/116	1%	1%
Information	95/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	113/125		1,714	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	77/125	99/125	24	21
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	73/125	32/125	$2	$16
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	103/125	63/125	2%	4%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	61/85	63/118	0.1	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	·	·	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	1/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	4/125	1/125	8%	18%
Capital	51/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	49/64	–	1%	–
Information	40/74		–	
International Phone Calls	45/68	23/62	64%	25%
Printed Publications Trade	105/125	15/125	83%	1%
People	85/111		–	
Migrants	50/124	28/124	38%	67%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	91/99	–	79%
International Students	–	77/81	–	100%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	70/112	4.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	32/123	26%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	74/112	4.1
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	63/112	3.6
Press Freedom (+)	36/124	98
Labor Freedom (+)	71/123	59
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	63/124	$7,158
Linguistic Commonality (+)	15/124	42%
Remoteness (-)	6/125	8.4
Population (-)	23/125	50.0
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

SPAIN

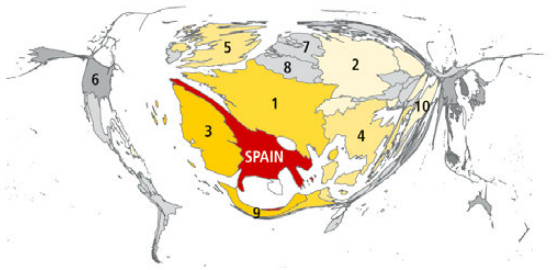
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	28/125	23/125	-5	60/100	59/100	1
Depth	66/125	55/125	-11	21/50	20/50	1
Breadth	9/125	12/125	3	39/50	38/50	1
Trade Pillar	50/125	50/125	0	52/100	54/100	-2
Capital Pillar	15/65	17/65	2	75/100	76/100	-1
Information Pillar	16/74	18/74	2	75/100	69/100	6
People Pillar	31/91	32/91	1	61/100	57/100	4

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

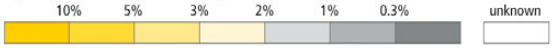
Spain's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2009



Spain's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. France (17%)
2. Germany (10%)
3. Portugal (8%)
4. Italy (8%)
5. U.K. (6%)
6. U.S.A. (4%)
7. Netherlands (3%)
8. Belgium (3%)
9. Morocco (2%)
10. Turkey (2%)

Spain's Share of Partner Imports



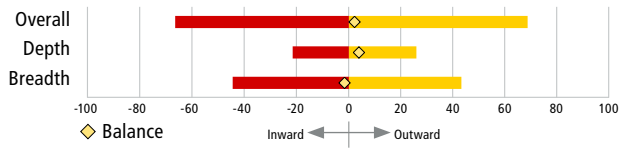
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	101/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	96/125	101/125	17%	22%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	50/125	80/125	9%	6%
Capital	41/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	16/119	51/125	47%	44%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	32/121	83/125	9%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	36/105	25/92	9%	17%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	109/117	45/116	0%	0%
Information	29/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	23/125		55,456	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	30/125	55/125	184	97
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	28/125	38/125	$22	$14
People	50/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	87/125	26/125	3%	14%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	40/85	20/118	0.3	1.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	93/116	44/89	1%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	16/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	26/125	15/125	61%	74%
Capital	9/65		–	
FDI Stock	8/36	1/36	63%	85%
FDI Flows	7/36	11/36	58%	89%
Portfolio Equity Stock	22/64	–	74%	–
Information	19/74		–	
International Phone Calls	24/68	38/62	54%	76%
Printed Publications Trade	36/125	4/125	65%	71%
People	35/111		–	
Migrants	51/124	35/124	61%	34%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	36/99	–	94%
International Students	–	32/81	–	31%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	30/112	4.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	23/125	7.9
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	42/112	4.6
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	16/112	5.3
Press Freedom (+)	37/124	98
Labor Freedom (+)	98/123	47
Financial Freedom (+)	4/123	80

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	27/124	$30,639
Linguistic Commonality (+)	40/124	5%
Remoteness (-)	91/125	3.0
Population (-)	26/125	46.2
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

SRI LANKA

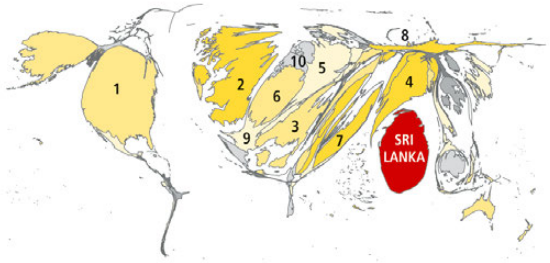
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	82/125	64/125	-18	36/100	41/100	-5
Depth	117/125	100/125	-17	6/50	10/50	-4
Breadth	36/125	37/125	1	30/50	31/50	-1
Trade Pillar	84/125	39/125	-45	41/100	58/100	-17
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

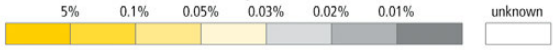
Sri Lanka's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Sri Lanka's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (21%)
2. U.K. (12%)
3. Italy (5%)
4. India (5%)
5. Germany (5%)
6. Belgium (5%)
7. U.A.E. (3%)
8. Russia (3%)
9. France (2%)
10. Netherlands (2%)

Sri Lanka's Share of Partner Imports



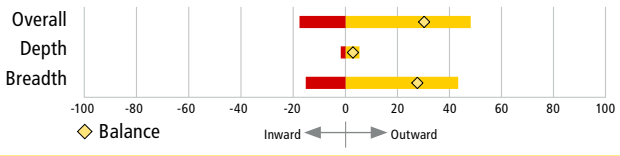
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	106/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	98/125	86/125	17%	27%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	92/125	96/125	4%	5%
Capital	113/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	98/119	117/125	1%	10%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	90/121	106/125	0%	5%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	113/117	114/116	-1%	-1%
Information	91/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	99/125		3,316	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	70/125	82/125	29	50
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	57/125	111/125	$4	$1
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	63/125	94/125	5%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	70/85	95/118	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	·	·	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	43/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	17/125	74/125	79%	34%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	123/125	74/125	72%	77%
People	51/111		–	
Migrants	42/124	117/124	55%	99%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	33/99	–	47%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	94/112	3.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	75/121	2.1
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	5/123	74%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	92/112	3.7
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	84/112	3.3
Press Freedom (+)	116/124	48
Labor Freedom (+)	42/123	71
Financial Freedom (+)	94/123	40

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	92/124	$2,435
Linguistic Commonality (+)	83/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	25/125	6.5
Population (-)	45/125	20.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

SWEDEN

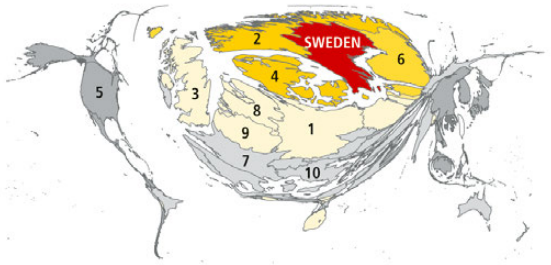
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	7/125	10/125	3	74/100	72/100	2
Depth	13/125	19/125	6	36/50	31/50	5
Breadth	10/125	8/125	-2	38/50	41/50	-3
Trade Pillar	15/125	15/125	0	72/100	74/100	-2
Capital Pillar	7/65	8/65	1	87/100	83/100	4
Information Pillar	8/74	3/74	-5	81/100	88/100	-7
People Pillar	7/91	15/91	8	87/100	80/100	7

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

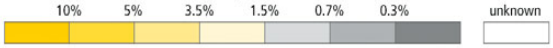
Sweden's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Sweden's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (9%)
2. Norway (9%)
3. U.K. (7%)
4. Denmark (7%)
5. U.S.A. (6%)
6. Finland (6%)
7. France (5%)
8. Netherlands (5%)
9. Belgium (4%)
10. Italy (3%)

Sweden's Share of Partner Imports



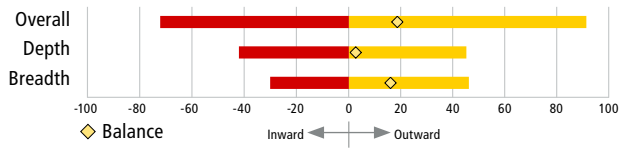
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	39/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	43/125	68/125	35%	32%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	27/125	30/125	14%	11%
Capital	6/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	12/119	20/125	73%	76%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	9/121	46/125	35%	19%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	9/105	8/92	64%	45%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	13/117	26/116	2%	0%
Information	13/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	3/125		236,919	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	18/125	28/125	276	207
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	21/125	15/125	$41	$63
People	26/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	84/125	24/125	3%	14%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	6/85	42/118	1.3	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	55/116	22/89	3%	6%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	29/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	9/125	58/125	78%	69%
Capital	12/65		–	
FDI Stock	7/36	15/36	75%	89%
FDI Flows	14/36	28/36	66%	86%
Portfolio Equity Stock	10/64	–	63%	–
Information	18/74		–	
International Phone Calls	12/68	35/62	83%	89%
Printed Publications Trade	66/125	17/125	72%	83%
People	3/111		–	
Migrants	7/124	23/124	65%	58%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	16/99	–	83%
International Students	–	4/81	–	31%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	3/112	5.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	19/125	8.3
Visa Openness (+)	47/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	10/112	5.8
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	9/112	5.7
Press Freedom (+)	1/124	110
Labor Freedom (+)	85/123	55
Financial Freedom (+)	4/123	80

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	8/124	$48,875
Linguistic Commonality (+)	65/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	108/125	2.1
Population (-)	70/125	9.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

SWITZERLAND

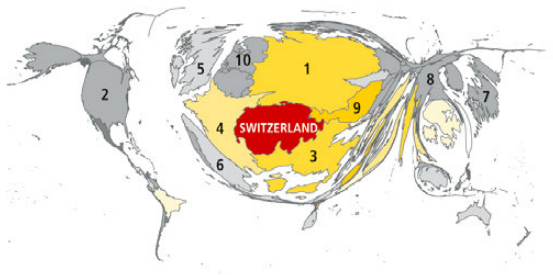
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	4/125	7/125	3	79/100	77/100	2
Depth	7/125	12/125	5	38/50	34/50	4
Breadth	6/125	6/125	0	41/50	43/50	-2
Trade Pillar	14/125	14/125	0	73/100	75/100	-2
Capital Pillar	3/65	5/65	2	92/100	88/100	4
Information Pillar	5/74	5/74	0	86/100	84/100	2
People Pillar	1/91	1/91	0	93/100	93/100	0

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

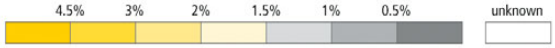
Switzerland's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Switzerland's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (18%)
2. U.S.A. (9%)
3. Italy (8%)
4. France (8%)
5. U.K. (5%)
6. Spain (3%)
7. Japan (3%)
8. China (3%)
9. Austria (3%)
10. Netherlands (3%)

Switzerland's Share of Partner Imports



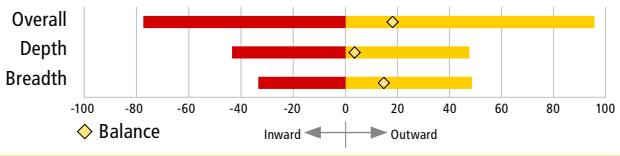
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	40/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	37/125	63/125	37%	34%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	21/125	68/125	15%	7%
Capital	5/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	3/119	9/125	174%	103%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	6/121	71/125	45%	11%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	6/105	4/92	84%	128%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	24/117	8/116	1%	2%
Information	3/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	5/125		155,512	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	7/125	6/125	693	496
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	8/125	3/125	$85	$188
People	8/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	54/125	13/125	6%	23%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	3/85	21/118	1.4	1.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	43/116	9/89	4%	15%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	26/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	1/125	68/125	78%	60%
Capital	6/65		–	
FDI Stock	1/36	8/36	53%	85%
FDI Flows	17/36	24/36	44%	91%
Portfolio Equity Stock	9/64	–	64%	–
Information	16/74		–	
International Phone Calls	8/68	37/62	79%	87%
Printed Publications Trade	5/125	77/125	75%	96%
People	7/111		–	
Migrants	23/124	21/124	68%	75%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	6/99	–	76%
International Students	–	15/81	–	72%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	5/112	5.4
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	42/123	24%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	8/112	5.9
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	10/112	5.6
Press Freedom (+)	1/124	110
Labor Freedom (+)	20/123	82
Financial Freedom (+)	4/123	80

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	4/124	$67,246
Linguistic Commonality (+)	37/124	6%
Remoteness (-)	122/125	1.3
Population (-)	74/125	7.8
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

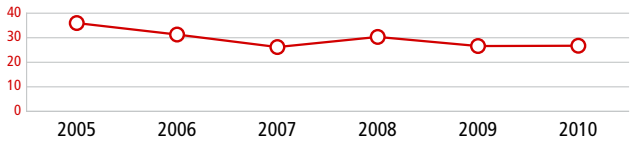
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Summary

