

World Trade Indicators 2008

<http://www.worldbank.org/wti2008>

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Paris, June 25th, 2008

What is the WTI Project?

- **Comprehensive database of trade-related indicators of policy and performance**
 - Yearly data from 1995-2007 (online)
 - Information on other trade databases and links
- **Online Tool**
 - Country rankings (default and customized)
 - Charts, tables, and maps (default and customized)
 - User can choose time periods and country groups
- **210 Country Trade-at-a-Glance (TAAG) tables**
- **139 Country briefs**
- **Overview report**

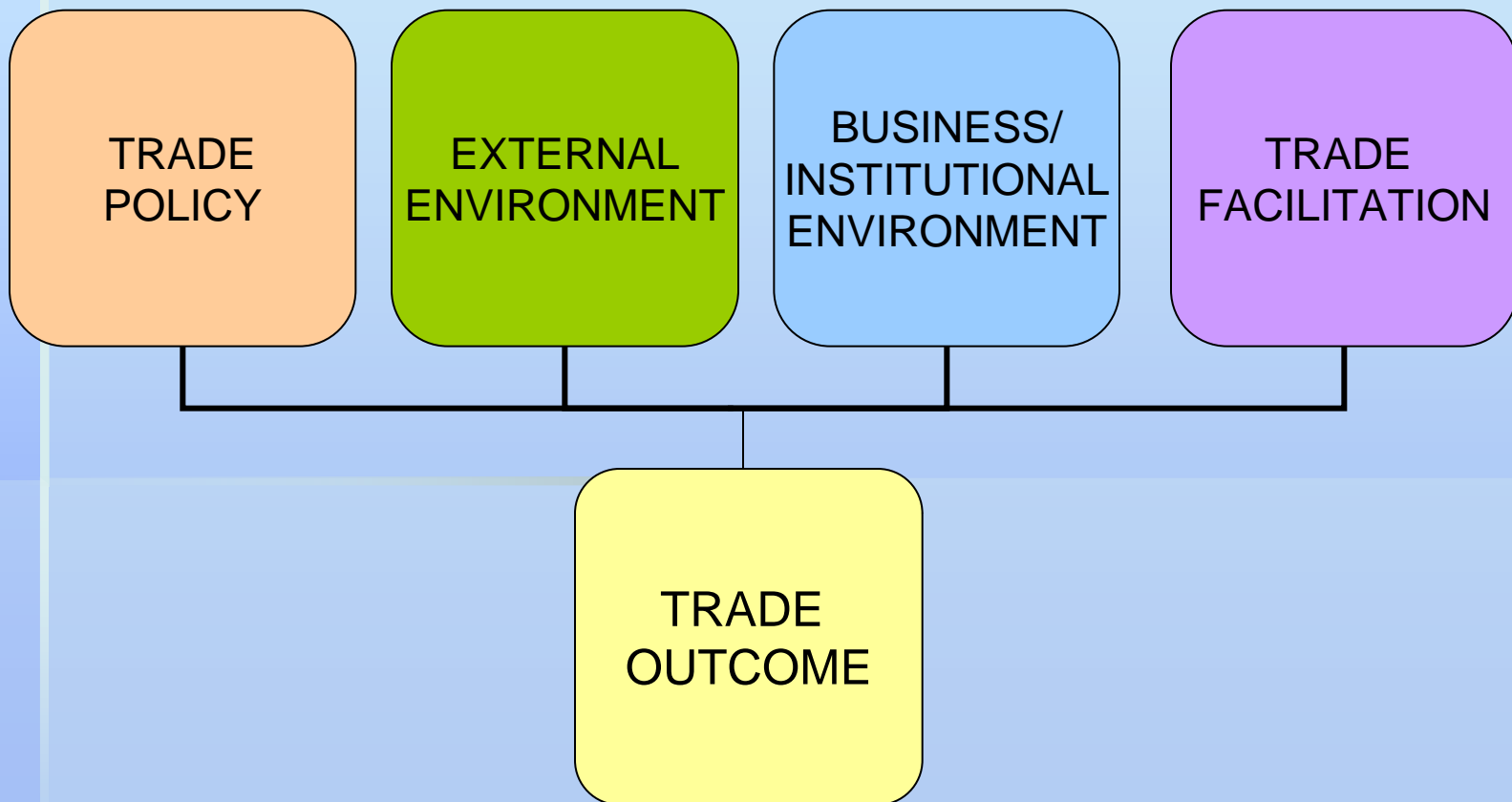
Why?

- Provide impetus for policy change by highlighting performance relative to competitors/partners
- Better informed negotiation and policy design
- Facilitate comparison of different dimensions of policy affecting trade outcomes
- Time dimension: allow assessment of different dimensions of policy over time
- Highlight gaps in the data

Has Some New Indicators

- Provides new indicators:
 - Production weighted tariff averages
 - Share of tariff lines with a zero MFN tariff rate
 - MFN zero duty imports and exports
 - Imports and exports to/from partners in FTA and CUs
 - Utilization rates and value of EU and US preferences
 - Extent of services trade liberalization commitments
 - Index of import concentration from UNCTAD
 - Export and import destination concentration indices
 - Share of top 5 exports in total exports

Structure of WTI database: organizing for users



WTI Website Functionalities

- Views (see handout)
 - Country Rankings
 - Country Snapshots
 - Country Comparisons
 - Overtime Comparisons
 - Map



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World Trade Indicators 2008

Welcome to the **World Trade Indicators (WTI)**, an interactive tool designed to benchmark a country's trade policy and institutions and help policy makers, advisors, and analysts' identify the main border and behind-the border constraints to trade integration.

The WTI 2008 database is organized in five thematic categories, namely **Trade Policy**, **External Environment**, **Institutional Environment**, **Trade Facilitation** and **Trade Outcome**. Each category contains a main indicator and other reference indicators. Countries' trade performance can be examined individually as well as in relation to other [countries or country groupings](#), including by [membership](#) of [trade agreements](#). To capture the key insights from both the indicators and country-level trade-related analytical work, [Country Briefs and Trade at-a-Glance \(TAAG\) tables](#) are also provided.

An [overview report](#) summarizes global patterns in trade policy and trade outcomes revealed by the database focusing mainly on regional and income level variations. The [User Guide](#) provides descriptions for the [299 indicators](#) in the database, including [data sources](#).