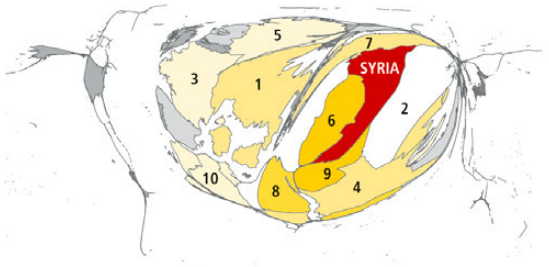
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	110/125	75/125	-35	27/100	36/100	-9
Depth	108/125	89/125	-19	10/50	12/50	-2
Breadth	91/125	59/125	-32	17/50	24/50	-7
Trade Pillar	108/125	42/125	-66	30/100	56/100	-26
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

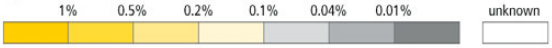
Syria's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2008



Syria's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Italy (14%)
2. Iraq (11%)
3. France (8%)
4. Saudi Arabia (8%)
5. Germany (6%)
6. Lebanon (6%)
7. Turkey (4%)
8. Egypt (4%)
9. Jordan (3%)
10. Algeria (3%)

Syria's Share of Partner Imports



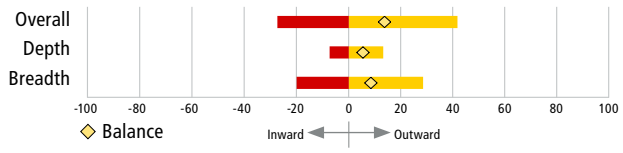
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	87/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	76/125	82/125	24%	29%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	57/125	103/125	8%	5%
Capital	108/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	100/119	106/125	1%	15%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	106/121	69/125	0%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	87/105	92/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	68/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	102/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	116/125		1,357	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	90/125	84/125	15	37
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	71/125	103/125	$2	$1
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	96/125	40/125	2%	10%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	43/85	51/118	0.2	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	·	·	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	89/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	92/125	77/125	51%	49%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	63/125	40/125	68%	58%
People	66/111		–	
Migrants	13/124	97/124	51%	83%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	93/99	–	82%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	99/112	3.5
Capital Account Openness (+)	118/121	0.2
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	111/123	4%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	39/112	4.7
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	93/112	3.0
Press Freedom (+)	123/124	19
Labor Freedom (+)	56/123	65
Financial Freedom (+)	118/123	20

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	88/124	$2,877
Linguistic Commonality (+)	61/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	81/125	3.8
Population (-)	43/125	21.6
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

THAILAND

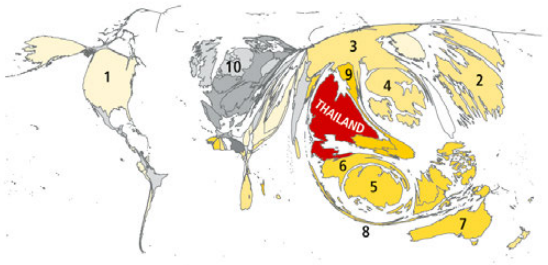
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	23/125	25/125	2	61/100	58/100	3
Depth	33/125	35/125	2	28/50	25/50	3
Breadth	25/125	27/125	2	33/50	33/50	0
Trade Pillar	4/125	3/125	-1	86/100	86/100	0
Capital Pillar	29/65	43/65	14	60/100	48/100	12
Information Pillar	38/74	31/74	-7	56/100	54/100	2
People Pillar	50/91	50/91	0	46/100	44/100	2

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

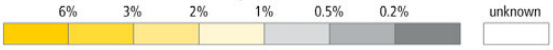
Thailand's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Thailand's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (10%)
2. Japan (10%)
3. China (9%)
4. Hong Kong (6%)
5. Singapore (5%)
6. Malaysia (5%)
7. Australia (4%)
8. Indonesia (3%)
9. Vietnam (3%)
10. Netherlands (2%)

Thailand's Share of Partner Imports



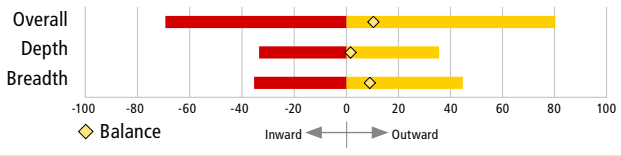
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	10/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	15/125	19/125	61%	57%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	41/125	15/125	11%	14%
Capital	39/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	52/119	60/125	8%	40%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	42/121	87/125	6%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	55/105	28/92	1%	14%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	35/117	40/116	0%	0%
Information	85/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	67/125		10,829	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	98/125	95/125	9	24
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	25/125	85/125	$31	$2
People	88/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	106/125	93/125	1%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	64/85	62/118	0.1	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	99/116	74/89	1%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	23/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	20/125	40/125	75%	63%
Capital	28/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	33/64	–	14%	–
Information	22/74		–	
International Phone Calls	9/68	28/62	67%	67%
Printed Publications Trade	106/125	49/125	98%	64%
People	23/111		–	
Migrants	29/124	42/124	61%	87%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	52/99	–	64%
International Students	–	16/81	–	88%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	57/112	4.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	40/125	0.2
Visa Openness (+)	6/123	70%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	67/112	4.2
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	39/112	4.2
Press Freedom (+)	112/124	53
Labor Freedom (+)	36/123	74
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	73/124	$4,992
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	37/125	6.1
Population (-)	19/125	68.1
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

TOGO

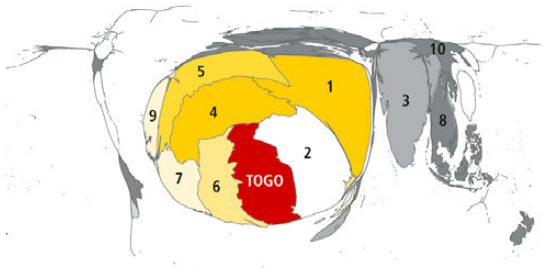
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	92/125	77/125	-15	33/100	36/100	-3
Depth	81/125	61/125	-20	17/50	19/50	-2
Breadth	90/125	84/125	-6	17/50	16/50	1
Trade Pillar	61/125	57/125	-4	48/100	52/100	-4
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	80/91	80/91	0	24/100	22/100	2

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

Togo's Merchandise Exports, 2007



Togo's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Niger (12%)
2. Benin (10%)
3. India (9%)
4. Burkina Faso (9%)
5. Mali (7%)
6. Ghana (5%)
7. Côte d'Ivoire (3%)
8. Thailand (2%)
9. Senegal (2%)
10. China (2%)

Togo's Share of Partner Imports

2.5% 1.5% 0.7% 0.08% 0.04% 0.02% unknown

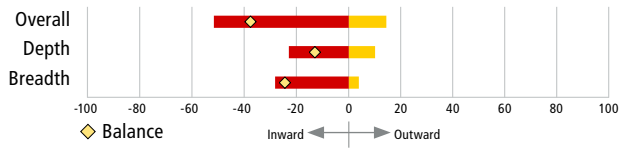
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	42/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	68/125	31/125	27%	47%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	67/125	34/125	7%	10%
Capital	96/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	119/119	78/125	-2%	30%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	119/121	98/125	-4%	7%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	58/105	54/92	1%	2%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	97/117	43/116	0%	0%
Information	98/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	94/125		4,280	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	99/125	91/125	8	31
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	112/125	107/125	$0	$1
People	65/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	82/125	75/125	4%	3%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	100/118	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	22/116	59/89	8%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	92/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	115/125	56/125	15%	68%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	11/125	78/125	40%	8%
People	99/111		–	
Migrants	113/124	85/124	84%	88%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	70/99	–	51%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	99/123	9%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	·	·
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	50/124	93
Labor Freedom (+)	107/123	43
Financial Freedom (+)	108/123	30

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	117/124	$459
Linguistic Commonality (+)	42/124	4%
Remoteness (-)	39/125	6.0
Population (-)	80/125	6.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

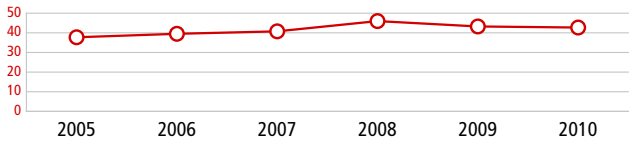
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Summary

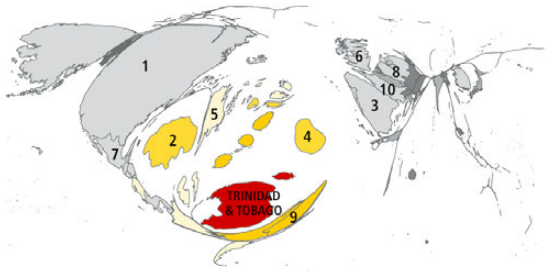
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	67/125	71/125	4	43/100	38/100	5
Depth	21/125	23/125	2	31/50	29/50	2
Breadth	110/125	114/125	4	12/50	8/50	4
Trade Pillar	94/125	87/125	-7	36/100	38/100	-2
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	21/74	25/74	4	71/100	61/100	10
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

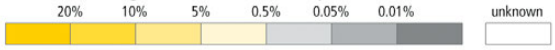
Trinidad and Tobago's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2009



Trinidad & Tobago's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (48%)
2. Jamaica (5%)
3. Spain (5%)
4. Barbados (3%)
5. Dominican Republic (2%)
6. U.K. (2%)
7. Mexico (2%)
8. Netherlands (2%)
9. Suriname (2%)
10. France (2%)

Trinidad & Tobago's Share of Partner Imports



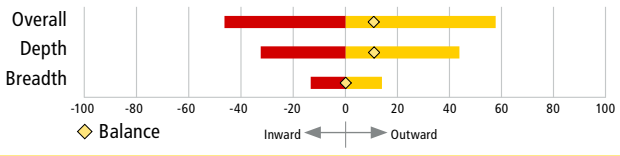
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	54/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	22/125	70/125	50%	32%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	85/125	125/125	4%	1%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	46/119	16/125	10%	79%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	12/121	7/125	26%	56%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Information	32/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	53/125		17,842	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	25/125	16/125	215	264
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	46/125	37/125	$6	$15
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	7/125	76/125	20%	3%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	60/118	·	0.3
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	8/116	·	24%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	103/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	98/125	98/125	38%	73%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	26/74		–	
International Phone Calls	·	9/62	88%	94%
Printed Publications Trade	118/125	61/125	82%	53%
People	61/111		–	
Migrants	58/124	59/124	85%	64%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	78/99	–	73%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	51/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	30/123	27%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	·	·
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	29/124	102
Labor Freedom (+)	28/123	78
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	·	.
Linguistic Commonality (+)	9/124	42%
Remoteness (-)	36/125	6.1
Population (-)	116/125	1.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

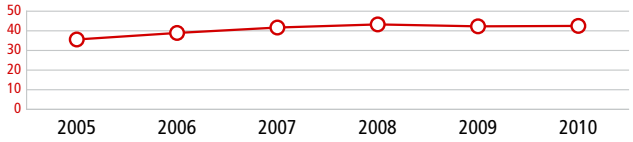
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

TUNISIA

Summary

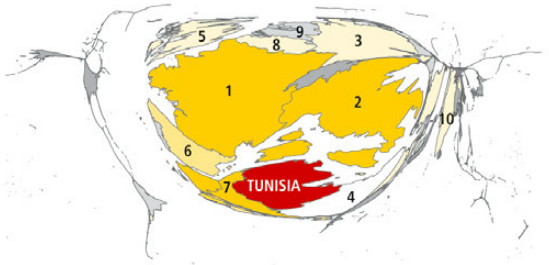
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	69/125	78/125	9	43/100	36/100	7
Depth	56/125	65/125	9	23/50	18/50	5
Breadth	77/125	81/125	4	19/50	17/50	2
Trade Pillar	33/125	58/125	25	61/100	52/100	9
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	64/74	64/74	0	35/100	21/100	14
People Pillar	66/91	63/91	-3	35/100	37/100	-2

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

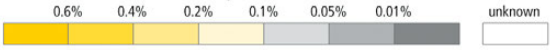
Tunisia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2009



Tunisia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. France (28%)
2. Italy (20%)
3. Germany (7%)
4. Libya (5%)
5. U.K. (4%)
6. Spain (4%)
7. Algeria (2%)
8. Belgium (2%)
9. Netherlands (2%)
10. India (2%)

Tunisia's Share of Partner Imports



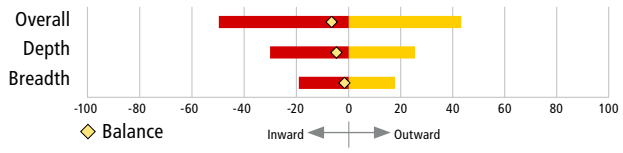
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	31/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	38/125	28/125	37%	50%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	35/125	75/125	12%	6%
Capital	76/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	100/119	18/125	1%	78%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	83/121	48/125	1%	19%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	68/105	46/92	0%	5%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	72/117	101/116	0%	0%
Information	63/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	59/125		13,275	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	74/125	70/125	24	66
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	79/125	47/125	$1	$9
People	58/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	52/125	117/125	6%	0%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	42/85	36/118	0.3	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	39/116	75/89	5%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	68/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	76/125	67/125	7%	14%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	67/74		–	
International Phone Calls	54/68	59/62	22%	12%
Printed Publications Trade	55/125	89/125	55%	3%
People	81/111		–	
Migrants	83/124	87/124	8%	67%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	60/99	–	44%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	37/112	4.6
Capital Account Openness (+)	89/121	0.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	46/123	23%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	24/112	5.3
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	54/112	3.9
Press Freedom (+)	119/124	38
Labor Freedom (+)	50/123	67
Financial Freedom (+)	108/123	30

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	79/124	$4,200
Linguistic Commonality (+)	60/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	93/125	2.9
Population (-)	63/125	10.5
Landlocked (-)	–	No

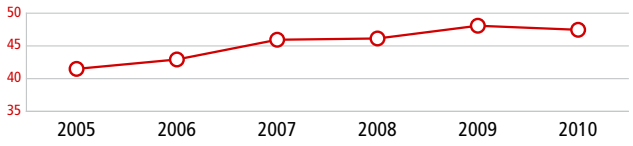
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

TURKEY

Summary

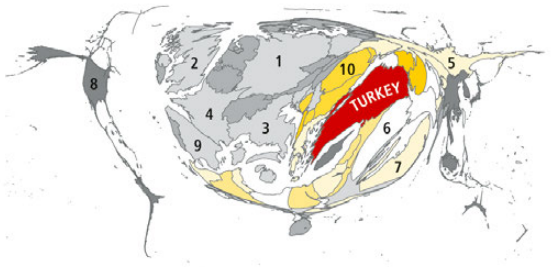
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	51/125	63/125	12	47/100	41/100	6
Depth	98/125	103/125	5	12/50	10/50	2
Breadth	20/125	34/125	14	35/50	32/50	3
Trade Pillar	57/125	65/125	8	49/100	49/100	0
Capital Pillar	43/65	50/65	7	42/100	29/100	13
Information Pillar	15/74	23/74	8	76/100	63/100	13
People Pillar	54/91	51/91	-3	44/100	43/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

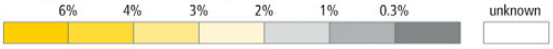
Turkey's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Turkey's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Germany (9%)
2. U.K. (6%)
3. Italy (6%)
4. France (5%)
5. Russia (4%)
6. Iraq (4%)
7. U.A.E. (4%)
8. U.S.A. (3%)
9. Spain (3%)
10. Romania (3%)

Turkey's Share of Partner Imports



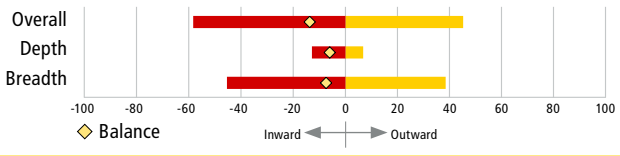
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	113/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	103/125	92/125	15%	25%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	86/125	122/125	4%	2%
Capital	75/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	68/119	86/125	3%	25%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	69/121	81/125	2%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	82/105	40/92	0%	6%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	90/117	27/116	0%	0%
Information	68/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	52/125		19,087	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	89/125	61/125	16	83
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	77/125	89/125	$1	$2
People	74/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	73/125	88/125	4%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	54/85	57/118	0.1	0.4
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	83/116	72/89	2%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	14/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	31/125	9/125	42%	33%
Capital	31/65		–	
FDI Stock	26/36	14/36	29%	11%
FDI Flows	13/36	4/36	25%	12%
Portfolio Equity Stock	46/64	–	3%	–
Information	5/74		–	
International Phone Calls	6/68	·	11%	3%
Printed Publications Trade	50/125	3/125	47%	15%
People	42/111		–	
Migrants	66/124	65/124	11%	10%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	29/99	–	32%
International Students	–	41/81	–	64%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	60/112	4.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	75/121	2.1
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	26/123	29%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	81/112	3.9
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	55/112	3.9
Press Freedom (+)	101/124	61
Labor Freedom (+)	113/123	41
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	51/124	$10,399
Linguistic Commonality (+)	73/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	87/125	3.4
Population (-)	17/125	75.7
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

UGANDA

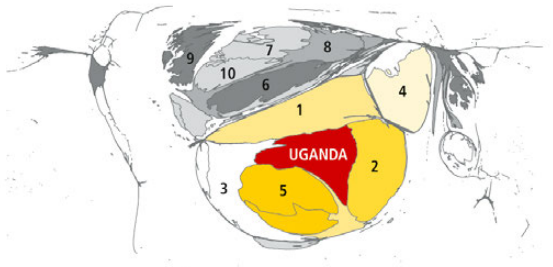
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	108/125	114/125	6	27/100	19/100	8
Depth	103/125	123/125	20	10/50	3/50	7
Breadth	92/125	82/125	-10	17/50	17/50	0
Trade Pillar	104/125	117/125	13	32/100	20/100	12
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	90/91	90/91	0	10/100	11/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

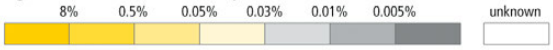
Uganda's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Uganda's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Sudan (12%)
2. Kenya (10%)
3. Congo, DRC (8%)
4. U.A.E. (8%)
5. Rwanda (7%)
6. Switzerland (6%)
7. Netherlands (5%)
8. Germany (4%)
9. U.K. (4%)
10. Belgium (3%)

Uganda's Share of Partner Imports



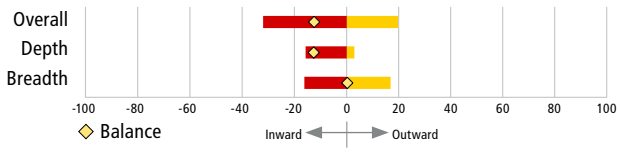
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	88/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	93/125	84/125	18%	28%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	73/125	28/125	6%	12%
Capital	70/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	·	75/125	·	32%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	·	40/125	·	22%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	96/105	76/92	0%	1%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	54/117	36/116	0%	0%
Information	120/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	119/125		822	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	112/125	121/125	4	4
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	111/125	93/125	$0	$1
People	93/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	119/125	86/125	1%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	83/85	99/118	0.0	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	66/116	·	2%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	83/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	85/125	73/125	20%	55%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	91/125	63/125	86%	12%
People	98/111		–	
Migrants	68/124	116/124	37%	96%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	80/99	–	79%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	91/112	3.7
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	1/123	100%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	Yes

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	90/112	3.7
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	110/112	2.5
Press Freedom (+)	74/124	85
Labor Freedom (+)	8/123	88
Financial Freedom (+)	36/123	60

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	116/124	$501
Linguistic Commonality (+)	8/124	42%
Remoteness (-)	24/125	6.6
Population (-)	31/125	33.8
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

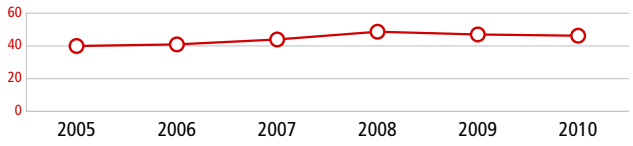
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

UKRAINE

Summary

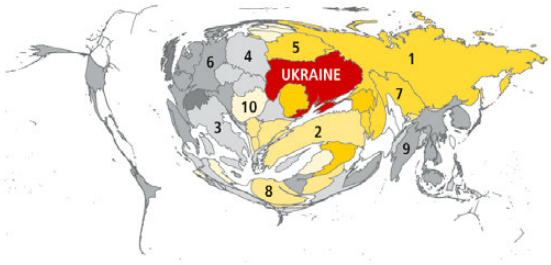
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	53/125	66/125	13	46/100	40/100	6
Depth	48/125	58/125	10	25/50	20/50	5
Breadth	71/125	70/125	-1	21/50	20/50	1
Trade Pillar	45/125	54/125	9	55/100	53/100	2
Capital Pillar	30/65	40/65	10	60/100	51/100	9
Information Pillar	66/74	72/74	6	34/100	13/100	21
People Pillar	46/91	46/91	0	49/100	46/100	3

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

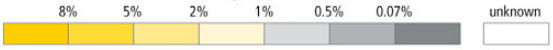
Ukraine's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Ukraine's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Russia (22%)
2. Turkey (6%)
3. Italy (4%)
4. Poland (3%)
5. Belarus (3%)
6. Germany (3%)
7. Kazakhstan (3%)
8. Egypt (2%)
9. India (2%)
10. Hungary (2%)

Ukraine's Share of Partner Imports



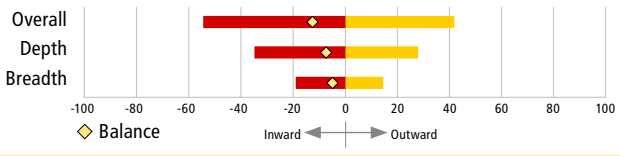
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	32/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	35/125	35/125	38%	45%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	34/125	56/125	12%	8%
Capital	58/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	56/119	53/125	6%	43%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	64/121	38/125	2%	23%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	80/105	58/92	0%	2%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	92/117	31/116	0%	0%
Information	72/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	66/125		11,480	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	78/125	71/125	24	64
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	63/125	84/125	$3	$2
People	53/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	29/125	30/125	11%	11%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	37/85	45/118	0.3	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	108/116	63/89	1%	1%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	87/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	75/125	89/125	37%	32%
Capital	20/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	25/64	–	100%	–
Information	64/74		–	
International Phone Calls	57/68	·	24%	42%
Printed Publications Trade	102/125	72/125	16%	54%
People	55/111		–	
Migrants	87/124	67/124	19%	11%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	99/99	–	63%
International Students	–	21/81	–	5%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	79/112	3.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	118/121	0.2
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	82/123	19%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	81/112	3.9
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	69/112	3.6
Press Freedom (+)	96/124	63
Labor Freedom (+)	75/123	58
Financial Freedom (+)	108/123	30

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	85/124	$3,000
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	94/125	2.8
Population (-)	27/125	45.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

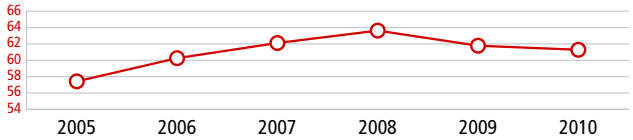
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Summary

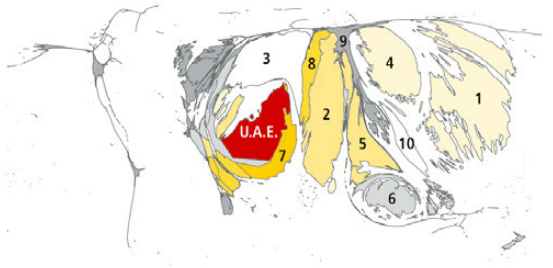
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	22/125	27/125	5	61/100	57/100	4
Depth	10/125	11/125	1	37/50	34/50	3
Breadth	56/125	60/125	4	24/50	23/50	1
Trade Pillar	18/125	28/125	10	70/100	66/100	4
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	30/74	35/74	5	63/100	50/100	13
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

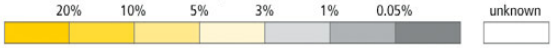
U.A.E.'s Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



U.A.E.'s Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Japan (23%)
2. India (14%)
3. Iran (10%)
4. South Korea (9%)
5. Thailand (6%)
6. Singapore (4%)
7. Oman (4%)
8. Pakistan (3%)
9. China (3%)
10. Taiwan (2%)

U.A.E.'s Share of Partner Imports



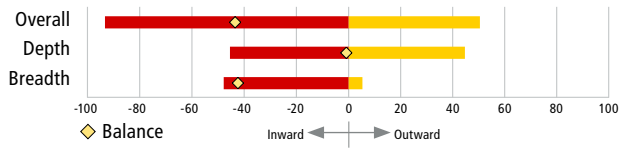
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	15/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	5/125	20/125	78%	56%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	100/125	25/125	3%	12%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	33/119	83/125	20%	27%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	34/121	88/125	8%	9%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Information	8/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	33/125		34,135	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	4/125	1/125	1042	1397
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	15/125	26/125	$69	$32
People	12/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	84/125	3/125	3%	70%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	14/118	·	1.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	27/116	2/89	7%	39%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	60/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	116/125	8/125	56%	75%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	52/74		–	
International Phone Calls	53/68	·	83%	80%
Printed Publications Trade	96/125	24/125	74%	36%
People	·		–	
Migrants	74/124	39/124	72%	88%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	16/112	5.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	46/125	0.1
Visa Openness (+)	92/123	15%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	9/112	5.9
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	21/112	5.1
Press Freedom (+)	71/124	86
Labor Freedom (+)	23/123	79
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	5/124	$59,717
Linguistic Commonality (+)	63/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	64/125	5.1
Population (-)	91/125	4.7
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

UNITED KINGDOM

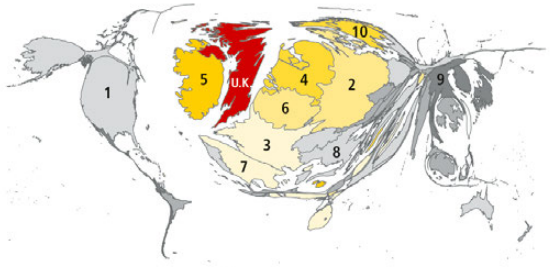
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	6/125	8/125	2	75/100	75/100	0
Depth	40/125	36/125	-4	26/50	25/50	1
Breadth	1/125	1/125	0	49/50	49/50	0
Trade Pillar	30/125	37/125	7	61/100	58/100	3
Capital Pillar	5/65	3/65	-2	89/100	89/100	0
Information Pillar	1/74	1/74	0	97/100	95/100	2
People Pillar	10/91	9/91	-1	84/100	85/100	-1