The following five tabs are available to explore the database with a choice to view indicators either by value or by rank. [Click here for more details >>](#)

- The [Country Ranking](#) tab displays a ranked list of countries for any one time period, for five indicators. Users can choose (up to five) alternative indicators in one or all categories, a subset of countries, and any time period.
- The [Country Snapshot](#) tab displays a table of indicators for four time periods for a specific country and two comparators, one of which is the region to which the country belongs. Users can select any number of indicators, four time periods, and the second comparator country or country group.

Ranking by policy: latest 2006-07, top 20, 25% policy weighting

Rank	Country	Trade Policy	External Environment	Institutional Environment	Trade Facilitation
1	Singapore	1	43	1	1
2	Norway	9	16	11	16
3	Canada	15	21	7	10
4	Switzerland	3	33	16	7
5	Israel	10	9	29	33
6	Hong Kong, China	1	71	4	8
7	United States	11	63	3	14
8	United Kingdom	21	73	6	9
9	Denmark	21	73	5	13
9	Sweden	21	73	14	4
11	Ireland	21	73	8	11
11	Malaysia	20	42	24	27
13	Germany	21	73	20	3
13	Netherlands	21	73	21	2
15	Finland	21	73	13	15
16	Austria	21	73	25	5
17	Belgium	21	73	19	12
18	Turkey	4	37	57	34
19	France	21	73	31	18
19	Japan	52	73	12	6
19	Taiwan, China	19	53	50	21


Ranking by policy: latest 2006-07, bottom 20, 25% policy weighting

Rank	Country	Trade Policy	External Environment	Institutional Environment	Trade Facilitation
97	Cameroon	114	46	154	84
98	Cote d'Ivoire	80	68	155	102
98	Guyana	110	49	104	142
100	Gabon	119	12	144	135
101	Madagascar	101	48	149	121
102	Niger	99	9	169	144
103	Mozambique	68	114	134	110
104	Uganda	115	114	118	83
105	Cambodia	90	120	145	81
106	Benin	98	122	151	89
107	Eritrea	63	104	171	125
107	Tanzania	88	107	130	138
109	Malawi	125	124	127	91
110	Senegal	94	111	162	101
111	Nepal	120	123	111	131
112	Togo	95	118	156	120
113	Mali	102	121	158	109
114	Burundi	104	102	174	113
115	Burkina Faso	100	125	161	122
116	Rwanda	121	119	150	149


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 1. Country Group 

 BRIICS 

 2. Time Period 


 2006-07 latest 

 3. Values or Ranks 

 Ranks 
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Country Ranking












Highlight a Country:

 Select Country 
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View five indicators across all countries for one time period

- By default, countries are ranked by the first column, that is by the Trade (MFN) Tariff Restrictiveness Index in the Trade Policy category
- To rank and sort by other indicators in ascending or descending order, click on the (▲ ▼) icons
- To select other indicators, use the change indicator option on your left.
- Countries can also be ranked by a combination of any five indicators based on user defined weights by clicking on the Custom Ranking box below
- By default, all countries are shown but users have the option to rank and display a subsets of countries by income, region, or PTA groups or customize a subset with the user-defined group option

 [Custom Ranking](#) 

Indicators Category		Trade Policy	External Environment	Institutional Environment	Trade Facilitation	Trade Outcome
Country	Briefs and TAAGs 	▲ TTRI (MFN applied tariff) - All Goods ▼	▲ MA-TTRI (applied tariff incl. prefs.) - All Goods ▼	▲ Ease of Doing Business - rank (out of 178) ▼	▲ LPI - Overall ▼	▲ Real growth in total trade (g+s, %) ▼
Year		2006-07 latest	2006-07 latest	2006-07 latest	2006-07 latest	2006-07 latest
Indonesia	 	50	71	123	43	68
China	 	57	59	83	30	3
South Africa	 	62	49	35	24	77
Russian Federation	 	72	30	106	99	33
Brazil	 	82	62	122	61	32

The Economist: June 19th 2008

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Economic and Financial Indicators

Tariff barriers

Jun 19th 2008

From *The Economist* print edition



Hong Kong and Singapore have the least restrictive trade policies, according to the 2008 *World Trade Indicators* published by the World Bank. For each country in its rankings, the bank calculates a representative tariff that, if applied on all imports, would leave the level of inward trade unchanged. Small, rich economies, such as Switzerland, tend to be the least protectionist. Turkey stands out as a big country with low tariff barriers—lower even than America's. Of the fast-growing BRICs, China is

the most open to inward trade, followed by Russia. Brazil and (especially) India are protectionist by comparison. Mexico and South Korea have high tariff barriers compared with other members of the mostly rich OECD.