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

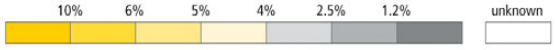
U.K.'s Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



U.K.'s Top 10 Export Destinations

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

U.K.'s Share of Partner Imports



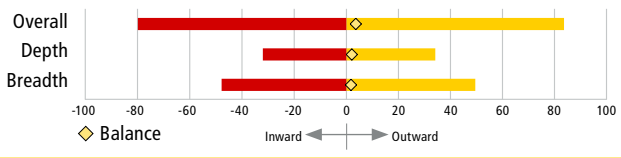
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	94/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	94/125	93/125	18%	25%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	44/125	70/125	10%	7%
Capital	20/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	11/119	40/125	75%	48%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	19/121	50/125	18%	19%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	13/105	5/92	52%	66%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	91/117	57/116	0%	0%
Information	11/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	9/125		132,749	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	14/125	25/125	352	219
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	16/125	25/125	$68	$35
People	32/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	48/125	39/125	7%	10%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	14/85	47/118	0.9	0.5
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	103/116	8/89	1%	15%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	2/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	2/125	6/125	60%	58%
Capital	2/65		–	
FDI Stock	6/36	2/36	53%	61%
FDI Flows	3/36	7/36	50%	56%
Portfolio Equity Stock	4/64	–	39%	–
Information	1/74		–	
International Phone Calls	1/68	6/62	38%	48%
Printed Publications Trade	1/125	1/125	57%	39%
People	2/111		–	
Migrants	10/124	8/124	22%	32%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	2/81	–	32%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	17/112	5.1
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	25/125	7.6
Visa Openness (+)	42/123	24%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	30/112	5.0
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	2/112	5.8
Press Freedom (+)	19/124	104
Labor Freedom (+)	37/123	73
Financial Freedom (+)	4/123	80

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	22/124	$36,120
Linguistic Commonality (+)	19/124	39%
Remoteness (-)	110/125	2.1
Population (-)	21/125	62.2
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

UNITED STATES

Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	25/125	24/125	-1	61/100	58/100	3
Depth	84/125	84/125	0	15/50	13/50	2
Breadth	3/125	3/125	0	46/50	45/50	1
Trade Pillar	62/125	73/125	11	48/100	46/100	2
Capital Pillar	11/65	14/65	3	82/100	78/100	4
Information Pillar	18/74	12/74	-6	72/100	74/100	-2
People Pillar	28/91	28/91	0	63/100	62/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend

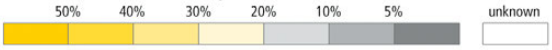
Rooted Map

U.S.A.'s Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010

U.S.A.'s Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Canada (18%)
2. Mexico (11%)
3. China (6%)
4. Japan (5%)
5. U.K. (4%)
6. Germany (4%)
7. Netherlands (3%)
8. South Korea (3%)
9. Brazil (2%)
10. France (2%)

U.S.A.'s Share of Partner Imports



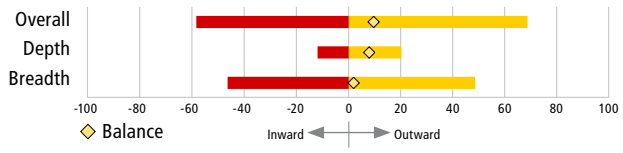
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	124/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	119/125	122/125	9%	13%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	95/125	123/125	4%	2%
Capital	40/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	23/119	90/125	33%	24%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	27/121	79/125	14%	10%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	17/105	17/92	31%	24%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	70/117	60/116	0%	0%
Information	34/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	31/125		36,704	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	23/125	59/125	231	86
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	30/125	41/125	$19	$13
People	67/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	116/125	25/125	1%	14%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	46/85	67/118	0.2	0.2
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	116/116	37/89	0%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	8/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	14/125	19/125	28%	36%
Capital	1/65		–	
FDI Stock	4/36	10/36	23%	12%
FDI Flows	1/36	2/36	21%	17%
Portfolio Equity Stock	2/64	–	18%	–
Information	21/74		–	
International Phone Calls	13/68	50/62	43%	54%
Printed Publications Trade	27/125	23/125	59%	24%
People	8/111		–	
Migrants	30/124	6/124	42%	49%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	57/99	–	60%
International Students	–	1/81	–	10%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	19/112	5.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	32/125	0.4
Visa Openness (+)	93/123	13%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	Yes

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	34/112	4.9
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	11/112	5.5
Press Freedom (+)	20/124	103
Labor Freedom (+)	3/123	95
Financial Freedom (+)	18/123	70

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	9/124	$47,284
Linguistic Commonality (+)	20/124	17%
Remoteness (-)	22/125	6.8
Population (-)	3/125	309.7
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

URUGUAY

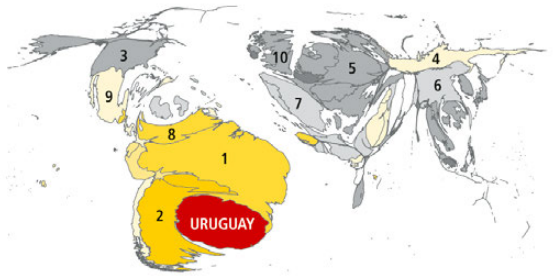
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	103/125	95/125	-8	29/100	28/100	1
Depth	102/125	98/125	-4	11/50	10/50	1
Breadth	82/125	77/125	-5	19/50	18/50	1
Trade Pillar	117/125	101/125	-16	24/100	30/100	-6
Capital Pillar	52/65	53/65	1	34/100	27/100	7
Information Pillar	51/74	52/74	1	44/100	32/100	12
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

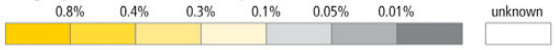
Uruguay's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2009



Uruguay's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Brazil (16%)
2. Argentina (8%)
3. U.S.A. (5%)
4. Russia (4%)
5. Germany (3%)
6. China (3%)
7. Spain (3%)
8. Venezuela (3%)
9. Mexico (3%)
10. U.K. (3%)

Uruguay's Share of Partner Imports



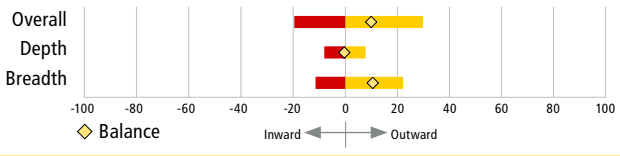
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	114/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	101/125	106/125	17%	21%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	74/125	121/125	6%	2%
Capital	99/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	98/119	67/125	1%	37%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	101/121	28/125	0%	30%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	96/105	92/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	72/117	90/116	0%	0%
Information	52/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	40/125		25,295	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	57/125	80/125	45	52
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	35/125	67/125	$13	$4
People	55/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	46/125	81/125	7%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	44/85	32/118	0.2	0.7
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	94/116	·	1%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	76/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	52/125	96/125	54%	42%
Capital	26/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	31/64	–	3%	–
Information	59/74		–	
International Phone Calls	63/68	20/62	69%	58%
Printed Publications Trade	122/125	101/125	97%	74%
People	·		–	
Migrants	76/124	73/124	60%	49%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	48/112	4.3
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	31/125	0.5
Visa Openness (+)	33/123	26%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	37/112	4.8
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	71/112	3.5
Press Freedom (+)	35/124	98
Labor Freedom (+)	31/123	76
Financial Freedom (+)	108/123	30

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	45/124	$11,998
Linguistic Commonality (+)	30/124	7%
Remoteness (-)	5/125	8.6
Population (-)	102/125	3.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

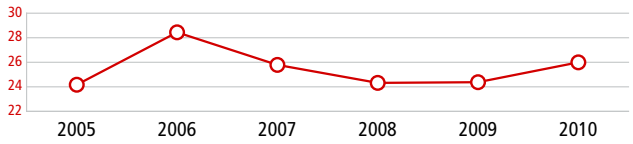
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

VENEZUELA, RB

Summary

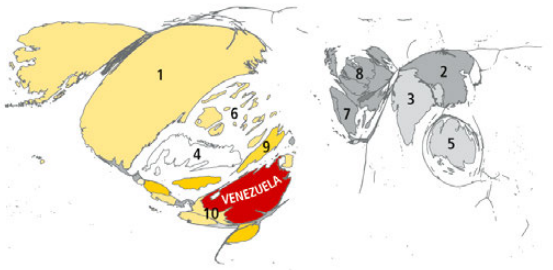
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	111/125	105/125	-6	26/100	24/100	2
Depth	114/125	95/125	-19	7/50	11/50	-4
Breadth	78/125	98/125	20	19/50	13/50	6
Trade Pillar	119/125	115/125	-4	24/100	21/100	3
Capital Pillar	60/65	52/65	-8	25/100	27/100	-2
Information Pillar	54/74	49/74	-5	41/100	37/100	4
People Pillar	83/91	84/91	1	21/100	20/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

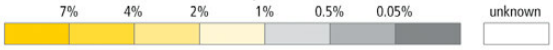
Venezuela's Merchandise Exports, 2008–2009



Venezuela's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (53%)
2. China (6%)
3. India (6%)
4. Cuba (5%)
5. Singapore (4%)
6. Bahamas (3%)
7. Spain (2%)
8. Netherlands (2%)
9. Dominican Republic (2%)
10. Colombia (1%)

Venezuela's Share of Partner Imports



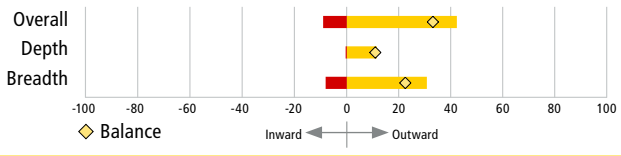
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	117/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	79/125	121/125	23%	14%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	125/125	114/125	1%	3%
Capital	95/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	61/119	119/125	5%	10%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	54/121	125/125	3%	-2%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	69/105	83/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	99/117	54/116	0%	0%
Information	89/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	82/125		6,779	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	58/125	106/125	42	17
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	104/125	66/125	$0	$4
People	90/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	105/125	67/125	1%	3%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	67/85	101/118	0.1	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	109/116	·	1%	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	75/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	57/125	92/125	30%	28%
Capital	44/65		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	42/64	–	19%	–
Information	44/74		–	
International Phone Calls	29/68	19/62	37%	18%
Printed Publications Trade	113/125	112/125	59%	63%
People	76/111		–	
Migrants	36/124	98/124	17%	72%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	42/99	–	31%
International Students	–	72/81	–	69%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	111/112	3.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	117/121	0.4
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	34/123	26%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	112/112	2.7
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	75/112	3.4
Press Freedom (+)	97/124	63
Labor Freedom (+)	120/123	36
Financial Freedom (+)	118/123	20

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	53/124	$9,960
Linguistic Commonality (+)	35/124	6%
Remoteness (-)	29/125	6.2
Population (-)	35/125	28.8
Landlocked (-)	–	No

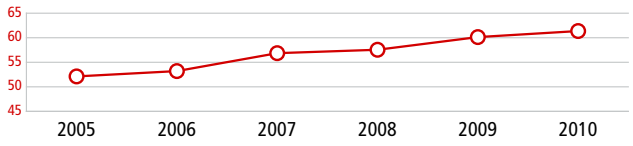
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

VIETNAM

Summary

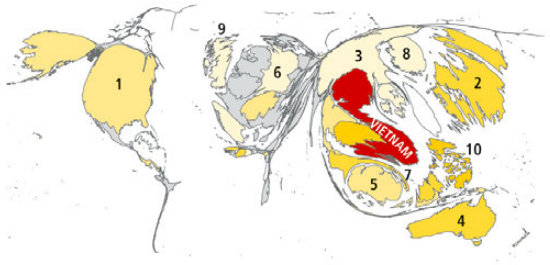
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	21/125	37/125	16	61/100	52/100	9
Depth	49/125	53/125	4	25/50	21/50	4
Breadth	18/125	39/125	21	36/50	31/50	5
Trade Pillar	8/125	13/125	5	83/100	75/100	8
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

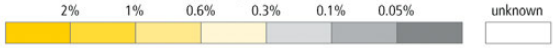
Vietnam's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2009



Vietnam's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. U.S.A. (18%)
2. Japan (11%)
3. China (8%)
4. Australia (6%)
5. Singapore (4%)
6. Germany (3%)
7. Malaysia (3%)
8. South Korea (3%)
9. U.K. (2%)
10. Philippines (2%)

Vietnam's Share of Partner Imports



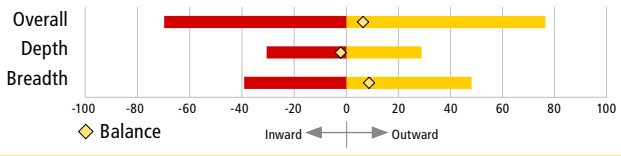
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	9/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	10/125	4/125	70%	82%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	59/125	55/125	7%	8%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	·	29/125	·	66%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	63/121	34/125	2%	26%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	72/117	100/116	0%	0%
Information	100/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	88/125		5,552	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	110/125	107/125	5	15
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	101/125	109/125	$0	$1
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	96/125	123/125	2%	0%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	·	·	·
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	67/116	81/89	2%	0%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	33/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	13/125	61/125	81%	47%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	38/125	84/125	50%	88%
People	39/111		–	
Migrants	19/124	19/124	16%	79%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	·	–	·
International Students	–	57/81	–	99%

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	68/112	4.0
Capital Account Openness (+)	81/121	1.9
Regional Trade Integration (+)	36/125	0.2
Visa Openness (+)	94/123	12%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	61/112	4.3
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	66/112	3.6
Press Freedom (+)	120/124	34
Labor Freedom (+)	46/123	68
Financial Freedom (+)	108/123	30

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	103/124	$1,174
Linguistic Commonality (+)	92/124	0%
Remoteness (-)	41/125	6.0
Population (-)	13/125	88.4
Landlocked (-)	–	No

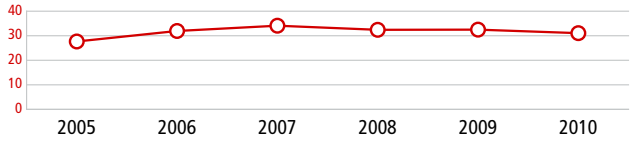
– Not Applicable · Data Not Available (+) Positive Impact (-) Negative Impact

YEMEN, REPUBLIC

Summary

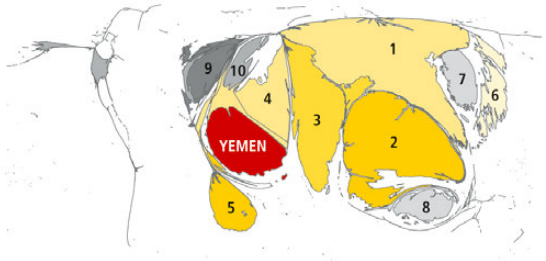
	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	97/125	96/125	-1	31/100	28/100	3
Depth	105/125	105/125	0	10/50	10/50	0
Breadth	70/125	76/125	6	21/50	18/50	3
Trade Pillar	92/125	89/125	-3	37/100	37/100	0
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	70/91	71/91	1	33/100	32/100	1

Connectedness Score Trend



Rooted Map

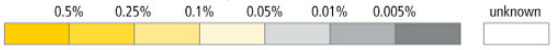
Yemen's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2009



Yemen's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. China (24%)
2. Thailand (19%)
3. India (13%)
4. U.A.E. (6%)
5. South Africa (4%)
6. Japan (4%)
7. South Korea (3%)
8. Singapore (3%)
9. Switzerland (3%)
10. Kuwait (2%)

Yemen's Share of Partner Imports



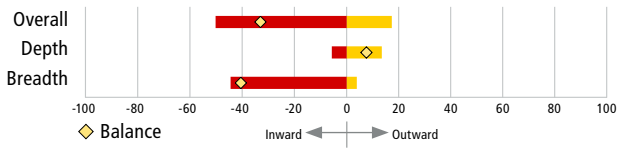
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	78/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	66/125	72/125	27%	31%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	96/125	73/125	3%	7%
Capital	97/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	85/119	112/125	2%	13%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	73/121	93/125	1%	8%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	66/105	92/92	0%	0%
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	47/117	64/116	0%	0%
Information	117/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	118/125		1,226	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	116/125	96/125	3	24
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	119/125	108/125	$0	$1
People	76/100		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	90/125	84/125	3%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	103/118	·	0.0
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	70/116	43/89	2%	3%

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	78/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	113/125	36/125	58%	89%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	35/125	87/125	18%	4%
People	63/111		–	
Migrants	109/124	10/124	86%	72%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	82/99	–	77%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	·	·
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	76/123	21%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	Yes

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	·	·
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	·	·
Press Freedom (+)	121/124	28
Labor Freedom (+)	53/123	65
Financial Freedom (+)	108/123	30

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	100/124	$1,282
Linguistic Commonality (+)	63/124	1%
Remoteness (-)	51/125	5.7
Population (-)	39/125	24.3
Landlocked (-)	–	No

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

ZAMBIA

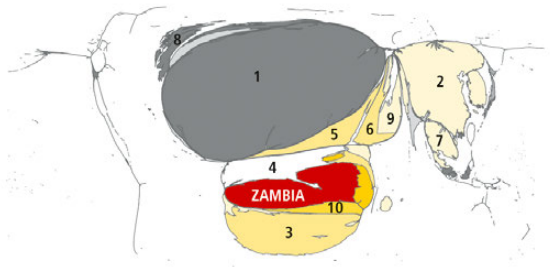
Summary

	Rank			Score		
	2010	2005	Change	2010	2005	Change
Overall	119/125	115/125	-4	22/100	19/100	3
Depth	76/125	79/125	3	18/50	14/50	4
Breadth	124/125	122/125	-2	3/50	5/50	-2
Trade Pillar	116/125	116/125	0	25/100	20/100	5
Capital Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
Information Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·
People Pillar	·	·	·	·	·	·

Connectedness Score Trend

Rooted Map

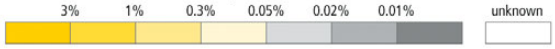
Zambia's Merchandise Exports, 2007–2010



Zambia's Top 10 Export Destinations

1. Switzerland (44%)
2. China (10%)
3. South Africa (9%)
4. Congo, DRC (5%)
5. Egypt (3%)
6. Saudi Arabia (2%)
7. Thailand (2%)
8. U.K. (2%)
9. U.A.E. (2%)
10. Zimbabwe (2%)

Zambia's Share of Partner Imports



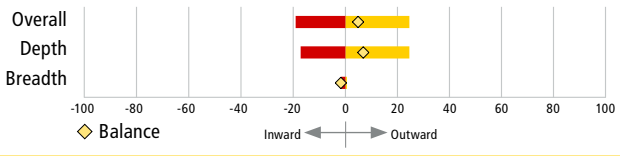
Depth

	Rank		Level	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	59/125		–	
Merchandise Trade (% of GDP)	28/125	66/125	44%	33%
Services Trade (% of GDP)	118/125	107/125	1%	4%
Capital	24/113		–	
FDI Stock (% of GDP)	32/119	34/125	20%	53%
FDI Flows (% of GFCF)	38/121	31/125	8%	27%
Portfolio Equity Stock (% of GDP)	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Flows (% of GDP)	72/117	33/116	0%	0%
Information	121/125		–	
Internet Bandwidth (Bits per Second per Internet User)	120/125		567	
International Phone Calls (Minutes per Capita)	118/125	116/125	2	6
Printed Publications Trade (USD per Capita)	85/125	99/125	$1	$1
People	·		–	
Migrants (% of Population)	100/125	90/125	2%	2%
Tourists Dep./Arr. Per Capita	·	89/118	·	0.1
International Students (% of Tertiary Education Enrollment)	·	·	·	·

Breadth

	Rank		% Same Continent	
	Outward	Inward	Outward	Inward
Trade	124/125		–	
Merchandise Trade	124/125	123/125	64%	20%
Capital	·		–	
FDI Stock	·	·	·	·
FDI Flows	·	·	·	·
Portfolio Equity Stock	·	–	·	–
Information	·		–	
International Phone Calls	·	·	·	·
Printed Publications Trade	62/125	114/125	99%	50%
People	94/111		–	
Migrants	112/124	93/124	78%	88%
Tourists Departures/Arrivals	–	55/99	–	73%
International Students	–	·	–	·

Directionality



Policy and Structural Drivers of Connectedness

Globalization Policies

	Rank	Level
Enabling Trade Index (+)	82/112	3.8
Capital Account Openness (+)	1/121	4.5
Regional Trade Integration (+)	52/125	0.0
Visa Openness (+)	112/123	4%
Violent Conflict (-)	–	No

General Policies/Environment

	Rank	Level
Business Environment (+)	59/112	4.4
Transport, Comm. Infrastructure (+)	105/112	2.6
Press Freedom (+)	67/124	88
Labor Freedom (+)	79/123	57
Financial Freedom (+)	64/123	50

Structural Factors

	Rank	Level
GDP per Capita (+)	102/124	$1,221
Linguistic Commonality (+)	2/124	42%
Remoteness (-)	18/125	7.5
Population (-)	58/125	12.9
Landlocked (-)	–	Yes

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


44
45
46
11

A. Appendix

A – Additional Figures

B – Data Sources and Technical Notes

Figure A.1
The 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index, Outward Direction Only

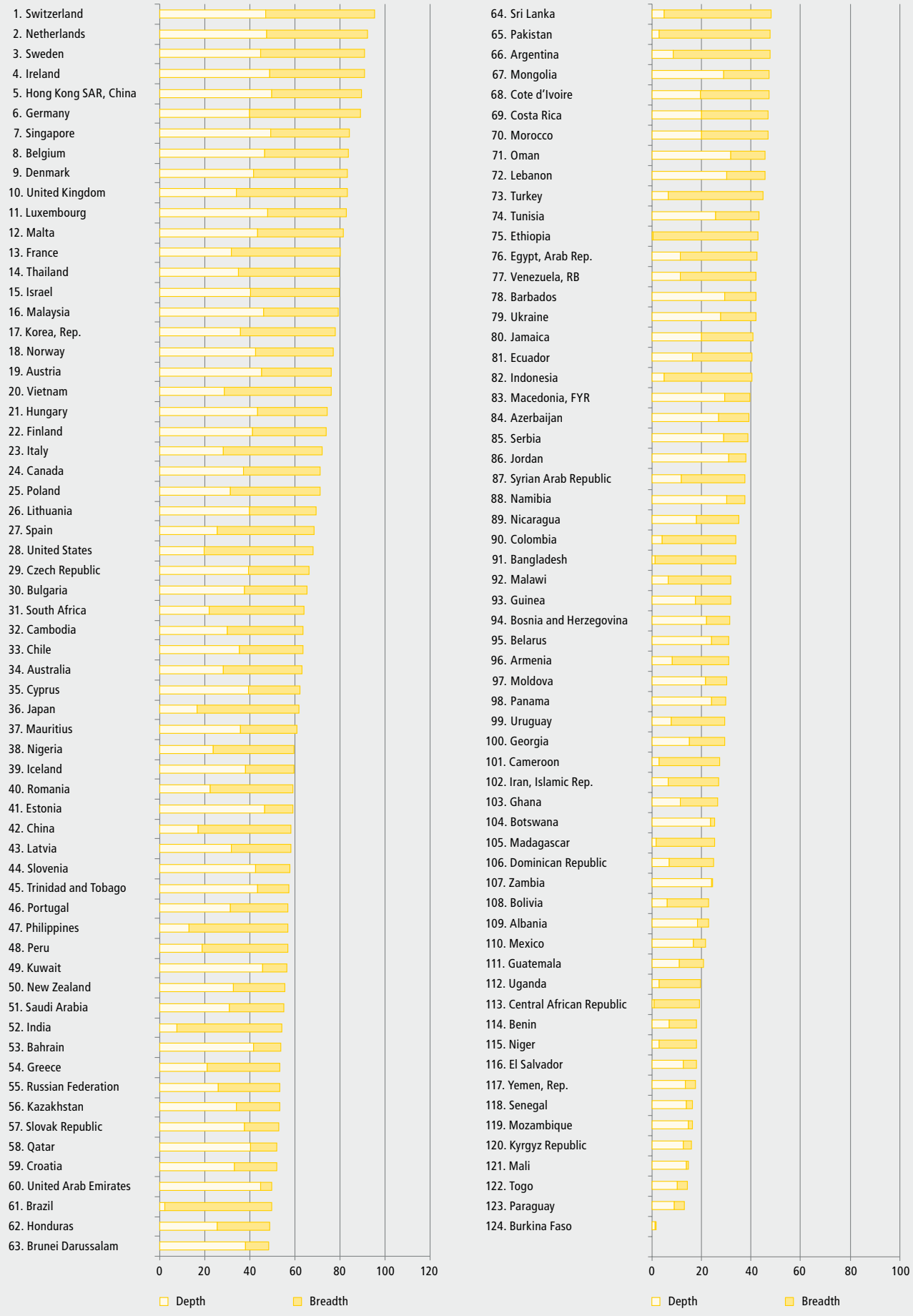


Figure A.2
The 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index, Inward Direction Only