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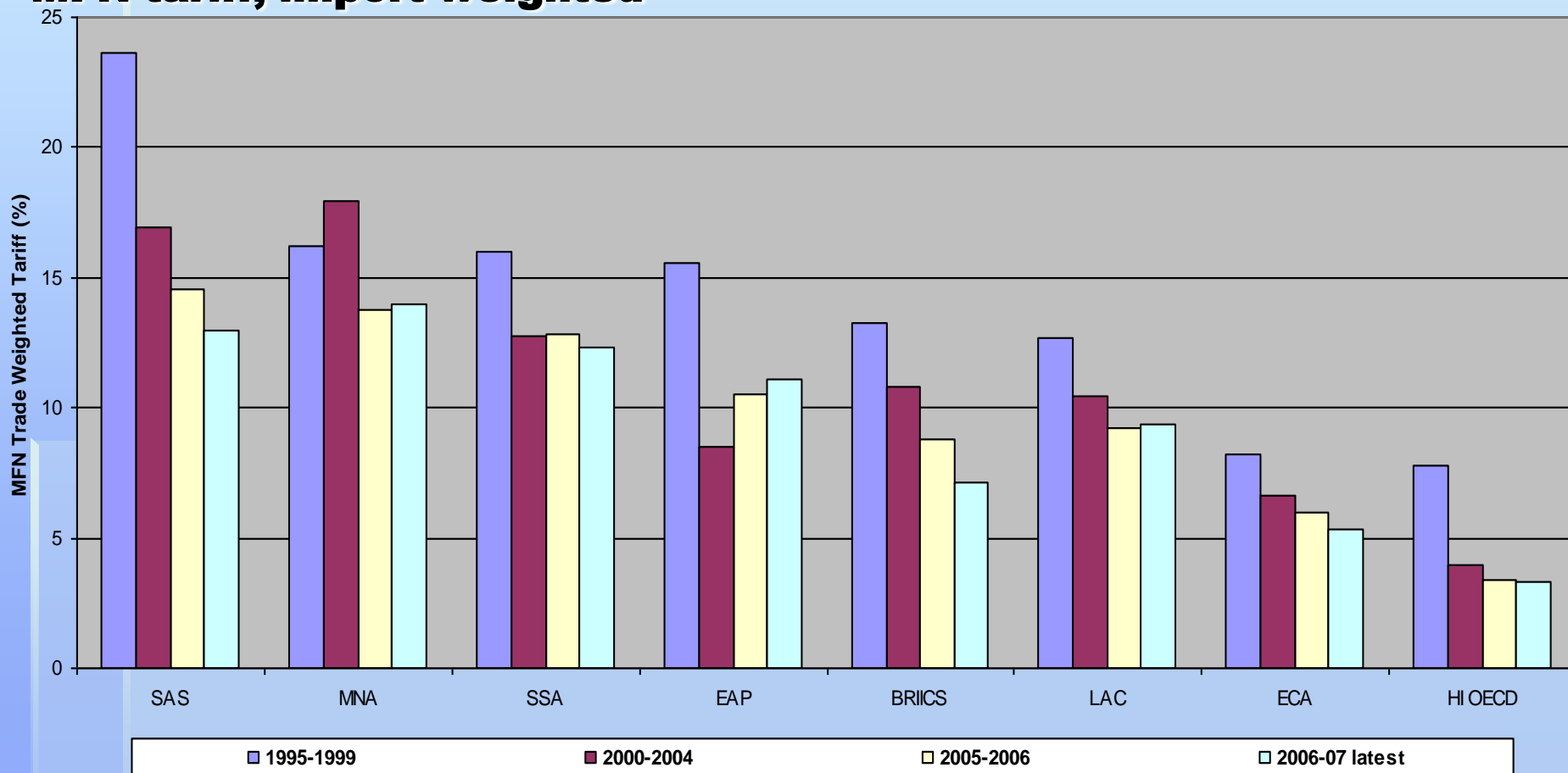
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Tariffs have been falling, incl. in China and India, but only modestly in other BRICs and have risen in Russia

MFN tariff, import weighted



Russia is one of 31 countries that increased their tariffs in recent years

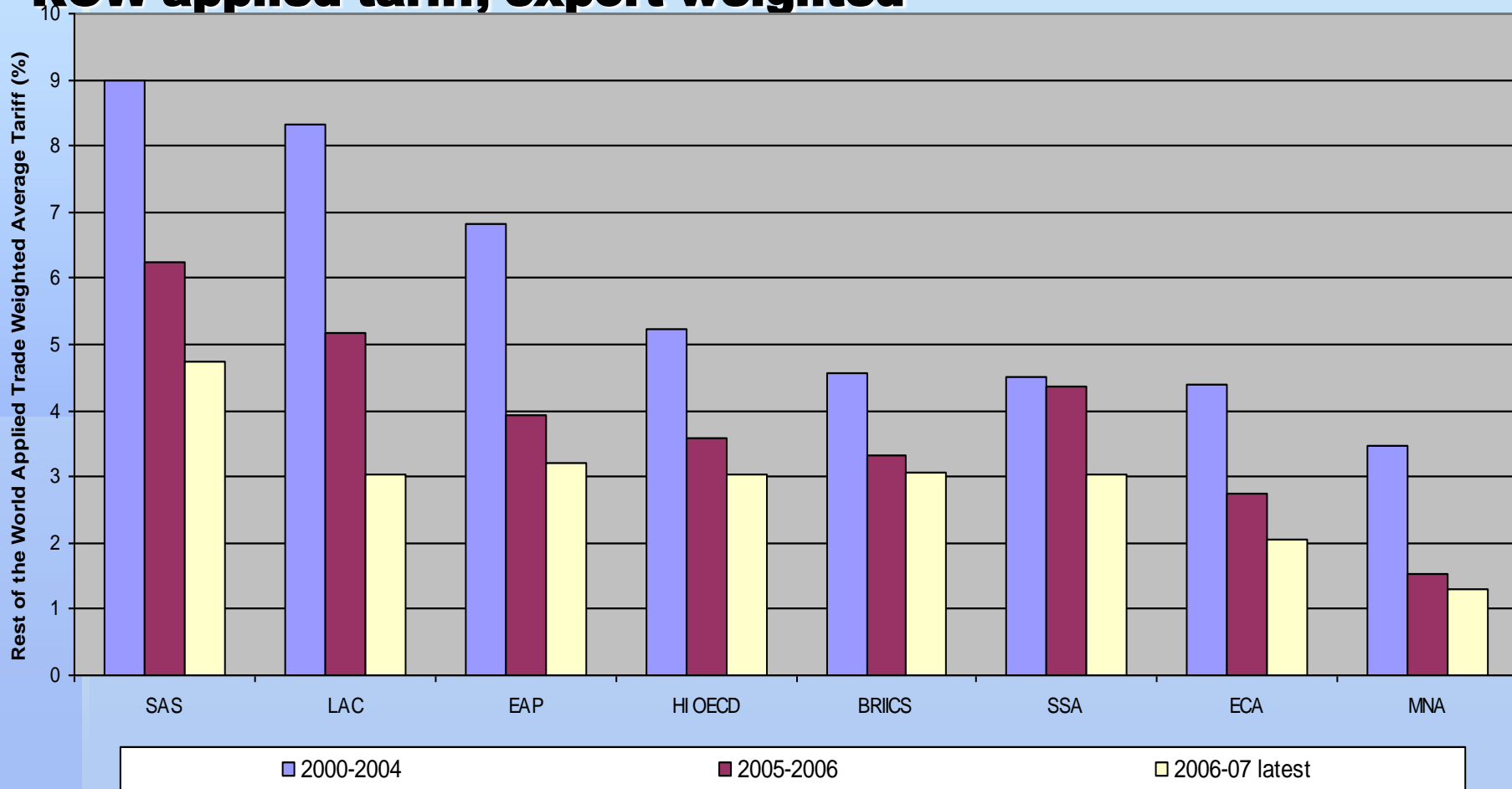
Country	1995-99 (%)	2000-04 (%)	2007 (%)	Absolute increase between 2007 and 2000-04	Percent increase between 2007 and 2000-04 (%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	6	7	1	16.7
Russian Federation	11.8	9.8	11.1	1.3	13.3
Sri Lanka	20.9	9.9	11.4	1.6	15.2
Lithuania	3.5	3.5	5.3	1.7	51.4
Latvia	4.3	3.5	5.3	1.8	51.4
Iceland	3.7	5.3	7.6	2.3	43.4
Bhutan	15.3	19.4	21.9	2.5	12.9
Zimbabwe	27.9	17.4	20.1	2.7	15.5
Vanuatu	..	13.8	16.6	2.8	20.3
Estonia	0.1	1.6	5.3	3.7	231.3
Uganda	..	8.7	12.6	3.9	44.8
Uzbekistan	..	11	15.6	4.6	41.8
Kazakhstan	9.5	2.8	7.8	5	178.6
Madagascar	6.9	4.6	12.4	7.8	169.6