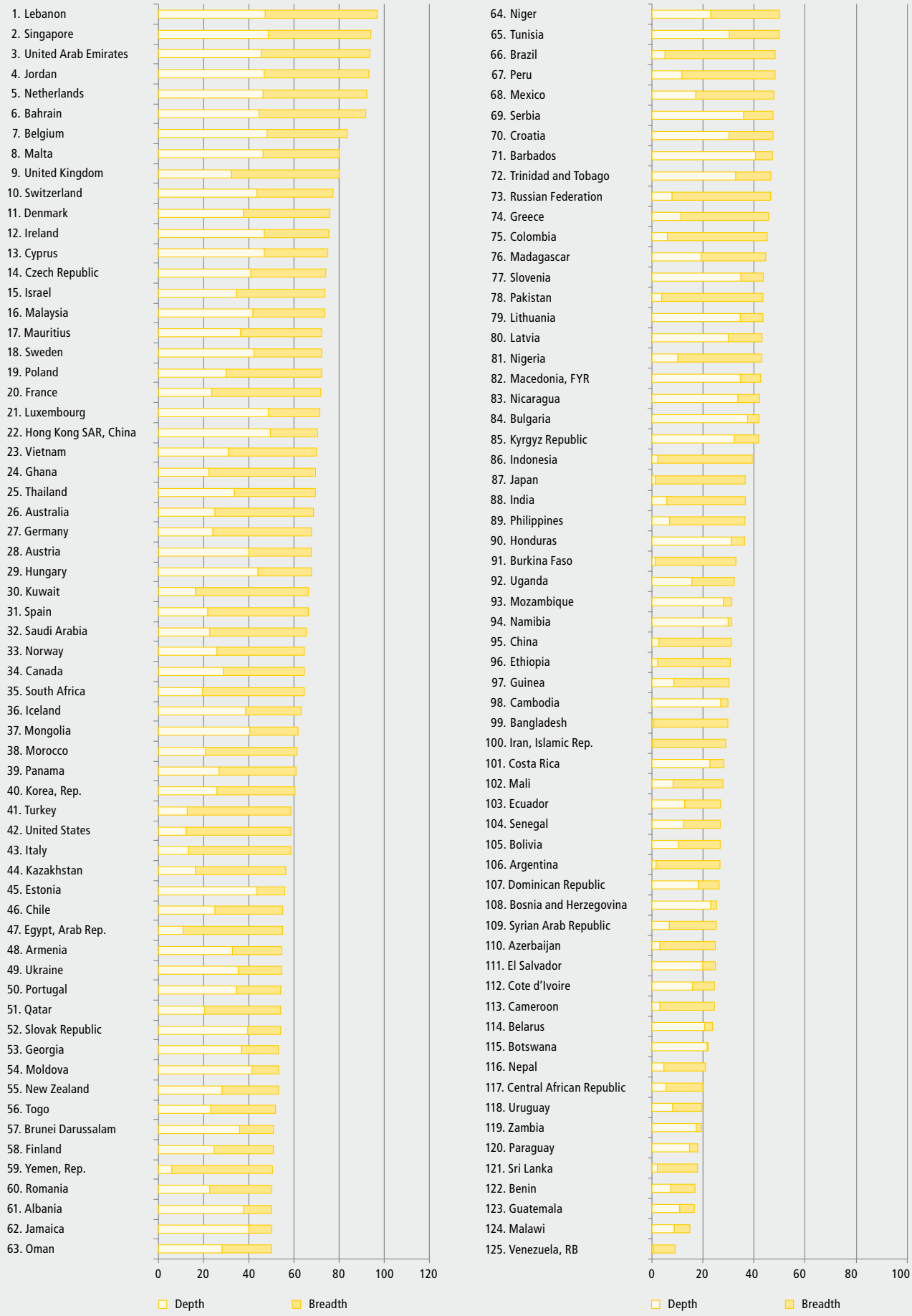


Figure A.3
The 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index, Trade Pillar Only

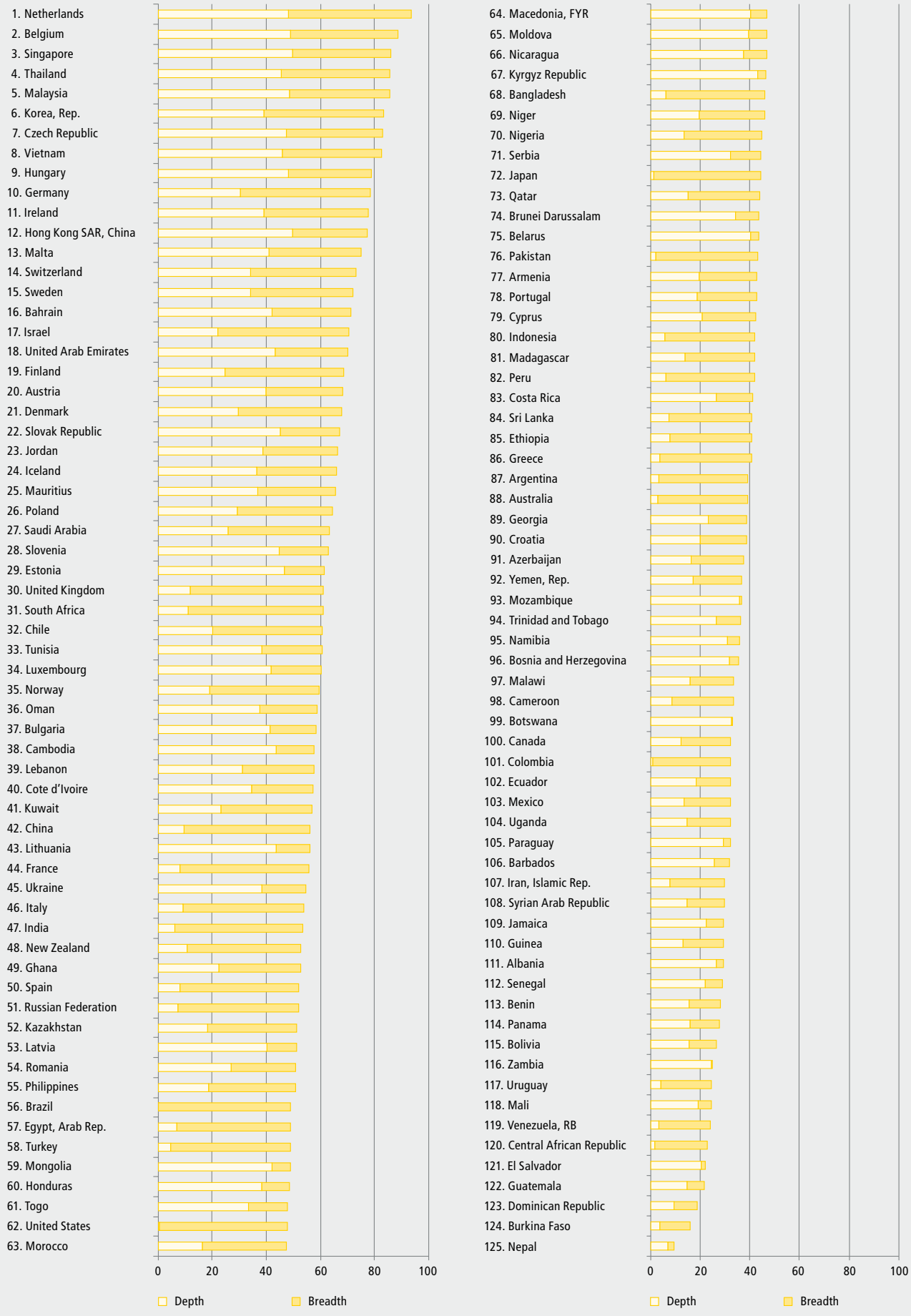


Figure A.4
The 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index, Capital Pillar Only

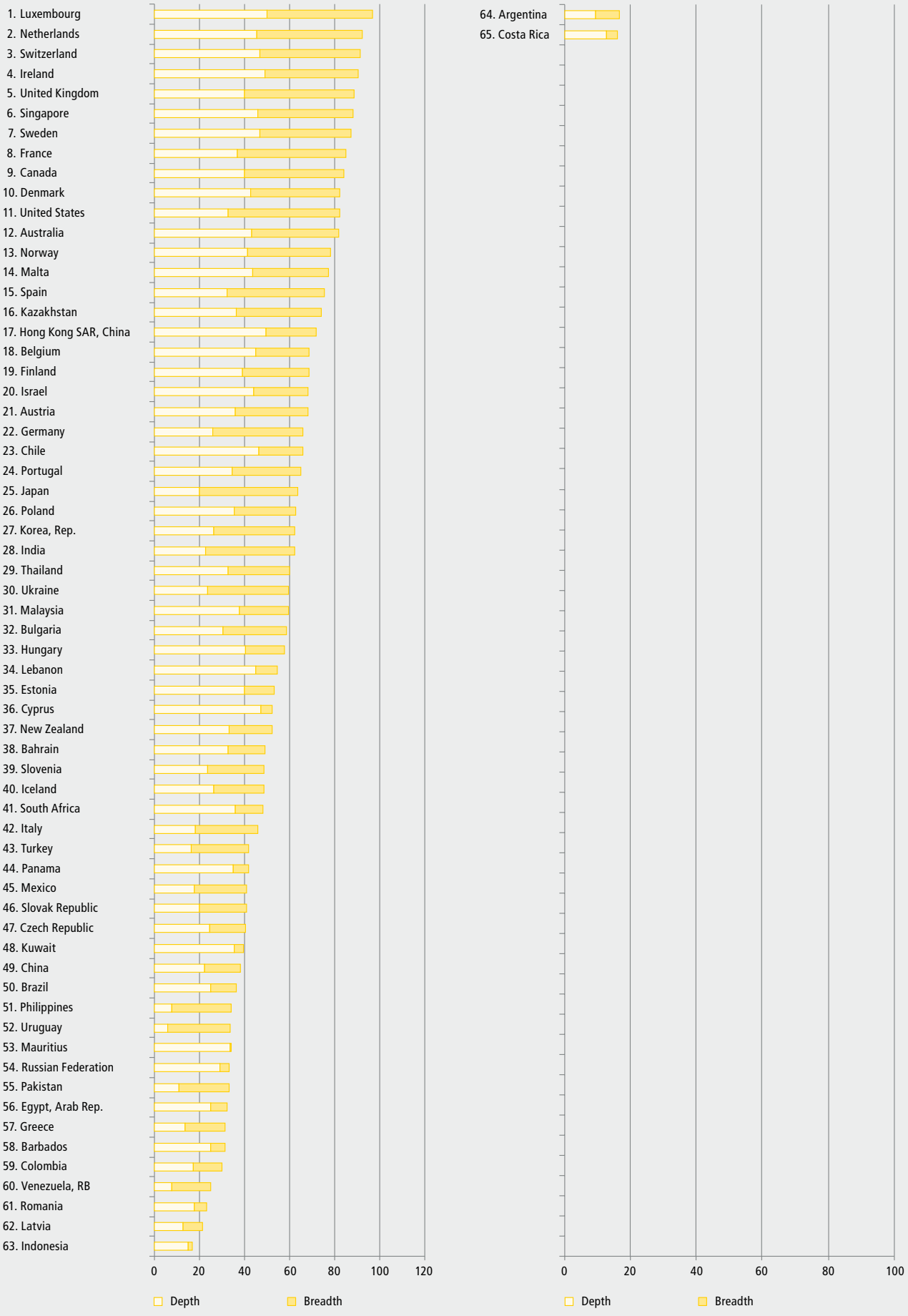


Figure A.5
The 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index, Information Pillar Only