Services trade commitments vary : South Africa among BRICS stands out

20 most committed		20 least committed	
Country	GATS commitments index, 2007	Country	GATS commitments index, 2007
1. Moldova	84.3	130. Togo	4.0
2. Georgia	70.5	131. Namibia	3.9
3. Latvia	69.1	132. Bangladesh	3.3
4. Kyrgyz Republic	66.6	133. Mauritania	3.3
5. Albania	65.1	134. Burkina Faso	3.2
6. Iceland	64.4	135. Uganda	3.2
7. Armenia	63.2	136. St. Kitts and Nevis	3.1
8. United States	62.7	137. Cameroon	3.1
9. Lithuania	59.7	138. Mali	3.0
10. Macedonia, FYR	58.1	139. Costa Rica	2.8
11. Hungary	58.0	140. Chad	2.7
12. Oman	57.4	141. Central African Rep.	2.5
13. Estonia	56.7	142. Guinea-Bissau	2.4
14. Norway	56.5	143. The Maldives	2.3
15. Jordan	56.4	144. Niger	2.3
16. Saudi Arabia	55.5	145. Fiji	2.2
17. Australia	54.8	146. Congo, Dem. Rep. of	2.2
18. Switzerland	53.7	147. Belize	1.6
19. South Africa	53.4	148. Tanzania	1.0
20. New Zealand	52.2	149. Madagascar	0.4

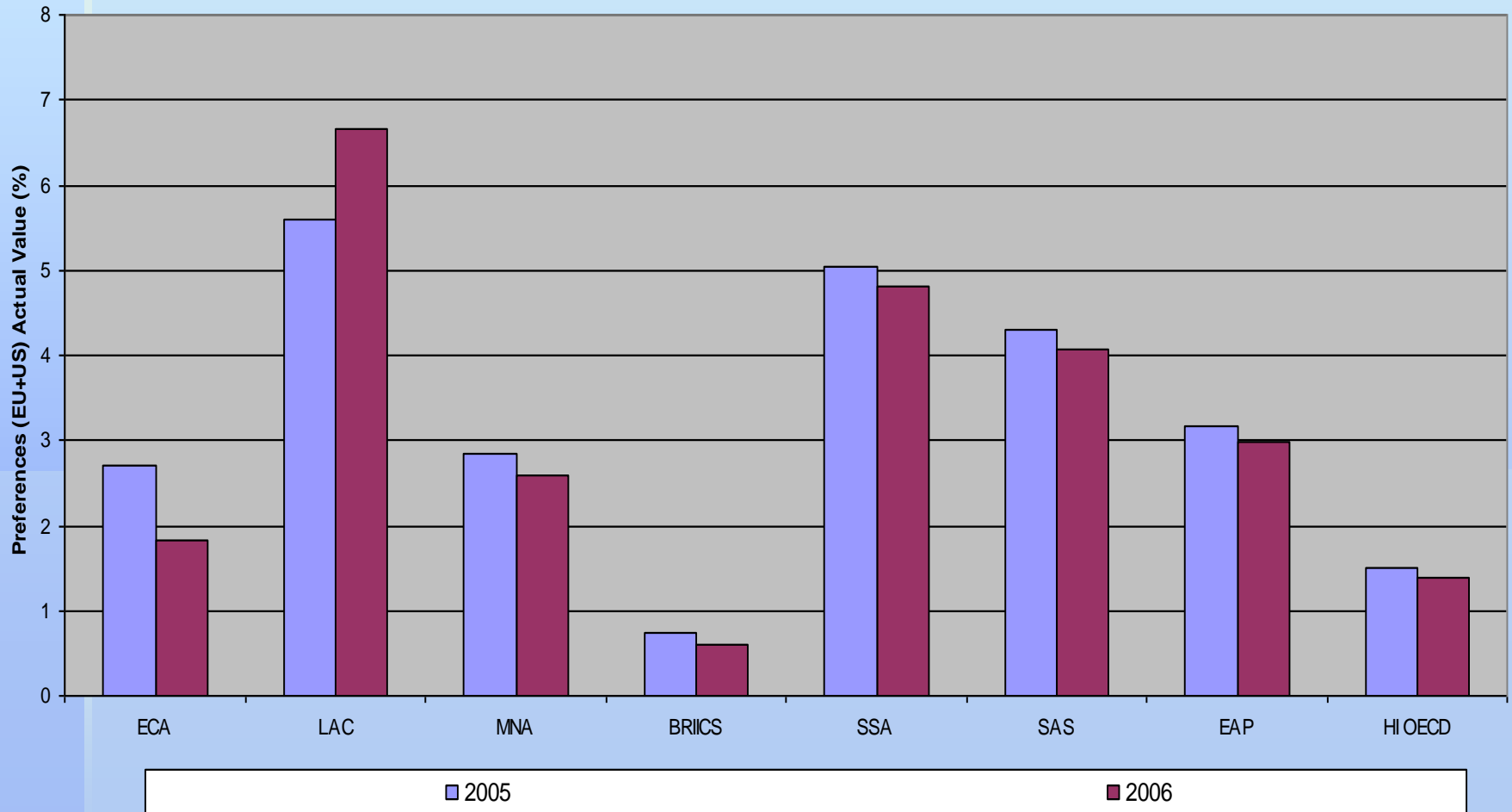
SAS exports face highest tariff barriers; MNA's lowest; BRICS' are in the middle