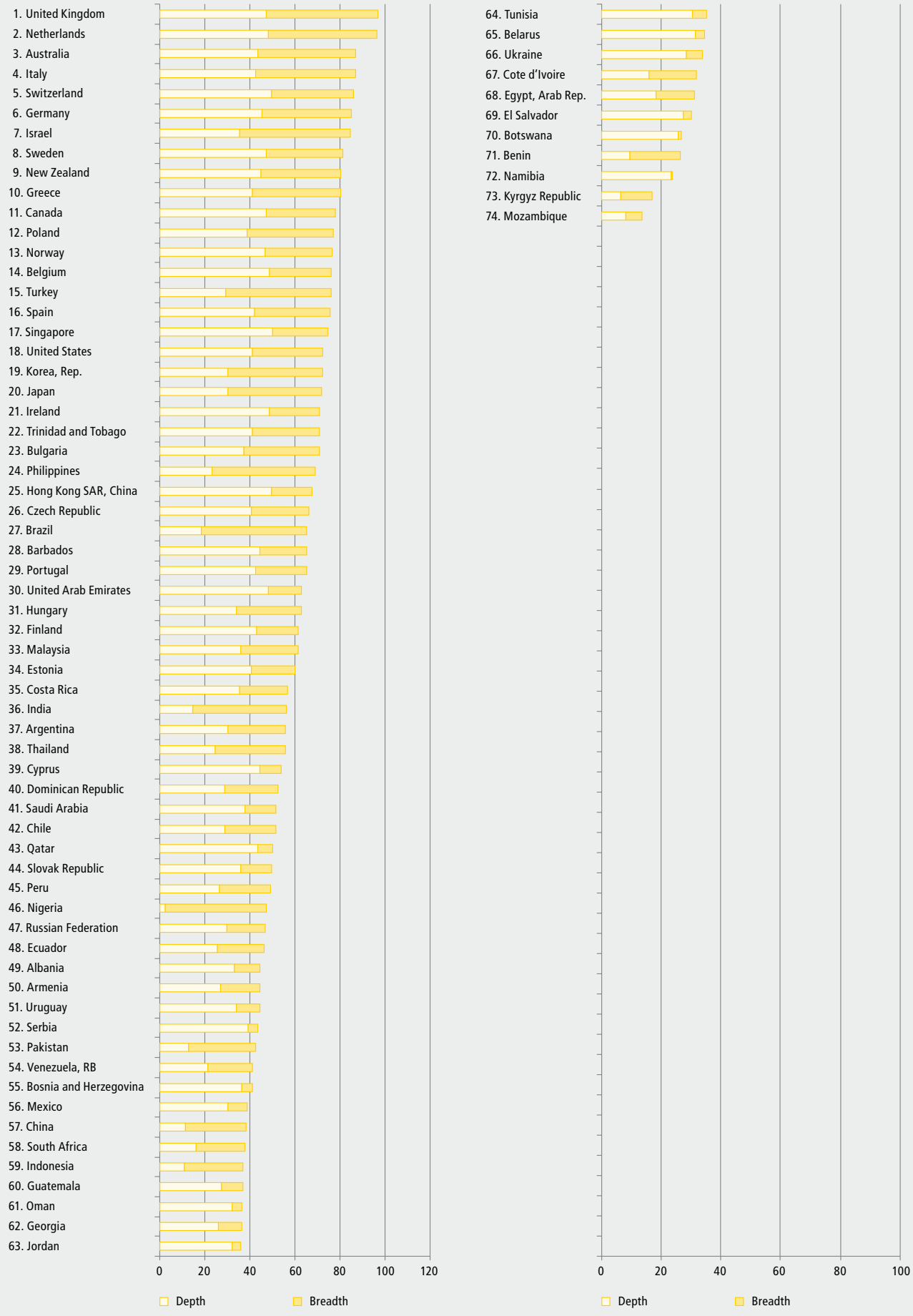
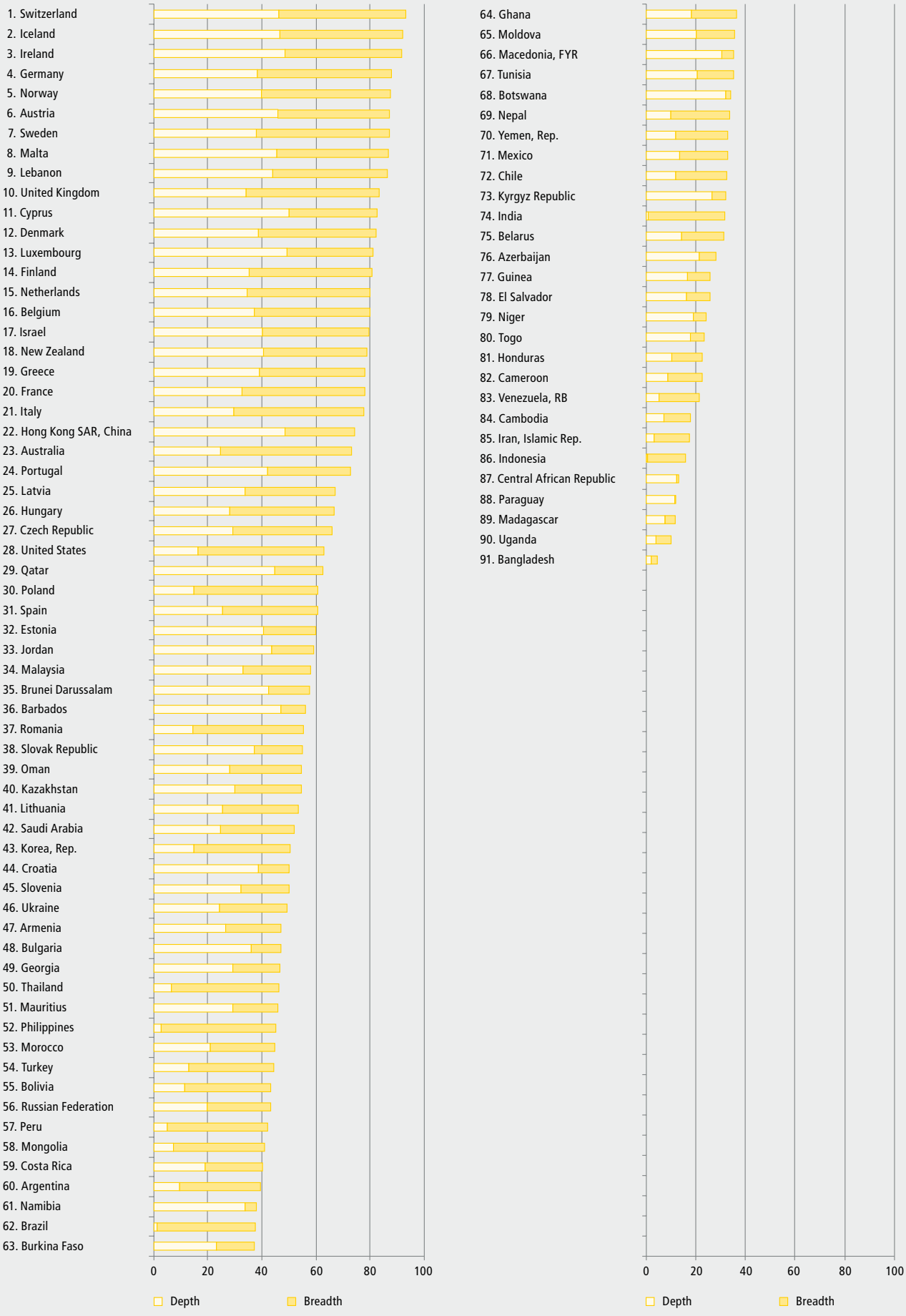


Figure A.6
The 2011 DHL Global Connectedness Index, People Pillar Only



This appendix provides a full list of data sources employed in the generation of the DHL Global Connectedness Index and in the supporting analysis of policy and structural drivers of connectedness. After the listing of data sources, a brief technical note about the regression analysis follows. Finally, the classification of countries into regions employed for the analysis in the last section of chapter 3 is shown.

1. Data Sources Used to Generate the DHL Global Connectedness Index

Depth Dimension

Trade Pillar

Merchandise Exports
Total merchandise exports in US dollars at current prices. *Source:* World Trade Organization Statistics Database (http://stat.wto.org/Home/WSDBHome.aspx?Language=E)

Merchandise Imports
Total merchandise imports in US dollars. *Source:* World Trade Organization Statistics Database (http://stat.wto.org/Home/WSDBHome.aspx?Language=E)

Services Exports
Total exports of commercial services in US dollars. *Source:* World Trade Organization Statistics Database (http://stat.wto.org/Home/WSDBHome.aspx?Language=E)

Services Imports
Total imports of commercial services in US dollars. *Source:* World Trade Organization Statistics Database (http://stat.wto.org/Home/WSDBHome.aspx?Language=E)

Capital Pillar

FDI Outward Stocks
FDI outward stock as a percentage of GDP. *Source:* World Investment Report (UNCTAD) (http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=5545&lang=1)

FDI Inward Stocks
FDI inward stock as a percentage of GDP. *Source:* World Investment Report (UNCTAD) (http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=5545&lang=1)

FDI Outflows
FDI outflows as percentage of Gross Fixed Capital Formation. Data are presented as the average of the outflows in the current year and the two previous years to smooth volatility. *Source:* World Investment Report (UNCTAD) (http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=5545&lang=1)

FDI Inflows
FDI inflows as percentage of Gross Fixed Capital Formation. Data are presented as the average of the inflows in the current year and the two previous years to smooth volatility. *Source:* World Investment Report (UNCTAD) (http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?intItemID=5545&lang=1)

Portfolio Equity Outward Stocks
Equity securities assets in millions of US dollars. *Source:* Balance of Payments Statistics (BOP) from IMF. (http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/bop/bop.htm)

Portfolio Equity Inward Stocks
Equity securities liabilities in millions of US dollars. *Source:* Balance of Payments Statistics (BOP) from IMF. (http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/bop/bop.htm)

Portfolio Equity Outflows
Equity securities assets (net) in millions of US dollars. Data are presented as the average of the current year and the 2 previous years to smooth volatility. *Source:* Balance of Payments Statistics (BOP) from IMF. (http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/bop/bop.htm)

Portfolio Equity Inflows
Equity securities liabilities (net) in millions of US dollars. Data are presented as the average of the current year and the 2 previous years to smooth volatility. *Source:* Balance of Payments Statistics (BOP) from IMF. (http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/bop/bop.htm)

Information Pillar

Internet Bandwidth
International internet bandwidth per Internet user. *Source:* ITU (http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html)

Outgoing Telephone Call Minutes
Total outgoing telephone calling minutes. *Source:* Telegeography International Traffic Database (http://www.telegeography.com/research-services/telegeography-report-database/l)

Incoming Telephone Call Minutes
Total incoming telephone calling minutes. *Source:* Telegeography International Traffic Database (http://www.telegeography.com/research-services/telegeography-report-database/l)

Printed Publications Exports
Total exports of commodities classified for customs purposes as falling under H.S. 49. H.S. 49 includes printed books, newspapers, pictures, manuscripts, typescripts and plans. *Source:* UN Comtrade (http://comtrade.un.org/db/)

Printed Publications Imports
Total imports of commodities classified for customs purposes as falling under H.S. 49. H.S. 49 includes printed books, newspapers, pictures, manuscripts, typescripts and plans. *Source:* UN Comtrade (http://comtrade.un.org/db/)

People Pillar

Outbound Migrants
International outbound migrants population (2000–2002). *Source:* Human Development Report 2009. "Overcoming barriers: Human mobility and development". United Nations Development Programme. (http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2009/)

Inbound Migrants
International inbound migrants as % of total population. *Source:* United Nations Population Division, Trends in Total Migrant Stock: 2008 Revision. (http://esa.un.org/migration/)

Outbound Tourists
Departures of overnight visitors (tourists). *Source:* Compendium of Tourism Statistics. UNWTO (http://unwto.org/en)

Inbound Tourists
Arrivals of non-resident overnight visitors (tourists) at national borders, available up to 2009. When growth rate of arrivals in the UNWTO's Tourism Highlights Report was available, data for 2010 were obtained using the growth rate. *Source:* Compendium of Tourism Statistics. UNWTO (http://unwto.org/en)

Outgoing International Students
Total number of students studying abroad. *Source:* Students mobility for each country by country of origin (sum across

destination countries). 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. *Source:* Students mobility for each country by country of origin (sum across origin countries). UNESCO Institute for Statistics (http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF_Language=eng&BR_Topic=0)

Variables used to rescale

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
Gross domestic product, current prices in billions of US dollars. *Source:* World Economic Outlook Database from International Monetary Fund (http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=28)

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. *Source:* World Development Indicators from World Bank (http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do)

Tertiary Students
Enrollment in total tertiary education. Public and private. Full and part time. *Source:* 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.

Breadth Dimension

Trade Pillar

Merchandise Exports
Total merchandise exports reported by exporters
Source: UN Comtrade (http://comtrade.un.org/db/).

Merchandise Imports
Total merchandise imports reported by importers
Source: UN Comtrade (http://comtrade.un.org/db/).

Capital Pillar

FDI Outward Stocks
For OECD countries, outward FDI position in millions of US dollars. For Hong Kong, FDI stocks outward in millions of US dollars are used. For China net outward FDI in millions of US dollars. For Singapore total direct investment by country of destination in millions of US dollars.
Source: 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)

FDI Inward Stocks
For OECD countries, inward FDI position in millions of US dollars. For Hong Kong FDI inward stock in millions of US dollars is used. For China same pattern as in Inflows FDI is assumed. For Singapore total direct investment in Singapore by country of origin in millions of US dollars.
Source: 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)

FDI Outflows
For OECD countries 3 year average of FDI outflows in millions of US dollars. For Hong Kong, 3 years average of FDI net outflows. For China 3 years average of net outward FDI flows in millions of US dollars. For Singapore, same structure as outward FDI stocks is assumed. *Source:* 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)

FDI Inflows
For OECD countries 3 years average of FDI inflows in millions of US dollars is used. For Hong Kong, 3 years average of FDI net inflows. For China same pattern as in FDI inward is assumed. For Singapore, same structure as inward FDI stocks is assumed. *Source:* 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)

Portfolio Equity Outward Stocks
Portfolio Equity assets in millions of US dollars. *Source:* The Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey (CPIS) from the IMF (http://www.imf.org/external/np/sta/pi/geo.htm).

Information Pillar

Outgoing Telephone Call Minutes
Minutes of phone calls by country of origin and destination. If the sums across all destinations as percentage of the total minutes of phone calls from a country in each year is lower than 70% that country's in that year is not displayed. Instead, a score is generated by interpolation according to the method described in chapter 2. *Source:* Telegeography International Traffic Database (http://www.telegeography.com/research-services/telegeography-report-database/l)

Incoming Telephone Call Minutes
Minutes of phone calls by country of origin and destination. If the sums across all destinations as percentage of the total minutes of phone calls from a country in each year is lower than 70% that country's in that year is not displayed. Instead, a score is generated by interpolation according to the method described in chapter 2. *Source:* Telegeography International Traffic Database (http://www.telegeography.com/research-services/telegeography-report-database/l)

Printed Publications Exports
Total exports by destination of commodities classified for customs purposes as falling under H.S. 49. H.S. 49 includes printed books, newspapers, pictures, manuscripts, typescripts and plans. *Source:* UN Comtrade (http://comtrade.un.org/db/)

Printed Publications Imports
Total imports by origin of commodities classified for

customs purposes as falling under H.S. 49. H.S. 49 includes printed books, newspapers, pictures, manuscripts, typescripts and plans. *Source:* UN Comtrade (http://comtrade.un.org/db/)

People Pillar

Migrants
Migrant stock according to the Version 4 of the United Nations Global Migrant Origin Database. This database was generated by the United Nations Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty and consists of a 226 x 226 country origin-destination matrix of migrant stock. *Source:* Global Migrant Origin Database. (http://www.migrationdrc.org/research/typesofmigration/global_migrant_origin_database.html)

Inbound Tourists
Multiple breadth calculations were done (one per each measure from UNWTO). Then the results were reported in the following order of priority, using the highest priority option source available.

a. Arrivals of Overnight Tourists at Borders by Country of Residence.
b. Arrivals of Overnight Tourists at All Types of Accommodations by Country of Residence.
c. Arrivals of Overnight Tourists at Hotels by Country of Residence.
d. Arrivals of Overnight Tourists at Borders by Nationality.
e. Arrivals of Overnight Tourists at All Types of Accommodations by Nationality.
f. Arrivals of Overnight Tourists at Hotels by Nationality.