ROW applied tariff, export weighted

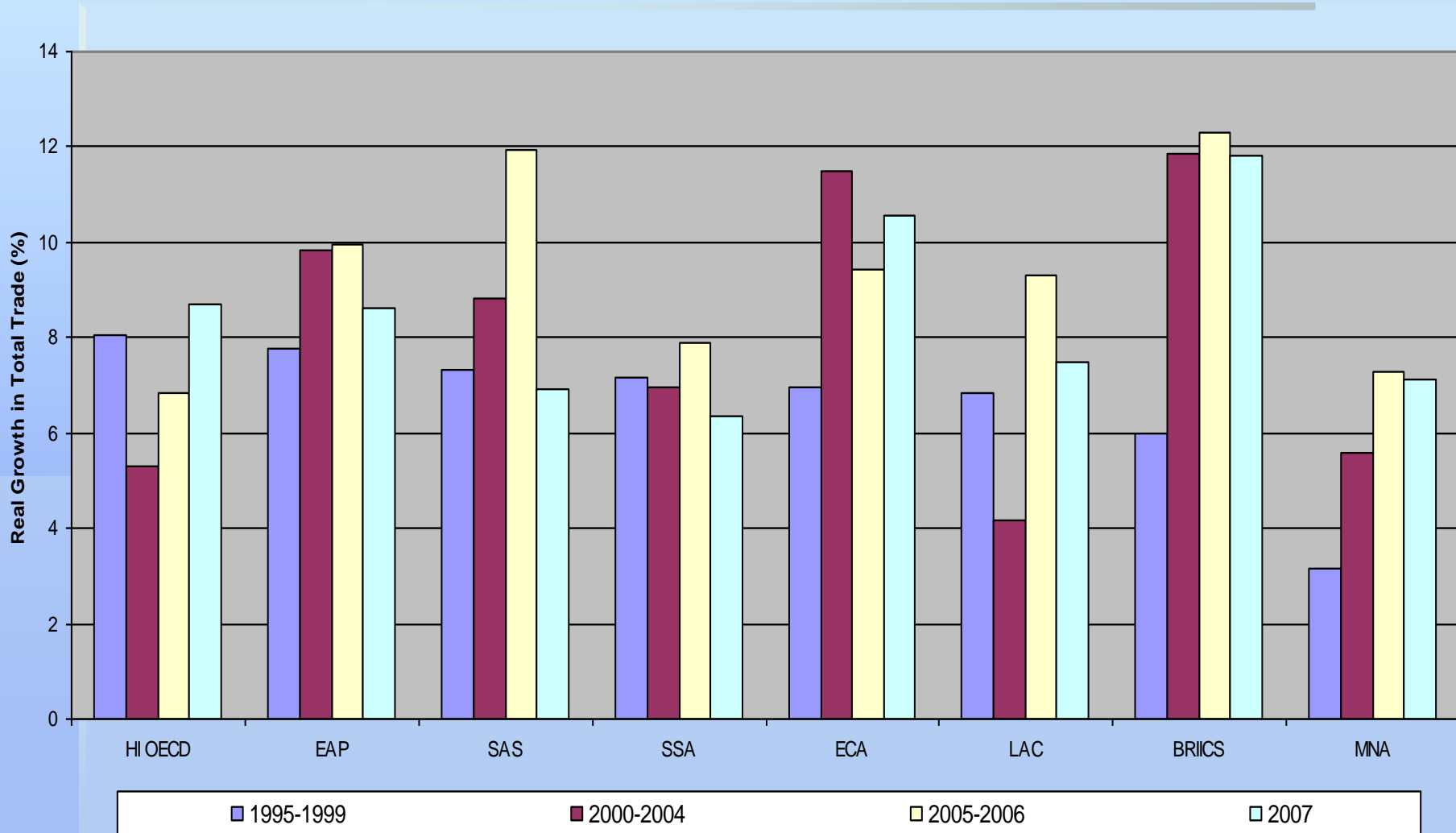


Value of EU & US preferences is low to modest for most & very low for BRICS

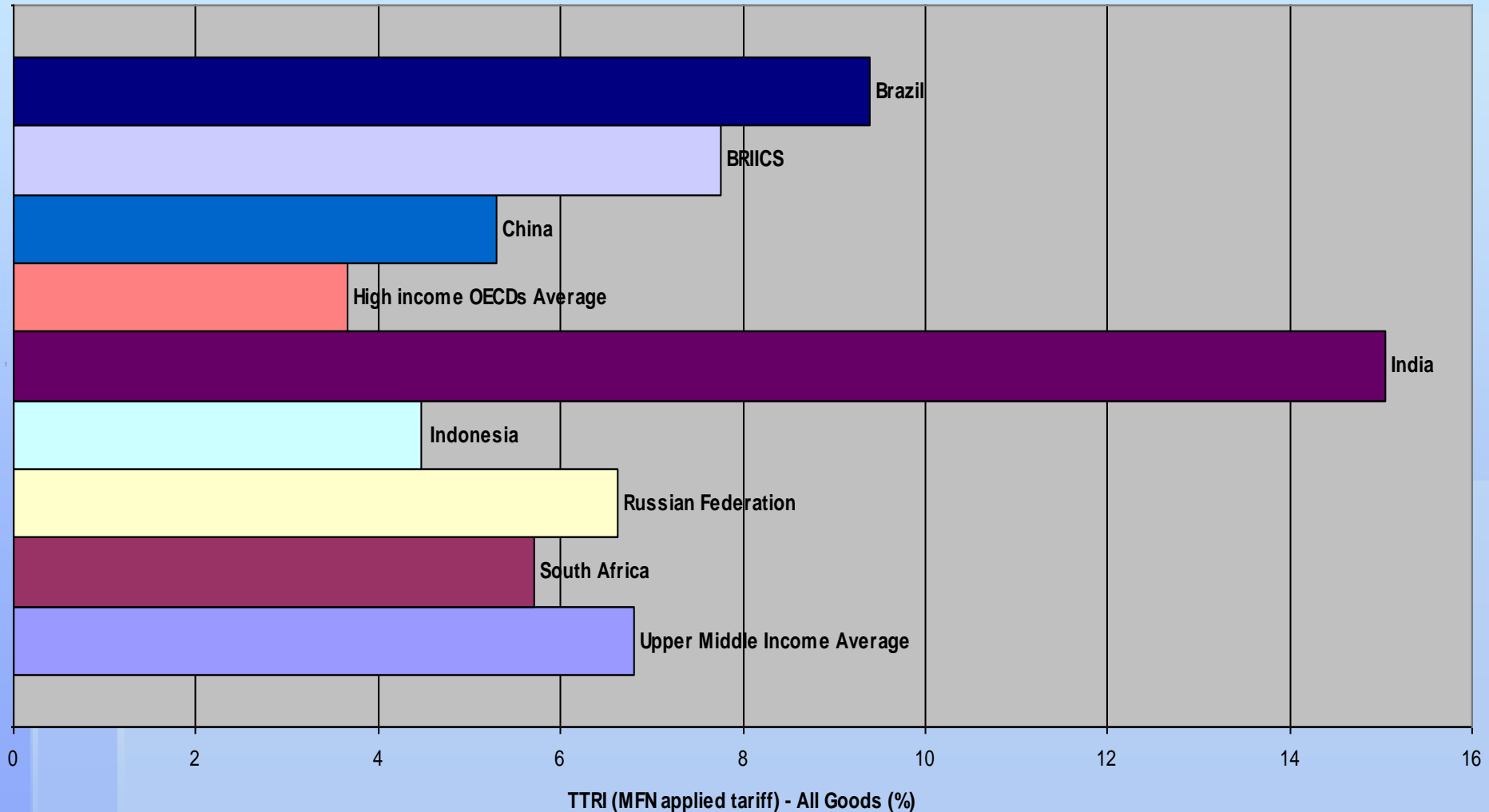
as a % of bilateral exports



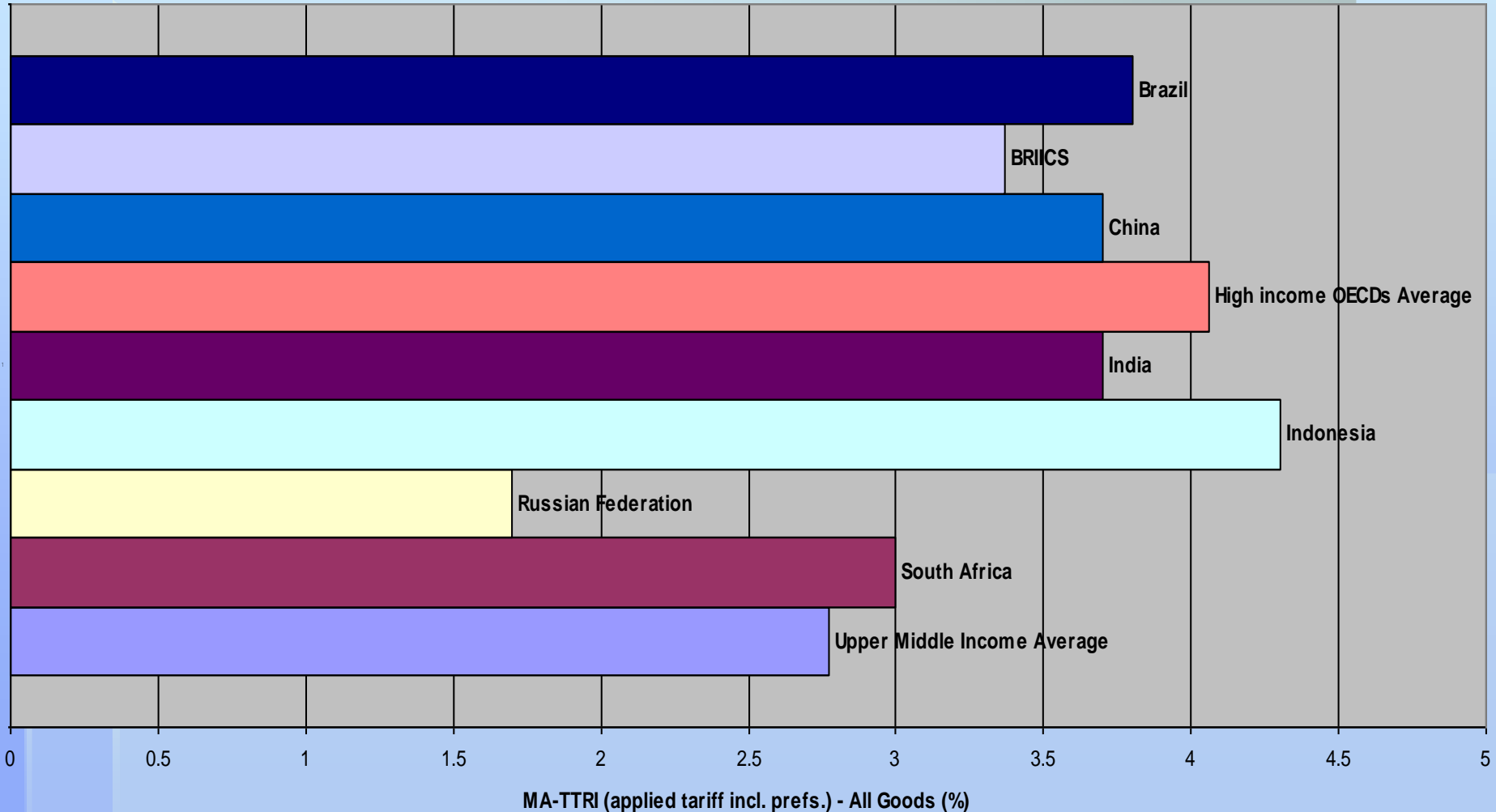
All groups have had substantial real growth in trade in the last decade: BRIICS sustained it unlike most in 07