Source: Compendium of Tourism Statistics from United Nations World Tourism Organization (http://www.e-unwto.org/home/main.mpx)

Incoming International Students
Incoming students by country of origin. *Source:* UNESCO Institute for Statistics (http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=136&IF_Language=eng&BR_Topic=0)

2. Data Sources Used in the Policy and Structural Regression Analysis

Globalization Related Policies

Enabling Trade Index
An index that measures the extent to which individual economies have developed institutions, policies, and services facilitating the free flow of goods over borders and to destination. The structure of the Index reflects the main enablers of trade. *Source:* The Global Enabling Trade Report 2010 from the World Economic Forum (http://members.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/GlobalEnablingTradeReport/index.htm)

Capital Account Openness
Chinn-Ito Index which is an index that measure a country's degree of de jure capital account openness. The index was initially introduced in Chinn and Ito (Journal of Development Economics, 2006). It has been modified by adding 2 to each of the values in order to make it always positive to avoid problems when taking logarithms. A higher score means a more open country. *Source:* "A New Measure of Financial Openness", Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis, Volume 10, Issue 3 September 2008, p. 309 - 322. This paper uses the 2007 version of the dataset (containing data up to only 2005), which will differ from the current version of the dataset in (http://web.pdx.edu/~ito/Chinn-Ito_website.htm)

Table B.1
Level of Integration by Regional Bloc

	Free Trade Area	Customs Union	Single Market	Currency Union	Visa Free	Border-less	Political pact	Defence pact	Total weight
EU 27	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	8
Nafta	x							x	2
Mercosur	x	x			x				3
Asean	x				x				2
Caricom	x	x	x	x	x				5
GCC	x				x				2

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trade_bloc#Comparison_between_regional_trade_blocs

Regional Integration
Regional Trade Agreements Integration based on the following calculation, with the focal country's GDP excluded from the calculation:

$$RTA\_int_k = \sum_{s;j \neq k} intrta_s * w_j$$

$$w_j = \frac{\sum_{i \neq j} d_{is} * GDP_i}{\sum_{i \neq j} GDP_i}$$

Where s = EU, NAFTA, Mercosur, Asean, Caricom, GCC; d_s is a dummy variable equal to 1 if the country i is part of a particular s RTA and 0 otherwise and $intrta_s$ is a measure of the depth of integration in the same s RTA. The measure of the level of integration is a scale from 1 to 8 according to the number of measures that are in force within the membership of the RTA, as summarized in **Table B.1**.

A positive number means that the country is involved in any RTA, the higher the value, the more integrated the RTA is, and a zero value means that the country is not involved in any RTA among the group considered here.
Source: The GDP from World Economic Outlook from International Monetary Fund (http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2011/02/weodata/index.aspx), the measure of the depth of integration is based on http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trade_bloc#Comparison_between_regional_trade_blocs and the RTAs dummies from the International Trade Statistics from World Trade Organization (http://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/statis_e.htm)

Visa Openness
In percentage terms, the fraction of the world's population that can visit a particular country without a visa. The higher the Country Openness Index for a particular country, the greater the percentage of the world's population that can visit this country without needing to obtain a visa prior to the visit—and the more open this country is to the rest of the world. Source: Human Freedom.Org (http://humanfreedom.org/country_openness_index.asp)

Violent Conflict
Dummy variable equal to 1 when the government of one country in one year has a "primary claim" in an international conflict in which 25 or more people were killed in that year. Countries with "primary claims" based on the Location field of the source database. Restriction to international conflicts based on filtering for interstate and internationalized internal conflicts in the Type field of the source database. *Source:* UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset v.4-2011, 1946 – 201, Last presentation of the data: Themnér, Lotta & Peter Wallensteen, 2011. "Armed Conflict, 1946–2010." Journal of Peace Research 48(4). (http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/datasets/ucdp_prio_armed_conflict_dataset)

Structural Factors

GDP per capita
Gross Domestic Product in current US dollars. *Source:* World Economic Outlook from International Monetary Fund (http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2011/02/weodata/index.aspx)

Linguistic Commonality
The percent of the rest of the rest of world's GDP that shares an official language with each country. *Source:* World Economic Outlook from International Monetary Fund (http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2011/02/weodata/index.aspx) and information about official languages from CEPII (http://www.cepii.fr/welcome.asp)

Remoteness
An indicator of how far a country is from the rest of the world according to a measure based on Wei (1996)[1]

$$Remoteness_k = \sum_{j \neq k} w_j * \log(Distance_{jk})$$

$$\text{Where } w_j = \frac{GDP_j}{\sum_{i \neq j} GDP_i}$$

A higher remoteness measure will be found for countries that are farther from the largest countries in terms of GDP. The focal country's own GDP is excluded from the calculation. *Source:* GDP from World Economic Outlook from International Monetary Fund (http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2011/02/weodata/index.aspx) and distance 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. *Source:* World Development Indicators from World Bank (http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do)

Landlock
Dummy equal to 1 if the country is landlocked and 0 otherwise. *Source:* CEPII (http://www.cepii.fr/welcome.asp)

General Policies/Environment

Business Environment
The business environment sub-index in the Global Enabling Trade index. This sub-index focuses on the quality of governance as well as at the overarching regulatory and security environment impacting the business of importers and exporters active in the country. *Source:* The Global Enabling Trade Report 2010 from the World Economic Forum (http://members.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/GlobalEnablingTradeReport/index.htm)

Transport and Communications Infrastructure
This is the transport and communications infrastructure in the Global Enabling Trade index. This sub-index takes into account whether the country has in place the transport and communications infrastructure necessary to facilitate the movement of goods within the economy and across the border. *Source:* The Global Enabling Trade Report 2010 from the World Economic Forum (http://members.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/GlobalEnablingTradeReport/index.htm)

Press Freedom
An index obtained through a questionnaire with 43 criteria that assess the state of press freedom in each country. It includes every kind of violation directly affecting journalists (such as murders, imprisonment, physical attacks and threats) and news media (censorship, confiscation of newspaper issues, searches and harassment) as well as the degree of impunity enjoyed by those responsible for these press freedom violations. The original index allots a lower value for a freer situation, while a higher index is allotted for a less free environment. The original index has been transformed according to: 110-index. As a result, a higher value should be interpreted as a freer situation. *Source:* Reporters Without Borders (http://en.rsf.org/)

Table B.2
Descriptive Statistics of Variables Used in Regression Analysis

Variable	Observations	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
DHL Global Connectedness Index Depth Score	750	21.25	**10.77**	**0**	**50**
Trade Pillar Depth Score	750	24.97	**14.46**	**0**	**50**
Capital Pillar Depth Score	678	24.97	14.47	0	50
Information Pillar Depth Score	750	24.97	14.46	0	50
Remoteness	744	4.71	2.34	0.00	10.00
Log (Population)	750	16.29	1.58	12.44	21.01
Log (GDP Per Capita)	744	8.62	1.57	5.11	11.69
Landlock	744	0.19	0.40	0.00	1.00
Linguistic Commonality	750	0.05	0.10	0.00	0.39
Violent Conflict	750	0.03	0.17	0.00	1.00
Regional Integration	750	2.07	3.81	0.00	10.00
Visa Openness	738	24.52	19.43	0.30	100.00
Capital Account Openness	610	2.94	1.56	0.16	4.48
Press Freedom	744	82.95	21.90	15.44	110.00
Enabling Trade Index	672	4.25	0.66	2.90	6.06
Financial Freedom	740	55.86	18.57	10.00	90.00
Labor Freedom	740	62.64	15.40	21.70	100.00
Transport and Communications Infrastructure	672	3.98	0.99	2.25	5.85
Business Environment	672	4.48	0.80	2.65	6.08

Labor Freedom
This is a measure of the legal and regulatory framework of a country's labor market considering data on regulation concerning minimum wages, laws inhibiting layoffs: severance requirements; and measurable regulatory burdens on hiring, hours,… based on data from Doing Business (World Bank). The index is scored between 0 and 100 in such a way that a higher value means more flexible labor regulations. *Source:* Index of Economic Freedom from the Heritage Foundation – The Wall Street Journal (http://www.heritage.org/index/)

Financial Freedom
This is 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 an value of 100 means negligible government influence (more freedom) and 0 means repressive. *Source:* Index of Economic Freedom from the Heritage Foundation – The Wall Street Journal (http://www.heritage.org/index/)

3. Technical Notes

Descriptive Statistics of Variables Used in Regression Analysis

Please refer to **Table B.2** for descriptive statistics.

Transformations of the Explanatory Variables in Regression Analysis

Population and **GDP per Capita** are used in logarithm form. This monotonic transformation reduces the skewness of these distributions and the effect of outliers. Since these variables are in logarithmic form but the dependent variable is not in logarithmic form, the interpretation of the coefficient should be the following: a change of 1% in the explanatory variables will produce a change of 0.01*coefficient in the dependent variable.

Remoteness and **Regional Trade Integration** have been normalized between 0 and 10 using min-max normalization.

Other explanatory variables that have been included in the regression come from indexes that have already been normalized or rescaled, and the original scales have been retained except for the following:

Press Freedom = 110 – Original Index

Capital Account Openness = 2 + Original Index

The transformation in Press Freedom has been carried out for the sake of clarity in the interpretation of the coefficient of this variable. In the original index, a higher index indicates a less free country. With the transformation, the scale of the original variable has not been modified, and the interpretation of the variable is that a higher value indicates more press freedom. The transformation in Capital Account Openness has been carried out to make the variable always positive (the original version contains negative and positive values).

Regression Model Estimation

The estimation of the various sets of regressions has been done by Ordinary Least Squares, pooling all the observations for all the years and countries together. The observations for all the years have been pooled instead of being analyzed as panels with fixed effects models because we are interested in obtaining coefficients for some time invariant variables—coefficients that could not be obtained if fixed effects models were used. And of course, it is interesting to use all the available data instead of running a cross-section regression using data for just one year.

Standard errors and t-statistics of the coefficients have been obtained assuming clustered errors. Clustered errors are errors that are correlated within a cluster and are uncorrelated across clusters. In this case, we can assume that the errors are correlated over time for a given country but uncorrelated between countries. A cluster-robust estimator of the variance – covariance matrix for the OLS regression is

$$\hat{V}_{cluster}(\hat{\beta}) = (X'X)^{-1}\left(\frac{G}{G-1}\frac{N-1}{N-k}\sum_{g} X_g \widehat{u_g}\,\widehat{u_g}' X_g'\right)(X'X)^{-1}$$

Where g = 1,…, G denotes cluster (country), $\widehat{u_g}$ is the vector of observations in the *gth* cluster, and X_g is a matrix of the regressors for the observations in the *gth* cluster. (For further details see Cameron and Trivedi, 2009)[2]

Regional Classification of Countries

For the analysis presented in the last part of chapter 3, countries were classified into regions as shown in **Table B.3**. The classification used here takes World Bank regional classifications as a starting point, and then makes adjustments as required to fill in gaps and for specific analytical purposes, such as shifting Mexico to North America in order to analyze NAFTA as a regional bloc.

Table B.3
Regional Classification of Countries

Region	Countries
North America	Canada, Mexico, United States
Europe and Central Asia	Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Latvia. Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (FYR), Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom
East Asia and Pacific	Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong SAR (China), Indonesia. Japan, Korea (Rep.), Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam
Middle East and North Africa	Bahrain, Egypt (Arab Rep.), Iran (Islamic Rep), Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar. Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (Rep.)
South and Central America and Caribbean	Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela (RB)
South Asia	Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
Sub-Saharan Africa	Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, Zambia

1 Wei, S-J "Intra-National versus International Trade: How Stubborn are Nations in Global Integration?" NBER Working Paper 5531, April. Downloadable in http://www.nber.org/papers/w5531

2 Cameron, C. and Trivedi, P. K. (2009): Microeconometrics Using Stata, Stata Press, 2009. ISBN – 13: 978-1-59718-048-1.

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- It differentiates a country's depth of integration from its geographical breadth – thus showing how much of globalization is actually regionalization
- It provides a comprehensive view on globalization by considering flows of merchandise, information, people, as well as capital
- It looks at how connectedness is related to prosperity, identifying opportunities to enhance global welfare
- It identifies key developments of globalization based on five years of retrospective analysis
- It offers an accurate assessment of the state of connectedness in 125 countries, providing a wealth of data on each one and indicating emerging connectedness trends
- Its analyses are based exclusively on hard data and do not rely on qualitative inputs from surveys
- It is up to date: The major components of the report incorporate data up to the year 2010.