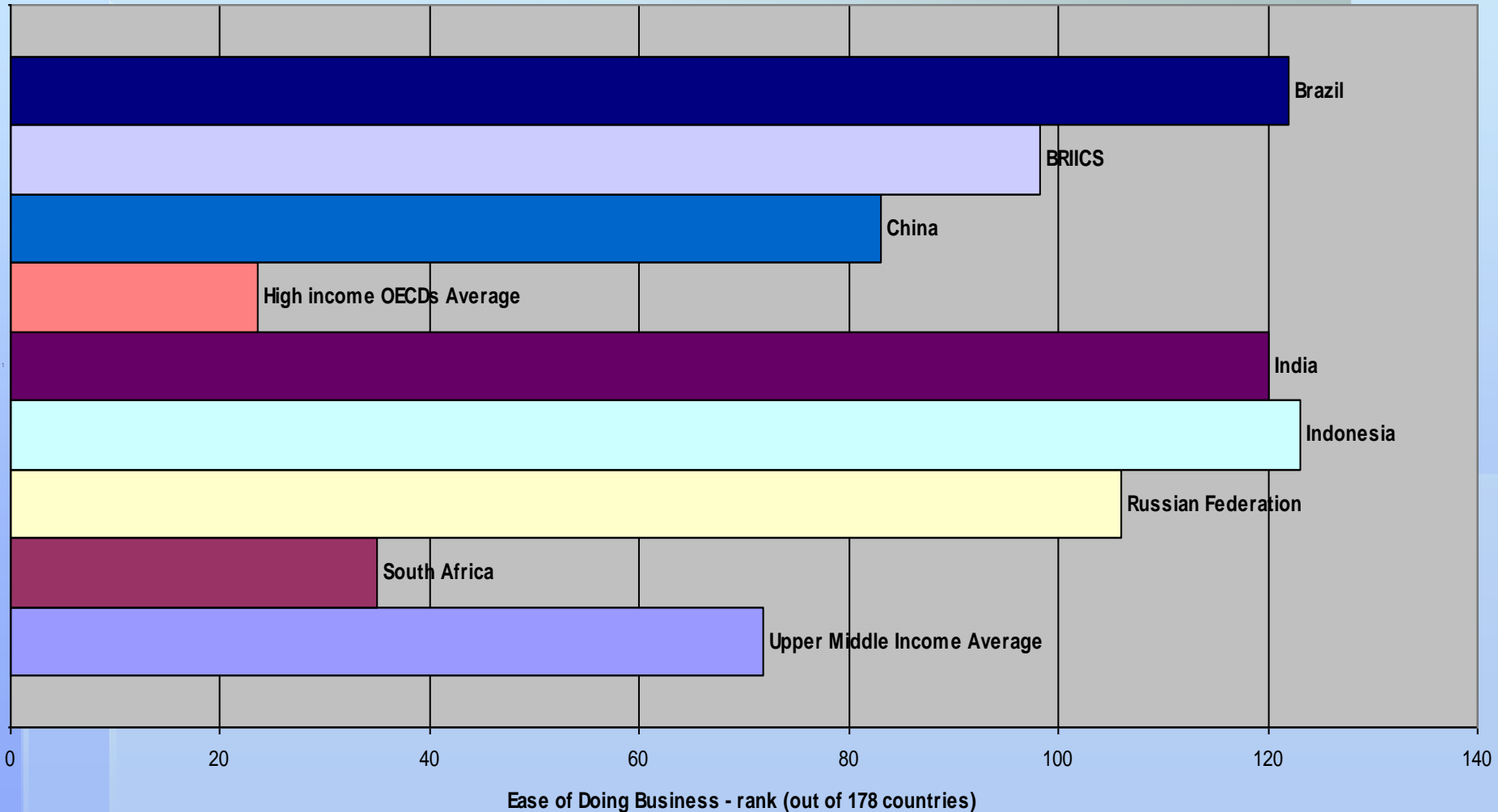
BRIICS Policy Indicators; Trade Policy 2006-07 latest



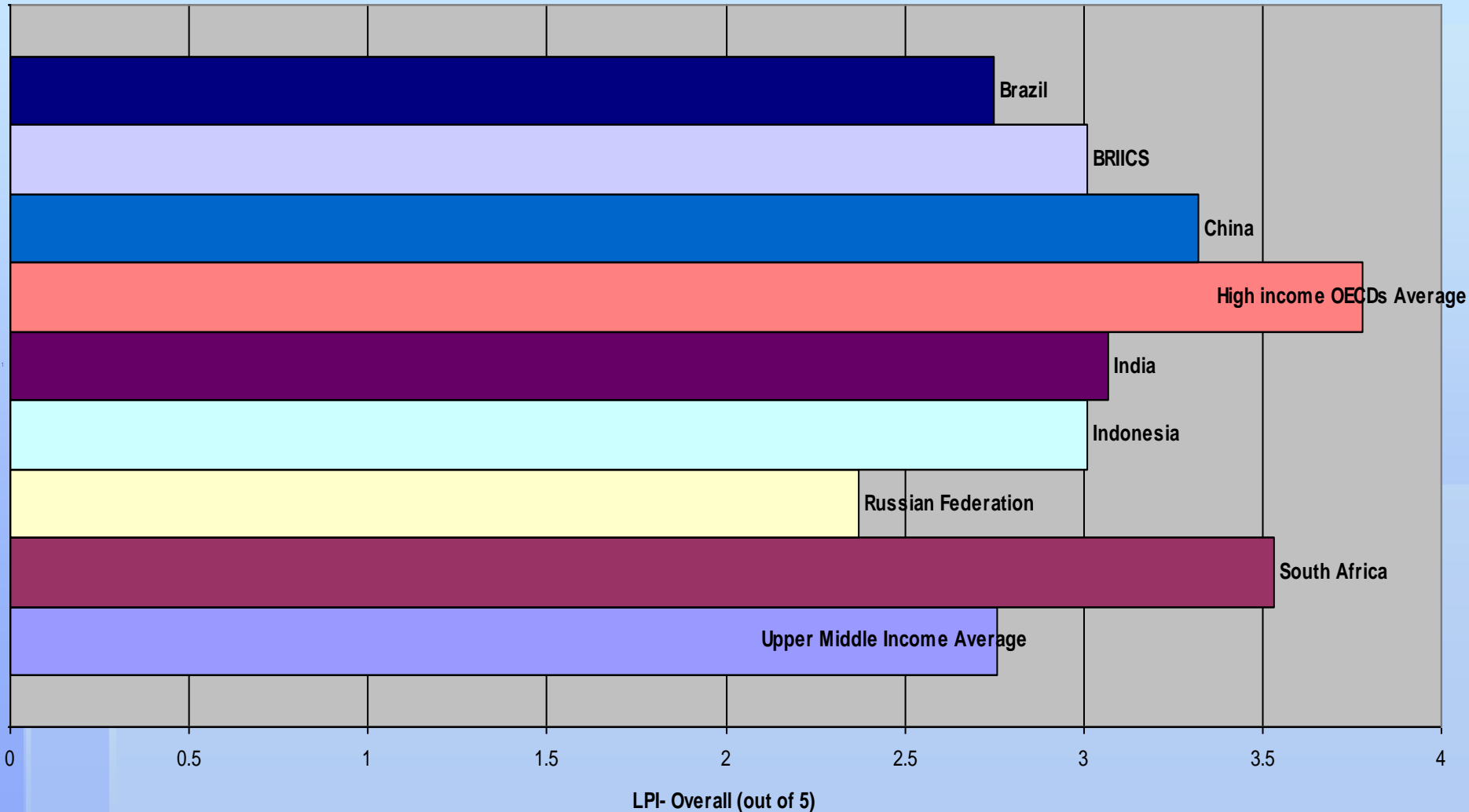
BRIICS Policy Indicators; External Environment 2006-07 latest



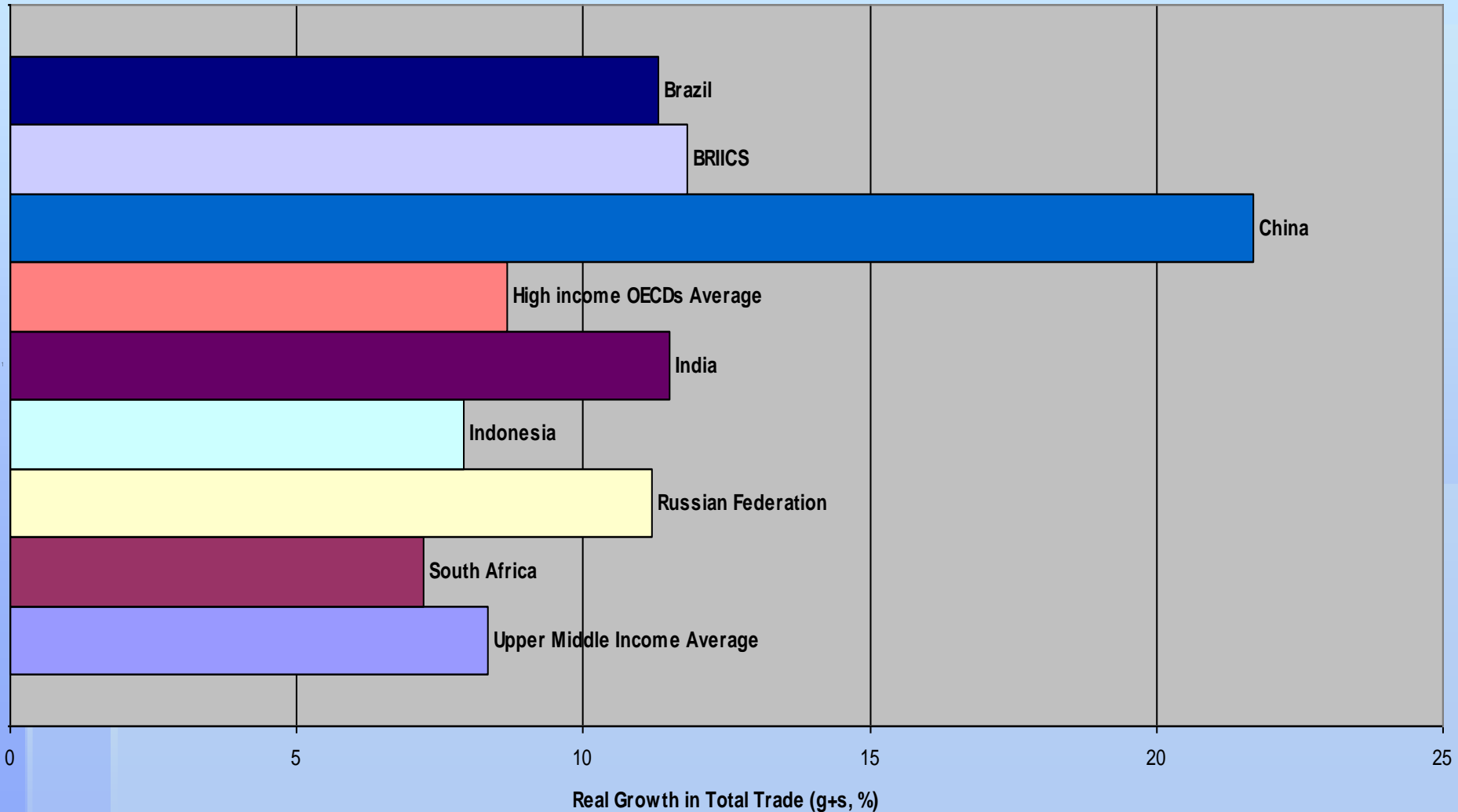
BRIICS Policy Indicators; Institutional Environment 2006- 07 latest



BRIICS Policy Indicators; Trade Facilitation 2006-07 latest



BRIICS Policy Indicators; Trade Outcome 2006-07 latest



Regional and income analysis: summary findings

- Tariff protection, with or without the inclusion of preferences, has fallen in all regions and income groups, incl. BRIICS, from the mid-1990s to 2007
- In both low income and BRIICS countries, it fell 45%
- High income countries still have lowest averages, but...
- High-income countries have higher nontariff barriers, greater tariff escalation and dispersion, and much higher maximum tariffs than low-income countries. These barriers are especially high in areas of export interest to developing countries, esp. agric & garments.
- Barriers to services trade are still high across countries and especially in the low income countries but also in middle income countries and BRIICS.

Regional and income analysis: summary findings (cont.)

- Significant gap in quality of trade facilitation between the high-income countries and even the best-performing developing countries (SA 24th; China 30th).
- Countries whose institutional environments are better tend to have a higher share of manufactures in their goods exports, have lower export concentration, and tend to be more integrated in the world economy.
- Over the past decade, countries with lower barriers have tended to have stronger, more consistent trade and export performance

Next Steps

- Improve website functionalities
 - Online-only update of WTI 2008 database and TAAGs by December 2008
 - Produce WTI 2009 database, ranking tool, TAAGs, briefs, and overview report by September 2009
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- <http://www.worldbank.org/wti2008> or
 - <http://www.worldbank.org/trade> or
 - <http://worldbank.org/wbi>